

National Rank (2018): 50<sup>th</sup> Worse than 2017 (49<sup>th</sup>)\*

## Domains

## Indicators of child well-being

<p><b>Economic Well-Being</b> National Rank: 49<sup>th</sup></p>	<p><b>Children at or below the poverty level</b></p> <p>145,000 children (2016)</p> <p><b>30%</b></p> <p> Worse than 2015 (29%)  Worse than US average (19%)</p>	<p><b>Children whose parents lack secure employment</b></p> <p>175,000 children (2016)</p> <p><b>36%</b></p> <p> Improved since 2015 (34%)  Worse than US average (28%)</p>	<p><b>Children living in households with a high housing cost burden</b></p> <p>155,000 children (2016)</p> <p><b>32%</b></p> <p> Worse than 2015 (31%)  Same as US average (32%)</p>	<p><b>Teens (16-19) not in school and not working</b></p> <p>11,000 teens (2016)</p> <p><b>9%</b></p> <p> Unchanged since 2015 (9%)  Worse than US average (7%)</p>
<p><b>Education</b> National Rank: 50<sup>th</sup></p>	<p><b>Young children not in school</b></p> <p>30,000 children (2014-16)</p> <p><b>57%</b></p> <p> Improved since 2013-15 (58%)  Worse than US average (52%)</p>	<p><b>Fourth graders not proficient in reading</b></p> <p>(2017)</p> <p><b>75%</b></p> <p> Improved since 2015 (77%)  Worse than US average (65%)</p>	<p><b>Eighth graders not proficient in math</b></p> <p>(2017)</p> <p><b>80%</b></p> <p> Worsened since 2015 (79%)  Worse than US average (67%)</p>	<p><b>High school students not graduating on time</b></p> <p>(2015-16)</p> <p><b>29%</b></p> <p> Improved since 2014-15 (31%)  Worse than US average (16%)</p>
<p><b>Health</b> National Rank: 48<sup>th</sup></p>	<p><b>Low-birthweight babies</b></p> <p>2,227 babies (2016)</p> <p><b>9%</b></p> <p> Worsened since 2015 (8.7%)  Worse than US average (8.2%)</p>	<p><b>Children without health insurance</b></p> <p>26,000 children (2016)</p> <p><b>5%</b></p> <p> Worsened since 2015 (4%)  Worse than US average (4%)</p>	<p><b>Child (1-14) and teen (15-19) death rates (per 100,000)</b></p> <p>173 deaths (2016)</p> <p><b>33</b></p> <p> Improved since 2015 (34)  Worse than US average (26)</p>	<p><b>Teens (12-17) who abuse alcohol or drugs</b></p> <p>12,000 teens (2015-16)</p> <p><b>7%</b></p> <p> Worsened since 2013-14 (5%)  Worse than US average (5%)</p>
<p><b>Family and Community</b> National Rank: 49<sup>th</sup></p>	<p><b>Children in single-parent families</b></p> <p>192,000 children (2016)</p> <p><b>42%</b></p> <p> Worsened since 2015 (41%)  Worse than US average (35%)</p>	<p><b>Children in families where household head lacks high school diploma</b></p> <p>88,000 children (2016)</p> <p><b>18%</b></p> <p> Unchanged since 2015 (18%)  Worse than US average (14%)</p>	<p><b>Children living in high-poverty areas</b></p> <p>112,000 children (2012-16)</p> <p><b>22%</b></p> <p> Improved since 2011-15 (25%)  Worse than US average (13%)</p>	<p><b>Teen (15-19) birth rate (per 1,000)</b></p> <p>2,019 births (2016)</p> <p><b>30</b></p> <p> Improved since 2015 (35)  Worse than US average (20)</p>

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2017 and 2018  
NEW MEXICO VOICES FOR CHILDREN