YRRS, DOH NM Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile and the DOH Recidivism Reports:

Adult Drinking and Driving increased significantly from 2005-2009 (0.0%) to 2008-2012 (2.6%). The rate is significantly higher than the state and it ranks 3rd in the state. The ranking moved from 21st in the state to 3rd indicating an unexpected result. Drinking and Driving among high school students increased significantly (by 2.4 percentage points). There is no significant difference between the state and San Miguel County for DWI among high school youth.

According to the University of New Mexico Traffic Research Unit (UNM/TRU), the rate of fatality crash deaths is 2.39 compared to the state at 1.69. There was a reduction from 3.75 in 2010 to 2.39 in 2011. San Miguel Countyôs alcohol involved crashes increased between 2010 and 2011 with a rate of 2.0%. There was a 14.6% change between 2007 and 2011. The crash rate in the county is 207 (per 10,000).

The NM DWI Offender Characteristics and Recidivism Report (2003-2013) indicates that NM has reduced more than half between 2003 and 2011 in re-arrests within a 60 month period (indicating a positive result). The following data shows DWI convictions screened by number and percent between 2010 and 2013. The overall convicted DWI offenders with re-arrest in San Miguel County is 28.6%.

NM DWI Offender Characteristics and Recidivism Report (2003-2013:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	% 2003-2013	State
Number of DWI Convictions Screened	221	239	159	118	103	-13.4%
Percent (%) of DWI Convictions Screened	92.5	98.4	87.4	86.8	82.4	91.4%

Ninth Annual Statistical Report on DWI Court Disposition In San Miguel County:

Total Cases	Total Convictions	Total Acquittals	Conditionally Discharged	Other Dispositions	Total Dismissed	Dismissed by Prosecutor	Dismissed By Court	Dismissed 6 Month Rule	Other Dismissals
District Courts San Miguel County 2013									
32	87.5%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	12.5%	9.4%	0.0%%	0.0%	0.0%
District Courts NM Totals 2013									
1955	83.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	15.5%	12.2%	2.9%	0.5%	0.1%
Magistrate Courts San Miguel County 2013									
119	80.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.3%	18.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Magistrate Courts NM Totals 2013									
6598	68.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	29.7%	20.3%	4.1%	1.7%	3.5%

Data Summary: San Miguel County shows a total of 51 cases disposed in 2013 (5.0% of statewide cases disposed). Conviction rate for district courts is 87.5% while the Magistrate Court conviction rate is 80.7% in the county. Total conviction rates by the district courts are higher than the state. Total cases dismissed are lower than the state. 9.4% were dismissed by the Prosecutor in district court while 12.2% were dismissed by the prosecutor in magistrate court. 2.9% were dismissed by the court, 0.5% were dismissed by 6 month rule and 0.1% were considered ñotherò.

Data Summary: The number of DWI convictions screened has reduced since 2010. The percent of DWI convictions screened reduced from 2012 as well. 82.4% of DWI convictions were screened in 2013. The goal is to screen 100% of cases in FY16.

The following tables outline the DWI trends and patters in San Miguel County for alcohol related death rates, binge drinking and DWI for multiple years using the New Mexico Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, Youth Risk and Resiliency (YRRS), and the 2013 DWI Court Disposition Reports. The tables list commonly used indicators of substance abuse, the county rate for each indicator between years, the countyôs rank in the state, and the statistical data is compared to most current state rate. The arrows indicate an increase or decrease from previous years. The information is summarized following each table. The program staff and the evaluator collaborated with NMHU to implement the survey with 605 individuals in 2015. The following outlines the data that was collected from the community survey: adult participants reported a 27.1% for binge drinking, 47.6% for current drinking, 4.7% for DWI and 2.9% for binge drinking. The expected outcomes in FY16 for each of these indicators are projected in the Evaluation Plan/Design.

New Mexico Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile of Patterns and Trends: (Arrow indicates higher or lower than previous years). Lower is better. Arrows must be facing down to indicate positive changes.

Indicator (N= # of deaths; % = % of statewide deaths) Those highlighted in blue indicate positive changes.	**2005-2009 Rate**	**2008-2012 Rate**	**Rank in the State**	**2008-2012 State Rate**	**Increase or Decrease Between Years**
Alcohol Related Death (N=112, 2.0%). Increased significantly. Significantly higher than State.	68.5	70.9	6th	52.3	⇧
Alcohol Related Chronic Disease Death (N=59, 2.2). Increased slightly between years. Higher than State.	33.1	34.7	7th	24.6	⇧
Alcohol Related Chronic Liver Disease Death (N=36, 2.1%). Higher than the State. Increased between years.	19.4	20.6	6th	15.4	⇧
Alcohol Related Injury Death (N=52, 1.9 %). Significantly higher than the state. Increased between years.	35.4	36.2	7th	27.7	⇧
Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Death (N=15, 2.8%). Decreased significantly between years. Lower than the state.	**7.1**	**2.3**	**31st**	**5.4**	⇩
Drug Overdose Death (N=48, 2.0%). Significantly higher than the state. Increased significantly between years.	23.5	33.6	6th	24.3	⇧
Suicide (N=25, 1.2%). Lower than the State. Decreased between years. (Youth attempted suicide is 13.2% and ranks 4th in the state. 19.3 % youth seriously considered suicide-ranks 3rd in the State-FY13 YRRS).	**19.3**	**17.2**	**27th**	**19.9**	⇩
Adult Binge Drinking. (N=3836; 1.8%). Decreased between years. Higher than the state. Moved from 1st in the state to 4th.	**21.0**	**19.1**	**4th**	**14.7**	⇩
Adult Heavy Drinking. ((N=2159; 2.6%). Significantly higher than the state. Increased significantly between years. Moved from 25th in the state to 1st.	0.9	10.6	1st	5.6	⇧
Adult Drinking and Driving. (N=520; 2.8%). Significantly higher than the state. Increased significantly between years. Moved from 21st to 3rd in the state.	0	2.6	3rd	1.2	⇧

- Rate per 100,000, N=Number, % of statewide deaths
- San Miguel County is higher than the state in all indicators except in Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Death and Suicide. Only three indicators showed a decrease in rate; Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Death, Suicide, and Adult Binge Drinking. All other indictors increased between years.
- San Miguel County ranks top ten for all indicators except for Suicide and Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Death.

New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS)-2005-2013: Self- Reported/Lower is Better. Arrow indicated an increase or decrease from FY11 to FY13 for high school and middle school students. Those highlighted in red indicate an unexpected change.

Indicator (Lower is Better)	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	State Rate	Increase/ Decrease
Current Drinking H.S.	48.9%	50.0%	39.2%	39.8%	33.2%	28.9%	⇩
Current Drinking M.S.	-	-	17.3%	15.7%	9.0%	9.2%%	⇩
Binge Drinking H.S.	35.9%	32.3%	24.0%	27.7%	23.3%	17.1%	⇩
Binge Drinking M.S.	-	-	10.6%	9.5%	6.1%	3.9%	⇩
Drinking on School Property H.S.	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5.8%**	**11.5%**	**5.5%**	⇧
First Drink Before Age 13 (On-Set) H.S.	38.1%	34.5%	28.7%	29.1%	29.2%	22.3%	⇩
First Drink Before Age 11 (On-Set) M.S.	-	-	21.3%	16.1%	10.2%	11.9%	⇩
Drinking and Driving H.S.	**12.7 %**	**11.2 %**	**8.9%**	**8.1%**	**10.5%**	**10.8%**	⇧
Rode With Drinking Driver H.S.	**31.6 %**	**27.9 %**	**27.3 %**	**21.6 %**	**28.1%**	**21.2%**	⇧
Rode With Drinking Driver M.S.	-	-	-	19.9%	17.6%	20.9%	⇩

Drinking on school property, Drinking and Driving, and Riding With Drinking Driver increased significantly among high school students (drinking on school property by 5.7 percentage points, DWI by 2.4 percentage points, and riding with a drinking driver by 6.5 percentage points). There was a decrease in all other indicators with significant decreases in current drinking and binge drinking among high school students. All indicators are higher among females except with those who started drinking before the age of 13 where it is higher among males. All indicators are higher than the state except current drinking and on-set of alcohol use among middle school students and DWI among high school students.

Risk of Harm: Think Drinking is Risky Behavior (Higher is Better)				
	FY09	**FY11**	**State**	**Increase/Decrease**
High School	40.9%	53.3%	44.1%	⇧↑
Middle School	49.9%	54.7%	48.0%	⇧↑
Easy Access to Alcohol (Lower is Better)				
High School	**62.3%**	**66.9%**	**64.6%**	⇧↑
Middle School	26.1%	26.2%	27.0%	**No Changes**
Perception That It Is Wrong For Youth To Use Alcohol (Higher is Better)				
High School	40.0%	73.9%	41.7%	⇧↑
Middle School	59.1%	68.3%	67.9%	⇧↑
This data is not available for FY13. Questions regarding risk, access and perception that use is wrong were not asked in the FY13 YRRS. Risk of Harm among high school and middle school students is higher than the state (higher is better). Easy Access to Alcohol is higher than the state among high school students (lower is better). Perception that it is wrong for youth to use alcohol is higher than the state among high school and middle school students (higher is better) indicating positive results.				

Please see results of the FY15 Community Survey Below. Outlined are the Outcome Indicator(s) measures for the goal and objective that are listed below.

San Miguel County DWI Program

Community Survey Findings Sheet- 2015

Goals and Objectives (relevant to the NMCS)

Goal 3: Reduce alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes and deaths by 5% in New Mexico by June 2017.

Intervening Variable: Low Perceived Risk of Alcohol and Legal Consequences for Breaking ATOD Laws

Strategy: Implementation of information dissemination initiatives including Media Literacy (7^{th} ï 9^{th} Grade youth), media campaigns, and Red Ribbon activities.

Objective 3: Increase perceived risk of arrest and legal consequences for breaking alcohol related laws in San Miguel County by 5% by highly publicizing all drinking related law enforcement activities and publicizing the legal consequences for DWI and the giving or serving of alcohol to minors by June 30, 2016.

Brief Description of Community & Population: (Also attach copy of your protocol data collection table as collected)

Based on a 2013 census estimate, the population of rural San Miguel County is approximately 28,000 people. About half of the resident live in Las Vegas, the county seat, and most others in the villages of Pecos, Ribera, Villanueva, San Jose, Rowe, Trementina, and Sapello. About 5% are under age 5, 20% of the people are under age 18, and 18% over the age of 65, making our population slightly older than the rest of New Mexico. The population is predominately Hispanic (approximately 77% from last census), with White non-Hispanics being the second largest racial group in the county (approximately 19%), and 3% Native groups. 55% of the population speaks a language other than English in the home, predominately Spanish.

Data Collection Method and Brief Sample Description in Comparison to Previous Years' Samples (e.g., information from your data tracking table)

We sampled from similar locations as last year including local businesses around Las Vegas such as Travelerôs Cafe, Hacienda, Loweôs, Pizza Hut, and Charlieôs (N = 93). We also sampled staff and students from both Highlands University and Luna Community College (N =92). Data was also gathered from the MVD on several occasions (N =37), the farmerôs market (N =22), and the flea market (N = 10). We visited smaller towns in the county, both Pecos and Villanueva, but were only able to obtain data in Pecos (N = 9).

In 2014, we sampled from similar locations, though obtained different numbers of people from each location. Charlieôs, Loweôs, Travelerôs, and Pizza Hut produced similar numbers combined (N = 83). NMHU was more heavily sampled (N = 130), and Luna was not sampled. We obtained less data from the MVD (N =9), the same amount of data from the farmerôs market (N = 21), and more from the flea market (N = 27). One major difference in 2014 was that we were able to obtain substantial data from the smaller communities of Villanueva and the Valley (N =33) and Pecos (N =30).

I. Demographic Characteristics

Descriptive statistics are provided for age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, New Mexico residency, military service and sexual orientation.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of community

Number of eligible respondents	N= 313
Characteristics	%
Age	
18-20	10.9
21-25	14.4
26-30	14.1
31-40	17.3
41-50	12.8
51-60	16.6
61-70	10.2
71 or older	3.8
Biological Sex	
Male	39.6
Female	60.4
Race/Ethnicity	
White	21.1
Hispanic	69.0
Native American	2.9
Other	7.0
Education level	
Less than high school	2.2
High school or GED	17.9
Some college	37.2
College or above	42.6
New Mexico Residency	
Less than 1 year	3.5
1-5 years	12.8
More than 5 years	87.2
Active Duty in the Military Service or Veteran	5.1
Identify as LGBT	8.4

II. Access to alcohol and perception of risk/legal consequences

Distributions of each response category are provided below for the outcomes of interest. Percentages of dichotomized outcomes by age groups are provided as well.

Table 2.1 Perceptions of risk/legal consequences of alcohol consumption (male and female).

Access to alcohol	%				
	Very easy	**Somewhat easy**	**difficult Somewhat**	**Very difficult**	**Don't know**
Ease of access to alcohol by teens in the community (n=272)	51.8	30.0	3.8	1.3	12.8
Ease of access to alcohol by teens in the community from stores and restaurants (n=252)	11.5	23.6	24.6	20.8	19.5
Perception of risk/legal consequences	**Very likely**	**Somewhat likely**	**Not very likely**	**Not at all likely**	**Don't know**
Likelihood of police breaking up parties where teens are drinking (n=259)	16.0	39.3	21.7	5.8	17.3
Likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21 (n=235)	18.8	28.1	19.2	8.9	24.0
Likelihood of someone being arrested if caught selling alcohol to a drunk or intoxicated person (n=261)	16.3	28.4	25.9	12.8	16.3
Likelihood of being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much (n=287)	25.6	40.6	20.1	5.4	8.3
Likelihood of being convicted if stopped and charged with DWI (n=270)	37.1	32.3	11.5	5.4	13.7

Table 2.2 Percentages of perceived risk/legal consequences of alcohol consumption by age groups.

Intervening variables	Age groups (%)						
	18-20	21-25	18-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	50+
Very or somewhat difficult to access to alcohol in the community	3.0	2.6	2.8	4.7	8.9	5.9	7.7
Very or somewhat difficult to access to alcohol from stores and restaurants	56.7	71.4	64.6	54.1	54.8	53.3	52.6
Very or somewhat likely for police to break up parties where teens are drinking	74.2	64.9	69.1	52.6	85.4	73.5	59.0
Very or somewhat likely for police to arrest an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21	53.8	60.0	56.9	57.1	68.4	67.6	63.6
Very or somewhat likely for someone being arrested if caught selling alcohol to a drunk or intoxicated person	37.9	42.9	40.6	47.2	62.8	65.7	56.6
Very or somewhat likely being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much	66.7	68.4	67.6	67.5	85.4	68.4	72.2
Very or somewhat likely being convicted if stopped and charged with DWI	83.3	90.6	87.1	81.6	83.0	75.7	75.6

III. ATOD consumption

Means, ranges, and frequencies are provided below for overall sample and by biological sex and age groups for the behavioral outcomes of interest.

Table 3.1 Percentages of cigarette/tobacco any use outcomes overall and by sex.

Outcomes	%		
	Overall	Male	Female
Cigarette: any use	22.8	24.6	20.1
Tobacco: any use	4.8	11.9	.6
E- Cigarette: ever use	27.2	32.2	24.0
E- Cigarette: past 30-day use	9.0	5.9	3.4
	Overall	Male	Female
Provided tobacco for minors past year (n=312)	4.2	5.9	3.4

Table 3.2. Means, ranges and percentages of alcohol use outcomes overall and by sex.

Outcomes	Overall			Male	Female
	% of Yes	Mean (SD)	Range	% of Yes	% of Yes
# of drinks a week	NA	1.97(3.70) drinks	0-28	NA	NA
Past 30-day alcohol use (n=311)	59.9	NA	NA	64.1	59.2
Past 30-day binge drinking					
All respondents (n=310)	26.1	1.08 (2.98) times	0-30	31.6	23.6
Current usersÀonly (n=184)	44.0	1.81 (3.69) times	0-30	49.3	40.1
Past 30-day driven under influence					
All respondents (n=311)	5.1	.19 (1.35) times	0-20	5.1	4.5
Current usersÀonly (n=185)	8.6	.31 (1.74) times	0-20	8.0	7.5
Past 30-day driven after binge drinking					
All respondents (n=310)	3.5	NA	0-1	5.2	2.8
Current usersÀonly (n=184)	6.0	NA	0-1	8.1	4.7
Provided alcohol for minors past year (n=296)	6.8	NA	0-1	6.3	7.6

ÀCurrent users: anyone who have had alcoholic drink in the past 30 days.

Table 3.3 Percentages of alcohol use outcomes by age groups.

Ages	Past 30-day alcohol use % (n)	Past 30-day binge drinking % (n)	Past 30-day driven under influence % (n)	Past 30-day driven after binge drinking % (n)
18-25	63.3 (50)	36.7 (29)	5.1 (4)	6.3 (5)
18-20	50.0 (17)	23.5 (8)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)
21-25	73.3 (33)	46.7 (21)	6.7 (3)	8.9 (4)
26-30	72.7 (32)	36.4 (16)	2.3 (1)	2.3 (1)
31-40	64.2 (34)	37.7 (20)	9.4 (5)	5.7 (3)
41-50	52.5 (21)	12.5 (5)	5.0 (2)	2.6 (1)
51+	50.5 (48)	11.7 (11)	4.2 (4)	1.1 (1)

Figure 1. Sources of obtaining alcohol for respondents 18-20 years old who reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

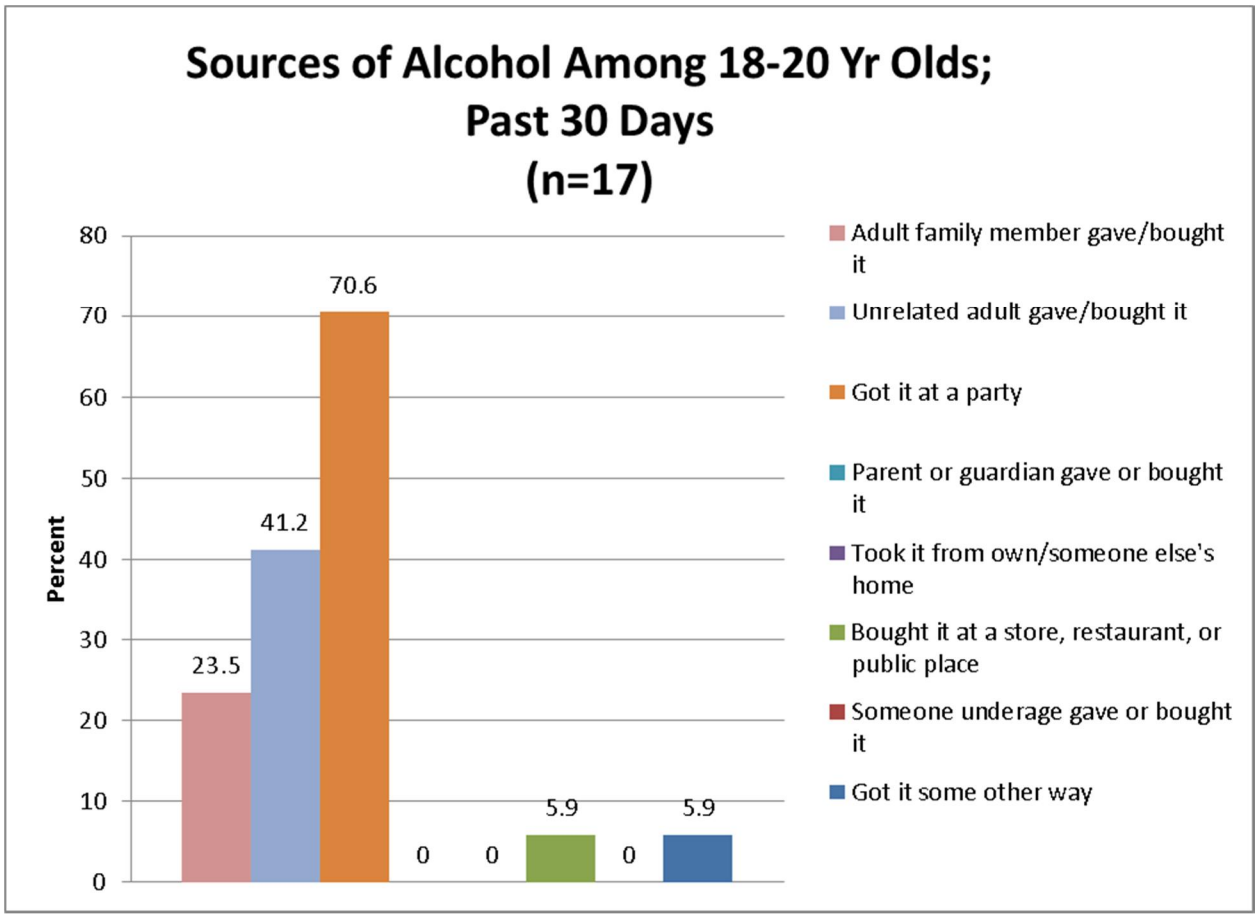
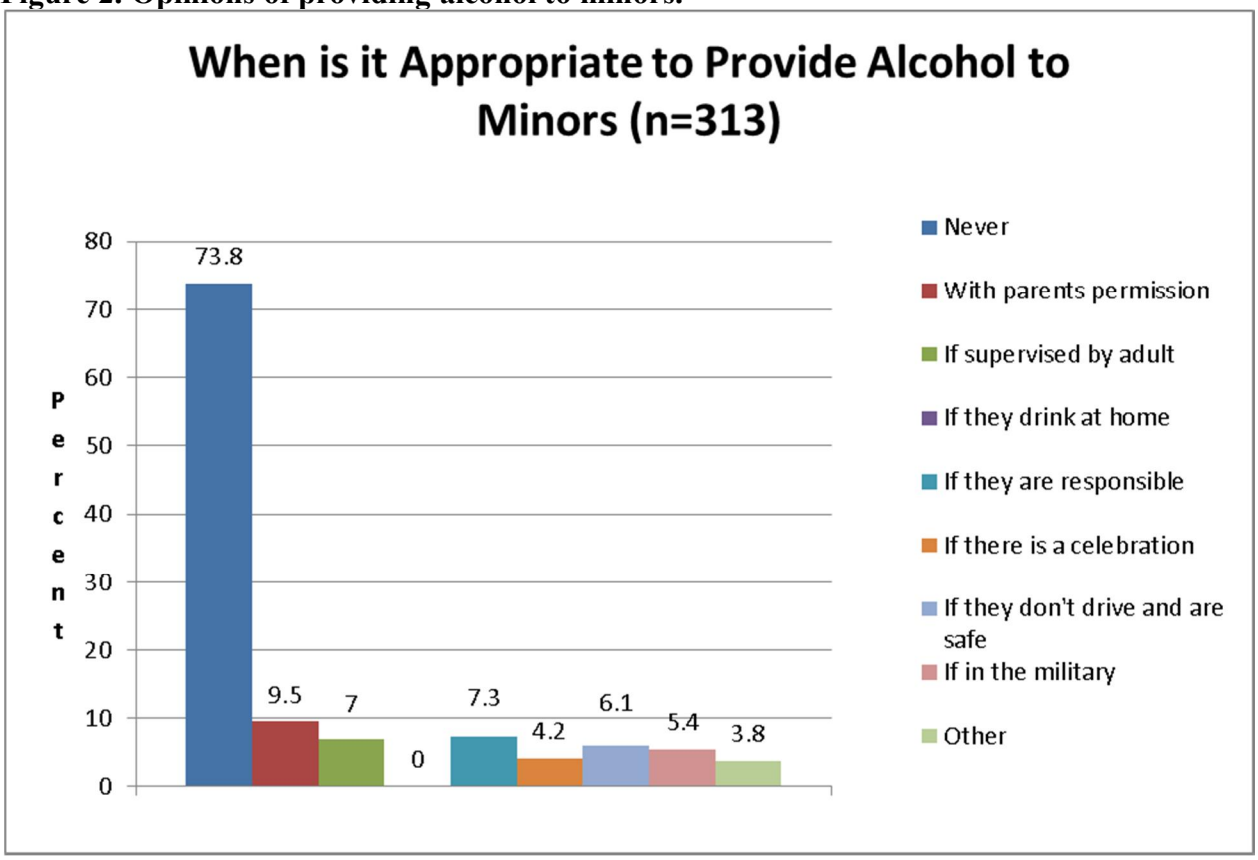


Figure 2. Opinions of providing alcohol to minors.



IV. Prescription drug use.

Means, frequencies and graphs are provided below for overall sample and by biological sex and age groups for the prescription drug outcomes of interest.

Table 4.1. Means and percentages of prescription drug use outcomes overall and by sex.

Outcomes	%			
	Overall		Male	Female
	% of Yes	Mean (SD)	% of Yes	% of Yes
Prevalence of receiving Rx painkiller past year (n=304)	26.6	NA	20.4	28.8
Great or moderate risk of harm using Rx painkillers for a non-medical reason (n=300)	88.2	NA	88.3	93.8
Past 30-day painkiller use to get high (n=292)	1.3	NA	.9	1.2
Past 30-day Rx painkiller use (n=305)	13.8	8.5(10.28)	13.2	13.6
Given/shared prescription drugs with someone past year (n=294)	5.1	NA	3.7	6.3
Medication locked or safely stored away (n=119)	42.0	NA	34.8	48.4

Note. Ns are for overall estimates only.

Table 4.2. Prescription drug use outcomes by age groups

Ages	Prevalence of receiving Rx painkiller past year % (n)	Great or moderate risk of harm using Rx painkillers for a non-medical reason % (n)	Past 30-day Rx painkiller use to get high % (n)	Past 30-day Rx painkiller use % (n)	Given/shared prescription drugs with someone % (n)	Medication locked or stored away % (n)
18-25	22.8 (18)	93.6 (73)	2.6 (2)	11.4 (9)	5.2 (4)	34.8 (8)
26-30	23.3 (10)	93.2 (41)	2.4 (1)	6.8 (3)	4.8 (2)	68.8 (11)
31-40	21.2 (11)	92.2 (47)	0.0 (0)	13.5 (7)	8.2 (4)	68.4 (13)
41-50	28.9 (11)	83.8 (31)	0.0 (0)	18.4 (7)	5.3 (2)	35.3 (6)
51+	33.7 (31)	93.3 (84)	1.1 (1)	17.4 (16)	3.4 (3)	27.3 (12)

Figure 3. Reasons for prescription drug use among all current users.

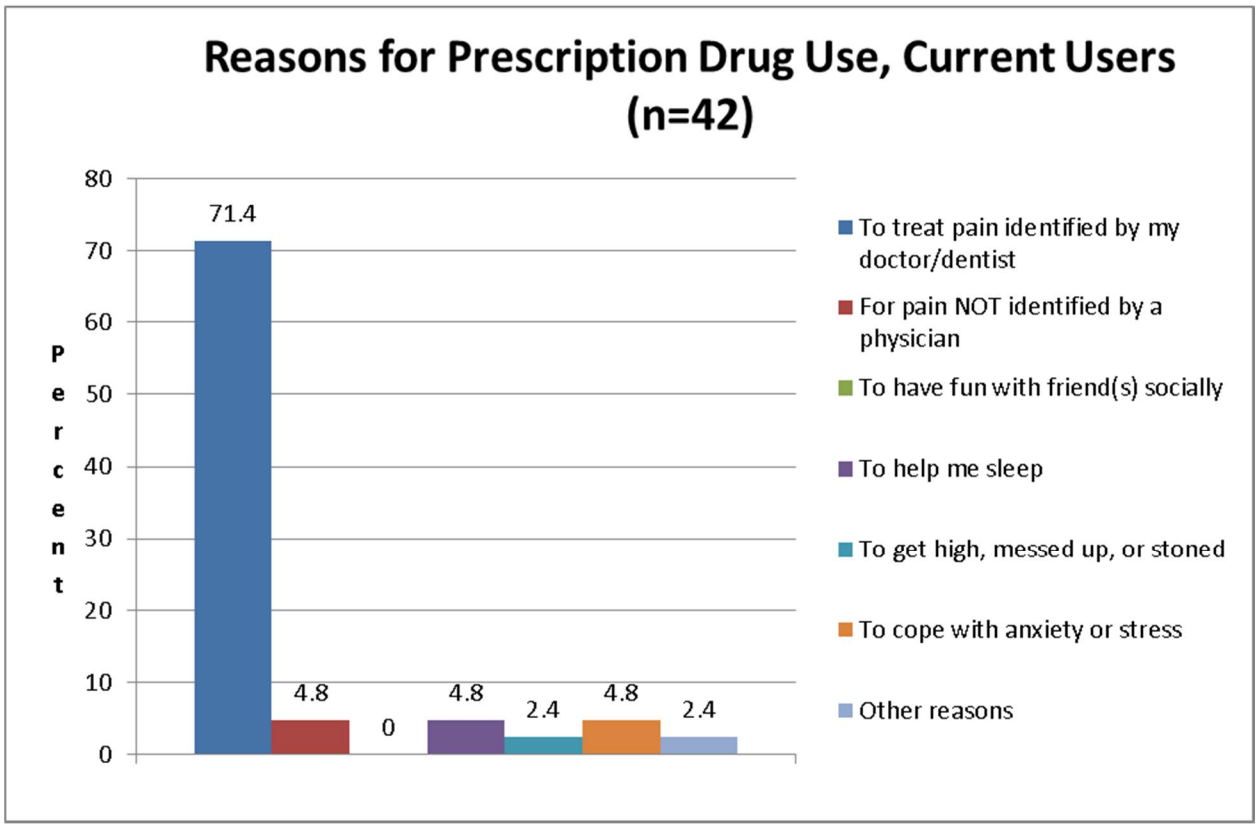
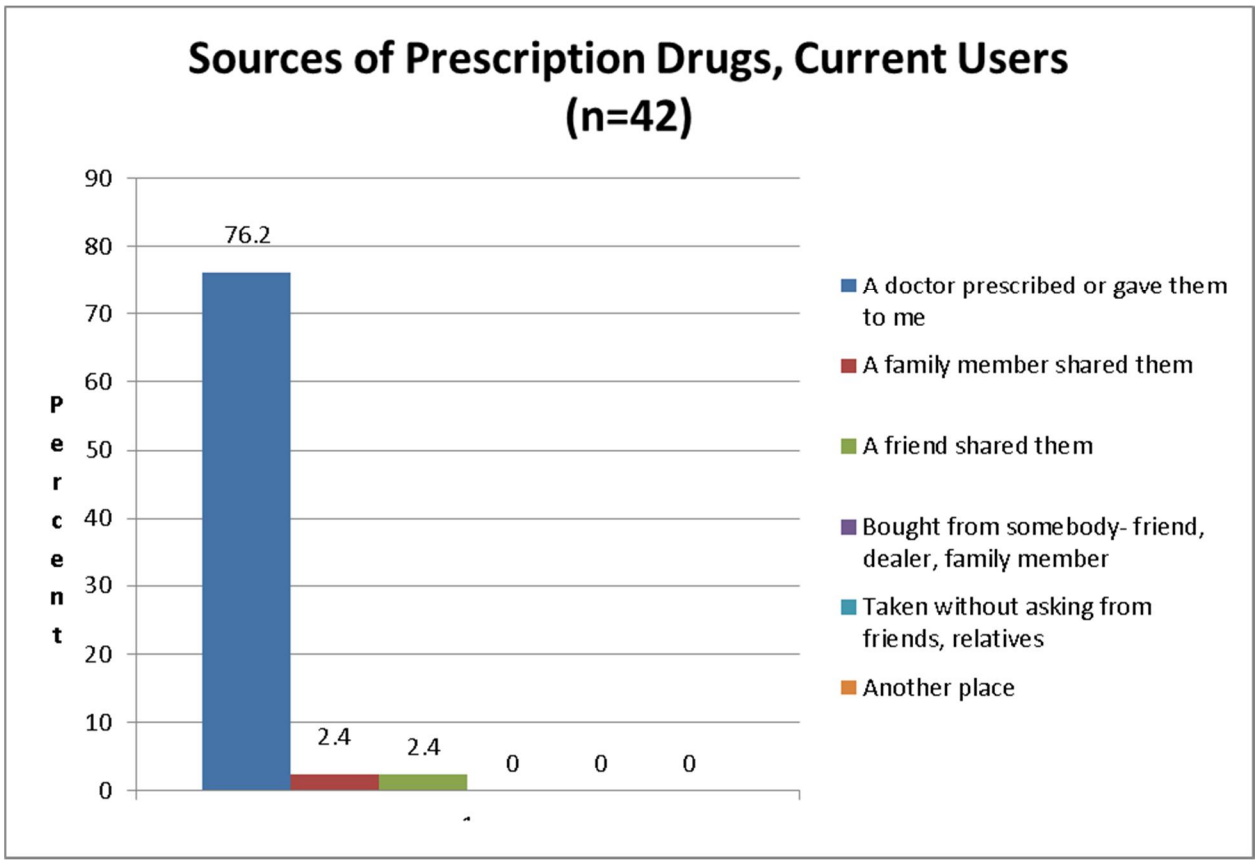


Figure 4. Sources of prescription drugs among current users.



V. Mental health

Percentages are provided below for overall sample and by biological sex for the mental health outcomes of interest.

Table 5. Percentages of mental health outcomes overall and by sex

Outcomes	%		
	Overall	Male	Female
Critical threshold for serious mental illness (n=284)	4.9	7.9	2.9
Having mental health or drug/alcohol problems in the past year (n=302)	16.5	16.8	17.1
Suicidal thoughts in the past year (n=302)	3.6	6.2	2.3
Sought help on mental health or drug/alcohol problems in the past year (n=300)	12.3	13.4	12.1
Had difficulty accessing treatment for mental health or substance abuse problems (n=299)	4.7	6.4	3.4

Note. Ns are for overall estimates only.

Notes regarding analysis:

Demographic highlights

- After elimination of questionnaires from those under 18 years of age, and those without the New Mexico residency requirement, a total of 313 surveys were available for analysis.
- With regard to sex and age, the sample was similar to most communities with a 60%: 40% ratio of females to males and a fairly evenly distributed age structure.
- With regard to race, Hispanics were predominant at 69.0%. ñWhiteò was represented at 21.1%, with only 2.9% who reported being Native American. 7.0% responded as ñOther.ò
- The educational level of the sample shows that only 2.2% had not attained a high school diploma or GED. 42.6% had a college or above education. Those reporting New Mexico residency for 5 or more years was a very high 87.2% indicating a stable community. 5.1% were active duty military and 8.4% identified as LGBT.

Alcohol & Tobacco

- The rating of the level of ease of accessing alcohol was skewed to the ñvery easyò side of the range of responses seen in this sample (81.8% very or somewhat easy), while the difficulty of access via stores or restaurants was somewhat higher- 34.5% rated it as ñvery easyò or ñsomewhat easy,ò which is shows a higher rate of availability via retail access than many other communities.
- Table 2.1 shows that for all of the legal consequences, responses were weighted toward the perception of a high likelihood (Very likely and Somewhat likely) of risk. A significant number of respondents chose to reply ñDonôt Knowò which makes this effect less dramatic than it otherwise might be.
- Table 2.2 examines the percentage of studentsôratings of the perceived risk and legal consequences of alcohol consumption by age. Only 2.8% of the 18-25 age group rated alcohol as being very or somewhat difficult to access.
- The rates of reported tobacco use in Table 3.1 seem in-line with the expected.
- Overall, 22.8% of this sample reported any smoking of cigarettes. Cigarettes, and now e-cigarettes still prove to be a necessary target for prevention programming.

- Providing tobacco to minors was fairly low- overall only 4.2% admitted to this behavior.
- Table 3.2 alcohol presents alcohol consumption by sex. Past 30-day use was 59.5% (64.1% for males and 59.2% for females, while the mean number of drinks per day was 1.97. Binge drinking seemed somewhat high- here, of current drinkers, 49.3% of males and 40.1% of females reported binging 1 or more times in the past 30 days. Drinking and driving rates were fairly high- 8.6% of current drinkers.
- The overall rate of providing alcohol to minors was 6.8% with females at a surprising 7.6%. This shows that this form of access can still be target for prevention.
- Table 3.3 shows that past 30-day alcohol use was rather high in all age groups. Rates of drinking and driving and binge drinking and driving did not reflect a large number of respondents, so their percentages arenôt that meaningful, but some still seemed a bit high.

Prescription Drug Use

- The measures of Rx drug use in Table 4.1 were not alarming. Of particular notice is the 88.2% of respondents said there was ñGreatò to ñModerateò risk of harm for using painkillers for non-medical reasons. Also, Rx painkiller use to ñGet highò was only 1.3%. Those who reported sharing pain killers was only 5.1%, and 42% reported locking or safely storing medications- a good start!
- Once the sample has been broken down into age groups (Table 4.2), we see high estimates of the potential harms/risk of using painkillers for non-medical reasons (83% ï 93.6%).
- Not surprisingly an age group demonstrating a significant number of ñreceivingò Rx painkillers was the 51+ group; a group more likely to have physical maladies requiring such meds.
- The percentage of respondents who reported locking up meds showed that the youngest (18 ï 25) and oldest (51+) age groups were least likely to store meds properly.

Mental Health

- While none of the results on Table 5 were shocking, we do see that about 16.5% experienced drug and alcohol or other mental health problems in the past year. This is not an insignificant finding.
- About 6.2% of males had suicidal thoughts in the past year, which is another finding that may not be high, but is high enough for concern. The same applies for the 2.3% of females reporting the same thing.
- Another finding of note is that of the 12.3% of those who sought mental health or drug/alcohol help in the past year, nearly 5 % had difficulty accessing treatment. For a largely rural county this may be expected.

The following tables show the results for alcohol related questions in the Community Survey. The tables show the state targeted results and compares San Miguel County with the overall state data. ñLower or higher is betterò is indicated to illustrate if the changes that occurred are positive or negative outcomes.

Community Survey Findings 2015:

Percentages of alcohol use outcomes overall and by sex (Lower is better)

Outcomes N=313	Males more than females in all indicators except those who provided alcohol to minors where females were higher.					
	% of Yes 2013	% of Yes 2014	% of Yes 2015	Increase/Decrease	State Targeted FY2015	Compared To The State
Past 30-day alcohol use. Higher than the state and the comparison group (2014).	-	-	59.9%	Baseline	45.9%	
Binge Drinking (5 or more drinks in 1 occasion). Lower than the state and lower than the comparison group (2014).	-	-	26.1%	Baseline	16.8%	
DWI. Lower than the state and the comparison group (2014).	-	-	5.1%	Baseline	4.5%	
Binge Drinking and Driving (Driving after having had 5 or more drinks. Lower than the state and lower than the comparison group (2014).	-	-	3.5%	Baseline	3.6%	
Provided alcohol for minors past year. Lower than the state and lower than the comparison group (2014).	-	-	6.8%	Baseline	3.6%	

Perceptions of risk/legal consequences of alcohol consumption

Access to Alcohol (Lower is Better)	**2015 N=313**	**Increase/Decrease from 2014**	**State Targeted 2015**	**Compared to State**
	Somewhat Easy or Very Easy	Baseline	**Somewhat Easy or Very Easy**	
Ease of access to alcohol by teens in the community.	81.8%	Baseline	71.3%	
Ease of access to alcohol by teens in the community from stores and restaurants.	35.1%	**Increase/Decrease from 2014**	32.8%	
Perception of risk/legal consequences (Higher is Better)	**Very Likely or Somewhat Likely**	Baseline	**Very Likely and Somewhat Likely**	
Likelihood of police breaking up parties where teens are drinking.	55.3%	Baseline	48.2%	
Likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21.	46.9%	Baseline	50.8%	
Likelihood of someone being arrested if caught selling alcohol to a drunk or intoxicated person.	44.7%	Baseline	48.9%	
Likelihood of being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much.	66.2%	Baseline	64.3%	
Likelihood of being convicted if stopped and charged with DWI.	69.4%	Baseline	69.9%	No Difference