

Hidalgo County

Community Health Profile

Introduction

This document provides information needed to describe the current health status of your community. With this, the community can conduct an assessment and choose to address specific issues and set goals for health improvement

The data in this report are drawn from standard sources most of which are available from the NM Indicator Based Information System (IBIS) for Public Health operated by the New Mexico Department of Health. Data from the US Census, state birth and death files, Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, as well as official population estimates are available on this site.

This report provides selected indicators for each county and comparison to the state as a whole. Our intention is not to be comprehensive, but to provide basic indicators. Once a county chooses to address an issue or problem, residents and health councils can work with the regional DOH epidemiologists and Health Promotion Team to gather additional data. For example, if a county decides to take on deaths due to motor vehicle crashes, it may want to find out more about the location of crashes, types of vehicles, and involvement of substances.

Trends: For many of the indicators presented here, trends are presented. The Department of Health has recommended the Results Based Accountability and Turning the Curve methods for planning and priority setting. A recent trend will assist in planning—for example, we might see that over the past four periods, Motor vehicle death rates have declined while unintentional Injury Death Rates have increased. This suggests that to lower the injury death rate, we would want to look at non-motor vehicle injury deaths.

Small Numbers: The population density of many New Mexico counties is quite low. This means that in a single year the number of events is small and often quite variable from year to year. The trends in this report (except for counties with large populations) are shown as averages of three years: 2001-2003, 2004-2006, 2007-2009, 2010-2012. Even then, sparsely populated counties will not have enough births or deaths to report reliably or see a trend. For example, Hidalgo county reported only one infant death from 2006-12. Even when events are more common, there may not be enough to break rates down by age, sex, or race/ethnicity. In some cases we flag the measures that may not be reliable, in others, we simply omit the measure.

Rates: Most data included here are shown as rates and/or counts. A count is simply how many events occurred in a given time. A rate is the number of events in the time period divided by the population at risk for the event multiplied by a number like 100, 1000, or 100,000. Rates can be a percentage. For example, a measure of poverty might be the number of households in

a county whose income is below the federal poverty line divided by then total number of households multiplied by 100 (392 households in poverty/1824 households = $392/1824 * 100 = 21.5\%$).

Rare events, such as deaths for a particular cause, require multiplying by a larger number to get a whole number. If there were 9 cases of cancer in a population of 4834, $9/4834 = .0018122$. When we multiply that by 100,000 we get 186.2 per 100,000 people, an easier number to imagine. Death rates are conventionally reported per 100,000 people in the population. Births are more common, so they are reported per 1000 people.

When we compare county death rates, there is an additional issue. The population of a county with a younger population will have a different set of causes of death than an older population. We expect there to be more heart attacks and falls among those over 60 and more bicycle crashes where the population is under 20. In order to make the counties comparable, we calculate the rates as if they occurred in a standard population. You do not have to know how this is done, just that when you see “Age Adjusted Rates” it means that the rate has been calculated to allow valid comparison across different populations. One more detail: if we compare specific age groups in different counties, no adjustment is required because we are looking at the same age-defined segment of the population in each county.

Purpose of this Profile

This profile is provided to assist county councils and other organizations, citizens and policy makers in assessing the health of their county population. This information is presented as simply as possible so that people who are not health data experts can see differences between their community and the state as a whole and begin the process of planning for better health.

Organization of this report

Basic demographic and economic information is provided in *Quick Facts*. Population by age and sex is shown as a table and population pyramid graphic. The population estimates used here are in some cases higher than reported by the Census. The NM Department of Health commissioned an analysis of suspected undercount of Hispanics and minorities in the 2010 Census. The analysis by UNM Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) resulted in a new set of population estimates that have been integrated with the IBIS data bases

Health is related in complex ways to education, so we report on graduation rates in *Education* by gender, race/ethnicity and economic disadvantage. Where a county is served by more than one district, graduation rates for each district are provided. Graduation data are from the NM Public Education Department web site.

Risk and Resiliency are measures that either predispose a population to poor health or protect them and promote good health. These measures come from two surveys: the Behavioral Risk

Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) managed by the Department of Health and the Youth Risk and Resiliency carried out in schools and managed by the UNM Prevention Research Center.

Chronic Disease The leading causes of death from chronic diseases are shown as trends and where population is sufficient by race/ethnicity. Trends for chronic disease are three year averages beginning in 2001 and ending in 2012. In counties with the lowest population, even combining three years, does not produce reliable rates.

Injury Deaths due to leading types of injuries, motor vehicle, suicide, falls and all injuries are shown deaths due to poisoning are shown. The main component of poisoning is drug overdose deaths.

Births Total births, births by mother's age and ethnicity are included here. Infant mortality is also shown in this section.

Quick Facts

Population

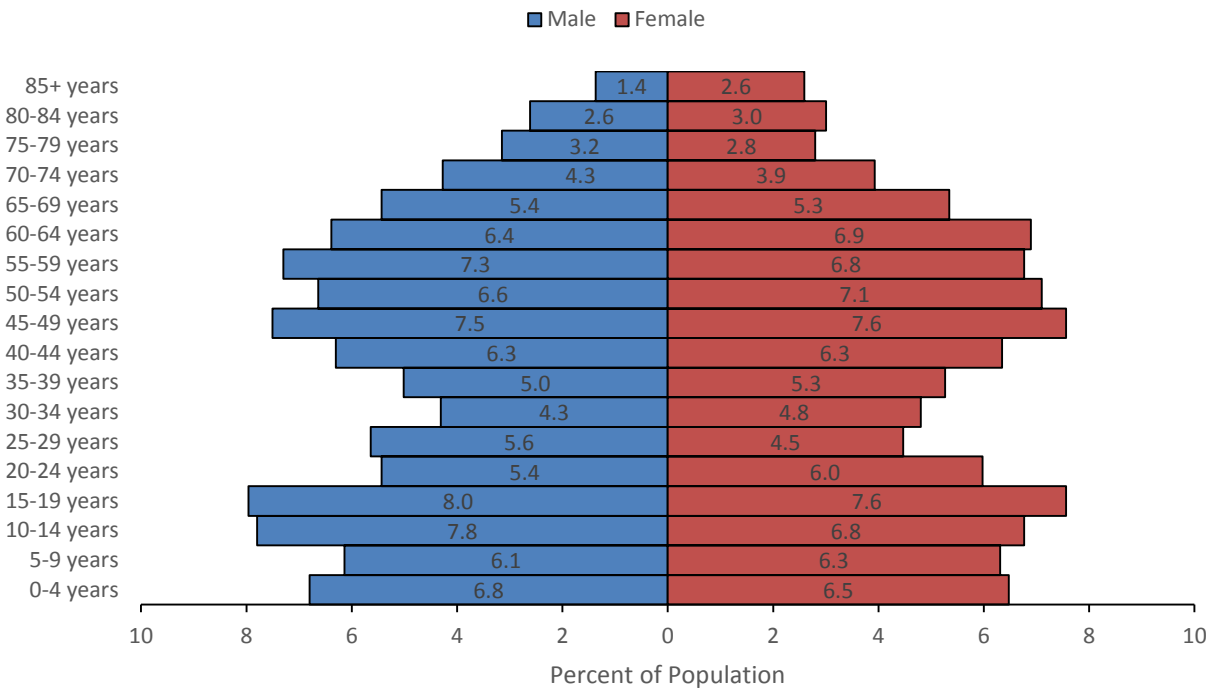
The population of Hidalgo County in 2012 is estimated at 4806. The population has decreased by -2.0% since the 2010 census.

6.6% of the population is less than 5 years old, 17.3% is over 64 years old

56% percent of the population is of Hispanic origin.

6.6% of the population is foreign-born.

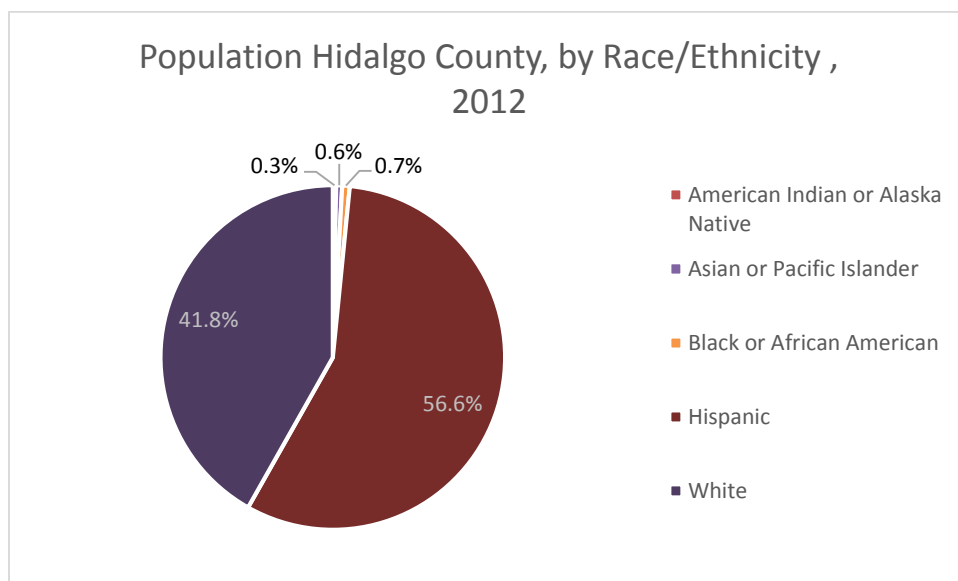
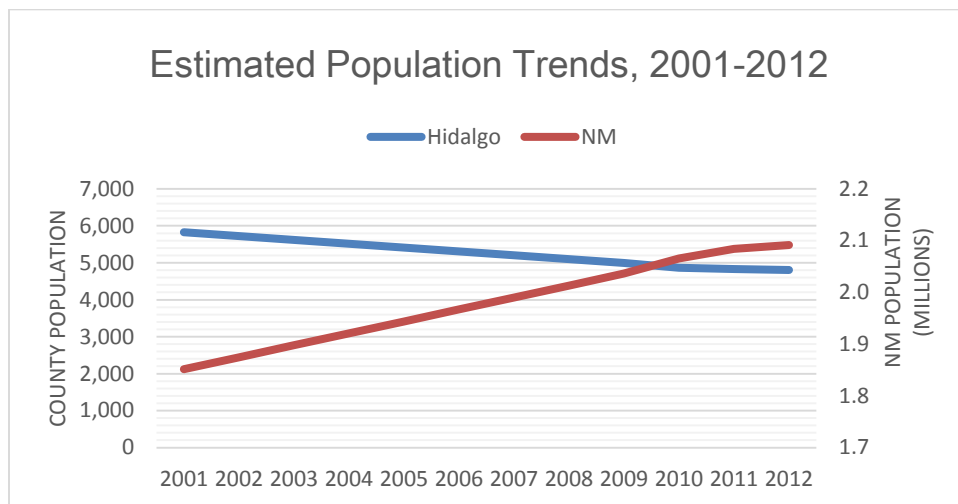
Age and Sex Population Pyramid, Hidalgo County, 2012



Hidalgo Population by Age and Sex, 2012

	Male		Female	
Age	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total	2,412		2394	
0-4 years	164	6.8	155	6.5
5-9 years	148	6.1	151	6.3
10-14 years	188	7.8	162	6.8
15-19 years	192	8.0	181	7.6
20-24 years	131	5.4	143	6.0
25-29 years	136	5.6	107	4.5
30-34 years	104	4.3	115	4.8
35-39 years	121	5.0	126	5.3
40-44 years	152	6.3	152	6.3
45-49 years	181	7.5	181	7.6
50-54 years	160	6.6	170	7.1
55-59 years	176	7.3	162	6.8
60-64 years	154	6.4	165	6.9
65-69 years	131	5.4	128	5.3
70-74 years	103	4.3	94	3.9
75-79 years	76	3.2	67	2.8
80-84 years	63	2.6	72	3.0
85+ years	33	1.4	62	2.6

Source <https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/pop/PopMain/Count.html>



Race/Ethnicity	Hidalgo	percent	NM	Percent
Total	4807	100%	2091432	
American Indian or Alaska Native	15	0.3%	183169	8.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	27	0.6%	31101	1.5%
Black or African American	34	0.7%	42825	2.0%
Hispanic	2721	56.6%	969417	46.4%
White	2010	41.8%	864919	41.4%

Institutionalized Population

Approximately 111 people live in group quarters. These include jails, prisons, nursing homes, and dormitories.

Source: American Community Survey, table B260001, Universe in Group Quarters, 2008-12, 5 year estimates. <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

Economics and Poverty

Housing and Homelessness

Monthly Homeowner Costs/Gross Rent as Percentage of Income

In 2011, there were 2391 housing units in Hidalgo County; 5.4% were multi-unit structures; 64% of housing units were owner-occupied. The median value of an owner-occupied home in 2011 was \$83,000. There are an average of 2.63 persons per household.

For 2008-12, an estimated 45% of renters and 7.1% of home owners in Hidalgo County paid more than 30% of household income in rent or housing costs compared to 49% and 11% respectively for NM. Paying more than 30% in housing costs suggests that too little money may be left for other needs or that the residents could be a risk of losing their housing.

Source: American Community Survey, table DP04, Selected Housing 2008-12.

Homelessness

According to the 2013 NM Point in Time Survey, In Hidalgo County there were no people identified as experiencing homelessness.

Source NM Coalition to End Homelessness. 2013. Point In Time Count Results.

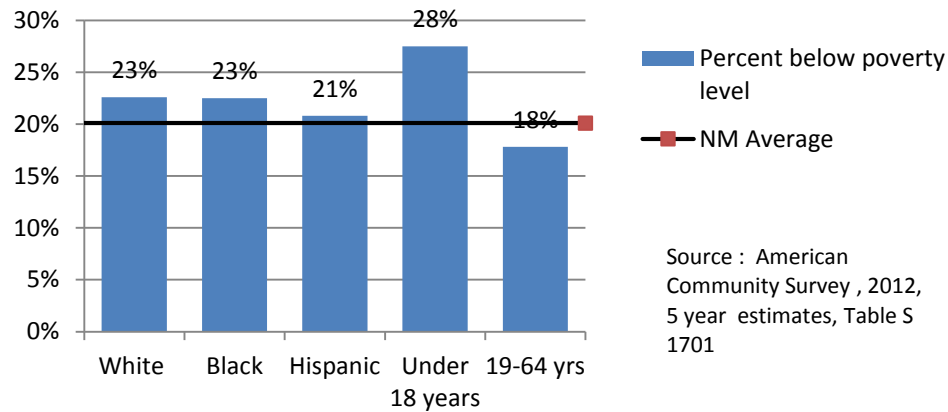
<http://nmceh.org/pages/homelessnessReports.html>

Income and Poverty

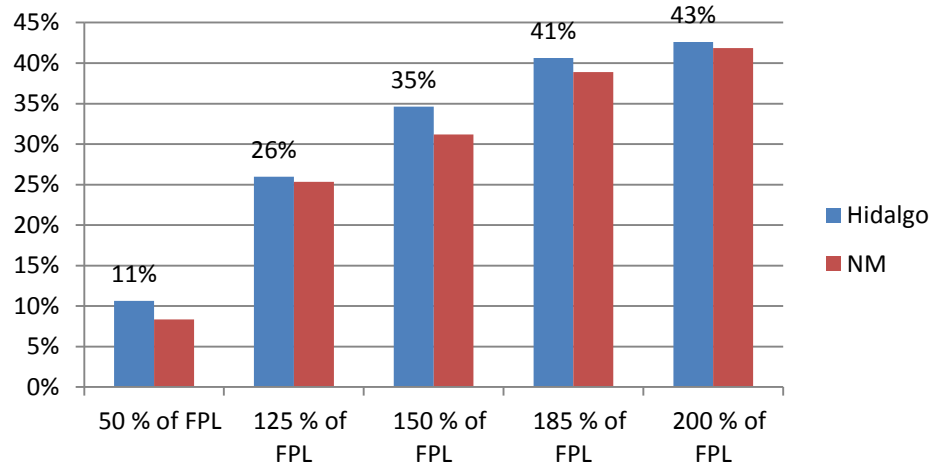
Average per capita money income for Hidalgo County (2008-12) was \$19,164 and median family income was \$48,231. 20% of the population lives below the poverty line. (ACS 2012) The unemployment rate (2012) was 7.1%. This is the proportion of the work force that is unemployed and looking for work. The (100%) poverty level varies by family size; for a family of four the rate was \$23,050 in 2012.

<http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/12poverty.shtml>

Percent below 100% Poverty Level by Ethnicity and Special Categories, Hidalgo County, 2008-12



Percent Below Poverty Levels



Education and Language

Indicator	Hidalgo	NM
Language other than English spoken at home	34.5%	36.0
High School Graduate or Higher	78.7	83.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	15.3	25.6

In Hidalgo County, 6.6% of the population is foreign born and 34.5% of those over age 5 speak a language other than English at home.

These data are from the Census Quick Facts,
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/35/35001.html>

Hidalgo County School Enrollment

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Estimate	Percent
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,198	1,198
Nursery school, preschool	73	6.1%
Kindergarten	45	3.8%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	647	54.0%
High school (grades 9-12)	243	20.3%
College or graduate school	190	15.9%

Hidalgo County Educational Attainment

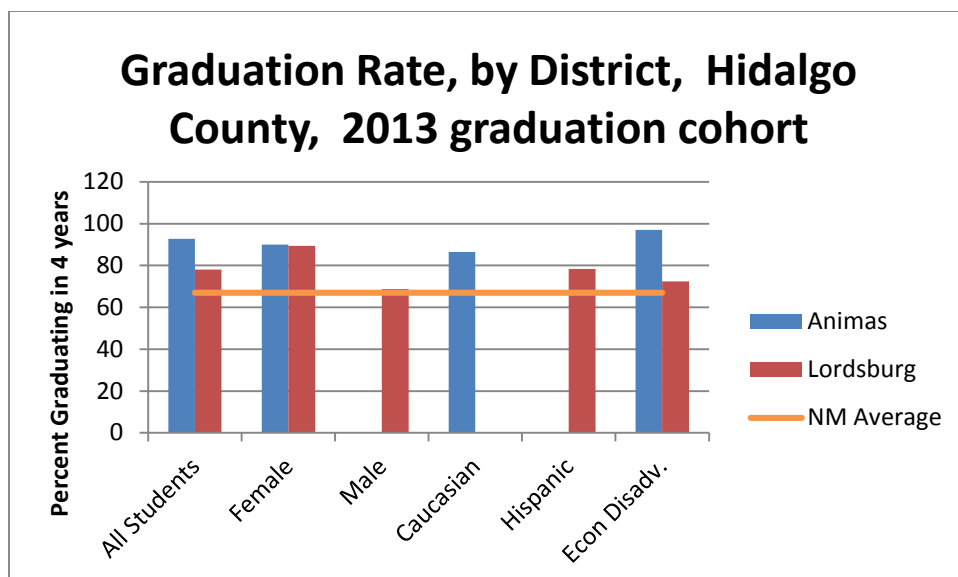
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Estimate	Percent
Population 25 years and over	3,258	100%
Less than 9th grade	329	10%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	365	11%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,091	34%
Some college, no degree	794	24%
Associate's degree	179	6%
Bachelor's degree	325	10%
Graduate or professional degree	175	5%

Source: American Community Survey, Selected Social Indicators, DP02, 5 year estimate

Four Year Graduation Rate, by District, Hidalgo County 2012

By District

	Animas	Lordsburg
All Students	92.7	78
Female	90	89.4
Male		68.7
Caucasian	86.4	
Hispanic		78.3
Economically Disadvantaged	97.1	72.4



<http://ped.state.nm.us/Graduation/index.html>

Child Abuse

Child Abuse Allegations (2010) 13 per 1000 children, compares favorably to the NM rate of 18 per 1000 children. The measure is ratio of CYFD substantiated victims or allegations per 1000 children under age 18.

Child Abuse Investigations, July 2012-June 2013

County	Accepted Reports	% substantiated	Number of substantiated child victims	Child Victim Rate per 1000 children
Hidalgo	78	25%	9	6.5
NM	18197	4530	7788	13.4

Source: 360 Yearly State Fiscal Year 2013, NM Children Youth and Families Department.

http://cyfd.org/docs/360ANNUAL_FY13_1210.pdf

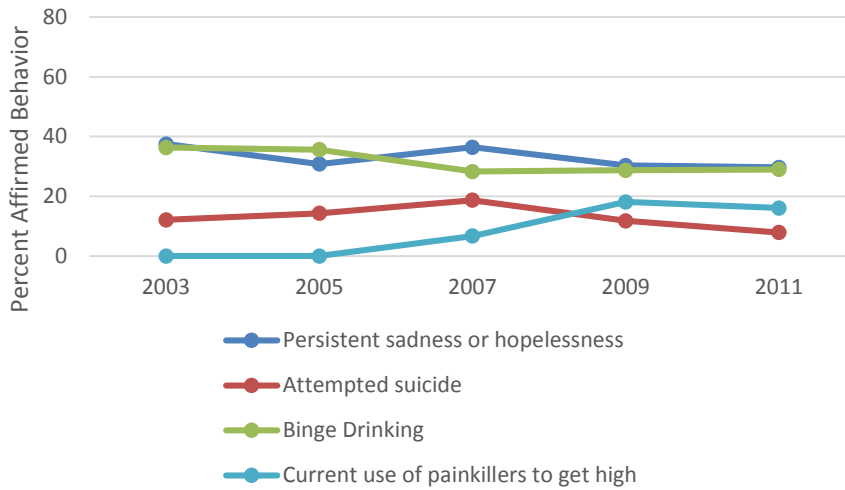
Risk and Resiliency

Risk and Resiliency is measured by a two surveys, the Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance Survey conducted by the NM Department of Health and the Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey conducted by school districts. The YRRS measures are self-reported by the student.

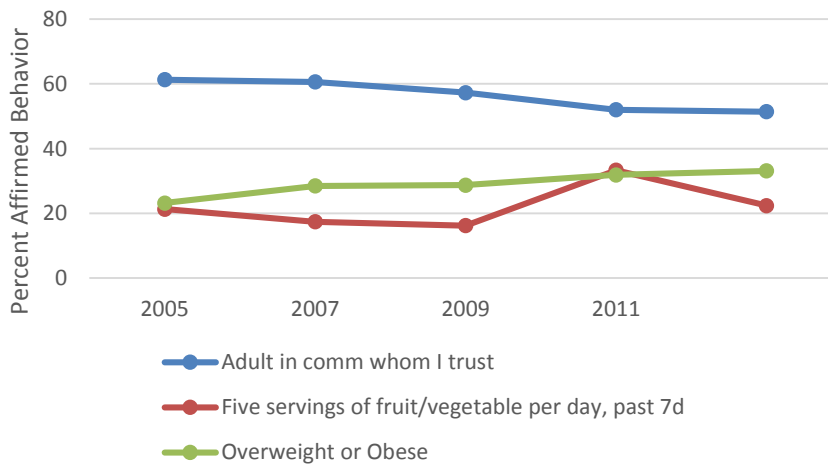
Adolescent Risk and Resiliency Indicators 2009

Measure	Hidalgo	NM
Adolescent Risk and Resiliency Measures		
Ate Five or More Servings of Fruit or Vegetables per Day	24.0%	23.8%
Adolescent Obesity, self reported BMI above 95th percentile for age and sex	14.5%	12.9%
Youth Smoking Prevalence, percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on or more days in the past month	22.4%	19.9%
Youth with Feeling of Sadness or Hopelessness	32.1%	30.8%
Trusted Adult in the Community	53.6%	55.2%

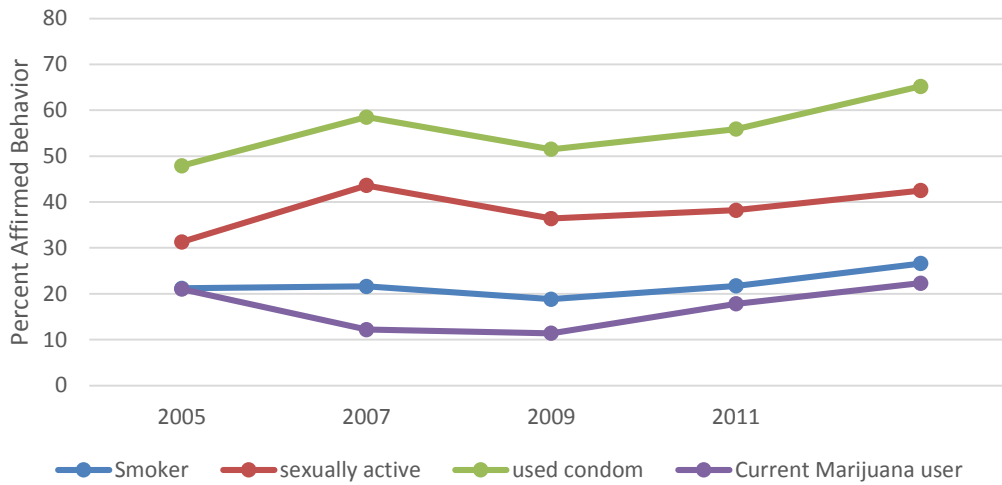
YRRS Behavioral Health Indicators, Hidalgo County, Trend 2005-2011



YRRS Trust, Food, Obesity Indicators, Hidalgo County, 2005-2011



YRRS Smoking and Sexual Behaviors, Hidalgo County
2005-2011



Hidalgo	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	avg 2007-11
Persistent sadness or hopelessness	37.5	30.8	36.4	30.3	29.7	32.1
Attempted suicide	12.1	14.3	18.7	11.8	7.9	12.8
Binge Drinking	36.3	35.6	28.3	28.7	29.0	28.7
Current Marijuana user	21	12.2	11.4	17.8	22.3	17.2
Current use of painkillers to get high			6.7	18.1	16.1	13.6
Ever used illegal injection drugs	1.7	3.6	1.3	8.5	6.1	5.3
Smoker	21.2	21.6	18.8	21.7	26.6	22.4
sexually active	31.3	43.6	36.4	38.2	42.5	39.0
used condom	47.9	58.5	51.5	55.9	65.2	57.5
Trusted Adult in Community	61.3	60.6	57.3	52	51.4	53.6
Five servings of fruit/vegetable per day, past week	21.3	17.4	16.2	33.3	22.4	24.0
Overweight or Obese	23.2	28.5	28.7	31.9	33.1	31.2
Obese	10.7	13.4	10.9	16.1	16.4	14.5

Source: Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey. <http://www.youthrisk.org/county.php>

Adult Risk Factors

Measure	Hidalgo	NM
General Self-Reported Health Status, percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health 2007-10	15.7%	17.9%
Adult Physical Activity, 2005,2007	63.9%	53.0%
Adults Consuming 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetable per day, 2007, 2009	21.4%	23.0%
Obesity Among Adults BMI > 30 2008-10		25.6%
Adult Smoking Prevalence 2011-12	30.7%	20.4%

Smoking varies by race, ethnicity and other demographic factors. Smoking prevalence tends to be higher among the poor, mentally ill, and LGBT populations. For example in NM, among household with income less than \$15,000, 34% smoke; with income of \$50,000 or more, the rate is 12%, almost a threefold difference. In 2011, 48% of adults who characterized themselves as bisexual smoked.

Source: NM IBIS. <https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/selection/brfss/BRFSSSelection.html>

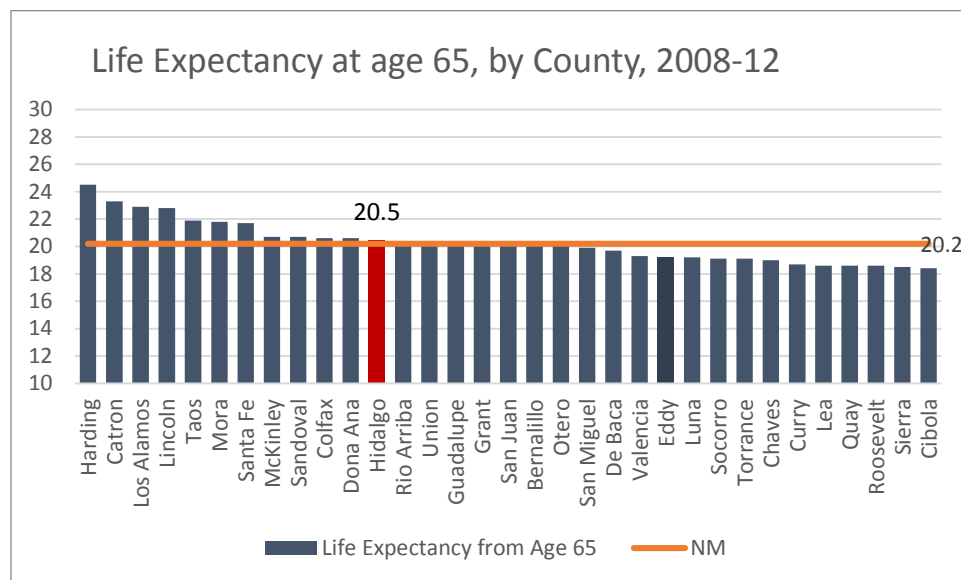
Leading Causes of Death

Age adjusted rates per 100,000 people

Leading Causes of Death 2008-12, Ranked by Age-Adjusted Rate (Deaths per 100,000)

Causes	Hidalgo	NM
Circulatory, Heart disease (ICD10: I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	147.4	150
Neoplasm, malignant (ICD10: C00-C97)	136	147.9
Injury, Unintentional injuries (ICD10: V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	62.4	62.4
Respiratory, Chronic lower respiratory diseases (ICD10: J40-J47)	34	45.9
Circulatory, Cerebrovascular diseases (ICD10: I60-I69)†	31.3	34.2
Diabetes mellitus (ICD10: E10-E14)†	28.1	27.8
Injury, Intentional self-harm (suicide) (ICD10: X60-X84, Y87.0, *U03)†	31.7	19.9
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (ICD10: K70, K73-K74)†	34.5	18.1
Respiratory, Influenza and pneumonia (ICD10: J09-J18)†	19.8	15.2
Alzheimer's disease (ICD10: G30)‡	3.3	18.1
Total	600.4	616.3

Life Expectancy



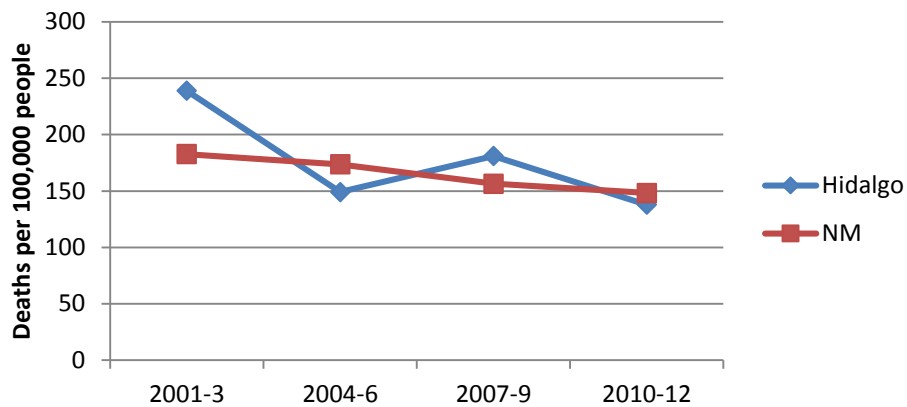
The number of years a person is expected to live after age 65 varies from 24.5 to 18.4

Chronic Diseases

Chronic diseases are conditions that develop slowly, often inconspicuously, and even with treatment affect a person throughout his or her lifetime. Chronic diseases are often the result of lifestyle choices (such as smoking), exposure to environmental pollution or toxins, and genetics (some cancers). Increasingly, overeating and resulting obesity have been cited as causes of many chronic diseases, including diabetes, heart disease, stroke, and some cancers. Chronic diseases is a single cause. The effects of multiple factors are often cumulative, that is, they combine over time to increase a person's risk.

The death rates shown below are adjusted to make the county and state populations comparable (in terms of ages). The rates are the number of deaths per 100,000 thousand people susceptible to the disease.

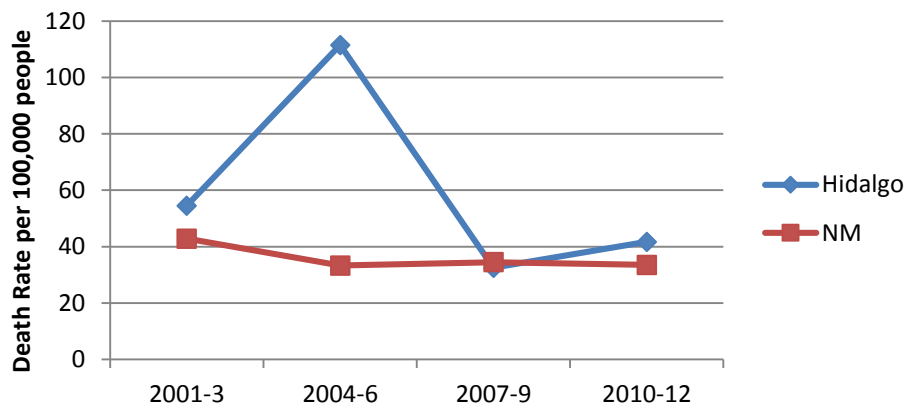
Cardiovascular Disease Death Rate, 2001-12



Cardiovascular Disease Death Rate, 2008-12

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Hidalgo	238.9	149.1	181	137.9
NM	182.7	173.6	156.5	148.2

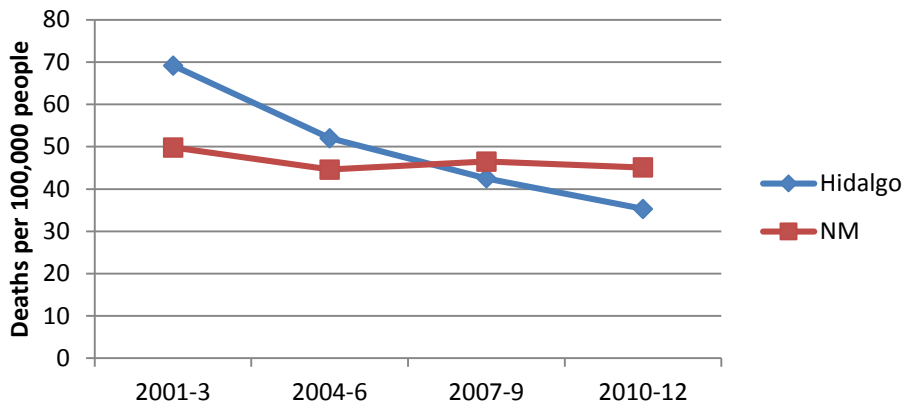
Cerebrovascular Disease Death Rate 2001-12



Cerebrovascular Diseases

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Hidalgo	54.5	111.5	32.5	41.7
NM	42.8	33.3	34.5	33.5

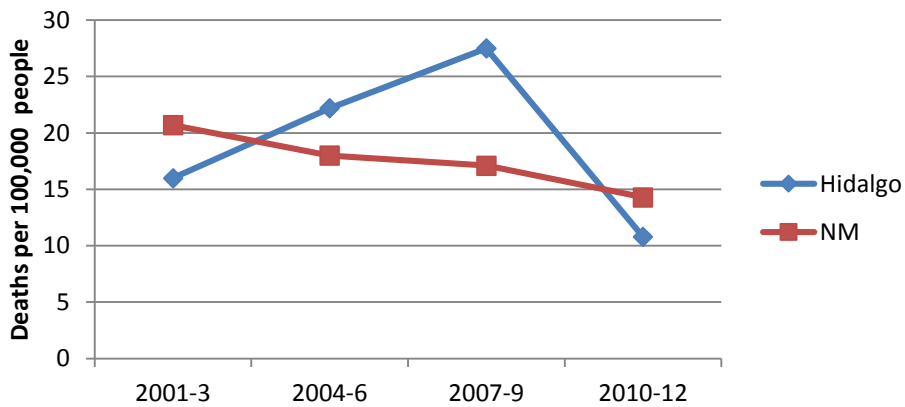
Lower Respiratory (COPD), Death Rate 2001-12



Lower Respiratory (COPD), Death Rate 2008-12

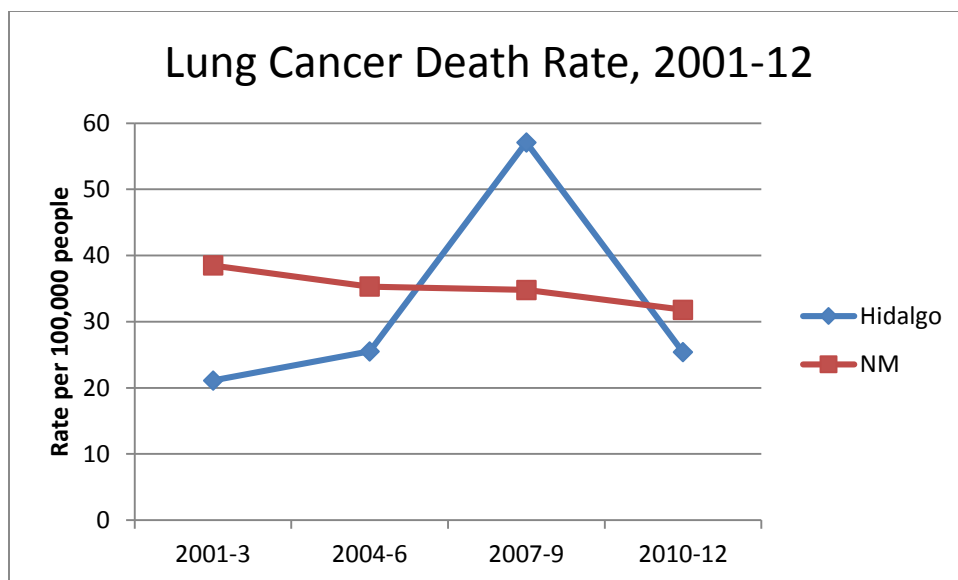
	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Hidalgo	69.2	52	42.5	35.3
NM	49.8	44.6	46.5	45.1

Influenza and Pneumonia Death Rate, 2001-12



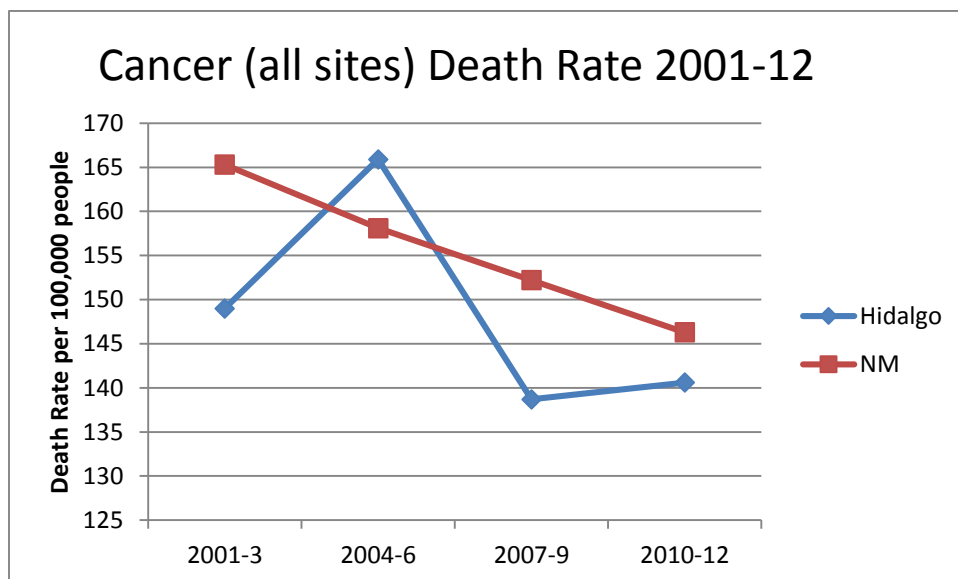
Pneumonia-Influenza

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Hidalgo	16	22.2	27.5	10.8
NM	20.7	18	17.1	14.3



Lung Cancer Death Rate, 2008-12

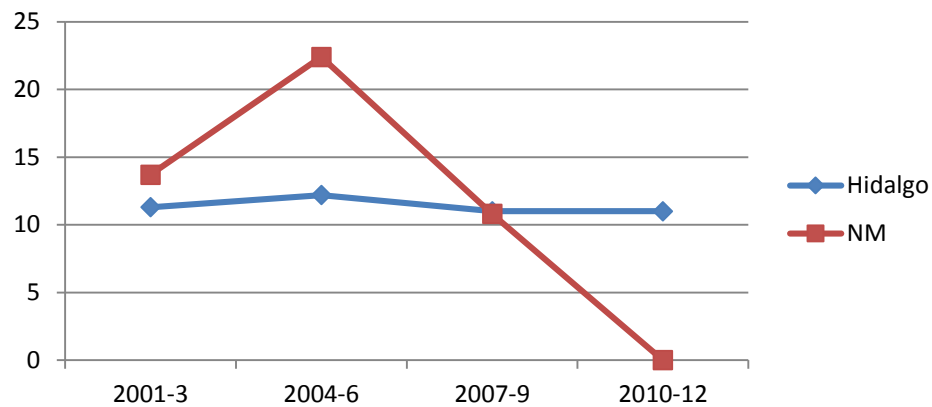
	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Hidalgo	21.1	25.5	57.1	25.4
NM	38.5	35.3	34.8	31.8



Neoplasm Malig All

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Hidalgo	149	165.9	138.7	140.6
NM	165.3	158.1	152.2	146.3

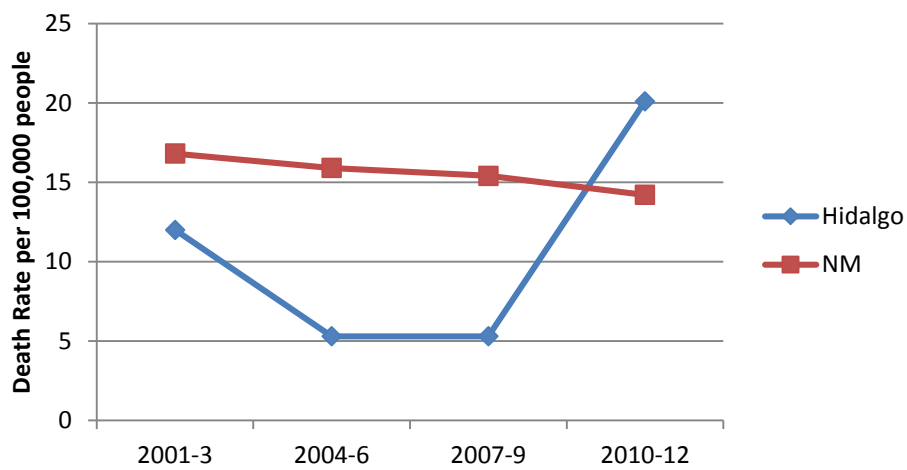
Breast Cancer Death Rate, 2001-12



Breast Cancer Death Rate, 2008-12

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Hidalgo	11.3	12.2	11	11
NM	13.7	22.4	10.8	0

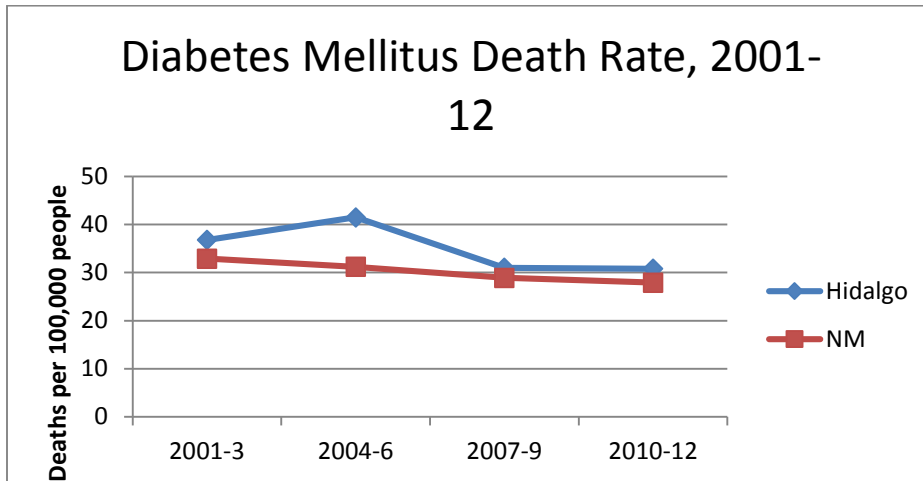
Colon Cancer Death Rate 2001-12



Neoplasm Colon

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Hidalgo	12	5.3	5.3	20.1
NM	16.8	15.9	15.4	14.2

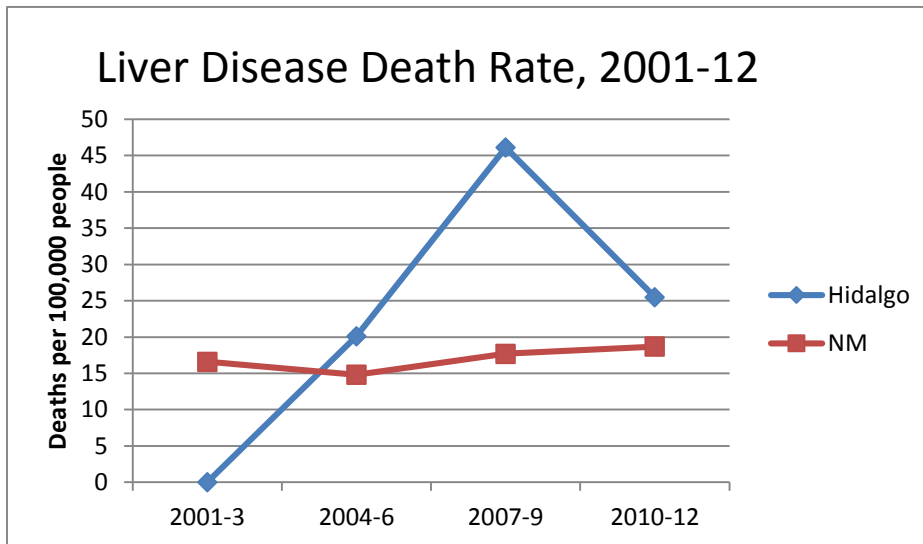
Although diabetes is a disease and a cause of death in its own right, it worsens or in increases the risk for many other diseases. Obesity is one of the main risk factors for diabetes.



Diabetes Mellitus Death Rate, 2008-12

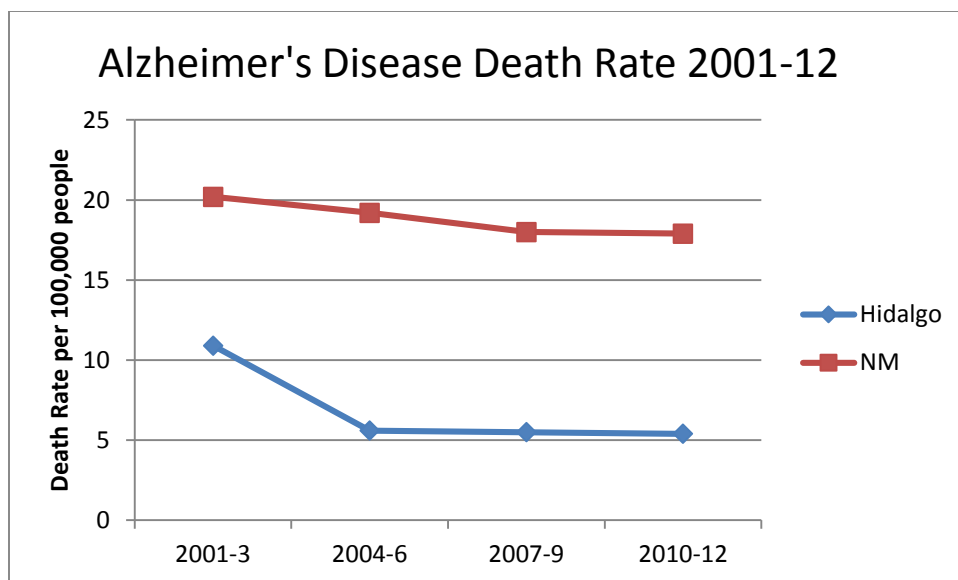
	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Hidalgo	36.8	41.5	31	30.8
NM	32.9	31.2	28.9	27.9

Cerebrovascular disease is commonly called “stroke”. This is one of many diseases whose risk rises with smoking.



Liver Disease

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Hidalgo	0	20.1	46.1	25.5
NM	16.6	14.8	17.7	18.7

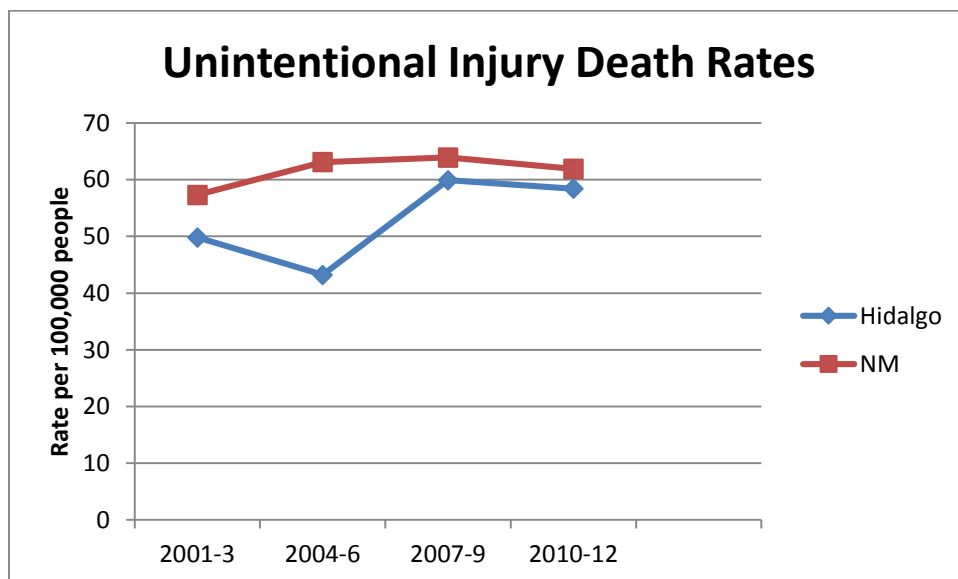


Alzheimers Disease

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Hidalgo	10.9	5.6	5.5	5.4
NM	20.2	19.2	18	17.9

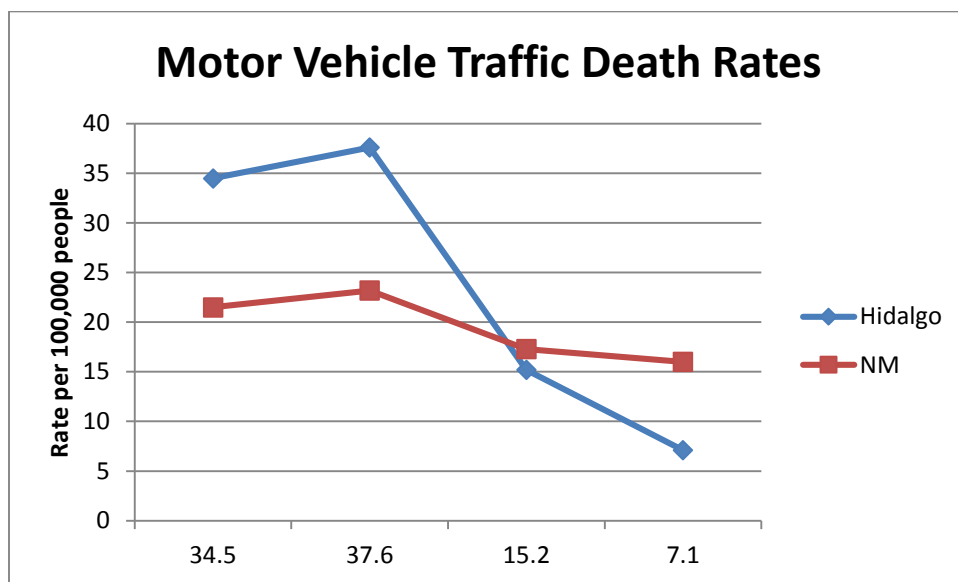
Unintentional Injuries

Unintentional injuries are the third leading cause of death of Hidalgo County Residents



Unintentional Injury Death Rates

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Hidalgo	49.8	43.2	59.9	58.4
NM	57.3	63.1	63.9	61.9



Motor Vehicle Traffic Death Rates

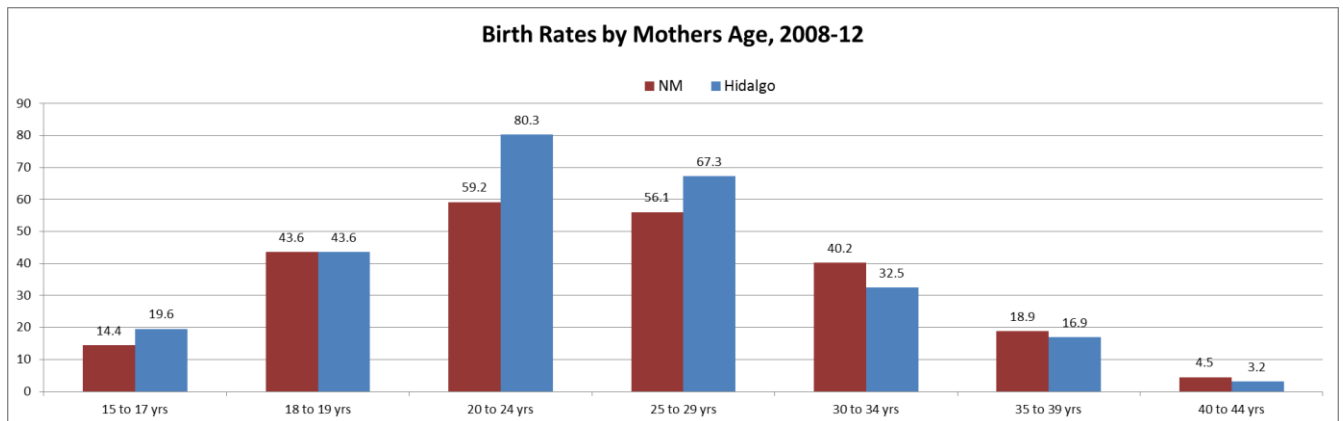
	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Hidalgo	34.5	37.6	15.2	7.1
NM	21.5	23.2	17.3	16

Combining three years of data, there are too few deaths to reliably report trends for falls, suicides, and poisoning/drug overdose.

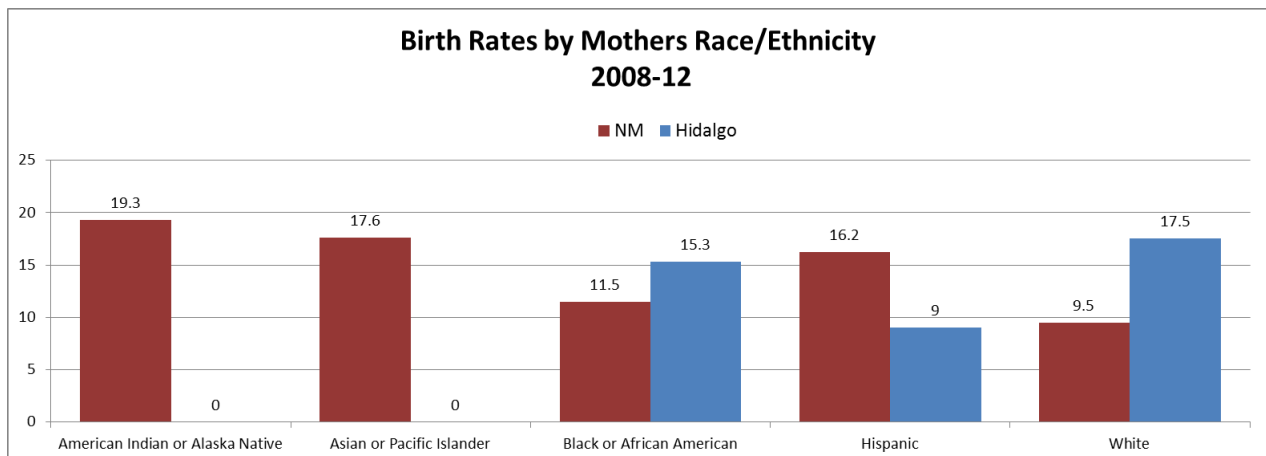
Births and Natality

Number of Births 2008-12

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Births Hidalgo County	83	60	39	76	59
Population	5,101	4,997	4,868	4,829	4,807
Rate per 1000 people	16.3	12.0	8.0	15.7	12.3
NM Births	30,154	28,872	27,793	27,251	26,990
Population	2,013,064	2,036,124	2,065,195	2,083,725	2,091,432
Rate per 1000 people	15	14.2	13.5	13.1	12.9



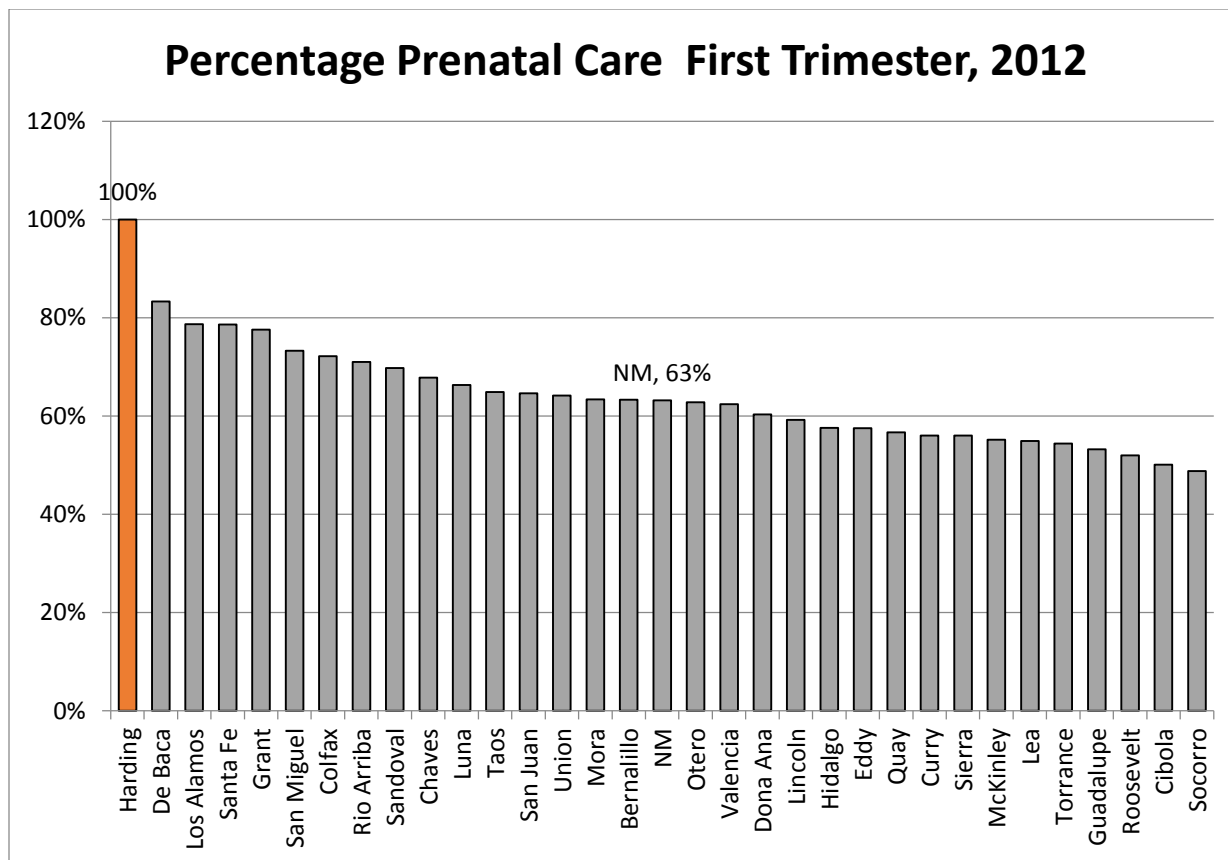
2008-2012, there were an average of 63 births per year in Hidalgo County 18% were to women 15-19 years old. This compares unfavorably to NM, where 14% of births were to 15-19 year olds. The teen birth rates were 29.2 and 26.8 births per 1000 15-19 year old women for Hidalgo Co and NM respectively.



The numbers of births in Hidalgo Co. to American Indians and Asians are too low to produce reliable rates.

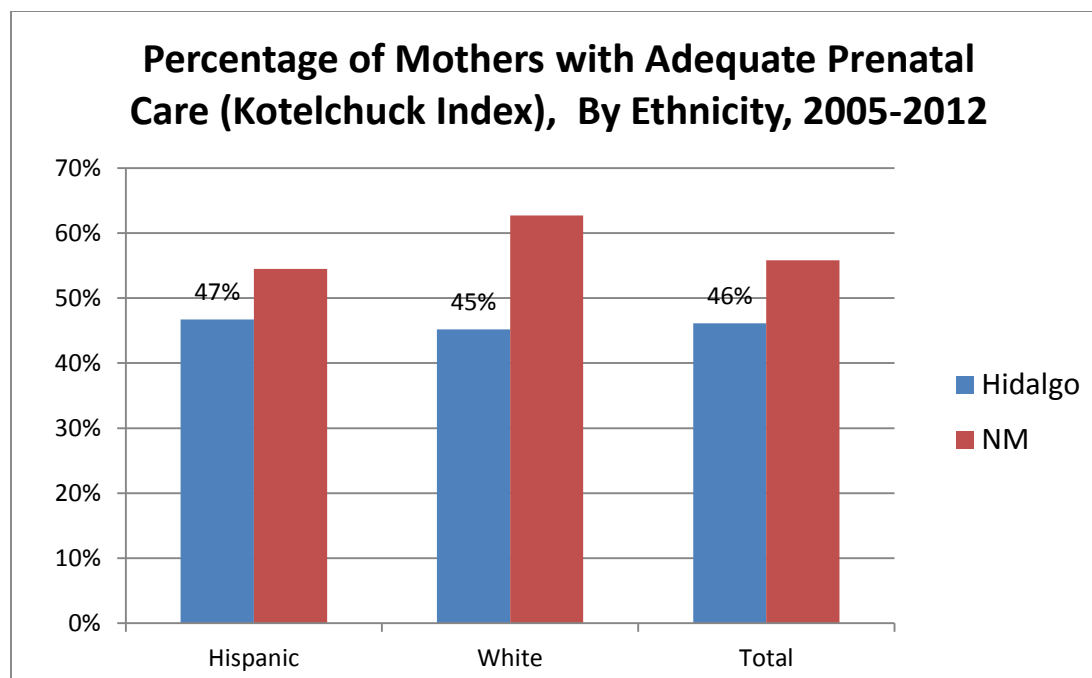
Infant Mortality Rate

In Hidalgo County, 2006-2012, there were only 2 recorded infant deaths for 440 births, a number too small to produce a reliable rate or report the causes of death.



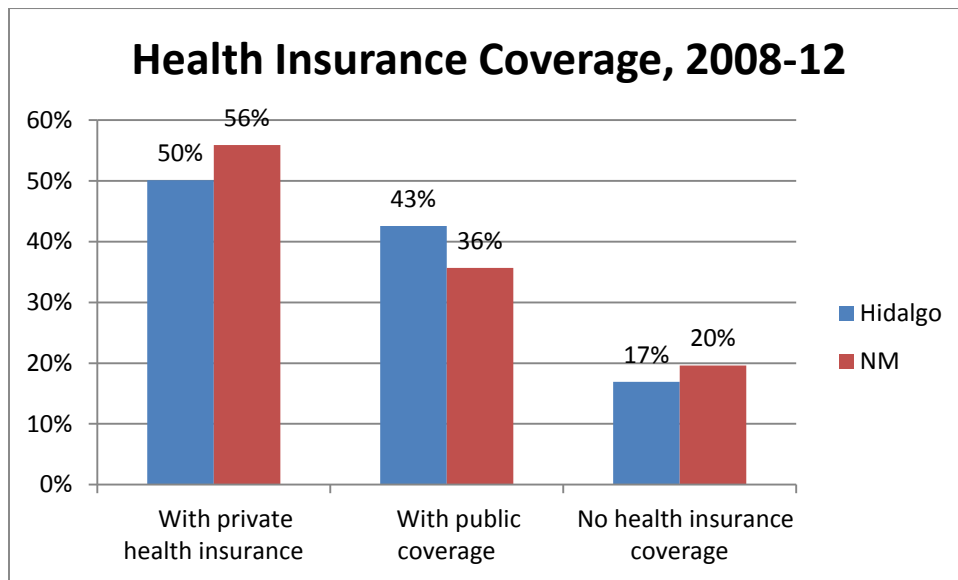
Prenatal care in the first three months helps catch problems early and affords opportunity for education of mothers. It also indicates access to health care services. Prenatal care is available through Medicaid.

Harding and De Baca Counties had 5 and 12 births respectively.



Doctors recommend that mothers-to-be see their health care provider before the 13th week of pregnancy and to go back for at least 13 visits before birth. The Kotelchuck Index used here combines when prenatal care began and the number of visits. “Adequate” indicates the mother received at least 80% of the indicated number of visits for when her prenatal care began.

Insurance Coverage



Source: American Community Survey. Table DP03, Selected Economic Indicators, 2008-12

Health Resources, 2011

Health Resources, 2011





	Hidalgo	NM
Population 2011	4861	
Primary Care Physicians	0	1535
PCP per 100,000 people		73.7
Pediatricians	0	291
Pediatricians per 100,000 people under age 20		50.3
Obstetrician/Gynecologists	0	181
OB/GYN per 100,000 women		17.2
Psychiatrists	0	197
Psychiatrists per 100,000 people	1	9.5
Dentists	1	974
Dentists per 100,000 people	20.4	47.3
Short Term General Hospitals	0	41
STGH Beds	170	4,130
Federally Qualified Health Centers	2	100
Community Health Centers	3	152
School Based Health Centers	1	74
Medicare Beneficiaries	984	326,559
Percent of Population	20.2	15.7
Medicaid Beneficiaries	1391	561,762
Percent of population	28.6	27

Area Health Resource File, HRSA.

<http://arf.hrsa.gov/arfdashboard/HRCT.aspx>

From HRSA, Area Health Resource File, <http://arf.hrsa.gov/arfdashboard/HRCT.aspx>

New Mexico Ranks 50th in Child Well-Being
2013 NM KIDS COUNT Profile
Hidalgo County

 ECONOMIC WELL-BEING	Children in Poverty 2010 34% NM Rate: 27%	Families in which Parents Lack Secure Employment 2010 39% NM Rate: 39%	Families with a High Housing Cost Burden 2010 Rent: 32% Own: 12% NM Rate: Rent: 43% Own: 25%	Teens (16-19) Not in School and Not Working 2010 17% NM Rate: 10%
 EDUCATION	Children Attending Preschool 2010 42% NM Rate: 40%	Fourth Graders Proficient in Reading 2013 <i>Animas: 58%</i> <i>Lordsburg: 53%</i> NM Rate: 46%	Eighth Graders Proficient in Math 2013 <i>Animas: 67%</i> <i>Lordsburg: 19%</i> NM Rate: 42%	High School Students Graduating on Time 2013 <i>Animas: 98%</i> <i>Lordsburg: 70%</i> NM Rate: 70%
 HEALTH	Low Birth Weight Babies 2012 8.5% NM Rate: 7.6%	Children without Health Insurance 2011 12% NM Rate: 10%	Child and Teen Deaths per 100,000 2012 Child (1-14): 0 Teen (15-19): 268 NM Rate: Child: 19 Teen: 69	Teens who Binge Drink 2011 29% NM Rate: 24%
 FAMILY AND COMMUNITY	Children in Single Parent Families 2011 51% NM Rate: 36%	Families where Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma 2011 20% NM Rate: 16%	Children Living in High Poverty Areas 2011 0% NM Rate: 21%	Teen Births per 1,000 2012 39 NM Rate: 45

Note: NA means data "not available"

Data provided by NM KIDS COUNT/NM Voices for Children for the NM Department of Health, 2014



Sources:

Children in Poverty: American Community Survey, 2006-2010, Table B17006.

Children whose Parents Lack Secure Employment: American Community Survey, 2006-2010, Table B17016.

Families with a High Housing (Rent) Cost Burden: American Community Survey, 2006-2010, Table B25070.

Families with a High Housing (Ownership) Cost Burden: American Community Survey, 2006-2010, Table B25091.

Teens Not in School and Not Working: American Community Survey, 2007-2011, Table 14005.

Children ages 3 to 4 Attending Preschool: American Community Survey, 2006-2010, Table B14003.

Fourth Graders Proficient in Reading and 8th Graders Proficient in Math: NM Public Education Department. Retrieved from: <http://www.ped.state.nm.us/Assessment/Accountability/AcademicGrowth/NMSBA.html>.

High School Students Graduating on Time: NM Public Education Department, 2013 4-Year Cohort Graduation Rates at: <http://ped.state.nm.us/Graduation/index.html>

Low Birth-Weight Babies: NM Department of Health, IBIS Database, Query Results for Percentage of Low Birth Weight Infants at: <https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/birth/BirthWtCnty/BirthWtLow.html>

Children without Health Insurance: U.S. Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE), 2011.

Child Death Rate per 100,000: NM Department of Health, IBIS Database, Query Results for Crude Rates, Ages 1-14, deaths per 100,000 Measure at: <https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/mort/MortCntyICD10/CrudeRate.html>

Teen Death Rate per 100,000: NM Department of Health, IBIS Database, Query Results for Crude Rates, Ages 15-19, deaths per 100,000 Measure at: <https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/mort/MortCntyICD10/CrudeRate.html>

Teens Who Binge Drink: NM Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, 2011, NM Department of Health and NM Public Education Department at: https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/indicator/view_numbers/BingeDrinkYouth.Cnty.html.

Children in Single Parent Families: American Community Survey, 2006-2010, Table B09002.

Families where Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma: American Community Survey, 2007-2011, Table B17018.

Children Living in High Poverty Areas: 2011 data from the American Community Survey prepared by Population Reference Bureau for NM KIDS COUNT.

Teen (ages 15-19) Births per 1,000: NM Department of Health, IBIS Database, Query Criteria for the Adolescent Births, Girls Age 15-19 Measure (per 1,000) at:

https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/birth/AdolBirthCnty/AdolBirth15_19.html