

**2011 KIDS
COUNT**
IN NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO
VOICES
FOR CHILDREN



“More than half of our children—250,800 (a number three times the population of Santa Fe or twice that of Las Cruces)—live in poverty or in low-income families that have trouble making ends meet.”

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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New Mexico KIDS COUNT Data Book

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

For 19 years New Mexico Voices for Children has published an annual *New Mexico KIDS COUNT Data Book*, gathering and analyzing the best data available on the well-being of children and families in our state. In addition, the book provides data at the county and, when relevant, at the school district level, to better inform local communities how their children are doing in comparison to the state as a whole.

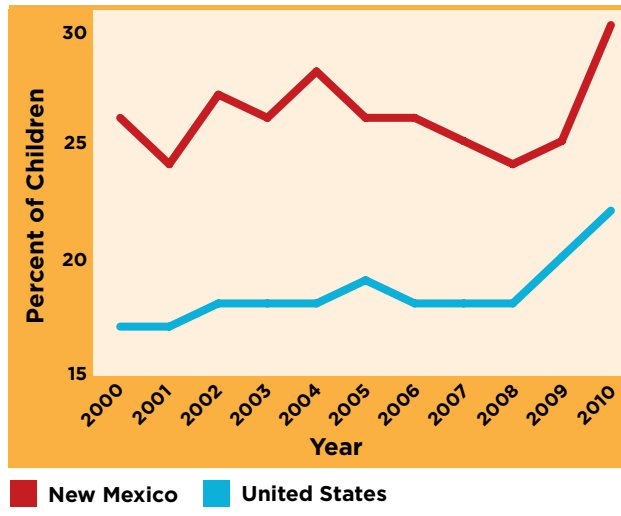
We believe that reliable, up-to-date research and data are meaningful and needed by our decision-makers—at all levels in the state—to ensure that our state, tribal, and local policies and programs are designed to promote and support children's interests and family economic security. We are proud to present the 2011 New Mexico KIDS COUNT Data Book, which presents the most recent data available, to give readers a clearer idea of how the recession has affected New Mexico families.

New Mexico is facing a slow recovery from the Great Recession, facing budget shortfalls that have led to cutbacks in education, health care and Medicaid, early child care and education, unemployment

benefits, and other programs and services meant to boost child well-being and help families struggling with income and asset loss. Over the past decade, New Mexico has been consistently ranked in the national KIDS COUNT data book in the bottom five states in terms of the percent of its children living in poverty. In 2010, nearly one-third (30 percent) of our children lived in poverty. ***Even worse, more than half of our children—250,800 (a number three times the population of Santa Fe or twice that of Las Cruces)—live in poverty or in low-income families that have trouble making ends meet.***

(See Graph I, "Percent of Children Under Age 18 Living in Poverty.")

GRAPH I: PERCENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18) LIVING IN POVERTY (2000-2010)

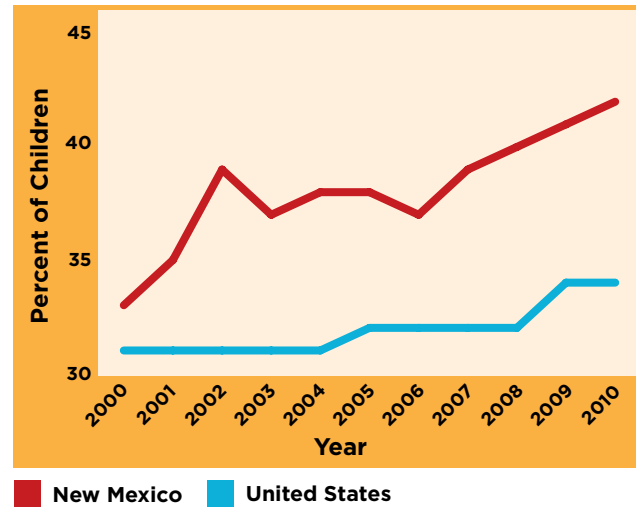


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The American Dream is based on a fundamental value—that Americans can achieve success and a life of prosperity through hard work and equal opportunity. Given a fair chance, all families, with their own diligence and skills, can provide themselves and their children with a good standard of living and hope for the future. We can have economic security and dignity, and—if we fall on hard times—we should be able to ride it out with our own fiscal reserves and support from a government safety net. Americans believe in individual initiative and responsibility, backed up by necessary government supports.

Unfortunately, over time—and especially with the current economic downturn—the ability of families to realize this dream has diminished. The “middle class” has been diminished as more families fall into bankruptcy or economic distress, struggling just to put food on the table for their children and hold onto homes and jobs. Indeed, the U.S. Census Bureau just released a report indicating that New Mexico is one of only 11 states in which the percentage of people living in poverty areas is 30 percent or more—a rate reflecting the impact of the recent recession.¹ All other states have fewer percentages of people living in poverty, which

GRAPH II: PERCENT OF CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES (2000-2010)



Retrieved from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center on December 13, 2011 from: <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/acrossstates/Rankings.aspx?ind=106>

signifies that the situation in New Mexico is dire. The report also notes that more of those living in poverty have a high school education or less.

Families themselves have changed. More children than ever in New Mexico are living in single-parent homes, most of them headed by single mothers. Single-parent families are more likely to be without the assets and resources to weather periods of economic stress. (See Graph II, “Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families.”)

An “economically secure” New Mexico family has both an adequate and stable income, and enough savings and assets to survive periods of financial hardship. Families must also be able to save money for future expenses such as a child’s college education, the purchase of a home, or retirement. Such a family has enough assets to maintain the health and well-being of its members, especially children. Having family financial resources is positively associated with young children’s cognitive and emotional development.²

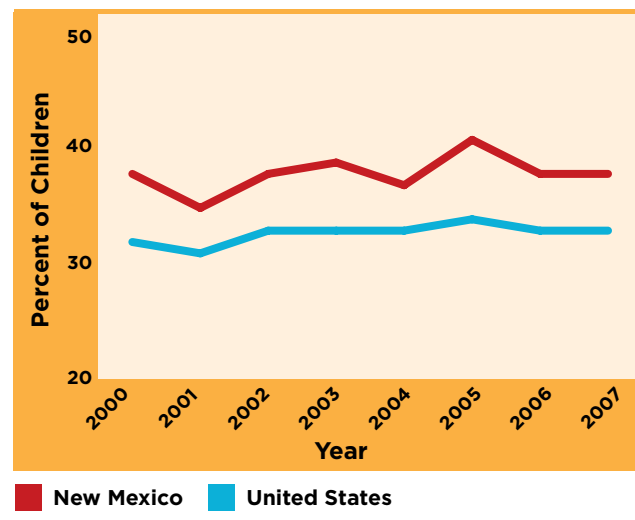
If a parent loses a job, an economically secure family has the resources and means to survive while



“Unfortunately, many more of our children are living in homes in which no parent has had full-time, year-round employment in the past year... This is a situation that places much stress on young children and has a negative impact on their future success.”



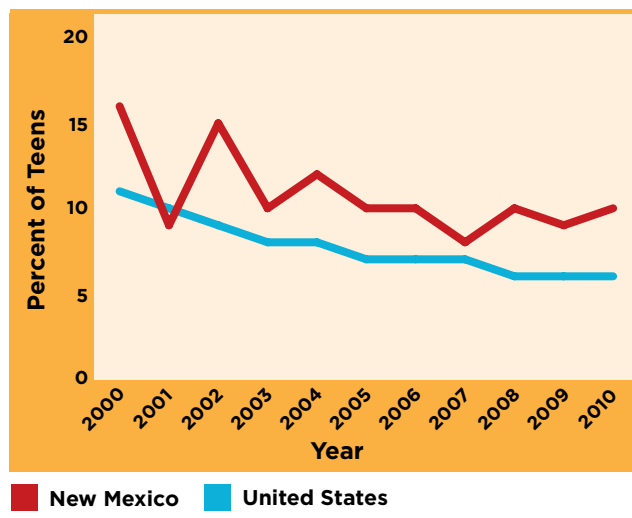
GRAPH III: PERCENT OF CHILDREN LIVING IN FAMILIES WHERE NO PARENT HAS FULL-TIME, YEAR ROUND EMPLOYMENT (2000-2007)



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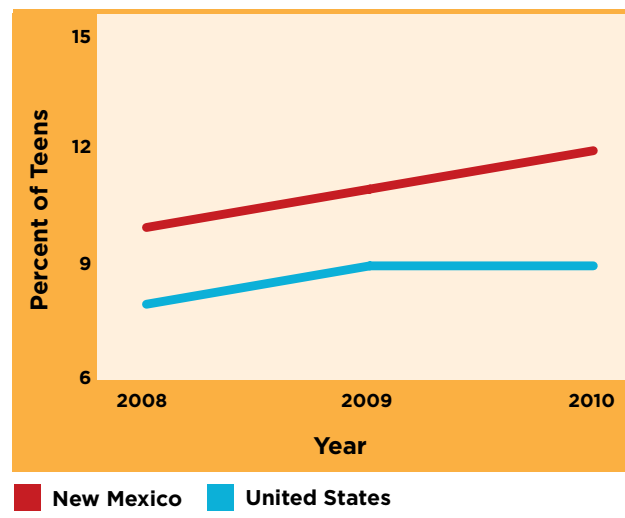
looking for another job or building educational skills without risking severe hardship, such as home foreclosure, utility shut-offs, or falling into long-term poverty.³ Unfortunately, many more of our children are living in homes in which no parent has had full-time, year-round employment in the past year.

GRAPH IV: PERCENT OF TEENS (AGES 16-19) NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (2000-2010)



Retrieved from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center on December 13, 2011 from: <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/acrossstates/Rankings.aspx?ind=73>

GRAPH V: PERCENT OF TEENS (AGES 16-19) NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING (2008-2010)



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Indeed, in 2010 almost one-third (32 percent) of the state’s children lived in a family in which no parent had a full-time, year-round job. This is a situation that places much stress on young children and has a negative impact on their future success. (See Graph III, “Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year Round Employment.”)

Real median income growth, especially for those with less than a college education, has slowed. Although most New Mexicans value education as a path to economic and social success, our youth at the cusp of entering the labor force appear to still face great obstacles in remaining in and graduating from high school. (See Graph IV, “Percent of Teens Not In School and Not High School Graduates.”) It is also clear that many of those New Mexico teens not in school cannot find employment. (See Graph V, “Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working.”)

These are examples of factors that are negatively affecting the growth, development and well-being—today and in the future—of New Mexico’s children.

In the data tables and graphs that follow, you will be able to see how our children—in the state, in counties, and by school districts—are doing in terms of indicators such as racial/ethnic trends, families receiving SNAP benefits, children with or without health insurance, high school graduation rates, and birth and mortality rates.

When faced with difficult economic conditions, it is extremely important that state and local policy makers not make important decisions that affect children and families without utilizing credible data and evidence about the potential impact of their budgetary and policy choices. The facts and information provided by this *KIDS COUNT Data Book* should be of great value in updating policy makers on the current status of our child and family well-being. New Mexico had a high poverty rate and poor child well-being indicators before the Great Recession. Now more than ever, creative, positive steps are needed to address and decrease the negative economic and social trends that are damaging our children’s prospects for future success.



Tables and Graphs:
Population and Economic Data



“New Mexico’s population, though small, is growing. It is also a ‘minority-majority’ population, with those of color predominating, especially among its child population.”

TABLE I: TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND COUNTY (2010)



New Mexico's population, though small, is growing. It is also a "minority-majority" population, with those of color predominating, especially among its child population.

Location	Total Population (All Ages)	Total Child Population (Ages 0-19)
New Mexico	2,059,179	579,841
Bernalillo County	662,564	178,315
Catron County	3,725	628
Chaves County	65,645	20,761
Cibola County	27,213	7,563
Colfax County	13,750	3,155
Curry County	48,376	15,172
De Baca County	2,022	481
Doña Ana County	209,233	64,279
Eddy County	53,829	15,550
Grant County	29,514	7,206
Guadalupe County	4,687	1,123
Harding County	695	103
Hidalgo County	4,894	1,395
Lea County	64,727	20,977
Lincoln County	20,497	4,284
Los Alamos County	17,950	4,608
Luna County	25,095	7,378
McKinley County	71,492	25,069
Mora County	4,881	1,147
Otero County	63,797	17,680
Quay County	9,041	2,195
Rio Arriba County	40,246	11,025
Roosevelt County	19,846	6,282
San Juan County	130,044	41,596
San Miguel County	29,393	7,613
Sandoval County	131,561	38,444
Santa Fe County	144,170	33,410
Sierra County	11,988	2,127
Socorro County	17,866	5,011
Taos County	32,937	7,465
Torrance County	16,383	4,370
Union County	4,549	1,031
Valencia County	76,569	22,398

Source: U.S. Census, 2010, Table P1 (total population); 2010 Summary File 1 (total child population).

TABLE II: PERCENT OF FAMILIES BY HOUSEHOLDER TYPE AND COUNTY (2008-2010)

Location	Total Number Families	Married Couple Families	Single-Male Householder Families	Single-Female Householder Families
New Mexico	497,810	71%	9%	21%
Bernalillo County	160,680	69%	9%	21%
Chaves County	15,983	68%	8%	23%
Cibola County	5,502	58%	16%	26%
Curry County	11,610	74%	8%	18%
Doña Ana County	50,396	70%	7%	23%
Eddy County	13,453	77%	6%	16%
Grant County	8,053	71%	10%	19%
Lea County	15,261	75%	8%	17%
Lincoln County	5,282	79%	3%	18%
Luna County	6,165	71%	9%	21%
McKinley County	11,875	62%	9%	28%
Otero County	16,977	76%	7%	17%
Rio Arriba County	10,287	65%	11%	25%
Roosevelt County	4,611	73%	10%	18%
Sandoval County	34,056	73%	9%	18%
San Juan County	31,266	68%	13%	20%
San Miguel County	7,052	61%	13%	26%
Santa Fe County	35,512	73%	8%	20%
Taos County	7,623	67%	10%	23%
Valencia County	19,642	70%	11%	19%

New Mexico has an exceptionally high percent of its children living in single-parent families. The state currently ranks 48th in the nation in children living in single-parent families. Children in single-female

headed households, in particular, tend to face greater disadvantages to healthy growth and development and educational/economic success than children in other types of households.

Note: This table does not correspond with the same table presented in the 2010 NM KIDS COUNT book, as these percents are based on total number of families, not families with children under age 18.

Source: American Community Survey, 2008-2010, Table B11003.

TABLE III: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY COUNTY (2009-2010)

Location	2009	2010
New Mexico	\$42,830	\$43,569
Bernalillo County	\$45,550	\$47,394
Chaves County	\$34,803	\$35,259
Cibola County	\$32,954	\$34,916
Curry County	\$37,196	\$38,996
Doña Ana County	\$35,541	\$35,869
Eddy County	\$47,117	\$47,630
Grant County	\$34,890	\$38,860
Lincoln County	\$37,895	\$42,448
Luna County	\$25,833	\$28,935
McKinley County	\$30,794	\$30,403
Otero County	\$35,557	\$37,342
Rio Arriba County	\$39,723	\$40,737
Roosevelt County	\$33,167	\$39,336
San Juan County	\$46,007	\$47,019
San Miguel County	\$31,002	\$29,686
Sandoval County	\$57,378	\$57,054
Santa Fe County	\$52,220	\$52,045
Taos County	\$31,660	\$33,186
Valencia County	\$41,494	\$42,204

The median household income in New Mexico is lower than that of the U.S. as a whole. Counties for which we currently have data that have the highest median household income, in descending order are: Sandoval, Santa Fe, Eddy and Bernalillo. Counties shown in this table with the lowest median household incomes are: Luna and San Miguel.

Source: American Community Survey, 2010, Table B19013.

TABLE IV: PERCENT OF NEW MEXICANS LIVING IN POVERTY BY AGE AND COUNTY (2008-2010)

Location	All Ages	Children Under Age 18
United States	14%	20%
New Mexico	19%	27%
Bernalillo County	16%	23%
Chaves County	22%	27%
Cibola County	26%	38%
Curry County	20%	30%
Doña Ana County	25%	36%
Eddy County	12%	16%
Grant County	16%	26%
Lea County	16%	20%
Lincoln County	15%	34%
Luna County	31%	49%
McKinley County	31%	37%
Otero County	20%	27%
Rio Arriba County	17%	20%
Roosevelt County	23%	29%
San Juan County	21%	30%
San Miguel County	29%	36%
Sandoval County	12%	15%
Santa Fe County	15%	23%
Taos County	19%	33%
Valencia County	21%	34%

New Mexico has an overall poverty rate that is higher than that of the United States as a whole. New Mexico currently ranks 46th among the states in terms of children living in poverty—which means only four other states have a higher percent of children in poverty. In eight New Mexico counties, more than one-third of children live in poverty.

Data for this category are presented as falling within a 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: American Community Survey, 2008-2010, Table S1701 (total population in poverty); Table S1701 (child population in poverty).

TABLE V: PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18) WITH INCOMES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY HOUSEHOLDER TYPE AND COUNTY (2008-2010)

Location	Married Couple Families	Single-Male Householder Families	Single-Female Householder Families
United States	3%	1%	5%
New Mexico	4%	2%	6%
Bernalillo County	3%	1%	6%
Chaves County	3%	2%	7%
Cibola County	4%	2%	8%
Curry County	5%	1%	8%
Doña Ana County	6%	1%	9%
Eddy County	3%	1%	3%
Grant County	3%	3%	4%
Lea County	3%	1%	6%
Lincoln County	1%	0%	7%
Luna County	8%	2%	12%
McKinley County	5%	3%	9%
Otero County	6%	1%	5%
Rio Arriba County	2%	3%	5%
Roosevelt County	4%	1%	9%
San Juan County	2%	1%	3%
San Miguel County	4%	3%	6%
Sandoval County	5%	4%	7%
Santa Fe County	3%	1%	5%
Taos County	2%	2%	7%
Valencia County	5%	2%	7%

The data in the table should be read as, for example: “Of all families in New Mexico, 6% of these were single-female parent families with children under age 18 whose incomes in the past 12 months were below the federal poverty level.”

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 (such as with a grandparent or other relative who is not a parent).

New Mexico has a high percentage of families with children living in poverty, especially in single-female headed households. Children living in single-parent homes, especially those in poverty and who do not receive early childhood care and education support, are less likely to be prepared for kindergarten. Single parents are also more likely to need access to child care services in order to find and keep jobs or gain training for better employment.

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2010, Table C17010.



TABLE VI: PERCENT OF FAMILIES IN WHICH NO PARENT/HOUSHOLDER HAS FULL-TIME/YEAR-ROUND EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY (2010)

Location	Families Below Poverty	Families At or Above Poverty
United States	80%	31%
New Mexico	58%	43%
Bernalillo County	67%	37%
Doña Ana County	40%	45%
McKinley County	90%	37%
San Juan County	72%	38%
Sandoval County	63%	43%
Santa Fe County	21%	36%
Valencia County	49%	51%

New Mexico ranks 30th among the states in terms of children living in households where no parent has full-time, year-round employment. The percent of families at or above poverty level with no parent having full-time, year-round employment has increased since 2009.

Read as: “Of all New Mexico families living below poverty, 58% are families in which no parent/householder had full-time, year-round employment. Of all New Mexico families living at or above poverty, 43% are families in which no parent/householder had full-time, year-round employment.”

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census, 2010, Table B17016.

TABLE VII: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SNAP (FOOD STAMPS) IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY COUNTY (2006-2010)

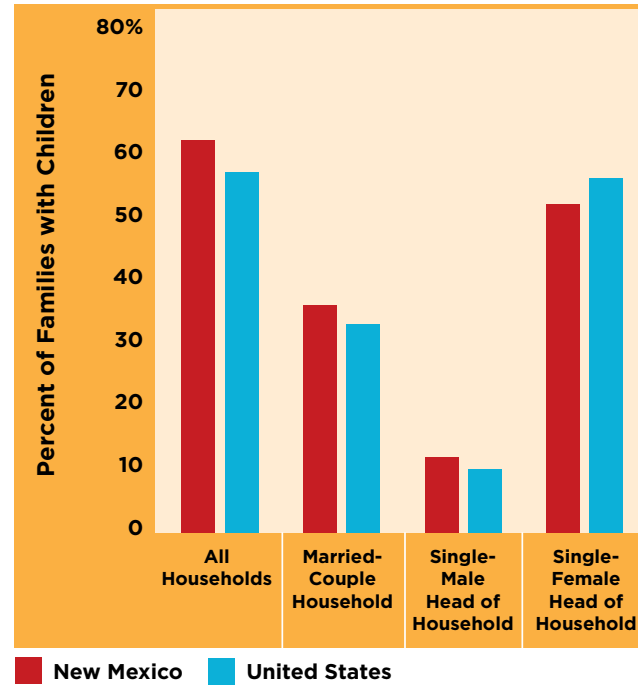
Location	2006-2008	2008-2010
United States	5%	10%
New Mexico	6%	11%
Bernalillo County	5%	9%
Chaves County	9%	16%
Cibola County	9%	14%
Curry County	10%	18%
Doña Ana County	9%	14%
Eddy County	8%	14%
Grant County	8%	9%
Lea County	7%	11%
Lincoln County	5%	12%
Luna County	9%	17%
McKinley County	11%	13%
Otero County	5%	12%
Rio Arriba County	6%	11%
Roosevelt County	N/A	11%
San Juan County	3%	8%
San Miguel County	8%	12%
Sandoval County	5%	9%
Santa Fe County	4%	8%
Taos County	7%	14%
Valencia County	8%	16%

The rate of households in New Mexico receiving SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or Food Stamps) has almost doubled in the past few years, probably due to the Great Recession's impact on low- and middle-income families. Children living in food-insecure families are at risk for not getting adequate nutrition, which is critical to healthy brain development and success in school.

Read as: "Of all households in New Mexico, 11% received SNAP in the past 12 months."

Source: American Community Survey, 2008-2010, Table C22002.

GRAPH VI: PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN (UNDER 18) RECEIVING SNAP BY HOUSEHOLDER TYPE (2008-2010)



Overall, a greater percent of families with children in New Mexico are getting SNAP to alleviate food insecurity than in the U.S. as a whole.

The bar graph should read as: (1) "Of all households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months, 57% of those in the U.S. were families with children;" and (2) "Of all families with children in New Mexico receiving Food Stamps/SNAP, 52% of these families were headed by single-females."

Note: These numbers do not total 100 percent because there are other categories of families ("nonfamily") with children that also receive SNAP.

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2010, Table B22002

TABLE VIII: PERCENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 19) WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE BY INCOME LEVEL AND COUNTY (2009)

In 2009, approximately 12 percent of children under age 19 lacked health insurance. This percent has dropped since 2007, probably because Medicaid coverage of children has gone up in the state. Children living in low-income families are less likely to have health insurance, unless covered by Medicaid or CHIP. Without health insurance, children are less likely to get well-child screenings that identify developmental delays early, and/or get necessary health care.

Note: All published margins of error for the Small Area Health Insurance Estimates program are based on a 90 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2009.

Location	All Income Levels	Income At or Below 200% Poverty
New Mexico	12%	16%
Bernalillo County	11%	15%
Catron County	19%	23%
Chaves County	12%	14%
Cibola County	12%	11%
Colfax County	11%	15%
Curry County	12%	16%
De Baca County	19%	22%
Doña Ana County	12%	14%
Eddy County	10%	15%
Grant County	11%	15%
Guadalupe County	14%	16%
Harding County	20%	25%
Hidalgo County	16%	20%
Lea County	16%	22%
Lincoln County	17%	21%
Los Alamos County	3%	21%
Luna County	15%	17%
McKinley County	14%	12%
Mora County	12%	14%
Otero County	15%	18%
Quay County	13%	15%
Rio Arriba County	13%	14%
Roosevelt County	14%	18%
San Juan County	17%	20%
San Miguel County	10%	13%
Sandoval County	11%	15%
Santa Fe County	14%	24%
Sierra County	15%	17%
Socorro County	14%	15%
Taos County	15%	17%
Torrance County	12%	14%
Union County	16%	20%
Valencia County	11%	14%

TABLE IX: CHILDREN UNDER AGE 21 ENROLLED IN MEDICAID BY COUNTY (2010-2011)

Location	All Children (2010)	All Children (2011)	Native-American Children (2010)	Native-American Children (2011)
New Mexico	332,361	336,293	86,042	56,925
Bernalillo County	92,065	94,011	13,824	9,289
Catron County	300	294	37	22
Chaves County	13,421	13,651	384	224
Cibola County	5,711	5,738	4,812	3,430
Colfax County	1,769	1,752	79	30
Curry County	8,581	8,739	277	167
De Baca County	298	300	13	7
Doña Ana County	44,308	44,805	1,306	774
Eddy County	9,078	9,103	298	153
Grant County	4,706	4,669	155	87
Guadalupe County	742	747	32	18
Harding County	27	37	1	2
Hidalgo County	831	810	16	8
Lea County	11,750	11,505	242	148
Lincoln County	2,904	2,924	316	236
Los Alamos County	269	300	12	12
Luna County	5,920	5,979	175	99
McKinley County	18,615	18,562	26,227	16,599
Mora County	467	589	21	13
Otero County	7,559	7,530	2,015	1,431
Quay County	1,563	1,626	77	42
Rio Arriba County	9,288	8,812	2,491	1,676
Roosevelt County	3,463	3,520	122	85
San Juan County	16,789	22,850	7,186	13,184
San Miguel County	22,704	5,373	19,827	565
Sandoval County	4,557	17,043	340	4,832
Santa Fe County	16,297	16,404	2,157	1,479
Sierra County	1,801	1,787	81	38
Socorro County	3,126	3,148	1,402	864
Taos County	4,835	4,957	851	552
Torrance County	4,029	4,086	233	150
Union County	516	515	11	8
Valencia County	13,608	13,651	918	592

Medicaid is the single largest insurance provider for children in New Mexico. In 2010, at least 54.6 percent of all insured children (under age 18) were

covered by Medicaid. Without this essential support, nearly half our children would not have health insurance.

Source: NM HSD, Monthly All Children and Native-American Eligibility Reports, Year/ Month Distribution by County. Retrieved November 7, 2011 from: http://www.hsd.state.nm.us/mad/pdf_files/Reports/Revisedby11-5-11/AllChildDistributionbyCo.pdf

Tables and Graphs:
Education Data





“New Mexico Public Education Department data indicate that approximately one in five students in school (ages 5-17) in the state live in poverty.”

TABLE X: ENROLLMENT AND PERCENT OF STUDENTS LIVING IN POVERTY BY SCHOOL DISTRICT (2010-2011)

School District	Total Enrollment	% Students Living in Poverty (2010-2011)
New Mexico	330,142	21.5%
Alamogordo Public Schools	6,291	19.6%
Albuquerque Public Schools	93,793	16.9%
Animas Public Schools	222	21.5%
Artesia Public Schools	3,544	19.3%
Aztec Municipal Schools	3,327	13.3%
Belen Consolidated Schools	4,627	20.1%
Bernalillo Public Schools	3,083	17.0%
Bloomfield Municipal Schools	3,002	15.8%
Capitan Municipal Schools	510	15.3%
Carlsbad Municipal Schools	5,882	18.4%
Carrizozo Municipal Schools	161	29.0%
Central Consolidated Schools	6,274	25.9%
Chama Valley Independent Schools	400	22.4%
Cimarron Public Schools	423	16.8%
Clayton Public Schools	550	27.6%
Cloudcroft Municipal Schools	413	14.6%
Clovis Municipal Schools	8,417	25.1%
Cobre Consolidated Schools	1,287	29.5%
Corona Municipal Schools	73	27.2%
Cuba Independent Schools	619	28.0%
Deming Public Schools	5,406	38.5%
Des Moines Municipal Schools	74	27.8%
Dexter Consolidated Schools	1,024	25.4%
Dora Consolidated Schools	269	32.0%
Dulce Independent Schools	684	28.8%
Elida Municipal Schools	119	26.0%
Española Municipal Schools	4,333	21.0%
Estancia Municipal Schools	867	26.0%
Eunice Municipal Schools	576	13.2%
Farmington Municipal Schools	10,485	15.5%
Floyd Municipal Schools	226	31.5%
Fort Sumner Municipal Schools	305	26.9%
Gadsden Independent Schools	13,904	40.5%
Gallup-McKinley County Schools	11,717	35.0%
Grady Municipal Schools	106	32.0%
Grants-Cibola County Schools	3,509	29.5%
Hagerman Municipal Schools	430	35.4%

TABLE X: CONTINUED

School District	Total Enrollment	% Students Living in Poverty (2010-2011)
Hatch Valley Municipal Schools	1,338	42.2%
Hobbs Municipal Schools	8,262	18.3%
Hondo Valley Public Schools	166	32.0%
House Municipal Schools	87	28.6%
Jal Public Schools	389	19.4%
Jemez Mountain Public Schools	300	32.0%
Jemez Valley Public Schools	496	11.0%
Lake Arthur Municipal Schools	134	19.1%
Las Cruces Public Schools	24,597	25.3%
Las Vegas City Public Schools	1,885	30.1%
Logan Municipal Schools	237	20.0%
Lordsburg Municipal Schools	578	30.7%
Los Alamos Public Schools	3,410	2.2%
Los Lunas Public Schools	8,469	20.0%
Loving Municipal Schools	570	20.0%
Lovington Public Schools	3,127	17.7%
Magdalena Municipal Schools	417	44.1%
Maxwell Municipal Schools	85	27.5%
Melrose Public Schools	204	21.3%
Mesa Vista Consolidated Schools	392	19.5%
Mora Independent Schools	508	30.9%
Moriarty Municipal Schools	3,354	13.7%
Mosquero Municipal Schools	46	18.5%
Mountainair Public Schools	298	38.4%
Pecos Independent Schools	635	20.9%
Peñasco Independent Schools	485	22.0%
Pojoaque Valley Public Schools	2,035	14.0%
Portales Municipal Schools	2,965	26.8%
Quemado Independent Schools	159	38.5%
Questa Independent Schools	511	21.0%
Raton Public Schools	1,249	25.1%
Reserve Independent Schools	173	33.2%
Rio Rancho Public Schools	16,530	9.4%
Roswell Independent Schools	9,903	26.0%
Roy Municipal Schools	40	20.0%
Ruidoso Municipal Schools	2,216	23.6%
San Jon Municipal Schools	132	41.0%
Santa Fe Public Schools	13,988	16.4%

TABLE X: CONTINUED

School District	Total Enrollment	% Students Living in Poverty (2010-2011)
Santa Rosa Consolidated Schools	628	29.0%
Silver City Consolidated Schools	2,995	22.0%
Socorro Consolidated Schools	1,899	32.0%
Springer Municipal Schools	202	21.0%
Taos Municipal Schools	2,963	27.0%
Tatum Municipal Schools	315	19.0%
Texico Municipal Schools	545	17.2%
Truth or Consequences Schools	1,367	33.9%
Tucumcari Public Schools	1,045	33.6%
Tularosa Municipal Schools	900	31.5%
Vaughn Municipal Schools	102	29.8%
Wagon Mound Public Schools	64	20.0%
West Las Vegas Public Schools	1,737	34.0%
Zuni Public Schools	1,337	45.6%

New Mexico Public Education Department data indicate that approximately one in five students in school (ages 5-17) in the state live in poverty. As seen by the graduation rates on the following page, economically disadvantaged students do not do

as well in school and are less likely to graduate on time. Given the high rate of poverty among New Mexico students, this is a critical factor that must be addressed.

Source: NM Public Education Dept. Retrieved from: <http://www.ped.state.nm.us> (total enrollment); NM Public Education Dept. Census Poverty Data by Local Educational Agency, 2008 (enrollment by poverty). Retrieved poverty data from: <http://www.ped.state.nm.us/IT/fs/poverty/New%20Mexico%20Census%202008.pdf>.

TABLE XI: PERCENT OF STUDENTS GRADUATING HIGH SCHOOL BY DISTRICT AND POVERTY (2010)

School District	% All Students	% Economically Disadvantaged Students
New Mexico	67.3%	61.3%
Alamogordo Public Schools	76.0%	72.3%
Albuquerque Public Schools	64.7%	51.1%
Animas Public Schools	98.0%	97.1%
Artesia Public Schools	69.8%	50.8%
Aztec Municipal Schools	62.1%	46.8%
Belen Consolidated Schools	65.4%	56.3%
Bernalillo Public Schools	64.5%	65.9%
Bloomfield Municipal Schools	63.0%	50.3%
Capitan Municipal Schools	76.9%	65.3%
Carlsbad Municipal Schools	76.3%	65.8%
Carrizozo Municipal Schools	77.0%	72.7%
Central Consolidated Schools	60.3%	60.9%
Chama Valley Independent Schools	91.5%	91.8%
Cimarron Public Schools	94.0%	90.3%
Clayton Public Schools	94.1%	88.5%
Cloudcroft Municipal Schools	88.7%	93.3%
Clovis Municipal Schools	80.2%	70.0%
Cobre Consolidated Schools	89.2%	89.4%
Corona Municipal Schools	86.1%	NA
Cuba Independent Schools	71.2%	71.9%
Deming Public Schools	69.9%	70.5%
Des Moines Municipal Schools	97.5%	NA
Dexter Consolidated Schools	93.3%	91.3%
Dora Consolidated Schools	96.6%	NA
Dulce Independent Schools	35.0%	34.2%
Elida Municipal Schools	89.4%	NA
Española Municipal Schools	54.4%	56.0%
Estancia Municipal Schools	59.3%	74.1%
Eunice Municipal Schools	86.8%	90.6%
Farmington Municipal Schools	67.4%	51.7%
Floyd Municipal Schools	91.1%	87.1%
Fort Sumner Municipal Schools	88.9%	91.0%
Gadsden Independent Schools	79.3%	79.6%
Gallup-McKinley County Schools	64.1%	58.6%
Grady Municipal Schools	90.2%	NA
Grants-Cibola County Schools	72.0%	73.2%
Hagerman Municipal Schools	71.0%	75.1%

TABLE XI: CONTINUED

School District	% All Students	% Economically Disadvantaged Students
Hatch Valley Municipal Schools	77.3%	79.4%
Hobbs Municipal Schools	68.9%	58.2%
Hondo Valley Public Schools	86.4%	NA
House Municipal Schools	53.0%	54.6%
Jal Public Schools	81.5%	82.2%
Jemez Mountain Public Schools	80.9%	80.7%
Jemez Valley Public Schools	91.0%	91.0%
Lake Arthur Municipal Schools	71.0%	60.7%
Las Cruces Public Schools	71.2%	62.1%
Las Vegas City Public Schools	68.3%	59.5%
Logan Municipal Schools	94.5%	92.3%
Lordsburg Municipal Schools	74.3%	68.4%
Los Alamos Public Schools	87.5%	NA
Los Lunas Public Schools	63.1%	57.3%
Loving Municipal Schools	69.4%	73.1%
Lovington Public Schools	83.0%	80.5%
Magdalena Municipal Schools	88.4%	88.3%
Maxwell Municipal Schools	88.6%	NA
Melrose Public Schools	97.2%	98.0%
Mesa Vista Consolidated Schools	78.3%	78.5%
Mora Independent Schools	81.7%	83.1%
Moriarty Municipal Schools	68.4%	56.9%
Mosquero Municipal Schools	98.0%	NA
Mountainair Public Schools	81.7%	76.7%
Pecos Independent Schools	72.1%	74.2%
Peñasco Independent Schools	83.6%	85.0%
Pojoaque Valley Public Schools	69.2%	67.7%
Portales Municipal Schools	79.9%	73.9%
Quemado Independent Schools	97.8%	97.1%
Questa Independent Schools	89.0%	89.0%
Raton Public Schools	63.2%	66.0%
Reserve Independent Schools	95.8%	NA
Rio Rancho Public Schools	74.6%	64.9%
Roswell Independent Schools	73.1%	73.4%
Roy Municipal Schools	95.6%	96.3%
Ruidoso Municipal Schools	75.3%	70.5%
San Jon Municipal Schools	91.5%	89.5%
Santa Fe Public Schools	53.2%	56.2%
Santa Rosa Consolidated Schools	86.6%	89.3%

TABLE XI: CONTINUED

School District	% All Students	% Economically Disadvantaged Students
Silver City Consolidated Schools	78.1%	68.9%
Socorro Consolidated Schools	75.6%	70.1%
Springer Municipal Schools	98.0%	98.0%
Taos Municipal Schools	71.7%	72.2%
Tatum Municipal Schools	98.0%	97.5%
Texico Municipal Schools	98.0%	97.9%
Truth or Consequences Schools	70.1%	64.4%
Tucumcari Public Schools	75.2%	77.0%
Tularosa Municipal Schools	88.9%	90.5%
Vaughn Municipal Schools	74.9%	79.2%
Wagon Mound Public Schools	84.1%	NA
West Las Vegas Public Schools	75.7%	77.6%
Zuni Public Schools	82.8%	84.2%

New Mexico has one of the lowest high school graduation rates in the country. The NM Public Education Department (NMPED) notes that high school dropouts in the state face a 13 percent unemployment rate and earn only an average income of \$11,426. The NMPED also notes that nearly every good job requires some certification, license,

apprenticeship, associate's degree or more. It is also clear from these data that negative economic disparity has an impact on a student's ability to do well in and finish school. Overall, graduation rates for economically disadvantaged students are lower than those of the general student population.

Source: NM Public Education Department. Retrieved from: <http://www.ped.state.nm.us/Graduation/dl11/4-Year%20Cohort%20Graduation%20Rates,%20Class%20of%202010.pdf>. Retrieved poverty data from: <http://www.ped.state.nm.us/IT/fs/poverty/New%20Mexico%20Census%202008.pdf>.

TABLE XII: HABITUAL TRUANCY RATE BY DISTRICT (2009-2010)

Location	%	Location	%
New Mexico	16.7%	Hondo Valley Public Schools	16.9%
Alamogordo Public Schools	4.9%	House Municipal Schools	6.6%
Albuquerque Public Schools	15.6%	Jal Public Schools	8.2%
Animas Public Schools	0.0%	Jemez Mountain Public Schools	30.7%
Artesia Public Schools	9.4%	Jemez Valley Public Schools	2.0%
Aztec Municipal Schools	12.5%	Lake Arthur Municipal Schools	10.7%
Belen Consolidated Schools	23.7%	Las Cruces Public Schools	28.1%
Bernalillo Public Schools	16.4%	Las Vegas City Public Schools	18.8%
Bloomfield Municipal Schools	18.4%	Logan Municipal Schools	0.0%
Capitan Municipal Schools	7.5%	Lordsburg Municipal Schools	13.3%
Carlsbad Municipal Schools	4.9%	Los Alamos Public Schools	24.7%
Carrizozo Municipal Schools	8.0%	Los Lunas Public Schools	14.7%
Central Consolidated Schools	22.5%	Loving Municipal Schools	2.2%
Chama Valley Independent Schools	0.0%	Lovington Public Schools	11.5%
Cimarron Public Schools	1.3%	Magdalena Municipal Schools	0.0%
Clayton Public Schools	4.1%	Maxwell Municipal Schools	0.0%
Cloudcroft Municipal Schools	3.4%	Melrose Public Schools	2.4%
Clovis Municipal Schools	26.7%	Mesa Vista Consolidated Schools	4.4%
Cobre Consolidated Schools	21.4%	Mora Independent Schools	15.2%
Corona Municipal Schools	0.0%	Moriarty Municipal Schools	17.6%
Cuba Independent Schools	31.5%	Mosquero Municipal Schools	4.1%
Deming Public Schools	26.3%	Mountainair Public Schools	15.1%
Des Moines Municipal Schools	8.2%	Pecos Independent Schools	23.0%
Dexter Consolidated Schools	8.6%	Peñasco Independent Schools	22.4%
Dora Consolidated Schools	0.0%	Pojoaque Valley Public Schools	27.9%
Dulce Independent Schools	57.5%	Portales Municipal Schools	6.2%
Elida Municipal Schools	2.9%	Quemado Independent Schools	0.0%
Española Municipal Schools	25.6%	Questa Independent Schools	13.4%
Estancia Municipal Schools	5.5%	Raton Public Schools	16.6%
Eunice Municipal Schools	15.8%	Reserve Independent Schools	0.0%
Farmington Municipal Schools	8.4%	Rio Rancho Public Schools	3.7%
Floyd Municipal Schools	9.1%	Roswell Independent Schools	19.0%
Fort Sumner Municipal Schools	5.2%	Roy Municipal Schools	0.0%
Gadsden Independent Schools	14.9%	Ruidoso Municipal Schools	17.2%
Gallup-McKinley County Schools	46.9%	San Jon Municipal Schools	3.8%
Grady Municipal Schools	0.0%	Santa Fe Public Schools	5.7%
Grants-Cibola County Schools	14.7%	Santa Rosa Consolidated Schools	11.3%
Hagerman Municipal Schools	14.3%	Silver City Consolidated Schools	11.6%
Hatch Valley Municipal Schools	16.2%	Socorro Consolidated Schools	9.4%
Hobbs Municipal Schools	12.0%	Springer Municipal Schools	4.0%

TABLE XII: CONTINUED

Location	%
Taos Municipal Schools	20.5%
Tatum Municipal Schools	1.1%
Texico Municipal Schools	5.5%
Truth or Consequences Schools	14.4%
Tucumcari Public Schools	8.8%
Tularosa Municipal Schools	10.9%
Vaughn Municipal Schools	28.1%
Wagon Mound Public Schools	2.9%
West Las Vegas Public Schools	18.7%
Zuni Public Schools	14.5%

Habitual truancy is known to be a predictor of school dropout. Though some school districts in New Mexico report a 0 percent habitual truancy rate, that is not the norm, and some schools are reporting rates as high as 47 and 56 percent. This may be a factor in the state's low rates of high school graduation.

Source: NM Public Education Department. Retrieved data from: <http://www.ped.state.nm.us/IT/fs/truancy/SY2010%20Habitual%20Truancy%20by%20School%20Type.pdf>.



“In New Mexico, just over one-third (35 percent) of our population age 25 and over—key workforce ages—have the equivalent of a high school education or less.”

TABLE XIII: PERCENT OF POPULATION (AGE 25 AND OLDER) BY COUNTY AND HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL ACHIEVED (2010)

The lack of a well-educated, qualified workforce has a negative impact on the long-term economic health of a state and its communities. In New Mexico, just over one-third (35 percent) of our population age 25 and over—key workforce ages—have the equivalent

of a high school education or less. This is an increase from 2009, when that rate was 31 percent. This year, in New Mexico (and several counties), higher numbers of females received Bachelors'-level and higher graduate degrees than males.

Location	9th-12th Grade, No High School Diploma	High School Graduate, GED or Alternative	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
United States	8%	29%	8%	18%	10%
New Mexico	9%	26%	7%	14%	11%
Bernalillo County	7%	23%	7%	18%	14%
Chaves County	10%	28%	7%	11%	6%
Doña Ana County	9%	22%	7%	14%	10%
McKinley County	19%	31%	5%	5%	6%
San Juan County	11%	34%	8%	10%	5%
Sandoval County	6%	28%	9%	17%	12%
Santa Fe County	9%	22%	5%	19%	19%
Valencia County	13%	29%	7%	9%	6%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2010. Table C15002



TABLE XIV: EDUCATION AND WORK STATUS OF TEENS (AGES 16-19) BY COUNTY AND GENDER (2010)

Although these data do not provide an explanation of why only 80 percent of New Mexican youth ages

16-19 are enrolled in school, it may have some relationship to the school dropout rate in the state.

Location	MALES			FEMALES		
	Enrolled in School	Not Enrolled in School; High School Graduate; Not in Labor Force	Not Enrolled in School; Not High School Graduate; Not in Labor Force	Enrolled in School	Not Enrolled in School; High School Graduate; Not in Labor Force	Not Enrolled in School; Not High School Graduate; Not in Labor Force
New Mexico	80%	3.0%	5.5%	79.0%	4.3%	6.4%
Bernalillo County	81%	2.4%	5.6%	82.0%	4.3%	5.8%
Doña Ana County	84%	0.0%	5.0%	87.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Sandoval County	75%	5.6%	1.1%	73.0%	8.0%	5.0%
Santa Fe County	73%	6.0%	1.0%	73.0%	8.4%	12.0%
Valencia County	64%	0.0%	16.0%	75.4%	0.0%	15.8%

Note: These numbers do not total 100 percent because the category “not enrolled in school, high school graduate, in the labor force” was not included.

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2010, Table C14005.

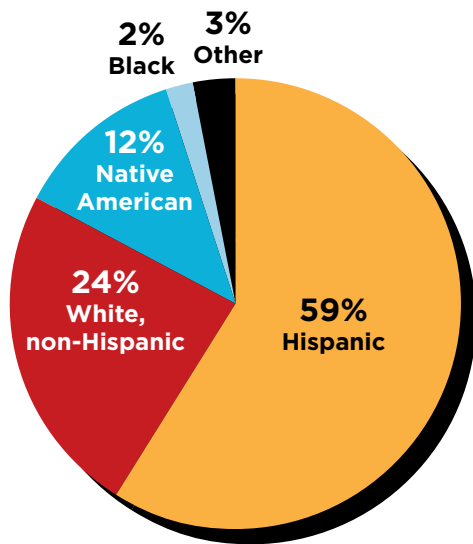


Tables and Graphs:
Race and Ethnicity Data



“Given the great racial and ethnic diversity in this state, attention must be paid to addressing disparities to ensure that all children and their families have equitable opportunities to thrive.”

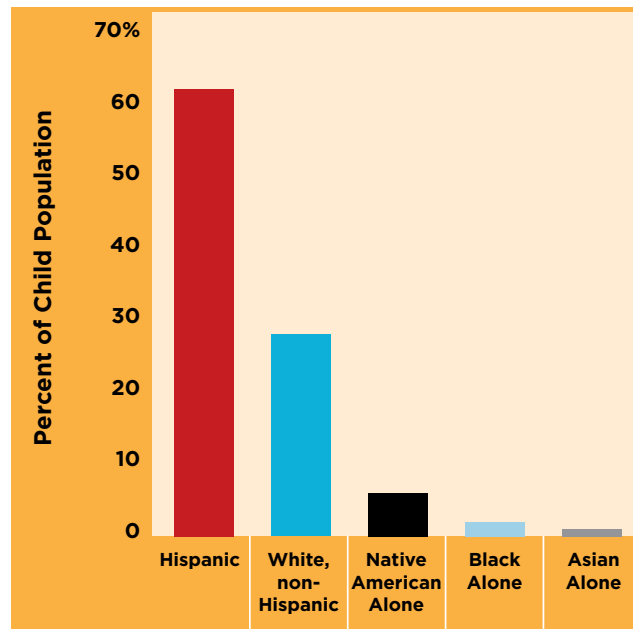
GRAPH VII: CHILD POPULATION (AGES 0-5) BY RACE AND ETHNICITY (2010)



In New Mexico, a “minority-majority” state, racial and ethnic diversity continues to grow among the youngest of our children. This youngest age group is most in need of high-quality, comprehensive early childhood care and education (pre-natal care, home visiting, child care, pre-K, Head Start, etc.) to be prepared cognitively, emotionally, and socially for grades kindergarten through 12.

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2010, Table B01001 series.

GRAPH VIII: CHILD POPULATION (AGES 0-19) BY RACE AND ETHNICITY (2010)



In New Mexico, especially among the youth population, Whites are not a majority. Given the great racial and ethnic diversity in this state, attention must be paid to addressing disparities—in education, employment, living conditions, health and other areas—to ensure that all children and their families have equitable opportunities to thrive.

These data should read, for example, as: “Of all children ages 0-19 in New Mexico, 6% are Native American.”

Note: To find racial/ethnic breakdowns of this population by county, go to the KIDS COUNT Data Center, New Mexico page at <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/StateLanding.aspx?state=NM>.

Source: U.S. Census, 2010 Summary File 1, Tables P12B, P12C, P12D, P12H, P12I.

TABLE XV: TOTAL POPULATION (ALL AGES) BY RACE, HISPANIC ETHNICITY, AND COUNTY (2010)

Location	Black Alone	Native American Alone	White Alone	Asian Alone	Two or More Races	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
New Mexico	2.0%	9.0%	40.5%	1.4%	15.0%	53.7%	46.3%
Bernalillo County	3.0%	5.0%	41.5%	2.0%	16.0%	52.0%	48.0%
Catron County	0.4%	3.0%	76.0%	0.2%	3.8%	81.0%	19.0%
Chaves County	2.0%	1.2%	44.0%	0.6%	21.9%	48.0%	52.0%
Cibola County	1.0%	41.0%	22.0%	0.5%	12.0%	63.0%	37.0%
Colfax County	0.5%	1.5%	50.0%	0.4%	10.3%	53.0%	47.0%
Curry County	6.3%	1.2%	51.0%	1.3%	17.2%	60.0%	40.0%
De Baca County	0.1%	0.6%	59.3%	0.0%	8.0%	61.0%	39.0%
Doña Ana County	2.0%	1.5%	30.1%	1.0%	18.5%	34.0%	66.0%
Eddy County	1.4%	1.5%	52.0%	1.0%	16.0%	56.0%	44.0%
Grant County	1.0%	1.4%	49.0%	0.0%	10.0%	52.0%	48.0%
Guadalupe County	2.0%	1.9%	16.0%	1.0%	21.0%	20.0%	80.0%
Harding County	0.0%	1.0%	56.3%	0.0%	10.0%	57.0%	43.0%
Hidalgo County	1.0%	1.0%	41.4%	1.0%	11.0%	43.0%	57.0%
Lea County	4.0%	1.2%	43.0%	1.0%	17.0%	49.0%	51.0%
Lincoln County	1.0%	2.4%	66.4%	0.0%	9.0%	70.0%	30.0%
Los Alamos County	1.0%	1.0%	76.3%	6.0%	2.0%	85.0%	15.0%
Luna County	1.0%	1.3%	36.0%	1.0%	17.0%	38.0%	62.0%
McKinley County	1.0%	76.0%	10.3%	1.0%	5.0%	87.0%	13.0%
Mora County	1.0%	1.3%	18.0%	0.0%	24.0%	19.0%	81.0%
Otero County	4.0%	7.0%	53.0%	1.0%	12.0%	65.0%	35.0%
Quay County	1.0%	1.0%	53.6%	1.0%	7.0%	58.0%	42.0%
Rio Arriba County	1.0%	16.0%	13.0%	0.0%	28.0%	29.0%	71.0%
Roosevelt County	2.0%	1.0%	56.0%	1.0%	16.0%	60.0%	40.0%
San Juan County	1.0%	37.0%	42.5%	0.0%	7.0%	81.0%	19.0%
San Miguel County	1.0%	2.0%	20.0%	1.0%	25.0%	23.0%	77.0%
Sandoval County	2.0%	13.0%	47.5%	2.0%	12.0%	65.0%	35.0%
Santa Fe County	1.0%	3.0%	44.0%	1.0%	15.0%	49.0%	51.0%
Sierra County	0.0%	2.0%	68.4%	0.0%	9.0%	72.0%	28.0%
Socorro County	1.0%	12.0%	37.6%	1.0%	8.0%	51.0%	49.0%
Taos County	0.0%	6.0%	36.0%	1.0%	19.0%	44.0%	56.0%
Torrance County	1.0%	2.0%	56.0%	0.0%	16.0%	61.0%	39.0%
Union County	2.0%	2.0%	56.0%	1.0%	12.0%	60.0%	40.0%
Valencia County	1.0%	4.0%	36.0%	1.0%	17.0%	42.0%	58.0%

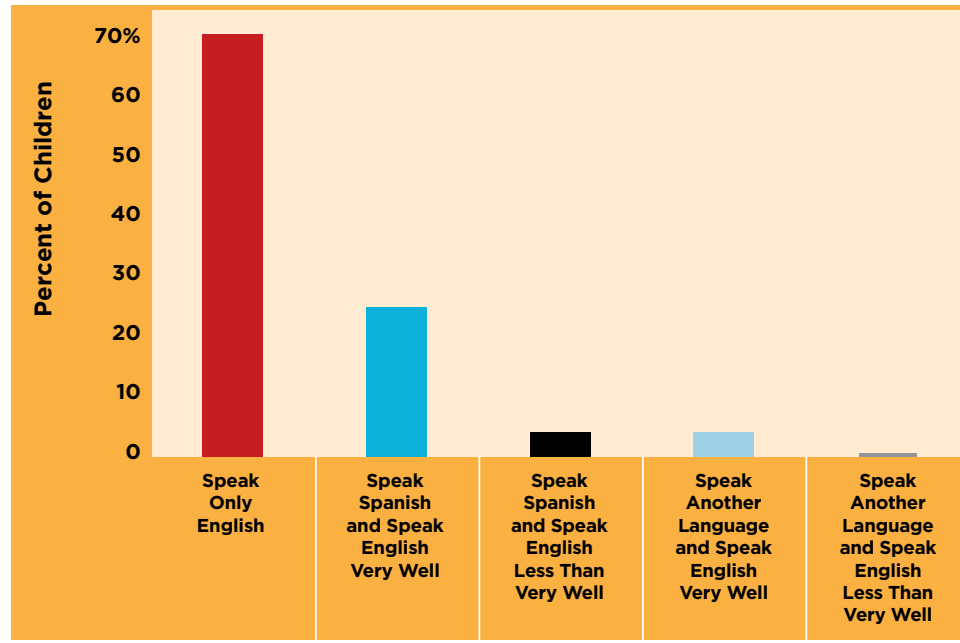
Note: Percentages do not equal 100%, as there are other racial groups not reported, such as Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders.

Sources: 2010 U.S. Census Summary File 1 (Race Alone or in Combo and Hispanic/Latino; 2010 Census Summary File 1, QT-P3 (Race and Hispanic/Latino Origin)

GRAPH IX: PERCENT OF CHILDREN (AGES 5-17) BY LANGUAGES SPOKEN AND ENGLISH PROFICIENCY (2010)

It appears there are larger proportions of school-age children in the state who, though they may speak another language at home, also speak English well. There is a higher proportion of Spanish-speaking children (ages 5-17) in the state than of those speaking another language.

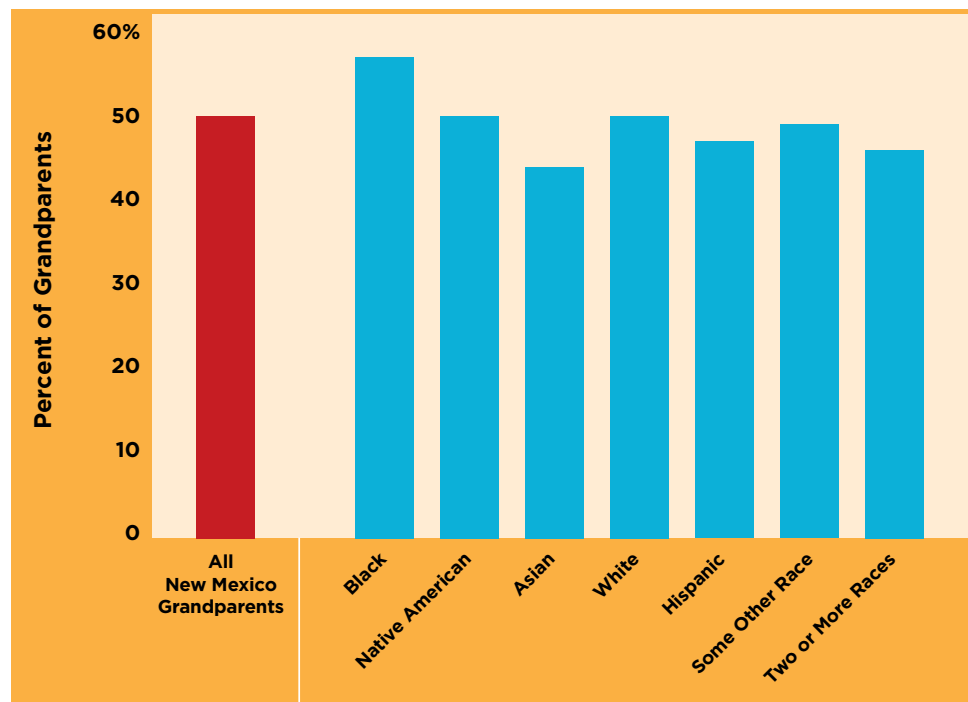
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2010, Table C16004.



GRAPH X: PERCENT OF GRANDPARENTS LIVING WITH AND RESPONSIBLE FOR GRANDCHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18) BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2008-2010)

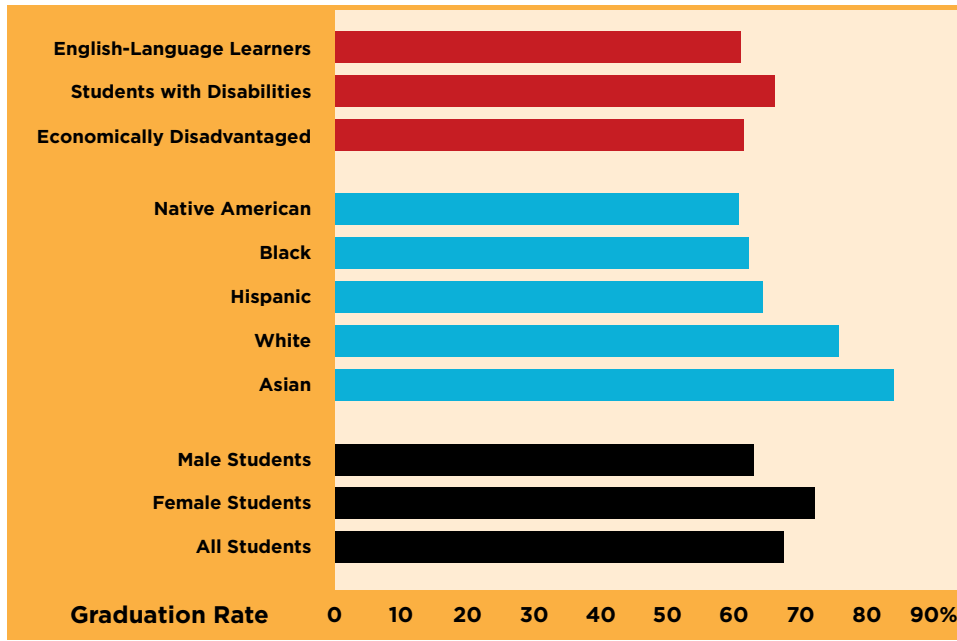
In New Mexico, it appears that a high percentage—up to half—of grandchildren living with their grandparents are also being cared for by them. This may be another indicator of lower family economic security.

The bar graph should be read as, for example: “Of all Black grandparents living with their own grandchildren in New Mexico, 57% of these grandparents are also responsible for the grandchildren.”



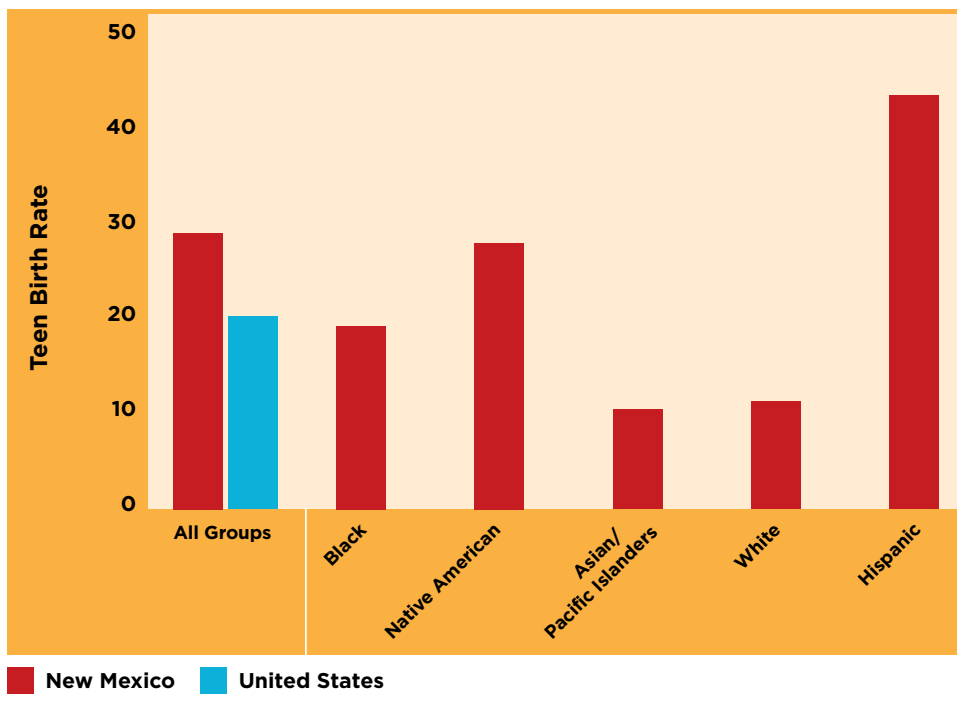
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2008-2010, Table B10051.

GRAPH XI: HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES BY SELECT CHARACTERISTICS (2010)



Source: NM Public Education Department, 4-Year Cohort Graduation Rates (2009-2010). Retrieved from: <http://www.ped.state.nm.us/Graduation/dl11/4-Year%20Cohort%20Graduation%20Rates,%20Class%20of%202010.pdf>

GRAPH XII: TEEN (AGES 15-17) BIRTH RATE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY (2008-2010)



Though the teen birth rate in New Mexico is 45 percent higher than that of the nation, the rates are still continuing to decline overall.

Source: NM Department of Health, Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Report Card, September 2011.



Tables and Graphs:

Health Data



“According to the national KIDS COUNT data book, New Mexico’s child death rate has increased by 20 percent since 2000, and only eight other states have a worse rate.”

TABLE XVI: TEEN BIRTH RATE* BY COUNTY (2010)

New Mexico is ranked by the national KIDS COUNT data book as 49th in the nation, with one of the highest teen birth rates. These rates tend to be higher in the state for certain races/ethnicities, especially Hispanics and Native Americans. This is of concern since children born to teen parents—especially if the mothers are single—are at high risk of poor educational achievement, living in poverty, and taking part in criminal activity. The state's teen birth rate, as with that of the U.S., is declining, but at a slow rate.

*The teen birth rate is calculated as number of births per 1000 female teens ages 15-19.

Location	Number	Rate
United States		34.3
New Mexico	3865	46.2
Bernalillo County	958	42.2
Catron County	2	17.2
Chaves County	183	62
Cibola County	75	65.4
Colfax County	16	31.4
Curry County	141	79.4
De Baca County	2	20.2
Doña Ana County	548	63.1
Eddy County	131	57.2
Grant County	64	53.5
Guadalupe County	9	45.2
Hidalgo County	11	44.5
Lea County	170	70
Lincoln County	26	31.9
Los Alamos County	5	7.3
Luna County	94	74.7
McKinley County	201	46
Mora County	4	13.9
Otero County	112	36.7
Quay County	25	66.1
Rio Arriba County	93	51.5
Roosevelt County	56	64.1
San Juan County	271	42.2
San Miguel County	57	46.5
Sandoval County	163	26.5
Santa Fe County	183	36.5
Sierra County	18	39
Socorro County	58	73.2
Taos County	37	32
Torrance County	23	27.1
Union County	6	28.6
Valencia County	123	35.6

Source: NM Department of Health, IBIS Data Center. NM Birth Data, Adolescent Births, 2010. From: <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/birth/AdolBirthCnty/AdolBirth15-19.html>.

TABLE XVII: TEEN (AGES 15-19) DEATH RATE* BY COUNTY (2010)

Location	Number	Rate
United States		62.0
New Mexico	121	70.8
Bernalillo County	35	76.2
Catron County	1	350.9
Chaves County	8	133.2
Cibola County	2	84.5
Doña Ana County	9	51.5
Eddy County	2	41.9
Lea County	6	123.2
Lincoln County	1	57.2
Luna County	2	79.4
McKinley County	9	99.5
Otero County	4	64.8
Quay County	1	128.2
Rio Arriba County	3	80.8
Roosevelt County	1	56.8
San Juan County	12	94.3
San Miguel County	2	79
Sandoval County	6	46.7
Santa Fe County	5	48.3
Socorro County	1	55.6
Taos County	6	258.3
Torrance County	1	58.5
Union County	1	240.4
Valencia County	3	41.8

*Though the teen death rate in New Mexico has declined minimally (3%) since 2000, the state still ranks 48th in the nation in terms of youth ages 15-19 dying too young. In the **State of Health in New Mexico 2011** report, the major causes of teen death are motor vehicle accidents, suicide, and homicide, which are often associated with alcohol, drug use, and violence. The state's youth suicide rate continues to be double that of the U.S.; Native-American youth have the highest rates of all racial/ethnic groups.*

*The rate is the number of deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19. Please note that the U.S. teen death rate is from 2007.

Source: NM Department of Health, IBIS Database. Data retrieved from: <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/mort/MortCntyICD10/CrudeRate.html>

TABLE XVIII: CHILD (AGES 1-14) DEATH RATE* BY COUNTY (2010)

Location	Number	Rate
New Mexico	78	20.1
Bernalillo County	25	22.8
Chaves County	1	8
Cibola County	1	18.6
De Baca County	2	23.2
Doña Ana County	7	17
Eddy County	2	19.5
Lea County	6	50.2
Lincoln County	1	27.2
McKinley County	5	23.3
Otero County	5	36
Rio Arriba County	3	34.2
San Juan County	10	41.7
San Miguel County	1	17.2
Sandoval County	4	15.1
Santa Fe County	1	4.2
Sierra County	1	46.9
Taos County	1	18.6
Torrance County	1	24.3
Valencia County	1	5.8

According to the national KIDS COUNT data book, New Mexico's child death rate has increased by 20 percent since 2000, and only eight other states have a worse rate.

*The rate is the number of deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14.

"Source: Office of Vital Records and Statistics, NM Department of Health, IBIS. Retrieved from: <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/mort/MortCntyICD10/CrudeRate.html>

TABLE XIX: INFANT (LESS THAN 1 YEAR) DEATH RATE* BY COUNTY (2010)

Location	Number	Rate
United States		6.8
New Mexico	155	5.8
Bernalillo County	41	4.8
Chaves County	11	14.3
Cibola County	4	10.4
Colfax County	2	14.6
Curry County	8	11.4
Doña Ana County	16	4.7
Eddy County	4	6.3
Lea County	7	6.6
Los Alamos County	2	11
McKinley County	11	9.6
Otero County	6	8
Quay County	3	32.6
Rio Arriba County	2	3.8
Roosevelt County	1	4.7
San Juan County	9	5.5
San Miguel County	4	13
Sandoval County	7	4.6
Santa Fe County	8	4.8
Socorro County	2	8.9
Taos County	3	8.2
Torrance County	2	10.3
Valencia County	2	1.9

According to the national KIDS COUNT data book, New Mexico ranks 13th among the states in infant mortality rates, and the U.S. itself has a higher rate than most developed nations.

*The rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 infants under one year of age. Please note that the U.S. infant death rate is from 2007.

Source: NM Office of Vital Records and Statistics, NM Department of Health, IBIS. Retrieved from: <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/mort/MortCntyICD10/CrudeRate.html>



TABLE XX: PERCENT OF CHILDREN (AGES 24-25 MONTHS) RECEIVING IMMUNIZATIONS (2010)



Children are considered to be up-to-date in immunizations if they have had 4 doses of DTaP, 3 doses of Polio, 1 dose of MMR, 3 doses of Hib, 3 doses of HpB, and 1 dose of the varicella vaccine by their second birthday.

Source: NM Department of Health, Indicator-Based Information System (IBIS) Data Center: Data and Confidence Limits for Childhood Immunization Coverage With 4:3:1:3:3:1, Rates by County 2010. Retrieved Nov. 7, 2011 from: http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/indicator/view_numbers/Immun431331CASA.Cnty.html.

Location	Percent
New Mexico	84%
Bernalillo County	86%
Chaves County	94%
Cibola County	84%
Colfax County	94%
Curry County	77%
De Baca County	74%
Doña Ana County	83%
Eddy County	95%
Grant County	72%
Guadalupe County	83%
Hidalgo County	73%
Lea County	89%
Lincoln County	94%
Los Alamos County	89%
Luna County	83%
McKinley County	78%
Mora County	57%
Otero County	91%
Quay County	86%
Rio Arriba County	82%
Roosevelt County	76%
San Juan County	84%
San Miguel County	94%
Sandoval County	86%
Santa Fe County	63%
Sierra County	96%
Socorro County	84%
Taos County	78%
Torrance County	50%
Union County	35%
Valencia County	91%

Table XXI (right): Since 2009, the rate of substantiated child abuse allegations has gone up about 2 percent. It appears that statewide, cases of physical neglect are more numerous than those of physical and/or sexual abuse. There does appear to be, however,

a startling percent of substantiated child sexual abuse allegations in certain counties, such as De Baca, Torrance and Curry, although this may be due in part to small populations (De Baca).

TABLE XXI: SUBSTANTIATED CHILD ABUSE ALLEGATIONS BY COUNTY AND TYPE (2010)

Location	Rate of Substantiated Abuse	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Physical Neglect
New Mexico	18.5	17.6%	16.7%	22.0%
Bernalillo County	13	13.0%	15.0%	15.7%
Catron County	4.2	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%
Chaves County	26.9	14.1%	16.7%	22.0%
Cibola County	19.7	14.0%	4.8%	16.6%
Colfax County	47.2	30.0%	33.3%	36.1%
Curry County	39.7	21.7%	36.2%	29.5%
De Baca County	43.2	62.5%	50.0%	12.5%
Doña Ana County	13.6	10.6%	8.1%	18.3%
Eddy County	25.2	16.0%	29.4%	25.2%
Grant County	18.1	17.0%	10.5%	15.5%
Guadalupe County	39.4	35.3%	0.0%	46.4%
Harding County	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hidalgo County	19.3	13.0%	0.0%	32.5%
Lea County	35.6	24.1%	16.7%	32.5%
Lincoln County	21	13.8%	8.3%	27.0%
Los Alamos County	2.1	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%
Luna County	21.3	32.0%	6.7%	25.1%
McKinley County	7.9	28.1%	17.2%	22.3%
Mora County	20.6	37.5%	0.0%	36.2%
Otero County	15.4	13.8%	12.8%	21.8%
Quay County	63.4	34.2%	0.0%	27.4%
Rio Arriba County	29.5	35.4%	25.0%	35.2%
Roosevelt County	31.9	28.3%	6.7%	31.0%
San Juan County	8.9	18.8%	9.4%	21.2%
San Miguel County	35.2	29.2%	34.5%	30.1%
Sandoval County	18	12.1%	20.3%	15.4%
Santa Fe County	12.7	10.1%	7.0%	21.8%
Sierra County	25.1	22.4%	12.5%	18.4%
Socorro County	23.1	20.0%	22.2%	23.5%
Taos County	18.2	8.1%	0.0%	16.8%
Torrance County	31.6	29.3%	42.9%	20.0%
Union County	77.2	48.8%	0.0%	63.2%
Valencia County	40.4	35.8%	34.5%	38.1%

*The rate is the number of substantiated abuse allegations per 1,000 children under age 18.

"Source: Epidemiology and Response Division, NM Department of Health, NM IBIS Data Base. Children, Youth & Families Department, Protective Services, Protective Services Fact Book, Annual Calendar Year 2010. Retrieved from: www.cyfd.org/pdf/ps_factbook_2010.pdf (by type).

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 2010 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 2008-2010) 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—the second of which was just published in late 2011—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 a/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 2011 Federal Poverty Guidelines set a poverty level of \$10,890 for one person; for a family of four, the poverty guide is an income of \$22,350. However, a family of four at 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (\$44,700) 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 2011, one-year estimates (2010) were released, as well as the 2010 three-year estimates (2008-2010) for areas with populations of 20,000 or more, and the 2010 five-year estimates (the 2006-2010 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, reading proficiency, 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.

“Life affords no greater responsibility, no greater privilege, than the raising of the next generation.”

—C. Everett Koop

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>.

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Roman numerals refer to table numbers, NOT page numbers.

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