

VALENCIA COUNTY RESOLUTION

Resolution No. 2025-70

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE VILLAGE OF LOS LUNAS TO SUBMIT AN APPLICATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION, LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE LOCAL DWI GRANT AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM AND DELEGATING AUTHORITY.

WHEREAS, the Legislature enacted Section 11-6A-1 through 11-6A-6 NMSA 1978 as amended to address the serious problems of Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) in the State; and

WHEREAS, a program is established to make grant and distribution funding available to counties and municipalities for new, innovative or model programs, services or activities to prevent or reduce the incidence of DWI, alcoholism, alcohol abuse and alcohol related domestic abuse; and

WHEREAS, the county DWI planning council and other governmental entities approval must be received in order to apply for grant and distribution funding; and

WHEREAS, the County wishes to authorize the Village to apply for and administer the grant on the County's behalf; and

WHEREAS, the Village on behalf of the County along with participating agencies is making an application to the Department of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division for program funding.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body of Valencia County that the Village of Los Lunas, on behalf of the County and all participating entities is authorized to submit an application for Distribution and/or Grant Fiscal Year 2025 program funding under the regulations established by the Local Government Division.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the governing body at its meeting of December 17, 2025.



County Commission Chairperson

Attest:


DWI Planning Council Representative



County Clerk (SEAL)

Revised: October 2023



Village of Los Lunas, Valencia County DWI PROGRAM

Small Community • Big Possibilities



3445 Lambros Loop, Los Lunas, NM 87031 ~ (Office) 505-352-7723 ~ (Fax) 505-352-3590

To Whom It May Concern,

November 26, 2025

Please find the attached: (1) Agenda Request form which provides responses for both Resolutions which are being submitted, (2) Resolutions (FY 27 County Commission Resolution and FY 27 County Commission Compliance Resolution). An annual report will be presented in support of the requested Resolutions. This Agenda Request and the items identified within are respectfully being submitted for inclusion during the December 17, 2025 County Commission meeting. Don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions and/or if there is any additional information that is needed or desirable for inclusion.

Thank you in advance for your time, expertise, and support with this request.

Respectfully,

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**Village of Los Lunas
Valencia County (VLL/VC) DWI Program**

FY25-FY26 Comprehensive Needs Assessment

Needs Assessment Developed, Reviewed, and Edited By:

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Completed: June 30, 2025

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Valencia County Demographics–Village of Los Lunas, Valencia County **(VLL/VC) DWI Program**

Introduction:

VLL-Valencia County DWI Program and its collaborative partners adhere to the substance abuse prevention planning processes and the concepts outlined in the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF). SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) is a planning process for preventing substance use and misuse. The five steps and two guiding principles of the SPF offer prevention professionals a comprehensive process for addressing substance misuse and related behavioral health problems facing their communities. The effectiveness of the SPF begins with understanding of community needs and involves community members in all stages of the planning process.

The VLL-Valencia County DWI Program Coordinator and the local Prevention Program Evaluation Team created a process for collecting countywide and statewide data to develop, edit, and disseminate a comprehensive needs assessment. The Needs Assessment is updated yearly to ensure that up-to-date data is available for prevention planning in the County. The statistics were categorized by indicator listing its most current information, rank in the state, patterns and trends between years, New Mexico's most current data, and Valencia County's comparison to the state account of numbers. This process helped program staff, and its partners rank the data using a prioritization tool. The tool assembles the statistics into two major classifications: primary considerations and secondary considerations. Primary considerations include the severity of the problem, (county ranking within the state), rate, burden (both by number, size, social impact, and economic impact). Secondary considerations examine the data for its preventability and changeability impact, capacity and resources, perceived gaps between capacity/resources and need, and readiness both political will and public concern.

The New Mexico Community Survey (NMCS) is one of several resources that VLL Valencia County DWI Program and its partners use to develop baseline information and to follow substance use/misuse and other risky behavioral outcomes. The surveys are completed by Valencia County residents that are 18+ years of age. The survey captures data on alcohol related outcomes, prescription drug use outcomes, participants' perception regarding breaking alcohol laws, and ease of access to alcohol by minors.

County Demographics and Agency Information:

Valencia County is geographically located in the central region of New Mexico. The extremely rural county is home to 80,813 people with a 71.4 population per square mile (July 1, 2024, NM Census Report). Persons <5 years old make up 5.4% of the population while 22.8% make up children <18 years old and 19.0% are persons 65+ years of age. The Village of Los Lunas has the largest population at 19,907 people. Hispanics are the largest percentage of the population in the county, at 61.1%, while Whites make up 30.9%. 2.2% are Black or African American. American Indian/Native Alaskan makeup 7.2% and 2.8% individuals identify with two or more races. Asians make up 1.1% of the population and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders are at 0.2%. Fifty-point-two percent (50.2%) of the population are male and 49.8% are female (statistics collected in the NM

census only identifies individuals by gender at birth and does not allow for others to respond by other gender identities).

A full 27.8% of Valencia County residents speak a language other than English at home. Valencia County is an underprivileged county with 17.3% of residents living below the federal poverty level (compared to 11.1% in the US and 17.0% in NM). A huge 23.6% of those residents living in poverty are children under the age of eighteen. According to the New Mexico Workforce Solutions, the unemployment rate in Valencia County is 3.7% (April 2025) higher than the state of NM (3.5%) and lower than the US, at 3.9%. Valencia County unemployment rate is also lower than the long-term average of 5.98%. Historically Valencia County has ranged from a record high of 10.4% in June 2010 to a record low of 3.3% in April 2007. The job market has decreased by -5.4% over the last year, and future job growth is predicted to be 32.7% over the next ten years. Valencia County's unemployment rate is ranked #14 highest out of 33 in the state (ycharts.com/indicators/us_unemployment_rate).

Twenty-one percent (21%) of children are receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits in Valencia County compared to 18% in New Mexico. It is common for children to live in single-parent families – 38.9% of all children in the County are living this scenario, compared to 43.8% in NM and 23.0% nationally; 18.6% grandparents, many that live in poverty, are solely responsible for their grandchildren (2024 Kids Count). The U.S. has the world's highest rate of children living in single-parent households. Research shows that single-parent households are associated with adverse effects on Children's achievement in school, emotional, psychological, and physical health, and future economic success.

The US Census Quick Facts report shows that 7.7% of its population is foreign born. Eighty-five-point-nine percent (85.9%) of its residents (25+ years of age) have acquired a high school education with 20.8% having received a Bachelor's degree or higher. In Valencia County, a significant number of children are without health insurance. Ten-point-eight percent (10.8%) of families in the County are not covered by health insurance. This issue is part of a broader trend seen across the United States where uninsured rates for children, especially those in poverty have been increasing. The medium household income in Valencia County is \$58,333 compared to New Mexico at \$62,125 and the US at \$78,538 (US Census Quick Facts).

New Mexico has continuously been at the bottom of national rankings for the overall health of children. New Mexico is ranked 50th out of the fifty states for child well-being (Kids Count Quick Facts 2024). This is the sixth time the state has ranked last or second to the last in the nation. New Mexico also ranked last in education, and 44th in health, with 4% of children uninsured.

There are two school districts in Valencia County: Belen Consolidated Schools and Los Lunas Public Schools. Total enrollment in the two districts in 2025 is 11,985 students. There are three (3) private schools serving three hundred ninety-three (393) students. One hundred percent (100.0%) of students attending both school districts qualify for the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) under

the National School Lunch Program regardless of income. Seventy-three percent (73%) of the students attending Belen Consolidated Schools are receiving free or reduced free lunches while (62.0%) are doing the same in Los Lunas Public Schools (NM Kids Count 2024). Both School Districts have been actively addressing truancy issues. While specific percentages can fluctuate, the districts have reported challenges with habitual truancy. Thirty-eight-point five percent (38.5%) of students are habitually truant - missing more than 10 days in a school year (increased since COVID-19 – both school districts) (Annual State Districts and Schools Attendance Report 2022-2023). The dropout rate is 11.0% at Belen Consolidated Schools and 7.0% in Los Lunas School District (2024 Kids Count). These rates can vary slightly year by year, but they provide a general idea of the challenges faced by each district.

Common to other rural communities in New Mexico, Valencia County's rural nature and impoverished status results in service gaps in basic health care for many reasons: some relate to difficulties recruiting health providers because of low pay scales in the region, location of clinics in only more densely populated areas, lack of insurance by a large percent of families, and great geographic distances from schools, grocery stores, clinics, and community centers. Much of the county is considered a food desert, because of the lack of fresh and healthy food alternatives. In addition to these basic services, prevention capacity and access to existing service capacity is low for similar reasons.

Village of Los Lunas/Valencia County (VLL/VC) DWI Program Information:

VLL/VC DWI Program's mission is to reduce the occurrence of drinking and driving including underage drinking in Valencia County through prevention/education, enforcement, adjudications, sanctions, and treatment. The Village of Los Lunas/Valencia County (VLL/VC) DWI Program is a grant funded program through the Local DWI State funded grant, providing the following services: Community Wellness: Prevention and Enforcement, Treatment; Alternative Sentencing: Compliance Monitoring/Tracking/Screening and Program Administration. These are four (4) evidence-based components that have proven to be effective in addressing DWI issues. The following is a brief description of each component:

Alternative Sentencing:

Screening: Individuals convicted of DWI in Valencia County are referred to the Village of Los Lunas Valencia County (VLL/VC) DWI Program for the completion of the state-mandated alcohol/drug screening (Impaired Driving Assessment (IDA) by way of sentencing by the Magistrate Court judges, Divisions I, II, and III, and at times by the 13th Judicial District Court judges.

Compliance Monitoring/Tracking: Implemented in July 2012, the Misdemeanor Compliance Monitoring Program (MCMP) offers supervised probation services for those convicted of DWI offenses, alcohol-involved Domestic Violence offenses, and other alcohol-involved Misdemeanor offenses. Random drug and alcohol testing when required via court order as part of supervised probation with the VLL/VC DWI Program takes place through an MOU with Argus Private Security

Force LLC (APSF). APSF conducts line of site Urine Analysis collection from all clients being supervised through the VLLVCMCAMP. Compliance Officers ensure that offenders comply fully with all court-ordered mandates and report any violations to the referring Judge for probation revocation and/or further disposition. The VLL/VC Misdemeanor Compliance Monitoring Program officially received State Accreditation in July 2022.

Clients who are sanctioned through the Court to have electronic monitoring/alcohol monitoring devices by way of a SCRAM bracelet, a Remote Breath hand-held device, and/or a GPS bracelet are required to contract directly with a Court approved provider.

Community Wellness:

Enforcement: Upon available funding, local law enforcement agencies are allocated funds to perform additional operations to include: Checkpoints, Underage Drinking Party Patrols, Compliance Checks, and Saturation Patrols. Additionally, grant funding provides valuable equipment and training used in the detection, documentation, and prosecution of DWI, Underage Drinking, Sales to Minors, Social Host and/or providing alcohol to Minors. Currently, all of the following law enforcement entities participate in the DWI Enforcement Program: Belen Police Department, Bosque Farms Police Department, Isleta Tribal Police Department, Los Lunas Police Department, New Mexico State Police, and Valencia County Sheriff's Department.

Prevention: Evidence-based substance abuse prevention programs and activities available throughout Valencia County. Prevention-focused Community collaboration and coordination to address the risk and protective factors within Valencia County with the goals of increasing resiliency, health, and safety for our youth and entire community.

Program Administration:

Coordinates all the programs listed, works with DWI Planning Council's guidance for program planning, and is responsible for oversight and evaluation of all components.

Treatment:

Treatment: The DWI Program offers an in-house, outpatient treatment program which fills a community gap of a disproportionate number of people seeking treatment services and a limited number of substance abuse treatment providers. The Treatment program includes client assessments, treatment plans, individual and group therapy, and auricular detox therapy. The auricular detoxification services provided are backed by both research and patrons utilizing this service that it is deemed to be effective in treatment of anxiety and cravings.

Projected Objectives:

- Reduce the occurrence and negative consequences of DWI and Underage Drinking.
- Reduce recidivism rates of DWI.

- Work closely with law enforcement, local judicial entities, District Attorney's office, drug court, and local treatment providers to increase positive prosecution rates for alcohol-related offenses to include DWI while collaborating with agencies providing offender services to ensure the best possible outcomes to include compliance with court-ordered sanctions and reduced recidivism rates.
- Collaborate with local providers of alternative sentencing services/alcohol monitoring to decrease costs of incarceration and to increase the ability of the offender to remain or become gainfully employed while serving their sentence.
- Decrease risk factors while increasing resiliency factors for all Valencia County residents to provide a safer, healthier place for all to live, work, and visit.
- Implement evidence-based prevention practices, programs, and policies that decrease substance misuse, underage drinking, binge drinking, and DWI.
- Create and maintain community involvement through the DWI Planning Council and through participation in the Community Wellness Council (CWC), NM Department of Health, NM Alliance of Health Councils, other community boards/coalitions and agencies to work collaboratively towards the health, safety, and wellness of the community as a whole.
- Improve existing programs through professional process and outcome evaluation.

The FY25-FY26 Comprehensive Needs Assessment was completed, and the program staff and the evaluation team relied on its current data/assessments, current archival data, and other documents to guide the strategic planning process and to focus the program strategies. The Strategic Plan will be attached to the FY25 Final Evaluation Report.

A three-year Strategic Plan was developed in 2025. Data was reviewed to ensure VLL Valencia County DWI Program addresses the specific needs in the County. An environmental assessment was conducted by outlining thoughts and ideas through a **PEST** analysis (political, legal, economic, social, and technology trends) and a **SWOT** analysis (strengths, weaknesses and barriers, opportunities, and threats). The environmental assessment and the 2025-2026 Comprehensive Needs Assessment helped determine the data patterns and trends in Valencia County that may impact the group's success and/or barriers in achieving the identified goals. It also identified implications that the trends may have on their accomplishments and/or failures. The environmental analysis and the needs assessment process helped pinpoint VLL/VC's current strengths and challenges and opportunities that it is likely to face over the next three years. This procedure facilitated a context for establishing priority of needs and developing goals, objectives, and activities.

The following tables, graphs, and narratives represent the needs highlighting the most current statistics for several indicators/measures that are captured in this Needs Assessment. The data shows the most current patterns and trends for the county and for New Mexico.

Alcohol Related and Drug Overdose/Opioid Outcome (Consequences)
2024 NM Substance Abuse Epidemiology Report, Rates per 100,000 (2017-2021
Data)

Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data Rate per 100,000 (June 2024)	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends 2014-2018	Patterns and Trends 2015-2019 and 2016 - 2020	Patterns and Trends 2017 -2021	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than The State
Positive Changes							
Adult Heavy Drinking	7.7	3rd	The rate increased from 3.1 in 2017 to 3.9 in 2018.	The rate increased from 3.9 in 2018 to 7.5 in 2019. The rate increased from 7.5 in 2019 to 9.7 in 2020.	The rate decreased from 9.7 in 2020 to a rate of 7.7 in 2021.	5.8	Higher
Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Death	3.9	28th	The rate decreased from 6.8 in 2017 to 3.9 in.	The rate decreased from 3.9 in 2018 to 6.8 in 2019. The rate decreased from 6.8 in 2019 to 5.2 in 2020.	The rate decreased from 5.2 in 2020 to a rate of 3.9 in 2021.	7.4	Lower
Adult Binge Drinking	14.6	13th	The rate decreased from 15.4 in 2017 to 11.4 in 2018.	The rate increased between 2018 11.4 and 2019 at 11.6. The rate increased from 11.6 in 2019 to 18.0 in 2020..	The rate decreased from 18.0 in 2020 to a rate of 14.6 in 2021.	14.0	Higher
Adult Drinking and Driving	2.9	1st	The rate remained the same between 2017 and 2018 at 0.0.	The rate also stayed the same at from 0.0 between 2018 and 2019. The rate increased from 0 in 2019 to 2.9 in 2020.	The rate remained the same at a rate of 2.9 between 2020 and 2021.	0.6	Higher

Indicator	Most Current Data Rate per 100,000 (August 2024)	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends 2014-2018	Patterns and Trends 2015-2019 and 2016 - 2020	Patterns and Trends 2017 -2021	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than The State
Negative Findings							
Opioid Overdose (Related Emergency Dept. Visits).	84.6	8th	The rate increased from 67.2 in 2017 to 73.5 in 2018.	The rate increased from 73.5 in 2018 to 74.0 in 2019. The rate decreased from 74.0 in 2019 to 73.4 in 2020.	The rate increased from 73.4 in 2020 to a rate of 84.6 in 2021.	61.7	Higher
Drug Overdose	43.4	5th	The rate increased from 27.1 in 2017 to 29.2 in 2018.	The rate increased from 29.2 in 2018 to 30.7 in 2019. The rate increased from 30.7 in 2019 to 36.8 in 2020.	The rate increased from 36.8 in 2020 to a rate of 43.3 in 2021.	34.4	Higher
Alcohol Related Chronic Disease Rate	45.8	10th	The rate increased from 30.3 in 2017 to 32.8 in 2018.	The rate increased from 32.8 in 2018 to 35.2 in 2019. The rate increased from 35.2 in 2019 to 37.5 in 2020.	The rate increased from 37.5 in 2020 to a rate of 45.8 in 2021.	48.4	Lower
Alcohol Related Death	80.6	13th	The rate increased from 60.8 in 2017 to 63.6 in 2018.	The rate decreased between 63.6 in 2018 and 2019 to 63.5. The rate increased from 63.5 in 2019 to 70.1 in 2020.	The rate increased from 70.1 in 2020 to a rate of 80.6 in 2021.	83.2	Lower
Alcohol Related Chronic Liver Disease Death	25.2	11th	The rate increased from 18.4 in 2017 to 20.1 in 2018.	The rate increased between 20.1 in 2018 and 2019 at 20.5. The rate increased from 20.5 in 2019 to 22.3 in 2020.	The rate increased from 22.3 in 2020 to a rate of 25.2 in 2021.	26.0	Lower
Suicide	22.6	23rd	The rate decreased from 24.7 in 2017 to 22.2 in 2018.	The rate decreased from 22.2 in 2018 to 20.1 in 2019. The rate increased from 20.1 in 2019 to 21.3 in 2020.	The rate increased from 21.3 in 2020 to a rate of 22.6 in 2021.	24.1	Higher

Alcohol Related Injury Death	34.8	17th	The rate increased from 30.5 in 2017 to 30.8 in 2018.	The rate decreased between 2018 30.8 and 2019 at 28.3. The rate increased from 28.3 to 32.6 in 2020.	The rate increased from 32.6 in 2020 up to 34.8 in 2021 .	34.8	Equal to State
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- All rates are per 100,000.

Summary Of The 2024 New Mexico Epidemiology Profile:

One key data source that is used to drive and inform priorities for prevention professionals in Valencia County is the New Mexico Substance Use Epidemiology Profile. Its primary purpose is to support efforts related to the Statewide Epidemiological and Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW). The SEOW is intended to develop resources to help communities conduct needs assessments regarding substance use and its consequences; build capacity to address those needs; plan, implement, and evaluate evidence-based programs, policies, and practices designed to address the intervening variables related to identified substance-related problems (2024 SA NM EPI Profile).

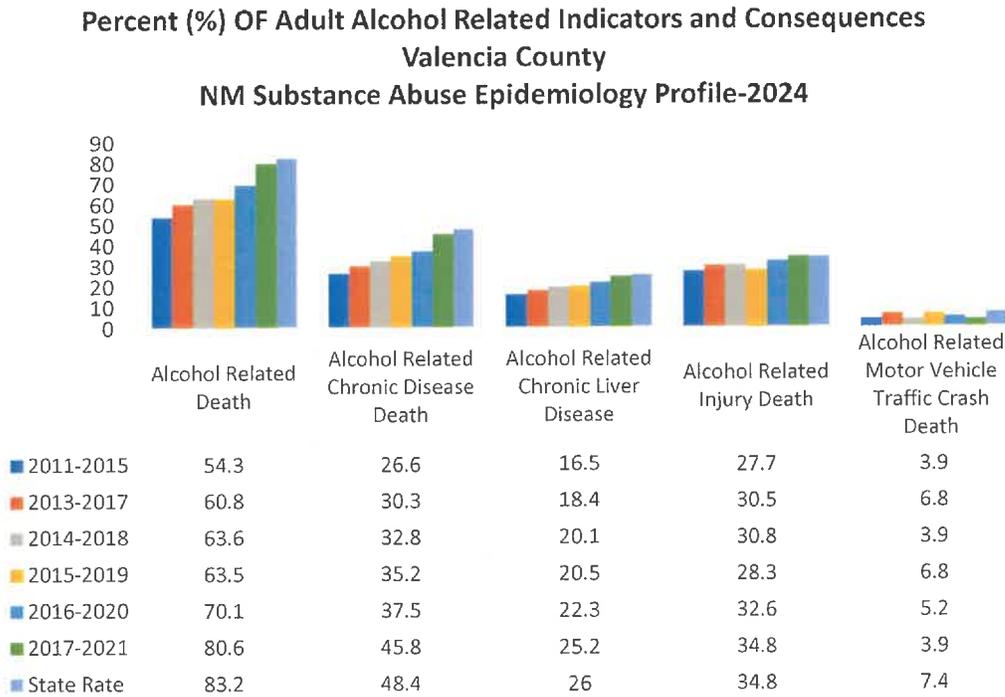
All ten leading causes of death in New Mexico are at least partially attributable to the use of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs. In 2021, the ten leading causes of death in New Mexico were diseases of the heart, cancer, COVID-19, unintentional injuries, chronic lower respiratory diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, diabetes, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, Alzheimer's disease, and suicide. Of these, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, unintentional injuries, and suicide are associated with alcohol use; chronic lower respiratory diseases are associated with tobacco use; heart disease, and cerebrovascular diseases are associated with both alcohol and tobacco use; and unintentional injuries and suicide are associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs (2024 SA NM EPI Profile).

Over the past 30 years, New Mexico has consistently had among the highest alcohol-related death rates in the United States, and it has had the highest alcohol-related death rate since 1997. Valencia County ranks 13th in the state for alcohol-related deaths and the rate increased from (70.1) in 2020 to (80.6) in 2021 (2024 NM Epidemiology Profile). The negative consequences of excessive alcohol use in NM are not limited to death but also include domestic violence, crime, poverty, and unemployment, as well as chronic liver disease, motor vehicle crash and other injuries, mental illness, and a variety of other medical problems (2024 SA NM EPI Profile). In 2010, the economic cost of excessive alcohol consumption in NM was \$2.2 billion (\$2.77 per drink or an average of \$1,084 per person) (Sacks, Jeffrey J., et al. "2010 national and state costs of excessive alcohol consumption." American Journal of Preventive Medicine 49.5 (2015): e73-e79) – 2024 SA NM EPI Profile.

New Mexico is the 6th in overdose rates in the nation in 2021. A steady increase in fentanyl contributed to more than one-third of overdose deaths in NM in 2021. The 2024 NM Epidemiology Profile indicates that, “Suicide is a serious and persistent public health problem in New Mexico. Over the period 1981 through 2020, New Mexico’s suicide rate was consistently among the highest in the nation, at 1.5 to 1.9 times the US rate. Male suicide rates were three to four times higher than those of females across all racial/ethnic groups, except Asian/Pacific Islanders ages (0-24). For the five-year period 2017-2021, all but ten counties had suicide rates that were at least one and a half times higher than the US rate. Prevalence of frequent mental distress and current depression, persistent sadness or hopelessness, suicidal ideation, and the association between risk factors are among the many causes associated with suicide.

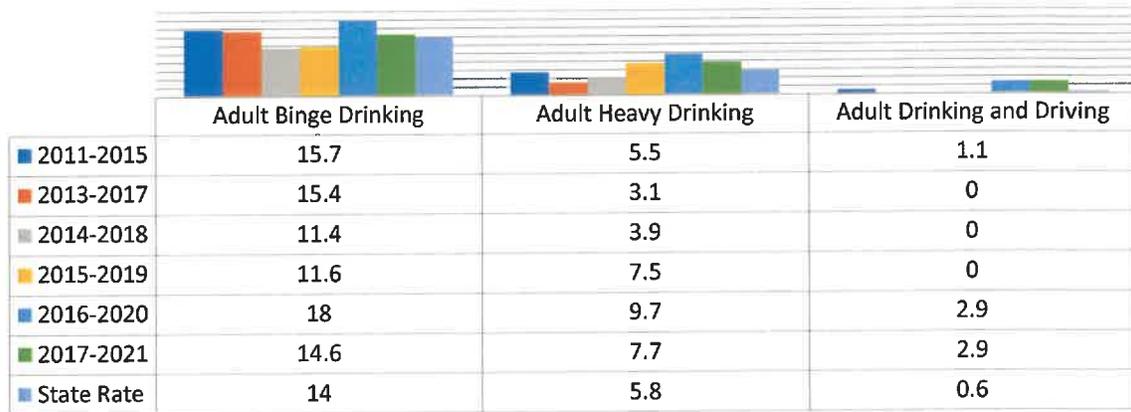
Four (4) of the eight (8) alcohol related consequence indicators showed improvement or stayed the same in Valencia County between 2020 and 2021, adult heavy drinking, alcohol related motor vehicle traffic crash death, DWI, and adult binge drinking. Alcohol related chronic disease rate, alcohol related death, alcohol related chronic liver disease death, and alcohol related injury death, all showed negative findings.

Graph 1: Alcohol Related Indicator Patterns and Trends (2024 NM EPI Profile)



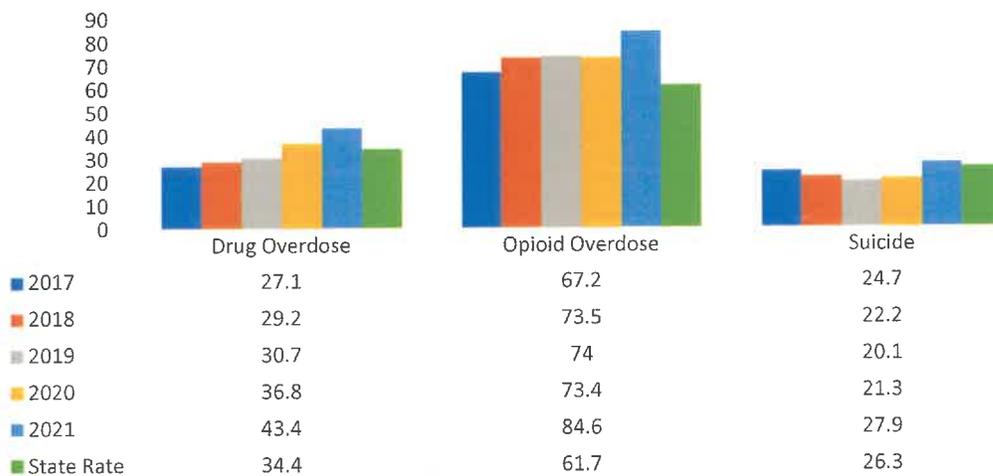
Graph 2: Alcohol Consumption and DWI Patterns and Trends (2024 NM EPI Profile)

Percent (%) of Adult Alcohol Consumption and DWI Indicators
Valencia County
NM Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile-2024



Graph 3: Drug Overdose, Opioid Overdose, and Suicide Patterns and Trends (2024 NM EPI Profile)

Percent (%) Of Dug Overdose, Opioid Overdose, and Suicide
Indicators
Violencia County
NM Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile - 2024

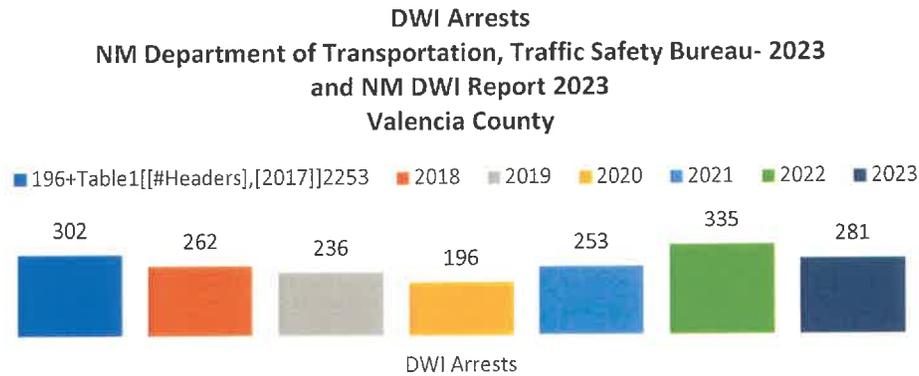


2023 Number of DWI Arrests, Convictions, and DWI Crashes
NM Department of Transportation and DWI Reports 2023
Desired Change: Increase in the Number of Convictions and Arrests
and Decrease/Reduction for All Other Indicators

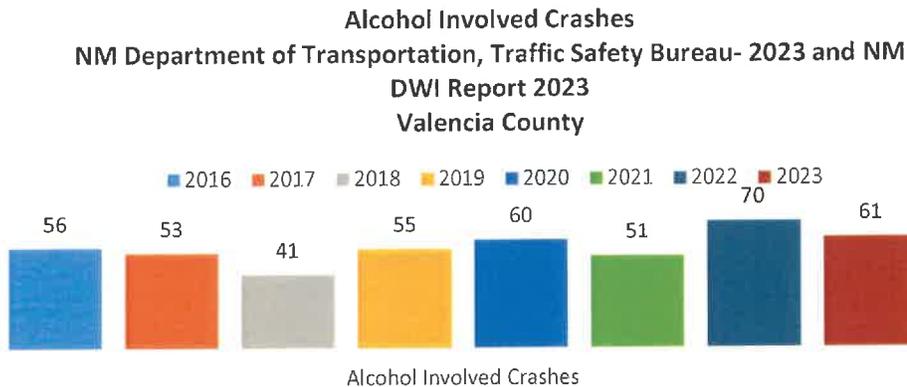
Positive Findings							
Indicator	Most Current Data (#)	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends 2020	Patterns and Trends 2021 and 2022	Patterns and Trends 2023	Current State Count (#)	Higher -Lower Than State
Alcohol Related Fatal Crashes (1.9% of all state alcohol related fatal crashes)	6	N/A	It remained the same at 3 between 2019 and 2020.	Remained the same at 3 between 2020, 2021, and 2022.	It increased to 6 in 2023. County ranks 6 th in the state for alcohol-related fatal crashes.	149	N/A
Number of Drivers with Repeat DWI Convictions (2.8% of all DWI Repeat Convictions)	45 (10.0% per 10,000 2019-2023)	N/A	Decreased from 45 in 2019 to 32 in 2020.	Increased from 32 in 2020 to 42 in 2021. Decreased to 31 in 2022 (by -26.2%).	Increased from 31 in 2022 to 45 in 2023 (by 45.2%).	1,627	N/A
Number of Alcohol Involved Crashes (2.7% of all alcohol involved crashes in the state)	61	N/A	Increased from 55 in 2019 to 60 in 2020.	Decreased from 60 in 2020 to 51 in 2021 and increased to 70 in 2022 (by 37.3%). Ranks 8 th in the State.	Decreased from 70 in 2022 to 61 in 2023 (by -12.9%).	2,268	N/A
Negative Findings							
Number Of DWI Arrests (3.1% of all arrests in the state) – Increase is the desired outcome.	281	N/A	Decreased from 236 in 2019 to 196 in 2020.	Increased from 196 in 2020 to 253 in 2021. Increased to 335 in 2022 (by 32.4%).	Decreased from 335 in 2022 to 281 in 2023 (by -16.1%). There were 67 First DWI Arrests and 45 Repeat DWI Arrests.	8,928	N/A

Number of DWI Convictions – Increase is the desired outcome (2.1% of all DWI convictions in the state)	112 (14.2% per 10,000 2019-2023)	N/A	Decreased from 151 in 2019 to 73 in 2020.	Increased from 73 in 2020 to 108 in 2021. It increased to 127 in 2022 (by 17.6%).	Decreased from 127 in 2022 to 112 in 2023 (by -11.8).	5,343	N/A
Number of Drivers With First DWI Conviction (1.8 of all first DWI convictions)	67 (24.0% per 10,000 2019-2023)	N/A	Decreased from 106 in 2019 to 41 in 2020.	Increased from 41 in 2019 to 66 in 2020 and to 96 in 2021 (by 45.5%).	Decreased from 96 in 2022 to 67 in 2023 (by -30.2%)	3,716	N/A

Graph 1: DWI Arrests 2017-2023

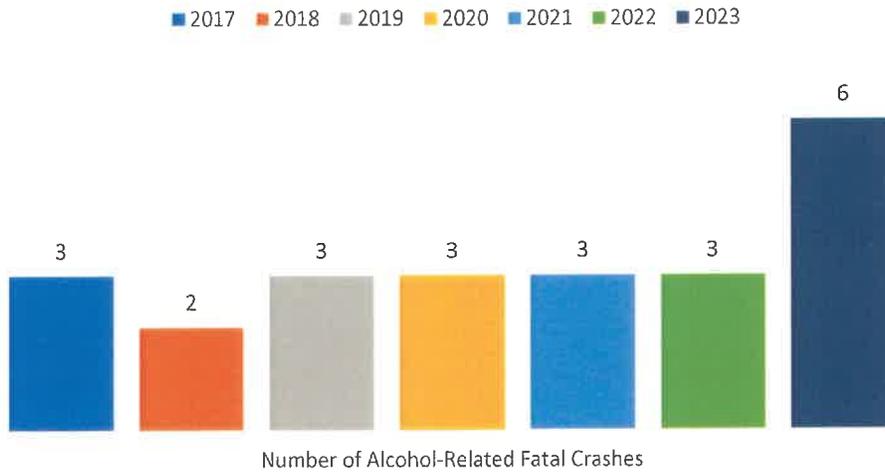


Graph 2: Alcohol Involved Crashes 2016-2022



Graph 3: Number Of Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes 2017-2023

Number of DWI-Related Fatal Crashes
NM Department of Transportation, Traffic Safety Bureau, UNM 2023
Valencia County



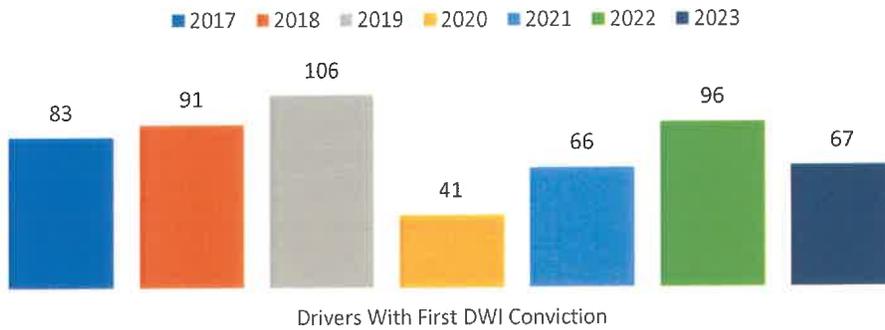
Graph 4: Number Of DWI Convictions 2017-2023

Number of DWI Arrests Resulting In Convictions
NM Department of Transportation, Traffic Safety Bureau, UNM 2023
Valencia County



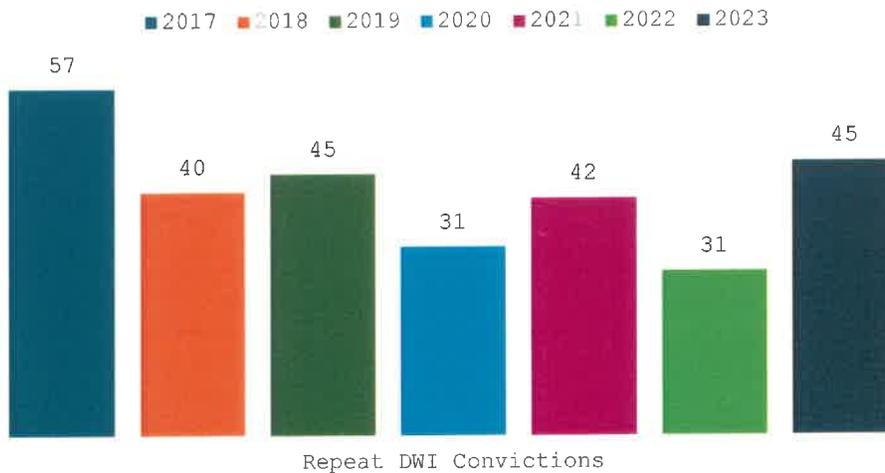
Graph 5: First Time DWI Convictions 2017-2023

Number of Drivers With First DWI Convictions
NM Department of Transportation, Traffic Safety Bureau, UNM
2023
Valencia County



Graph 6: Repeat DWI Convictions 2017-2023

Number of Drivers With Repeat DWI Convictions
NM Department of Transportation, Traffic Safety Bureau, UNM 2023
Valencia County



Summary: 2023 Number of DWI Arrests, Convictions, and DWI Crashes:

The data listed above is referenced in the Local 2023 DWI Report for New Mexico and Valencia County. This report is produced by UNM for the New Mexico Department of Transportation, Traffic Safety Bureau. The data is also reported in the 2023 DWI Report. The Arrests, Convictions, and alcohol-involved data were used to create the graphs above, reflecting the most current data available in the indicator categories listed.

Valencia County is responsible for 3.1% (281 of 8,928) of the total DWI Arrests in New Mexico during 2023. Belen is responsible for 73 DWI arrests while Los Lunas is responsible for 207 DWI arrests. The rate of DWI arrests in Valencia County, according to NM DOT DWI Reports 2022-2023, decreased by (-16.1%) (2022 was 335 and 2023 was 281). The number of alcohol-involved crashes decreased from 2022 (70) to (61) in 2023 (-12.9% decrease). Higher arrest rates could be perceived as a deterrent to driving while under the influence. On the other hand, it could also be interpreted as having more people driving under the influence. The decrease in alcohol-related crashes combined with a decrease in DWI arrests could be interpreted as a decrease in those choosing to drink and drive.

Valencia County saw one of the highest alcohol-involved fatal crash rates in the state in 2023 (ranked 6th). In 2023, however, the County showed a slight decrease in DWI crashes. It ranks 9th in the state for the top 10 counties with alcohol-involved crashes between 2019 and 2023. Decreased enforcement, access to alcohol in the form of intensified alcohol outlets, alcohol home delivery, and expanded hours of alcohol sales are all known to produce increased alcohol harm to include those driving while under the influence.

The perception of police presence can deter some from driving while intoxicated. The 2024 New Mexico Community Survey (NMCS) for Valencia County shows that the likelihood of being stopped by police if driving and drinking too much increased by (16.7%) between 2023 and 2024 indicating data is moving in the right direction. DWI, however, increased significantly among the NMCS participants showing a negative finding.

There is a decrease in the number of DWI convictions according to the 2023 New Mexico DOT DWI Report. This data shows negative outcomes. Valencia County ranks 12th in the number of DWI convictions in the state. It accounts for 2.1% of the total DWI convictions in NM. There was a (-11.8%) decrease between 2022 and 2023. There was also a decrease in the number of drivers with a first DWI conviction of (-30.2%). Valencia County accounts for (1.8%) of the total 1st DWI convictions in the state. On a negative note, repeat DWI convictions increased by (45.2%) with data moving in the wrong direction.

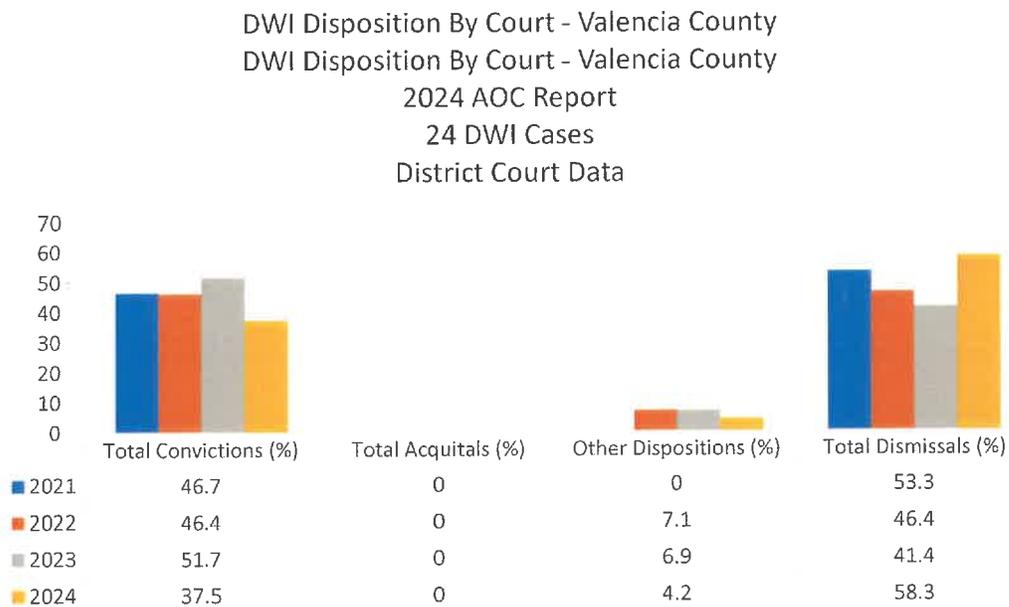
When the DWI convictions are looked at as a percentage of the overall number of arrests, in 2023 there were 281 arrests with 112 DWI convictions (39.9%) compared to 2022 where there were 335 arrests and 127 convictions (37.9%), there is an improvement of (2%) between those two years. Unfortunately, in Valencia County, there is a low sentence rate for DWI arrests resulting in conviction. In Valencia County according to the 2023 NM DWI Report, NM Department of Transportation (15.0%) of all DWI arrests resulted in dismissal – 41 cases, (51.0% are awaiting disposition – 144 cases of the 281 arrests). A low sentence rate can result in an increase in repeat DWI conviction rates. Repeat DWI offender convictions increased by (45.2%). The values assigned to the data presented can be interpreted as positive or negative depending on how the

translator or analyst wishes to skew the information. For example, if the DWI arrests are increasing, that could indicate extra law enforcement efforts/funding is being directed at DWI. On the other hand, one might see decreasing DWI arrests as a sign that less people are driving while under the influence. If a decreasing number of DWI arrests is the goal, then when comparing the most recent arrest numbers for 2022 (335) to 2023 (281) this decrease of (16.1%) can be seen as a positive outcome.

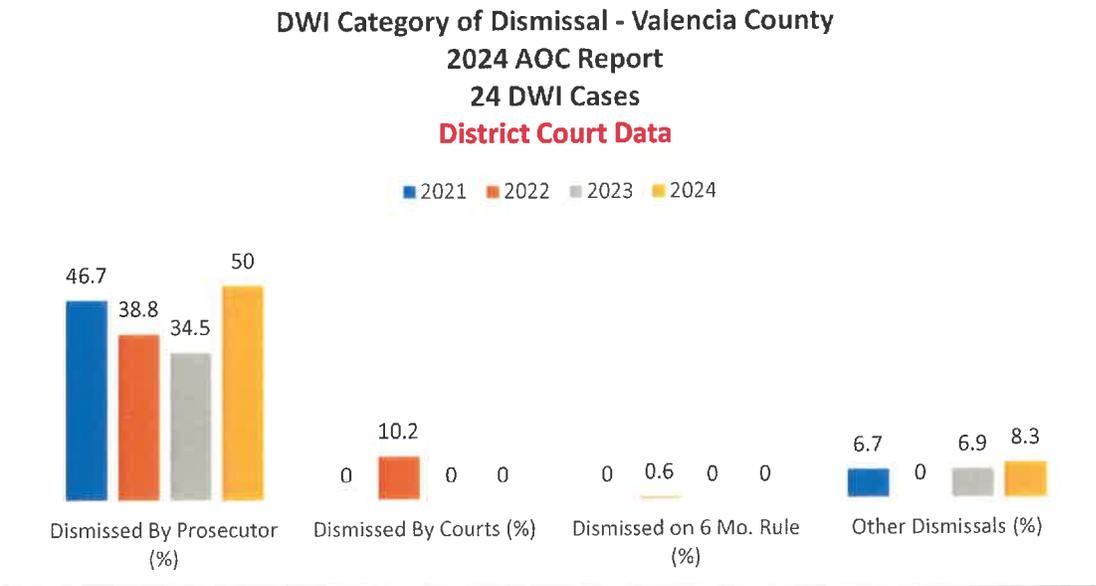
The number of alcohol related crashes in Valencia County decreased between 2022 and 2023 by (-12.9%) (70 to 61). The adult alcohol-involved fatalities increased from (3) to (6) in 2023 (a 100.0% increase).

DWI Cases and Dispositions – New Mexico Judiciary, 2023 District and Magistrate Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), Annual Statistical Report:

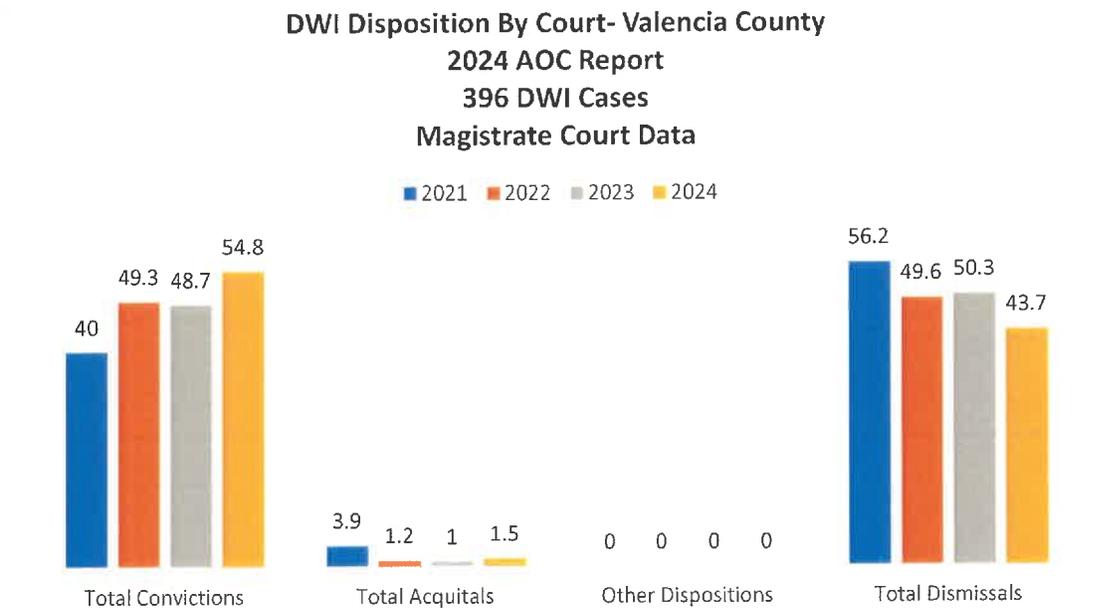
Graph 1: DWI Dispositions—District Court



Graph 2: DWI Dispositions – District Court

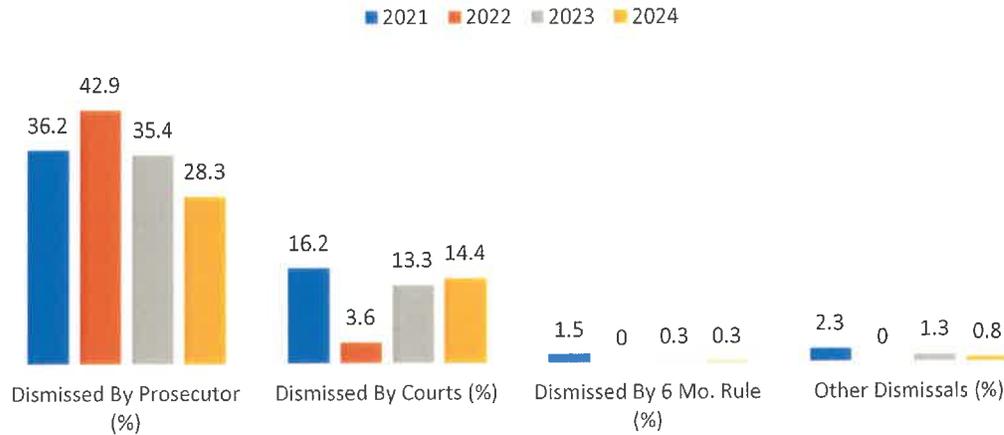


Graph 3: DWI Dispositions – Magistrate Court



Graph 4: DWI Dispositions – Magistrate Court

**DWI Category of Disposition - Valencia County
2024 AOC Report
396 DWI Cases
Magistrate Court Data**



Summary: DWI Cases and Dispositions – New Mexico Judiciary, 2024 District and Magistrate Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), Annual Statistical Report:

In 2024, 37.5% of the 24 DWI cases in District Court resulted in conviction, a decrease of -27.5% from (51.7%) in 2023. There were no Acquittals since 2021. There was a (58.3%) dismissal rate in 2024 and a 41.4% dismissal rate in 2023 which is an increase of 40.8%. Decrease is the desired outcome. This is a result moving in the wrong direction. In the District Court of 58.3% dismissals, 50.0% were dismissed by the Prosecutor. Continuing to work and collaborate with the District Attorney’s office to identify what is continuing to feed the dismissal rate and ongoing work on strategies to address these factors to lower the overall dismissal rate is an ongoing strategy for FY26. 8.3% were dismissed by “other,” providing an additional opportunity to research and identify if there are solutions within systems to decrease these rates.

In Magistrate Court, (54.8% or 396 cases) resulted in convictions in 2024, an increase of 12.5% (increase is the desired outcome) Data is moving in the right. In 2024, there were (1.5%) acquittals versus the (1.0%) in 2023. Dismissals decreased by -13.1%. This too is moving in the right direction. Of the (54.8%) 2024 Magistrate dismissals, a total of (28.3%) were dismissed by the Prosecutor. 14.4% were dismissed by the courts, 0.3% were dismissed by the 6-month rule, and 0.8% were dismissed by “other”. Over half the combined District and Magistrate Court cases in Valencia County result in dismissal which remains an ongoing concern to the Valencia Community partners who work closely together to address DWI in the County including Valencia County, the Courts, DWI Planning Council, Valencia County DWI Program, the District Attorney’s office, and local Law Enforcement agencies.

Alcohol Use Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2023 Data – High School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data (%)	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Negative Findings							
Drinking On School Property	3.5% (2021)	Not Available	Increased from 4.1% in 2015 to 4.4% in 2017.	Decreased from 4.4% in 2017 to 2.9% in 2019.	Increased from 2.9% in 2019 to 3.5% in 2021 (by 20.7%). Not measured in 2023.	2.7% (2021)	Higher
Positive Findings							
First Drink Before Age 13	19.2%	Not Available	Increased from 18.2% in 2015 to 21.3% in 2017.	Decreased from 21.3% in 2017 to 19.1% in 2019.	Increased from 19.1% in 2019 to 20.5% in 2021. Decreased to 19.2% in 2023 (by -6.3%).	16.2%	Higher
Current Drinking	17.7%	Not Available	Increased from 24.2% in 2015 to 25.4% in 2017.	Increased from 25.4% in 2017 to 36.3% in 2019.	Decreased from 36.3% in 2019 to 19.8% in 2021. Decreased to 17.7% in 2023 (by -10.6%).	16.1%	Higher
Binge Drinking	4.8%	Not Available	Decreased from 14.4% in 2015 to 11.1% in 2017.	Increased from 11.1% in 2017 to 16.6% in 2019.	Decreased from 16.6% in 2019 to 7.3% in 2021 to 4.8% in 2023 (by -34.2%).	7.0%	Lower

Rode With Drinking Driver	15.6%	Not Available	Increased from 16.2% in 2015 to 17.7% in 2017.	Increased from 17.7% in 2017 to 19.0% in 2019.	Decreased from 19.0% in 2019 to 16.8% in 2021 to 15.6% in 2023 (by -7.1%).	16.0%	Lower
Drinking and Driving	1.6%	Not Available	Decreased from 7.2% in 2015 to 5.9% in 2017.	Decreased from 5.9% in 2017 to 5.5% in 2019.	Decreased from 5.5% in 2019 to 1.9% in 2021. Decreased to 1.6% in 2023 (by -15.7%).	4.2%	Lower

Alcohol Use Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2023 Data – Middle School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

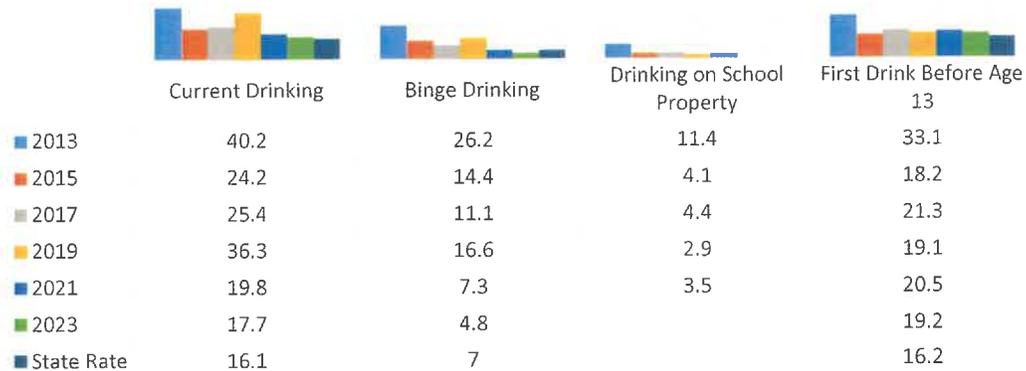
Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Negative Findings (Middle School)						
First Drink Before Age 11	19.9%	Not Available	Increased from 11.1% in 2017 to 12.6% in 2019. Data is not available for 2015.	Increased from 12.6% in 2019 to 15.0% in 2021. Increased to 19.9% in 2023 (by 32.7%).	12.8%	Higher
Positive Changes (Middle School)						
Heavy Episodic Drinking	4.8%	Not Available	Increased from 5.8% in 2017 to 7.1% in 2019. Data is not available in 2021.	Data not available for 2021. In 2023 the rate is 4.8%.	3.7%	Higher
Current Drinking	8.8%	Not Available	Increased from 11.4% in 2017 to 13.8% in 2019. Data not available for 2015.	Decreased from 13.8% in 2019 to 10.4% in 2021 and decreased to 8.8% in 2023 (by -15.4%).	24.0%	Lower

Rode With Drinking Driver	17.3%	Not Available	Increased from 21.4% in 2017 to 24.5% in 2019. Data is not available in 2015.	Decreased from 24.5% in 2019 to 23.5% in 2021. Decreased to 17.3% in 2023 (by -26.4%)	20.3%	Lower
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**2023 Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS): Alcohol Related Indicators
(Past 30 Days) – High School and Middle School**

Alcohol Related Outcomes – High School

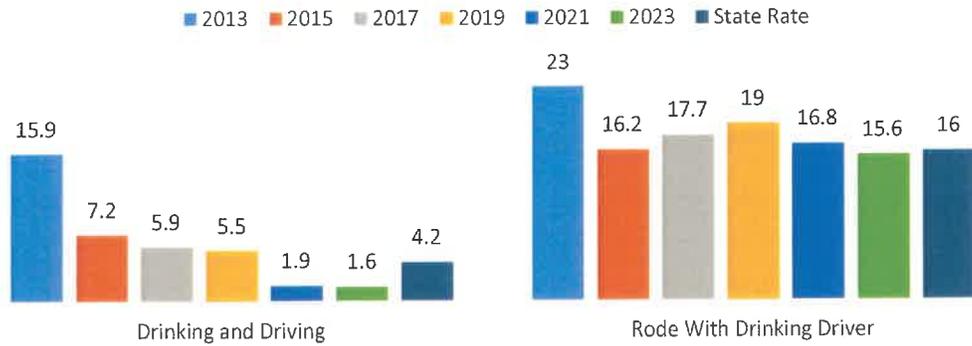
Alcohol Related Indicators
Valencia County
Youth Risk and Resiliency (YRRS) 2023



Decrease is the desired outcome.

Alcohol Related Outcomes – High School

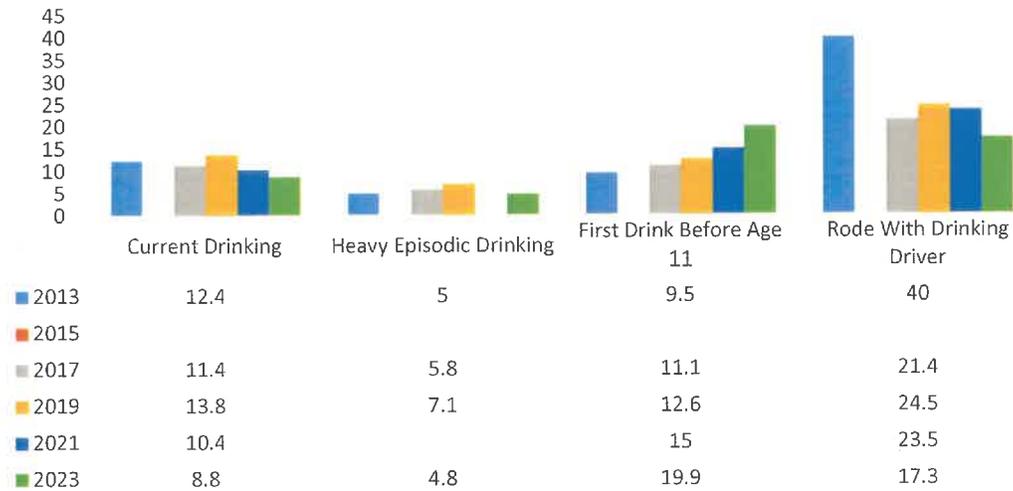
Alcohol Related Indicators High School
Valencia County
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) 2023



Decrease is the desired outcome.

Alcohol Related Outcomes – Middle School

Alcohol Related Indicators
Valencia County - Middle School
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) 2023



Decrease is the desired outcome.

2023 Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS)–High School–Alcohol Related Outcomes:

The Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) provides one of the most comprehensive and reliable forms of youth data available. The 2023 response rate for Valencia County Middle School students is 67.7% and High School was 54.1%. According to the YRRS introduction, a high response rate produces survey results that are more representative of the student population, and a response rate of at least 60.0% allows generalization of results to the entire student body, and a response rate of 70% is excellent and allows a high degree of confidence in results. The Valencia County High School response rate of (54.1%) is not as impressive as past years and could pose a reliability concern. Also noted in the YRRS 2023 introduction, the COVID-19 pandemic could have played a big part in not producing higher response rates as in past years. When data were collected in the fall and winter of 2022, schools were still facing COVID-related setbacks and rates of absenteeism, resulting in decreased YRRS participation. COVID may also have altered student behavior, as there were fewer opportunities for social interaction, and fewer opportunities to engage in socially related high-risk behaviors. Additionally, it was noted that COVID may have affected the emotional well-being of students. All of the above factors have to be considered when comparing the 2023 data to the previous years.

In 2023 for Valencia County high school students, trends for 30-day past alcohol related indicators decreased in five (5) of the five (5) substance use measures. Current drinking in 2023 decreased by -10.6% (19.8% in 2021 and 17.7% in 2023). Males more than females reported current drinking (females: 16.6% and males: 18.8%). Binge drinking decreased as well by -34.2% (7.3% in 2021 and 4.8% in 2023). Males more than females reported binge drinking (females: 4.6% and males 5.0%). DWI decreased by -15.8% from (1.9%) in 2021 to (1.6%) in 2023 while riding with a drinking driver decreased by -7.1% (16.8% in 2021 and 15.6% in 2023). For DWI, 0.0% of females reported drinking and driving and 3.0% of males reported DWI. Of those who reported riding with a drinking driver, 17.9% were female and 13.3% were males. It is of noticeable concern that the male population of high school students are experiencing higher rates in the harmful use of substance indicators compared to females. Females who reported riding with a drinking driver have higher rates than males. There may be a need to increase male specific prevention efforts following an analysis of why males are engaging in substances more than females. The onset of first drink (before the age of 13) decreased by -6.3%. Drinking on school property was not measured in 2023.

Summary: 2023 Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS – Alcohol Related Outcomes For Middle School):

In 2021, The Middle School YRRS survey showed improvement in two (2) of the three (3) measures. Heavy episodic drinking was not measured in 2021 or 2020 therefore it is impossible to determine whether data is moving in the right direction. The Valencia County Middle School

2023 YRRS results show trending in a positive direction (increasing rates. The 2023 Middle School YRRS in Valencia County showed positive results for current drinking where there was a decrease of -15.4% between 2022 and 2023 (decrease is the desired outcome). For those who reported riding with a drinking driver, the survey also showed positive results with a decrease of -26.4%. Both measures are lower than the state.

Data moving in the wrong direction in the 2023 Middle School YRRS for Valencia County is the onset of first drink before the age of eleven (11). First drink before the age of eleven (11) increased by 32.7%.

Illegal Drug Use Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2023 Data – High School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Negative Findings (High School)							
Cocaine Use	2.6%	Not Available	4.5% in 2015 up to 7.5% in 2017.	It increased from 7.5% in 2017 to 4.6% in 2019.	Decreased from 4.6% in 2019 to 2.0% in 2021. Increased to 2.6% in 2023 (by 30.0 %).	1.8%	Higher
Meth Use	1.5%	Not Available	Increased from 3.1% in 2015 to 5.9% in 2017.	Decreased from 5.9% in 2017 to 2.9% in 2019.	It decreased from 2.9% in 2019 to 1.1% in 2021. Increased to 1.5% in 2023 (by 36.4%).	1.3%	Higher
Heroin Use	1.5%	Not Available	Increased from 3.7% in 2015 to 5.5% in 2017.	Decreased from 5.5% in 2017 to 2.0% in 2019.	Decreased from 2.0% in 2019 to 1.1% in 2021. Increased to 1.5% in 2023 (by 36.4%)	1.2%	Higher
Positive Changes (High School)							
Improper Use of Prescription Pain-Killers	7.9%	Not Available	Increased from 7.3% in 2015 to 8.0% in 2017.	Increased from 8.0 in 2017 to 15.8% in 2019.	Decreased from 15.8% in 2019 to 8.6% in 2021 to 7.9% in 2023 (by -8.1%).	7.0%	Higher

Current Marijuana Use	15.7%	Not Available	Increased from 23.6% in 2015 to 32.4% in 2017.	Increased from 32.4% in 2017 to 40.8% in 2019.	Decreased from 40.8% in 2019 to 21.2% in 2021 to 15.7% (by -25.9%)	17.9%	Lower
Inhalant Use	2.6%	Not Available	Increased from 5.2% in 2015 to 7.4% in 2017.	Decreased from 7.4% in 2017 to 4.5% in 2019.	Decreased from 4.5% in 2019 to 3.8% in 2021. It decreased to 2.6% in 2023 (by -31.6%).	2.7%	Lower

Illegal Drug Use Outcomes

Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2023 Data – Middle School

Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Negative Findings (Middle School)							
Improperly Took Prescription Pain Meds	15.7%	Not Available	2015 data is not available.	2017 data is not available 11.7% in 2019.	It decreased from 11.7% in 2019 to 15.1% in 2021. Increased to 15.7% in 2023 (by 4%).	5.9%	Higher
Current Marijuana Use	8.8%	Not Available	2015 data is not available.	Increased from 8.6% in 2017 to 9.8% in 2019.	Decreased from 9.8% in 2019 to 8.4% in 2021. Increased to 8.8% in 2023 (by 4.8%).	7.3%	Higher
Inhalant Use	11.2%	Not Available	Data is not available in 2015.	Increased from 6.6% in 2017 to 8.9% in 2019.	Decreased from 8.9% in 2019 to 8.6% in 2021. Increased to 11.2% in	6.9%	Higher

					2023 (by 30.2%).		
Ever Used Cocaine	3.2%	Not Available	Data is not available for 2015.	Increased from 1.9% in 2017 to 3.0% in 2019.	Decreased from 3.0% in 2019 to 1.2% in 2021. It increased to 3.2% in 2023 (by 166.7%).	1.8%	Higher
Positive Changes (Middle School)							
No Positive Findings in 2023							

Tobacco Use Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2023 Data – High School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Negative Findings (High School)							
No Negative Findings in 2023							
Positive Changes (High School)							
Any Current Tobacco Use	19.6%	Not Available	Increased from 37.6% in 2015 to 42.8% in 2017.	Increased from 42.8% in 2017 to 51.7% in 2019	Decreased from 51.7% in 2019 to 30.0% in 2021 to 19.6% in 2023 (by -34.7%).	22.2%	Lower
Current E-Cig Use	18.4%	Not Available	Increased from 29.7% in 2015 to 34.2% in 2017.	Increased from 34.2% in 2017 to 47.1% in 2019.	Decreased from 47.1% in 2019 to 27.6% in 2021 to 18.4% in 2023 (by -33.3%).	18.8%	Lower

Current Smoking	1.6%	Not Available	Increased from 11.8% in 2015 to 14.6% in 2017.	Decreased from 14.6% in 2017 to 11.3% in 2019.	Decreased from 11.3% in 2019 to 4.0% in 2021 to 1.6% in 2023 (by -60%).	3.3%	Lower
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Tobacco Use Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2023 Data – Middle School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Negative Findings (Middle School)							
Current Smoking	4.1%	Not Available	29.7% in 2015 to 34.2% in 2017	Increased from 34.2% in 2017 to 47.1% in 2019.	Decreased from 47.1% in 2019 to 27.6% in 2021. Decreased to 4.1% in 2023 (by 17.1%).	2.1%	Higher
Positive Changes (Middle School)							
Any Current Tobacco Use	4.1%	Not Available	Data Not Available for 2015	Increased from 4.1% in 2017 to 6.1% in 2019.	Decreased from 6.1% in 2019 to 3.5% in 2021 to 4.1% in 2023 (by -17.1%).	2.4%	Higher
Current E-Cig Use	14.2%	Not Available	Data Not Available for 2015	Increased from 11.8% in 2017 to 19.0% in 2019.	Decreased from 19.0% in 2019 to 15.2% in 2021 to 14.2% in 2023 (by -6.6%).	10.4%	Higher

Behaviors Associated With Violence Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2023 Data – High School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Negative Findings (High School)							
Carried A Weapon	6.6%	Not Available	Decreased from 7.3% in 2015 to 4.6% in 2017.	Increased from 4.6% in 2017 to 6.5% in 2019.	Decreased from 6.5% in 2019 to 4.5% in 2021. Increased to 6.6% in 2023 (by 46.7%).	6.4%	Higher
Bullied on School Property	21.8%	Not Available	Decreased from 20.7% in 2015 to 19.3% in 2017.	Decreased from 19.3% in 2017 to 17.8% in 2019.	Decreased from 17.8% in 2019 to 13.5% in 2021. Increased to 21.8% in 2023 (by 61.5%).	16.7%	Higher
Electronic Bullying	12.2%	Not Available	Decreased from 13.7% in 2015 to 12.7% in 2017.	Decreased from 12.7% in 2019 to 12.0% in 2019.	Decreased from 12.0% in 2019 to 7.7% in 2021. Increased to 12.2% in 2023 (by 58.4%).	12.4%	Lower
Positive Changes (High School)							
Sexual Assault	7.0%	Not Available	Data is not available in 2015.	9.7% in 2017 increased to 11.8% in 2019	11.8% in 2019 to 7.9% in 2021 and decreased to 7.0 % in 2023 (by -11.4).	9.5%	Lower
Physical Dating Violence	8.5%	Not Available	12.5% in 2015 to 7.7% in 2017	7.7% in 2017 to 11.6% in 2019.	Decreased from 11.6% in 2019 to 9.5% in 2021 to 8.5% in 2023 (by -10.5%).	9.0%	Lower
In Physical Fight	19.0%	Not Available	It increased from 25.2% in 2015 to 28.9% in 2017.	Decreased from 28.9% in 2017 to 25.9% in 2019.	Decreased from 25.9% in 2019 to 21.9% in 2021 to 19.0% in 2023 (by -13.2%).	19.2%	Lower

Behaviors Associated With Violence Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2023 Data – Middle School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Negative Findings (Middle School)							
Bullied On School Property	55.0%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Decreased from 44.5% in 2017 to 42.0% in 2019.	Increased from 42.0% in 2019 to 46.5% in 2021 to 55.0% in 2023 (by 18.3%).	45.0%	Higher
Electronic Bullying	35.9%	Not Available	Data is not available for 2015.	Decreased from 22.6% in 2017 to 19.8% in 2019.	Increased from 19.8% in 2019 to 30.8% in 2021 to 35.9% in 2023 (by 16.6%).	27.3%	Higher
In Physical Fight	48.1%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Increased from 49.6% in 2017 to 50.4% in 2019.	Decreased from 50.4% in 2019 to 46.9% in 2021. Increased to 48.1% in 2023 (by 2.6%).	41.4%	Higher
Positive Changes (Middle School)							
Carried a Weapon	34.2%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Decreased from 42.4% in 2017 to 40.5% in 2019.	Increased from 40.5% in 2019 to 45.6% in 2021. Decreased to 34.2% in 2023 (by -25%).	35.3%	Lower

Mental Health Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2023 Data - High School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Negative Findings (High School)							
No Negative Findings in 2023							
Positive Changes (High School)							
Felt Sadness or Hopeless	35.9%	Not Available	Increased from 32.4% in 2015 to 34.7% in 2017.	Increased from 34.7% in 2017 to 42.5% in 2019.	Increased from 42.5% in 2019 to 43.5% in 2021. Decreased to 35.9% in 2023 (by -17.5%).	36.7%	Lower
Seriously Considered Suicide	14.8%	Not Available	Increased from 16.7% in 2015 to 17.0% in 2017.	Decreased from 17.0% in 2017 to 15.2% in 2019.	Increased from 15.2% in 2019 to 17.9% in 2021. Decreased to 14.8% in 2023 (by -17.3%).	14.8%	Equal
Attempted Suicide	6.7%	Not Available	Increased from 9.4% in 2015 to 10.0% in 2017.	Decreased from 10.0% to 7.8% in 2019.	Increased from 7.8% in 2019 to 9.0% in 2021. Decreased to 6.7% in 2023 (by -25.6%).	8.4%	Lower
Non-Suicidal Self Injury	17.2%	Not Available	21.3% in 2015 to 16.3% in 2017.	Increased from 16.3% in 2017 to 20.1% in 2019.	Decreased from 20.1% in 2019 to 19.0% in 2021 to 17.2% in 2023 (by 9.5%).	19.1%	Lower
Made Suicide Plan	24.5%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	decreased from 16.4% in 2017 to 16.2% in 2019.	Increased from 16.2% in 2019 to 23.4% in 2021 up to 24.5% in 2023	10.4% (2021)	Higher

					and increase of 4.7%.		
Frequent Mental Distress	22.9%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Data is not available in 2017 or 2019.	Baseline data for this measure is 24.9% - 2021. Decreased to 22.9% in 2023 (by -8.0%)	24.4% (2021)	Lower
Symptoms of Depression	25.8%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Data is not available in 2017.	Data is not available in 2019 or 2021.	25.1%	Higher
Symptoms of Anxiety	26.4%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Data is not available in 2017.	Data is not available in 2019 or 2021.	27.7%	Lower

Mental Health Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2023 Data - Middle School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Negative Findings (Middle School)							
Seriously Considered Suicide	34.6%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Increased from 22.4% in 2017 to 25.9% in 2019.	Increased from 25.9% in 2019 to 33.3% in 2021 to 34.6% in 2023 (by 3.9%).	25.1%	Higher
Attempted Suicide	14.7%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Increased from 9.5% in 2017 to 10.5% in 2019.	Increased from 10.5% in 2019 to 13.3% in 2021. Increased to 14.7% in 2023 (by 10.5%).	11.0%	Higher
Made a Suicide Plan	24.5%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	16.4% in 2017 to 16.2% in 2019.	16.2% in 2019 to 23.4 % in 2021. It increased to	17.6%	Higher

					24.5% in 2023 (by 4.7%).		
Positive Changes (Middle School)							
No Positive Changes in 2023.							
Symptoms of Depression	41.7%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Data is not available in 2017.	Baseline data for this measure is 41.7% in 2023.	31.4%	Higher
Symptoms of Anxiety	38.4%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Data is not available in 2017.	Baseline data for this measure is 38.4% in 2023.	32.2%	Higher
Frequent Mental Distress	22.9%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Data is not available in 2017.	Baseline data for this measure is 22.9% (in 2023).	22.8%	Higher

LGBTQ Demographics – Valencia County (Large Sample: N=386)

Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual	8.4%
Questioning (Not Sure)	3.8%
Indicators Combined	12.2%

LGBTQ Behaviors Associated With Violence - HS

	<u>NM LGBTQ-NM</u>	<u>Valencia County</u>	<u>State Rate</u>
Carried a Weapon	4.1 %	6.6%	6.4%
Skipped School (Safety Concerns)	18.1%	12.2%	15.0%
In Physical Fight	19.0%	18.6%	19.2%
Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse	21.6%	8.1%	8.8%
Experienced Sexual Violence	22.1%	6.8%	9.5%
Experience Physical Dating Violence	13.8%	8.4%	9.0%
Bullied on School Property	19.9%	21.7%	16.7%
Electronic Bullying	21.1%	12.2%	12.4%

LGBTQ Mental Health Outcomes

	<u>NM LGBTQ-NM</u>	<u>Valencia County</u>	<u>State Rate</u>
Felt Sadness of Hopeless	66.8%	35.7%	36.7%
Seriously Considered Suicide)	39.0%	14.7%	14.8%
Attempted Suicide	20.7%	6.6%	8.4%
Non-Suicidal Self Injury	47.0%	16.9%	19.1%

LGBTQ Alcohol and Other ATOD Use Outcomes – HS

	<u>NM LGBTQ-NM</u>	<u>Valencia County</u>	<u>State Rate</u>
Current Drinking	26.2%	17.7%	16.4%
Binge Drinking	9.3%	4.8%	7.0%
Current Marijuana Use	30.5%	15.8%	17.9%
Prescription Drug Use	11.2%	7.9%	7.0%
Cocaine Use	2.4%	2.7%	1.8%
Meth Use	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%
Inhalant Use	5.3%	2.6%	2.7%
Heroin Use	1.4%	1.5%	1.2%
Any Tobacco Use	34.6%	19.4%	22.2%
E-Cig Use	32.0%	18.3%	18.8%
Current Smoking	5.8%	1.5%	3.3%

Summary: 2023 Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS – Outcomes For Illegal Drug Use, Behaviors Associated With Violence and Mental Health - High School and Middle School):

Illegal Drug Use Outcomes: The majority of the measures for illegal drug use for high school students show positive outcomes except the current use of cocaine (increased by 30.0%), current use of Heroin (increased by 36.4%) and Methamphetamines also increased by (36.4%) all trends moving in the wrong direction. The improper use of prescription painkillers decreased by (-8.1%), current marijuana use decreased by (-25.9%) and synthetic marijuana use decreased by (-53.4%), and inhalant use decreased by (-8.1%).

For middle school students, all illegal drug use increased. Improper use of prescription painkillers increased by (7.7%), marijuana use by (4.8%), the use of inhalants by (30.2%), cocaine misuse by (166.7%), and the “ever” use of pain medication increased by (4%).

Behaviors Associated With Violence: Again, middle school students continue to show increases in all patterns and trends in behaviors associated with violence except for those who reported carrying a weapon which decreased by (-25.7%). Those who reported being bullied on school property increased by (18.3%), physical fighting increased by (2.5%), and those who reported being bullied electronically increased by (16.6%), changes moving in the wrong direction.

Valencia County high school students fared differently. All the measures among this age group indicated positive changes except those who reported skipping school due to safety issues which increased by (43.5%), bullying on school property increased by 60.7%, and electronic bullying increased by (58.4%), Physical dating violence decreased by (-10.5%), physical fighting by (-13.2%), sexual assault decreased by (-11.4)%, and being forced to have sexual intercourse decreased by (-26.8%) (decrease is the desired outcome).

Mental Health Measures: High rates of mental health indicators continue to be a concern in Valencia County. On a positive note, there were, however, decreases in five (5) of the five (5) measures among high school students between 2021 and 2023. Non-suicidal self-injury decreased from (19.0%) in 2021 to (17.2%) in 2023 (-9.5% decrease). Those students who seriously considered suicide decreased from (17.9%) in 2021 to (14.8%) in 2023 (-17.3% decrease). Students who reported feeling sad and hopeless decreased by -17.5.0% (43.5% in 2021 and 35.9% in 2023). Those students who attempted suicide or had suicide thoughts decreased by -25.6% (9.0% in 2021 and 6.7% in 2023). (25.8%) of students reported feeling symptoms of depression and (26.4%) reported feeling symptoms of anxiety.

All mental health outcomes for middle school students showed negative findings except those who reported frequent mental distress which decreased by (-8%). There was an increase in those who seriously considered suicide by (3.9%) from 2021 to 2023 and an increase of (10.5%) in students who attempted suicide. Twenty-four-point five percent (24.5%) of middle school students reported making a suicide plan a 4.7% increase. (38.4%) of students reported feeling symptoms of anxiety and (41.7%) reported feeling symptoms of depression.

Statewide, teachers, counselors, and those working with and serving youth have noted a drastic increase in students suffering mental health issues. Additionally, students who were already having issues academically along with a notable number of students that did not have problems in school prior to COVID are now struggling academically. High school students in Valencia County reported finding schoolwork more difficult during and following the pandemic (68.8% compared to 66.6% in the state). Students indicated that during pandemic they went hungry some of the time more often (6.6%) and (23.0%) said a parent or adult in the home lost their job due to COVID-19. Another (35.7%) said they suffered frequent mental distress during the pandemic (2021 YRRS). Twenty-eight-point three percent (21.8%) of the high school students according to the 2023 YRRS reported frequent mental distress (not pandemic related). COVID-19 and the aftermath continue to have a big negative impact on young people.

Alcohol Use Outcomes
New Mexico Community Survey (NMCS) – 2025 Data
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate (FY24 Data)	Higher/Lower Than State – 2025 state data not available
Negative Findings					
DWI	12.6%	Not Available	Increased to 0.3% in FY21 and to 2.8% in FY22. Decreased to 2.2% in 2023 and increased to 5.7% in 2024 to 12.6% in 2025 (by 121.1%).	0.6%	Higher
Binge Drinking and Driving (Driving after having had 5 or more drinks).	2.6% (FY22)	Not Available	Decreased from 1.9% in 2018 to 1.5% in 2019 to 0.5% in 2020. Decreased to 0.3% in FY21 and increased to 2.6% in FY22 (by 766.6%).	--	Higher (FY22) Data not available for FY24 and FY25
Binge Drinking (5 or more drinks in 1 occasion).	25.0%	Not Available	11.2% in 2020 decreased to 10.8% in FY21 and increased to 13.9% in FY22. Increased to 17.5% in 2023 and decreased to 16.6% in 2024. Increased to 25.0% in 2025 (by 50.6%).	14%	Higher
Past 30-Day Alcohol Use	47.2%	Not Available	47.5% in 2020 decreased to 46.3% in FY21. Increased to 48.6% in FY22. Decreased to 45.7% in 2023, decreased to 43.5% in 2024 and increased to 47.2% in 2025 (by 8.5%).	45.7%	Higher
Provided Alcohol for Minors Past Year	4.5%	Not Available	2.2% in 2020 decreased to 1.7% in FY21 and decreased to 1.3% in 2022. Increased to 3.0% in 2023. Decreased to 1.3% in 2024 and increased to 4.5% in 2025 (by 246.2%).	2.8%	Higher
Positive Changes					
No positive Findings in 2023					

Access of Alcohol By Minors
New Mexico Community Survey (NMCS) – 2025 Data
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate (FY24 Data)	Higher/Lower Than State (From FY24) 2025 state data not available
Positive Changes – Easy Access					
Ease of Access to Alcohol By Teens in The Community (Easy or Somewhat Easy) – Large Sample	57.8%	Not Available	Decreased to 62.5% in FY21. Increased to 71.1% in FY22 and decreased to 70.5% in 2023. Increased to 77.0% in 2024. Decreased to 57.8% in 2023 (by -25.0%).	72.2%	Lower
Negative Findings – Easy Access					
Ease of Access to Alcohol by Teens in The Community From Stores and Restaurants (Easy or Somewhat Easy) – Large Sample	32.5% (2024 Not measured in 2025)	Not Available	22.0% in 2020. decreased to 20.5% in FY21 and increased to 26.3% in FY22. Decreased to 26.1% in 2023. Increased to 32.5% in 2024 (by 24.5%).	30.7% (2024)	Higher

2025 Perception of Access To Alcohol by Teens – 18-20-Year-Old and 18-25 Young Adults

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate (FY24 Data)	Higher/Lower Than State (From FY24) 2025 state data not available
Responses are Difficult or Somewhat Difficult Access - Desired Change: Increase					
Ease of Access to Alcohol By Teens in The Community — 18-20-Year-Old Sample	31.3%	Not Available	50.0% in FY22 decreased to 40.0% in 2023. Decreased to 0.0% in 2024 and increased to 31.3% in 2025.	18.2%	Higher

Ease of Access to Alcohol By Teens in The Community — 18-25-Year-Old Sample	61.8%	Not Available	Increased to 35.0% in 2023. Decreased to 9.1% in 2024 increased to 61.8% in 2025.	15.5%	Higher
Ease of Access to Alcohol by Teens From Stores and Restaurants –18-20-Year-Old Sample	33.3% (2024)	Not Available	Increased to 85.7% in 2023. It Decreased to 33.3% in 2024. Not measured in 2025.	60.8% (2024)	Lower
Ease of Access to Alcohol by Teens From Stores and Restaurants – 18-25-Year-Old Sample	41.7% (2024)	Not Available	Increased to 82.4% in FY23. Decreased to 41.7% in 2024. Not measured in 2025.	59.6%	Lower

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate (FY24 Data)	Higher/Lower Than State (From FY24) 2025 state data not available
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction					
Purchased or Shared Alcohol With Minors (18-20-Year-Old Sample)	0.0%	Not Available	Increased to 12.5% in 2024. Decreased to 0.0% in 2025.	7.7%	Lower
Purchased or Shared Alcohol With Minors (18-25-Year-Old Sample)	8.8%	Not Available	It decreased to 0.0% in 2024. It increased to 8.8% in 2025.	7.8%	Higher

Source of Access to Alcohol by Young Adults 18-20 -Year-Olds – FY25

Source	% Valencia County	% 2024 NM State – 2025 data not available yet
Got It At A College Party	-----	20.8%
Got It At Other Type Of Party	60.0%	23.2%
Took It From Home	20.0%	16.3%
Someone <21 Bought or Gave it to Them	-----	5.3%
Bought It At A Restaurant, Bar, Public Place	20.0%	9.2%
Parent or Guardian	-----	3.9%
Someone >21 Bought It (Unrelated Adult)	-----	34.3%
Got It Some Other Way	-----	10.3%
Adult Family 21+ BoughtIt	0.0%	20.6

Prescription Painkiller Misuse
New Mexico Community Survey (NMCS) – 2025 Data
Desired Change: See Notes Below

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate (FY24 Data)	Higher/Lower Than State (From FY23) 2025 state data not available
Negative Findings					
Decrease Is The Desired Outcome					
Prescription Drug Use Outcome: Past 30-Day Rx Painkiller Use For Any Reason	24.4%	Not Available	It decreased to 12.9% in 2024. Increased to 24.4% in 2023 (by 89.1% - a statistically significant negative finding).	18.6%	Higher
Prescription Drug Use Outcomes: Prevalence of Receiving Rx Painkiller Past Year	22.1%	Not Available	Decreased to 17.1% in 2024. Increased to 22.1% in 2025 (by 29.2%).	23.9%	Lower
Prescription Drug Use Outcomes: Past 30-Day Improper Use of Medication	18.8%	Not Available	Remained the Same at 3.0% in 2024. Increased statistically significantly in 2025 to 18.8% (by 526.6%).	5.2%	Higher
Negative Changes					
Increase Is The Desired Outcome					
Perceived Risk of Harm of Rx Painkillers	70.8%	Not Available	Increased to 89.4% in 2024 Decreased to 70.8% in 2025 (by -20.8%).	83.1%	Lower
Social Access of Rx Painkillers: Rx painkillers Stored In Locked Box/Cabinet (Responses to “Yes”)	24.0%	Not Available	It increased to 47.5% in 2024. It decreased to 24.0% in 2025 (by -49.5%).	44.2%	Lower
Negative Changes					
Decrease Is The Desired Outcome					
Social Access of Rx Painkillers: Giving or Sharing	12.3%	Not Available	Decreased to 3.2% in 2024 up to %12.3 in 2025. This measure increased statistically significantly (by 284.3%).	5.3%	Higher

Perception Regarding the Legal Consequences For Breaking Alcohol Laws
New Mexico Community Survey (NMCS) – 2025 Data
Desired Change: Increase

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate (FY24 Data)	Higher/Lower Than State (From FY23) 2025 state data not available
Negative Changes					
Increase Is the Desired Outcome					
Likelihood Of Being Stopped By Police If Driving After Drinking Too Much	60.3%	Not Available	Increased to 63.6% in 2024 and decreased to 60.3% in 2025 (by -5.2%).	41.7%	Higher
Likelihood of Police Breaking Up Parties Where Teens Are Drinking	47.8% (2024)	Not Available	Increased to 42.2% in FY23. Increased to 47.8% in 2024 (by 13.2%). Not measured in 2025.	42.7% (2024)	Higher
Likelihood of Being Convicted if Driving After Drinking Too Much and Being Charged With DWI	65.4%	Not Available	Increased from 64.5% in 2023 to 65.4% in 2024 (by 1.4%). Data is not available prior to 2025.	Not Available	-----
Positive Changes					
Likelihood of Police Arresting An Adult For Giving Alcohol to Minors	60.4%	Not Available	Increased to 56.1% in 2024. Increased to 60.4% in 2025 (by 7.7%).	43.8%	Higher

Summary of 2025 New Mexico Community Survey (NMCS) Findings

INTRODUCTION:

After elimination of questionnaires from those under 18 years of age, those who are not Valencia County residents, and those without the New Mexico residency requirement, a total of 220 surveys were available for analysis. All surveys were collected online.

Regarding gender and race, the survey respondents were as follows – Hispanics or Latinos represented 68.3% of the sample, Whites 28.7%, Native Americans, or Alaska Natives 4.0%, Asian 0.5%, Blacks or African Americans 2.5%, and those that identified as “other” comprised 1.0% of the survey respondents. Gender was largely represented by females at 68.4% with males at 30.3%. 0.7% identified as transgender, nonbinary/gender/non-conforming, Two Spirit, or other gender category. 0.7% preferred not to answer the gender question. The ethnic data collected in the NMCS is well balanced with the 2024 NM Census’s population reference tables, therefore this data cannot be interpreted as biased in this survey.

An effort was made to reach the male population in FY25 given that in previous years this demographic scale has leaned heavily toward the female gender in terms of number of women reached. VLL-Valencia County DWI Program staff worked diligently with all its partners, to include the lead on the survey collection, Presbyterian Health Community Health, which holds the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) funding for the NMCS collection, to advertise, encourage participation, and request support for meeting its goal. It is not known why the program has had a difficult time reaching the male population and should be examined in the future to ensure a better balance between males and females in upcoming surveying. It did however increase the number of male participations from previous years. The sample collected for men is somewhat lower than the Valencia County male population outlined in the NM Census. It is, however, adequate to form reliable conclusions.

Age distribution was well balanced with the largest sample representing the 31-40 age group (19.1%) and the 51-60 age group (18.2%). All other age group percentages follow closely behind. Reaching the target population of 18-25-year-old young adults was more successful in 2025 than previous years. 9.1% of the survey participants represent the 18-20-year-old young adults in 2025 and 15.9% represent the 21-25 age group.

VLL-Valencia County DWI Program, Community Wellness Council (CWC) volunteers and program staff provided potential survey participants with a post card and flyers highlighting the online address for electronic surveying. They provided Coalition membership and other partners with the link and URL so that it could be distributed in various Facebook accounts, twitter, e-mail, newsletters, and websites. Presbyterian Healthcare utilized their marketing links and marketing procedures to promote the survey.

31.9% of the sample reported having completed high school or GED. 23.6% indicated having some college or above, 5.8% are currently undergraduate. 5.2% have less than high school education and 33.5% completed college or above.

Eighty-eight-point six percent (88.6%) said they have been living in stable housing for the past 30 days. Transitions and mobility are community risk factors for four of the problem adolescent behaviors; substance abuse, depression and anxiety, delinquency, and school drop-out. Community stability is important to the well-being of the county, therefore, the large number of individuals reporting having stable living arrangements represents those likely to be suffering less social determinant of health outcomes.

Alcohol Use Outcomes:

Unfortunately, none of the alcohol and/or alcohol related variable outcomes showed improvement in the 2025 NMCS except in the perception of risk and legal consequences of alcohol consumption where the ease of access to alcohol by teens in the community decreased by -25.0% (decrease is a desired outcome). The likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21 increased by 7.7% (increase is the desired outcome). There was one measure with the 18-25 age group that improved significantly. The access to alcohol by teens in the community shows improvement with these young adults.

- As mentioned above, the rating of the level of ease for accessing alcohol by teens in the community showed promising results. There was a -25.0% decrease (decrease is the desired outcome. Ease of access from stores and restaurants was not measured in 2025. The survey result seen in this sample show that 57.8% said “very easy” or “somewhat easy” for teens to access alcohol in the community which is a decrease from the previous year’s 77.0%.

The data was broken down by age groups to determine if this indicator is showing better results among the 18-25-year-old young adults. 58.2% of this age group said it is very or

somewhat difficult for teens to access alcohol in the community (9.1% in 2024). The indicator for this age group increased significantly between 2024 and 2025 (increase is the desired outcome).

4.5% of adults reported providing alcohol to minors (0.0% males and 2.1% females). This rate is a significant increase of 246.2% (1.3% in 2024) showing data moving in the wrong Direction (lower is the desired outcome).

Of the 18-25 age group, 5.9% of young adults purchased or shared alcohol with minors (a 100.0% increase). This is consistent with the data above which shows an increase among the larger sample for the provision of alcohol to youth <21 (246.2% increase from FY24). Decrease is the desired outcome. There is an inconsistency between the data that shows the giving to and sharing of alcohol with minors and the perception of the likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to young people <21. The perception of the likelihood of arrest for giving alcohol to minors (4th degree felony law) increased (by 7.7%). Increase is the desired outcome. When the perception of the risk and legal consequences for breaking alcohol laws increases, a decrease in the problem behaviors is expected to take place. That did not happen here.

- The collaborative partners measured alcohol consumption by total sample, gender and by age. Past 30-day use of alcohol was 47.2% in FY25 (males at 67.5% and females at 36.6%). There was an increase of 8.5% between FY24 and FY25 indicating negative findings. Evidence showed that alcohol consumption increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, so it is quite discouraging to see that the Past 30-day use of alcohol continues to rise. The residual alcohol harm impacts related to increased rates of alcohol consumption during COVID-19 will continue to be monitored as there are ongoing concerns from a public health perspective for negative health outcomes. Unfortunately, Valencia County data is moving in the wrong direction for this indicator according to the FY25 NMCS results.
- For all respondents, the rate for binge drinking (5 or more drinks on one occasion) is 25.0% in FY25; 33.3% of males and 19.0% of females. This data shows an increase of 50.6%, indicating a negative finding. The NM Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile shows a decrease in binge drinking in Valencia County down from a rate of 18.0 in 2020 to 14.6 in 2021; however, the time differential between the two data sets may provide some explanation.
- Common to the state rates, there is still a concern with young adults ages 18-25 in Valencia County showing high rates of past 30-day binge drinking (44.2%), past 30-day alcohol use (54.2%), and driving under the influence (25.0%).

- 12.6% of all survey respondents in the total sample reported driving under the influence in FY25, this shows a significant increase of 121.1%. Alcohol use and binge drinking are higher among males. DWI is the same between males and females at 11.1% each.

Program staff coordinated quarterly meetings with the DWI Planning Council and Law Enforcement Agencies. At some of those meetings the group discussed funding possibilities and strategies for implementing party patrols, saturation patrols, and compliance checks/shoulder taps. Funding from DFA allowed for these initiatives in FY25. VLL-Valencia County DWI program ensured that enforcement efforts reinforced and supported a decrease in drinking and driving and binge drinking and driving. Although these initiatives took place in FY25, the results for the rates for DWI show that additional and ongoing efforts are needed.

The collaboration between the Underage Drinking Taskforce, the DWI Planning Council, the media, and other community partners regarding DWI and binge drinking and driving were initiated in hopes of producing positive findings in the alcohol use outcomes measured in the NMCS. Again, the efforts were fruitless in producing positive outcomes.

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention informed the country that studies they have completed following the pandemic indicate that individuals who experienced periods of economic or psychological stress, were often most likely to consume alcohol, resulting in increased symptoms of alcohol abuse and other behaviors associated with drinking. They reported that the use of alcohol may reflect individuals using this as a coping skill. Effects are still being monitored.

- The collaborative partners measured the perception of risk and legal consequences for breaking alcohol laws and alcohol consumption for the total sample, gender, and age groups. 47.8% of the survey respondents indicated the likelihood of police breaking up parties where teens are drinking (an increase of 13.2% from FY23 – (Data not available in 2025). This result is a positive outcome. The likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21 increased by 7.7%, indicating a positive change. This data is moving in the right direction (increase is the desired outcome). The likelihood of being stopped by police if driving and drinking too much decreased by -5.2% showing data moving in the wrong direction. The likelihood of being convicted if driving after drinking too much and being charged with a DWI produced positive outcomes as well with a 1.4% increase from 2023. This indicator was not measured in 2025.

There was a focus on raising awareness regarding the risk and legal consequences for breaking alcohol laws. These activities were conducted by the Underage Drinking Taskforce, the DWI Planning Council, the Community Wellness Council, and other community partners. Although there were many efforts to reduce the giving and/or sharing of alcohol to minors this indicator increased by 246.2%, a statistically significant change moving in the wrong direction. The increase in the likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to someone under did not influence the provision of liquor to minors. Typically, the expectation is that providing alcohol to minors should decrease if the perception about the legal consequences for giving or serving alcohol to minors increases. The theory failed to prove true in this situation.

- Sixty percent (60.0%) of the survey respondents reported that the source for obtaining alcohol is at some other type of party other than a college party and 20.0% took it from home while another 20.0% bought it at a store.
- 66.1% of the respondents “strongly agree” or “agree” that problems due to drinking hurt the community financially. This is somewhat encouraging given the obvious most visible problems associated with alcohol that the County is experiencing.

Prescription Drug Use Outcomes:

- Unfortunately, seven (7) of the seven (7) prescription painkiller misuse indicators showed negative outcomes between 2024 and 2025. All the measures are moving in the wrong direction with a couple of markers showing statistically significant changes that can be considered extremely negative findings.
- 70.8% of the participants said that there is risk of harm with misusing Rx painkillers in 2025, a -20.8% decrease from FY24. Increase is the desired outcome. 56.3% of the 18-25 age group perceive moderate or great risk of harm with misusing Rx painkillers. This indicator is also moving in the wrong direction.
- The giving and sharing Rx painkillers in the past year increased significantly in 2025 (by 284.3%). This is a troubling concern for VLL Valancia County DWI Program. Troubling because the past 30 days improper use of medication also increased significantly (by 526.6%). Taking a prescription drug that was not prescribed to you is considered prescription drug misuse. Prescription drug misuse also includes using a drug that was prescribed to you in greater amounts, more often, over a longer period, or in any other way not directed by a doctor.

- In the Social Access analysis of locking up medications, there was a decrease of -49.5% in the data for the total sample in those survey participants who said they locked up their medications in a locked box or cabinet. This is also data moving in the wrong direction (increase is the desired outcome). 18.5% of the 18-25 age group reported storing their Rx painkillers in a locked box or cabinet and 20.0% of the 26-30 age group said the same. 18.3% of parents reported sharing Rx drugs and 29.4% of parents reported locking up Rx painkillers.

The community was saturated through different media venues and campaigns with information on how to keep prescription drugs secure in areas that young people and others cannot access them. The information offered ideas for how to dispose of prescription drugs when they are no longer needed. This strategy failed to convince people to change their behavior regarding social access to Rx painkillers.

- Prevalence of receiving Rx painkillers the past year increased by 29.2% from 2024. 22.1% indicated prevalence of receiving Rx painkillers in FY25 compared to 17.1% in 2024 (decrease is the desired outcome). The past 30 days improper use of medication increased statistically significantly by 526.6% between 2024 and 2025. This is a very troubling concern for the County (3.0% in 2024 and 18.8% in 2025). 12.9% indicated 30-day Rx painkiller use for any reason an increase of 89.1% (this data includes use by legal means). All three prescription drug use outcomes increased showing negative outcomes.
- The largest reason given by respondents for taking medication was to treat pain (63.1%) that a doctor or dentist identified. 21.5% of the individuals used painkillers for pain not identified by a physician. 4.6% to cope with anxiety or stress, 3.1% to help with sleep, 7.7% to get high, and 4.6% to have fun socially. This data is troubling because several respondents used painkillers for reasons the medication is not intended for.

Given the illegal drug epidemic in NM, the risk of drug overdoses, and the need for the administration of Naloxone/Narcan on individuals who may be overdosing on opioids, it is becoming more apparent that the community has higher access to and knowledge about the law and about the proper use of Naloxone/Narcan. The following tables illustrate community survey findings for FY 2020-2025. The arrows indicate whether there was an increase or decrease between years. The table points out whether lower or higher is the desired outcome as it relates to the indicators outlined within its content category.

Percentages of alcohol use outcomes overall and by sex (Decrease is the desired outcome)

Outcomes	% of Yes 2020 N=446	% of Yes 2021 N=679	% of Yes 2022 N=480	% of Yes 2023 N=269	% of Yes 2024 N=246	% of Yes 2025 N=220	Increase or Decrease from 2024 (Illustrated by arrow)	Percentage Change from Between 2024 and 2025 (%)
Past 30-day alcohol use.	47.5%	46.3%	48.6%	45.7%	43.5%	47.2%	↑	8.5%
Binge Drinking (5 or more drinks on 1 occasion).	11.2%	10.8%	13.9%	17.5%	16.6%	25.0%	↑	50.6%
DWL.	0.2%	0.3%	2.8%	2.2%	5.7%	12.6%	↑	121.1%
Binge Drinking and Driving (Driving after having had 5 or more drinks.	0.5%	0.3%	2.6%	Data not collected in 2023	Data not collected in 2023	Data not collected in 2023	—	—
Provided alcohol for minors past year.	2.2%	1.7%	1.3%	3.0%	1.3%	4.5%	↑	246.2%

- **Highlighted in Blue Are Positive Outcomes**

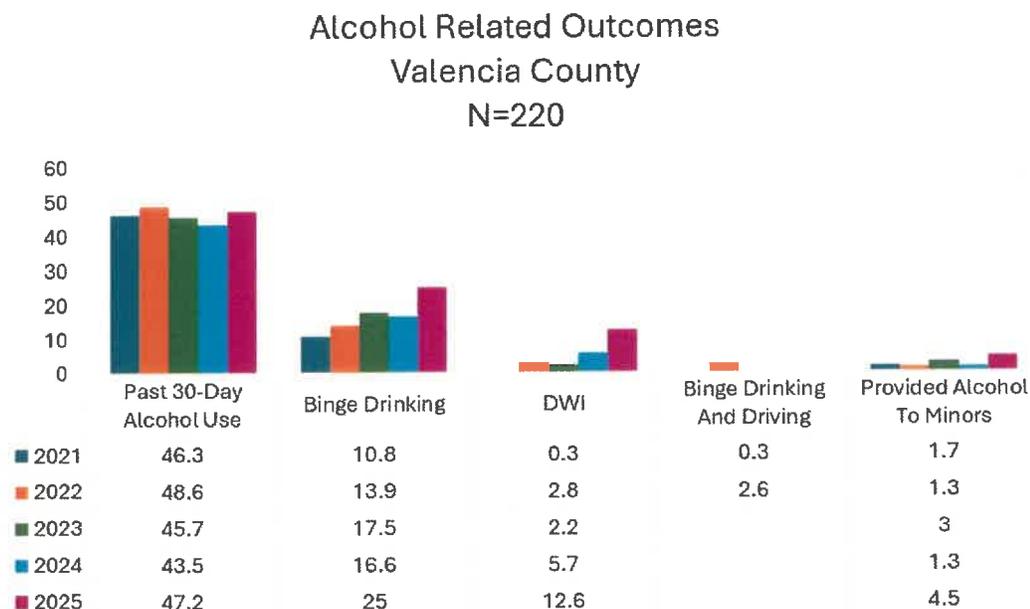
Perceptions of risk/legal consequences of alcohol consumption

Access to Alcohol (Decrease is the desired outcome)	2021 N=679	2022 N=480	2023 N=269	2024 N=246	2025 N=220	Increase or Decrease from 2024 (Illustrated by arrow)	Percentage Change from Between 2024 and 2025 (%)
	Somewhat Easy or Very Easy						
Ease of access to alcohol by teens in the community.	62.5%	71.1%	70.5%	77.0%	57.8%	↓	-25.0%
Ease of access to alcohol by teens in the community from stores and restaurants.	20.5%	26.3%	26.1%	32.5%	Not Collected in 2025	-----	-----
Perception of risk/legal consequences (Increase is the desired outcome)	Very Likely or Somewhat Likely	Increase or Decrease from 2023 (Illustrated by arrow)	Percentage Change Between 2023 and 2024 (%)				
Likelihood of police breaking up parties where teens are drinking.	40.1%	41.1%	42.2%	47.8%	Not Collected in 2025	-----	-----
Likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21.	44.2%	49.9%	46.2%	56.1%	60.4%	↑	7.7%
Likelihood of being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much.	64.5%	58.3%	54.5%	63.6%	60.3%	↑	-5.2%
Likelihood of being convicted if driving after drinking too much and being charged with DWI.	Not measured in 2021	Not measured in 2022	64.5%	65.4%	Not Collected in 2025	-----	-----

• Highlighted in Blue Are Positive Outcomes or no significant change.

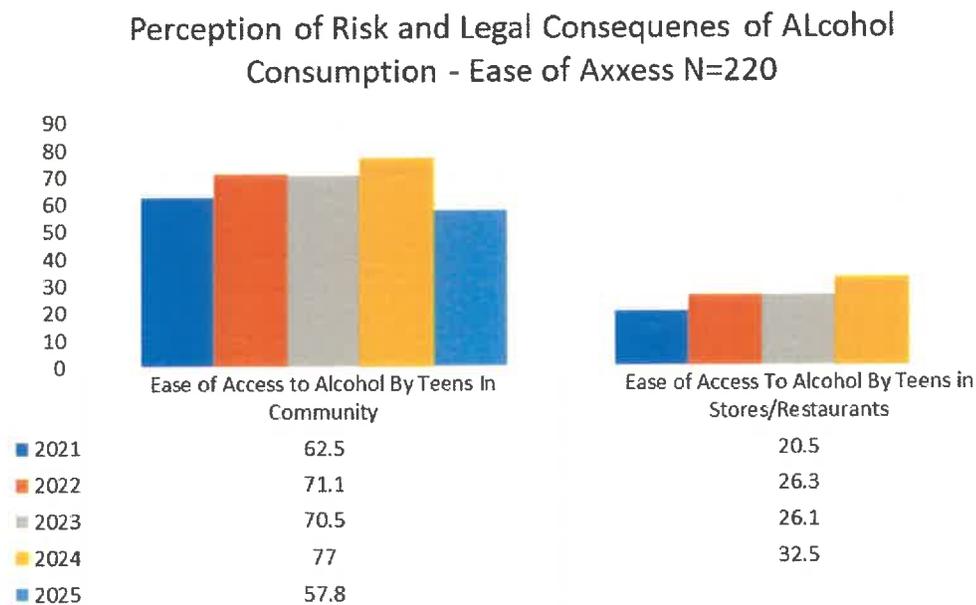
N=220	2022	2023	2024	2025	Increase or Decrease from 2024 (Illustrated by arrow)	Percentage Change from Between 2024 and 2025 (%)
	Moderate or Great Risk					
Risk of Harm of Rx Painkillers (Increase is the desired outcome)						
Perceived risk of harm/misuse Rx painkillers.	89.0%	89.1%	89.4%	70.8%	↓	-20.8%
Perceived Risk of harm with using Rx pain medication and Rx benzodiazepine together	-----	-----	84.1%	70.1%	↓	-16.6%
Social Access of Rx Painkillers (Decrease is the desired outcome)						
Giving or sharing Rx painkillers in the past year.	YES 20.3%	YES 9.0%	YES 3.2%	YES 12.3%	↑	284.3%
Social Access of Rx Painkillers (Increase is the desired outcome)						
Rx painkillers are stored in a locked box or cabinet.	YES 35.0%	YES 41.2%	YES 47.5%	YES 24.0%	↓	-49.5%
Prescription Drug Use Outcomes (decrease is the desired outcome)						
Prevalence of receiving Rx painkillers past year.	YES 22.7%	YES 27.6%	YES 17.1%	YES 22.1%	↑	29.2%
Past 30-day RX painkiller use for any reason.	14.1%	19.4%	12.9%	24.4%	↑	89.1%
Past 30-day improper use of medication	3.5%	3.0%	3.0%	18.8%	↑	526.6%

Graph 1: Alcohol Use Outcomes - 2025



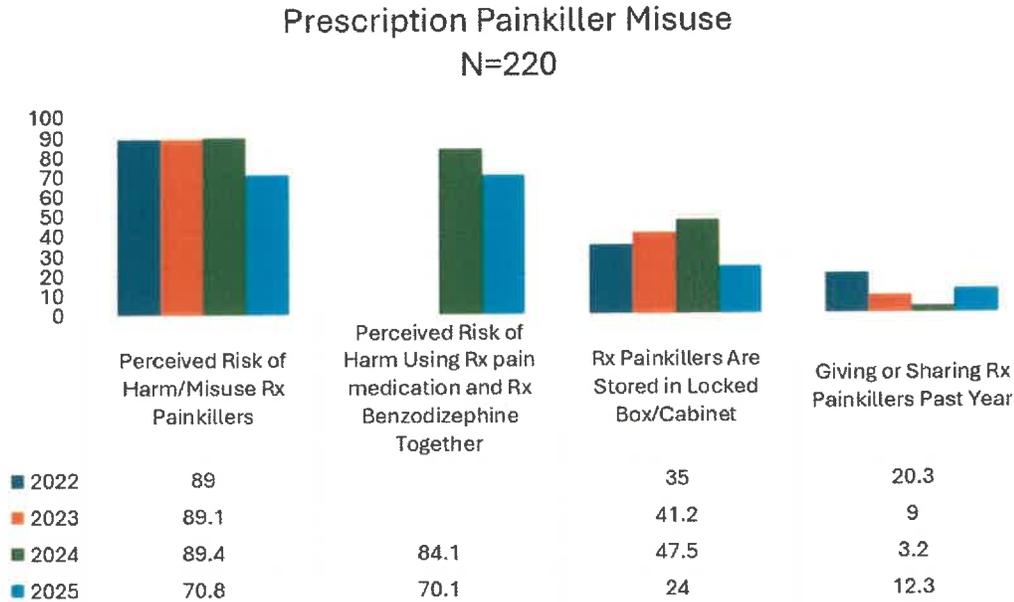
* Decrease is the desired outcome.

Graph 2: Risk and Legal Consequences of Alcohol Consumption/Ease of Access - 2025



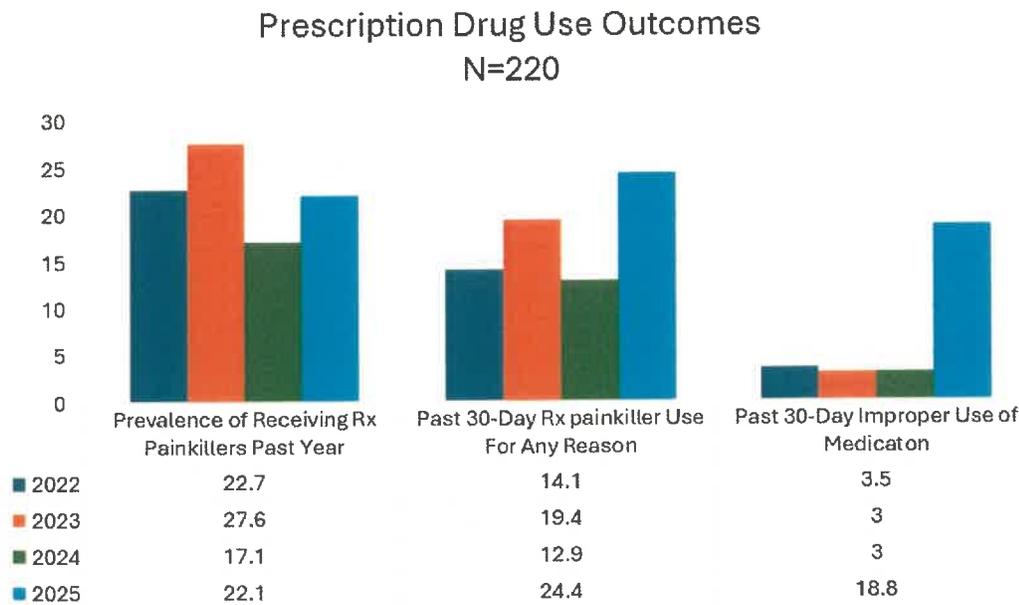
• Decrease is the desired outcome: % of those who answered, “Somewhat Easy or Very Easy.”

Graph 3: Perception of Risk: Risk of Harm and Social Access of Rx Painkillers - 2025



- Increase is the desired outcome for Risk of Harm indicators. Increase is the desired outcome for storage of Rx painkillers and decrease is the desired outcome for giving and/or sharing Rx painkillers the past year.

Graph 4: Perception Drug Use Outcomes - 2025



- **Decrease is the desired outcome.**

FY24 Juvenile Justice Data: CYFD

Juvenile Referrals for Delinquent, Non-Delinquent, and Probation Violations (2024 CYFD Juvenile Justice Services Reports):

The following data indicated the youth referrals to Juvenile Justice:

Type of Referral	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Delinquent	233	247	253	122	238	322	377
Non-Delinquent	206	272	188	6	57	29	73
Probation Violation	25	28	22	11	13	10	11
Total:	464	547	463	139	308	361	461
Gender – FY22							
	Male			Female			
	309			152			
	67%			33%			

Village of Los Lunas/Valencia County LDWI Program Fiscal Year 25

The Village of Los Lunas/Valencia County LDWI (VLL/VC LDWI) program is administered through the Village of Los Lunas as the fiscal agent and serves Valencia County. The program funded the following components in FY25: Alternative Sentencing (Misdemeanor Compliance), Community Wellness & Outreach (Includes Prevention, Enforcement & Teen Court), Program Administration, and Treatment—Screening is a component that is self-sustained but is also provided through the DWI Program. VLL/VC LDWI program in FY25 partnered: with Argus Private Security Force LLC to oversee Alternative Sentence/Drug Testing services, Youth Development Inc./Valencia that provides Teen Court, and Valencia Shelter Services for the Domestic Violence services piece.

State Funding for LDWI Funding:

- \$473,352 = Distribution Grant
- \$209,859 = Competitive Grant
- \$184,458 = Administrative In-kind
- \$40,324 = Collected Fees

Demographics – DWI Offender Profile:

According to the NOBLE: Client Demographic Report not before: 7/1/2024 and not after: 6/30/2025

<u>Demographics:</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total offenders screened:	160
Average age of offenders:	35
Percentage of male clients:	73%
Percentage of female clients:	27%
% African American:	2%
% Asian:	1%
% Hispanic:	74%
% Native American:	3%
% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander:	1%
% Multi-Racial/Other:	1%
% White:	18%
% that had 11 years or less of education:	17%
% that had 12 years of education:	64%
% that had 12 or more years of education:	19%
% that had an income less than \$10,000:	26%
% that had an income between \$10,001 and \$20,000:	18%
% combined income less than \$20,000:	45%
% combined income less than \$30,000:	64%
% that were not employed for at least 3 months or more last year:	15%

Village of Los Lunas/Valencia County LDWI Data

Between 2017 and 2023

- Valencia County is responsible for 3.1% (281 of 8928) of the total DWI Arrests in New Mexico during 2023.
- Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Deaths decreased from 5.2% in 2016-2020 down to 3.9% in 2017-2021.
- The number of alcohol related crashes in Valencia County increased between 2022 and 2023 decreased by 9 crashes (70 down to 61) after increasing between 2021 and 2022 by 19 crashes (51 to 70) after a decrease from 60 in 2020 to 51 in 2021.
- Sadly, after having Alcohol involved Teen crash fatalities remaining at 0 since 2015, in 2021 and again in 2022 we suffered (1) Alcohol involved Teen fatality bringing the total to (2) Teen crash fatalities in the past seven years where data was available.
- In 2023, the District Court had 29 cases with a 51.7% Conviction rate.
- In 2023, the Magistrate Courts had 302 cases with a 48.7% Conviction rate.

* Source: University of New Mexico Division of Government Research, New Mexico Department of Transportation, Valencia County Report, 2023 Under Contract #C06380 by the Traffic Research Unit, UNM and the Jan. 2023 NM Substance abuse EPI Report, and 2023 Administration of Courts Report.

DWI Planning Council

Includes 11 members representing over (7) sectors to include: Law Enforcement (3 separate agencies), County Clerk’s Office, Valencia Shelter Services, DWI Drug Court Valencia County, Community Wellness Council, Youth Development Inc., Valencia, Valencia County Detention Center. General Board membership has active representation from: Magistrate Courts, Law Enforcement, District Attorney’s Office, Department of Health, DWI Drug Court, Community Wellness Council, La Vida Felicidad, Presbyterian Community Health/Office of Substance Abuse Prevention, NM Veteran’s Administration, Juvenile Justice Board, Juvenile Probation, TNT Boxing and Youth Mentoring and community members. The VLL/VC DWI Program has a very active and supportive DWI Planning Council that advocates for community collaboration to increase conviction rates, successful outcomes in probation/compliance, access to effective treatment and the implementation of evidence-based prevention activities, programs, and community wide policies.

Compliance Monitoring for District, Magistrate and Municipal Courts

Within the last 13 fiscal years (July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2025) while the DWI Program has been offering supervised probation services, there have been 2,716 clients/cases referred to the Compliance Program.

- 193 clients monitored/tracked during FY25 by three compliance officers
- 145 cases closed successfully (completed all probation requirements)
- 23 cases closed unsuccessfully (did not complete probation requirements)

Community Wellness & Outreach: Enforcement

VLL/VC Underage Drinking Taskforce includes: Belen P.D., Bosque Farms P.D., Isleta Tribal P.D., Los Lunas P.D., New Mexico State Police/Special Investigations Unit, and Valencia County Sheriff’s Department. A total of 13 operations were funded through the VLL/VC Local DWI program this year to include: (8) Underage Enforcement operations and (2) Directed Patrols, (2) Compliance Checks, and (1) Warrant Round Up with participation from: Belen P.D., Bosque Farms PD, Isleta Tribal, P.D., Los Lunas P.D, New Mexico State Police/Special Investigations Unit, and Valencia Sheriff’s Department. The following combined statistics resulted from the operations listed above:

(0) DWI’s	(3) Minors in Possession Alcohol
(2) Selling/Giving Alcohol to a Minor	(62) No Insurance
(0) Driving on a Suspended/Revoked License	(7) No Seatbelt
(23) No/Expired Driver’s License	(60) Speeding Violations
(7) Warrant Arrests	(66) No/Expired Registration
(0) Open Container	(85) Other Citations
(1) No Car Seat	Combined total: (316)

Community Wellness & Outreach: Prevention Services

Providing Technical Assistance and Collaborative support by engaging in Community collaborations and partnerships that support a number of shared community wide initiatives/projects. Collaborative work to decrease Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE), substance misuse, DWI, Underage Drinking, and violence while increasing resilience, access to mental/physical health care and treatment. Additionally, VLL/VC Prevention Program partners with the Community Wellness Council on the 100% Community Initiative which has (10) Taskforces. (5) Taskforces to address Surviving: Food, Housing, Transportation, Behavioral/Mental Health, and Medical/Dental and (5) Taskforces for Thriving: Early Childhood, Parental Supports, Community Schools, Jobs Training, and Mentoring. Once all (10) Taskforces are fully sustained and operating within our community with the ultimate goal of positively impacting Adverse Childhood Experiences and ensure 100% of our Community has access to the resources needed to survive and then to thrive!

- Conducted 242 prevention based activities throughout the community reaching 3182 participants.
- 28 Sessions of 1 hour each (28 hours total) of Envision your Future with YSC and 7 sessions of 2 hours each (14 hours total) of Alcohol Literacy Challenge classes .
- Coordinated Youth Success Core (YSC). YSC is largely focused on partnering with Teen Court, Juvenile Probation, Reception and Assessment Center (RAC) and Restorative Justice for referrals. The curriculum used is Envision Your Future and it is coupled with community service/civic projects and mentoring.
- Provided Free Tutoring to YSC and TNT Boxing/Youth Mentoring Center participants with funding from VLL/VC LDWI and Donations from Los Lunas Magistrate Courts.

Screening:

The VLL VC DWI Program does not request funds for the screening component and is able to fund the program through fees collected for screening. As every offender convicted of a DWI is required to receive a screening, the VLL/VC DWI program continues to provide screening to fill this need within our community.

- 172 total offenders screened
- 97.09% of total clients screened.

Treatment:

Treatment: 45% of our clients make less than \$20,000.00 annually and 64% make less than \$30,000.00 annually (FY 25 NOBLE). VLL/VC provides free treatment/Auricular Detox services on site filling an important gap in service in our community. In FY20 our program completed the process to become a recognized treatment provider through SAMHSA allowing our program to provide treatment for out of state clients and to be recognized on SAMSHA's nation-wide treatment provider list. Our LSAA has 24 of experience. Our program works closely with the Judicial Community. An overwhelming majority of the clients who go through the VLL/VC DWI Program's Treatment program report their counseling experience to be positive and they regularly express great appreciation for the Counselor and the Compliance Officers. With the retirement of our Licensed Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselor (LADAC), our program now covers the supervision of our LSAA and Spanish speaking only clients that are uninsured through a MOU with treatment provider Heart & Soul of New Mexico.

- 103 offenders were referred to treatment
- 1463 total treatment hours provided
- 65 Successful Completions
- 10 Unsuccessful Completions