

Quay County Health Profile

April 1, 2004

Prepared by the Quay County Maternal Child and Community Health Council

Some Sources are used frequently in this document and are therefore abbreviated:

SHS - New Mexico Selected Health Statistics, Annual Report (several years), The State Center for Health Statistics, Office of New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics, Public Health Division, New Mexico Department of Health.

SIR – New Mexico Social Indicators Report (several years), Substance Abuse Epidemiology Unit, Office of Epidemiology, Public Health Division, New Mexico Department of Health.

CHP – Quay County Health Profile, (several years) New Mexico County Health Profiles, Office of New Mexico New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics, Public Health Division, New Mexico Department of Health.

In several places, reference is made to “Healthy People 2010 goals,” which have been established by the US Department of Health and Human Services. More information can be found at <http://www.healthypeople.gov>.

Introduction

Quay County Community Health Profile was prepared, reviewed and approved by the Quay County Maternal Child & Community Health Council. Approval of this document took place at a regularly scheduled Quay County MCCH Council meeting on April 6, 2004. The Profile is used as a foundation for the assessment and planning, which is documented in the Quay County Community Health Plan. Copies of this document are available all interested in the health status of the Quay County residents.

The Quay County Maternal Child & Community Health Council was developed through the combining of the Quay County MCH Council and the Quay County Health Planning Council in June 2001. The Council's mission is "affecting change to improve the quality of life and health of Quay County citizens". The Quay County Board of Commissioners has annually appointed the members of the Quay County MCCH Council throughout its history.

Statistical Profile

1. Definition of Community

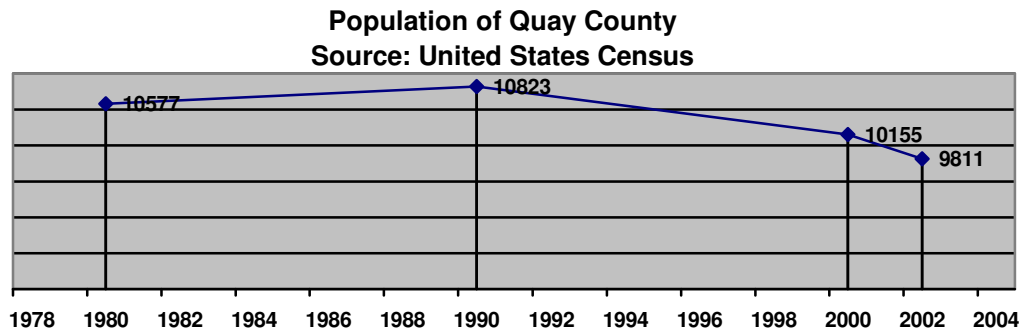
1.1. Geographic Definition

Quay County, which is a land area of 2,874 square miles, is located in the north-central region of New Mexico's eastern border with Texas. The service area considered is Quay County and adjacent areas of six other counties. Residents from other counties are included because of their close proximity to and relationship with Quay County towns where their children often attend school (such as, the children from Conchas Dam, San Miguel County).

1.2. Population Definition/Description¹

Quay County ranks as New Mexico's 8th *least* populous county. Quay County has a population density of 3.5 persons per square mile, accounting for 0.6% of the state's total population². The majority of Quay County residents live within or close to two population centers (Tucumcari and Logan).

Quay County has lost 6.2% of its population since 1990 and another 2.7% by 2002. US Census data put the population at 10,577 in 1980, 10,823 in 1990, and 10,155 in 2000. This trend is projected to continue into the future. US Census projections estimated a population of 9,811 in July of 2002 and the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of New Mexico estimates a county population of 7,960 by 2030. All incorporated municipalities within the county have also lost population recently.



Tucumcari is Quay County's only city and the county seat. The city lies at the intersection of Interstate 40 and US 54. The population in 2000 was 5,989 and was estimated to be 5,711 in July 2002.

Logan is Quay County's largest village and is located approximately 25 miles east-northeast of Tucumcari on US 54. The population in 2000 was 1,094 and was estimated to be 1,071 in July 2002.

San Jon is a village located approximately 22 miles east of Tucumcari on Interstate 40. The population in 2000 was 306 and was estimated to be 295 in July 2002.

House is a village located approximately 50 miles south-southwest of Tucumcari. The population in 2000 was 72 and was estimated to be 69 in July 2002.

1.2.1. Age³

Quay County has a *higher* median age (41.5 years) than either New Mexico (34.6) or the United States (35.3). The county has a *lower* percentage of children under the age of 5 (5.5%), compared to New Mexico (7.2%) and the United States (6.8%). The county has a *comparable* percentage of adults over age 18 (75.0%) with New Mexico (72.0%) and the United States (74.3%). The county has a *higher* percentage of

¹ Unless otherwise footnoted, all data from the US Census 2000.

² 2000 SHS.

³ Unless otherwise footnoted, all data from US Census 2000.

seniors over the age of 65 (19.0%), compared to New Mexico (11.7%) and the United States (12.4%).

Compared with the rest of the county, **San Jon** (8.8%), **House** (6.9%), and **Tucumcari** (6.3%) have a *greater* concentration of children under 5 years of age, and **House** (33.3%) and **Logan** (27.1%) have a *greater* concentration of seniors over 65 years of age.

1.2.2. Gender⁴

Quay County has a *slightly lower* ratio of males to females (male 48.4%: female 51.6%) with New Mexico (49.2%: 50.8%) and the United States (49.1%: 50.9%).

Compared with the rest of the county, **San Jon** has a *significantly lower* ratio of men to women (42.8%: 57.2%) and **House** has a *significantly higher* ratio of men to women (52.8%: 47.2%).

1.2.3. Race⁵

Quay County residents are *predominantly* white (82.1%), more so than residents of either New Mexico (66.8%) or the United States (75.1%). No other Census-defined race constitutes more than 1.0% of the population. Interestingly, 12.1% of Quay County residents are classified as "some other race" in the Census, which is *lower* than the New Mexico rate (17.0%) and *much higher* than the United States rate (5.5%).

Compared with the rest of the county, **House** has the *highest* percentage of whites (94.4%) and **Tucumcari** has the *lowest* (75.9%). **Tucumcari** has higher rates of other racial groups than the villages. **San Jon** has a *much higher* percentage of people who answered "two or more races" to the Census (3.9%) than the county (2.7%).

1.2.4. Ethnicity⁶

Quay County has a *lower* percentage of people answering "Hispanic or Latino (of any race)" (38.0%) than New Mexico (42.1%), but a *much higher* percentage than the United States (12.5%).

Compared to the rest of the county, **Tucumcari** has a *much greater* percentage of Hispanics (51.4%) and **Logan** (20.4%) and **House** (6.9%) have a *much lower* percentage.

1.2.5. Income/Poverty⁷

Quay County has a median household income (\$24894) *much lower* than New Mexico (\$34133) and the United States (\$41994). The median family income (\$30362) is also *much lower* than either New Mexico (\$39425) or the United States (\$50046). The per capita income (\$14938) is *lower* than New Mexico (\$17261) and the United States (\$21857).

In Quay County, the percentage of families below the poverty level (15.7%) is *higher* than families in New Mexico (14.5%) and *much higher* than families in the United States (9.2%). Individuals below poverty level (20.9%) is *much higher* than New Mexico (18.4%) and the United States (12.4%).

Population loss in the county includes wage earners and those that generate income in a community. This leaves a higher percentage of the population considered to be the most vulnerable -- the elderly and the children.

Compared to the rest of the county, **Tucumcari** and **San Jon** have *lower* median (T \$22560, S \$22917) and household incomes (T \$27468, S \$27000), and **House** has *higher* median household (\$25625) and family (\$35000) incomes.

Tucumcari (19.1%) has *higher* rates of families below poverty level, and **House** (5.0%) and **Logan** (7.1%) have *lower* rates. **Logan** (11.1%), **House** (14.3%), and **San Jon** (16.8%) have *lower* rates of individuals below poverty level.

⁴ Unless otherwise footnoted, all data from US Census 2000.

⁵ Unless otherwise footnoted, all data from US Census 2000.

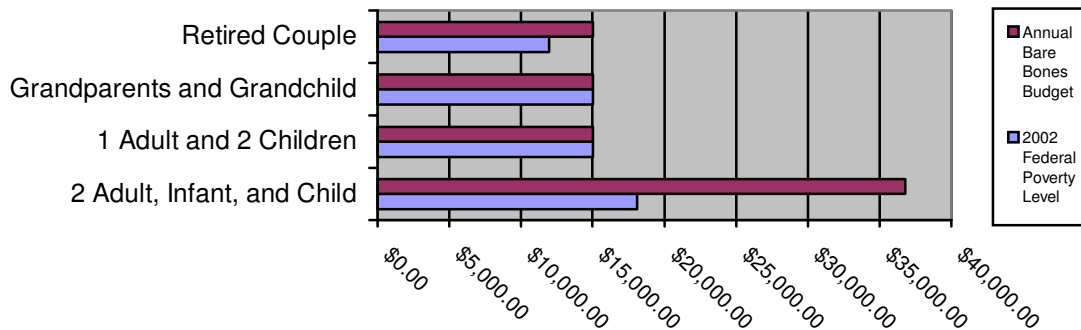
⁶ Unless otherwise footnoted, all data from US Census 2000.

⁷ Unless otherwise footnoted, all data from US Census 2000.

80% of Quay County families who live in poverty have income from employment (at least one parent was working). Job growth (non-farm) since 1990 in Quay County has actually decreased 3.5%. This trend continues as the nation had a 20.1% job growth in 2000, while Quay County has actually decreased 0% job growth.⁸

The Bare Bones Budget Project (2003) compares the true cost of living in New Mexico communities with the Federal poverty level. Below is graphic display of various family units from Tucumcari and their true cost of living.

BARE BONES BUDGET 2003 TUCUMCARI NEW MEXICO



More information about the “Bare Bones Budget” Project is included in Appendix 1.2.5.

Another means of looking at the County’s income standing is by looking at income disparity. According to the 1998 income tax information, Quay County has a coefficient of .445, while New Mexico is .485. A coefficient of 0 indicates perfect equality of income among all groups, while 1 means one group received all the income with none for the rest. New Mexico has a 6% higher coefficient than the US.⁹

1.2.6. Education

1.2.6.1. Adult Educational Achievement¹⁰

In the population 25 years and older, **Quay County** has a *lower* percentage of high school graduates (73.8%) than New Mexico (78.9%) and the United States (80.4%). In the same population, there is a *much lower* percentage of people with Bachelor's degrees and higher (13.7%) than New Mexico (23.5%) and the United States (24.4%).

Compared to the rest of the county, **Tucumcari** has a *much lower* percentage of high school graduates (69.4%) and **House** has a *much higher* percentage (82.7%). **House** has a *much lower* percentage of people with Bachelor's degrees and higher (9.6%).

1.2.6.2. Primary and Secondary Education¹¹

Four public school districts are headquartered in Quay County. In the 2003-2004 school year, **Tucumcari Municipal School District** (TMSD) has 1148 students, **Logan Municipal Schools** (LMS) have 218 students, **San Jon Municipal Schools** (SJMS) have 173 students, and **House Municipal Schools** (HMS) have 160 students (including students attending "The Learning Center", an alternative high school within House Municipal Schools). (New Mexico Public Education Department)

The Learning Center in House Schools is the only alternative high school within Quay County.

⁸ Kids Count 2000

⁹ est. US Census

¹⁰ Unless otherwise footnoted, all data from US Census 2000.

¹¹ Unless otherwise footnoted, all data from New Mexico Public Education Department, 2003.

In 2003, **San Jon Middle and High Schools** and **Logan High School** exceeded state standards for education set by the New Mexico Public Education Department. **Tucumcari Middle School** is under probation during the 2003-2004 school year.

Quay County had 6.5 dropouts per 100 enrolled students, which is *more* than New Mexico's 4.9 dropouts per 100 enrolled students. Quay County is 4th of 33 counties in dropouts.¹²

Appendix 1.2.6.2 contains demographic information about House Municipal Schools, Logan Municipal Schools, San Jon Municipal Schools, Tucumcari Municipal School District.

1.2.6.3. Post-secondary Education

Quay County has one post-secondary education institution: **Mesalands Community College**. The college self-reported enrollment of 600 in the 2002-2003 school year.

1.2.7. Languages Spoken¹³

In the population 5 years and older, the percentage of **Quay County** residents who speak a language other than English in the home (27.3%) is *lower* than the percentage in New Mexico (36.5%), but *much higher* than the percentage in the United States (17.9%).

Compared to the rest of the county, **Tucumcari** has a *higher* percentage of residents who speak a language other than English in the home (35.3%), *comparable* to the New Mexico rate. The villages have rates *comparable* to the United States.

1.2.8. Unemployment

Quay County has an unemployment rate of 4.7% in November 2003¹⁴, which continues a slow rise in these rates over the past five years. This rate is *much lower* than the New Mexico rate (6.5%) and the rate for the United States

1.2.9. Child Care

There were 249 licensed childcare slots in **Quay County** in 2002, 24.1% of which are Head Start slots.¹⁵ Most childcare is provided in private, unlicensed homes, of which 39 are registered with the Child Care Food Program in 2004, down from 46 registered homes in 2003.¹⁶

Quay County's use of subsidized childcare (18.7%) is *higher* than New Mexico's (13%).¹⁷

1.2.9.1. Children Younger than 3 Years

Early Head Start is the sole provider of center-based infant/toddler care in Quay County. Tucumcari is funded for 19 slots and currently has a waiting list of 40 families.

Children 3 Years and Older

There is one private licensed childcare center in Quay County. Each county school district provides care to a limited number of preschool children within their districts; Tucumcari Municipal School District primarily serves children with special needs.

1.2.10. Housing¹⁸

¹² 2003 SIR.

¹³ Unless otherwise footnoted, all data from US Census 2000.

¹⁴ New Mexico Department of Labor, 2003.

¹⁵ New Mexico 2002 KIDS COUNT Data Book, New Mexico Voices for Children.

¹⁶ Eastern Plains Community Action Agency, 2004.

¹⁷ New Mexico 2002 KIDS COUNT Data Book, New Mexico Voices for Children.

In 2000, **Quay County** had 5664 housing units. The homeownership rate in Quay County (70.6%) is *slightly higher* than in New Mexico (70.0%) and *higher* than in the United States (66.2%). The percentage of housing units in multi-unit structures in Quay County (7.7%) is *much lower* than in New Mexico (15.3%) and *far lower* than in the United States (26.4%). The median value of owner-occupied housing units in Quay County (\$54,000) is *far lower* than in New Mexico (\$108,100) and the United States (\$119,600).

Due to low income, many families are in need of housing subsidies. Currently, there is an adequate supply of low-income housing. Discussion with Tucumcari Housing Authority Director, Eastern Plains Council of Governments and Adults Services—CYFD indicate that Quay County has no major housing problem. Only in **Tucumcari** did Mr. Pacheco indicate that there are not enough vouchers for rental assistance. In the rest of the County there is no waiting lists for housing assistance. CYFD indicates that housing is not a problem for most Quay County Seniors.

Tucumcari has 3,026 housing units; **Logan** has 1094; **San Jon** has 306; and **House** has 72.

1.2.11. Households¹⁹

In 2000, Quay County had 4,201 households. **Quay County** has 2.37 persons per household, which is *lower* than New Mexico (2.63 persons) and the United States (2.59 persons).

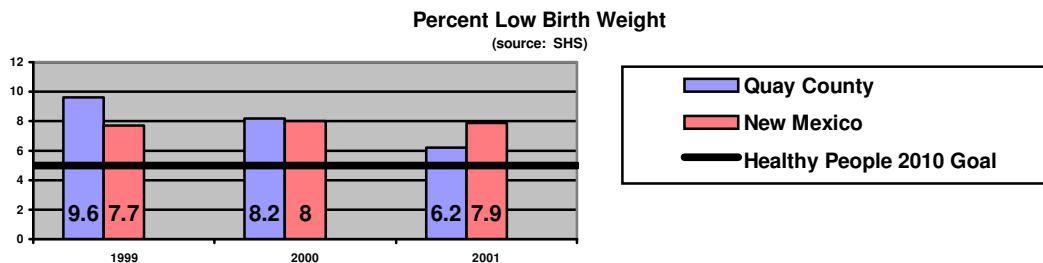
Tucumcari has 2489 households; **Logan** has 485; **San Jon** has 118; and **House** has 34. Compared to the county, **San Jon** (3.24), **Tucumcari** (2.93), **Logan** (2.71), and **House** (2.68) have a higher average number of people in households.

2. Health Conditions Identified

2.1. Births

2.1.1. Low Birth Weight²⁰

Quay County has a percentage of low birth weight (8.0%) that is *slightly lower* than the New Mexico percentage (8.3%) in 2003. These rates are comparable in 2000: Quay County - 7.6%; New Mexico - 7.7%. The Healthy People 2010 goal is 5% for low birth weight.²¹



2.1.2. Birth to Teens²²

The resident birth rate in **Quay County** to teen mothers (66.5 births per 1000 women) is *higher* than the

¹⁸ Unless otherwise footnoted, all data from US Census 2000.

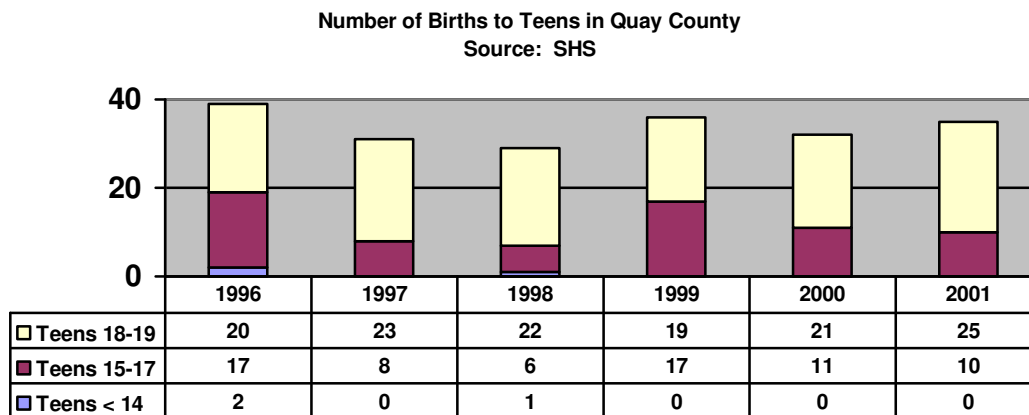
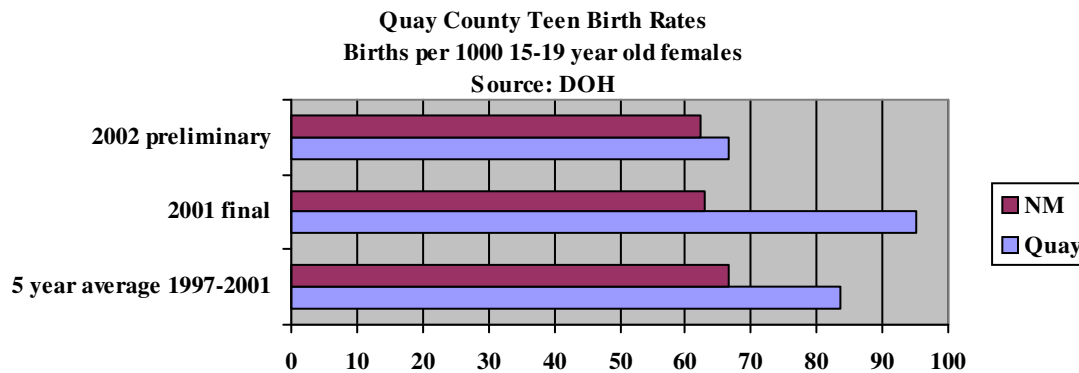
¹⁹ Unless otherwise footnoted, all data from US Census 2000.

²⁰ Unless otherwise footnoted, Provisional 2003 and 2000 Birth Data, New Mexico Department of Health, 2004.

²¹ Healthy People 2010, US Department of Health and Human Services.

²² Unless otherwise footnoted, data from NM Department of Health, Office of New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics, 2002 provisional.

rate in New Mexico (62.3) and *much higher* than the United States rate (43.0)²³. In 2001, there were no births to teens younger than 14 years, 10 births to teens aged 15-17 years, and 25 births to teens 18 and 19 years.²⁴ As a comparison, in 1996, there were 2 births to teen younger than 14 years, 17 births to teens aged 15-17 years, and 20 births to teens 18 and 19 years.²⁵



2.1.3. Births to Single Mothers²⁶

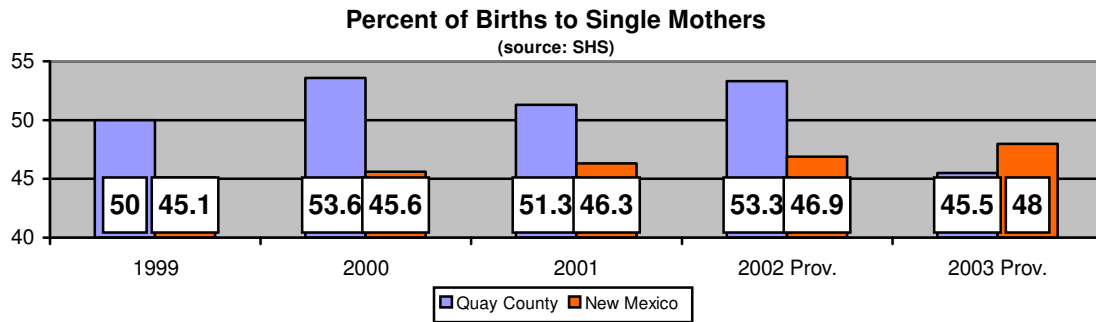
In 2002, the number of resident live births to single mothers in **Quay County** (56 births) continued a *downward* trend.

²³ CDC, National Center for Health Statistics: NVSR Volume 52, Number 10.

²⁴ 2001 SRS.

²⁵ 1996 SRS.

²⁶ Unless otherwise footnoted, data from NM Department of Health, Office of New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics, 2002 provisional.



Between 1997 and 2002, *more than half* of live births in Quay County were born to single mothers (53.3% in 2002) which is *higher* than the New Mexico percentage (46.9%). Provisional 2003 percentages of births to single mothers in Quay County (45.5%) is lower than the New Mexico percentage (48%).²⁷

2.1.4. Prenatal Care²⁸

The percentage of *high* level prenatal care in **Quay County** (63.7%) is *higher* than the New Mexico percentage (52.3%) in 2001. The percentage of *no/low* level prenatal care in Quay County (5.3%) is *much lower* than the New Mexico percentage (11.3%) in 2001. The Healthy People 2010 target for a high level of prenatal care is 90%.²⁹

2.2. Deaths

The Quay County crude death rate increased from 11.2 to 13.5 deaths per 1000 population in 2001.³⁰ Heart disease, malignant neoplasm (cancer) and chronic lower respiratory diseases were the 3 leading causes of death in 2001, accounting for almost 63% of all deaths to county residents.

Appendix 2.2 contains a table of the Leading Causes of Death.

2.2.1. Infectious Disease

No data at this time.

2.2.2. Chronic Disease

The leading causes of death in **Quay County** (heart disease, cancer, and lower respiratory diseases) are all considered chronic diseases.

2.2.2.1. Diabetes

While **Quay County** represents 0.6% of New Mexico's population, deaths attributed to diabetes in Quay County account for 3.9% of deaths in New Mexico.³¹

2.2.3. Injury

Injury deaths by mechanism: 1999-2001³²

Firearm: 6 deaths in three years: 23.3 per 100,000, while NM is 15.7 per 100,000

Fall: 8 deaths in three years: 18.3 per 100,000, while NM is 10.2 per 100,000

Cut/pierce: 3 deaths in three years. 12.4 per 100,000, while NM is 1.8 per 100,000

Poisoning: 3 deaths in three years: 10.2 per 100,000, while NM is 17.0 per 100,000

²⁷ NM DOH Vital Statistics Newsletter published Jan 2004.

²⁸ Unless otherwise footnoted, 2001 SRS.

²⁹ Healthy People 2010, US Department of Health and Human Services.

³⁰ 2001 SRS.

³¹ 2001 SRS. Pp. 122-23.

³² Quay County Health Profile 2003

All injuries: 30 deaths in three years: 94.8 per 100,000, while NM is 83.2 per 100,000

2.2.4. Homicide³³

The rate of homicide in **Quay County** (17.1 per 100,000) is *far higher* than the rate for New Mexico (8.5) and the United States (10.4). Quay County is 3rd of 33 counties in homicide rate.

2.2.5. Suicide³⁴

The rate of suicide in **Quay County** (29.1 per 100,000) is *far higher* than the rate for New Mexico (18.9) and the United States (10.4). Quay County is 7th of 33 counties in suicide rate. In 2001, four Quay County residents committed suicide.³⁵ The Healthy People 2010 goal is 5 per 100,000 for suicide rate.³⁶

2.2.6. Infant Mortality³⁷

Infant mortality averages 5.3/1,000 (from 1990 to 1999) in **Quay County**. This compares reasonably with the Healthy People 2010 goal of 4.5/1000. In the years 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, and 2001, there were no infant deaths in Quay County. Four infant deaths occurred in 1999.

2.2.7. Drug-related Deaths³⁸

The 1999-2001 **Quay County drug-related death** rate (10.2 per 100,000) is *lower* than the New Mexico rate (15.2 per 100,000) but *higher* than the United States rate (7.0 per 100,000). Quay County is 17th of 33 New Mexico counties.

The 1999-2001 Quay County **alcohol-related death** rate (58.2 per 100,000) is *higher* than the New Mexico rate (56.4 per 100,000). Quay County is 14th of 33 New Mexico counties.

The 1999-2001 Quay County combined **drug/alcohol-related death** rate (68.4 per 100,000) is *lower* than the New Mexico rate (71.6 per 100,000). Quay County is 14th of 33 New Mexico counties.

The rate of **drug overdose deaths** in Quay County (12.4 per 100,000) is *lower* than the rate for New Mexico (12.8). Quay County is 11th of 33 counties in drug overdose deaths.³⁹

2.3. Morbidity

2.3.1. Infectious Disease

Quay County has a *low* number of cases of several infectious diseases. The following diseases had less than 5 cases in the county between 2000 and 2002: Hepatitis A, Campylobacter infection, Salmonellosis, Shigellosis, Hepatitis B, AIDS, Pertusis, and Tuberculosis.⁴⁰

2.3.1.1. Immunization

Immunizations through 2 yrs. of age are *very low* for **Quay County** (40.7%). Overall New Mexico's immunization rate is at 69%. New Mexico's immunization rate ranked 46th in the nation.

2.3.1.2. Hepatitis

From the period between 1994 and 2002, there were two cases of Hepatitis A in **Quay County**.⁴¹

In 2002, Quay County had a Hepatitis B rate (41 per 100,000) about *five times higher* than the New Mexico

³³ 2003 SIR.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ 2001 SRS. Pg. 163.

³⁶ US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2001.

³⁷ 2001 SRS. Pg. 123.

³⁸ Unless otherwise footnoted, 2003 SIR.

³⁹ NM Office of Medical Examiner.

⁴⁰ 2003 CHP.

⁴¹ New Mexico Department of Health, Office of Epidemiology and National Electronic Telecommunication System for Surveillance.

rate (7.8 per 100,000). There were four cases of acute Hepatitis B in 2002.⁴²

There were 22 positive tests for Hepatitis C from 1999 through 2002.

2.3.2. Chronic Disease

2.3.2.1. Cancer (Malignant neoplasms)

Prostate cancer is the most prevalent cancer among **Quay County** men. Breast Cancer is the most prevalent cancer among Quay County females. Among both men and women, lung and bronchus cancer are second-most prevalent in Quay County. Among both men and women, colon and rectum cancer are third-most prevalent in Quay County.⁴³

Appendix 2.3.2.1 contains a table of cancer data.

2.3.2.2. Asthma

The 1998-2000 rate of asthma hospital discharges in **Quay County** (5.6 per 10,000 population per year) was *much lower* than the New Mexico rate (9.4 per 10,000 per year).⁴⁴

2.3.2.3. Diabetes

2002 estimated diabetes prevalence among adults in **Quay County** (8.6% of adults) is *lower* than the percentage in New Mexico (8.9%). There were 646 cases of diabetes in Quay County.⁴⁵ Healthy People 2010 Goal: 25 overall cases per 1000 population.

2.3.2.4. Childhood Obesity

Of clients of the county WIC Program, which serves children from birth to 5 years, approximately 15% are overweight at program certification.⁴⁶ The **Tucumcari** Head Start program, which serves children 3-5 years, reports that 6% of participants were overweight in the 1998-1999 program year and 10% were overweight in the 2000-01 program year.⁴⁷ **Tucumcari Schools** reports that 15.4% to 28.8% of grade 1-5 students were overweight in the 2000-01 school year.⁴⁸

The 2003 percentage of **New Mexico** children aged 6-11 that were identified as overweight or obese (15.3%) is *over double* the 1980 percentage (6.5%). The 2003 percentage of New Mexico children aged 12-17 that was identified as overweight or obese (15.5%) is *over triple* the 1980 percentage (5%).⁴⁹

2.3.3. Behavioral Risk Factors

2.3.3.1. Seat Belt Use

In 2002, the percentage of killed vehicle occupants who were not using seat belts in **Quay County** (90.9%) was much *higher* than the New Mexico percentage (67.6%). The percentage of injured vehicle occupants who were not using seat belts in Quay County (27.0%) was much higher than the New Mexico percentage (11.4%).⁵⁰

New Mexico seatbelt usage (90%) is 6th highest among US states in 2003. 60% of infants and toddlers are put in car seats in 2003.⁵¹

⁴² Statistics provided by Hepatitis Program Manager, NMDOH, 2004.

⁴³ New Mexico Tumor Registry, University of New Mexico, 1994-2000 aggregate.

⁴⁴ NM Health Policy Commission.

⁴⁵ Diabetes Prevention and Control Program, NMDOH.

⁴⁶ Reported by the WIC Program, 2002.

⁴⁷ Reported by Eastern Plains CAA Head Start.

⁴⁸ Reported by Tucumcari Municipal School District.

⁴⁹ NM Chronic Disease Prevention Bureau, NMDOH.

⁵⁰ NM Department of Transportation, Traffic Safety Bureau.

⁵¹ NM Department of Health.

2.3.3.2. Self-Reported Health Status⁵²

10% of high school youth respondents to the Community Needs Assessment 2002 reported that they were unhappy or very unhappy with their lives. These youth were most likely to be 15-17 years of age, unemployed, and did not believe their families listen to them. 21% of these respondents felt they were moderately to very inactive in trying to stay healthy.

90% of adult respondents indicated that they had a very healthy or moderately healthy mental outlook on life. 22% of these same respondents believe that those around them do not have such a positive outlook.

2.3.3.3. Health Coverage⁵³

According to the Community Needs Assessment 2002, 53% of respondents have private health insurance coverage. 25% use Medicaid as their form of payment. 19% reported that they are uninsured (up from 18% five years ago). 14% of respondent's children are uninsured.

2.3.4. Resiliency and Positive Health Behaviors

The quality of Quay County life is very satisfying for 41% of the adult respondents to the Community Needs Assessment 2002. Only 6% were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. 37% believed they have a moderate level of support from family, friends and neighbors. 90% of adult respondents indicated that they had a very healthy or moderately healthy mental outlook on life.

2.3.5. Behavioral Health

2.3.5.1. Family Violence⁵⁴

Substantiated child abuse and neglect rates in **Quay County** (22 per 1000 population) are *almost three times* the rate in New Mexico (8 per 1000). Quay County ranks 3rd of 33 counties from 1998-2000. Healthy People 2010 target: 10.3 per 1000 population.

Substantiated adult abuse and neglect rates in Quay County (540 per 100,000 population) were ranked 1st of 33 counties from 1999-2000.

Domestic violence rates for Quay County (12.8 per 1000 population) is *almost three times* the rate in the United States (4.4 per 1000) and was ranked 7th of 22 counties. Healthy People 2010 target: 3.3 per 1000.

2.3.6. Substance Abuse⁵⁵

1999-2001 Driving While Impaired (DWI) arrest rate for **Quay County** (156.2 of 10,000 licensed drivers) is *slightly lower* than the New Mexico rate (156.9 of 10,000). Quay County is 15th of 33 New Mexico counties.

1999-2001 Alcohol-related crashes for **Quay County** (27.2 per 10,000 licensed drivers) is *slightly lower* than the New Mexico rate (27.8 of 10,000). Quay County is 12th of 33 New Mexico counties.

2.3.7. Disability

Census disability data was reviewed by the Quay County MCCH Council. Because of serious discrepancies between the data presented and knowledge of members, reliability of data is in question. Therefore, no reliable disability data is currently available.

2.3.8. Environmental Health

Environmental concerns are not troubling to **Quay County** residents according to the New Mexico Department of Health. All municipal water systems meet national guidelines for water quality. According to these reports, there is no industrial air pollution in Quay County.

⁵² Quay County Maternal Child and Community Health Council, 2002.

⁵³ Quay County Maternal Child and Community Health Council.

⁵⁴ New Mexico KIDS COUNT Data Book, 2002.

⁵⁵ 2003 SIR.

Quay County had 33 known cases of ground water contamination in Quay County.⁵⁶

2.3.8.1. Lead Poisoning⁵⁷

The number of children with elevated blood lead levels in **Quay County** was zero (0) in 2001 and two (2) in 2002. Elevated blood lead levels is defined as ≥ 10 micrograms/dl of blood.

In Quay County, 29.9% of the houses were built prior to 1950. More than 27% pre-1950 housing in an area is considered a greater than average risk for lead poisoning in children.

2.3.9. Injury

Non-fatal injury hospitalization rate between 1998 and 2000 in **Quay County** (467.6 per 100,000 population per year) was *lower* than the New Mexico rate (585.2 per 100,000 per year).⁵⁸

2.3.9.1. Injury Crashes⁵⁹

Of the 304 vehicle crashes in **Quay County** in 2001, 89 resulted in an injury. Quay County had *significantly fewer* crashes per 100 million vehicle miles (4.4) than New Mexico (227.1).

2.3.10. Dental Health

Quay County is not considered a health professional shortage area. Very limited sliding fee dental services are available through PMS's Quay County Family Health Center.

3. Assessing Needs from Resident's Perspectives

- Persons with incomes between \$10,000 and \$25,000 expressed need for low cost pharmacy, doctor and dental services.
- 90% of **Quay County** seniors served by CYFD—Adult Services have difficulty paying for prescriptions. Results of this nationwide include purchasing only part of the prescription, taking only part to make it last longer, and asking the physician for samples. Efforts to include Quay County Seniors in pharmaceutical company assistance programs have been met with resistance from some local physicians.
- Transportation is a major issue for Seniors and those needing out-of-town transport for kidney dialysis. Medicaid does not provide assistance.
- Dental services need to be increased, especially for children, the uninsured, Medicaid eligible, and medically indigent persons living at or below 200% of poverty.
- Persons who reported that they and/or their children did not use the health care system within the past year tended to have the following characteristics:
 - Uninsured (19% of Quay County residents)
 - Persons reporting households of three or more with incomes of \$10,000 to \$25,000
 - Persons reporting households of four or more with incomes of \$25,000 to \$40,000.⁶⁰

Appendix 3 includes other relevant results of the Quay County Health and Health-related Community Needs Assessment, January 2002 and Access Focus Groups, April 2001.

⁵⁶ NM Dept of Environment

⁵⁷ NMDOH, Office of Epidemiology.

⁵⁸ NM Health Policy Commission.

⁵⁹ New Mexico Department of Transportation, Traffic Safety Bureau, "New Mexico Traffic Crash Information", 2001 Report.

⁶⁰ Quay County Community Needs Assessment 2002

4. Asset & Resource Assessment

4.1. Health Care System⁶¹

Appendix 4.1 includes a Quay County Health Care Resource Table.

4.1.1. Primary and Acute Health Care

Most residents in **Quay County** depend upon health care services provided in Tucumcari. Five family practice private physicians and two mid-level providers and one surgeon are currently practicing medicine in **Tucumcari**. Physician-level OB/GYN prenatal services are offered monthly in **Tucumcari** and **Logan** with delivery taking place in Clovis. One family practice physician provides local obstetric services and delivers at Dan Trigg Hospital. Logan Family Health Center (located in **Logan**) and Quay County Family Health Center (located in **Tucumcari**) offer primary care family health services on a sliding scale. Dr. Dan C. Trigg Memorial Hospital is an acute care facility located in **Tucumcari**.

Two dentists located in **Tucumcari** provide dental care; one of which accepts a limited number of Medicaid patients and some patients of the Quay County Family Health Center by contract.

4.1.2. Other Health Care

Specialty care in **Tucumcari** includes specialty clinics brought monthly to Tucumcari by Quay County government. Optometry services are provided by two optometrists located in Tucumcari and by Ophthalmology Clinics once a month through the County. Two chiropractors provide services in Tucumcari. Three home health agencies provide skilled nursing services for homebound clients. **Quay County** has a two-nurse Public Health Clinic to serve 10,155 county residents. There are two assisted living facilities and one nursing home in Quay County. Helping Hands Hospice provides services to residents of Quay County and surrounding areas.

Quay County is designated a psychiatric manpower shortage area. Three agencies, all located in **Tucumcari**, provide mental health services to county residents. Additionally, MCH funding through the New Mexico Department of Health provides school-based mental health counseling and health case management services to students and families in the four Quay County school districts.

5. Profile Analysis

Based upon the information in this profile, the following health priorities have been developed for Quay County:

- Substance Abuse
- Teen Pregnancy
- Family Violence
- Health Care Access
- Childhood Obesity
- Child Care
- Immunizations
- Suicide

⁶¹ Quay County Maternal Child and Community Health Council, 2004.

Appendix 1.2.5

The Bare Bones Budget is a research project that compares the cost of providing the basic necessities of a New Mexican families and the federal definition of the income associated with poverty. This study is an expenditure-based comparison in several New Mexican communities by relevant family types. Communities were chosen that are reflective of communities statewide. Tucumcari is the only community in Quay County that was included in the study. The Bare Bones Budgets was developed in 2003 by New Mexico Voices for Children (Sherri L Alderman, M.D., Kelly O'Donnell, Ph.D., and Kay Monaco, J.D.) More information at:

<http://www.hncc.org/BBB%20Summary%20782003.pdf>

Appendix 1.2.6.2

Demographics of school districts

Appendix 2.2

New Mexico Resident Deaths					
Leading Cause of Death					
1998-2000* Average					
Quay County			New Mexico		
All Races/All Ages	Number	Rate	All Races/All Ages	Number	Rate
All Causes	625	1230.9	All Causes	67,805	745.5
Diseases of Heart	221	436.0	Diseases of Heart	16,186	178.0
Malignant Neoplasms	138	272.2	Malignant Neoplasms	14,440	158.8
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	48	95.1	Accidents (Unintentional Injuries)	4,759	52.3
Accidents (Unintentional Injuries)	30	59.3	---(Motor Vehicle Accidents)	(1,904)	(20.9)
---(Motor Vehicle Accidents)	(9)	(17.1)	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	4,125	45.3
Cerebrovascular Diseases	30	58.2	Cerebrovascular Diseases	3,890	42.8
2002 data are provisional					
Rate per 100,000 population					
Source: NM Department of Health, Office of New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics					

Appendix 2.3.2.1

Top Five Cancers Among New Mexico Males Incidence Rates		
1994-2000 Aggregate		
	Quay County	New Mexico
Prostate	127.1	145.5
Lung and Bronchus	77.5	62.2
Colon and Rectum	56.6	50.4
Urinary Bladder	22.7	27.4
Melanomas of the Skin	(Under 5 cases)	18.7
Rate per 100,000 Source: New Mexico Tumor Registry, University of New Mexico		

Top Five Cancers among New Mexico Females Incidence Rates		
1994-2000 Aggregate		
	Quay County	New Mexico
Breast	84.3	116.5
Lung and Bronchus	36.7	36.0
Colon and Rectum	18.9	35.6
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	9.8	18.3
Non-Hodgkins Lymphomas	11.0	12.5
Rate per 100,000 Source: New Mexico Tumor Registry, University of New Mexico		

Appendix 3

Groups with Limited Access to Community Services or Resources

Quay County Health and Health-related Community Needs Assessment, 2002

- Medical Care:
- 53% of respondents have private health insurance coverage
- 25% use Medicaid as their form of payment
- 19% reported that they are uninsured (**up from 18% five years ago**)
- **14% of respondent's children are also uninsured**
- Because the respondents were at a higher than expected level of education, these percentages of those without insurance are likely to be under-reported.
- For the uninsured (who are most likely to have not visited a provider during the past year), medication and treatment costs are the primary reasons for not seeing a medical provider when needed
- The uninsured are the most likely to use the Emergency Room for care when they need it, because “they have to see you and you can pay later”
- Uninsured patients who saw a provider four or more times during the past year were the most likely individuals to seek care in Clovis and Logan
- Both high school and adult respondents indicated a significant need for after-hours and weekend hours in the community to ease their access to care
- Costs of care, tests, and medications were cited as reasons for not treating chronic conditions (high blood pressure, diabetes, etc.) on a continuous basis.
- Need for low-cost pharmacy, doctor and dental services in Quay County
- Oral Health:
- 27% of adults and 20% of children reported not going to the dentist during the past year
- 27% of high school respondents (most likely between 15-17 yrs. old) reported that they did not go to the dentist during the past year
- Dental providers who take Medicaid are difficult to find—over 50% of adults with children under 18 yrs. who are on Medicaid commented on this major problem
- Clovis (over 80 miles from Tucumcari) is the closest location for sliding fee dental services
- Health Care System:

- 24% of adult respondents said the Quay County health care system was not easy to use
- 52% indicated that they did not believe that local health care providers coordinated services with one another
- 12% indicated that the referral system was poor in Quay County
- **Access Focus Groups—April 2001**
- Transportation:
 - Adults report Safe Ride is not a reliable form of transportation
 - Young people report that it is important to have evening and weekend hours for medical services, because that is when transportation is available to them
- Insurance:
 - Adult participants report that insurance used by small businesses and those involved in self-employment is often not accepted in Quay County. The participants' sense is that Presbyterian insurance is preferred.
 - Young people report that SALUD paperwork is difficult, and they need help with it.
 - Cost of medicine and care:
 - Pharmaceuticals are locally so expensive that adults report they need to go out of town to obtain a less expensive price
 - A pharmacy that takes all forms of insurance is needed
 - Cost of care keeps some people from receiving care when they need it, especially those without insurance
 - Dental care:
 - Dental care not available in the county for Medicaid patients
 - Dental care is very expensive for the uninsured
 - Preventive care:
 - Young participants stated that some doctors in the area only treat sick babies and don't want to monitor them to make sure they are doing all right.
 - Providers:
 - Primary Care Clinic with sliding fee needed
 - Respectful treatment by the local medical community was requested by all three focus groups. There is a feeling among the participants that providers look down on the poor.
 - Younger participants stated that local medical providers also look down on teen parents

- All focus groups stated that local doctors have a mixed reputation for competence. The Logan focus group seems very confident of the services at the Logan Family Health Center.
- “Some local doctors will not see you with a Medicaid card”—cited by Esperanza students
- Need for more local specialist was cited in all focus groups
- One adult focus group requested a hospital with a “nice bedside manner”

- **HEALTH CARE RESOURCE CONSUMPTION**

- **Health Insurance:** According to Community Needs Assessment 2002 , 19% of Quay County residents are uninsured. 14% of Quay County children are uninsured. For comparison, the U.S. Census Bureau estimates that 25.8% of New Mexico residents lacked health insurance in 1999, and despite the availability of Medicaid, 27.7% of New Mexico’s children remained uninsured.⁶² Groups most likely to be uninsured in Quay County are:

- - Small business employees
 - Farmers/ranchers
 - Clergy
 - Adult students
 - Persons reporting income of \$10,000 to \$25,000 for three or more
 - Persons reporting income of \$25,000 to \$40,000 for four or more

- **Health Care System:** 24% of the respondents to the survey indicated that the local health care system was not easy to use. Additionally, 52% indicated that they believe that local health and health-related services providers do not coordinate services with each other. 12% indicated that the referral system was poor in Quay County.

- **Medicaid Enrollment:** It is estimated that 65% of children eligible for Medicaid are enrolled. That compares with 66% of children statewide.

⁶² New Mexico Health Policy Commission, 2001

Appendix 4.1

Results of the 2004 Service Provider Survey								
Legend at the end of the table.								
(Source: Quay County Maternal Child and Community Health Council)								
		Prenatal	Birth-5 years	6-12 years	13-17 years	18-30 years	31-60 years	61+ years
Early Identification	Early Identification / Risk Assessment	PHO EHS FAMF JFAI	TDVP TPS SJPS QCMC LPS ASAP CMS RAIN NGU PHO TEAM LFHC EHS SALT FAMF EPHS JFAI	TDVP QCMC ASAP RAIN NGU TEAM LFHC SALT JFAI	TDVP QCMC ASAP RAIN HELP NGU TEAM LFHC SALT JFAI	TDVP QCMC THA ASAP NGU MHR LFHC SALT JFAI	TDVP QCMC THA NGU MHR LFHC SALT	TDVP QCMC THA NGU MHR LFHC SALT
	Developmental Screening	QCMC PHO EHS	QCMC LPS CMS RAIN NGU PHO LFHC EHS SALT FAMF EPHS JFAI	QCMC RAIN NGU LFHC SALT JFAI	QCMC RAIN NGU LFHC SALT JFAI	QCMC NGU SALT	QCMC NGU SALT	QCMC NGU SALT
Health Promotion	Health Promotion / Health Education	PHO EHS THH TRIG FAMF JFAI	TPS SJPS QCMC LPS ASAP CMS NGU PHO LFHC THH SALT TRIG EHS THH SALT TRIG FAMF EPHS JFAI	QCMC ASAP CMS RAIN NGU PHO LFHC THH SALT TRIG JFAI	QCMC ASAP CMS RAIN NGU PHO LFHC THH SALT TRIG JFAI	QCMC ASAP CMS NGU PHO LFHC THH SALT TRIG JFAI	QCMC NGU PHO LFHC THH SALT TRIG JFAI	QCMC NGU PHO LFHC THH SALT TRIG JFAI

	Specialty Care	POW NBAD	TDVP CMS POW NBAD SOT	TDVP DIMM PHG CMS POW NBAD SOT	TDVP DIMM PHG CMS POW ZERO LFHC NBAD SOT	TDVP QCDWI DIMM SANH PHG MNM CMS POW VHH LFHC NBAD SOT LAUR	TDVP QCDWI DIMM SANH PHG MNM POW HHH VHH LFHC NBAD SOT LAUR	TDVP QCDWI DIMM SANH PHG MNM POW HHH VHH LFHC NBAD SOT LAUR
	Mental Health Services	EHS	RAIN TEAM EHS SALT EPHS	RAIN TEAM SALT	RAIN TEAM SALT	MHR SALT	MHR SALT	MHR SALT
	Food and Nutrition Services	HFP QCMC LCAS EHS TRIG JFAI	HFP QCMC LPS CMS RAIN LCAS EHS SALT TRIG EPHS JFAI	HFP QCMC CMS RAIN LCAS SALT TRIG JFAI	HFP QCMC CMS RAIN LCAS SALT TRIG JFAI	HFP QCMC CMS LCAS SALT TRIG JFAI	HFP QCMC LCAS SALT TRIG JFAI	HFP QCMC LSC HSC LCAS SALT SNP TRIG JFAI
Follow-up	Follow-up Care	QCMC NGU LFHC JFAI	QCMC NGU PHO LFHC NBAD SALT SOT EPHS JFAI	QCMC NGU PHO LFHC NBAD SALT SOT JFAI	QCMC NGU PHO LFHC NBAD SALT SOT JFAI	QCMC NGU PHO MHR LFHC NBAD SALT SOT JFAI	QCMC NGU PHO MHR LFHC NBAD SALT SOT JFAI	QCMC NGU PHO MHR LFHC NBAD SALT SOT JFAI

<p>AHH – American Home Health.</p> <p>ASAP – Quay County ASAP Coalition.</p> <p>AUT – Autumn Blessings.</p> <p>CAA – Eastern Plains Community Action Agency.</p> <p>CDC – Teambuilders Child Development Center.</p> <p>CHC – Community Home Care.</p> <p>CMS – Children’s Medical Services, NMDOH: Specialty Care – Outreach Clinics.</p> <p>DIMM – Dr. Dimmette: Specialty Care – Neurology.</p> <p>ECS – ENMRSH Inc. Early Childhood Services.</p> <p>EHS – Early Head Start.</p> <p>EPHS – Eastern Plains Head Start.</p> <p>EYE – Eye Associates.</p> <p>FAMF – Families First Program.</p> <p>FITZ – C. Bernard Fitzner, DDS.</p> <p>H&H – New Mexico Home and Health.</p> <p>HELP – Home Education Livelihood Program.</p> <p>HFP – House Food Pantry.</p> <p>HHH – Helping Hands Hospice: Specialty Care – Palliative, Terminal.</p> <p>HPS – House Preschool.</p> <p>HRP – Housing Rehab Program.</p> <p>HSC – House Senior Citizens Center.</p> <p>JFAI – Dr. John L. Faith MD.</p> <p>LAUR – Laurel Hills: Specialty Care – 24 hour Skilled Nursing Care.</p> <p>LCAS – La Casa de la Hope.</p> <p>LFHC – Logan Family Health Center: Specialty Care – Family Planning, STD, B&CC</p> <p>LPS – Logan Preschool.</p> <p>LSC – Logan Senior Citizens Center.</p> <p>MCC – Dr. J. R. McCausland, Optometrist.</p> <p>MESA – Mesa Counseling.</p> <p>MHR – Mental Health Resources.</p> <p>MNM – Mentor New Mexico: Specialty Care – Personal Care Option.</p>	<p>NBAD – Dr. Nur Badshah: Specialty Care – Surgical.</p> <p>NGU – Thanh Van Nguyen, MD.</p> <p>PAIN – Pain Clinic.</p> <p>PHG – Presbyterian Heart Group: Specialty Care – Cardiac Care.</p> <p>PHO – Quay County Public Health Clinic.</p> <p>POW – Powers Chiropractic: Specialty Care - Chiropractic.</p> <p>PRO – Parents Reaching Out.</p> <p>QCDWI – Quay County DWI Program: Specialty Care – Treatment.</p> <p>QCMC – Quay County Medical Clinic.</p> <p>QUAI – Quail Ridge.</p> <p>RAIN – Raindancer Youth Services.</p> <p>SAFE – Safe Ride.</p> <p>SALT – Dr. James E. Saltz Jr.</p> <p>SANH – Sandia Hearing: Specialty Care – Hearing and Audiology.</p> <p>SJPS – San Jon Preschool.</p> <p>SNP – Senior Nutrition Program.</p> <p>SOT – Dr. Sotelo: Specialty Care – Podiatry.</p> <p>STVP – Saint Vincent de Paul Society.</p> <p>TDVP – Tucumcari Domestic Violence Program: Specialty Care – Life and Social Skills, DV education, batters intervention, sexual assault, teen dating violence.</p> <p>TEAM – Teambuilders Inc.</p> <p>THA – Tucumcari Housing Authority.</p> <p>THH – Tucumcari Home Health Agency/Dan C. Trigg.</p> <p>TPS – Tucumcari Preschool.</p> <p>TRIG – Dr. Dan C. Trigg Hospital.</p> <p>VHH – Victory Home Health: Specialty Care – Medicaid patient one21.</p> <p>VICK – Jina Vick.</p> <p>VICT – Victory Royal Express.</p> <p>VSC – New Mexico Veterans Service Commission.</p> <p>ZERO – Zero Gravity Youth Center: Specialty Care – Parenting Classes.</p>
---	---