National Study of Treatment and Addiction Recovery Residences Report
New Mexico

The National Study of Treatment and Addiction Recovery Residences (NSTARR) constitutes the largest and most diverse study of recovery housing in the US to date. NSTARR compiled data from publicly available sources (e.g., Oxford House, National Alliance for Recovery Residences, and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration websites) and lists maintained by entities tracking recovery housing. Residences for which locating information was available were geocoded and linked with U.S. Census data on urbanicity, alcohol- and drug-involved mortality, and COVID vulnerability. Data collection began in January 2020 and is ongoing until June 2023. The NSTARR database currently contains information on 10,358 residences operated by 3,628 providers in all 50 states. For a detailed description of methods and national findings, please see Mericle et al., 2022.

KEY FINDINGS

The NSTARR team identified 44 recovery residences (2.10 houses per 100,000 population) in New Mexico (see Table 1). Compared to other states (which include DC), New Mexico ranked 31 in terms of recovery housing availability per capita. Seventy-three percent of residences in New Mexico could be geocoded for these analyses. Bernalillo County, an urban county, had the most recovery residences per 100,000 population, and 25 counties had no identified recovery residences, representing a mix of rural-urban classifications; 32 (all but one county in the state) had fewer than 5 recovery residences (see Figure 1).

We used geographic information systems to identify hot and cold spots in New Mexico. A hot spot is a cluster of high values (county with a high number of residences surrounded by other counties with high numbers of residences) and a cold spot is a cluster of low values (county with low counts surrounded by counties also with low counts). Our analyses found hot spots but no cold spots within the state (see Figure 2).

The age-adjusted alcohol- and drug-involved mortality rate (per 100,000 population) was 43.30 in New Mexico for the years 2009-2019. New Mexico ranked 1 on alcohol- and drug-involved mortality out of the 50 states and DC. Among the counties ranked, Rio Arriba County had the highest alcohol- and drug-involved mortality rate and Roosevelt County had the lowest alcohol- and drug-involved mortality rate. Of the three counties that had the highest mortality rates in New Mexico (i.e., Rio Arriba, McKinley, and Sierra), two of them also ranked in the bottom half recovery housing availability per capita, suggesting more recovery resources may be needed (see Table 1 and Figure 3).

COVID vulnerability was summarized using the county-level data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's COVID Vulnerability Index (CCVI). The CCVI is a composite measure of seven social determinants of health, encompassing modified themes from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Social Vulnerability Index in combination with COVID risk factors to identify communities in need of additional support during the COVID pandemic. No counties were classified as having very high vulnerability (see Table 1 and Figure 4).

44
RESIDENCES TOTAL

31
NATIONAL AVAILABILITY RANKING

25
COUNTIES WITHOUT RESIDENCES

Literature Cited: Mericle, A. A., Patterson, D., Howell, J., Subbaraman, M. S., Faxio, A., & Karriker-Jaffe, K. J. (2022). Identifying the availability of recovery housing in the U.S.: The NSTARR project. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 230, 109188.

Table 1. County-level Descriptive Statistics on Recovery Residences

County Name	Population[1]	RUCC Classification[2]	Number of Recovery Residences[3]	Recovery Residences Per 100,000 Population	Recovery Residences Availability per Capita (Rank)[4]	Age-Adjusted Alcohol/Drug Mortality[5] Rate per 100,000 Population	Mortality Rate (Rank)[6]	CCVI Quintile[7]
NEW MEXICO	2,092,454		44	2.10	31	43.30	1	
Bernalillo	677,858	Urban	23	3.39	1	68.20	11	Moderate
Catron	3,526	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	Suppressed	-	Very low vulnerability
Chaves	65,144	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	59.30	20	Moderate
Cibola	26,891	Adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	76.70	8	High
Colfax	12,168	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	63.60	17	Moderate
Curry	49,732	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	38.40	26	Moderate
DeBaca	2,040	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	Suppressed	-	Low
Dona Ana	216,069	Urban	3	1.39	5	41.10	24	High
Eddy	57,732	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	57.80	21	Low
Grant	27,669	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	65.70	13	Low
Guadalupe	4,353	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	64.80	14	Low
Harding	441	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	Suppressed	-	Low
Hidalgo	4,297	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	63.60	17	Moderate
Lea	70,277	Non-adjacent rural	1	1.42	4	38.10	27	Moderate
Lincoln	19,461	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	67.80	12	Very low vulnerability
Los Alamos	18,625	Adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	32.90	28	Very low vulnerability
Luna	24,083	Adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	40.80	25	High
McKinley	72,438	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	153.10	2	High
Mora	4,536	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	70.50	10	Low
Otero	66,137	Adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	54.70	23	Moderate
Quay	8,326	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	83.90	6	Low
Rio Arriba	39,159	Adjacent rural	1	2.55	3	177.00	1	Low
Roosevelt	18,888	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	32.30	29	High
San Juan	126,515	Urban	1	0.79	7	82.40	7	High
San Miguel	27,738	Adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	88.20	5	Moderate
Sandoval	142,704	Urban	1	0.70	8	54.90	22	Low
Santa Fe	149,293	Urban	0	0.00	33	64.40	15	Low
Sierra	11,031	Adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	93.00	3	Moderate
Socorro	16,858	Adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	90.90	4	Moderate
Taos	32,786	Non-adjacent rural	1	3.05	2	75.30	9	Low
Torrance	15,519	Urban	0	0.00	33	61.70	19	Low
Union	4,133	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	33	Suppressed	-	Low
Valencia	76,027	Urban	1	1.32	6	64.30	16	Moderate

[1]Population data were downloaded from tables in Social Explorer's ACS five-year estimate (2015-2019). American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2015-2019. Social Explorer tables, ACS 2015-2019. Social Explorer.

[2]The Rural-Urban Continuum Code (RUCC) was used to classify each county as urban, adjacent rural, or non-adjacent rural. Urban counties are counties with codes 1 (Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more), 2 (Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population), and 3 (Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population). Adjacent rural counties are counties with codes 4 (Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area), 6 (Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area), and 8 (Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metro area). Non-adjacent rural counties are the remaining three codes - 5 (Urban population of 20,000 or more, not adjacent to a metro area), 7 (Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area), and 9 (Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metro area). Rural-Urban Continuum Code (RUCC). https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx

[3]Recovery residences are from the NSTARR project and are current as of 2020. Twelve (12) recovery residences in the state were not successfully geocoded due to lack of adequate address information, and thus were not assigned to a county.

[4]Recovery residences availability per capita is ranked in order of decreasing recovery residence density per 100,000 population per county, with 1 (highest number of residences per 100,000) to 33 (lowest number of residences per 100,000 population). Counties without recovery residences were all assigned a tied rank of 33.

[5]Alcohol- and drug-involved mortality included all deaths as underlying causes of death and selected ICD-10 codes mentioning or attributed to alcohol or drugs as contributing cause of death. Data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020. CDC Wonder (Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA. Available at: https://wonder.cdc.gov/. For more information on coding multiple causes of death, see: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, About Multiple Cause of Death, 1999-2019. https://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html accessed on August 9 2021.

[6]Mortality rate is ranked in order of decreasing alcohol- and drug-involved mortality from 1 (highest mortality per 100,000 population) to 29 (lowest mortality per 100,000 population).

[7]COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index (CCVI) scores range in value from 0 – 1, with 0 being least vulnerable and 1 being the most vulnerable. Each county is ranked relative to all counties across the country, based on seven themes/domains. Each county was grouped into quintiles: very high (score of 0.8-1), high (0.6-0.8), moderate (0.4-0.6), low (0.2-0.4), and very low (0-0.2). For more information on how the CCVI I is calculated, see: COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index (CCVI) methodology. Retrieved from https://covid-static-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/US-CCVI/COVID-19+Community+Vulnerability+Index+(CCVI)+Methodology.pdf

Figure 1. Distribution of Residences by Rural-Urban Classification
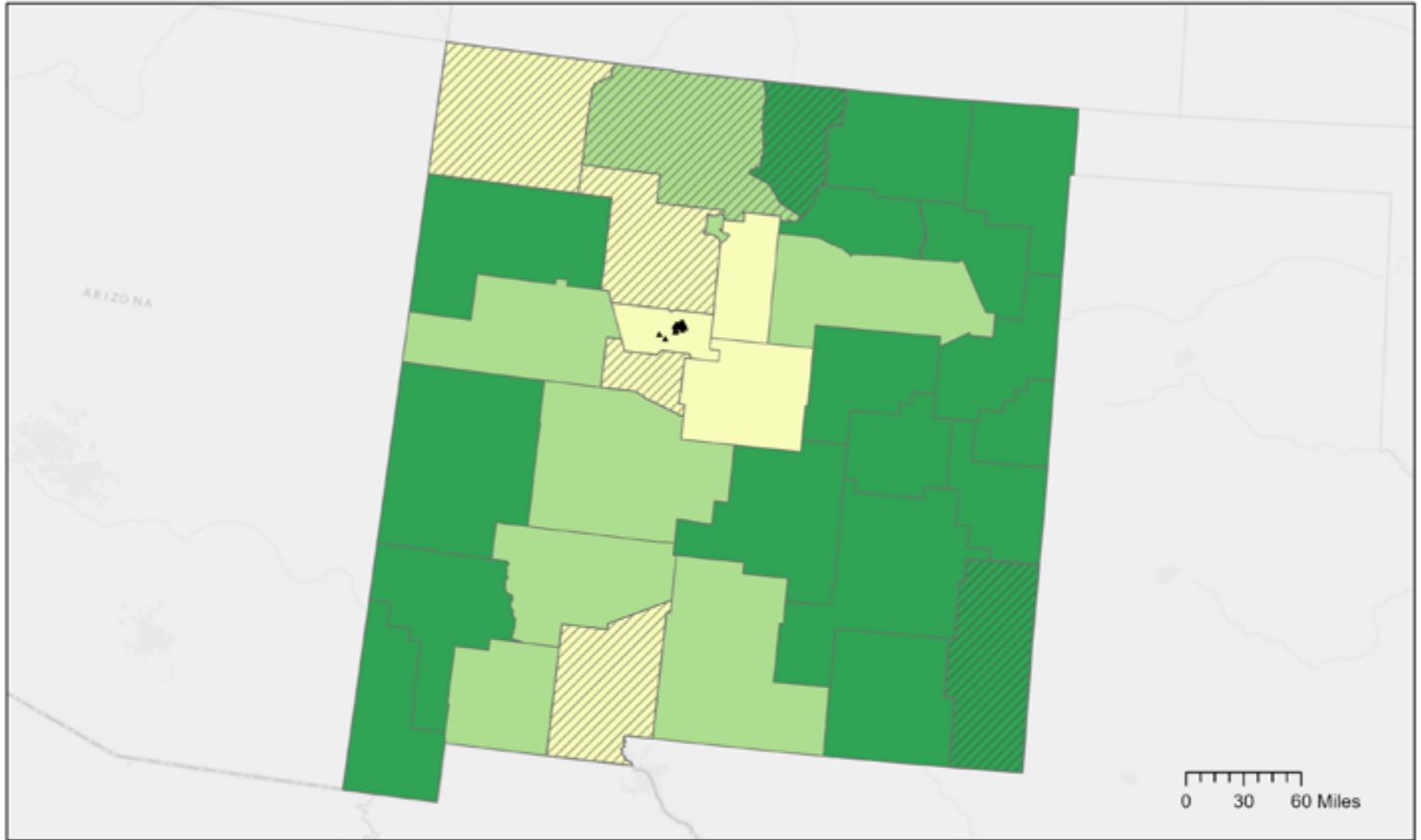
Recovery residences

Rural-Urban Classification Code (RUCC)

Urban

Adjacent rural

Non-adjacent rural

Counties with residence locations suppressed
(1-4 residences) to protect privacy

Data Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS
Recovery residence locations: 2020
Created by: NSTARR Project (May 2022)

Figure 2. Hot/Cold Spot Analysis of Recovery Residence Locations
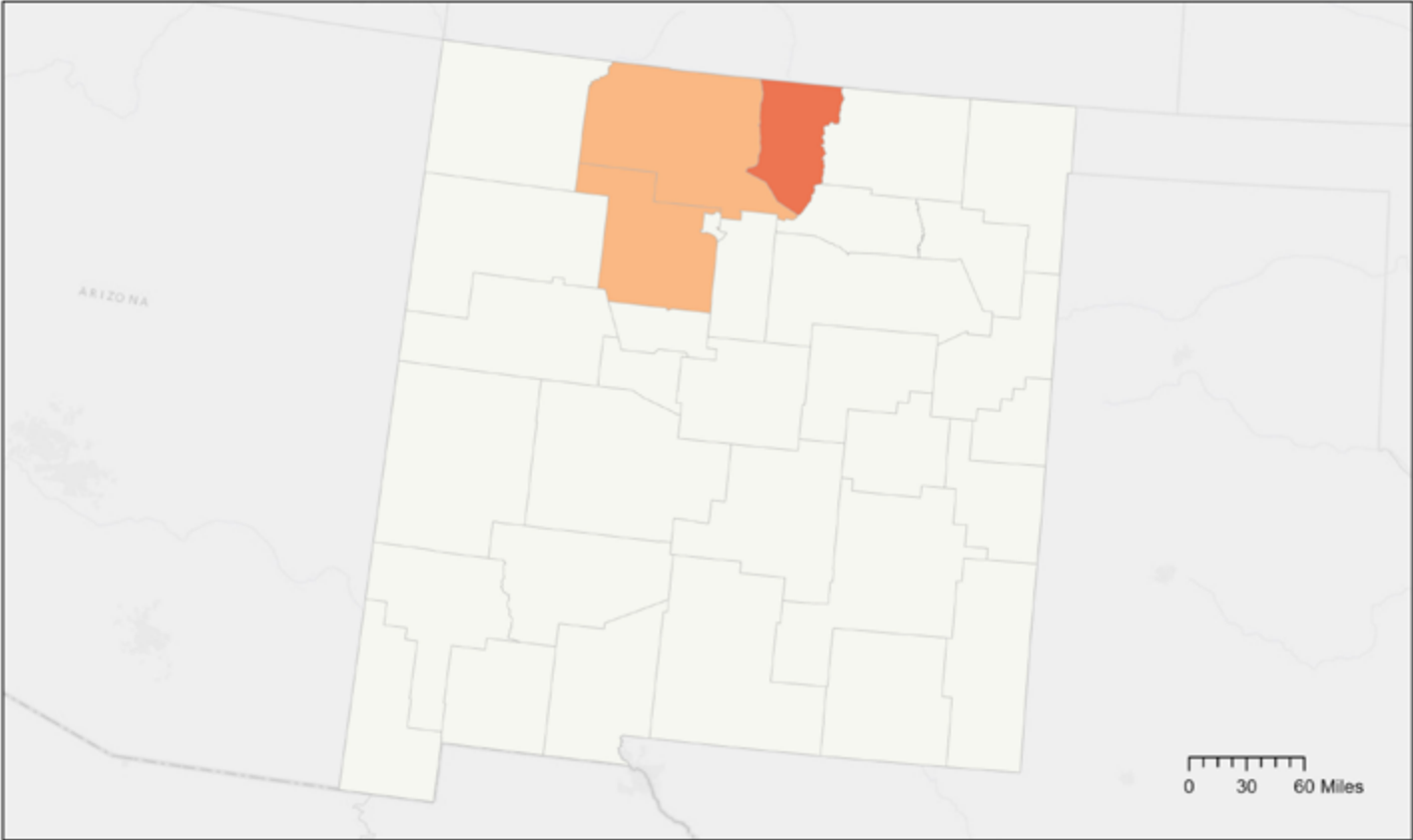
Hot Spot Analysis (Getis-Ord GI*)

- Cold Spot with 99% Confidence
- Cold Spot with 95% Confidence
- Cold Spot with 90% Confidence
- Not Significant
- Hot Spot with 90% Confidence
- Hot Spot with 95% Confidence
- Hot Spot with 99% Confidence

Data Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS
Recovery residence locations: 2020
Created by: NSTARR Project (May 2022)

Figure 3. Distribution of Residences by Age-adjusted Alcohol- and/or Drug-involved Mortality
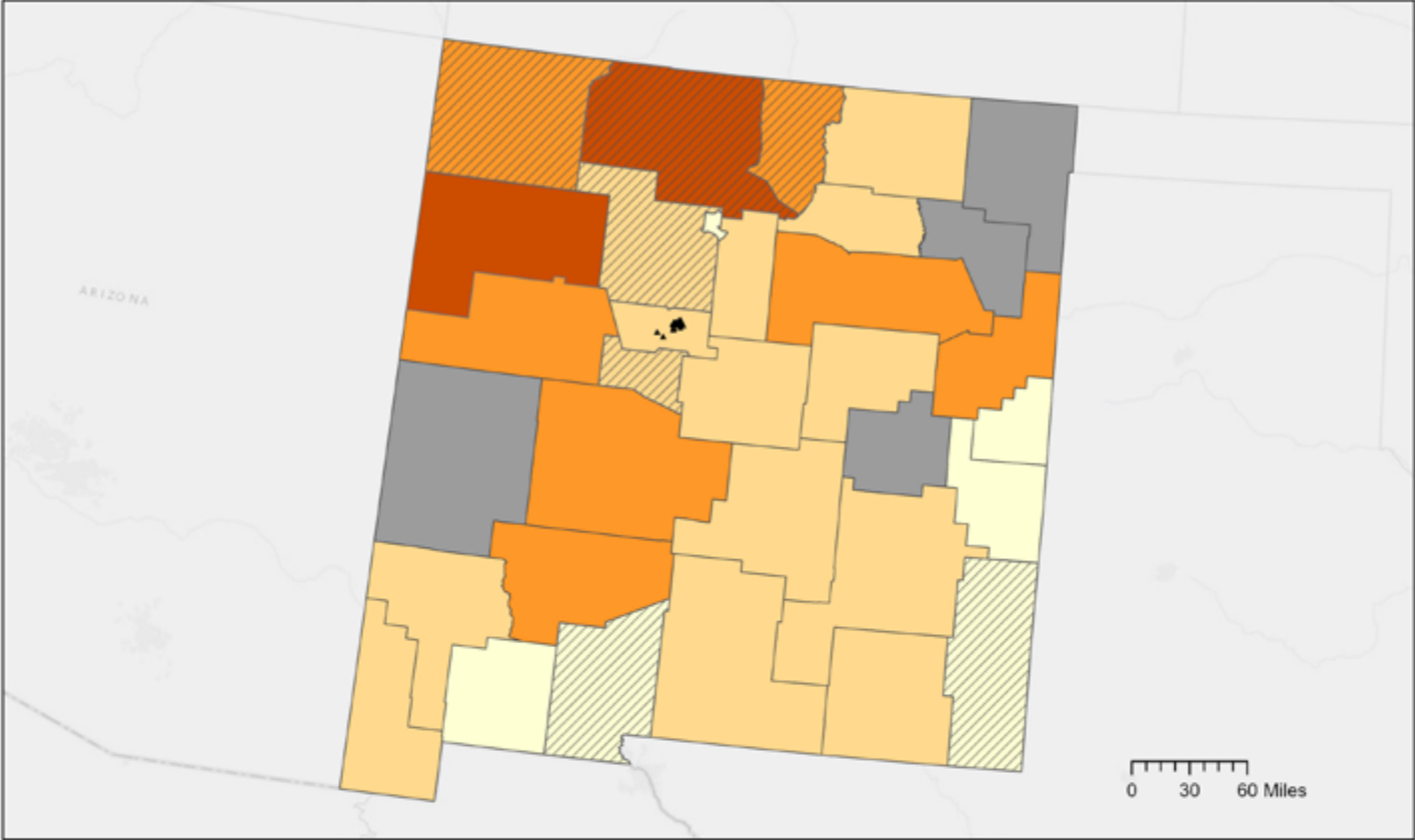
Figure 4. Distribution of Residences by COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index
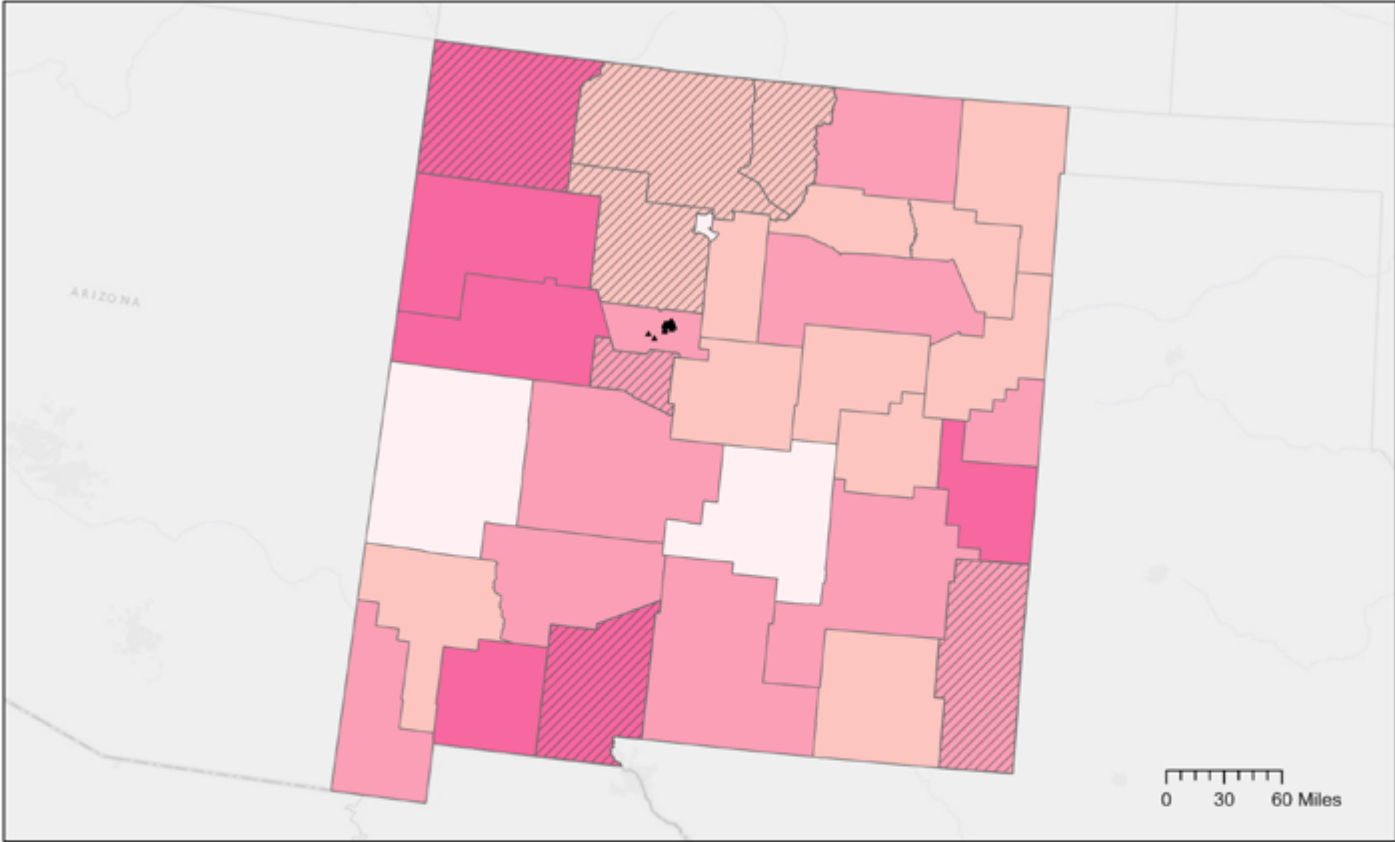
Recovery Residences

COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index (CCVI)

- Very low vulnerability
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very high vulnerability
- Counties with residence locations suppressed (1-4 residences) to protect privacy

Data Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS
Recovery residence locations: 2020
Created by: NSTARR Project (May 2022)

NSTARR
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RECOVERY RESIDENCES

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