2012 KIDS COUNT

IN NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO
VOICES
FOR CHILDREN

NM Voices for Children 2012 Children's Charter:
Our Vision for the Next Generation

1. All children and their families are economically secure.
2. All children and their families have a high-quality cradle-to-career system of care and education.
3. All children and their families have quality health care and supportive health programs.
4. All children and their families are free from discrimination based on race, ethnicity, religion, disability, gender, sexual orientation, or country of origin.
5. All children and their families live in safe and supportive communities.
6. All children and their families' interests and needs are adequately represented in all levels of government through effective civic participation and protection of voters' rights.
7. All children and their families' needs are a high priority in local, state, and federal budgets and benefit from a tax system that is fair, transparent, and that generates sufficient revenues.

Our mission is to champion public policies that improve the status and well-being of New Mexico's children, families, and communities in the areas of health, education, and economic security through credible research and effective advocacy.

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New Mexico KIDS COUNT Data Book

A Profile of the Well–Being of Our State's Children

New Mexico Voices for Children is pleased to present the *2012 New Mexico KIDS COUNT Data Book*. This report provides the most up-to-date, reliable data that show how New Mexico children and their families fare economically, academically, socially, and with regard to their health. This is the 20th year in which we have published the annual KIDS COUNT Data Book. Our intent is to provide decision-makers at the state, tribal, and local levels with the information they need to promote and support children's interests and family economic security.

Every year the Annie E. Casey Foundation releases the national KIDS COUNT data book. New Mexico has not fared well when ranked against the other 49 states. Every year for the last two decades, New Mexico has ranked in the bottom ten—and often in the bottom five—of states with regard to child well-being. In 2012, the national KIDS COUNT program revised its respected indicators of child well-being in order to provide a more complete picture of child well-being. This comprehensive index is organized into four domains and uses indicators that very accurately predict children's future success. In general, our state's status has *not* improved with the use of these revised indicators. The 16 indicators are listed at right, with New Mexico's statistics and ranking among the 50 states:

Indicator by Category	New Mexico Rate	New Mexico State Rank
Overall Rank		49
Economic Well-Being		
Children in Poverty (2010)	30%	49
Children Whose Parents Lack Secure Employment (2010)	37%	43
Children Living in Households with a High Housing Cost Burden (2010)	33%	15
Teens (Ages 16-19) Not in School and Not Working (2010)	12%	42
Education		
Children Not Attending Preschool (2008-2010)	62%	44
Fourth Graders Not Proficient in Reading (2011)	79%	50
Eighth Graders Not Proficient in Math (2011)	76%	45
High School Students Not Graduating on Time (2008-2009)	35%	48
Health		
Low-Birth Weight Babies (2009)	8.3%	25
Children without Health Insurance (2010)	10%	39
Child and Teen Deaths per 100,000 (2009)	40	44
Teens Who Abuse Alcohol or Drugs (2008-2009)	10%	48
Family and Community		
Children in Single-Parent Families (2010)	42%	47
Children in Families Where Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma (2010)	20%	47
Children Living in High-Poverty Areas (2006-2010)	20%	49
Teen (Ages 15-19) Births per 1,000 (2009)	64	49

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book, 2012: State Trends in Child Well-Being; The Annie E. Casey Foundation

SUMMARY AND MEANING OF NEW MEXICO'S DATA

Demographics: New Mexico's population now stands at over two million, and more than a quarter (28 percent) of our population is under the age of 20. The most populous counties are Bernalillo, Doña Ana, Santa Fe, Sandoval, and San Juan. The state continues to maintain its majority-minority status, with 46 percent of the population being Hispanic, 41 percent non-Hispanic white, 9 percent Native American, and 6 percent African-American, Asian, or mixed/other race. Counties in which Hispanics make up the largest share of the population include Mora, San Miguel, Guadalupe, Rio Arriba, Doña Ana,

and Luna. McKinley, Cibola, and San Juan counties have majority Native American populations. Among children and youth ages 0 to 19, the racial/ethnic breakdown also reflects the majority-minority status: 48 percent are Hispanic, 23 percent are non-Hispanic white, 10 percent are Native American, and 19 percent are African-American, Asian, or mixed/other race.

Family and Community: The number of children living in single-parent households in New Mexico is a troubling indicator. Family structure is swiftly changing. At the national level, the percent of children living with married parents dropped steadily from the 1970s to the early 2000s, when

"Youth employment is at its lowest level since World War II," said the 2012 *Youth and Work* Policy Report by KIDS COUNT, the Annie E. Casey Foundation. In New Mexico, only 25 percent of those 16 to 19 years old, and just 59 percent of those 20 to 24 are employed. Why is this a problem? Youth who don't gain early work experience—who are neither in school nor in the workforce—face chronic under- or unemployment and are failing to build the skills needed for a solid career in the 21st century. There are fewer jobs today, recovery from the recession is very slow, and employers require higher levels of skills and experience than can be gained just from high school. NOW is the time for a comprehensive, multi-faceted and multi-system approach to provide our young people with multiple pathways— education, training, community service and early employment opportunities, support, and networking services—to meet their needs, build their talents, and prepare them for today's workforce.

it held steady, then dropped again by 2010.[1] In New Mexico, approximately 42 percent of children now live with single parents and 29 percent of families are headed by single mothers.

More than half of the children in four counties— Cibola (62 percent), McKinley (56 percent), San Miguel (54 percent), and Rio Arriba (53 percent)—live in families headed by single mothers. In three of these counties—McKinley, Cibola, and Rio Arriba—the birth rates for single mothers are also higher than the state rate (7 births per 1000 women). Research shows that single-parent families tend to have lower incomes and assets, and that children in these families are at greater risk for behavioral and health problems, as well as for lower educational attainment. As New Mexico's economy slowly recovers from the recession, single-parent families

will need support to weather this lengthy period of economic strain.

The term "place" refers to where people live, play, work, go to school, and interact with others and, as such, place has a great impact on children's health, well-being, and future. Unfortunately, fully one fifth of New Mexico's children live in areas of concentrated poverty. (Places of concentrated poverty are areas in which 30 percent of the population lives in poverty and where community resources are scarce or of low-quality.) Only one other state has a lower ranking than New Mexico on this important measure. It is alarming that in four counties—McKinley (67 percent), Luna (62 percent), Curry (45 percent), and Doña Ana (44 percent)—the rates of children living in high-poverty areas are even higher than that of the state as a whole.

Studies from around the world show the importance of parents' (especially mothers'), level of educational attainment to the future well-being of their children. In general, the higher the educational attainment of parents, the better a child will do in life. It is disconcerting to note, therefore, that New Mexico ranks very low, 47th among the states, with a proportion of its children (20 percent) living in families in which the household head lacks a high school diploma. In addition, 36 percent of the state's families that live in poverty are headed by a non-high school graduate. Noting again the importance of "place" in children's development, few children in New Mexico are growing up in places where many adults—potential role models—have a bachelor's degree or higher. New Mexico's adults, age 25 and above, have fairly low levels of educational attainment; only 11 percent have a graduate-level degree, and only 15 percent have a bachelor's degree. It is also disturbing that so many students—up to 28 percent in some counties—enroll in college but never graduate.

Education: Education is a key ingredient in today's recipe for social and economic success in the 21st century. Regrettably, too many of New Mexico's children, from the earliest years, are on the wrong trajectory in terms of realizing academic and economic success. Extensive scientific, educational, and economic research has shown that it is in the earliest years of life, from birth to age 5, that the most important and extensive brain development takes place. Early learning experiences during this time mold the neurological circuitry and architecture of the maturing brain. These experiences, including interactions with parents and other adults, build either a sturdy or fragile foundation for a child's cognitive, emotional, social, and behavioral capacity.

High-quality early childhood care and education (ECE) include services like pre-natal care, home visiting/parent mentoring, licensed child care (including child care assistance for low-income parents), and high-quality preschool programs.

These services are essential to the positive learning and brain development of our infants and toddlers, and preschool can help prepare them to do better in grades K-12. But only about 40 percent—less than half—of New Mexico's 3- and 4-year-olds are enrolled in preschool programs. In some counties, notably Valencia, only about one in four children attend preschool. Besides access, however, the *quality* of preschool (and other ECE programs) is also very important but quite often lacking. In Luna County, for example, which has one of the best preschool enrollment rates (64 percent), school administrators still note that too many of their new kindergarten students are not prepared for school when they start.[2]

Significant evidence exists showing that children's participation in high-quality, comprehensive ECE programs helps lead to improved academic progress and performance. In New Mexico, where most children do not attend preschool, the consequences can be seen as early as 3rd grade in reading proficiency scores. (Reading proficiency by 4th grade is considered a "make-or-break benchmark" for whether a child will succeed in school and in life. This is because children "learn how to read" through 3rd grade. In 4th grade and beyond, they must "read to learn," i.e. use their reading skills to learn other subjects like math and science.[3]) A student who is not proficient in reading by 4th grade may find subsequent educational content extremely difficult to read. This leads to frustration as these children fall behind other students in school performance. Such students often face potential grade retention, and may develop social and behavioral problems. Children who are not proficient readers by 4th grade are more likely to drop out and/or not graduate from high school.[4]

The national KIDS COUNT Program, using the National Assessment for Educational Progress (NAEP), a standardized test that allows comparability of reading scores across states, ranks New Mexico

50th—dead last—among the states in 4th grade reading proficiency. Only about 20 percent—just two out of every ten New Mexico 4th graders—can read at a proficient level. If we consider the results from New Mexico's own 3rd grade reading proficiency test, the results are not any more encouraging. While in six school districts as many as 70 percent to 80 percent of 3rd graders score at a "proficient and above" level, in too many others—more than one-third of our public school districts—only 50 percent or less of the 3rd graders read proficiently or above. This does not bode well for many students' potential to succeed as they progress into higher grade levels. This concern seems justified when we consider the low math proficiency rates of New Mexico's 8th graders. In only 11 out of the state's 89 public school districts do 60 percent or more of the 8th graders score at a "proficient or above" level. In two-thirds (60) of the school districts less than half the students can do math at the required level. Given that skill in mathematics is considered vital for 21st century technical jobs, low proficiency in mathematics is alarming in its implications for New Mexico's future workforce capacity.

These low proficiency scores have an effect on the state's high school graduation rate. A 2012 report from the U.S. Department of Education ranked only one state lower than New Mexico in terms of the on-time high school graduation rate.[5] The state's graduation rate, 63 percent (only 56 percent for economically disadvantaged students), means that more than one-third (37 percent) of our youth do not graduate from high school within four years. There are better performance rates, however. Some public school districts—most of them in small communities—have graduation rates of 90 percent and above.

Economic Well-Being: Many of these educational indicators appear to contribute to the high proportion of New Mexico teens, ages 16 to 19, who are not in school and not working. Roughly 12 percent of these teens, often referred to as "disconnected" youth, are missing out on either early work experiences or higher education that will provide them with the pathways to more highly-paid careers, and/or protect them from chronic unemployment. (See box, page 6.) In New Mexico, teens in this age group who do not have a high school diploma are more likely to fall into this "disconnected" youth category.

New Mexico families, especially those with children, are still struggling with the aftermath of the recession and the slow economic recovery. Always considered one of the "poor" states in the nation, New Mexico's median household income, at $43,715, is more than $7,000 less than the national median. The number of families considered "middle class" is shrinking as families struggle to stay above poverty, provide adequate nutrition for their children, pay expensive medical costs, and hold onto homes and employment. Currently, New Mexico ranks 49th among the states in the percent of children living in poverty—close to one-third of our state's children live below the poverty level. In some counties, the rate is even higher than that. In Luna County, more than half of the children under age 18 live in poverty, and two out of every five children in Taos County are poor. One indicator of poverty is that two-thirds of students in New Mexico schools are eligible for free and reduced-price lunch and breakfast. In some public school districts, 90 percent or more of the students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals.

A marker of how much the lingering recession impacts families is the fact that more than one-third (37 percent) of the state's children live in families in which no parent has full-time, year-round employment. Counties with particularly high rates of families where parents lack secure employment include Grant and San Miguel (31 percent each), and Cibola and Rio Arriba (29 percent each). Another sign that families with children are under financial stress is the increased percentage of households receiving SNAP benefits (formerly known as "food stamps").

New Mexico's Educational Outcomes are Unbalanced

80%
DON'T

20%
OF OUR 4TH GRADERS
READ PROFICIENTLY

40% OF OUR 3- AND 4-YEAR OLDS
ATTEND PRESCHOOL

60% DON'T

24% OF OUR 8TH GRADERS ARE
PROFICIENT IN MATH

76% AREN'T

63% OF OUR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
GRADUATE ON TIME

37% DON'T
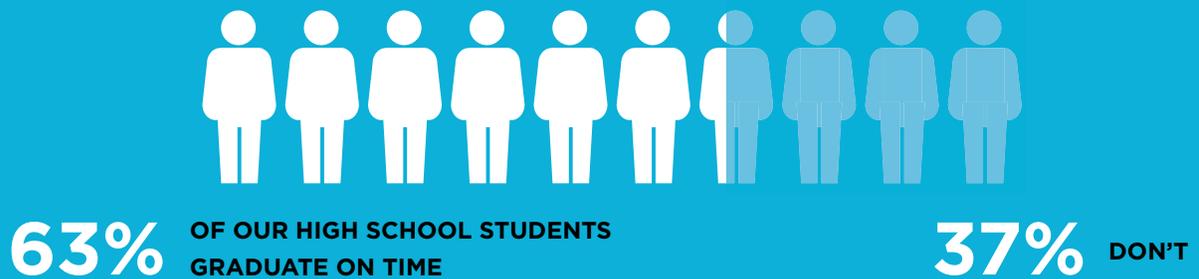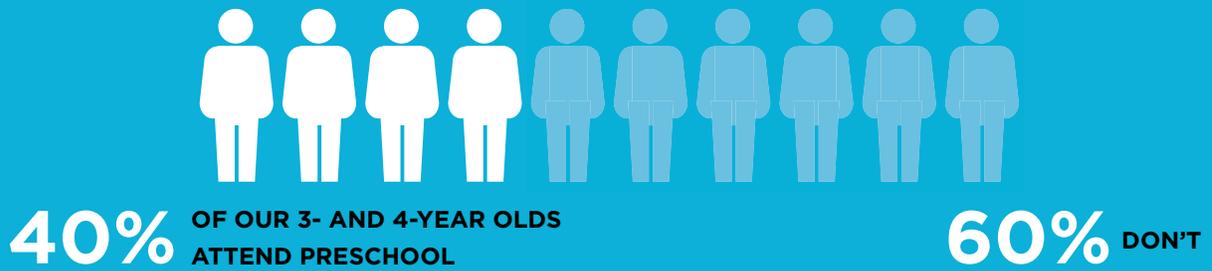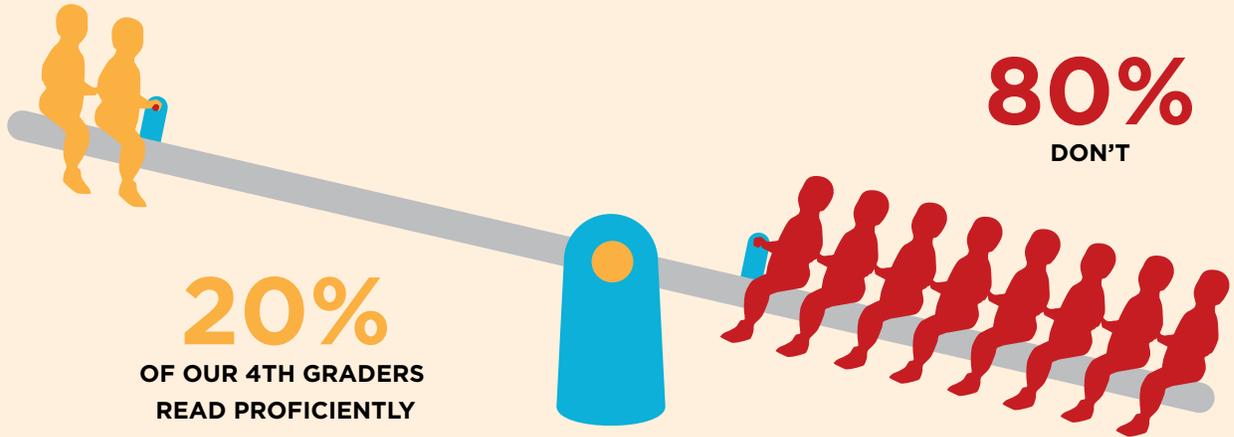
The state's rate of enrollment has grown from 11 percent to 13 percent (2008-2011), and in some counties, like Luna, as many as one in five families receives SNAP.

An additional measure of family economic security is the extent to which households have financial assets and resources—such as savings, interest from investments, and rental income—to help them weather a catastrophic financial event. These events can include the loss of a job, crushing medical debt, or even a recession. In this state, less than one in five households has these types of assets to fall back on. A greater percent of families with investment and rental income live in Santa Fe, Lincoln, and Grant counties, while less than one in ten households in Cibola, McKinley, and San Miguel counties has these resources.

In New Mexico, a large number of households also struggle with high housing costs; that is, they pay more than 30 percent of their income for rent or on a mortgage. Approximately 65 percent of New Mexico households are shouldering high housing costs, and one-third of the state's children live in these households. This means that these families have less money to pay for food, clothing, utilities, and other essentials that ensure the health and well-being of their offspring.

Health: All of the factors described above have an impact on children's physical and emotional health and well-being. One major means of promoting children's health—one that is keenly influenced by policy decisions—is health insurance coverage for young people, especially those living in poor and low-income families. With insurance coverage, children are more likely to get the preventive visits, immunizations, developmental checks, and care needed to keep them on a positive trajectory of physical, intellectual, and emotional growth. In New Mexico, approximately 14 percent of children under age 18 do not have health insurance of any kind, and of the 86 percent of children who do have insurance,

46 percent are covered by Medicaid.[6] Over half (52 percent) of New Mexico's children under age 19 are living in poverty-level and low-income families.[7] It is clear that Medicaid, which covers about 337,000 kids under age 21, is of crucial importance to the health of our youth. Medicaid must be sustained and all eligible children enrolled.

Other KIDS COUNT indicators that highlight the health status of New Mexico adolescents show that there is room for concern: New Mexico ranks 48th among the states in the proportion of teens who abuse alcohol and drugs. According to data from the state's Department of Health and the Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, one in four of the state's high school students use illicit drugs and/or engages in binge drinking. (Binge drinking is defined by the YRRS as having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days.) In some of our state's counties the rates of teens reporting they binge drink are even more alarming: 42 percent in Union County; 38 percent in Santa Fe and Mora counties; and 37 percent in Sierra and Taos counties. Alcohol and drug use may also be factors in the high teen death rates in the state—59 per 100,000 teens.

In addition, New Mexico continues to have the second highest rate of teen (ages 15-19) births, especially among Hispanics and Native Americans. Although the state's teen birth rate appears to be slowly decreasing, we continue to have higher rates than most other states. Children born to teens are at much greater risk of being trapped in the cycle of family poverty, having poor educational achievement, engaging in criminal behavior, and becoming teen parents themselves.

TAKING ACTION

New Mexico does not have comprehensive policies that provide all children in our state access to the opportunities that promote progress and allow youth to reach their full potential. The research exists that can guide us to develop and implement policies that promote and support children and families, from (and before) birth through adolescence. New Mexico needs to move from knowledge to practice.

State government should support and fund a comprehensive, high-quality early childhood care and education system of services. These services include prenatal care and home visiting programs, high-quality child care, and preschool. Such programs will do much to improve the well-being of New Mexico's children, giving infants and toddlers the best start during the most critical developmental stage of their lives and ensuring that children are reading by third grade and will have the necessary foundation for a successful path to high school graduation and college/career readiness. We also need to provide greater access to education and training opportunities to adults in our communities. We know that the increased educational attainment levels of the adults (parents) in our state will result in improved educational outcomes for our children. We must also ensure that children and families have adequate access to health care and insurance. Providing funding that supports child and youth development across education, health, workforce development, and other systems is needed. Policymakers should require accountability by linking program funding to meaningful outcomes and continue or eliminate programs based on their effectiveness.

State and local policymakers need to make use of credible data in considering the potential impact of budgetary and policy decisions. The data and information on the current status of child and family well-being provided in this 2012 New Mexico KIDS COUNT Data Book are meant to be of use to decision-makers in taking meaningful steps to address and reduce the adverse economic, social, and educational factors impeding our children's prospects for future success.

Tables and Graphs:
Population and Economic Data
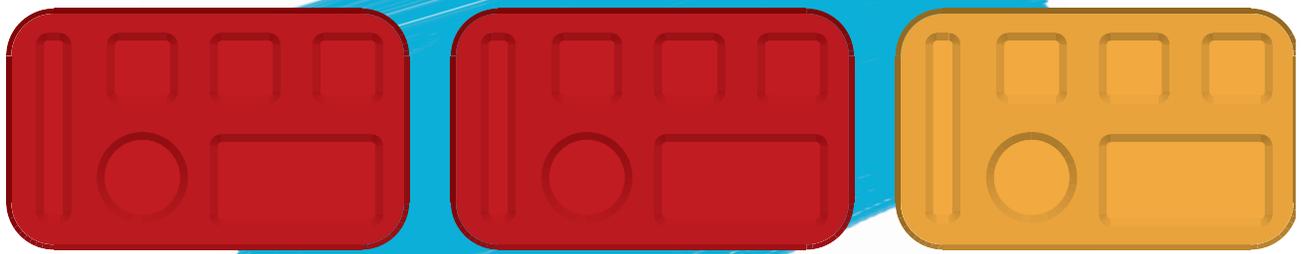
"One indicator of poverty is that two-thirds of students in New Mexico schools are eligible for free and reduced-price lunch and breakfast. In some public school districts, 90 percent or more of the students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals."

TABLE I: TOTAL (ALL AGES) AND CHILD (AGES 0-19) POPULATION BY COUNTY (2010-2011)

Note: These are population *estimates,* based on data from July 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011.

"In New Mexico, approximately 42 percent of children now live with single parents. This is a troubling indicator."

Location	Total Population (All Ages)	Total Child Population (Ages 0-19)
New Mexico	2,082,224	578,777
Bernalillo County	670,968	177,762
Catron County	3,733	625
Chaves County	65,890	20,682
Cibola County	27,658	7,617
Colfax County	13,640	3,103
Curry County	49,649	15,403
De Baca County	1,945	460
Doña Ana County	213,598	64,260
Eddy County	54,152	15,396
Grant County	29,380	7,066
Guadalupe County	4,619	1,078
Harding County	704	126
Hidalgo County	4,861	1,379
Lea County	65,423	21,253
Lincoln County	20,454	4,290
Los Alamos County	18,222	4,677
Luna County	25,281	7,480
McKinley County	73,664	26,114
Mora County	4,773	1,096
Otero County	65,703	17,989
Quay County	9,026	2,158
Rio Arriba County	40,446	10,967
Roosevelt County	20,446	6,498
San Juan County	128,200	40,468
San Miguel County	29,301	7,452
Sandoval County	134,259	38,258
Santa Fe County	145,648	33,276
Sierra County	11,943	2,140
Socorro County	17,873	4,974
Taos County	32,917	7,414
Torrance County	16,345	4,281
Union County	4,433	936
Valencia County	77,070	22,099

Source: University of New Mexico, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 2011 State and County Population Estimates from the U.S. Census, at: http://bber.unm.edu/demo/coestchar.htm

TABLE II: FAMILIES BY HOUSEHOLDER TYPE AND COUNTY (2009-2011)

Location	Total Number Families	Married Couple Families	Single Male Householder Families	Single Female Householder Families
United States	73,283,099	67%	7%	26%
New Mexico	513,431	61%	10%	29%
Bernalillo County	156,681	60%	11%	29%
Chaves County	17,991	60%	9%	31%
Cibola County	6,844	43%	17%	40%
Curry County	13,343	66%	8%	26%
Doña Ana County	55,635	62%	7%	31%
Eddy County	13,852	67%	8%	25%
Grant County	6,310	63%	11%	26%
Lea County	18,842	67%	12%	21%
Lincoln County	3,863	61%	3%	36%
Luna County	6,735	54%	10%	36%
McKinley County	22,664	53%	10%	37%
Otero County	15,922	63%	6%	31%
Rio Arriba County	9,840	50%	12%	38%
Roosevelt County	4,980	69%	10%	21%
San Juan County	34,720	61%	14%	25%
San Miguel County	36,836	48%	19%	33%
Sandoval County	6,332	61%	14%	25%
Santa Fe County	29,913	64%	7%	29%
Taos County	6,658	50%	11%	39%
Valencia County	19,908	65%	11%	24%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2011, Table B09005

TABLE III: PERCENT OF CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES BY COUNTY (2011)

Location	2011
United States	34%
New Mexico	42%*
Bernalillo County	41%
Chaves County	41%
Cibola County	62%
Curry County	35%
Doña Ana County	42%
Eddy County	35%
Grant County	40%
Lea County	31%
Lincoln County	42%
Luna County	48%
McKinley County	56%
Otero County	38%
Rio Arriba County	53%
Roosevelt County	32%
San Juan County	43%
San Miguel County	54%
Sandoval County	41%
Santa Fe County	38%
Taos County	47%
Valencia County	38%

Note: The numerator is the number of children in single parent families, divided by the total number of children living with families.

*This reads as: "Of all children living with their families in New Mexico, 42 percent live in households headed by a single parent."

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2011, Table C23008

TABLE IV: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY COUNTY (2010-2011)

Location	2010 Income	2011 Income
United States	$51,222	$51,484
New Mexico	$43,830	$43,715
Bernalillo County	$47,394	$47,103
Chaves County	$35,259	$36,662
Cibola County	$34,916	$36,219
Curry County	$38,996	$38,695
Doña Ana County	$35,869	$36,278
Eddy County	$47,630	$46,871
Grant County	$38,860	$37,386
Lea County	NA	$46,029
Lincoln County	$42,448	$42,632
Luna County	$28,935	$30,768
McKinley County	$30,403	$31,417
Otero County	$37,342	$36,834
Rio Arriba County	$40,737	$40,366
Roosevelt County	$39,336	$39,369
San Juan County	$47,019	$48,943
San Miguel County	$29,686	$30,663
Sandoval County	$57,054	$56,545
Santa Fe County	$52,045	$51,674
Taos County	$33,186	$33,660
Valencia County	$42,204	$42,465

The median (middle) household income in New Mexico continues to be lower than that of the U.S.

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Table B19013

TABLE V: TOTAL AND CHILD POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY BY COUNTY (2010-2011)

Location	2010		2011	
	Total Population Living in Poverty	**Children Under Age 18 Living in Poverty**	**Total Population Living in Poverty**	**Children Under Age 18 Living in Poverty**
United States	14%	20%	15%	21%
New Mexico	19%	27%	20%	29%
Bernalillo County	16%	23%	18%	25%
Chaves County	22%	27%	23%	30%
Cibola County	26%	38%	27%	42%
Curry County	20%	30%	19%	29%
Doña Ana County	25%	36%	28%	39%
Eddy County	12%	16%	12%	13%
Grant County	16%	26%	18%	26%
Lea County	16%	20%	17%	22%
Lincoln County	15%	34%	13%	26%
Luna County	31%	49%	29%	51%
McKinley County	31%	37%	31%	39%
Otero County	20%	27%	21%	30%
Rio Arriba County	17%	20%	20%	25%
Roosevelt County	23%	29%	25%	33%
San Juan County	21%	30%	22%	30%
San Miguel County	29%	36%	28%	36%
Sandoval County	12%	15%	14%	19%
Santa Fe County	15%	23%	16%	24%
Taos County	19%	33%	24%	43%
Valencia County	21%	34%	24%	36%

The national KIDS COUNT program ranks New Mexico as 49th in the nation in terms of its high rate of child poverty. While almost one in three children in the state live in poverty, at least 11 counties have rates that are much higher than that of the state.

Source: 2009-2011 American Community Survey, Table B17001

TABLE VI: PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18) LIVING IN POVERTY BY FAMILY TYPE AND COUNTY (2009-2011)

Location	Total Families in Poverty	Married Couple Families in Poverty	Single Male Householder Families in Poverty	Single Female Householder Families in Poverty
United States	11%	3%	1%	5%
New Mexico	15%	4%	2%	6%*
Bernalillo County	14%	3%	1%	6%
Chaves County	17%	5%	2%	7%
Cibola County	21%	5%	2%	10%
Curry County	15%	4%	2%	7%
Doña Ana County	22%	7%	1%	9%
Eddy County	8%	2%	1%	4%
Grant County	12%	3%	2%	4%
Lea County	13%	3%	1%	6%
Lincoln County	9%	1%	1%	6%
Luna County	21%	6%	1%	10%
McKinley County	26%	6%	2%	10%
Otero County	16%	6%	1%	6%
Rio Arriba County	16%	3%	3%	6%
Roosevelt County	20%	6%	2%	9%
San Juan County	18%	4%	3%	6%
San Miguel County	19%	5%	4%	7%
Sandoval County	11%	2%	2%	4%
Santa Fe County	12%	3%	1%	5%
Taos County	17%	3%	2%	7%
Valencia County	19%	6%	3%	7%

New Mexico continues to have a high proportion of its families living in poverty. The state also has a high percent of its children living in single-parent households, which often have access to fewer resources and/or assets than married-couple families to promote their children's well-being.

Note: Poverty rates for families with children are not comparable with overall child poverty rates for several reasons: families may include more than one child and children live in situations that do not fall within these three presented categories of households (i.e. they may live with a grandparent or someone not a relative).

*This reads as: "Of all families with children under age 18 in New Mexico, 6 percent were headed by a single-female parent whose income was below the federal poverty level."

Source: U.S. Census, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, Table C17010

TABLE VII: PERCENT OF CHILDREN LIVING IN AREAS OF CONCENTRATED POVERTY BY COUNTY (2006-2010)

Location	2006-2010
United States	11%
New Mexico	20%
Bernalillo County	13%
Catron County	0%
Chaves County	19%
Cibola County	7%
Colfax County	0%
Curry County	45%
De Baca County	0%
Doña Ana County	44%
Eddy County	0%
Grant County	0%
Guadalupe County	0%
Harding County	0%
Hidalgo County	0%
Lea County	12%
Lincoln County	0%
Los Alamos County	0%
Luna County	62%
McKinley County	67%
Mora County	0%
Otero County	31%
Quay County	29%
Rio Arriba County	0%
Roosevelt County	26%
San Juan County	26%
San Miguel County	24%
Sandoval County	2%
Santa Fe County	8%
Sierra County	0%
Socorro County	12%
Taos County	0%
Torrance County	0%
Union County	0%
Valencia County	13%

One in five children in New Mexico live in areas of concentrated poverty—that is, they live in communities in which 30 percent or more of the population lives in poverty. This means that even middle-class and/or high-income families with children may live in these areas, and suffer from the lack of resources. This indicator is different from the "child poverty" indicator, which is based on the level of income for the family of the child.

Note: Data analysis of census tract rates of poverty were prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the national KIDS COUNT program to get these estimates of concentrated poverty at the county level. Those counties with a 0 percent rate of children living in areas of concentrated poverty did not have any census tracts with a 30 percent or higher rate of poverty.

TABLE VIII: PERCENT OF FAMILIES IN WHICH NO PARENT HAD FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY (2011)

Location	Families Below Poverty Poverty Level	Families At or Above Poverty Level
United States	40%	16%
New Mexico	38%*	18%**
Bernalillo County	39%	16%
Chaves County	25%	17%
Cibola County	38%	26%
Curry County	25%	13%
Doña Ana County	33%	19%
Eddy County	25%	15%
Grant County	47%	29%
Lea County	40%	15%
Luna County	28%	27%
McKinley County	58%	18%
Otero County	30%	23%
Rio Arriba County	67%	21%
Roosevelt County	25%	17%
San Juan County	53%	14%
San Miguel County	48%	27%
Sandoval County	41%	17%
Santa Fe County	27%	17%
Taos County	27%	22%
Valencia County	36%	21%

This table presents data by families in which no parent had secure employment. However, since 2008, New Mexico has also seen a rise in the percent of children whose parents lack secure employment—from 30 percent in 2008, to 37 percent in 2010—an indication that the consequences of the recession are still affecting the well-being of children in our state.

*This reads as: "Of all New Mexico families living in poverty, 38 percent were families in which no parent had full-time, year-round employment."

**This reads as: "Of all New Mexico families at or above poverty level, 18 percent were families in which no parent had full-time, year-round employment."

Source: 2009-2011 American Community Survey, Table B17016

TABLE IX: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SNAP BY COUNTY (2008-2011)

Location	2008-2010	2009-2011
United States	10%	12%
New Mexico	11%	13%
Bernalillo County	9%	12%
Chaves County	16%	16%
Cibola County	14%	18%
Curry County	18%	17%
Doña Ana County	14%	17%
Eddy County	14%	14%
Grant County	9%	12%
Lea County	11%	13%
Lincoln County	12%	13%
Luna County	17%	20%
McKinley County	13%	17%
Otero County	12%	16%
Rio Arriba County	11%	13%
Roosevelt County	11%	11%
San Juan County	8%	9%
San Miguel County	12%	14%
Sandoval County	9%	11%
Santa Fe County	8%	9%
Taos County	14%	14%
Valencia County	16%	19%

A recent study (November 2012) by Hoynes, H., Schanzenbach, D. & Almond, D. finds that "access to food stamps [SNAP program] in childhood leads to a significant reduction in the incidence of obesity, high blood pressure, and diabetes," even decades after originally utilized.

Source: 2009-2011 American Community Survey, Table B22002

TABLE X: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH FAMILIES FACE A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN BY COUNTY (2009-2011)

Location	Rental Households	Households with Mortgage
United States	49%	25%
New Mexico	44%	21%
Bernalillo County	46%	25%
Chaves County	39%	15%
Cibola County	34%	6%
Curry County	38%	15%
Doña Ana County	53%	21%
Eddy County	35%	13%
Grant County	56%	14%
Lea County	36%	13%
Lincoln County	34%	20%
Luna County	34%	16%
McKinley County	27%	10%
Otero County	36%	17%
Rio Arriba County	28%	13%
Roosevelt County	49%	12%
San Juan County	36%	14%
San Miguel County	39%	21%
Sandoval County	41%	27%
Santa Fe County	48%	30%
Taos County	53%	18%
Valencia County	53%	25%

Note: A 'high housing cost burden' is defined as paying 30 percent or more of family income on rent or mortgage.

Source: 2009-2011 American Community Survey, Tables B25070 (rent) and B25091 (mortgages)

TABLE XI: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOME FROM INTEREST, DIVIDENDS OR NET RENTAL RECEIPTS BY COUNTY (2009-2011)

Location	2009-2011
United States	22%
New Mexico	19%
Bernalillo County	21%
Chaves County	15%
Cibola County	8%
Curry County	15%
Doña Ana County	15%
Eddy County	16%
Grant County	23%
Lea County	13%
Lincoln County	25%
Luna County	15%
McKinley County	8%
Otero County	17%
Rio Arriba County	12%
Roosevelt County	14%
San Juan County	13%
San Miguel County	8%
Sandoval County	22%
Santa Fe County	29%
Taos County	22%
Valencia County	13%

Having assets, like dividends, gives families resources on which to fall back and get through periods of financial hardship, such as the loss of a job.

Source: 2009-2011 American Community Survey, Table B19054

Tables and Graphs:
Education Data
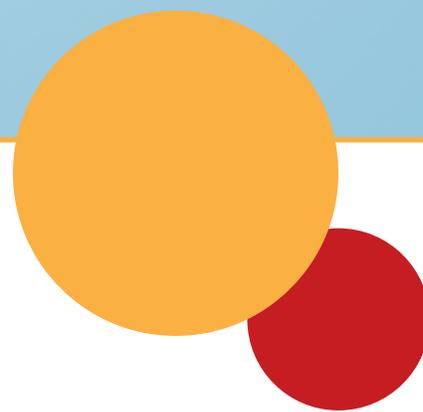
"Learning experiences during the first five years of life mold the neurological circuitry and architecture of the maturing brain, building either a sturdy or fragile foundation for a child's cognitive, emotional, social, and behavioral capacity."

"In general, the higher the educational attainment of parents, the better a child will do in life. New Mexico ranks 47th among the states for the high proportion of its children (20 percent) living in families in which the household head lacks a high school diploma."

TABLE XII: PERCENT OF CHILDREN (AGES 3-4) ATTENDING PRESCHOOL BY COUNTY (2009-2011)

Location	2009-2011
United States	48%
New Mexico	40%*
Bernalillo County	40%
Chaves County	46%
Cibola County	50%
Curry County	39%
Doña Ana County	29%
Eddy County	40%
Grant County	29%
Lea County	30%
Luna County	64%
McKinley County	52%
Otero County	40%
Rio Arriba County	33%
Roosevelt County	44%
San Juan County	33%
San Miguel County	30%
Sandoval County	53%
Santa Fe County	40%
Taos County	38%
Valencia County	25%

*This reads as: "Out of all 3- and 4-year-old children in New Mexico, 40 percent were enrolled in preschool."

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2009-2011, Table B14003

TABLE XIII: TOTAL ENROLLMENT AND PERCENT OF STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR FREE/REDUCED-PRICE LUNCH BY SCHOOL DISTRICT (2011-2012)

Location	Total Enrollment	Students Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Lunch and Breakfast
New Mexico	344,532	66%
Alamogordo Public Schools	6,255	58%
Albuquerque Public Schools	88,244	62%
Animas Public Schools	226	63%
Artesia Public Schools	3,661	48%
Aztec Municipal Schools	3,360	55%
Belen Consolidated Schools	4,502	76%
Bernalillo Public Schools	3,244	79%
Bloomfield Municipal Schools	3,047	70%
Capitan Municipal Schools	488	57%
Carlsbad Municipal Schools	5,917	60%
Carrizozo Municipal Schools	148	91%
Central Consolidated Schools	6,576	77%
Chama Valley Independent Schools	381	74%
Cimarron Public Schools	348	60%
Clayton Public Schools	574	69%
Cloudcroft Municipal Schools	389	41%
Clovis Municipal Schools	8,809	67%
Cobre Consolidated Schools	1,357	75%
Corona Municipal Schools	77	73%
Cuba Independent Schools	561	70%
Deming Public Schools	5,402	80%
Des Moines Municipal Schools	81	70%
Dexter Consolidated Schools	1,016	80%
Dora Consolidated Schools	245	39%
Dulce Independent Schools	693	80%
Elida Municipal Schools	143	50%
Española Municipal Schools	4,310	70%
Estancia Municipal Schools	847	77%
Eunice Municipal Schools	651	57%
Farmington Municipal Schools	10,578	55%
Floyd Municipal Schools	233	72%
Fort Sumner Municipal Schools	340	59%
Gadsden Independent Schools	13,981	93%
Gallup-McKinley County Schools	12,134	82%

Location	Total Enrollment	Students Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Lunch and Breakfast
Grady Municipal Schools	113	52%
Grants-Cibola County Schools	3,575	75%
Hagerman Municipal Schools	451	81%
Hatch Valley Municipal Schools	1,445	96%
Hobbs Municipal Schools	8,634	63%
Hondo Valley Public Schools	175	87%
House Municipal Schools	98	38%
Jal Public Schools	393	57%
Jemez Mountain Public Schools	305	88%
Jemez Valley Public Schools	383	83%
Lake Arthur Municipal Schools	143	88%
Las Cruces Public Schools	24,715	65%
Las Vegas City Public Schools	1,859	71%
Logan Municipal Schools	275	59%
Lordsburg Municipal Schools	515	70%
Los Alamos Public Schools	450	10%
Los Lunas Public Schools	8,332	70%
Loving Municipal Schools	632	90%
Lovington Public Schools	3,628	64%
Magdalena Municipal Schools	404	82%
Maxwell Municipal Schools	89	70%
Melrose Public Schools	228	41%
Mesa Vista Consolidated Schools	399	63%
Mora Independent Schools	586	84%
Moriarty Municipal Schools	3,224	58%
Mosquero Municipal Schools	53	64%
Mountainair Public Schools	287	81%
Pecos Independent Schools	638	74%
Peñasco Independent Schools	464	86%
Pojoaque Valley Public Schools	2,048	59%
Portales Municipal Schools	3,003	68%
Quemado Independent Schools	152	80%
Questa Independent Schools	423	80%
Raton Public Schools	1,287	68%
Reserve Independent Schools	149	83%
Rio Rancho Public Schools	16,882	43%

Location	Total Enrollment	Students Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Lunch and Breakfast
Roswell Independent Schools	10,086	73%
Roy Municipal Schools	40	60%
Ruidoso Municipal Schools	2,202	70%
San Jon Municipal Schools	122	63%
Santa Fe Public Schools	13,340	67%
Santa Rosa Consolidated Schools	616	81%
Silver City Consolidated Schools	3,008	60%
Socorro Consolidated Schools	1,908	70%
Springer Municipal Schools	193	78%
Taos Municipal Schools	3,063	85%
Tatum Municipal Schools	325	53%
Texico Municipal Schools	547	56%
Truth or Consequences Schools	1,364	81%
Tucumcari Public Schools	1,069	83%
Tularosa Municipal Schools	863	71%
Vaughn Municipal Schools	120	79%
Wagon Mound Public Schools	78	85%
West Las Vegas Public Schools	1,714	81%
Zuni Public Schools	2,213	92%

Source: NM Public Education Department, Child Nutrition Programs, Approved Free and Reduced Percentages, Program Year 2012

MAP I: PERCENT OF STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR FREE/REDUCED-PRICE LUNCH BY SCHOOL DISTRICT (2011-2012)

MAP II: PROFICIENCY RATES IN 3RD GRADE READING BY SCHOOL DISTRICT (2011)
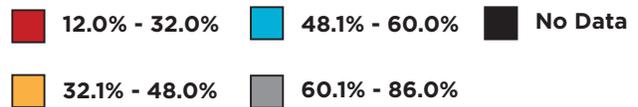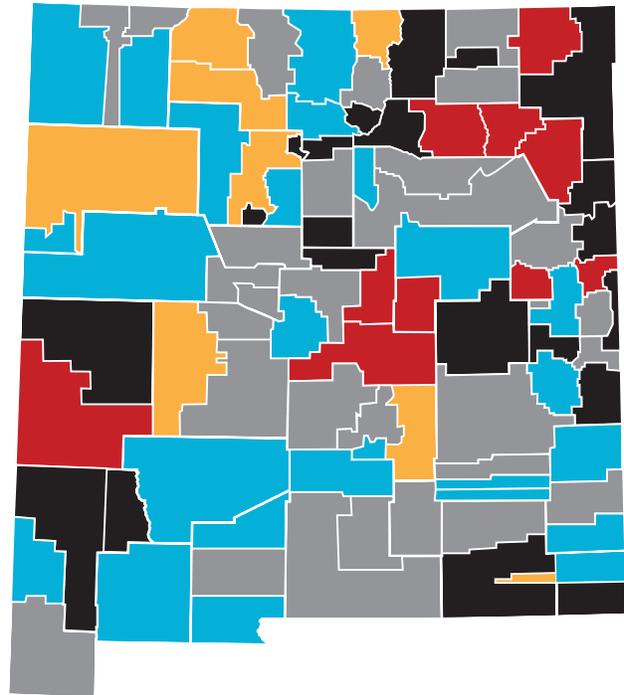
Legend (Map I):
- 10.0% - 43.0%
- 43.1% - 64.0%
- 64.1% - 77.0%
- 77.1% - 96.0%

Legend (Map II):
- 12.0% - 32.0%
- 32.1% - 48.0%
- 48.1% - 60.0%
- 60.1% - 86.0%
- No Data

Of more than 340,000 students enrolled in New Mexico school districts, almost two-thirds (66 percent) are eligible for free and/or reduced-price breakfast and lunch programs. This indicator gives a clear idea of how many students are in low-income families—a factor that tends to have adverse effects on educational outcomes.

Source: NM Public Education Department, http://www.ped.state.nm.us/IT/dl11/FreeRedPct_2012.pdf. Maps from KIDS COUNT Data Center, http://www.kidscount.org/datacenter

Source: NM Public Education Department, Proficiencies by State, District and School, by Grade, 2012, at: http://ped.state.nm.us/AssessmentAccountability/AcademicGrowth/NMSBA.html. Maps from KIDS COUNT Data Center, http://www.kidscount.org/datacenter

Location	Percent Proficient in 3rd Grade Reading	Percent Proficient in 8th Grade Math
New Mexico	52%	42%
Alamogordo Public Schools	59%	60%
Albuquerque Public Schools	53%	43%
Animas Public Schools	60%	73%
Artesia Public Schools	52%	48%
Aztec Municipal Schools	52%	39%
Belen Consolidated Schools	57%	40%
Bernalillo Public Schools	40%	34%
Bloomfield Municipal Schools	48%	29%
Capitan Municipal Schools	56%	49%
Carlsbad Municipal Schools	63%	40%
Carrizozo Municipal Schools	55%	29%
Central Consolidated Schools	39%	37%
Chama Valley Independent Schools	52%	53%
Cimarron Public Schools	65%	41%
Clayton Public Schools	66%	65%
Cloudcroft Municipal Schools	59%	67%
Clovis Municipal Schools	55%	51%
Cobre Consolidated Schools	62%	30%
Corona Municipal Schools	NA	NA
Cuba Independent Schools	46%	51%
Deming Public Schools	43%	41%
Des Moines Municipal Schools	NA	NA
Dexter Consolidated Schools	53%	36%
Dora Consolidated Schools	64%	45%
Dulce Independent Schools	25%	17%
Elida Municipal Schools	43%	58%
Española Municipal Schools	47%	18%
Estancia Municipal Schools	60%	60%
Eunice Municipal Schools	44%	45%
Farmington Municipal Schools	58%	35%
Floyd Municipal Schools	64%	32%
Fort Sumner Municipal Schools	70%	50%
Gadsden Independent Schools	47%	43%
Gallup-McKinley County Schools	32%	32%
Grady Municipal Schools	NA	43%

Location	Percent Proficient in 3rd Grade Reading	Percent Proficient in 8th Grade Math
Grants-Cibola County Schools	43%	32%
Hagerman Municipal Schools	46%	10%
Hatch Valley Municipal Schools	43%	33%
Hobbs Municipal Schools	43%	34%
Hondo Valley Public Schools	29%	43%
House Municipal Schools	NA	NA
Jal Public Schools	63%	32%
Jemez Mountain Public Schools	23%	24%
Jemez Valley Public Schools	31%	15%
Lake Arthur Municipal Schools	36%	NA
Las Cruces Public Schools	53%	36%
Las Vegas City Public Schools	53%	21%
Logan Municipal Schools	86%	44%
Lordsburg Municipal Schools	44%	24%
Los Alamos Public Schools	80%	70%
Los Lunas Public Schools	54%	39%
Loving Municipal Schools	30%	21%
Lovington Public Schools	56%	38%
Magdalena Municipal Schools	12%	27%
Maxwell Municipal Schools	70%	NA
Melrose Public Schools	39%	59%
Mesa Vista Consolidated Schools	37%	18%
Mora Independent Schools	65%	47%
Moriarty Municipal Schools	64%	54%
Mosquero Municipal Schools	NA	NA
Mountainair Public Schools	41%	28%
Pecos Independent Schools	46%	21%
Peñasco Independent Schools	63%	21%
Pojoaque Valley Public Schools	63%	35%
Portales Municipal Schools	52%	38%
Quemado Independent Schools	73%	46%
Questa Independent Schools	27%	24%
Raton Public Schools	55%	58%
Reserve Independent Schools	NA	67%
Rio Rancho Public Schools	66%	62%
Roswell Independent Schools	52%	52%
Roy Municipal Schools	NA	NA

Location	Percent Proficient in 3rd Grade Reading	Percent Proficient in 8th Grade Math
Ruidoso Municipal Schools	42%	44%
San Jon Municipal Schools	67%	NA
Santa Fe Public Schools	54%	32%
Santa Rosa Consolidated Schools	40%	35%
Silver City Consolidated Schools	66%	45%
Socorro Consolidated Schools	51%	30%
Springer Municipal Schools	50%	64%
Taos Municipal Schools	51%	36%
Tatum Municipal Schools	40%	70%
Texico Municipal Schools	72%	69%
Truth or Consequences Schools	39%	39%
Tucumcari Public Schools	51%	33%
Tularosa Municipal Schools	39%	26%
Vaughn Municipal Schools	NA	8%
Wagon Mound Public Schools	NA	NA
West Las Vegas Public Schools	55%	32%
Zuni Public Schools	42%	19%

Reading proficiency by the end of 3rd grade is considered a vital step in a child's educational development. Up to 4th grade, children "learn to read," while after this, they must "read to learn," using their reading skills to understand other subjects. Studies show that children who cannot read proficiently by 4th grade are more likely to have higher rates of grade retention, more behavioral and social problems, and a lower likelihood of graduating high school. New Mexico currently ranks last among all states on this important national indicator ("Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of Third Grade Matters", The Annie E. Casey Foundation).

Source: NM Public Education Department, Proficiencies by State, District and School, by Grade, 2012, at: http://ped.state.nm.us/AssessmentAccountability/AcademicGrowth/NMSBA.html

TABLE XV: HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION AND DROPOUT RATES BY SCHOOL DISTRICT (2010-2011)

Location	Graduation Rates for All Students (2010-2011)	Graduation Rates for Economically Disadvantaged Students (2010-2011)	Dropout Rates for All Students (2012-2012)
New Mexico	63%	56%	NA
Alamogordo Public Schools	83%	75%	5.2%
Albuquerque Public Schools	63%	52%	5.4%
Animas Public Schools	94%	88%	0.0%
Artesia Public Schools	79%	66%	4.0%
Aztec Municipal Schools	65%	51%	3.3%
Belen Consolidated Schools	67%	59%	6.1%
Bernalillo Public Schools	60%	60%	6.4%
Bloomfield Municipal Schools	66%	56%	9.2%
Capitan Municipal Schools	89%	85%	3.2%
Carlsbad Municipal Schools	76%	67%	2.9%
Carrizozo Municipal Schools	92%	96%	0.0%
Central Consolidated Schools	63%	63%	6.0%
Chama Valley Independent Schools	96%	98%	0.0%
Cimarron Public Schools	82%	68%	8.0%
Clayton Public Schools	98%	98%	0.0%
Cloudcroft Municipal Schools	86%	67%	0.5%
Clovis Municipal Schools	72%	63%	3.9%
Cobre Consolidated Schools	85%	85%	0.5%
Corona Municipal Schools	87%	90%	0.0%
Cuba Independent Schools	67%	67%	6.1%
Deming Public Schools	61%	63%	5.8%
Des Moines Municipal Schools	98%	NA	0.0%
Dexter Consolidated Schools	93%	95%	0.6%
Dora Consolidated Schools	98%	98%	0.6%
Dulce Independent Schools	64%	64%	4.6%
Elida Municipal Schools	97%	NA	3.2%
Española Municipal Schools	45%	46%	7.7%
Estancia Municipal Schools	69%	75%	11.2%
Eunice Municipal Schools	77%	65%	3.2%
Farmington Municipal Schools	66%	50%	3.0%
Floyd Municipal Schools	91%	91%	10.1%
Fort Sumner Municipal Schools	95%	90%	3.2%
Gadsden Independent Schools	81%	82%	2.3%
Gallup-McKinley County Schools	66%	62%	5.4%
Grady Municipal Schools	93%	NA	0.0%

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Location	Graduation Rates for All Students (2010-2011)	Graduation Rates for Economically Disadvantaged Students (2010-2011)	Dropout Rates for All Students (2011-2012)
Grants-Cibola County Schools	70%	66%	4.6%
Hagerman Municipal Schools	81%	81%	2.4%
Hatch Valley Municipal Schools	63%	63%	10.4%
Hobbs Municipal Schools	65%	55%	4.3%
Hondo Valley Public Schools	71%	71%	2.6%
House Municipal Schools	52%	60%	11.9%
Jal Public Schools	93%	98%	1.7%
Jemez Mountain Public Schools	81%	84%	5.6%
Jemez Valley Public Schools	86%	84%	0.7%
Lake Arthur Municipal Schools	65%	67%	3.0%
Las Cruces Public Schools	70%	60%	4.1%
Las Vegas City Public Schools	76%	71%	2.7%
Logan Municipal Schools	79%	78%	1.4%
Lordsburg Municipal Schools	93%	86%	4.5%
Los Alamos Public Schools	88%	NA	3.4%
Los Lunas Public Schools	72%	62%	3.0%
Loving Municipal Schools	94%	98%	0.4%
Lovington Public Schools	80%	75%	8.2%
Magdalena Municipal Schools	69%	70%	4.9%
Maxwell Municipal Schools	72%	NA	0.0%
Melrose Public Schools	84%	NA	0.0%
Mesa Vista Consolidated Schools	81%	80%	1.9%
Mora Independent Schools	80%	82%	2.2%
Moriarty Municipal Schools	70%	54%	5.3%
Mosquero Municipal Schools	98%	NA	0.0%
Mountainair Public Schools	90%	90%	0.6%
Pecos Independent Schools	79%	80%	2.0%
Peñasco Independent Schools	85%	85%	3.5%
Pojoaque Valley Public Schools	78%	67%	6.0%
Portales Municipal Schools	80%	71%	1.6%
Quemado Independent Schools	94%	98%	2.4%
Questa Independent Schools	87%	87%	2.4%
Raton Public Schools	74%	62%	5.5%
Reserve Independent Schools	92%	94%	1.2%
Rio Rancho Public Schools	73%	64%	2.6%
Roswell Independent Schools	72%	69%	9.6%

Location	Graduation Rates for All Students (2010-2011)	Graduation Rates for Economically Disadvantaged Students (2010-2011)	Dropout Rates for All Students (2011-2012)
Roy Municipal Schools	90%	NA	4.0%
Ruidoso Municipal Schools	84%	79%	3.2%
San Jon Municipal Schools	96%	92%	0.0%
Santa Fe Public Schools	57%	51%	7.1%
Santa Rosa Consolidated Schools	80%	80%	1.1%
Silver City Consolidated Schools	78%	68%	1.6%
Socorro Consolidated Schools	76%	73%	8.9%
Springer Municipal Schools	84%	90%	3.0%
Taos Municipal Schools	68%	69%	6.1%
Tatum Municipal Schools	92%	89%	0.0%
Texico Municipal Schools	96%	84%	4.3%
Truth or Consequences Schools	72%	65%	3.5%
Tucumcari Public Schools	76%	77%	3.0%
Tularosa Municipal Schools	91%	90%	2.6%
Vaughn Municipal Schools	74%	NA	4.2%
Wagon Mound Public Schools	98%	NA	8.1%
West Las Vegas Public Schools	77%	78%	5.7%
Zuni Public Schools	80%	79%	2.5%

A 2012 U.S. Department of Education report has ranked only one state (Nevada) as having a worse high school graduation rate than New Mexico. It is estimated that each student who does not graduate costs American society approximately $260,000 in lost wages, taxes, and productivity. Given that New Mexico also has one of the highest rates of youth ages 16 to 19 not in school and not working, this is an indicator of great concern with regard to the state's ability to train a workforce capable of handling future job needs.

Note: Dropout rates are not related to cohort on-time graduation rates, so the percentages do not add up to 100%. The term "dropout" relates to something different from a "non-graduate," so the rates are not complementary. Also, unlike graduation rates, dropout rates are calculated each year.

TABLE XVI: PERCENT OF TEENS (AGES 16-19) BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND/OR WORKING STATUS BY COUNTY (2009-2011)

Location	MALES			FEMALES		
	Enrolled in School	Not Enrolled in School; High School Graduate; Not Working	Not Enrolled in School; Not High School Graduate; Not Working	Enrolled in School	Not Enrolled in School; High School Graduate; Not Working	Not Enrolled in School; Not High School Graduate; Not Working
United States	83%	5%	4%	86%	4%	3.5%
New Mexico	80%*	5%**	6%	82%	5%	7%
Bernalillo County	82%	5%	6%	84%	4%	6%
Doña Ana County	86%	0.8%	5%	86%	3%	6%
McKinley County	78%	8%	10%	77%	9%	9%
Otero County	80%	7%	2%	77%	8%	6%
Rio Arriba County	60%	5%	22%	76%	2%	11%
San Juan County	77%	7%	8%	79%	11%	6%
Sandoval County	78%	7%	2%	82%	9%	3%
Santa Fe County	79%	5%	10%	75%	7%	10%
Valencia County	75%	6%	12%	80%	4%	10%

Currently, youth employment is at its lowest level since World War II, a situation that makes it very difficult for young people trying to earn a degree, get a job, start a family, and make their own way financially. In New Mexico, only one-quarter of youth ages 16 to 19 are employed, and roughly 12 percent of this age group are not in school and not working. As youth who miss out on early work experiences are more likely to suffer chronic un- or underemployment, this is a concerning indicator in our state.

Note: The rows do not total 100 percent because the categories "enrolled in school, employed," and "not enrolled in school, employed" were not included.

*This reads as: "80 percent of all male 16- to 19-year-olds in New Mexico are enrolled in school."

**This reads as: "5 percent of all male 16- to 19-year-olds in New Mexico are high school graduates, are not in school, and are not working."

Source: 2009-2011 American Community Survey, Table B14005

TABLE XVII: POPULATION (AGE 25 AND OLDER) BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND COUNTY (2009-2011)

	Percent with 12th Grade, No Diploma*	Percent with High School Diploma, GED or Alternative	Percent with Some College	Percent with Associate's Degree	Percent with Bachelor's Degree	Percent with Graduate Degree
United States	2%	28%	21%	8%	18%	10%
New Mexico	2%	27%	24%	7%	15%	11%
Bernalillo County	2%	24%	24%	7%	18%	14%
Chaves County	1%	27%	25%	7%	11%	6%
Cibola County	1%	42%	21%	6%	6%	4%
Curry County	2%	24%	26%	11%	12%	7%
Doña Ana County	1%	22%	22%	6%	15%	10%
Eddy County	2%	31%	20%	9%	10%	7%
Grant County	1%	29%	23%	9%	13%	11%
Lea County	2%	30%	21%	7%	8%	4%
Lincoln County	2%	27%	27%	8%	16%	9%
Luna County	1%	30%	19%	5%	8%	7%
McKinley County	2%	32%	23%	6%	6%	4%
Otero County	2%	29%	28%	10%	11%	6%
Rio Arriba County	1%	30%	26%	7%	8%	7%
Roosevelt County	1%	25%	25%	7%	12%	10%
San Juan County	2%	33%	24%	9%	10%	6%
San Miguel County	1%	34%	23%	7%	12%	8%
Sandoval County	1%	27%	26%	9%	17%	11%
Santa Fe County	1%	21%	21%	5%	21%	19%
Taos County	1%	25%	23%	9%	19%	10%
Valencia County	3%	29%	28%	7%	11%	7%

Note: The percentages in these columns do not add up to 100 percent because certain educational attainment categories from the American Community Survey table are not included, such as "no schooling completed," "nursery school to 4th grade," "5th to 6th grade," and the like.

*This column includes students who have attended 12th grade of high school, but who have not graduated with a diploma.

Source: 2009-2011 American Community Survey, Table B 15002

TABLE XVIII: PERCENT OF FAMILIES WHERE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD LACKS HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA BY COUNTY (2007-2011)

Location	Families in Which Head of Household Lacks High School Diploma	Families in Poverty in Which Head of Household Lacks High School Diploma
United States	16%	32%
New Mexico	16%*	36%**
Bernalillo County	13%	34%
Chaves County	23%	39%
Cibola County	16%	18%
Curry County	16%	29%
Doña Ana County	25%	50%
Eddy County	14%	27%
Grant County	14%	30%
Lea County	25%	30%
Luna County	31%	59%
McKinley County	27%	48%
Otero County	13%	34%
Rio Arriba County	22%	39%
Roosevelt County	22%	31%
San Juan County	19%	33%
San Miguel County	15%	15%
Sandoval County	9%	25%
Santa Fe County	13%	36%
Taos County	13%	32%
Valencia County	16%	35%

In general, those who do not have a high school diploma, will have higher rates of unemployment and find it more difficult to get and keep jobs with high pay and benefits. The lack of a well-educated workforce has a negative impact on the long-term economic health of a state, and is one of New Mexico's major challenges. This table indicates the high percentage of families in poverty in which the head of the household has less than a high school education.

*This reads as: "16 percent of all families in New Mexico have a head of household with less than a high school diploma."

**This reads as: "36 percent of families living in poverty have a head of household who has less than a high school diploma."

Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey, Table B17018
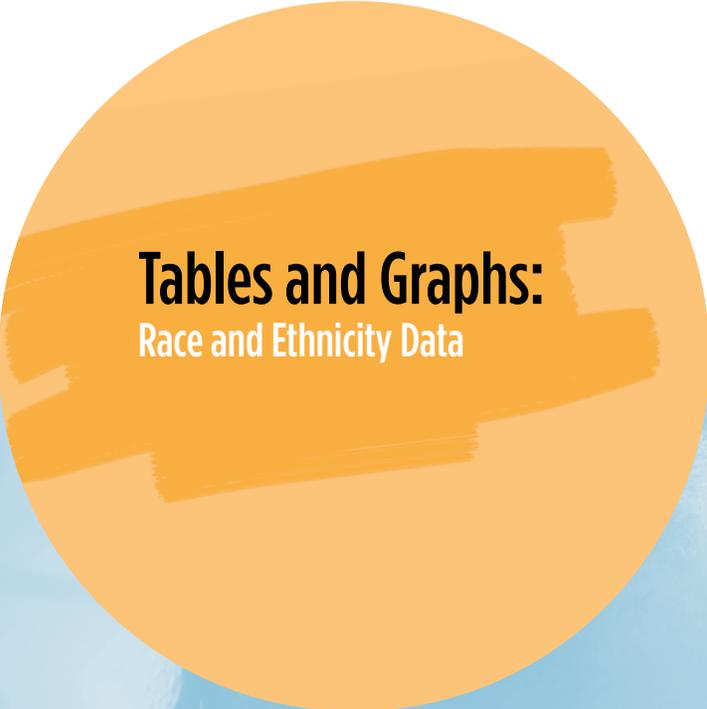
Tables and Graphs:
Race and Ethnicity Data
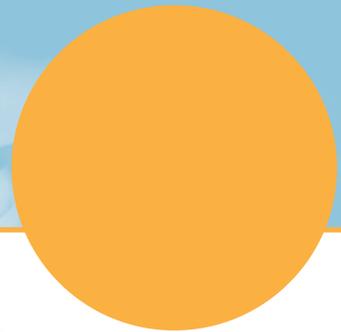
"Although the state's teen birth rate appears to be slowly decreasing, New Mexico continues to have the second highest rate, especially among Hispanics and Native Americans. Children born to teens are at much greater risk of being trapped in the cycle of family poverty, having poor educational achievement, engaging in criminal behavior, and becoming teen parents themselves."

TABLE XIX: TOTAL (ALL AGES) POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND COUNTY (2007-2011)

| Location	Black Alone	Native American Alone	White Alone	Asian Alone	Two or More Races	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
United States	13%	1%	64%	5%	3%	16%	84%
New Mexico	2%	9%	41%	1%	3%	46%	54%
Bernalillo County	3%	5%	42%	2%	4%	47%	53%
Catron County	0%	5%	77%	0%	1%	17%	83%
Chaves County	1%	2%	45%	1%	6%	51%	49%
Cibola County	1%	42%	22%	0%	2%	36%	64%
Colfax County	1%	4%	50%	1%	3%	46%	54%
Curry County	6%	2%	51%	1%	2%	39%	61%
De Baca County	0%	0%	58%	0%	0%	41%	59%
Doña Ana County	2%	1%	30%	1%	2%	65%	35%
Eddy County	1%	1%	53%	1%	4%	43%	57%
Grant County	0%	2%	49%	1%	2%	48%	52%
Guadalupe County	2%	3%	18%	0%	2%	76%	24%
Harding County	0%	1%	50%	2%	14%	47%	53%
Hidalgo County	3%	1%	40%	0%	0%	57%	43%
Lea County	5%	1%	44%	0%	2%	50%	50%
Lincoln County	0%	1%	66%	0%	6%	29%	71%
Los Alamos County	1%	0%	77%	5%	3%	15%	85%
Luna County	1%	1%	36%	0%	2%	61%	39%
McKinley County	1%	74%	11%	1%	3%	14%	86%
Mora County	0%	3%	19%	0%	2%	80%	20%
Otero County	4%	7%	53%	1%	3%	34%	66%
Quay County	0%	4%	54%	1%	2%	41%	59%
Rio Arriba County	1%	14%	14%	0%	1%	71%	29%
Roosevelt County	2%	2%	56%	1%	2%	39%	61%
San Juan County	1%	37%	42%	0%	3%	19%	81%
San Miguel County	1%	2%	20%	0%	3%	77%	23%
Sandoval County	3%	13%	48%	1%	3%	35%	65%
Santa Fe County	1%	3%	44%	1%	3%	50%	50%
Sierra County	0%	2%	69%	0%	4%	27%	73%
Socorro County	1%	11%	38%	1%	3%	48%	52%
Taos County	1%	6%	36%	0%	5%	56%	44%
Torrance County	1%	2%	56%	0%	3%	39%	61%
Union County	6%	3%	59%	0%	3%	36%	64%
Valencia County	1%	4%	36%	1%	3%	58%	42%

Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey, Table B01001

New Mexico continues to be a "minority-majority" state, particularly among its young people. Given the great racial and ethnic diversity of this state, attention must be paid to addressing disparities—in education, employment, living conditions, health, and other key areas—to ensure that all children and their families have equitable opportunities to thrive.

GRAPH I: YOUNG CHILD POPULATION (AGES 0-5) IN NEW MEXICO BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2007-2011)

- 5% Two or More Races
- 1% Asian Alone
- 21% White Alone
- 9% Native American Alone
- 2% Black Alone
- 12% Other
- 50% Hispanic
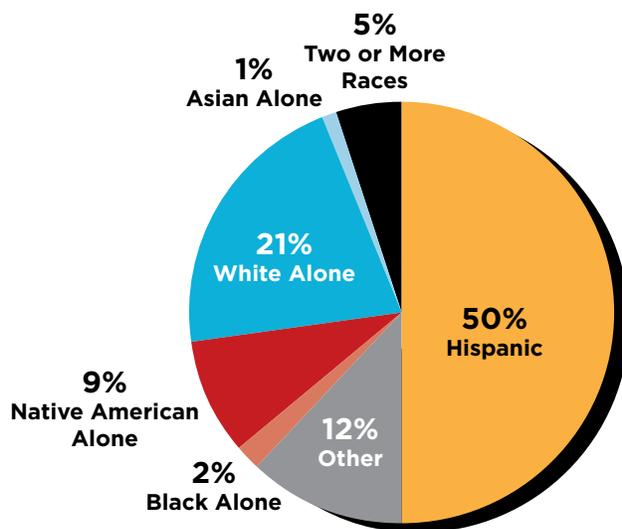
Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey, Table Series B10110

GRAPH II: TOTAL CHILD POPULATION (AGES 0-19) IN NEW MEXICO BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2007-2011)

- 4% Two or More Races
- 1% Asian Alone
- 23% White Alone
- 10% Native American Alone
- 2% Black Alone
- 12% Other
- 48% Hispanic
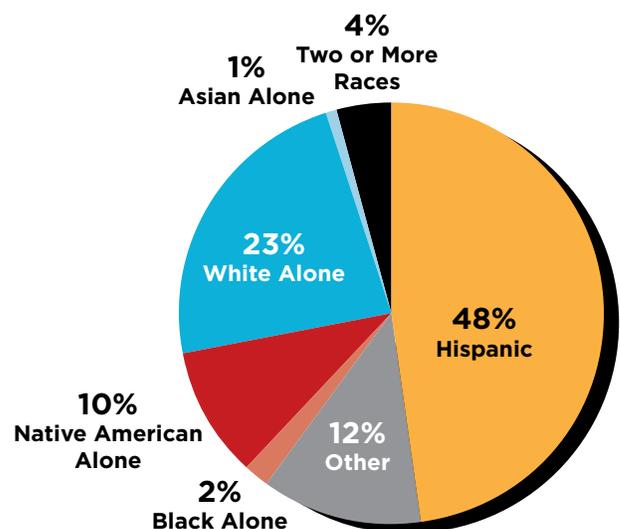
Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey, Table Series B10110

GRAPH III: GRADUATION RATES IN NEW MEXICO BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS (2010-2011)

Graduation Rate

Legend: United States, New Mexico

Categories: Total, Black, Native American, White, Asian, Hispanic, English-Language Learners, Students with Disabilities
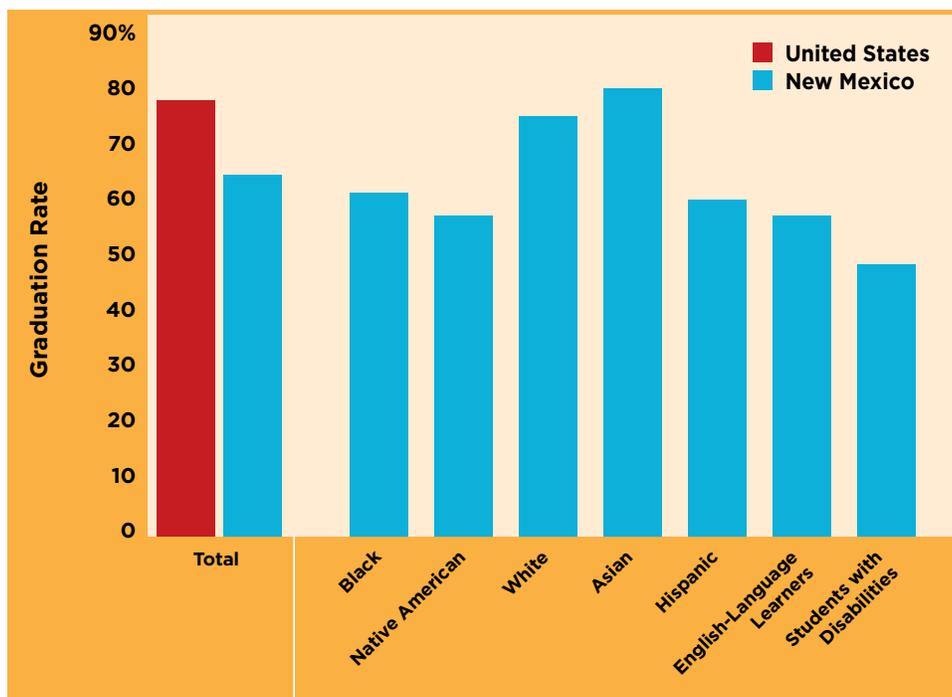
Sources: U.S. Department of Education, 2012, Ed.gov at: http://www.eddataexpress.ed.gov/state-tables-main.cfm; NM Public Education Department at: http://ped.state.nm.us/Graduation/2012/Webfiles%20Graduation%20Cohort%20of%202011%20-%204%20Year_2012-05-04_1120.pdf

GRAPH IV: TEEN (AGES 15-17) BIRTH RATE TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2006-2011)

Rate per 1,000 Teens

60
50
40
30
20
10
0

2006-2008   2007-2009   2008-2010   2009-2011

- ■ NM: Hispanic
- ■ Total: New Mexico
- ■ NM: Native American
- ■ Total: United States
- ■ NM: Black or African-American
- ■ NM: White, non-Hispanic
- ■ NM: Asian/Pacific Islanders
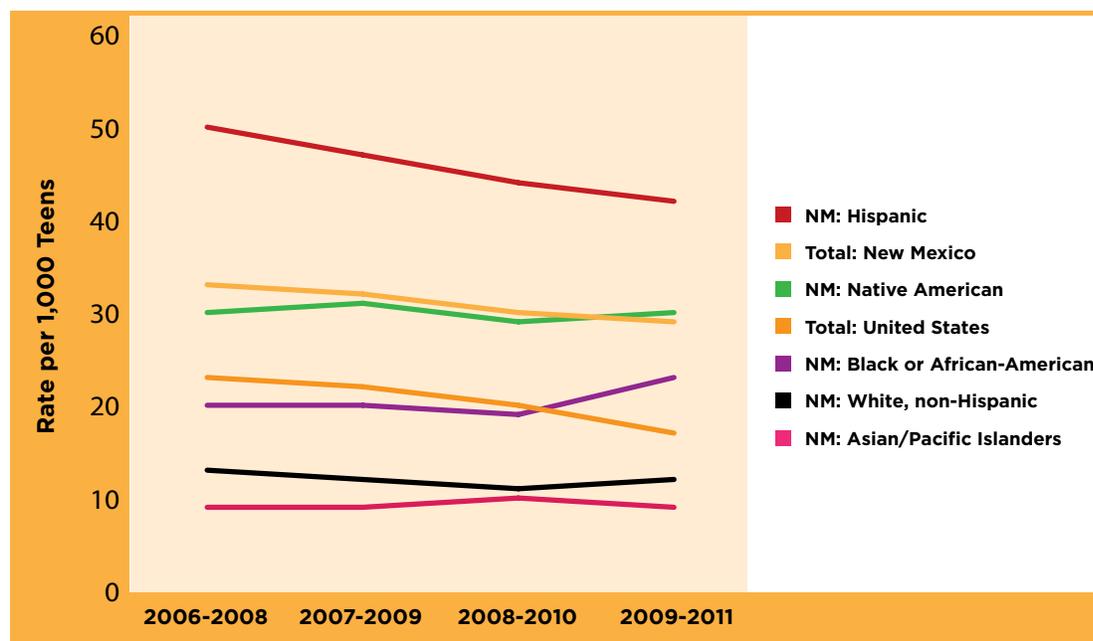
Source: NM Department of Health, Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Report Card, 7th Ed., September 2012 at: http://www.health.state.nm.us/opa/documents/ReportCard-RacialAndEthnicHealthDisparities-2012-EN.pdfhttp://www.health.state.nm.us/opa/documents/ReportCard-RacialAndEthnicHealthDisparities-2012-EN.pdf

Tables and Graphs:
Health Data

"With insurance coverage, children are more likely to get the preventive visits, immunizations, developmental checks, and care needed to keep them on a positive trajectory of physical, intellectual, and emotional growth. Medicaid, which covers more New Mexico kids than any other health insurer, is of crucial importance to the health of our youth."

TABLE XX: PERCENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18) WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE BY COUNTY (2009-2011)

Only 11 states do worse than New Mexico in providing health insurance for their children. Children who are living in low-income families are less likely to have health insurance—unless it is provided by Medicaid. Without health insurance, young children are much less likely to get well-child screenings, preventive care, or even necessary health care.

Note: These data are usually drawn from the most recent U.S. Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, but they were not available at publication time.

Location	Rate
United States	8%
New Mexico	10%
Bernalillo County	9%
Chaves County	8%
Cibola County	13%
Curry County	8%
Doña Ana County	8%
Eddy County	4%
Grant County	8%
Lea County	15%
Lincoln County	5%
Luna County	9%
McKinley County	24%
Otero County	11%
Rio Arriba County	6%
Roosevelt County	10%
San Juan County	23%
San Miguel County	7%
Sandoval County	7%
Santa Fe County	11%
Taos County	4%
Valencia County	4%

Source: 2009-2011 American Community Survey, Table B27001

Medicaid continues to be the single largest insurance provider for children (covering approximately 46 percent of children) in the state. Without this essential support, nearly half our children would not have health insurance at all.

Note: Data provided are the average number of children or Native American children under 21 served from August 2011 through July 2012.

TABLE XXI: CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 21) ENROLLED IN MEDICAID BY COUNTY (2001-2012)

Location	2010		2011	
	All Children	**Native American Children**	**All Children**	**Native American Children**
New Mexico	336,293	56,925	336,890	56,134
Bernalillo County	94,011	9,289	94,900	9,200
Catron County	294	22	283	17
Chaves County	13,651	224	13,456	214
Cibola County	5,738	3,430	5,754	3,434
Colfax County	1,752	30	2,278	227
Curry County	8,739	167	8,751	155
De Baca County	300	7	300	7
Doña Ana County	44,805	774	44,952	673
Eddy County	9,103	153	8,918	131
Grant County	4,669	87	4,451	82
Guadalupe County	747	18	741	20
Harding County	37	2	31	2
Hidalgo County	810	8	780	7
Lea County	11,505	148	11,407	133
Lincoln County	2,924	236	2,907	228
Los Alamos County	300	12	319	10
Luna County	5,979	99	5,990	92
McKinley County	18,562	16,599	18,245	16,182
Mora County	589	13	628	17
Otero County	7,530	1,431	7,511	1,412
Quay County	1,626	42	1,605	36
Rio Arriba County	8,812	1,676	8,867	1,705
Roosevelt County	3,520	85	3,454	74
San Juan County	22,850	13,184	23,185	13,308
San Miguel County	5,373	565	5,172	425
Sandoval County	17,043	4,832	17,499	4,789
Santa Fe County	16,404	1,479	15,916	1,242
Sierra County	1,787	38	1,825	31
Socorro County	3,148	864	3,035	878
Taos County	4,957	552	4,886	502
Torrance County	4,086	150	4,012	148
Union County	515	8	743	69
Valencia County	13,651	592	13,615	573

Source: NM Human Services Division, Monthly Native American Children Eligibility Report, Native American Children Under 21 Enrolled in Medicaid, at: http://www.hsd.state.nm.us/mad/pdf_files/Reports/Revisedby11-5-12/AllNAChildDistributionbyCo.pdf and Children Under 21 Enrolled in Medicaid at: http://www.hsd.state.nm.us/mad/pdf_files/Reports/Revisedby11-5-12/AllChildDistributionbyCo.pdf

TABLE XXII: RATE OF BIRTHS TO SINGLE MOTHERS (ALL AGES) BY COUNTY (2011)

Location	Rate
New Mexico	6.7
Bernalillo County	5.8
Catron County	1.6*
Chaves County	7.4
Cibola County	10.7
Colfax County	5.8
Curry County	8.0
De Baca County	4.5*
Doña Ana County	8.0
Eddy County	7.3
Grant County	5.8
Guadalupe County	5.8
Harding County	4.3*
Hidalgo County	9.3
Lea County	8.6
Lincoln County	5.6
Los Alamos County	0.5*
Luna County	7.9
McKinley County	13.1
Mora County	4.3
Otero County	5.9
Quay County	6.8
Rio Arriba County	9.3
Roosevelt County	6.1
San Juan County	8.4
San Miguel County	6.8
Sandoval County	5.0
Santa Fe County	4.5
Sierra County	4.3
Socorro County	7.8
Taos County	6.1
Torrance County	5.3
Union County	3.1
Valencia County	7.0

Note: Birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 persons in the population.

*This count or rate is statistically unstable (Relative Standard Error > 0.3), meaning that it may fluctuate widely across time periods due to random variation (chance), NMDOH-IBIS. Problems with statistical instability tend to occur when there are a small number of health events in a small population.

Source: NM Department of Health, IBIS Database--from NM Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, for the year 2011 at: http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/birth/BirthPopCnty/BirthRate.html

Although the teen birth rate has improved in New Mexico—much as in the entire U.S.—the state is still ranked 49th in the country. Our teen birth rates continue to be higher among certain race/ethnic groups, such as Hispanics and Native Americans, a disparity that should be addressed. Teen births are of major concern as the children of teen parents— especially if the teen mother is single—are at greater risk of continued poverty, poor educational achievement, and future criminal activity.

Note: Teen birth rate is the number of live births to teens ages 15-19 per 1,000 teens (15-19) in the population.

*This count or rate is either statistically unstable (RSE > 0.3), or extremely unstable (RSE > 0.5) meaning that it may fluctuate widely across time periods due to random variation (chance) and should not be used to infer population risk, NMDOH-IBIS. Problems with statistical instability tend to occur when there are a small number of health events in a small population.

TABLE XXIII: TEEN (AGES 15-19) BIRTH NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY (2010-2011)

Location	2010		2011	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
United States (2009)	NA	39.0	NA	39.0
New Mexico	3865	46.2	3,447	47.8
Bernalillo County	958	42.2	787	34.6
Catron County	2	17.2	1	12.8*
Chaves County	183	62.0	149	57.9
Cibola County	75	65.4	67	69.6
Colfax County	16	31.4	25	66.7
Curry County	141	79.4	128	76.0
De Baca County	2	20.2	5	94.6*
Doña Ana County	548	63.1	494	55.5
Eddy County	131	57.2	134	71.4
Grant County	64	53.5	31	36.0
Guadalupe County	9	45.2	8	65.6*
Harding County	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hidalgo County	11	44.5	9	49.4*
Lea County	170	70.0	193	78.8
Lincoln County	26	31.9	26	50.0
Los Alamos County	5	7.3	3	5.6*
Luna County	94	74.7	74	76.6
McKinley County	201	46.0	211	61.0
Mora County	4	13.9	9	65.1*
Otero County	112	36.7	107	53.2
Quay County	25	66.1	25	92.9
Rio Arriba County	93	51.5	73	54.9
Roosevelt County	56	64.1	54	55.6
San Juan County	271	42.2	256	52.2
San Miguel County	57	46.5	42	35.8
Sandoval County	163	26.5	131	28.5
Santa Fe County	183	36.5	161	39.2
Sierra County	18	39.0	17	65.7
Socorro County	58	73.2	27	40.7
Taos County	37	32.0	43	48.9
Torrance County	23	27.1	33	62.4
Union County	6	28.6	3	24.9*
Valencia County	123	35.6	121	68.0

Source: NM Department of Health, IBIS Database; NM Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics for 2011 at: http://ibis.health.state.
nm.us/query/result/birth/AdolBirthCnty/AdolBirth15_19.html

TABLE XXIV: PERCENT OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES BY COUNTY (2011)

New Mexico ranks 25th among the states on this indicator—a better performance than on other key KIDS COUNT health measures for children. Low birth weight babies are at higher risk of developmental delays and poor health.

Note: Low Birth Weight (LBW) is defined as infant weight at 1,500 to 2,499 grams.

*Colfax County has the highest rate of LBW infants, though the number of LBW babies born in that county was actually only 28; Hidalgo has the second highest rate, although the actual number was only 10.

Source: NM Department of Health, IBIS Database--from NM Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, for the year 2011.

Location	Rate
United States	9.2%
New Mexico	7.4%
Bernalillo County	7.7%
Catron County	9.1%
Chaves County	6.6%
Cibola County	7.6%
Colfax County*	19.6%
Curry County	6.0%
De Baca County	0.0%
Doña Ana County	6.3%
Eddy County	5.6%
Grant County	10.6%
Guadalupe County	7.9%
Harding County	0.0%
Hidalgo County*	13.2%
Lea County	7.8%
Lincoln County	6.6%
Los Alamos County	7.8%
Luna County	7.3%
McKinley County	7.4%
Mora County	9.1%
Otero County	7.4%
Quay County	4.5%
Rio Arriba County	9.2%
Roosevelt County	9.2%
San Juan County	6.0%
San Miguel County	8.8%
Sandoval County	8.2%
Santa Fe County	8.2%
Sierra County	9.2%
Socorro County	5.5%
Taos County	6.1%
Torrance County	12.1%
Union County	7.5%
Valencia County	8.2%

TABLE XXV: INFANT MORTALITY NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY (2011)

Location	Number	Rate
United States	NA	6.0
New Mexico	143	5.2
Bernalillo County	45	5.4
Chaves County	5	5.4
Cibola County	3	7.6*
Curry County	7	7.4
Doña Ana County	13	4.0
Eddy County	6	7.8
Hidalgo County	1	13.2*
Lea County	4	3.8
Lincoln County	1	5*
Luna County	1	2.8*
McKinley County	11	8.4
Mora County	1	22.7*
Otero County	4	4.3
Rio Arriba County	3	5.2*
San Juan County	11	5.8
San Miguel County	2	6.3*
Sandoval County	1	0.6*
Santa Fe County	9	6.5
Sierra County	1	11.5*
Socorro County	4	16.8
Torrance County	3	17.3*
Valencia County	7	7.5

Note: The rate is the number of infant mortalities per 1,000 live births.

*IBIS states that the count or rate is extremely unstable (Relative Standard Error > 0.5). The value should not be used to infer population risk. The problem with statistical instability generally occurs when there are a small number of health events in a small population.

Source: NM Department of Health, IBIS Database; NM Death Certificate Database, Office of Vital Records and Statistics for year 2011. U.S. infant mortality rate data from: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2091.html

TABLE XXVI: CHILD (AGES 1-14) DEATH NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY (2011)

Location	Number	Rate
New Mexico	96	24.2
Bernalillo County	18	14.4
Chaves County	4	28.0
Cibola County	2	38.6*
Curry County	4	36.4
De Baca County	1	292.2*
Doña Ana County	11	25.9
Eddy County	4	36.7
Grant County	1	20.4*
Lea County	4	26.3
Lincoln County	1	34*
Luna County	2	39.6*
McKinley County	5	28.9
Mora County	2	257.3*
Otero County	1	8.1*
Quay County	1	67.4*
Rio Arriba County	2	26.4*
Roosevelt County	2	48*
San Juan County	11	37.9
San Miguel County	1	21.2*
Sandoval County	9	32.9
Santa Fe County	4	17.2
Sierra County	1	69*
Socorro County	1	30.5*
Valencia County	4	42.6

Note: Child death rate is the number of deaths of children ages 1-14 per 100,000 children of that age.

*This count or rate is extremely unstable (Relative Standard Error > 0.5). This value should not be used to infer population risk, and is generally brought about by a small number of health events in a small population.

Source: NM Department of Health, IBIS; NM Death Certificate Database, Office of Vital Records and Statistics at http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/mort/MortCntyICD10/CrudeRateQuartile.html

TABLE XXVII: TEEN (AGES 15-19) DEATH NUMBER AND RATE BY COUNTY (2011)

Location	Number	Rate
New Mexico	87	58.9
Bernalillo County	26	56.4
Chaves County	5	90.1
Cibola County	3	155.9*
Curry County	1	28.3*
Doña Ana County	4	22.3
Eddy County	1	25.5*
Lea County	2	40.3*
Lincoln County	1	89.4*
McKinley County	7	101.0
Mora County	1	343.3*
Otero County	2	46.2*
Quay County	1	172.6*
Rio Arriba County	4	143.6
Roosevelt County	1	51.4*
San Juan County	9	89.2
San Miguel County	2	82.6*
Sandoval County	6	64.2
Santa Fe County	3	36.1*
Taos County	3	161.8*
Torrance County	1	87.2*
Valencia County	4	108.2

Note: Teen death rate is the number of deaths of teens ages 15-19 per 100,000 children of that age.

*This count or rate is extremely unstable (Relative Standard Error > 0.5). This value should not be used to infer population risk, and is generally brought about by a small number of health events in a small population.

Source: NM Department of Health, IBIS Database; NM Death Certificate Database, Office of Vital Records and Statistics for year 2011 at: http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/mort/MortCntyICD10/CrudeRateQuartile.html

TABLE XVIII: SUBSTANTIATED CHILD ABUSE ALLEGATIONS BY TYPE AND COUNTY (2010-2011)

Location	Rate of Substantiated Abuse (# per 1,000)	Percent Physical Abuse	Percent Sexual Abuse	Percent Physical Neglect
New Mexico	12.4	19%	18%	23%
Bernalillo County Metro Region: East	NA	16%	25%	18%
Bernalillo County Metro Region: West	NA	7%	20%	14%
Catron County	6.7	100%	0%	40%
Chaves County	17.7	6%	0%	40%
Cibola County	11.4	14%	0%	13%
Colfax County	39.8	52%	75%	19%
Curry County	22.4	22%	29%	34%
De Baca County	45.3	33%	0%	0%
Doña Ana County	10.5	13%	10%	15%
Eddy County	16.2	24%	15%	18%
Grant County	14.7	20%	0%	16%
Guadalupe County	23.5	13%	0%	26%
Harding County	0.0	0%	0%	0%
Hidalgo County	10.1	9%	0%	0%
Lea County	19.5	46%	50%	53%
Lincoln County	13.5	32%	0%	25%
Los Alamos County	3.0	36%	0%	19%
Luna County	17.6	22%	100%	43%
McKinley County	4.6	19%	0%	16%
Mora County	11.5	50%	0%	7%
Otero County	13.9	7%	0%	31%
Quay County	51.4	24%	0%	42%
Rio Arriba County	15.2	38%	0%	31%
Roosevelt County	21.7	0%	0%	38%
San Juan County	10.2	16%	19%	20%
San Miguel County	24.3	49%	17%	34%
Sandoval County	7.5	16%	11%	19%
Santa Fe County	9.7	34%	19%	31%
Sierra County	26.3	35%	100%	12%
Socorro County	19.8	22%	0%	32%
Taos County	7.9	5%	0%	20%
Torrance County	25.4	37%	20%	12%
Union County	42.8	20%	50%	63%
Valencia County	28.4	24%	21%	39%

Source: NM Children, Youth and Families Department, 360 Degrees County Profiles, Fourth Quarter SFY 2011 at: http://www.cyfd.org/pdf/psprofiles/County_Profiles_Q4FY11.pdf

Sources: NM Department of Health, IBIS Database at: http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/indicator/view_numbers/BingeDrinkYouth.Cnty.html for binge drinking; http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/indicator/view_numbers/DrugUseYouth.Cnty.html for illicit drug use

Location	Students Using Illicit Drugs in Past 30 Days (2007)	Students Binge Drinking in Past 30 Days (2001-2009)
United States	NA	24%
New Mexico	26%	25%
Bernalillo County	27%	29%
Catron County	17%	24%
Chaves County	23%	31%
Cibola County	30%	35%
Colfax County	26%	34%
Curry County	27%	30%
De Baca County	19%	NA
Doña Ana County	24%	29%
Eddy County	21%	31%
Grant County	19%	32%
Guadalupe County	24%	35%
Harding County	0%	NA
Hidalgo County	13%	32%
Lea County	18%	34%
Lincoln County	NA	28%
Los Alamos County	25%	24%
Luna County	20%	29%
McKinley County	35%	26%
Mora County	38%	38%
Otero County	30%	31%
Quay County	16%	32%
Rio Arriba County	36%	35%
Roosevelt County	30%	28%
San Juan County	31%	28%
San Miguel County	33%	33%
Sandoval County	NA	NA
Santa Fe County	31%	38%
Sierra County	27%	37%
Socorro County	32%	33%
Taos County	30%	37%
Torrance County	18%	25%
Union County	13%	42%
Valencia County	28%	35%

New Mexico High School Student Drug and Alcohol Use

25%
BINGE DRINK

APPROXIMATELY ONE IN FOUR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN NEW MEXICO SAY THEY BINGE DRINK.
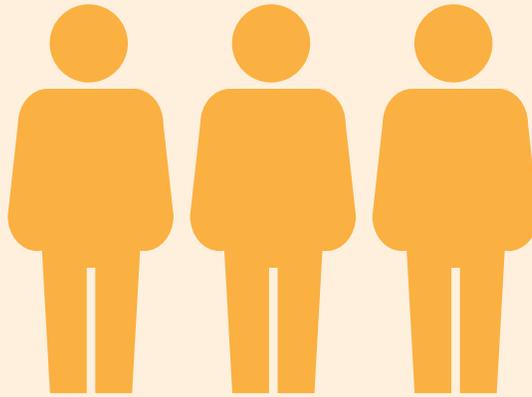
APPROXIMATELY ONE IN FOUR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN NEW MEXICO SAY THEY USE ILLICIT DRUGS.

26%
USE DRUGS

Methodology

Data Sources: The New Mexico KIDS COUNT program does not design or implement primary research in the state. Instead, the program uses and analyzes secondary data and study findings provided by credible research and data collection institutions both in the state and the nation, such as the U.S. Census Bureau. The New Mexico KIDS COUNT staff make every effort to confirm that the data gathered and used are the most reliable possible. However, we rely on the data collection and analysis skills of those institutions providing this information.

Data Conditions: Some tables in this report do not provide data for all New Mexico counties. In order to provide the most up-to-date information possible we make every effort to utilize the most recent U.S. Census Bureau (generally the American Community Survey, or ACS) data sets. Given this, however, a certain trade-off takes place, as data are not always available in certain time frames for certain geographic areas, like counties, with smaller population sizes. For example, one-year estimates, such as the 2011 ACS provide the most current data available, but are only published for geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more. ACS three-year estimates (such as 2009-2011) provide data for areas with estimated populations of 20,000 or more, and thus, more New Mexico counties are included in our tables based on these estimates. The five-year estimates provide data for areas with fewer than 20,000 people, because in five years a large enough sample has been accumulated to provide accurate estimates for those areas. The U.S. Census is progressing on a planned schedule to provide data for all population-size areas, with the projected year of 2013 for providing data estimates for all areas in the U.S.

The data presented in the various tables and graphs in this report are often not comparable to each other. This is due to several factors. These data come from a variety of sources that may use different sample sizes in their research/ data collection methods. Data may also be derived from surveys or questionnaires that apply different definitions to key, measurable terms—such as "family" versus "household" (see below). In addition, statistics, such as percentages or rates, may be calculated for certain populations based on different universes (the total number of units— e.g., individuals, households, businesses—in the population of interest). The universe generally serves as the denominator when a percentage or rate is calculated. A percentage is a measure calculated by taking the number of items in a group possessing a certain quality of interest and dividing by the total number of items in that group, and then multiplying by 100.

Key U.S. Census Definitions to Help in Understanding Certain Tables and Graphs

A **household** includes all the people who occupy or live in a housing unit (apartment, house, mobile home, etc.) as their usual place of residence. A **householder** is the person in whose name the home is owned, bought or rented. Households are classified by the gender of the householder and

the presence of relatives, such as: married-couple family; male householder, no wife present; female householder, no husband present with own children; and the like.

A **family** includes a householder and people living in the same household who are related to that householder by birth, marriage or adoption and regarded as members of his/her family. A family household *may have people **not** related to the householder, but they are **not** included as part of the householder's family in Census tabulations.*

- So, though the number of *family households* equals the number of families, family households may include more members than do families.
- Families are classified as "Married Couple Family," "Single Parent Family," "Stepfamily," or "Subfamily."

Total income is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips; self-employment income from one's own non-farm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and any other sources of income received regularly, such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony.

Median income divides households or families evenly in the middle with half of all households/families earning more than the median income and half of all households/families earning less than the median income. The U.S. Census Bureau considers the median income to be lower than the average income, and thus, a more accurate representation.

Poverty level can be a deceptive marker. The Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is poor. If total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level." However, what is considered the poverty level is generally far below what a family actually needs in order to live at a bare minimum level (i.e., have sufficient food, a place to live, transportation, and health care). For example, the 2012 Federal Poverty Guidelines set a poverty level of $11,170 for one person; for a family of four, the poverty guide is an income of $23,050. However, a family of four at double (200 percent) of the Federal Poverty Level ($46,100) is considered to be low-income, with just enough to cover basic family living expenses.

Major Data Sources

American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

The American Community Survey (ACS) provides annual data on demographic, social, housing, and economic indicators. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in approximately 2 million final interviews. After a broad nationwide data collection test conducted between 2000 and 2004, full implementation of the survey began in 2005, with the exception of group quarters (such as correctional facilities, college dorms, and nursing homes), which were first included in the 2006 ACS. Certain changes on health insurance coverage, veteran's service-connected disability, and marital history, were made to the ACS questionnaire at the beginning of 2008. Each year, the ACS releases data for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 residents or more, and collects a sample over three- and five-year periods to produce estimates for smaller geographic areas. In 2012, one-year estimates (2011) were released, as well as the 2010 three-year estimates (2009-2011) for areas with populations of 20,000 or more, and the 2011 five-year estimates. (The 2007-2011 ACS 5-year estimates are constructed as a period estimate and reflect the average data characteristics over the entire period.) In addition, in 2011, results from the 2010 U.S. Census were made available. Internet address for FactFinder2: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml

Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico

The Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) analyzes economic and demographic research related to New Mexico. The BBER also maintains the Data Bank, a library of socioeconomic data, and includes an extensive decennial census collection, along with a wide assortment of other economic and demographic information. Internet address: http://bber.unm.edu/

Data Collection Bureau, New Mexico Public Education Department

The Data Collection Bureau gathers data from public school districts throughout New Mexico, such as percentage of students receiving free and reduced-price lunches, student enrollment figures, student-to-teacher ratios, and high school graduation rates. Internet address: http://www.ped.state.nm.us/IT/schoolFactSheets.html.

Economic Policy Institute

The Economic Policy Institute (EPI) is a nonprofit, non-partisan organization that produces reports about conditions facing low- and middle-income families in the areas of education, the economy, living standards, and the labor market, publishing the highly respected annual report The State of Working America. Internet address: http://www.epi.org

Medical Assistance Division, New Mexico Human Services Department

The Medical Assistance Division administers New Mexico's Medicaid and Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP)—New Mexikids. Monthly Medicaid eligibility reports are issued for all children (including Native-American children) by category of eligibility and by county. CHIP eligibility reports are also issued monthly. Internet address: http://www.hsd.state.nm.us/mad/RMedicaidEligibility.html

Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

The Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program provides health insurance estimates for all states and counties. At the county level, data are available on health insurance coverage by age, sex, and income. Internet address: http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

The Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau with support from other federal agencies, provides selected income and poverty data for states, counties, and school districts. Data are used for the administration of federal programs and allocation of federal funds to localities. Internet address: http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/

Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health

The New Mexico Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics tabulates vital records data to analyze the health status of New Mexicans. The two major data systems are the files for birth and death. The birth file contains data on demographic characteristics of newborns and their parents. Data on mothers' pregnancy history and medical risk factors are included. The death file contains demographic data on decedents, which are provided by funeral directors, and the causes of death, which are provided by physicians or medical investigators. Internet address: http://vitalrecordsnm.org//index.shtml

Epidemiology and Response Division, New Mexico Department of Health

The Epidemiology and Response Division maintains the web-based public health data resource called NM-IBIS (New Mexico's Indicator-Based Information System). This data base provides up-to-date statistics from a variety of state health department divisions, including birth, death, prevalence, and incidence data. There is a health status indicator report section, as well as a direct query section where users can define their specific data requests and get responses in tabular and graph formats. Internet address: http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/

U.S. Census Bureau

The federal government implements a national census every decade; the official 2010 Census results were released in 2011. Census data are collected from the entire population rather than a sample that is representative of the entire population (such as the American Community Survey). Census data serve as the basis for redrawing federal congressional districts and state legislative districts under Public Law 94-171. Data from the U.S. Census can be accessed from the same FactFinder2 website as that of the American Community Survey.

OTHER DATA SOURCES

The *Annie E. Casey Foundation* has funded the KIDS COUNT initiative since 1990 and publishes an annual data book highlighting the well-being of children around the country. Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau and National Center for Health Statistics, the Foundation also provides information at its online data center for each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, as well as by topic, such as immigration, poverty, education, employment and income. Internet addresses: http://www.aecf.org and: http://datacenter.kidscount.org.

The *Office of School and Adolescent Health, Health Systems Bureau, New Mexico Department of Health,* publishes the *Adolescent Health Data Report* to provide a comprehensive overview of adolescent health needs and data, as well as the results of the *Youth Risk & Resiliency Survey,* a survey of public high school students (grades 9-12) and public middle school students (grades 6-8) about risk behaviors and resiliency factors. Internet address: http://www.nmschoolhealth.org/

The *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services* provides poverty guidelines that are a simplified version of the federal poverty thresholds and are used for determining eligibility for various federal programs. The poverty thresholds are issued by the U.S. Census Bureau to calculate poverty population statistics (e.g., the percentage or number of people living in poverty in a particular area). Internet address: http://www.hhs.gov.

COUNTY INDEX
Roman numerals refer to table numbers, NOT page numbers.

END NOTES

1. Child Trends/Data Bank (Family Structure). Found at: http://www.childtrendsdatabank. org/?q=node/334.

2. Personal conversations with participants in a Connecting Data to Action workshop in Deming, NM, and other meetings held in Luna County with the NM KIDS COUNT director in 2011 and 2012.

3. Fiester, L. & Smith, R. (2010). *Learning to Read—Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of Third Grade Matters: A KIDS COUNT Special Report from the Annie E. Casey Foundation.* Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation.

4. Ibid.

5. U.S. Department of Education. (2012). Provisional Data File: SY2010-11 Four-Year Regulatory Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rates, retrieved from: http://www2.ed.gov/ documents/press-releases/ state-2010-11-graduation-rate-data.pdf

6. U.S. Census, Current Population Survey. (2010). Table H105, retrieved from: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/ cpstables/032011/health/toc.htm

7. U.S. Census, Current Population Survey; 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. (2010). Table HI10, retrieved from: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/ cpstables/032011/health/toc.htm

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