Commercial Tobacco Use in New Mexico: **Statewide Disparities Data Report**

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New Mexico Department of Health
Tobacco Use Prevention and Control (TUPAC) Program
www.nmtupac.com

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Tobacco-Related Disparities in New Mexico

This report summarizes commercial[1] tobacco use and exposure data for New Mexico's adults and youth. People working to prevent tobacco use, support quitting, and eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke should use data from this report *in combination with other sources – including knowledge from communities* – to inform prioritization and planning.

The New Mexico Department of Health (DOH) Tobacco Use Prevention and Control (TUPAC) Program evaluation team analyzed the most recently available data from New Mexico's well-established adult and youth risk behavior surveys. Estimates are provided for all key tobacco-related measures and among all priority population groups for which data could be reported.

Disparities occur when a group of people bears a disproportionate share – an unfair burden – of poor health or related harms. In this report, disparities in tobacco use prevalence, quitting, and exposure to secondhand smoke were found many groups in New Mexico. All disparities that could be measured by these surveys are indicated. However, there may be additional population groups experiencing tobacco-related disparities that cannot be captured by existing survey systems. For example, national research indicates that rates of smoking may be high among Korean and Vietnamese people,[2] but data are not sufficient to provide estimates for these specific populations in New Mexico.

Not all tobacco-related disparities can be measured by the state's health behavior surveys. Other important causes of unfair burden include disproportionate targeted tobacco marketing; different levels of access to health care, planning, decision-making, capacity, and infrastructure; and inequitable availability of meaningful, effective interventions that reach specific population groups.

Summary of measured disparities

Disparities that were measurable with standard data collection systems within priority population groups are summarized here, and shown visually in the following table. Notably, although this report describes disparities considering only one characteristic at a time, there is overlap and intersectionality among many groups.

Race and Ethnicity

- ***African American***
  About one-fifth of African American adults in New Mexico smoke cigarettes (21%). African American adults who ever started smoking also have significantly lower measures of long-term quitting (43%), compared to 60% in the general population of adults who ever smoked. African American youth are more likely to report hookah smoking (11%) than the general youth population (8%).
- ***American Indian***
  The use of spit/chew tobacco among American Indian adults is high (6%), especially among American Indian men (9%), compared to the general population (4%). American Indian high school youth are more likely to report smoking cigarettes (12%) than the general youth population (9%). American Indian youth also report higher rates of cigar smoking (9%) and hookah smoking (9%) than the general youth population (both 8%).
- ***Asian and Pacific Islander (API)***

[1] Throughout this report the term "tobacco" is used to refer to commercialized, addictive tobacco products. This term is not meant to include the traditional and beneficial use of tobacco by American Indian people in the Southwest.
[2] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/campaign/tips/resources/data/cigarette-smoking-in-united-states.html#five

The number of API individuals who are included in New Mexico state surveys is small. Due to small numbers, rates are often reported in combination for people who are "Asian" or "Pacific Islander" although these are unique and culturally distinct groups. Further, these groups combine people from highly diverse cultures (e.g., Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, and Filipino) that may be quite different from one another in terms of tobacco use and other important ways. Finally, state surveys are not conducted in languages other than English and Spanish. Therefore, there is a substantial data gap for API communities, which is a disparity on its own. Research indicates that cigarette smoking rates may be very high among some subgroups: up to one in three Korean or Vietnamese men may smoke cigarettes.[3]

- ***Hispanic Ethnicity***
  Hispanic men smoke cigarettes (21%) at a higher rate than the general adult male population (19%). Hispanic adults who ever smoked have significantly lower success in long-term quitting (55%), compared to 60% of the general population of adults. English-speaking Hispanic adults use spit/chew tobacco at higher rates (5%) than their Spanish-speaking counterparts (1%). Hispanic high school youth (37%) are more likely to report vaping than youth in the general population (34%).

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

- ***Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Queer (LGBQ+) Sexual Orientation***
  All data for sexual orientation are analyzed within gender groups, to the extent that such data are available. Lesbian and bisexual female adults smoke cigarettes (27% and 26% respectively) at twice the rate of straight women (13%). Cigarette smoking is higher among gay, lesbian, bisexual male, and bisexual female youth (20%, 12%, 17%, and 16% respectively) than among straight youth (9%). Spit/chew tobacco use is higher among gay, bisexual male, and lesbian youth (24%, 15%, and 8% respectively) than among straight youth (6%). Vaping among lesbian and bisexual females (41% and 43% respectively) is higher than among straight female youth (34%). LGB youth are also significantly more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke (45%) in the past week compared to straight youth (28%).
- ***Transgender/Gender Nonconforming Gender Identity***
  Questions about gender identity have only recently been added to state health surveys. Transgender/gender non-conforming youth and youth who are unsure or questioning their gender identity use tobacco in any form (use cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, e-cigarettes, or hookah) at higher rates than their cisgender peers. Cigarette smoking is higher among transgender/gender non-confirming and questioning high school youth (20% and 23% respectively) than among cisgender youth (7%). Spit/chew tobacco use is higher among transgender/gender non-confirming and questioning youth (20% and 26% respectively) than among cisgender youth (4%). Vaping among transgender/gender non-confirming and questioning youth (41% and 42%, respectively) is higher than among cisgender youth (33%). Transgender/gender non-confirming and questioning youth are also significantly more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke (47% and 52% respectively) in the past week compared to straight youth (30%).

[3] For example, see the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/disparities/asian-americans/index.htm and https://appealforhealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/6135_APPEAL_AsianAmerican_factsheet_FINAL.pdf

Social Determinants of Health

- ***People Experiencing Poverty***
  New Mexico has one of the highest rates of poverty in the US, with one in five people living under the federal poverty level.[4] One in five (20%) of New Mexican adults who live below the poverty level smoke cigarettes, compared to 11% of adults above the poverty level. Cigarette smoking is also high among adults who are unemployed (29%), enrolled in Medicaid (26%), earn less than $25,000/year (24%), have a high school education or less (21%), and rent their homes (24%).

Behavioral Health

- ***People Experiencing Substance Abuse or Dependence***
  Cigarette smoking rates are about twice as high among New Mexican adults who report heavy alcohol use (37%) or overall poor mental health (29%). New Mexicans who report heavy alcohol use also have elevated rates of smokeless tobacco use (12%). Only 45% of people with heavy alcohol use and 43% of people with poor mental health have successfully quit smoking in their lifetime, compared to 60% of the general population of smokers.
- ***People Experiencing Mental Health Challenges***
  High school youth experiencing depressive symptoms are more likely to smoke cigarettes (13%), use spit/chew tobacco (7%), use e-cigarettes (43%), smoke cigars (11%), and use hookah (11%), than youth who are not experiencing depressive symptoms. Youth using other substances like alcohol and marijuana are also more likely to use any of these forms of tobacco.

Chronic Conditions

- ***People with Disabilities***
  Cigarette smoking among NM adults with disabilities (25%) is higher than the general population (16%). Disabled adult smokers also have significantly lower success in quitting cigarettes over their lifetime (53%), compared to 60% of the general population of smokers. High school youth with a physical disability are more likely to smoke cigarettes (12%), use smokeless tobacco (9%), smoke cigars (12%), use hookah (11%), use e-cigarettes (39%), and use any form of tobacco (44%) than their peers without a physical disability. Youth with disabilities are also more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke (40%) in the past week compared to youth without disabilities (31%).
- ***People with Chronic Disease***
  Almost one in five (19%) NM adults with asthma smoke cigarettes. NM high school students who are overweight or obese are more likely to smoke cigarettes (10%) than those who are not overweight/obese (8%). Youth with asthma are more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke (36%) in the past week compared to youth without asthma (31%).

[4] U.S. Census Bureau https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/2019-poverty-rate.html

Summary of tobacco-related disparities measured in this report

Key to table indicators | **Statistical Disparity** | **No Disparity as Measured by Data** | **NA:** Not Applicable **NR:** Not Reportable (no data)

Population Group	Adults				High School Youth				
	Higher Cigarette Smoking	Higher Smokeless Tobacco Use	Higher Any Tobacco Use*	Greater Quitting Barriers **	Higher Cigarette Smoking	Higher Smokeless Tobacco Use	Higher Vapor Product Use	Higher Any Tobacco Use	Higher SHS Exposure
Age (compared to 30 and older)									
18-29					NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sex (compared to female)									
Male									
Gender Identity (compared to cisgender)									
Transgender/Gender Nonconforming									
Not sure/Questioning	NR	NR	NR	NR					
Race/Ethnicity (compared to non-Hispanic White)									
American Indian									
Asian or Pacific Islander				NR					
Black or African American									
Hispanic Overall									
Language among Hispanics									
English									
Spanish									
Sexual Orientation (compared to straight/heterosexual, within gender)									
Gay Male									
Bisexual Male									
Lesbian									
Bisexual Female									
Social Determinants of Health (compared to those without determinant)									
Below Poverty Level					NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Income <$25K					NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
High School or Less					NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unemployed					NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uninsured					NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Medicaid Enrolled					NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Renter					NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C's, D's or F's in School	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Low Parental Education	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Unstable Housing	NR	NR	NR	NR					
Behavioral Health (compared to absence of health issue)									
Poor Mental Health (adults) Depression (youth)									
Heavy Drinking (adults) Current Drinking (youth)									
Current Marijuana Use	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Chronic Conditions (compared to no condition)									
Disability									
Diabetes					NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Asthma									
Overweight/Obese									

*Any type of tobacco; **_Quitting barriers_ is measured by the Quit Ratio (% quitters among lifetime smokers).

Methods

Data Sources

Adult data in this report are from the New Mexico Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). BRFSS data from 2017-2019 were combined to provide sufficient numbers for reporting. The BRFSS is a random-digit-dialed telephone survey of New Mexico adults. It is sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and conducted in all states and US territories. The survey asks numerous health-related questions, in English and Spanish. More information about New Mexico's BRFSS is available at https://www.nmhealth.org/about/erd/ibeb/brfss/

Youth data in this report are from the 2019 New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS). The YRRS is a school-based survey conducted among New Mexico's high school students (grades 9-12) and middle school students (grades 6-8). It is conducted in a classroom setting using paper questionnaires, in English and Spanish. Official statewide results for YRRS are from a random sample of schools; however, all schools in the state can participate in order to receive school and community reports. Because the purpose of this report is to report on all possible subpopulations, we used the larger dataset that includes all participating schools, instead of the smaller statewide sample. For this reason, some results in this report may be different from official statewide results. For more information about the YRRS please see http://youthrisk.org/

More details about survey measures are included in the Data Sources section at the end of this report.

Prevalence Estimates per Group

Each page of this report includes a chart showing the prevalence of a specific tobacco-related variable. Some variable estimates are also shown for males alone and females alone when there are important patterns of disparity differences by gender.

For each figure, the statewide prevalence for adults or youth is shown as a dashed line. The statewide value is reported in text at the top of the page. Horizontal bars show the prevalence among specific subgroups.

Comparing Groups

In order to describe disparities, priority population subgroups were compared to a "referent group" (usually the largest-size group) as indicated in the table below. For example, gay and bisexual male adults were compared to straight male adults; people with disabilities were compared to people without disabilities. All non-Hispanic race groups were compared to non-Hispanic white, and Spanish-speaking Hispanics were compared to English-speaking Hispanics.

Priority population	Adult referent group	Youth referent group
Age: Young adults ages 18-39	Age 30 or older	
Sex: Male	Female	Female
Gender identity: Transgender/Gender nonconforming	Cisgender	Cisgender
Gender identity: Unsure/questioning		Cisgender
Race/Ethnicity: American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, Black or African American, Hispanic	White, non-Hispanic	White, non-Hispanic
Language among Hispanics: Spanish-speaking Hispanic	English-speaking Hispanic	English-speaking Hispanic
Sexual orientation: Gay male, bisexual male	Straight male	Straight male

Priority population	Adult referent group	Youth referent group
Sexual orientation: Lesbian female, bisexual female	Straight female	Straight female
Social determinant: Below federal poverty level	At or above poverty level	
Social determinant: Annual household income less than $25,000	$25,000 or more	
Social determinant: Highest level of education is high school/GED or less	Some college or more	
Social determinant: Unemployed	Employed	
Social determinant: Uninsured	Have health insurance	
Social determinant: Rent their home	Own their home	
Social determinant: Mostly Cs, Ds, Fs in school		Mostly As, Bs in school
Social determinant: Parent's highest education is high school or less		Parents have at least some college education
Social determinant: Unstable housing		Stable housing
Behavioral health: Poor mental health on 14+ days in past month	Fewer than 14 poor mental health days	
Behavioral health: Depression		Not depressed
Behavioral health: current alcohol drinking (any in past 30 days)		No drinking in past 30 days
Behavioral health: heavy alcohol drinking	Minimal or no drinking	
Behavioral health: current marijuana use (any in past 30 days)		No marijuana use in past 30 days
Chronic conditions: Any disability	No disability	No disability
Chronic conditions: With diabetes	No diabetes	
Chronic conditions: With asthma	No asthma	No asthma
Chronic conditions: Overweight or obese	Healthy weight or less	Healthy weight or less

Differences between groups are marked if they are statistically significant at the 95% level of confidence – meaning outside the margin of error, therefore differences not only due to chance.

* indicates significantly greater ("worse") than the comparison group
† indicates significantly lower ("better") than the comparison group

Comparisons among groups were age and sex-adjusted. This means that formal statistical tests were used to separate differences that are the result of age and sex distributions in populations, rather than from other factors. For example, LGB adults tend to be younger on average than straight adults, and younger adults also sometimes use tobacco products more often than older adults, so the statistical tests we used to compare LGB and straight adults factored in the differences in age so that differences we reported are more likely the really associated with LGB or straight sexual orientation.

Among youth, comparisons did not need to be adjusted because the distributions of age and sex among youth subpopulations that were compared are more uniform.

Limitations

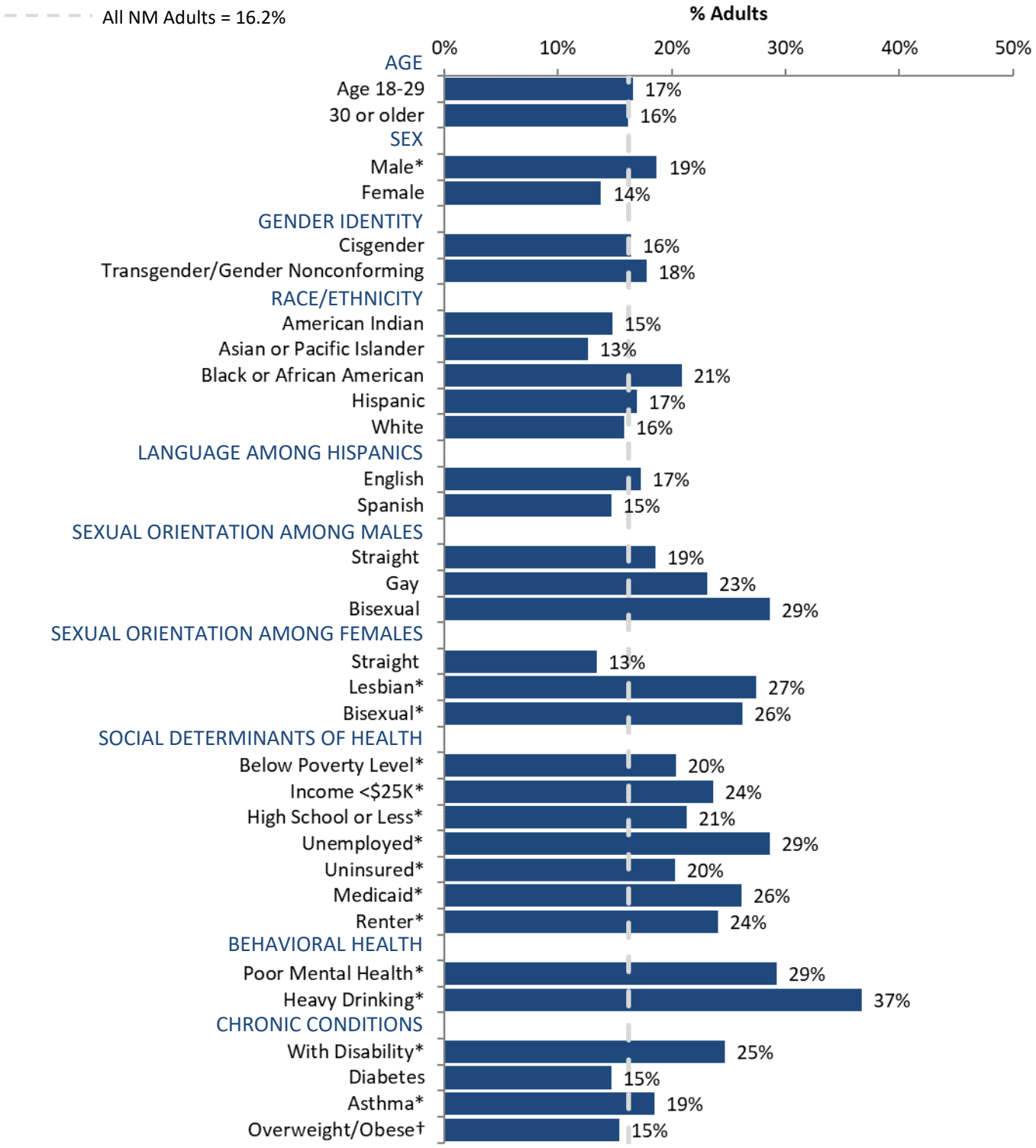
Data reported here are based on surveys and are subject to multiple limitations. Most importantly, the design of these surveys may exclude some people. The BRFSS is a telephone survey conducted in English and Spanish; adults without telephone service or with unstable service, or who speak other languages, would not be able to take the survey. Similarly, the YRRS is a student survey, so youth who are not enrolled in school, or who do not attend regularly, are not represented. For both surveys, people who are excluded may be priority populations, so this is an important gap.

As noted previously, even when people from priority populations are included, survey questions may not appropriately identify them, or the design of the surveys may not provide enough numbers of specific groups of people to report stable estimates or any estimates at all of their responses.

Adult Results

Cigarette Smoking – All Adults

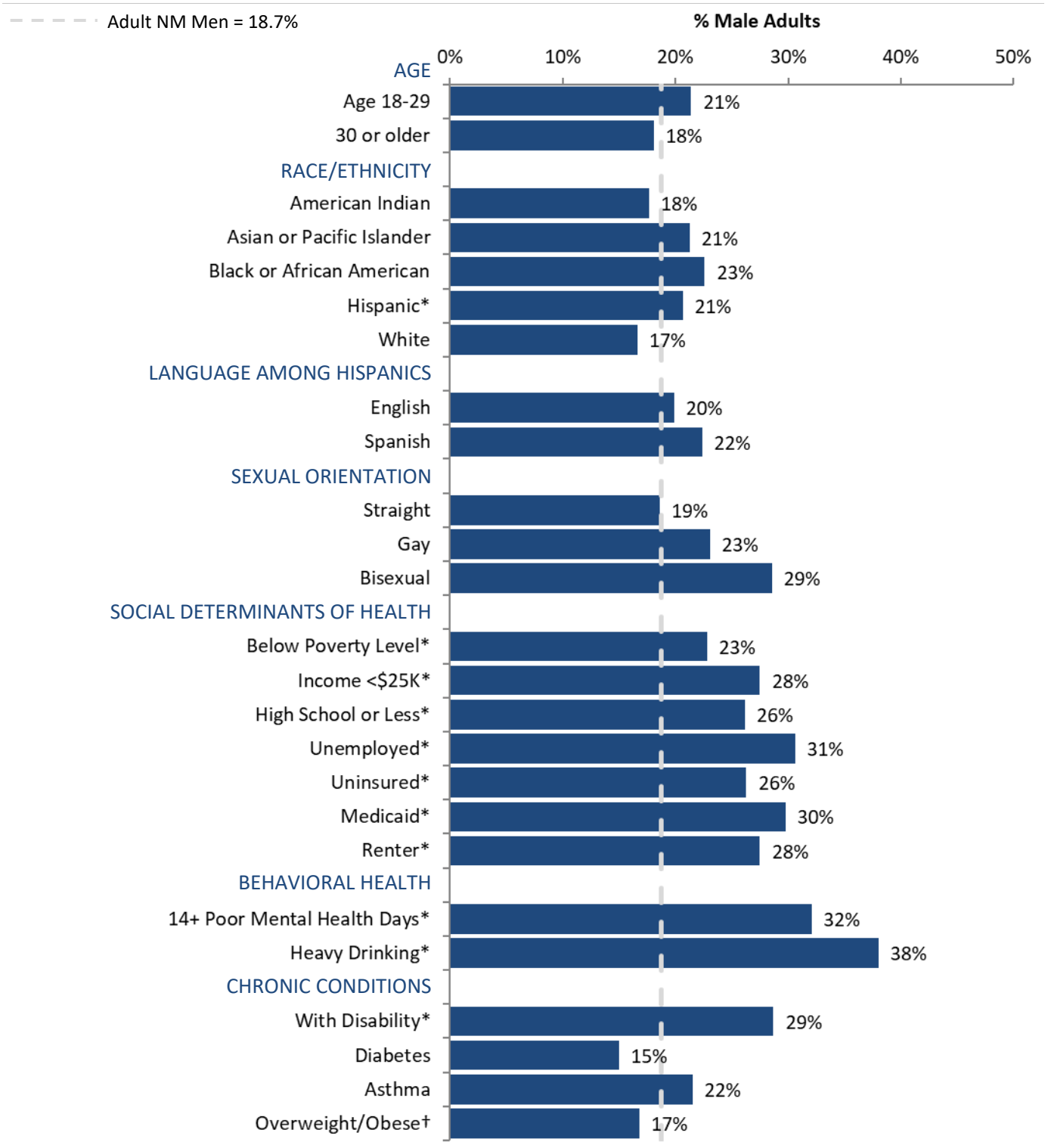
Figure 1: Percent Current Cigarette Smoking Among NM Adults by Demographic Groups



BRFSS 2017-2019
Medicaid from BRFSS 2018 and 2019 only
* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Cigarette Smoking – Men

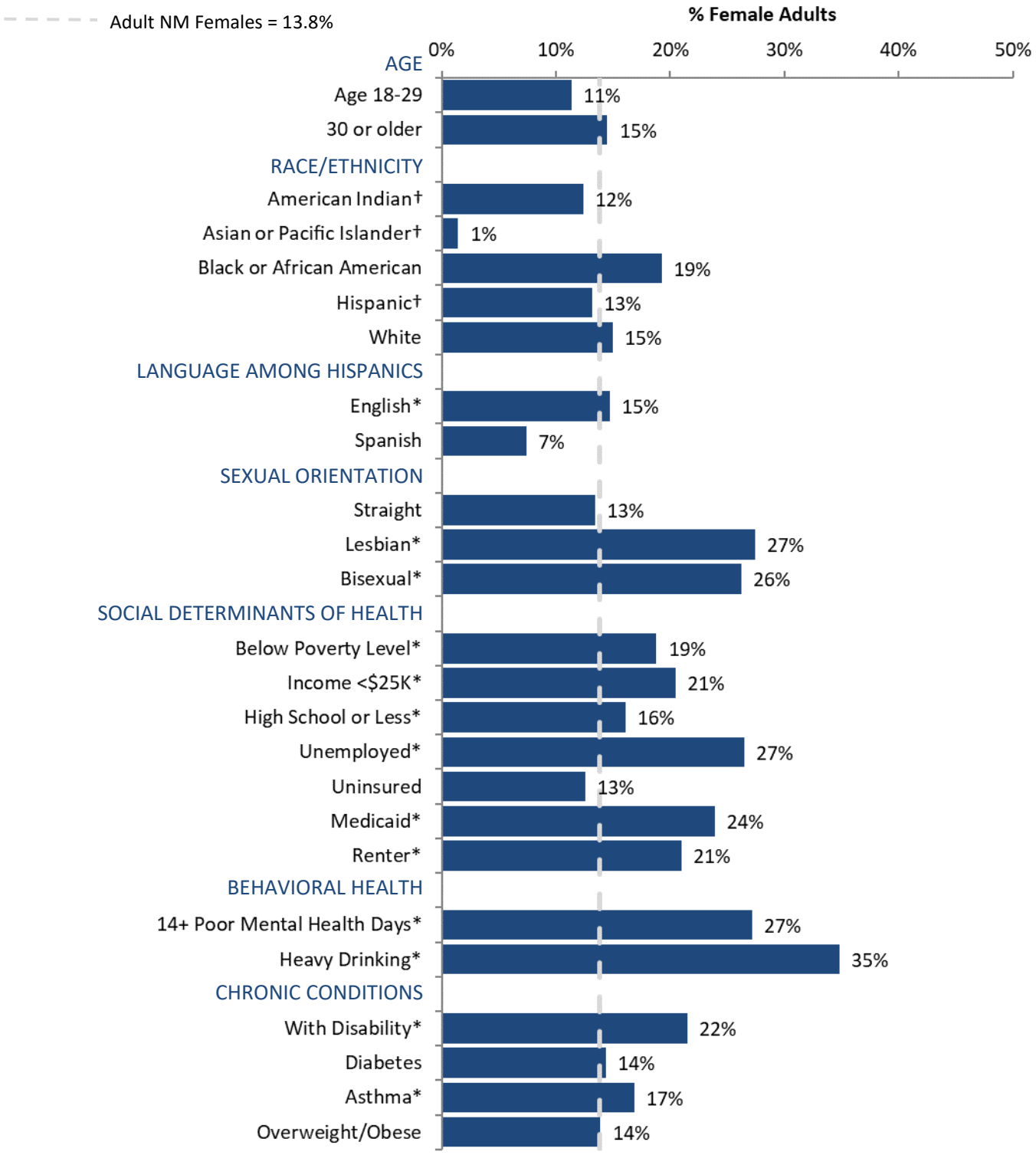
Figure 2: Percent Current Cigarette Smoking Among NM Adult Males by Demographic Groups



BRFSS 2017-2019
Medicaid from BRFSS 2018 and 2019 only
* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Cigarette Smoking – Women

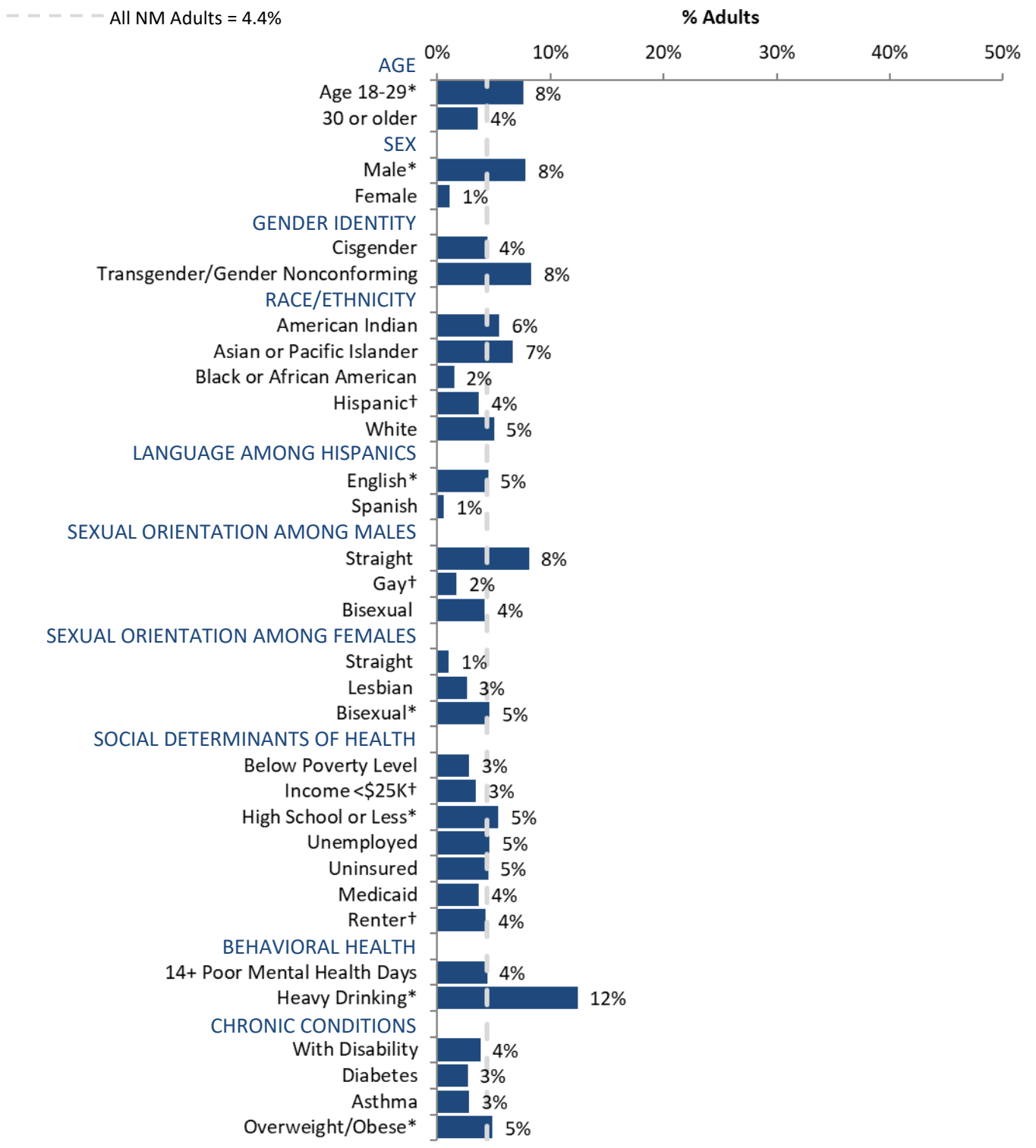
Figure 3: Percent Current Cigarette Smoking Among NM Adult Females by Demographic Groups



BRFSS 2017-2019
Medicaid from BRFSS 2018 and 2019 only
* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Smokeless Tobacco Use – All Adults

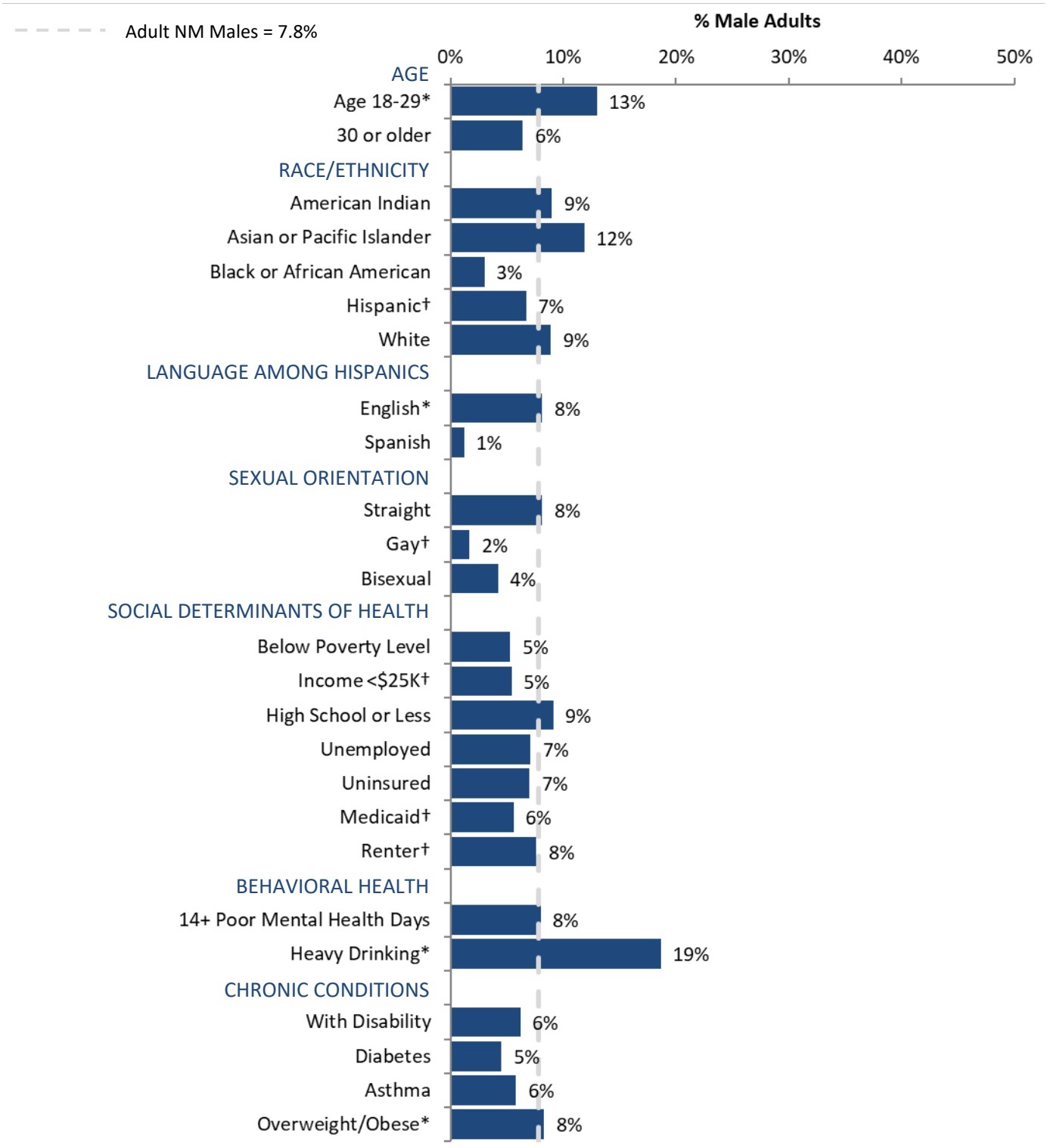
Figure 4: Percent Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among NM Adults by Demographic Groups



BRFSS 2017-2019
Medicaid from BRFSS 2018 and 2019 only
* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Smokeless Tobacco Use – Men

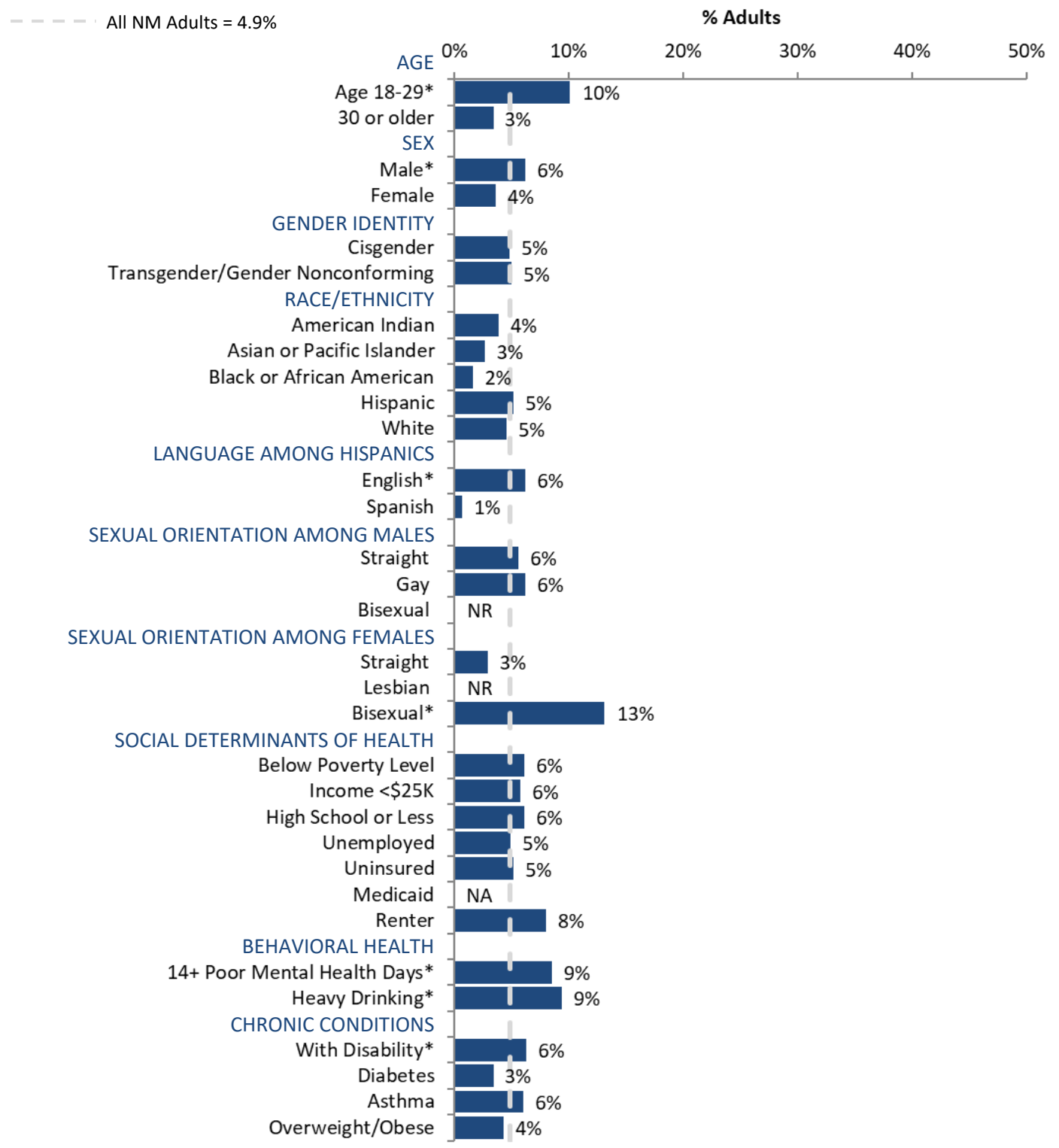
Figure 5: Percent Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among NM Men by Demographic Groups



BRFSS 2017-2019
Medicaid from BRFSS 2018 and 2019 only
* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

E-Cigarette Use – Adults

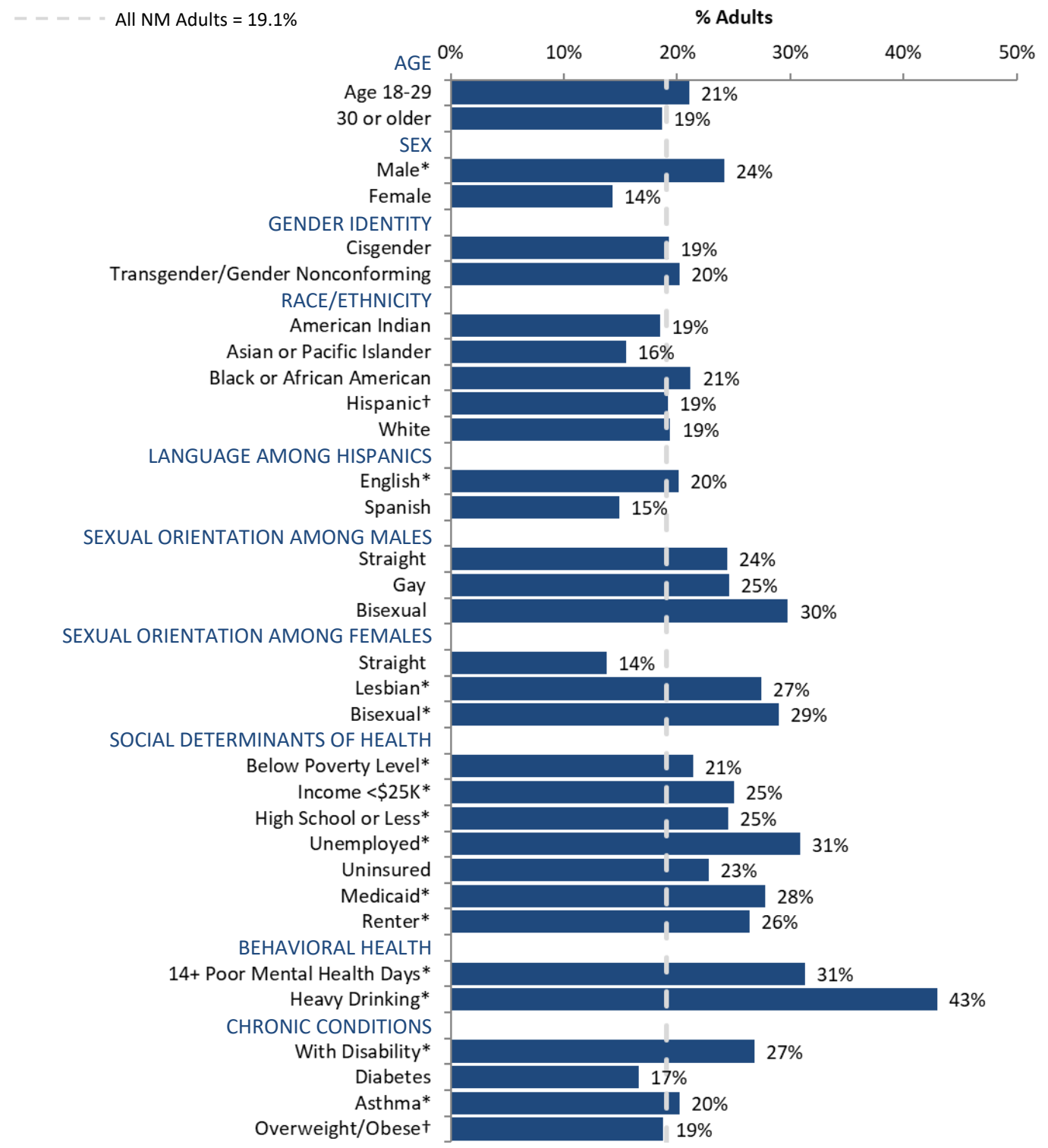
Figure 6: Percent Current Use of E-cigarettes Among NM Adults by Demographic Groups



BRFSS 2017
E-cigarettes were only asked in 2017
NA Medicaid from BRFSS 2018 and 2019 only
NR Not reported (less than 50 respondents)
* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Any Tobacco Use – Adults – (cigarettes & smokeless tobacco)

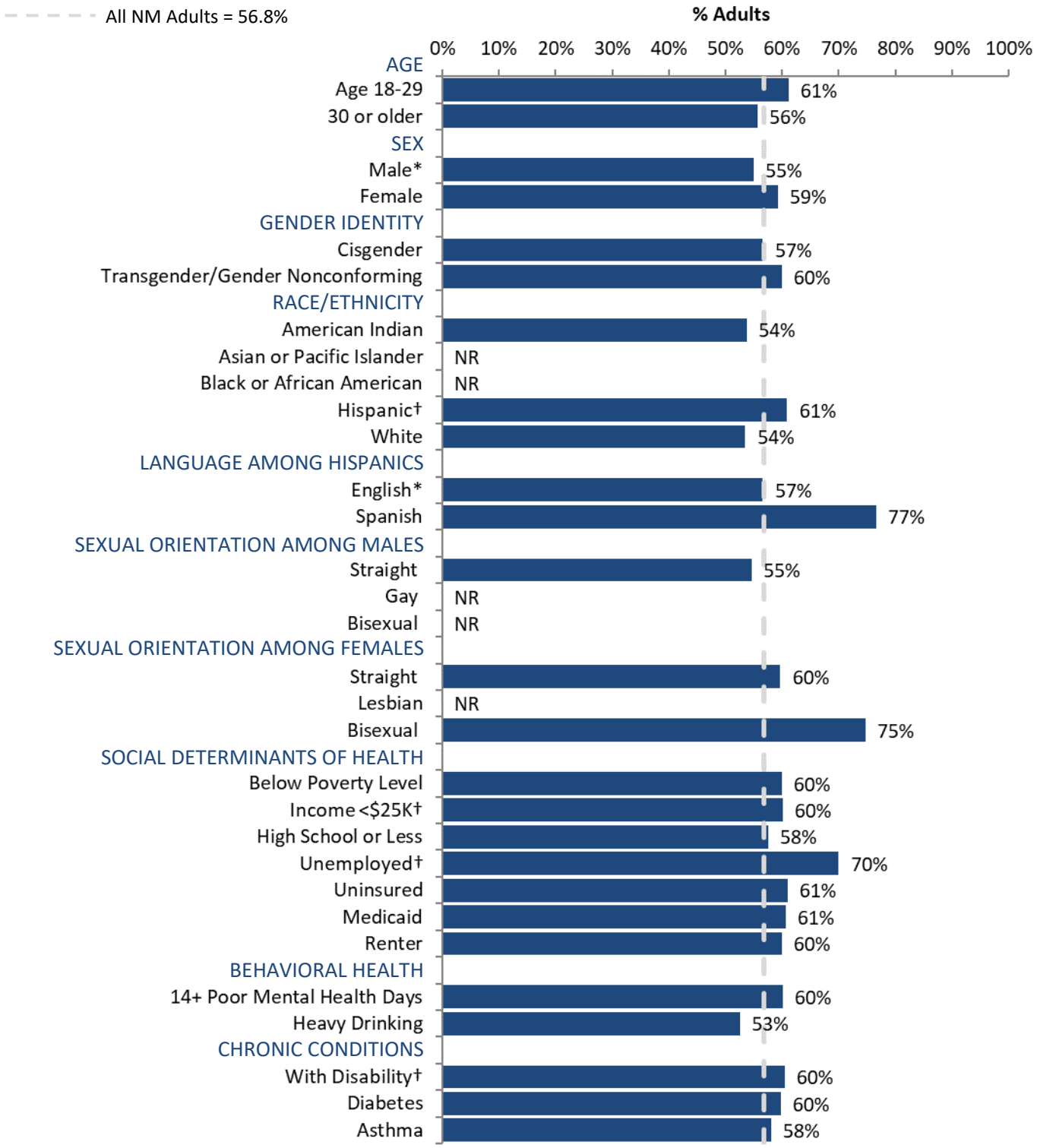
Figure 7: Percent Current Use of Any Tobacco Products Among NM Adults by Demographic Groups



BRFSS 2017-2019
Medicaid from BRFSS 2018 and 2019 only
* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Tried to Quit Smoking Among Current Cigarette Smokers – Adults

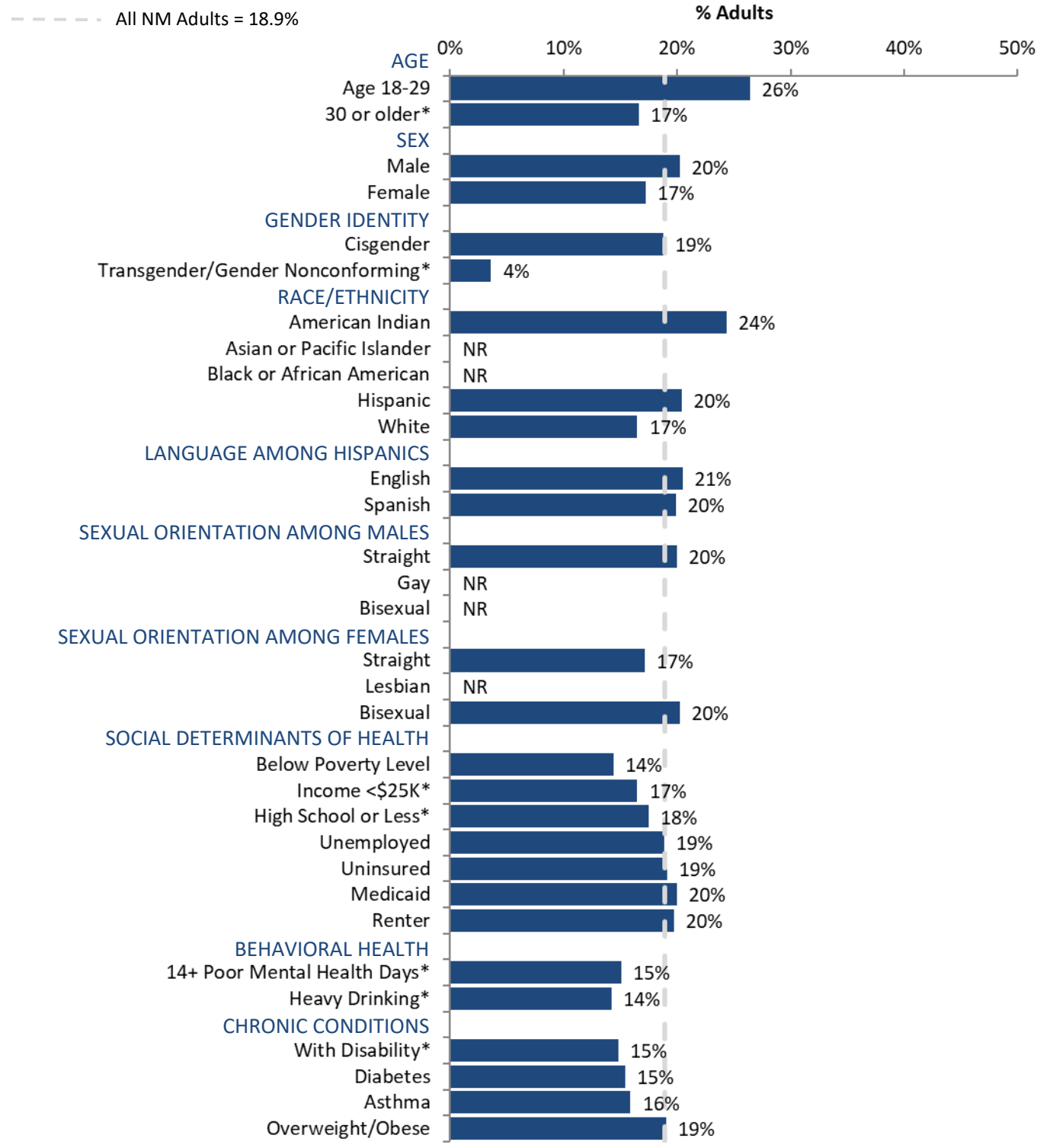
Figure 8: Percent of Adult Current Smokers Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year Among NM Adults by Demographic Groups



BRFSS 2017-2019
Medicaid from BRFSS 2018 and 2019 only
NR Not reported (less than 50 respondents)
* indicates significantly lower, † indicates significantly higher

Recent Quitters (past year smokers who are not smoking now)– Adults

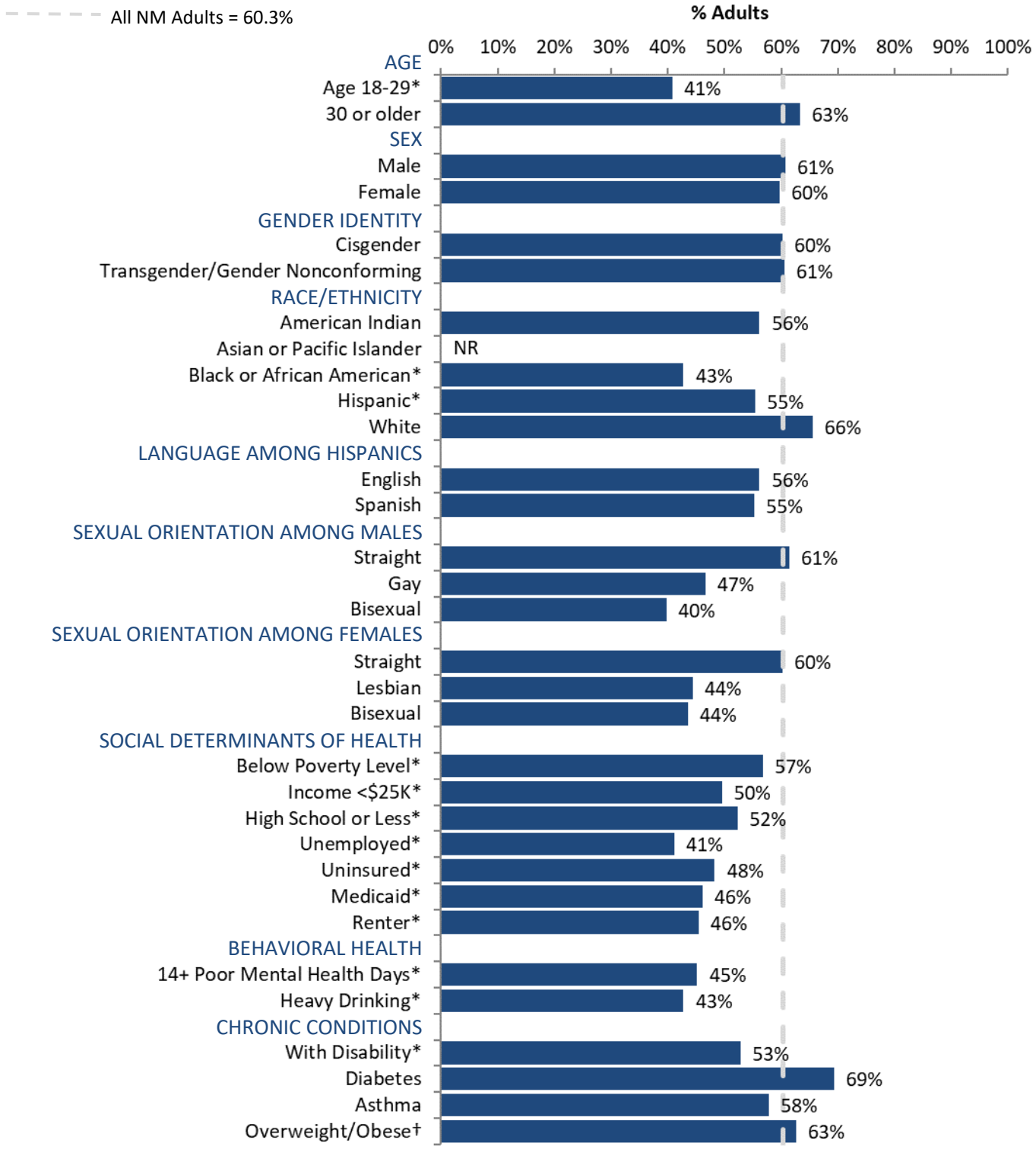
Figure 9: Percent Recent Quitters Among NM Adult Past-year Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Groups



BRFSS 2017-2019
Medicaid from BRFSS 2018 and 2019 only
NR Not reported (less than 50 respondents)
* indicates significantly lower, † indicates significantly higher

Quit Ratio (% quitters among lifetime cigarette smokers) – Adults

Figure 10: Quit Ratio Among NM Adult Lifetime Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Groups

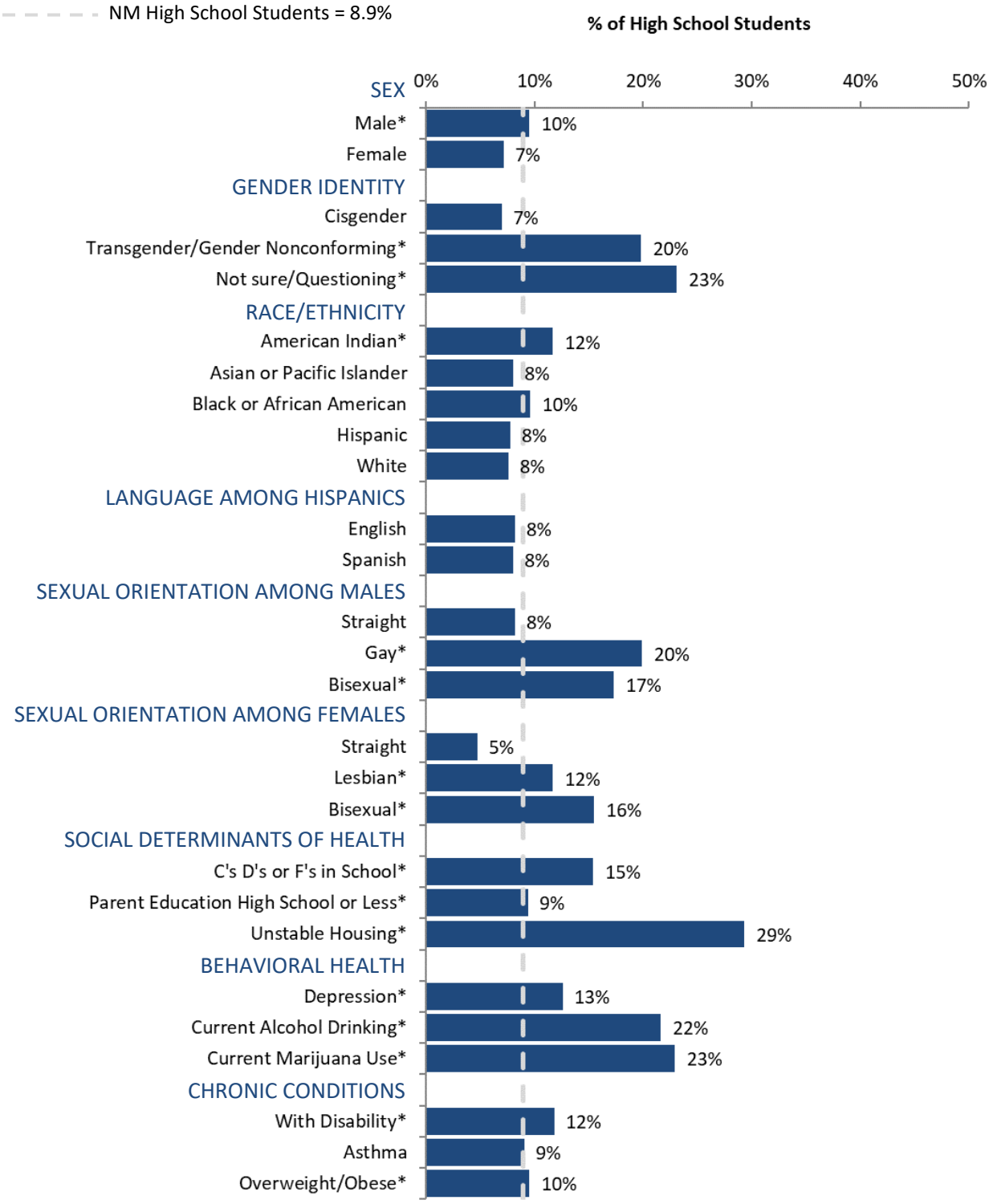


BRFSS 2017-2019
Medicaid from BRFSS 2018 and 2019 only
NR Not reported (less than 50 respondents)
* indicates significantly lower, † indicates significantly higher

Youth Results

Cigarette Smoking – All High School Students (grades 9-12)

Figure 11: Percent Current Cigarette Smoking Among NM High School Students by Demographic Groups

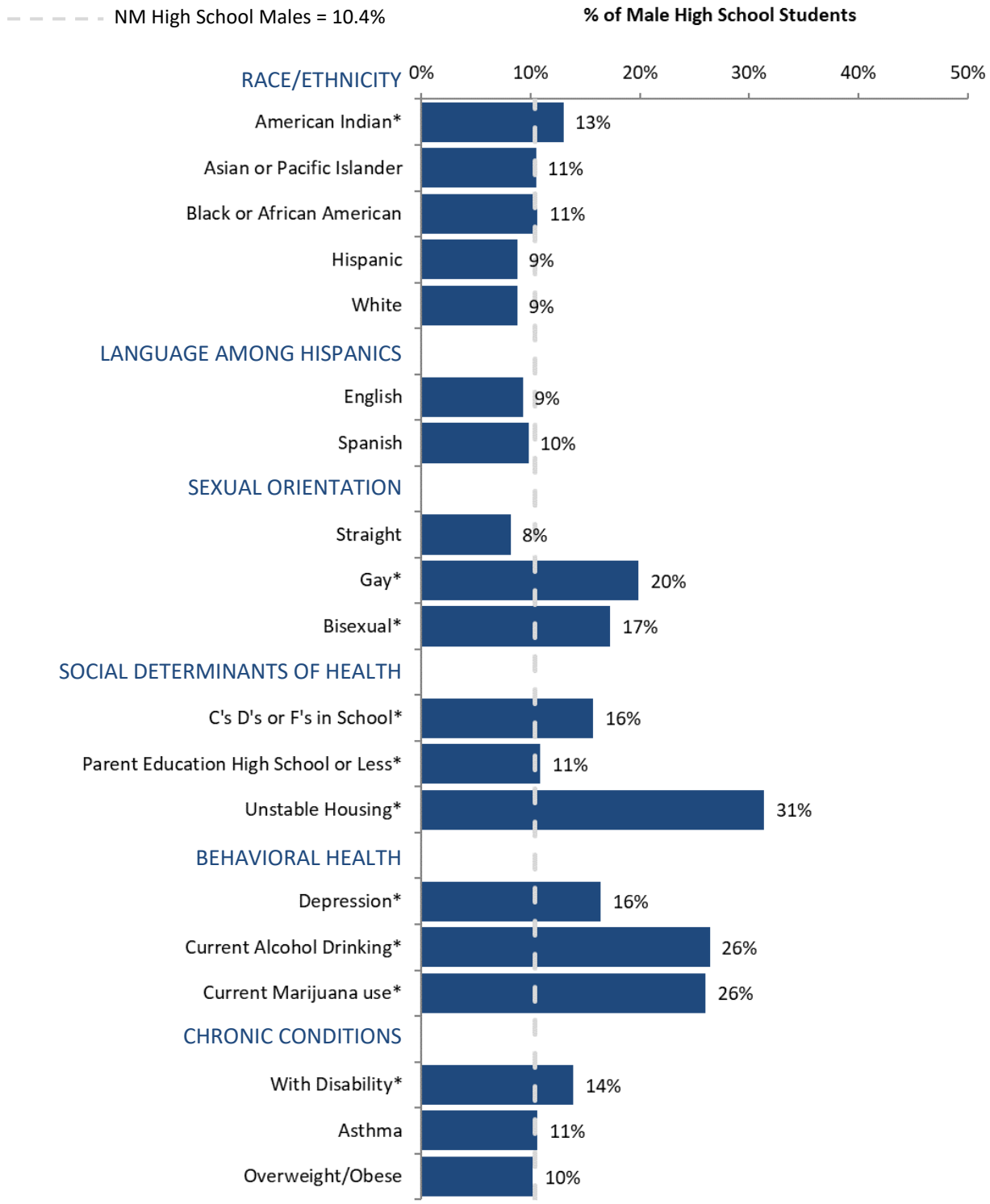


YRBS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Cigarette Smoking – High School Males

Figure 12: Percent Current Cigarette Smoking Among NM Male High School Students by Demographic Groups

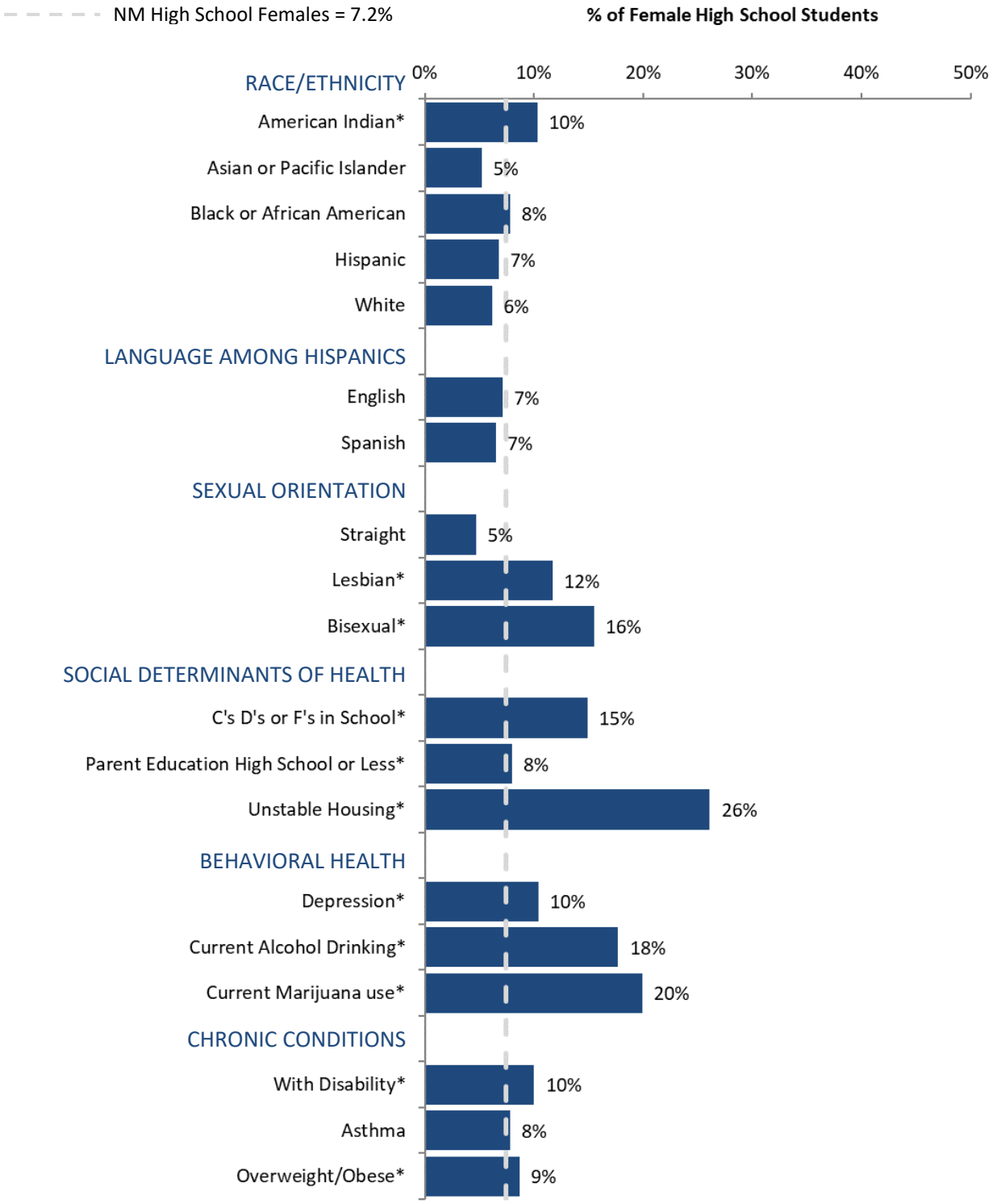


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Cigarette Smoking – High School Females

Figure 13: Percent Current Cigarette Smoking Among NM Female High School Students by Demographic Groups

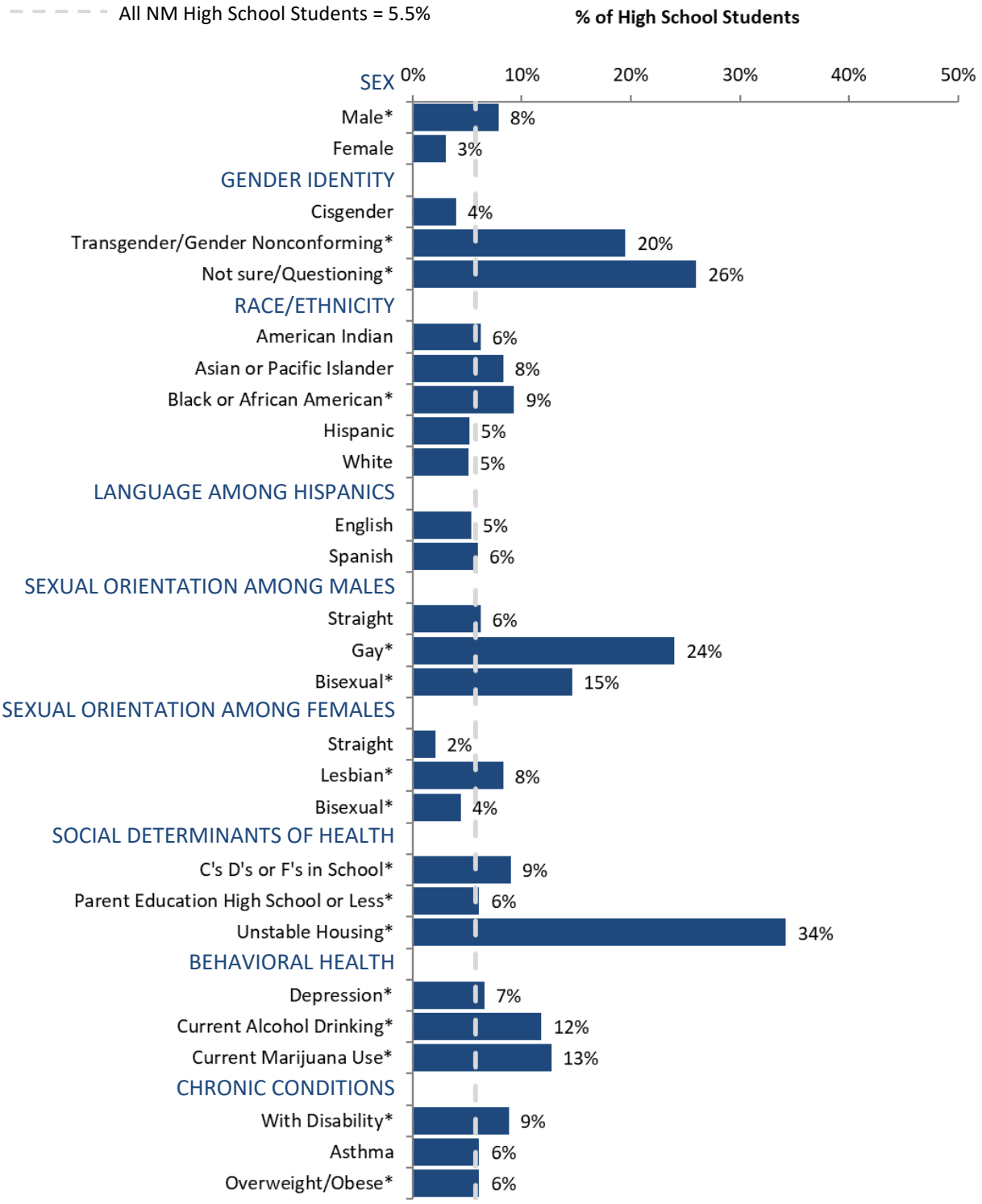


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Smokeless Tobacco Use – All High School Students

Figure 14: Percent Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among NM High School Students by Demographic Groups

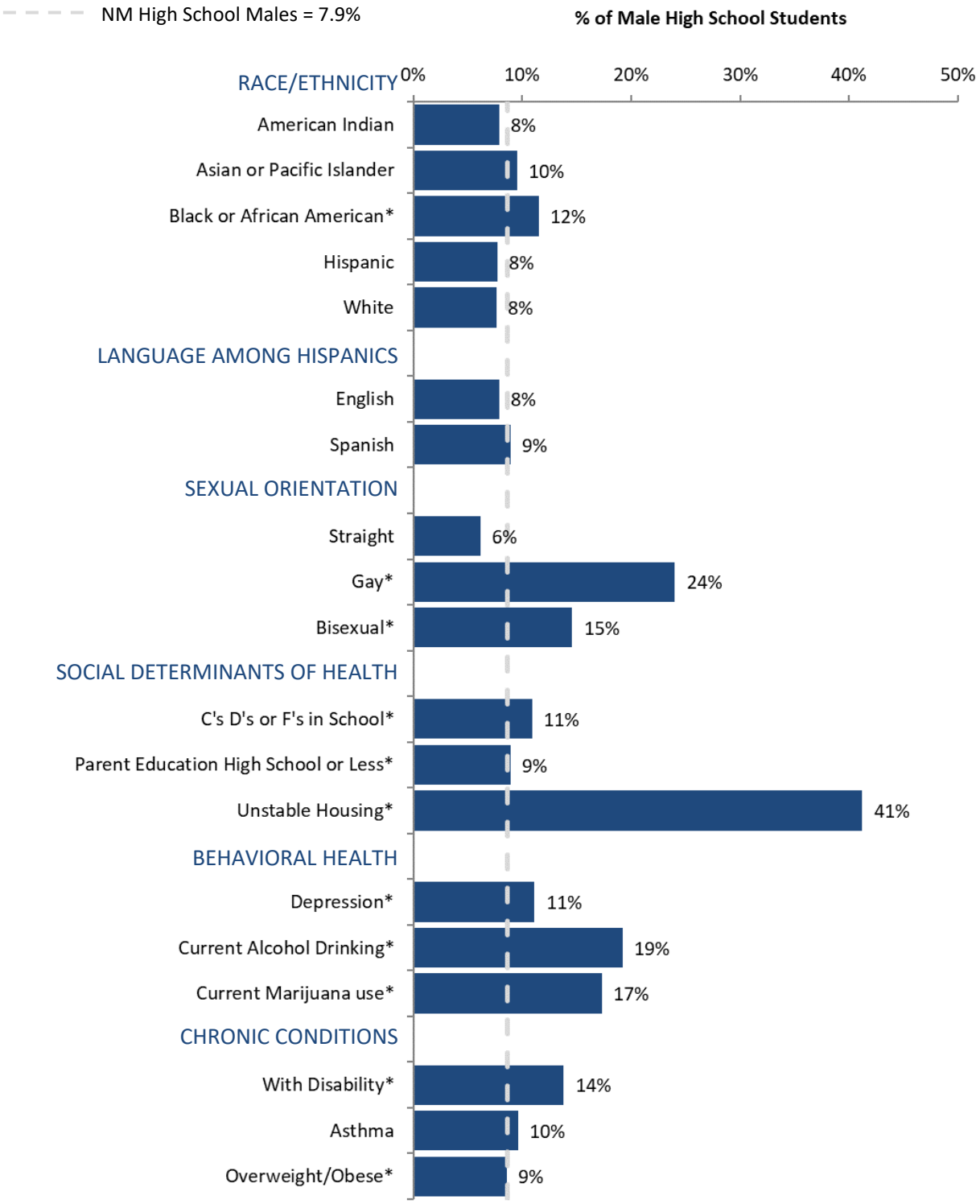


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Smokeless Tobacco Use – High School Males

Figure 15: Percent Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among NM Male High School Students by Demographic Groups

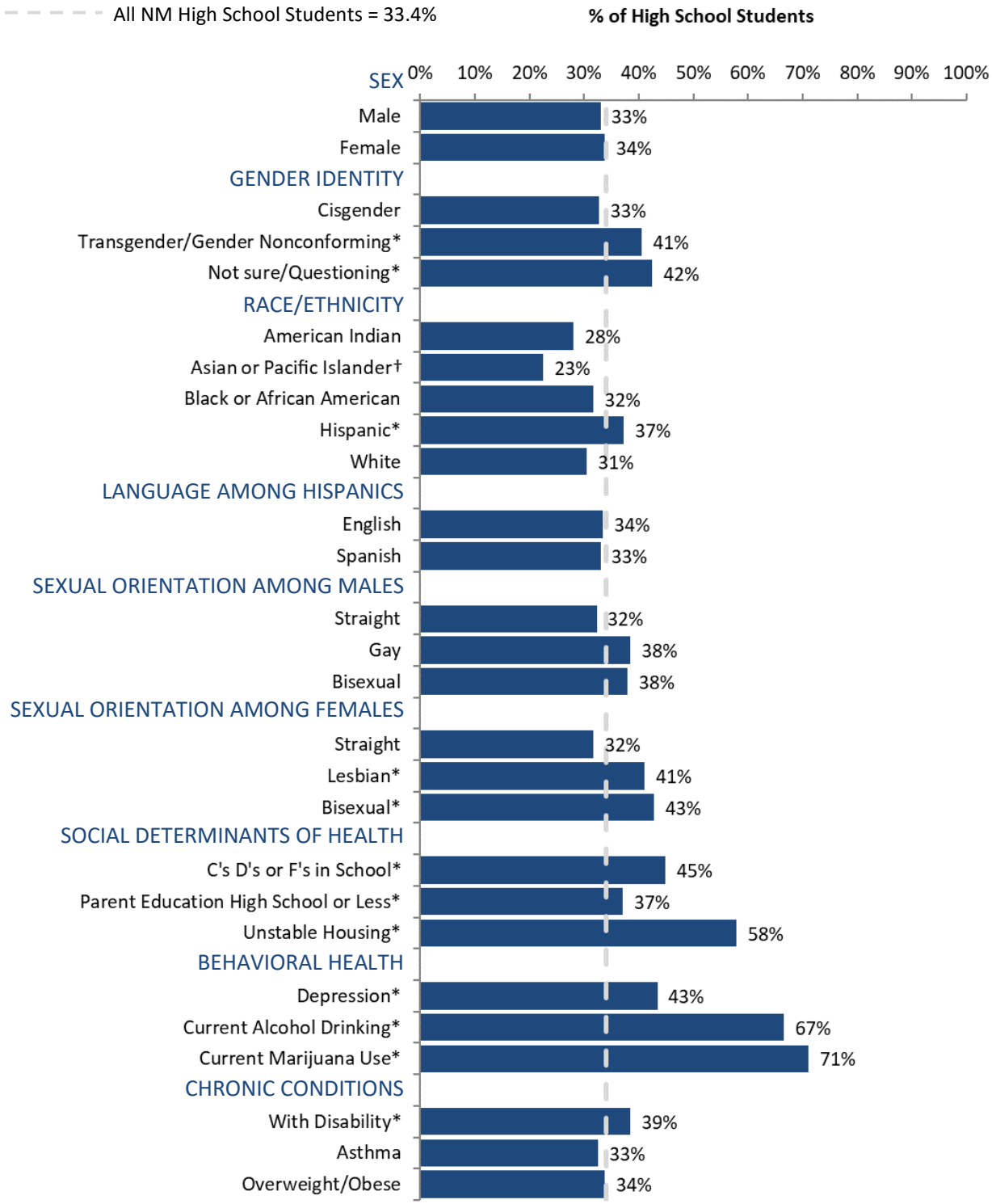


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Electronic Vapor Product Use – All High School Students

Figure 16: Percent Current Electronic Vapor Product Use Among NM High School Students by Demographic Groups

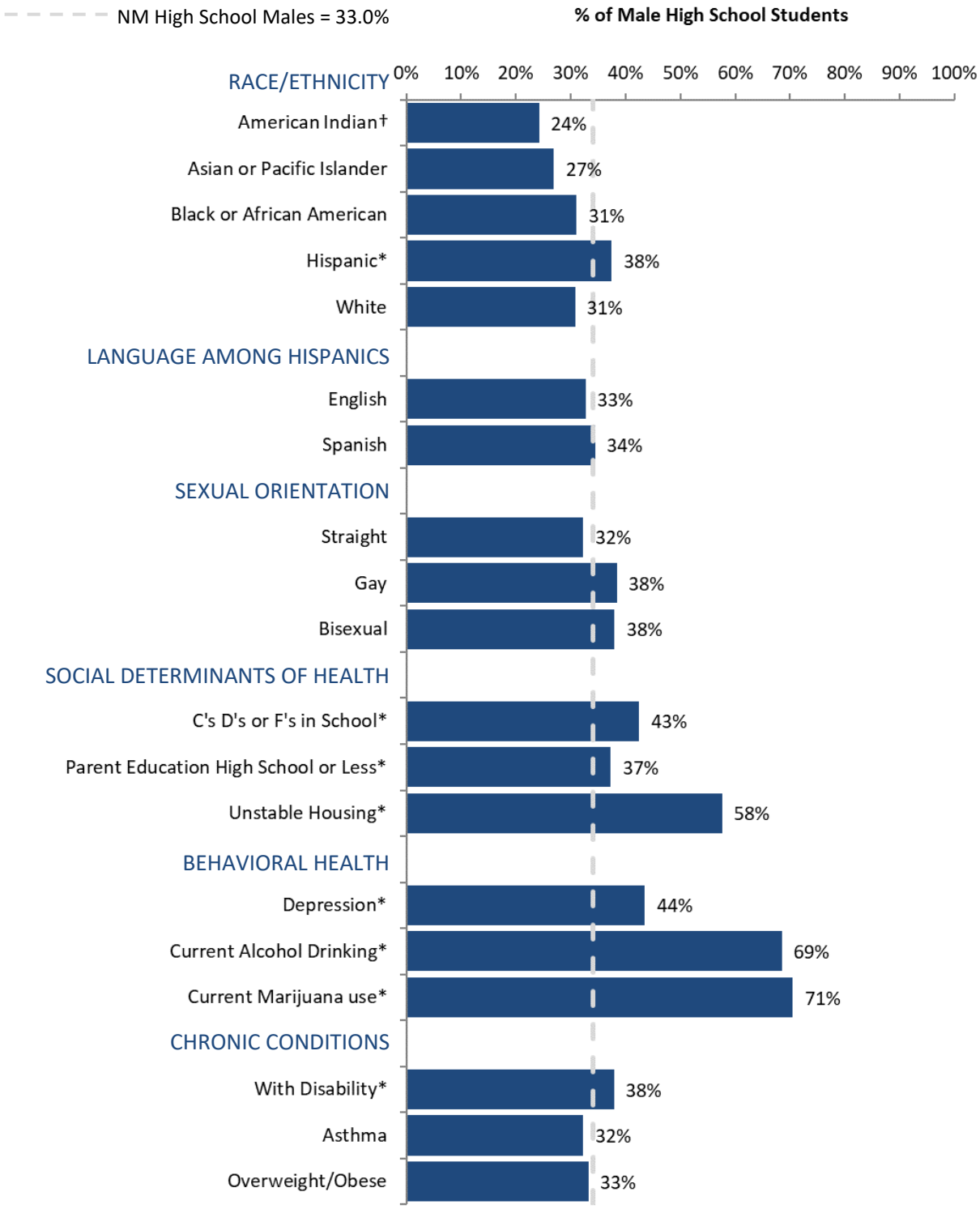


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Electronic Vapor Product Use – High School Males

Figure 17: Percent Current Electronic Vapor Product Use Among NM Male High School Students by Demographic Groups

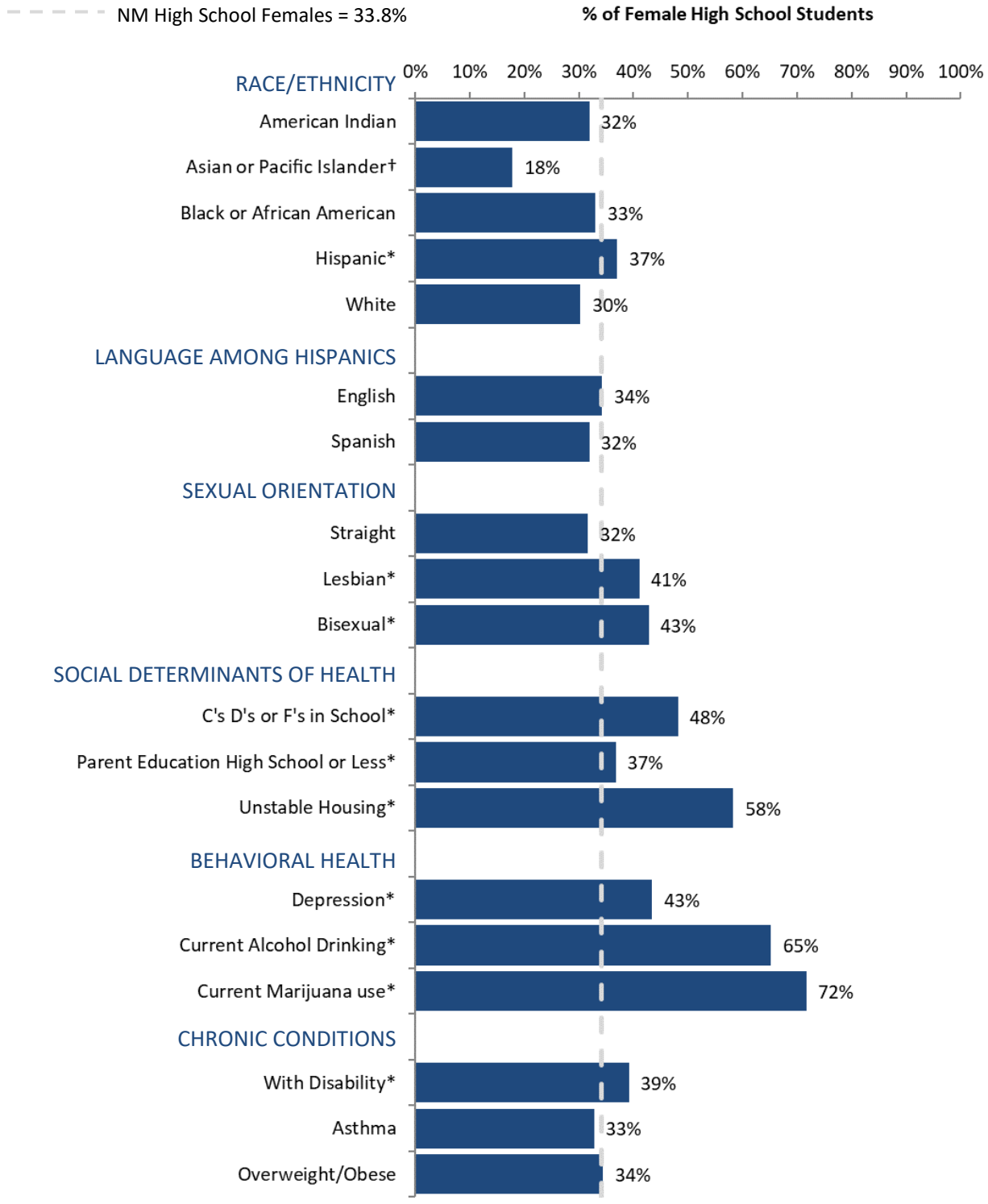


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Electronic Vapor Product Use – High School Females

Figure 18: Percent Current Electronic Vapor Product Use Among NM Female High School Students by Demographic Groups

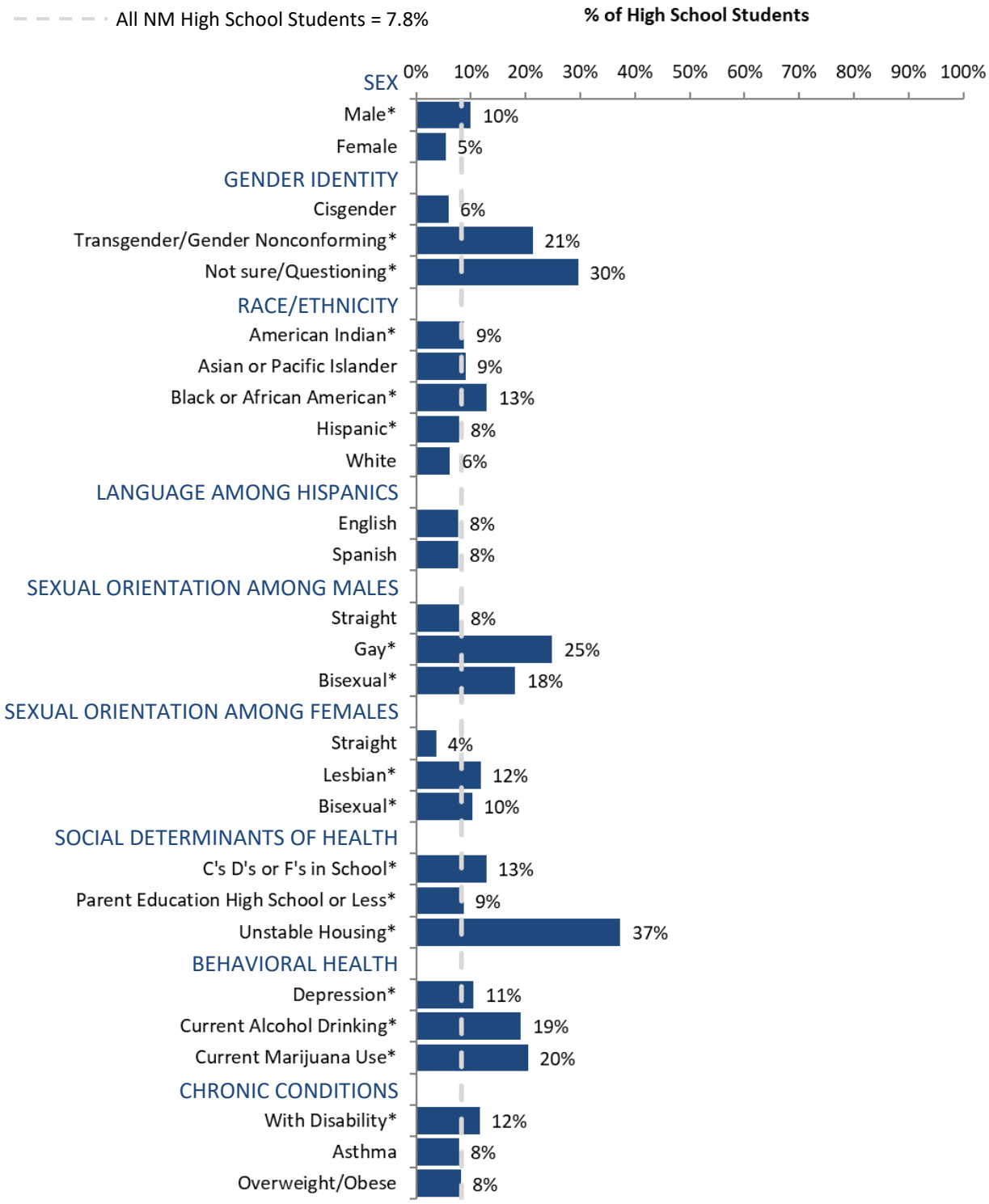


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Cigar Smoking – All High School Students

Figure 19: Percent Current Cigar Smoking Among NM High School Students by Demographic Groups

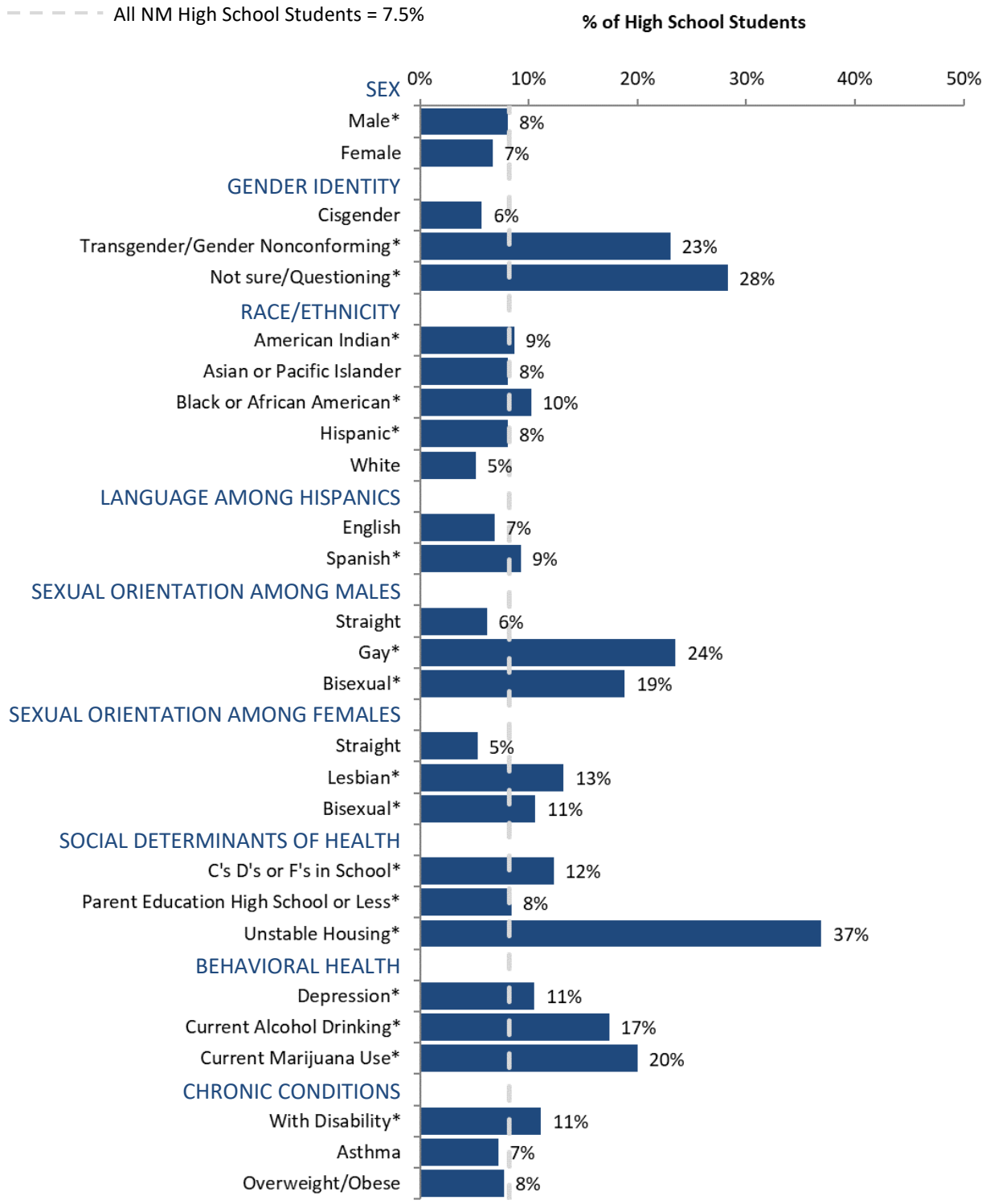


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Hookah Smoking – All High School Students

Figure 20: Percent Current Hookah Smoking Among NM High School Students by Demographic Groups

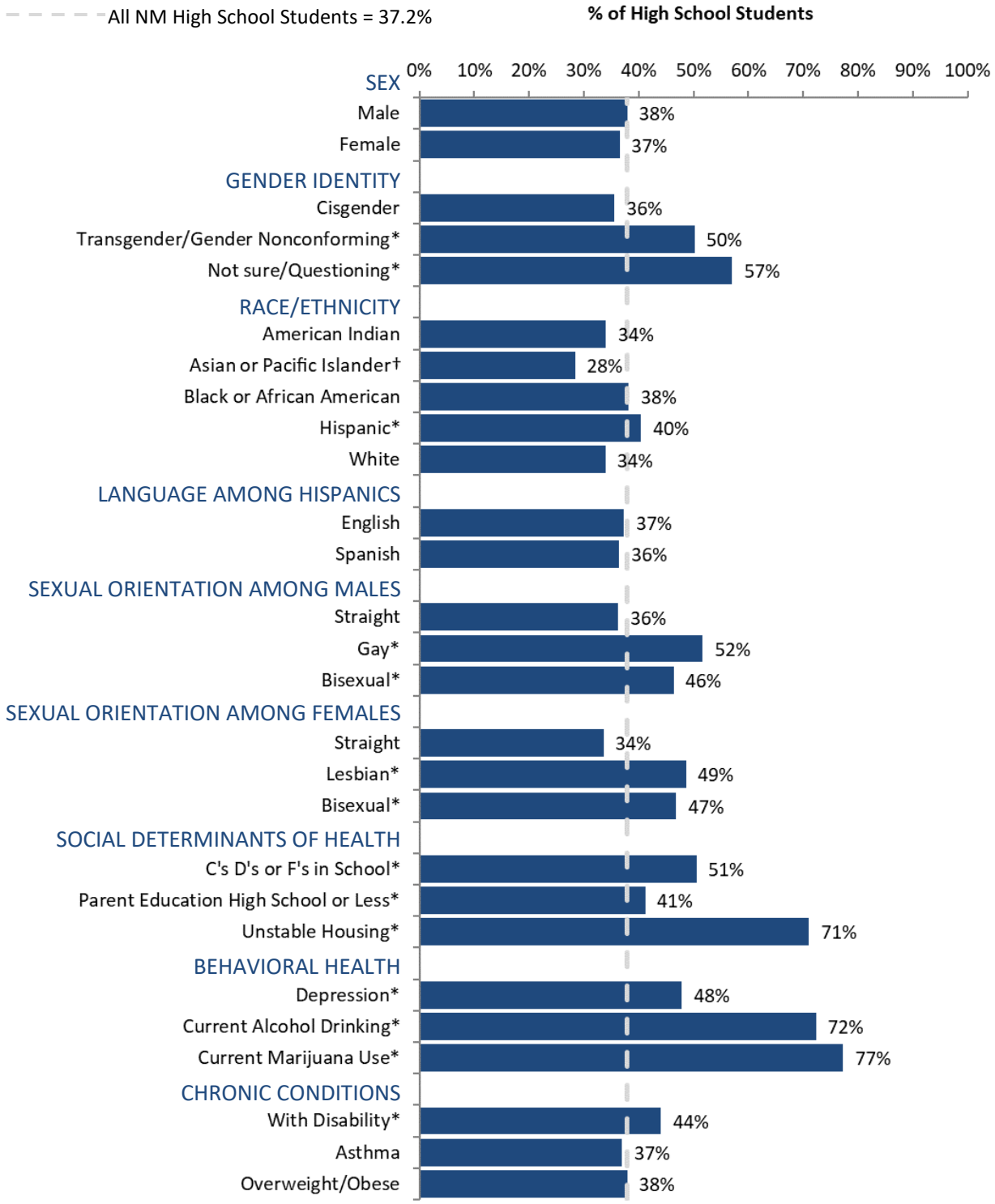


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Any Tobacco Product Use – All High School Students

Figure 21: Percent Current Use of Any Tobacco Product (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Cigars, Hookah or Electronic Vapor Products) Among NM High School Students by Demographic Groups

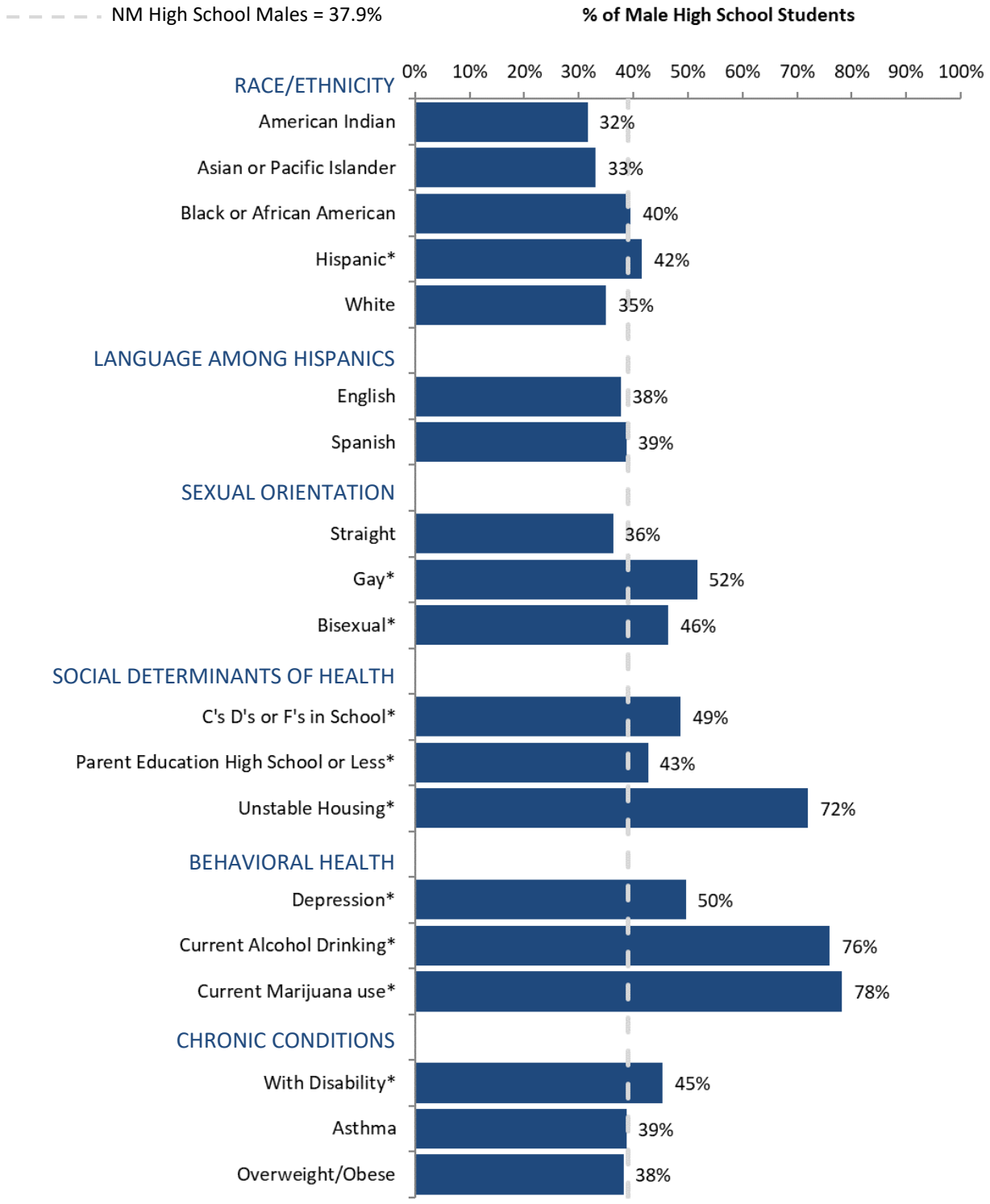


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Any Tobacco Product Use – High School Males

Figure 22: Percent Current Use of Any Tobacco Product (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Cigars, Hookah or Electronic Vapor Products) Among NM Male High School Students by Demographic Groups

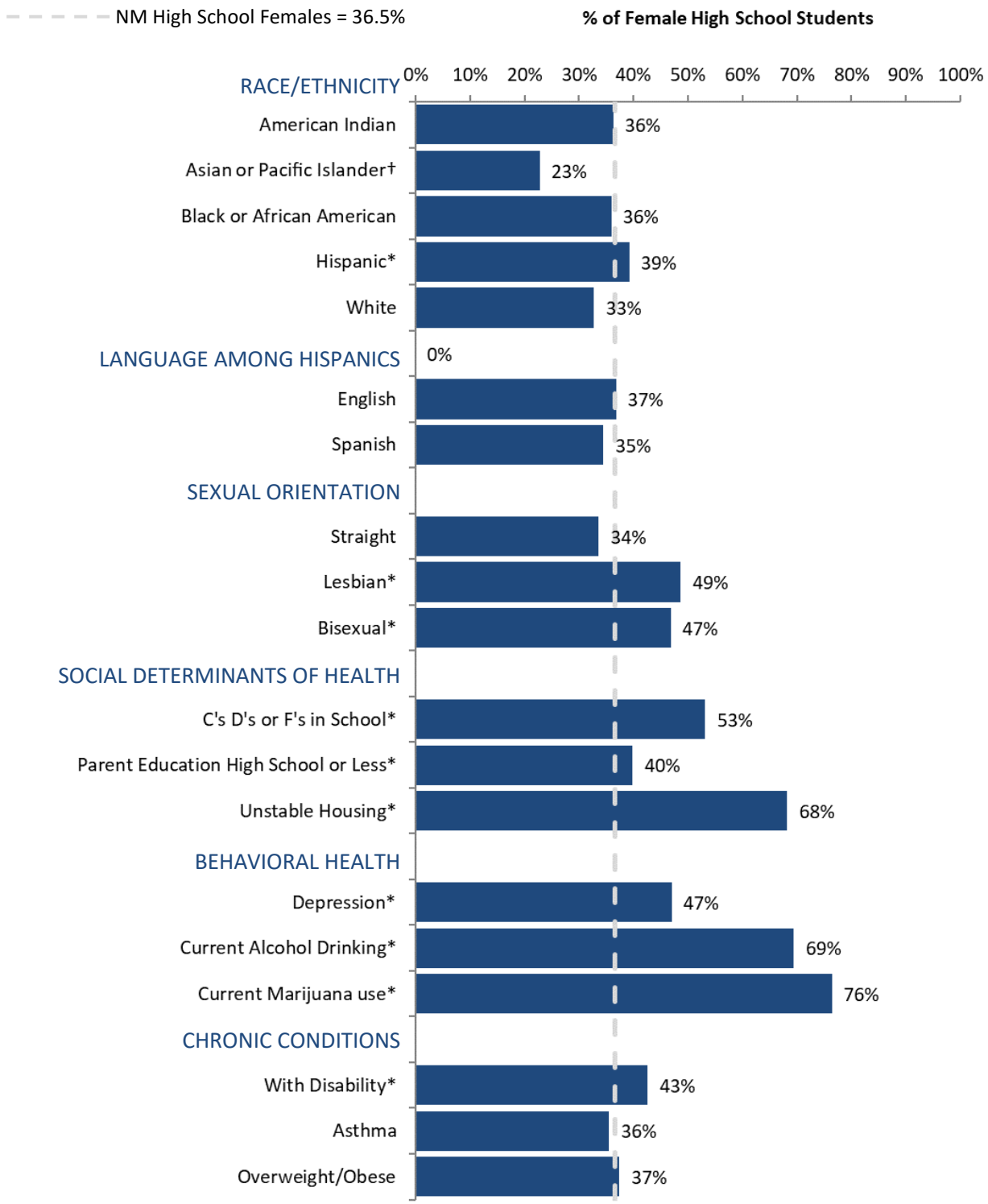


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Any Tobacco Product Use – High School Females

Figure 23: Percent Current Use of Any Tobacco Product (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Cigars, Hookah or Electronic Vapor Products) Among NM Female High School Students by Demographic Groups

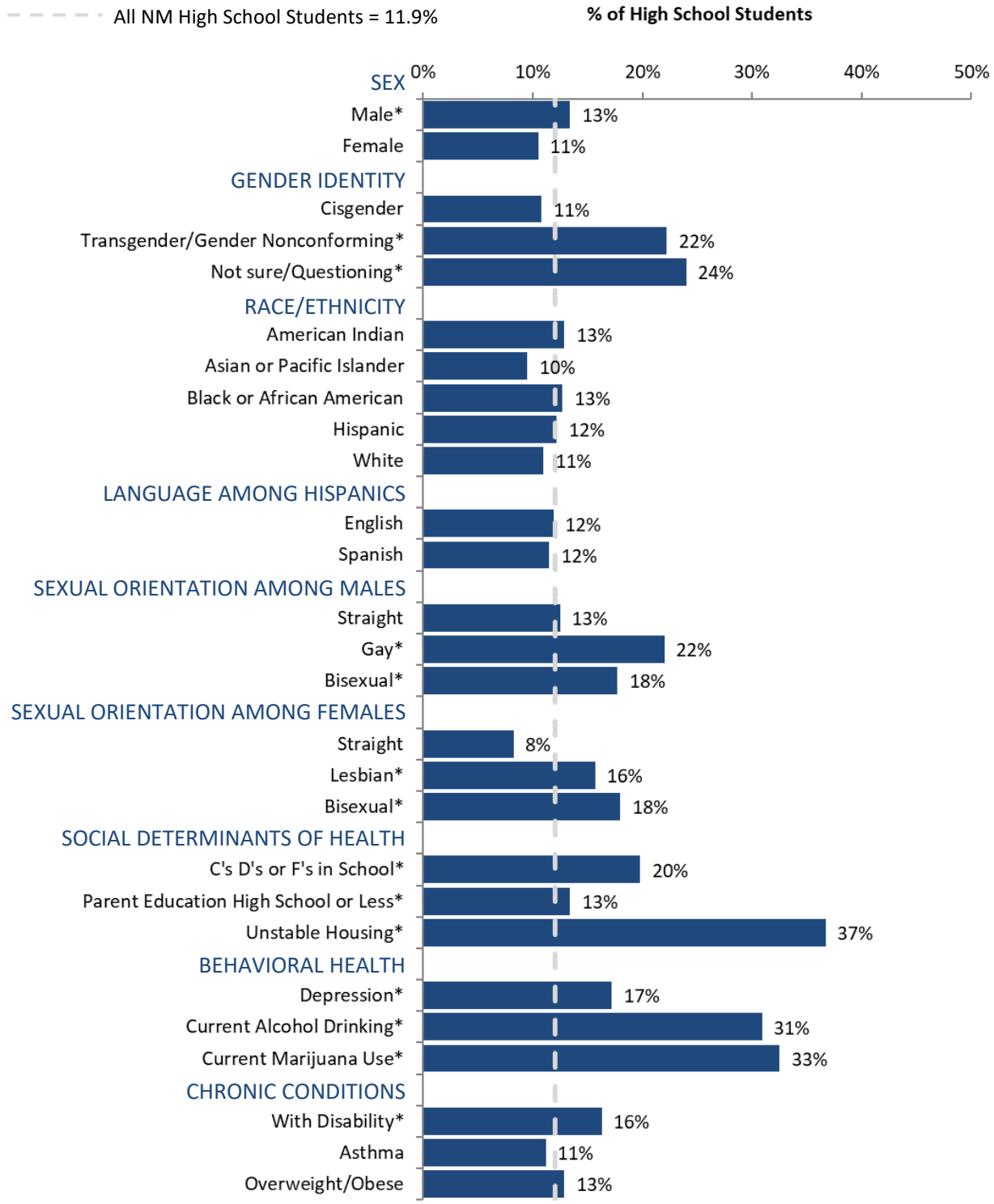


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Multiple Tobacco Product Use – All High School Students

Figure 24: Percent Use of More than One Tobacco Product (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Cigars, Hookah and/or Electronic Vapor Products) Among NM High School Students by Demographic Groups

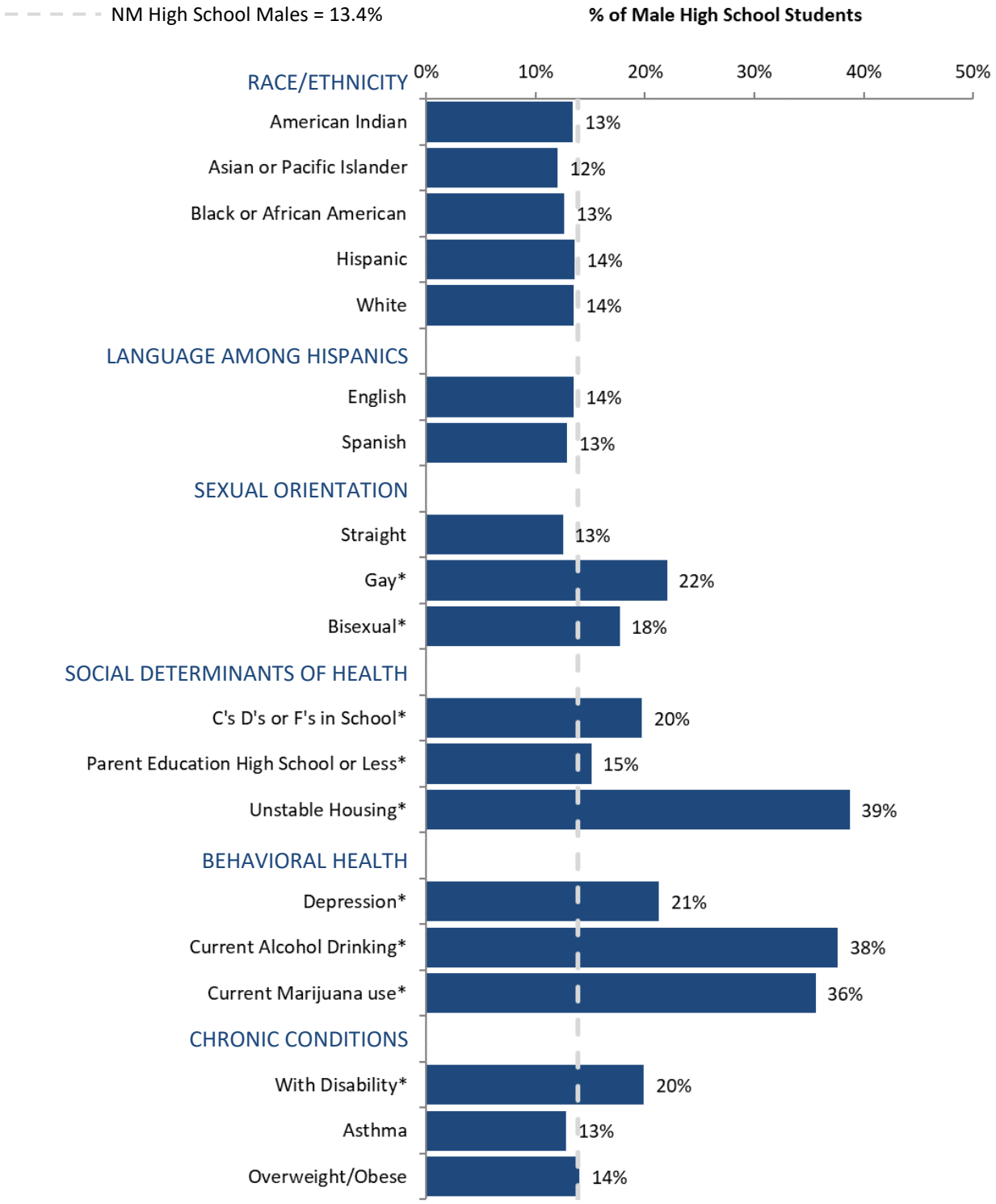


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Multiple Tobacco Product Use – High School Males

Figure 25: Percent Use of More than One Tobacco Product (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Cigars, Hookah and/or Electronic Vapor Products) Among NM Male High School Students by Demographic Groups

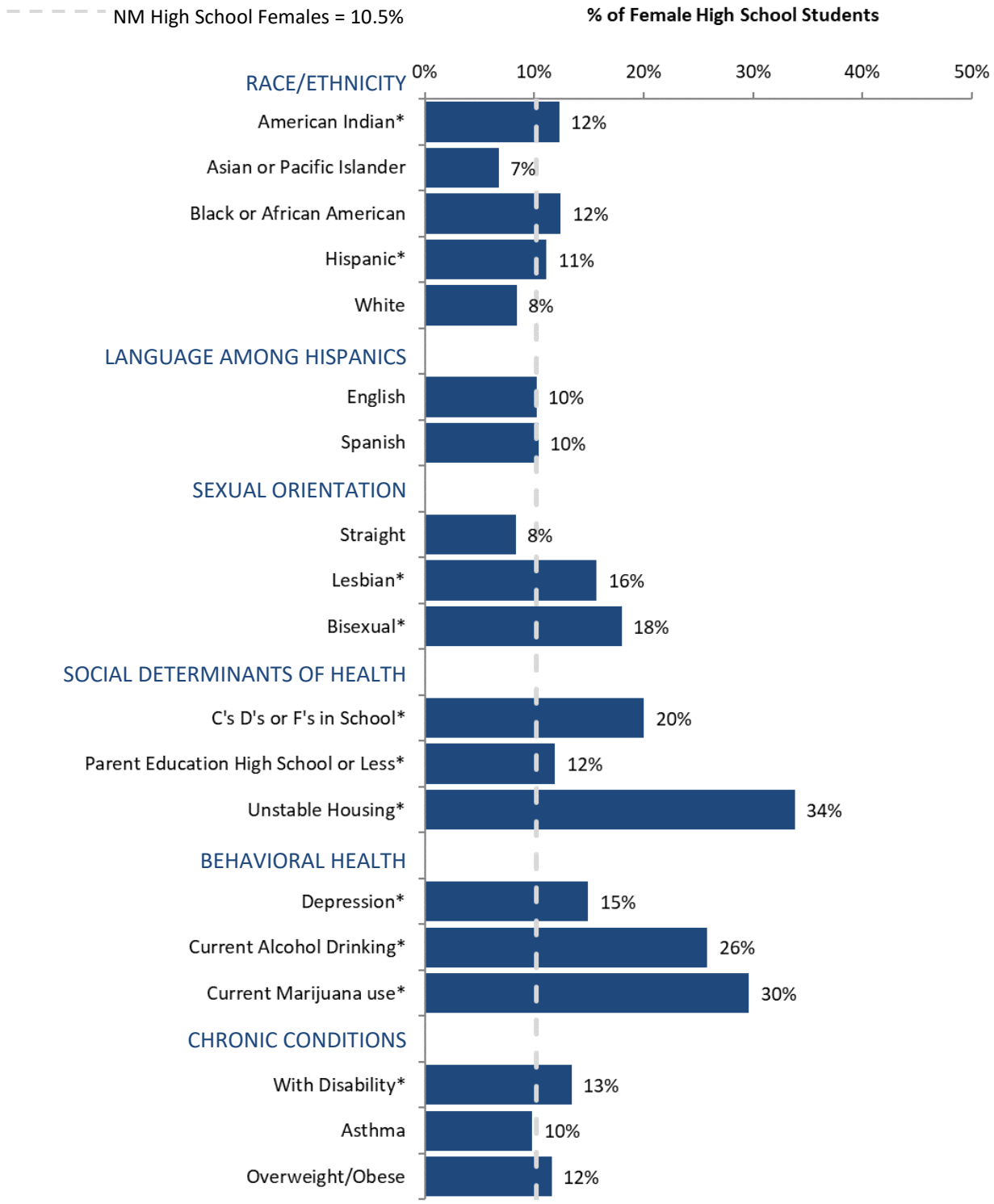


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Multiple Tobacco Product Use – High School Females

Figure 26: Percent Use of More than One Tobacco Product (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Cigars, Hookah and/or Electronic Vapor Products) Among NM Female High School Students by Demographic Groups

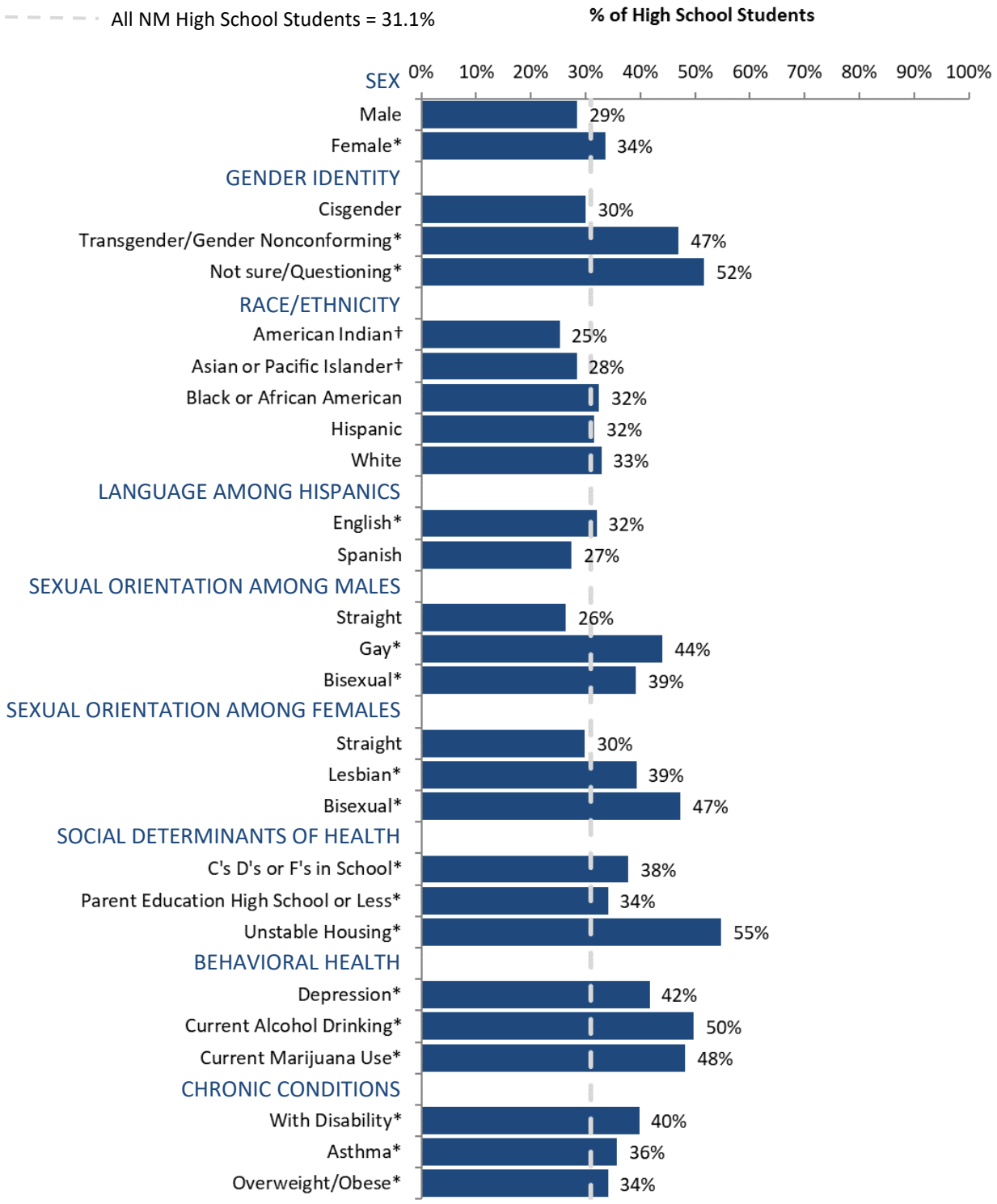


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Secondhand Smoke Exposure in a Room – All High School Students

Figure 27: Percent Current Secondhand Smoke Exposure in a Room Among NM High School Students by Demographics

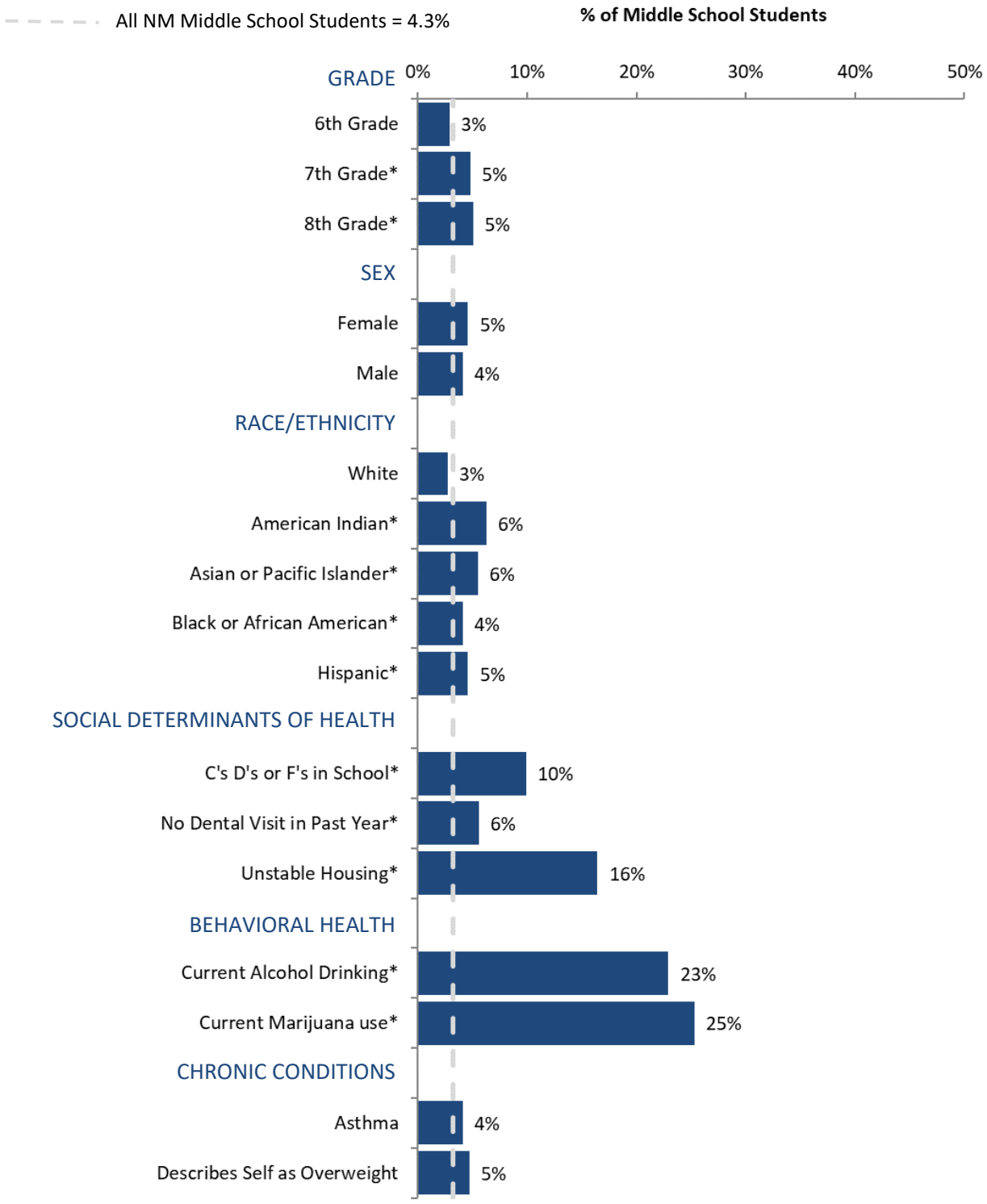


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Cigarette Smoking – All Middle School Students (grades 6-8)

Figure 28: Percent Current Cigarette Smoking Among NM Middle School Students by Demographic Groups

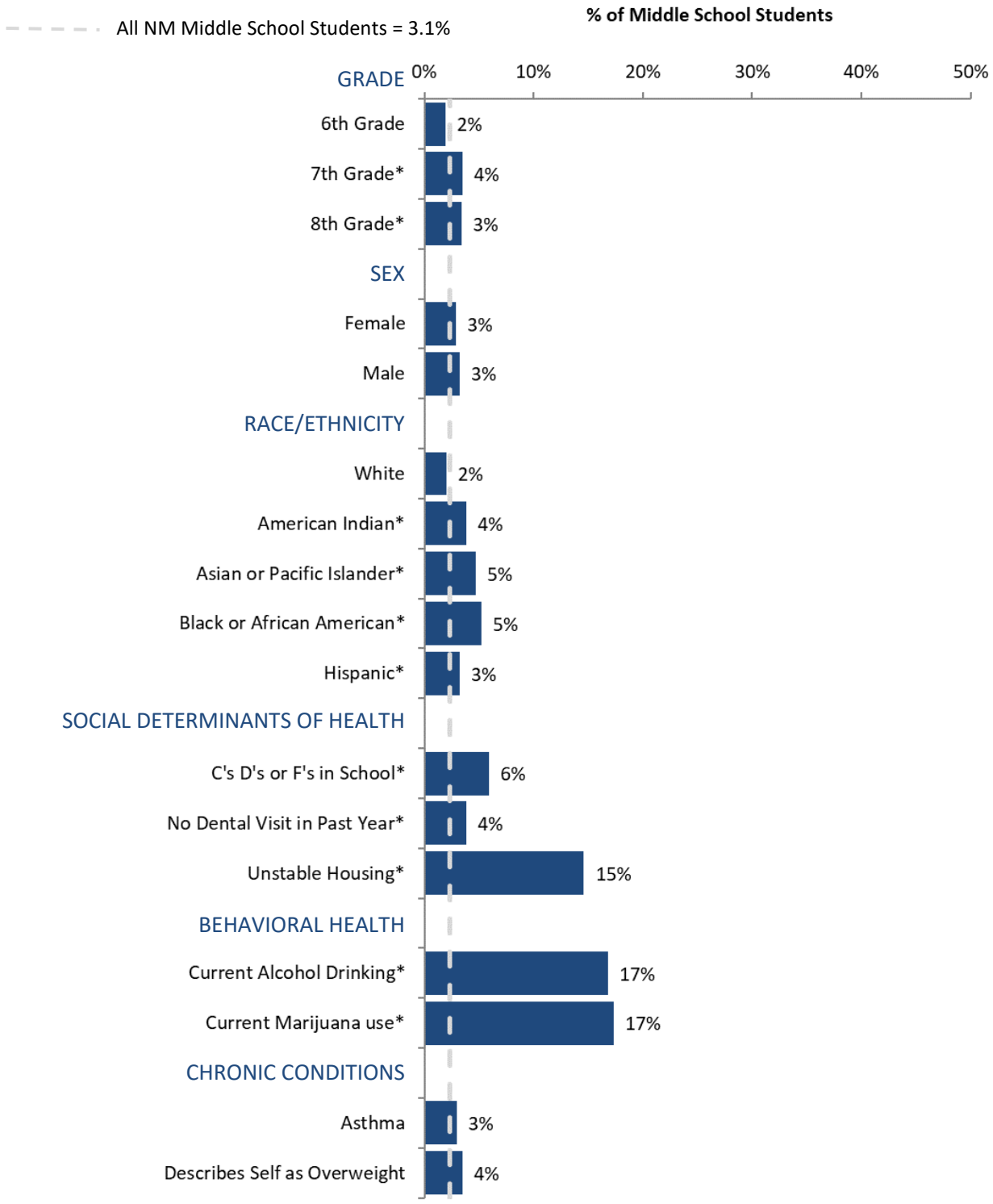


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Smokeless Tobacco Use – All Middle School Students

Figure 29: Percent Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among NM Middle School Students by Demographic Groups

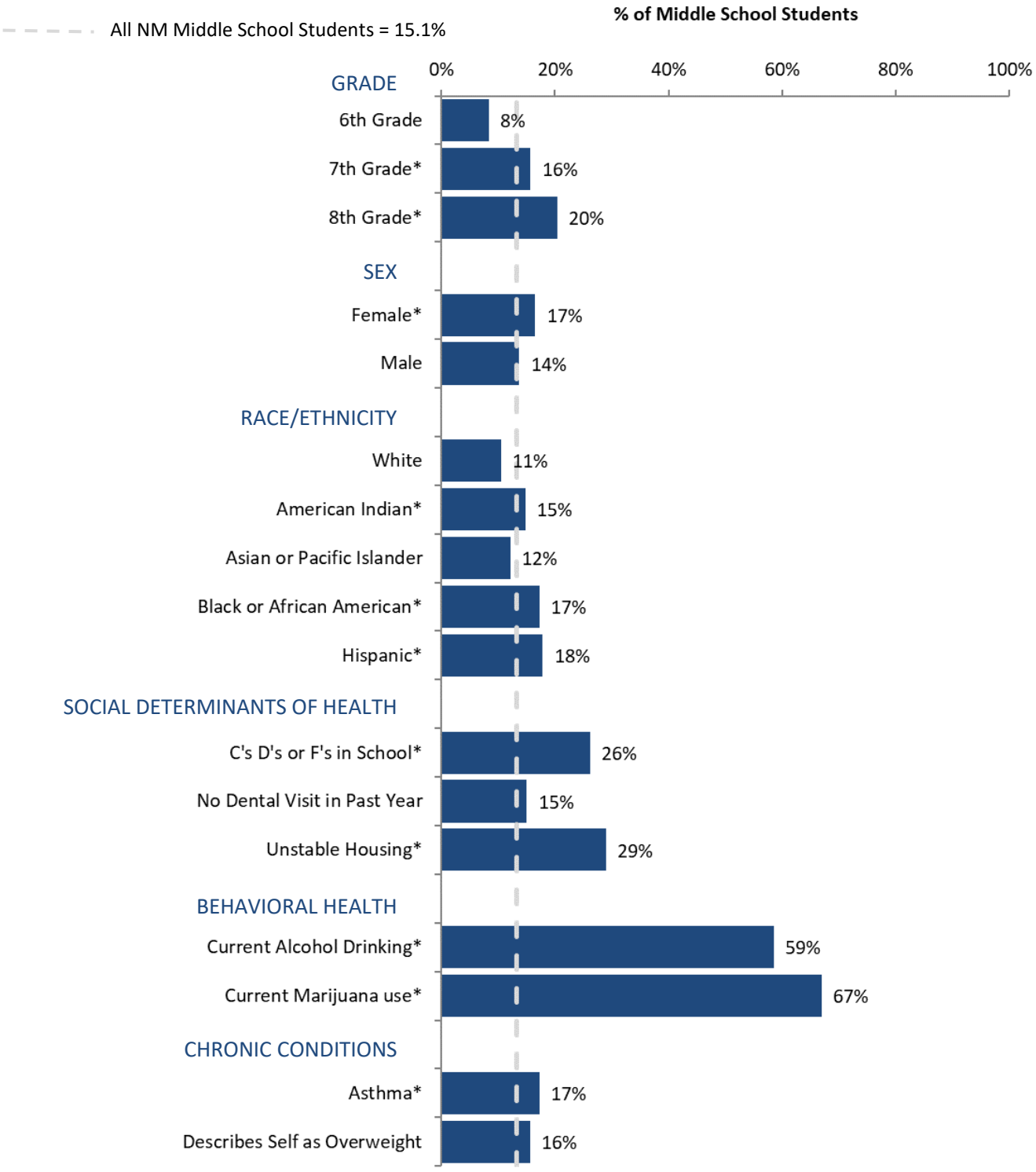


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Electronic Vapor Product Use – All Middle School Students

Figure 30: Percent Current Electronic Vapor Product Use Among NM Middle School Students by Demographic Groups

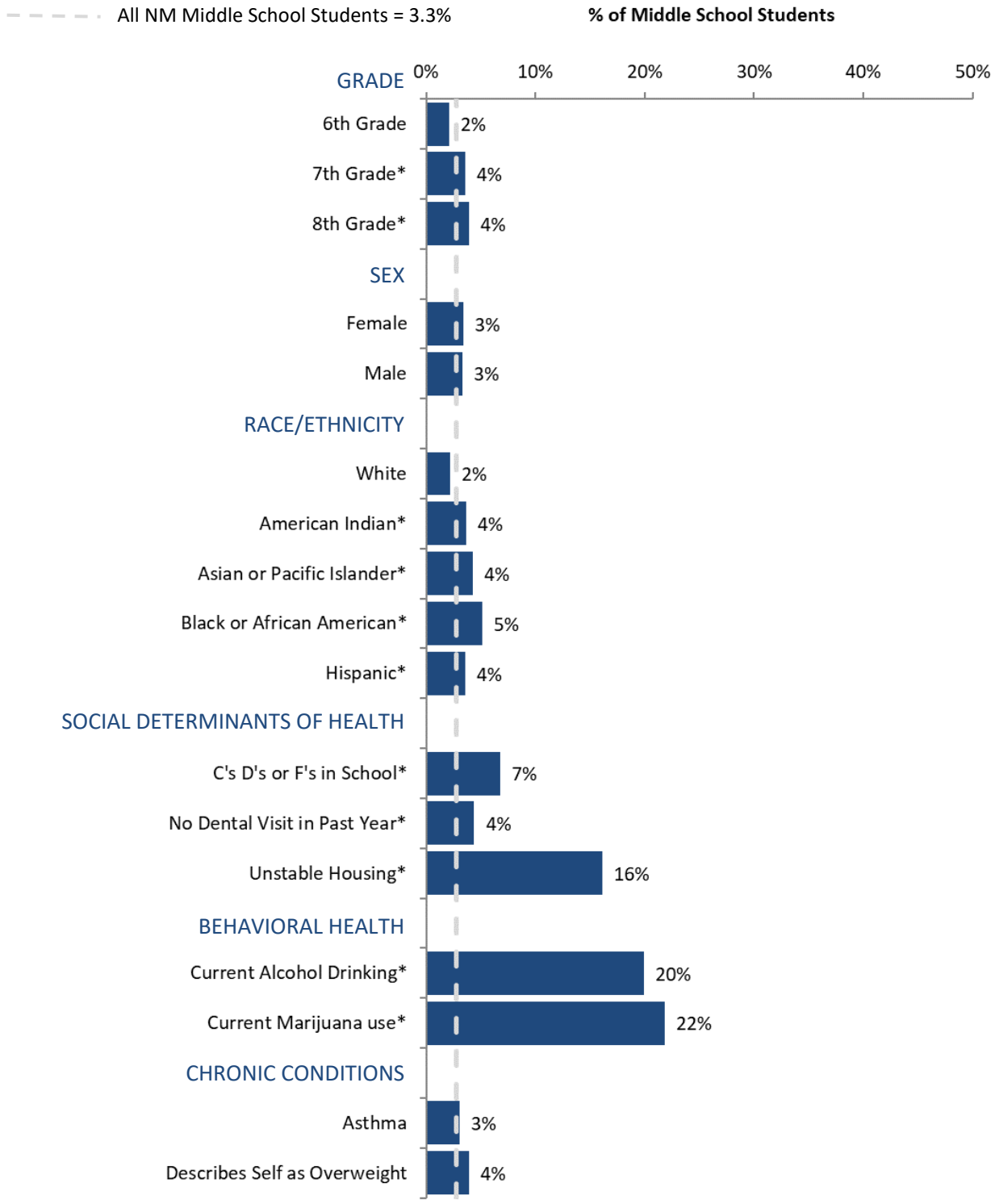


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Cigar Smoking – All Middle School Students

Figure 31: Percent Current Cigar Smoking Among NM Middle School Students by Demographic Groups

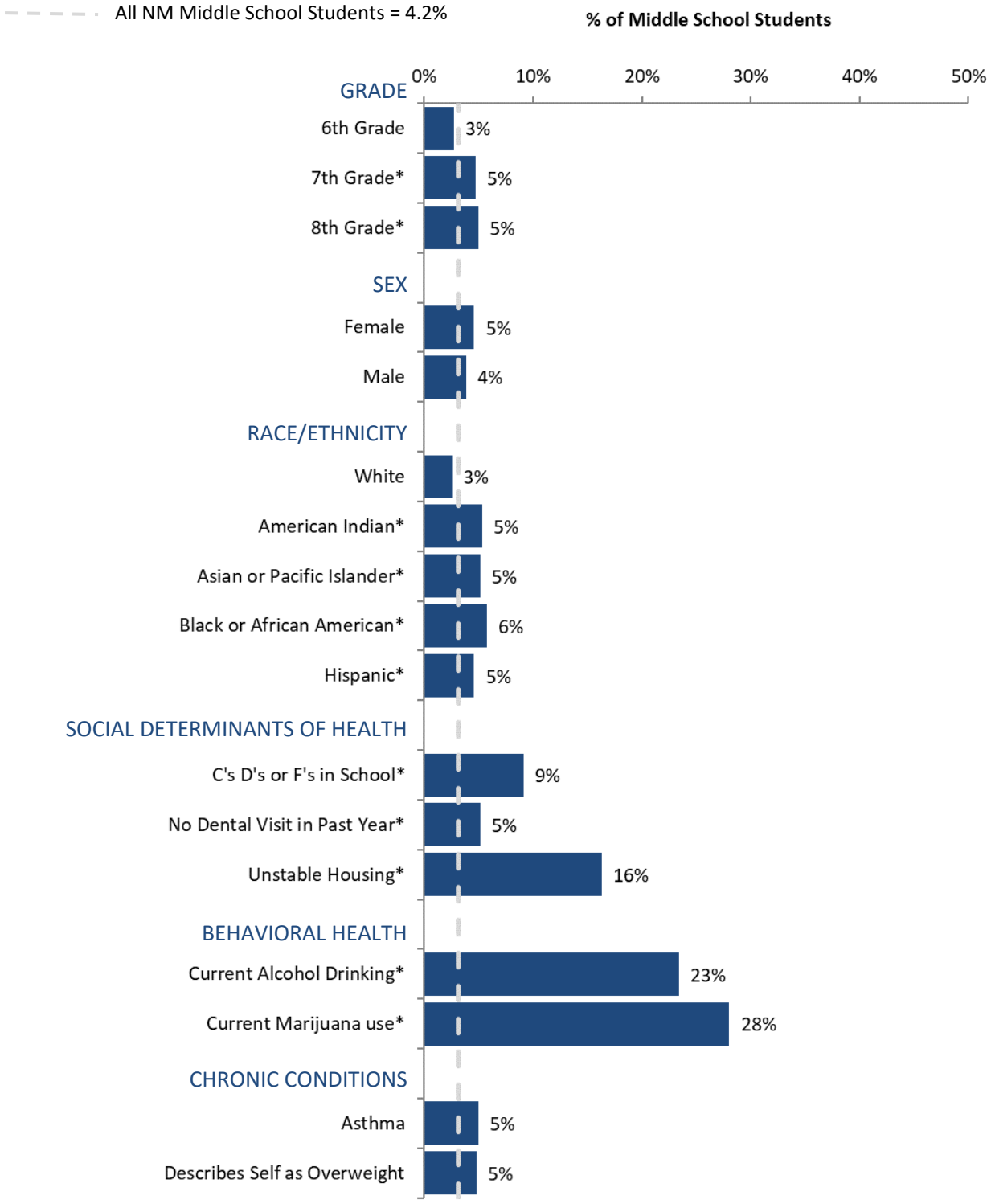


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Hookah Smoking – All Middle School Students

Figure 32: Percent Current Hookah Smoking Among NM Middle School Students by Demographic Groups

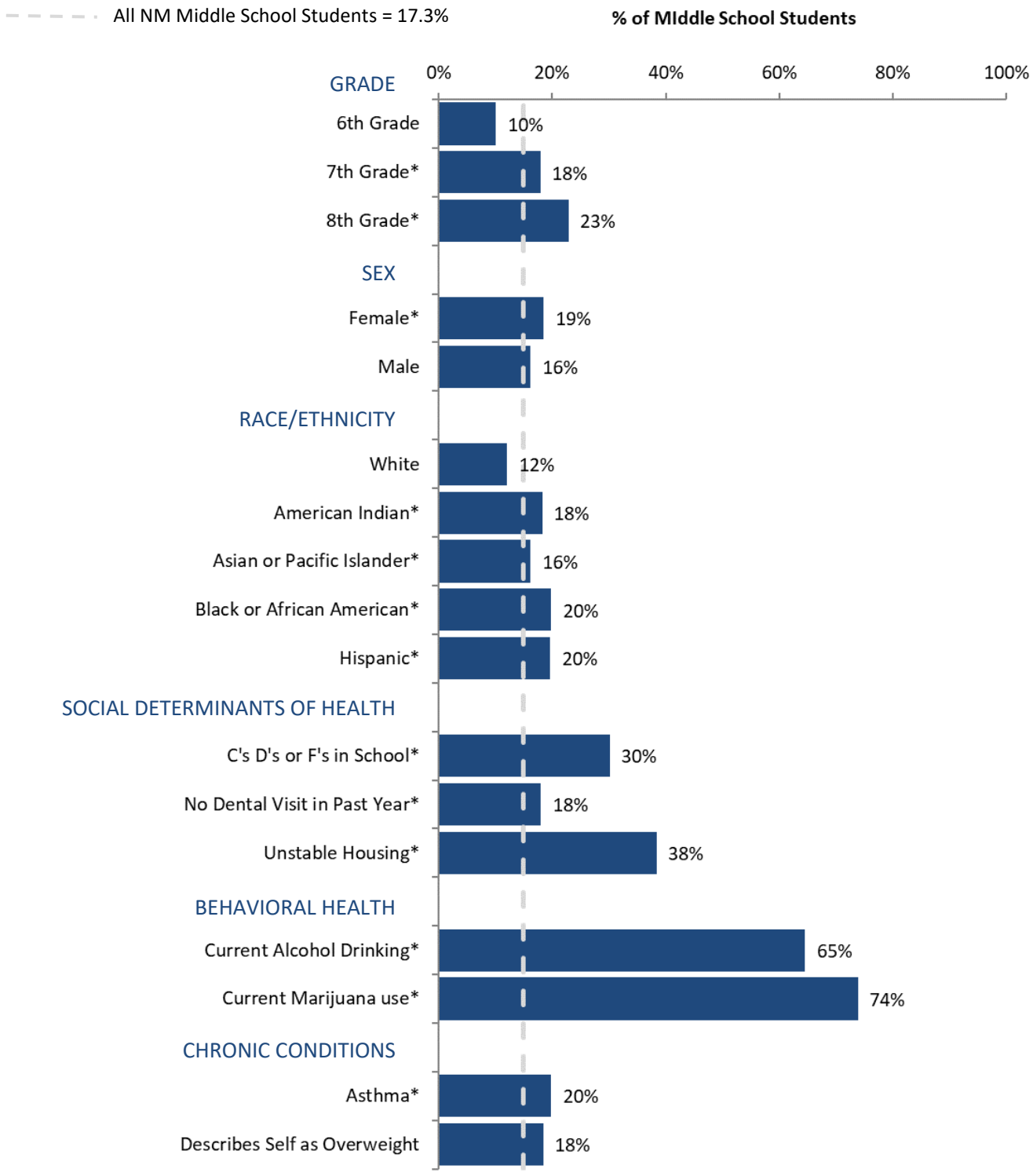


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Any Tobacco Product Use – All Middle School Students

Figure 33: Percent Current Use of Any Tobacco Product (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Cigars, Hookah or Electronic Vapor Products) Among NM High School Students by Demographic Groups

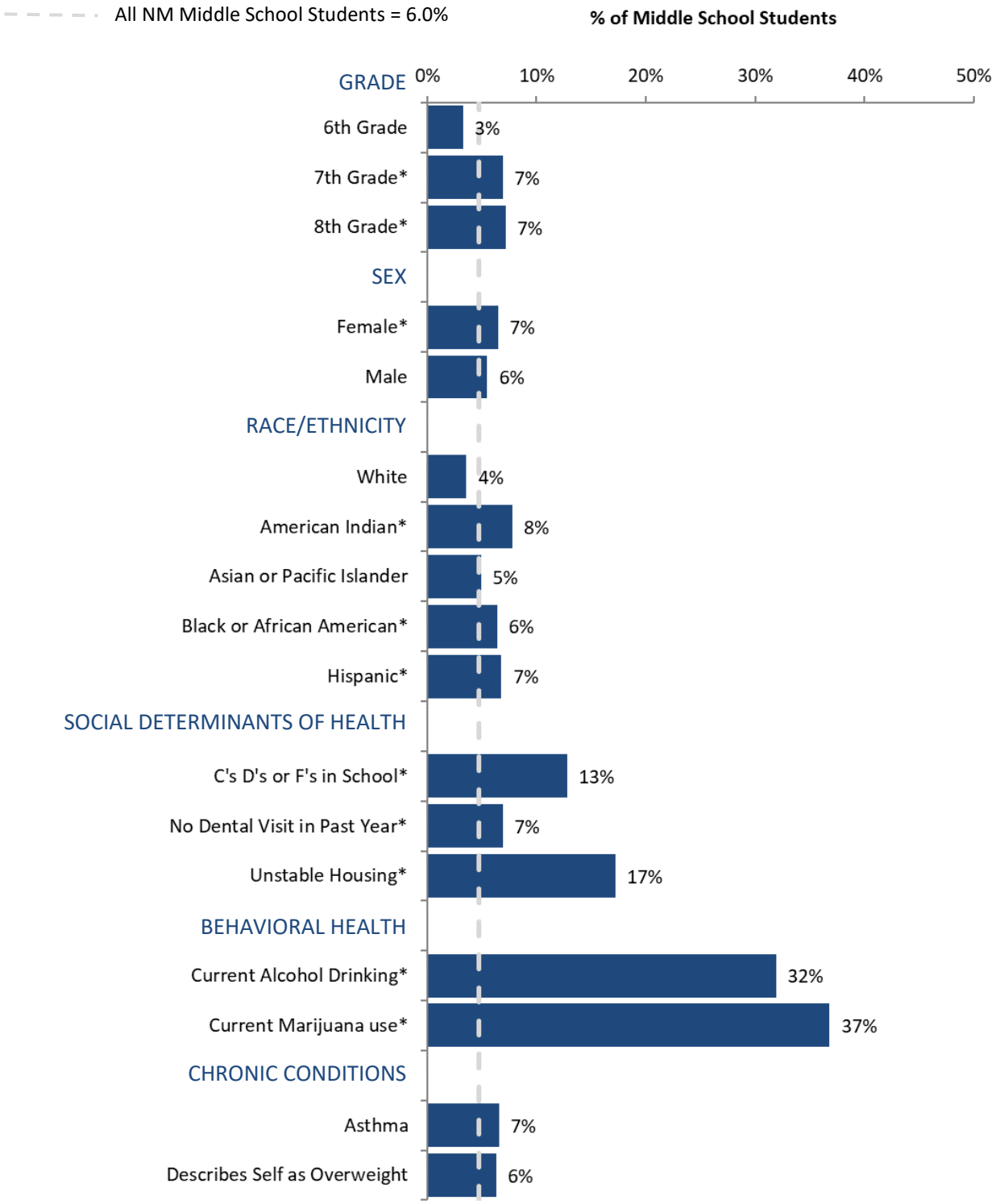


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Multiple Tobacco Product Use – All Middle School Students

Figure 34: Percent Current Use of More than One Tobacco Product (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Cigars, Hookah and/or Electronic Vapor Products) Among NM Middle School Students by Demographic Groups

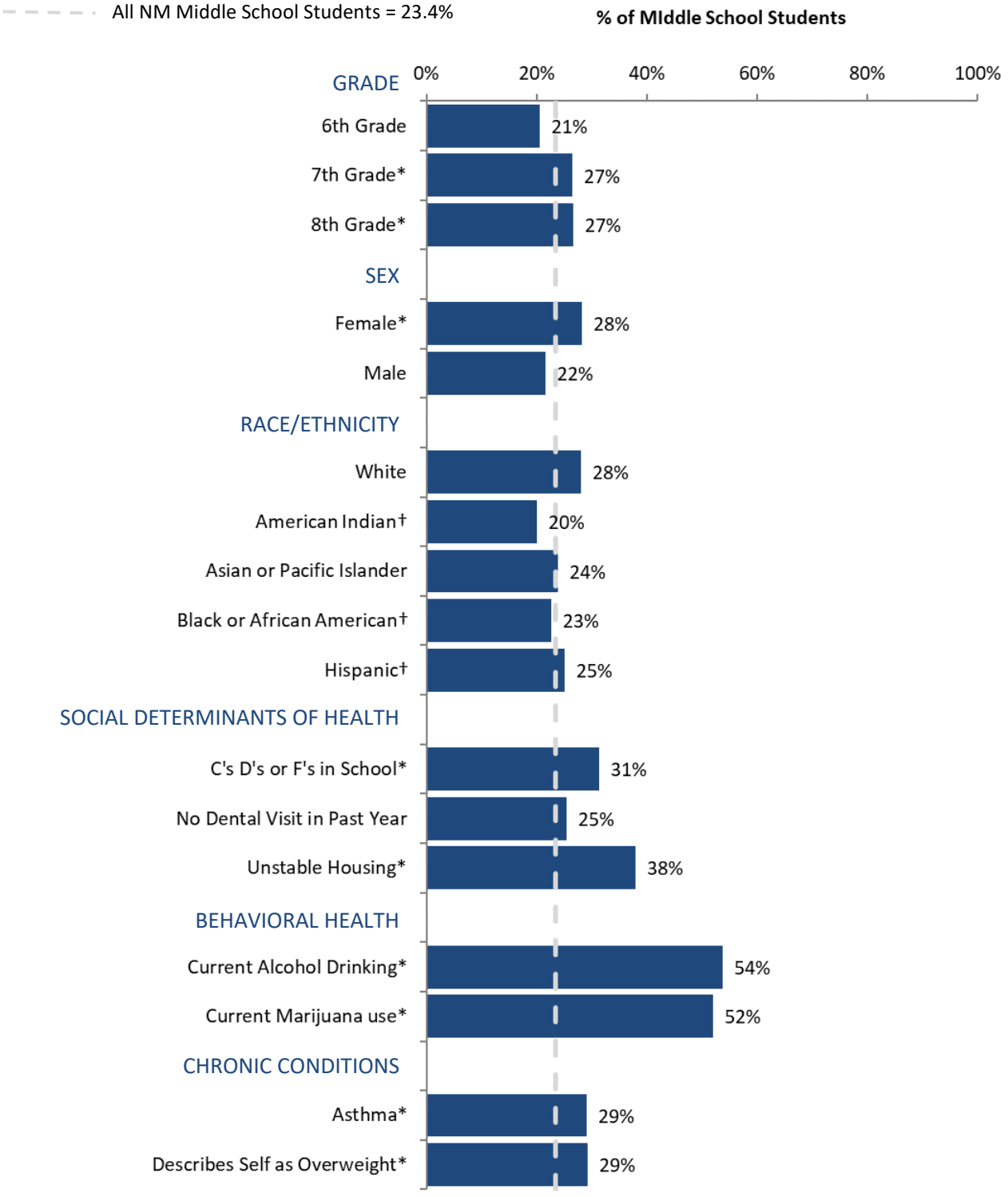


YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Secondhand Smoke Exposure in a Room – All High School Students

Figure 35: Percent Current Secondhand Smoke Exposure in a Room Among NM Middle School Students by Demographics



YRRS 2019

* indicates significantly higher, † indicates significantly lower

Population Sizes and Distribution

This section helps to understand the demographics of current smokers and smokeless tobacco users. For example, Table 1 indicates that among an estimated 263,300 total adults who smoke in New Mexico statewide (first row) that 49% are below the federal poverty level, even though only 34% of all survey respondents are below the federal poverty level (row 22). This is another way to think about disparity: people experiencing poverty represent a disproportionate share of the population of people who smoke because the prevalence of smoking is greater within this group than for those not experiencing poverty.

Numbers of Adults

Table 1: Number and Percent of New Mexico Adults in Subpopulations, among Total, Current Smoking, and Current Smokeless Tobacco Use groups

Adult Groups	Total Respondents within survey	Percent and Number of People Within Groups, *Among Current Smokers*		Percent and Number of People Within Groups, *Among Current Smokeless Tobacco Users*	
Source: 2017-2019 NM BRFSS	%	%	Number	%	Number
All Adults	100%	100%	263,300	100%	71,500
Age 18-29	20%	21%	54,500	35%	25,000
30 or older	80%	79%	208,800	65%	46,500
Male	49%	57%	149,100	87%	62,200
Female	51%	44%	114,200	13%	9,100
Cisgender	99%	99%	261,200	99%	70,500
Transgender/Nonconforming	1%	1%	2,100	1%	1,000
American Indian	9%	8%	20,700	10%	7,700
Asian or Pacific Islander	1%	1%	3,800	2%	2,000
Black or African American	2%	2%	7,500	1%	500
Hispanic	47%	49%	126,400	39%	27,700
White	41%	41%	106,100	48%	33,600
English-Speaking Hispanic	78%	81%	76,500	97%	19,900
Spanish-Speaking Hispanic	22%	19%	44,900	3%	1,800
Heterosexual Male	97%	95%	250,400	99%	70,600
Gay Male	2%	3%	6,600	0%	300
Bisexual Male	2%	2%	6,100	1%	600
Heterosexual Female	95%	90%	235,700	82%	58,300
Lesbian Female	2%	4%	11,600	5%	3,700
Bisexual Female	3%	6%	16,100	13%	9,400
Above Poverty Level	66%	51%	133,500	66%	47,300
Below Poverty Level	34%	49%	129,800	34%	24,200
Income More than $25K	63%	47%	124,300	72%	51,300
Income Less than $25K	37%	53%	139,000	28%	20,200
Any College	57%	40%	105,100	48%	34,200
High School or Less	43%	56%	146,900	52%	37,300
Employed	91%	85%	223,500	93%	66,200
Unemployed	9%	15%	39,800	7%	5,300
Insured	89%	86%	227,500	89%	63,500
Uninsured	11%	14%	35,800	11%	8,000
Not Medicaid Enrolled	79%	64%	169,600	84%	59,800
Medicaid Enrolled	21%	36%	93,700	16%	11,700
Own Home	77%	66%	174,300	78%	55,800
Rent	23%	34%	89,000	22%	15,700

Adult Groups	Total Respondents within survey	Percent and Number of People Within Groups, *Among Current Smokers*		Percent and Number of People Within Groups, *Among Current Smokeless Tobacco Users*	
	%	%	Number	%	Number
<14 Poor Mental Health Days	86%	74%	195,400	86%	61,200
14+ Poor Mental Health Days	14%	26%	67,900	14%	10,300
Not Heavy Drinking	94%	87%	229,100	84%	60,000
Heavy Drinking	6%	13%	34,200	16%	11,500
No Disability	74%	60%	159,000	78%	55,700
Disability	26%	40%	104,300	22%	15,800
No Diabetes	88%	89%	235,100	93%	66,300
Diabetes	12%	11%	28,200	7%	5,200
No Asthma	90%	89%	234,300	94%	67,100
Asthma	10%	11%	29,000	6%	4,400
Not Overweight/Obese	34%	39%	102,400	29%	20,400
Overweight/Obese	66%	61%	160,900	71%	51,100
Tried to Quit Smoking Among Current Cigarettes Smokers		57%	149,600		
Recent Quitters Among Past-year Cigarettes Smokers (not smoking now)		60%	158,800		
Quit Ratio Among Lifetime Cigarettes Smokers		19%	49,800		

*based on 1,625,287 adults 18 years and over, NMIBIS Population Query for ages 18+

Current Tobacco Use Among Adults

Table 2: Percent of New Mexico Adults Using Tobacco within subpopulations

Current tobacco or nicotine product use among New Mexico Adults *Source: 2017-2019 NM BRFSS*	Cigarette Smoking		Smokeless Tobacco (SLT)		Any Tobacco (cigarettes/chew)	
	%	p-value*	%	p-value*	%	p-value*
All Adults	16.2%	-	4.4%	-	19.1%	-
Age						
Age 18-29	16.6%	0.844	7.6%	**0.000**	21.1%	0.112
30 or older	16.2%		3.6%		18.7%	
Sex						
Male	18.7%	**0.000**	7.8%	**0.000**	24.2%	**0.000**
Female	13.8%		1.1%		14.3%	
Gender Identity						
Cisgender	16.4%	0.871	4.4%	0.329	19.3%	0.983
Transgender/Nonconforming	17.8%		8.3%		20.2%	
Race/Ethnicity and Language						
White	15.8%	-	5.0%	-	19.4%	-
American Indian	14.8%	0.132	5.5%	0.565	18.5%	0.098
Asian or Pacific Islander	12.6%	0.221	6.7%	0.851	15.5%	0.117
Black or African American	20.9%	0.243	1.5%	0.053	21.2%	0.988
Hispanic	16.9%	0.957	3.7%	**0.000**	19.2%	**0.048**
English-Speaking Hispanic	17.3%	0.149	4.5%	**0.000**	20.1%	**0.003**
Spanish-Speaking Hispanic	14.7%		0.6%		14.9%	

Current tobacco or nicotine product use among New Mexico Adults *Source: 2017-2019 NM BRFSS*	Cigarette Smoking		Smokeless Tobacco (SLT)		Any Tobacco (cigarettes/chew)	
	%	p-value*	%	p-value*	%	p-value*
Sexual Orientation Male						
Heterosexual male	18.6%	-	8.1%	-	24.4%	-
Gay	23.1%	0.407	1.7%	**0.001**	24.6%	0.772
Bisexual male	28.6%	0.166	4.2%	0.061	29.8%	0.770
Sexual Orientation Female						
Heterosexual female	13.4%	-	1.0%	-	13.8%	-
Lesbian	27.4%	**0.001**	2.6%	0.279	27.4%	**0.002**
Bisexual female	26.2%	**0.000**	4.6%	**0.017**	29.0%	**0.000**
Social Determinants of Health: Federal Poverty Level						
Above Poverty Level	11.0%	**0.000**	2.9%	0.733	13.1%	**0.000**
Below Poverty Level	20.4%		2.8%		21.4%	
Social Determinants of Health: Annual Household Income						
Income $25K+	12.4%	**0.000**	5.1%	**0.013**	16.4%	**0.000**
Income <$25K	23.6%		3.4%		25.0%	
Social Determinants of Health: Level of Education Completed						
More than High School	12.5%	**0.000**	3.7%	**0.011**	15.3%	**0.000**
High School or Less	21.3%		5.4%		24.5%	
Social Determinants of Health: Level of Education Completed						
Employed	16.5%	**0.000**	5.9%	0.297	20.6%	**0.000**
Unemployed	28.6%		4.6%		30.9%	
Social Determinants of Health: Insurance Coverage						
Insured	15.7%	**0.023**	4.4%	0.143	18.7%	0.201
Uninsured	20.3%		4.5%		22.8%	
Social Determinants of Health: Medicaid Enrollment						
Not Medicaid Enrolled	12.3%	**0.000**	4.9%	0.114	15.8%	**0.000**
Medicaid Enrolled	26.1%		3.7%		27.8%	
Social Determinants of Health: Home Ownership Status						
Owner	13.9%	**0.000**	4.5%	**0.019**	17.0%	**0.000**
Renter	24.1%		4.3%		26.4%	
Behavioral Health: General Mental Health						
<14 Poor Mental Health Days	14.1%	**0.000**	4.4%	0.581	17.1%	**0.000**
14+ Poor Mental Health Days	29.2%		4.4%		31.3%	
Behavioral Health: Heavy Alcohol Drinking						
Not Heavy Drinking	14.6%	**0.000**	3.8%	**0.000**	17.3%	**0.000**
Heavy Drinking	36.7%		12.4%		43.0%	
Chronic Conditions: Disability						
Without Disability	13.2%	**0.000**	4.7%	0.808	16.5%	**0.000**
With Disability	24.7%		3.8%		26.8%	
Chronic Conditions: Diabetes						
No Diabetes	16.4%	0.917	4.6%	0.138	19.4%	0.592
Diabetes	14.7%		2.7%		16.6%	
Chronic Conditions: Asthma						
No Asthma	15.9%	**0.008**	4.6%	0.227	19.0%	**0.032**
Asthma	18.5%		2.8%		20.2%	
Chronic Conditions: Overweight or Obese						
Not Overweight/Obese	19.3%	**0.000**	3.9%	**0.000**	21.7%	**0.001**
Overweight/Obese	15.4%		4.9%		18.8%	

*p-value less than 0.05 indicates a significant difference between groups, after adjustment for age and gender

Numbers of High School Youth

Table 3: Number and Percent of New Mexico High School Students in Subpopulations, among Total, Current Smoking, and Current Smokeless Tobacco Use groups

High School Student Groups	Total Respondents within Survey	Percent and Number of People Within Groups, *Among Current Smokers*		Percent and Number of People Within Groups, *Among Current Smokeless Tobacco Users*	
(grades 9-12 combined)	%	%	Number	%	Number
All High School	100%	100%	9,900	100%	9,900
9th Grade	29%	22%	2,100	23%	2,300
10th Grade	26%	24%	2,400	24%	2,400
11th Grade	23%	26%	2,600	27%	2,600
12th Grade	22%	28%	2,800	26%	2,600
Female	51%	43%	4,300	73%	7,200
Male	49%	57%	5,600	27%	2,700
Cisgender	94%	85%	8,500	74%	7,300
Transgender/Nonconforming	3%	7%	700	12%	1,200
Not Sure/Questioning	3%	7%	700	14%	1,400
American Indian	13%	18%	1,800	15%	1,500
Asian or Pacific Islander	3%	3%	300	4%	400
Black or African American	4%	4%	400	6%	600
Hispanic	52%	48%	4,800	48%	4,800
White	28%	26%	2,600	26%	2,600
English-Speaking Hispanic	80%	81%	3,900	78%	3,800
Spanish-Speaking Hispanic	20%	19%	900	22%	1,000
Heterosexual Male	91%	84%	8,300	78%	7,700
Gay Male	4%	7%	700	12%	1,200
Bisexual Male	5%	9%	900	10%	1,000
Heterosexual Female	78%	54%	5,300	60%	5,900
Lesbian Female	4%	6%	600	11%	1,100
Bisexual Female	18%	40%	4,000	29%	2,900
A's or B's in School	75%	52%	5,200	59%	5,800
C's, D's or F's in School	25%	48%	4,700	41%	4,100
Parents with College	28%	20%	1,900	21%	2,100
Parent Education High School or Less	72%	80%	8,000	79%	7,800
Stable Housing	95%	85%	8,400	68%	6,800
Unstable Housing	5%	15%	1,500	32%	3,100
Not Depressed	59%	38%	3,800	51%	5,100
Depression	41%	62%	6,100	49%	4,800
No Drinking	73%	25%	2,500	25%	2,500
Current Alcohol Drinking	28%	75%	7,400	75%	7,400
No Marijuana	72%	24%	2,300	32%	3,100
Current Marijuana Use	28%	76%	7,600	68%	6,800
No Disability	87%	82%	8,100	79%	7,800
With Disability	13%	18%	1,800	21%	2,100
No Asthma	89%	88%	8,700	88%	8,700
Asthma	11%	12%	1,200	12%	1,200
Not Overweight/Obese	68%	63%	6,300	62%	6,200
Overweight/Obese	32%	37%	3,600	38%	3,700

*Based on 110,707 high school students, NMIBIS Population Query for ages 14-17

Current Tobacco Use Among High School Youth

Table 4: Percent of New Mexico High School Students Using Tobacco

Current tobacco or nicotine product use among New Mexico High School Youth *Source: 2019 NM YRSS*	Cigarette Smoking		Smokeless Tobacco (SLT)		E-cigarette/Vape Use		Any Tobacco*	
	%	p-value*	%	p-value*	%	p-value*	%	p-value*
All High School	8.9%	-	5.8%	-	34.0%	-	37.8%	-
Grade								
9th Grade	6.1%	-	4.3%	-	29.3%	-	32.2%	-
10th Grade	7.6%	**0.026**	5.1%	**0.112**	31.7%	**0.077**	35.5%	**0.025**
11th Grade	9.3%	**0.000**	6.2%	**0.001**	35.1%	**0.000**	39.0%	**0.000**
12th Grade	10.6%	**0.000**	6.4%	**0.001**	38.8%	**0.000**	43.3%	**0.000**
Gender								
Female	7.2%	-	3.0%	-	33.8%	-	36.5%	-
Male	9.5%	**0.000**	7.9%	**0.000**	33.0%	0.440	37.9%	0.128
Gender Identity								
Cisgender	7.0%	-	4.0%	-	32.7%	-	35.6%	-
Transgender/Nonconforming	19.8%	**0.000**	19.5%	**0.000**	40.6%	**0.002**	50.2%	0.128
Not Sure/Questioning	23.1%	**0.000**	26.0%	**0.000**	42.4%	**0.002**	57.0%	**0.000**
Race/Ethnicity and Language								
White	7.6%	-	5.1%	-	30.5%	-	34.0%	-
American Indian	11.7%	**0.000**	6.2%	0.188	28.0%	0.059	28.4%	**0.000**
Asian or Pacific Islander	8.0%	0.869	8.3%	0.110	22.5%	**0.003**	38.2%	**0.000**
Black or African American	9.6%	0.261	9.3%	**0.006**	31.7%	0.598	40.4%	0.177
Hispanic	7.8%	0.610	5.2%	0.605	37.3%	**0.000**	37.2%	**0.000**
English-Speaking Hispanic	8.2%	0.928	5.4%	0.095	33.5%	0.660	37.3%	0.524
Spanish-Speaking Hispanic	8.0%		6.0%		33.0%		36.4%	
Sexual Orientation Male								
Heterosexual	8.2%	-	6.2%	-	32.3%	-	36.3%	-
Gay	19.9%	**0.000**	24.0%	**0.000**	38.4%	0.124	51.7%	**0.000**
Bisexual	17.3%	**0.000**	14.6%	**0.000**	38.0%	0.074	46.4%	**0.003**
Sexual Orientation Female								
Heterosexual	4.7%	-	2.1%	-	31.7%	-	33.6%	-
Lesbian	11.7%	**0.000**	8.3%	**0.000**	41.1%	**0.015**	48.6%	**0.000**
Bisexual	15.5%	**0.000**	4.4%	**0.000**	42.8%	**0.000**	46.8%	**0.000**
Social Determinants of Health: Average Grades in Schools								
Mostly A's and B's	5.5%	**0.000**	4.2%	**0.000**	29.3%	**0.000**	32.2%	**0.000**
Mostly C's, D's, and F's	15.4%		9.0%		44.8%		50.5%	
Social Determinants of Health: Parent's Education Level								
More than High School	5.7%	**0.000**	4.1%	**0.000**	26.4%	**0.000**	29.1%	**0.000**
High School or Less	9.4%		6.1%		37.0%		41.2%	
Social Determinants of Health: Living in Unstable Housing								
Stable Housing	7.2%	**0.000**	4.0%	**0.000**	32.2%	**0.000**	35.2%	**0.000**
Unstable Housing	29.3%		34.2%		57.9%		71.0%	
Behavioral Health: Depressive Feelings								
No Depressive Feelings	5.4%	**0.000**	4.7%	**0.000**	26.5%	**0.000**	29.8%	**0.000**
Yes, Depressive Feelings	12.6%		6.6%		43.4%		47.9%	
Behavioral Health: Current Alcohol Drinking								
Not Drinking	2.6%	**0.000**	1.5%	**0.000**	18.7%	**0.000**	20.4%	**0.000**
Current Drinking	21.6%		11.8%		66.6%		72.3%	
Behavioral Health: Current Marijuana Use								
Not Using Marijuana	2.7%	**0.000**	2.4%	**0.000**	18.7%	**0.000**	20.9%	**0.000**
Current Marijuana Use	22.9%		12.7%		71.1%		77.3%	

Current tobacco or nicotine product use among New Mexico High School Youth *Source: 2019 NM YRSS*	Cigarette Smoking		Smokeless Tobacco (SLT)		E-cigarette/Vape Use		Any Tobacco*	
	%	p-value*	%	p-value*	%	p-value*	%	p-value*
Chronic Conditions: Disability								
No Disability	7.7%	**0.000**	5.0%	**0.000**	32.5%	**0.000**	36.0%	**0.000**
With Disability	11.8%		8.8%		38.5%		44.0%	
Chronic Conditions: Asthma								
No Asthma	8.1%	0.228	5.4%	0.304	33.4%	0.568	37.0%	0.966
Asthma	9.1%		6.1%		32.5%		36.9%	
Chronic Conditions: Describes Self as Overweight								
Not as Overweight	7.6%	**0.002**	4.7%	**0.010**	33.5%	0.826	36.9%	0.422
As Overweight	9.5%		6.1%		33.7%		37.9%	

*p-value less than 0.05 indicates a significant difference between groups

Numbers of Middle School Youth

Table 5: Number and Percent of New Mexico Middle School Students in Subpopulations, among Total, Current Smoking, and Current Smokeless Tobacco Use groups

Middle School Student Groups	Total Respondents within survey	Percent and Number of Current Cigarette Smokers within Groups		Percent and Number of Current Smokeless Tobacco Users within Groups	
(grades 6-8 combined)	%	%	Number	%	Number
All Middle School	100%	100%	2,700	100%	1,900
6th Grade	30%	20%	500	19%	400
7th Grade	37%	41%	1,100	44%	800
8th Grade	33%	39%	1,000	37%	700
Male	51%	48%	1,300	54%	1,000
Female	49%	52%	1,400	47%	900
American Indian	14%	20%	600	17%	300
Asian or Pacific Islander	4%	5%	100	5%	100
Black or African American	5%	5%	100	9%	200
Hispanic	52%	54%	1,500	53%	1,000
White	26%	16%	400	16%	300
A's or B's in School	80%	53%	1,400	58%	1,100
C's, D's or F's in School	20%	47%	1,300	42%	800
Dental Visit in Past Year	67%	58%	1,600	58%	1,100
No Dental Visit	33%	42%	1,100	42%	800
Stable Housing	96%	87%	2,300	82%	1,600
Unstable Housing	4%	13%	400	18%	300
No Drinking	89%	40%	1,100	36%	700
Current Alcohol Drinking	12%	60%	1,600	64%	1,200
No Marijuana	89%	38%	1,000	38%	700
Current Marijuana Use	11%	62%	1,700	62%	1,200
No Asthma	90%	91%	2,500	91%	1,700
Asthma	10%	9%	200	10%	200
Not as Overweight	71%	69%	1,900	67%	1,300
As Overweight	29%	31%	800	33%	600

*Based on 84,319 middle school students, NMIBIS Population Query for ages 11-13

Current Tobacco Use Among Middle School Youth

Table 6: Percent of New Mexico Middle School Students Using Tobacco

Current tobacco or nicotine product use among New Mexico Middle School Youth *Source: 2019 NM YRSS*	Cigarette Smoking		Smokeless Tobacco (SLT)		E-cigarette/Vape Use		Any Tobacco*	
	%	p-value*	%	p-value*	%	p-value*	%	p-value*
All Middle School	3.2%	-	2.3%	-	13.2%	-	14.9%	-
Grade								
6th Grade	2.9%	-	1.9%	-	8.4%	-	10.1%	-
7th Grade	4.8%	**0.000**	3.5%	**0.000**	15.7%	**0.000**	17.9%	**0.000**
8th Grade	5.1%	**0.000**	3.4%	**0.000**	20.4%	**0.000**	22.9%	**0.000**
Gender								
Female	4.6%	-	2.9%	-	16.5%	-	18.5%	-
Male	4.1%	0.141	3.2%	0.302	13.7%	**0.000**	16.2%	**0.002**
Race/Ethnicity and Language								
White	2.7%	-	2.0%	-	10.5%	-	12.1%	-
American Indian	6.3%	**0.000**	3.8%	**0.003**	14.8%	**0.000**	18.3%	**0.000**
Asian or Pacific Islander	5.5%	**0.005**	4.7%	**0.003**	12.1%	0.475	16.2%	**0.042**
Black or African American	4.1%	**0.032**	5.2%	**0.000**	17.3%	**0.000**	19.8%	**0.000**
Hispanic	4.6%	**0.000**	3.2%	**0.001**	17.8%	**0.000**	19.7%	**0.000**
Social Determinants of Health: Average Grades in Schools								
Mostly A's and B's	2.8%	**0.000**	2.0%	**0.000**	11.9%	**0.000**	13.6%	**0.000**
Mostly C's, D's, and F's	9.9%		5.9%		26.2%		30.1%	
Social Determinants of Health: No Dental Visit in the Past Year								
Dental Visit in Past Year	3.7%	**0.000**	2.6%	**0.000**	15.0%	0.183	16.8%	**0.005**
No Dental Visit	5.6%		3.8%		15.0%		18.0%	
Social Determinants of Health: Living in Unstable Housing								
Stable Housing	3.8%	**0.000**	2.5%	**0.000**	14.4%	**0.000**	16.3%	**0.000**
Unstable Housing	16.4%		14.6%		29.0%		38.4%	
Behavioral Health: Current Alcohol Drinking								
Not Drinking	2.0%	**0.000**	1.2%	**0.000**	9.5%	**0.000**	11.1%	**0.000**
Current Drinking	22.9%		16.8%		58.5%		64.5%	
Behavioral Health: Current Marijuana Use								
Not Using Marijuana	1.8%	**0.000**	1.3%	**0.000**	8.8%	**0.000**	10.2%	**0.000**
Current Marijuana Use	25.3%		17.3%		66.9%		73.9%	
Chronic Conditions: Asthma								
No Asthma	4.3%	0.615	3.0%	0.926	14.8%	**0.041**	16.9%	**0.021**
Asthma	4.1%		3.0%		17.3%		19.8%	
Chronic Conditions: Describes Self as Overweight								
Not as Overweight	4.2%	0.391	2.8%	0.128	14.8%	0.733	16.8%	0.196
As Overweight	4.7%		3.5%		15.6%		18.4%	

*p-value less than 0.05 indicates a significant difference between groups

Data Sources

Adult data

Data source. This report used data from the New Mexico Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) for 2017-2019 combined. When noted, some measures may only be available for specific years. More information about New Mexico's BRFSS is available at https://www.nmhealth.org/about/erd/ibeb/brfss/ A copy of the 2019 BRFSS questionnaire is available at https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/questionnaires/pdf-ques/2019-BRFSS-Questionnaire-508.pdf

Methods. Outcomes are presented descriptively (i.e., prevalence estimates are reported by stratified group).

Significance testing for binary groups. Chi square tests were used to assess associations between the outcome of interest and group status for binary category groups (e.g., people with diabetes compared to people without diabetes). P-values are reported for these chi square tests, and displayed to indicate which two groups were compared. Values are highlighted if p<.05 (statistical significance at the 95% confidence level).

Significance testing for categorical groups. For groups with multiple categories (race/ethnicity and sexual orientation), regression models were used to independently compare each category to a referent group. For race, groups were compared to non-Hispanic whites; for sexual orientation, gay, lesbian, and bisexual groups were compared to straight/heterosexual groups within gender. Formal statistical comparisons between adult subgroups were conducted using regression models that adjusted for age and gender. This means when differences are reported as significant, this is true when comparing people who are the same age and gender. Such adjustments are important because age and gender can both be associated with tobacco use, and the distributions of age and gender can be different by population; for example, gay, lesbian, and bisexual adult groups in BRFSS are younger on average than straight/heterosexual groups, so adjusting for age assures that differences reported between groups are not explained by age differences between the groups.

Suppression. Results with less than 50 respondents in the denominator are suppressed.

Outcome definitions

- **Cigarette smoking.** Respondent has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime, and currently smokes "every day" or "some days".
- **Smokeless tobacco (SLT) use.** Respondent currently uses chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus, "every day" or "some days". No lifetime screening question.
- **Any tobacco product use.** Respondent currently uses *any* tobacco or nicotine product. This measure reports any use of cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco.

Group definitions

- **Age.** Grouped by self-reported age as 18-29 years old ("young adult") or 30 years and older.
- **Sex and Gender identity.** Adults are asked about their sex and can answer "male" or "female". Beginning in 2016, adults have been asked "Do you consider yourself to be transgender?" Adults can answer: "Yes, Transgender, male-to-female"; "Yes, Transgender, female to male"; "Yes, Transgender, gender nonconforming"; or "No". For this report, biological sex and gender identity are analyzed separately. There are not enough respondents to report results for specific transgender groups, so all transgender/gender nonconforming adults combined are compared to cisgender (non-transgender) adults.
- **Race/ethnicity and language.**
    - **Race/Hispanic ethnicity.** Based on single indicator that incorporates separate questions on race and Hispanic ethnicity. Respondents are categorized first by reported race, or "preferred race" among those who reported more than one race; then Hispanic ethnicity is incorporated, and people who reported being Hispanic are categorized as Hispanic regardless of race.

- **Language.** Among people who are identified as Hispanic, this is an indicator of whether they took the BRFSS in Spanish or English language.

- **Sexual orientation.** This measure is reported stratified by gender, based on self-reported orientation of the respondent. Male respondents are categorized as Heterosexual/straight Male, Gay, or Bisexual Male. Female respondents are categorized as Heterosexual/straight Female, Lesbian, or Bisexual Female. Respondents who reported "Other" or "Don't know/Not sure" are not included.
- **Social determinants of health.** These are measures of socioeconomic status, which are frequently associated with health.
    - *Federal Poverty Level.* "Poverty level" is based on Poverty Guidelines from the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines) according to income and then number of adults and children in the household. The threshold for poverty is extremely low (e.g., $26,200 annual income for a family of 4 in 2020); this report categorizes people for poverty risk based on 150% of the federal poverty level (e.g., $39,300 for a family of four – 150% of $26,200).
    - *Income*: Respondents report annual household income from all sources. This measure does not incorporate household size. The threshold of $25,000 has been commonly used in NM BRFSS analysis by public health programs.
    - *Level of Education*: This is the highest level of formal education completed. High School or Less includes "Never attended school or only attended kindergarten", Grades 1 through 8 (Elementary)", "Grades 9 through 11 (Some high school)" and Grade 12 or GED (High school graduate)". Some College includes "College 1 year to 3 years (Some college or technical school)" and "College 4 years or more (College graduate)".
    - *Employment:* This is current employment status. Employed includes currently "Employed for wages" or "Self-employed". Unemployed includes "Out of work for 1 year or more" or "Out of work for less than a year". People who are report "Homemaker", "A student", "Retired" or "Unable to work" are not included.
    - *Insurance coverage.* Respondents are asked "Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare, or Indian Health Service?" Responses are yes or no.
    - *Medicaid enrollment* (not included in 2017 NM BRFSS, included in 2018-19)*:* Includes "Medicaid" responses to the question: "What is the primary source of your health care coverage?"
    - *Home ownership status.* Owning a home is one measure of economic security. Respondents are asked "Do you own or rent your home?"
- **Behavioral Health.**
    - *General Mental Health:* General mental health is categorized based on recommendations by CDC. Respondents are asked "Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?" "Poor" Mental Health is defined as 14 or more of the past 30 days; non-poor physical health includes response "None" or 1-13 days.
    - *Suicidal thoughts* (not included in 2016 NM BRFSS, included in 2017-18): Includes "Yes" responses for the question: "In the past year, have you felt so low at times that you thought about committing suicide?"
    - *Lifetime Suicide Attempt* (not included in 2016 NM BRFSS, included in 2017-18): Includes "Yes" responses for the question: "Have you ever attempted suicide?".
    - *Heavy Alcohol Drinking*. Respondents are asked how many days per month they drank alcohol, and how many drinks they had per occasion. Heavy drinking is calculated based on CDC thresholds, and specific to gender: men who had more than 14 drinks per week and adult women who had more than 7 drinks per week.

- *Binge Drinking:* Respondents are specifically asked the maximum number of drinks they had on a single occasion in the past month. “Binge drinking” is defined by CDC, and includes male respondents who reported 5 or more drinks, and female respondents who reported 4 or more drinks, on one or more occasions in the past month.

- **Chronic Conditions.**
  - *General Physical Health:* General physical health is categorized based on recommendations by CDC. Respondents are asked “During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?”. “Poor” Physical Health is defined as 14 or more of the past 30 days; non-poor physical health includes response "None" or 1-13 days.
  - *Disability*. The general disability category includes "any disability" for the following 6 questions. We also report by yes/no answer to each of the individual questions: “Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing?”, “Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?”, “Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?”, “Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?”, “Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?”, and “Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?”. For more information on the CDC BRFSS disability module, see https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/data_documentation/pdf/BRFSS_Data_Users_Guide_on_Disability_Questions_2018-508.pdf
  - *Asthma*. Includes "Yes" responses to both of the following questions: "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you have asthma?" and "Do you still have asthma?".
  - *Diabetes:* Includes "Yes" responses to the question: "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had diabetes?" Reports of gestational diabetes are excluded.
  - *Obese/overweight*: Respondent-reported height and weight are used to compute body mass index, and adults who have a body mass index greater than 25.00 are classified as obese/overweight.

Youth data

Data source. New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) for 2019. Separate surveys are conducted in middle schools and high schools. For more information about the YRRS please see http://youthrisk.org/ The questionnaires are available at https://youthrisk.org/data-collection/questionnaires/

Methods. Outcomes are presented descriptively (i.e., prevalence estimates are reported by stratified group).

Significance testing for binary groups. Chi square tests were used to assess associations between the outcome of interest and group status for binary category groups (e.g., youth with asthma compared to people without asthma). P-values are reported for these chi square tests, and displayed to indicate which two groups were compared. Values are highlighted if $p<.05$ (statistical significance at the 95% confidence level).

Significance testing for categorical groups. For groups with multiple categories (race/ethnicity and sexual orientation), regression models were used to independently compare each category to a referent group. For race, groups were compared to non-Hispanic whites; for sexual orientation, gay, lesbian, and bisexual groups were compared to straight/heterosexual.

Suppression. Results with less than 50 respondents in the denominator are suppressed.

Outcome definitions.

- **Cigarette smoking.** Respondent has smoked cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days.
- **Smokeless tobacco (SLT) use.** Respondent has smoked cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days.
- **Electronic vapor product use ("e-cigarettes" or "vapes").** Respondent used an e-cigarette or vaped on at least one day in the past 30 days.
- **Cigar smoking.** Respondent has smoked cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.
- **Hookah smoking.** Respondent has smoked hookah on at least one day in the past 30 days.
- **Any tobacco product use.** Respondent currently uses *any* tobacco or nicotine product. This measure reports any use of cigarette smoking, smokeless tobacco, e-cigarettes, cigars, and hookah.

Group definitions.

- **Grade.** Grouped by self-reported grade level in school, grades 6 through 12.
- **Sex and Gender identity.** Youth are asked "What is your sex?", and can answer "male" or "female." A question on gender identity was added to the High School YRRS in 2017: "Do you consider yourself transgender, genderqueer, or genderfluid?" Youth can respond "yes", "no", or "I don't know". Responses to these questions on sex and gender identity are analyzed separately.
- **Race/ethnicity and language.**
    - **Race/Hispanic ethnicity.** Based on single indicator that incorporates separate questions on race and Hispanic ethnicity. Respondents are categorized first by reported race, then Hispanic ethnicity is incorporated, and people who reported being Hispanic are categorized as Hispanic regardless of race.
    - **Language.** Among people who are identified as Hispanic, this is an indicator of whether they took the YRRS in Spanish or English language.
- **Sexual orientation.** This measure is reported stratified by gender, based on self-reported orientation of the respondent. Male respondents are categorized as Heterosexual/straight Male, Gay, or Bisexual Male. Female respondents are categorized as Heterosexual/straight Female, Lesbian, or Bisexual Female. Respondents who reported "Other" or "Not sure" are not included.
- **Social determinants of health.** These are measures of socioeconomic status, which are frequently associated with health. The following four
    - *C's, D's or F's in School: Self-reported grades during the past 12 months of school as "Mostly C's", "Mostly D's", or "Mostly F's". Respondents who reported "None of these grades" or "Not sure" are not included.*
    - *Parent's Education Level High School or Less*: This is the highest level of education completed by either the mother or the father. Includes responses "Completed grade school or less", "Some High School", or "Completed High School". Respondents who selected "Not sure" for both parents are excluded.
    - *Unstable Housing*: Students were asked where they typically sleep at night. Answers included "in my parent's or guardian's home" (stable) and other answers that were considered as unstable housing included "In a friend's or relative's home…because I had to leave my home or my parent/guardian cannot afford housing", "In a foster home or group facility", "In a shelter or emergency housing", "In a hotel or motel", "In a car, park, campground, or other public place", or "I moved from place to place" responses.
    - *No Dental Visit in Past Year (only used for Middle School students)*: Students were asked when was the last time they saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, tenth cleaning, or other dental work. Includes "Between 12 and 24 months ago", "More than 24 months ago", "Never", and "Not sure" responses.
- **Behavioral Health.**
    - *Depression:* Student were asked if they felt sat or hopeless almost every date for two weeks ore more in a row. "Yes" responses are included.
    - *Current Alcohol Drinking*. Respondent has drank alcohol on at least one day in the past 30 days.
    - *Current Marijuana Use:* Respondent has used marijuana on at least one day in the past 30 days..
- **Chronic Conditions.**

- *Disability*. Students were asked if they had any physical disabilities or long-term health problems. “Yes” responses are included.
- *Asthma*. Includes "Yes" responses to both of the following questions: "Has a doctor or nurse ever told you have asthma?" and "Do you still have asthma?".
- *Obese/overweight*: Respondent-reported age, sex, height and weight are used to compute body mass index, and youth who have a body mass index in the 85th percentile or greater are classified as obese/overweight.
- *Describe Self as Overweight (only used for Middle School students)*: Responses “Slightly overweight” and “Very overweight”.