

Measuring Poverty in New Mexico

What the two measurement systems take into account:

Federal Poverty Level (FPL)

- Gross before-tax cash income (wages, social security, unemployment insurance, public assistance benefits like TANF,* workers' compensation benefits, child support)
- Family size

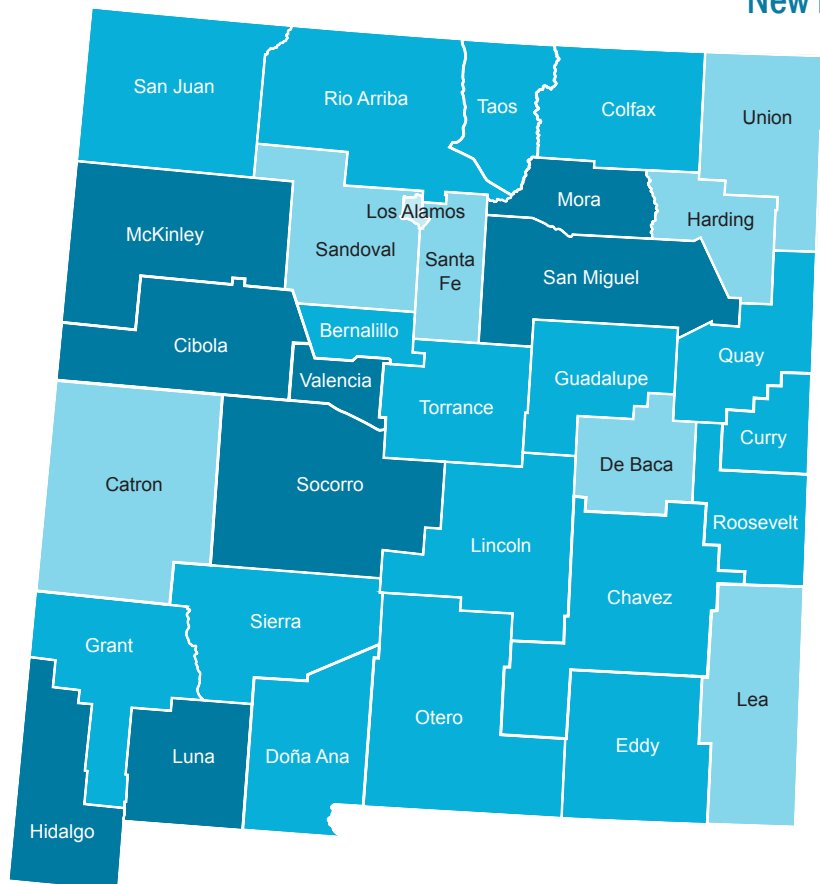
New Mexico's child poverty rate¹ by FPL: 36%

The Supplemental Poverty Measure clearly indicates that anti-poverty programs are effective and keep more than 100,000 New Mexico children above the poverty level.

Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)

- Gross before-tax cash income (wages, social security, unemployment insurance, public assistance benefits like TANF,* workers' compensation benefits, child support)
- Federal government non-cash benefits received (like SNAP,* National School Lunch Program, WIC,* Housing subsidies, LIHEAP*)
- Tax credits received (like the EITC*)
- Taxes paid, child care expenses, work expenses, out-of-pocket medical expenses
- Family size
- Geographic differences in the cost of living

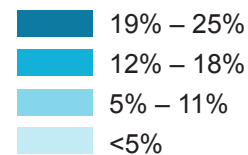
New Mexico's child poverty rate¹ by SPM: 16%



SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

14% of New Mexico households receive assistance for purchasing groceries

Percentage of households receiving SNAP benefits by county (2009-2013)



New Mexico rate: 14%

1. 2011-2013

*TANF: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly food stamps); WIC: Women, Infants and Children (food assistance); LIHEAP: Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program; EITC: Earned Income Tax Credit