

Sierra County

Community Health Profile

Introduction

This profile describes the current health status of the county. With this information, the community can complete an assessment and begin to address specific issues and set goals for health improvement.

The data in this report is 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. Here we provide only basic indicators. When 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, they will want to find out more about the location of crashes, types of vehicles, and involvement of alcohol.

Trends: For many of the indicators, trends are presented. The DOH has been using the Results Based Accountability and Turning the Curve methods for planning and priority setting which are based on trends.

Small Numbers: The population density of many New Mexico counties is quite low. This means that in a single year the number of deaths 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 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.

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 when the multiplier is 100, we have 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 (rare) cause, require multiplying by a larger number to get a whole number. If there were 9 cases of cancer in a population of 4834, $9/4834=.0018622$. But 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, but you will see that Female Breast Cancer is reported per 100,000 women. Births are more common, so they are reported per 1000 people; a fertility rate is even more specific the number of live births per 1000 women of child bearing ages.

Finally, 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 in a county with a large proportion of the population 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 as well as citizens and policy makers to assess the health of their county population. This information is presented as simply as possible so that people who are not health professionals can see a difference 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 NM Dept. of Health commissioned an analysis of the undercount of Hispanics and minorities by UNM Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER). The result was 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 are given for each district. 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, often does not produce stable 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.

A final section summarizes health resources available in the county.

Population

The population of Sierra County in 2013 was estimated at 11,572. The population has decreased 3.5 percent since the 2010 census.

The 4.6% of the population is less than 5 years old, 32.0% is over 64 years old

28.9% percent of the population is of Hispanic origin.

4.4% of the population is foreign-born.

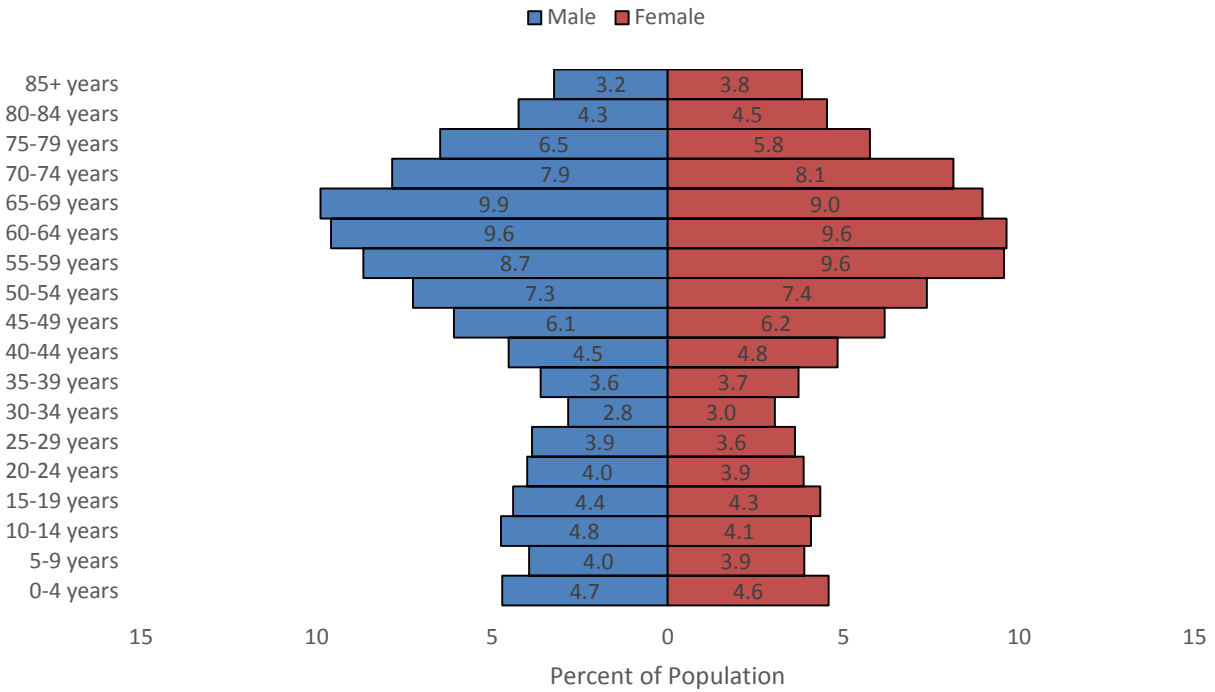
These data are from the Census Quick Facts,
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/35/35051.html>

Population by Age and Sex

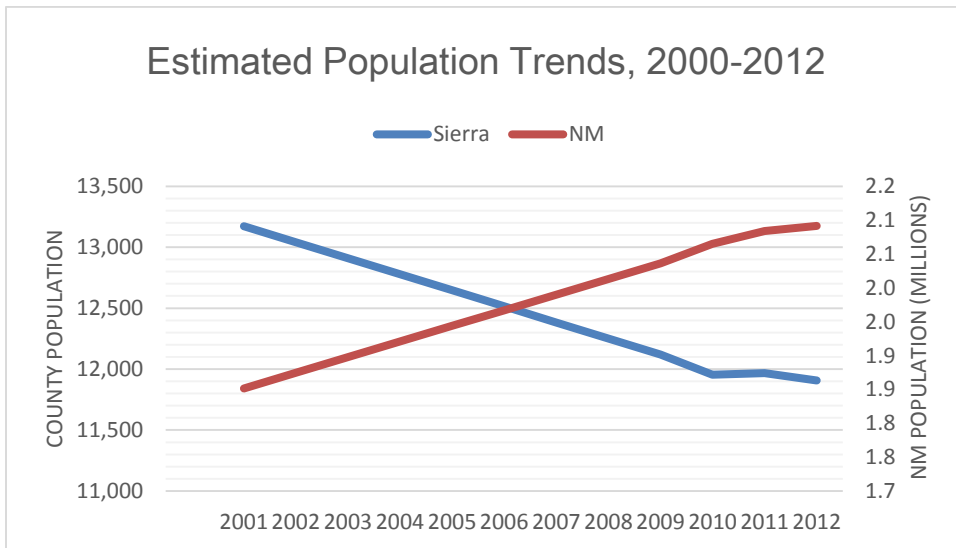
Age	Male		Female	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total	5997		5911	
0-4 years	283	4.7	271	4.6
5-9 years	237	4.0	230	3.9
10-14 years	285	4.8	241	4.1
15-19 years	264	4.4	257	4.3
20-24 years	240	4.0	229	3.9
25-29 years	232	3.9	214	3.6
30-34 years	170	2.8	180	3.0
35-39 years	217	3.6	220	3.7
40-44 years	272	4.5	286	4.8
45-49 years	365	6.1	365	6.2
50-54 years	435	7.3	436	7.4
55-59 years	520	8.7	566	9.6
60-64 years	575	9.6	570	9.6
65-69 years	593	9.9	530	9.0
70-74 years	471	7.9	481	8.1
75-79 years	389	6.5	340	5.8
80-84 years	255	4.3	268	4.5
85+ years	194	3.2	226	3.8

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

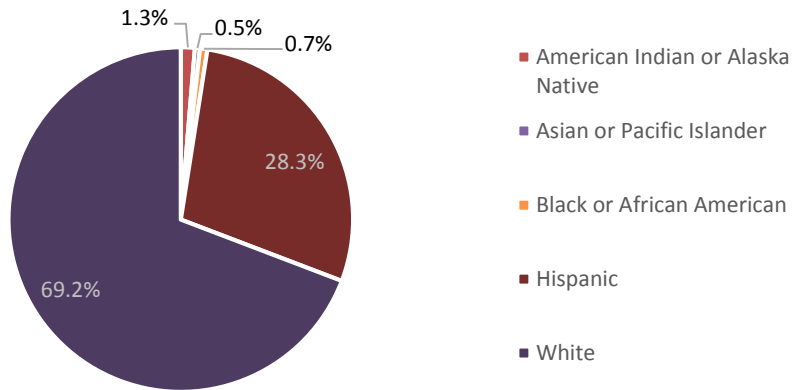
Age and Sex Population Pyramid, Sierra County, 2012



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



Population Sierra County, by Race/Ethnicity ,
2012



Race/Ethnicity	Sierra	Percent	NM	Percent
Total	11908		2091432	
American Indian or Alaska Native	156	1.3%	183169	8.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	56	0.5%	31101	1.5%
Black or African American	83	0.7%	42825	2.0%
Hispanic	3372	28.3%	969417	46.4%
White	8240	69.2%	864919	41.4%

Approximately 251 people live in group quarters. These include jails, prisons, nursing homes, and dormitories.

Single Parent Households

Single Parent Households, Sierra County 2008-12

Total Households	4261	
Single Male Householder	91	2.1%
Single Female Householder	425	10%
Number of grandparents responsible for children under 18 years old	60	

Housing

In 2012, there were 8,327 housing units in Sierra County; 8.5% were multi-unit structures; 75% of housing units were owner-occupied. The median value of an owner-occupied home in 2008-12 was \$114,600. There are (an average) of 2.75 persons per household.

Households paying excessive (>30% income) in rent/house payments)

Families that pay more than about one third of their income for housing may be limiting expenditures on other budget items such as food or medicine. Those paying excessive rent may also be at risk for losing their home. A high percentage of people paying excessive rent may also indicate lack of affordable housing. Two measures from the Census address this: Selected Monthly Owner Costs as Percentage of Household Income (SMOCAPI) and Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income (GRAPI).

In Sierra County, 28.5% of owners with a mortgage paid 30% or more of their income for housing while 54.8% of renters had excessive housing costs.

Source American Community Survey, 2008-12. Table ACS_12_5Yr_DP04

Homelessness

According to the 2013 NM Point in Time Survey, In Sierra County there were no people found experiencing homelessness.

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

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

Income and Poverty

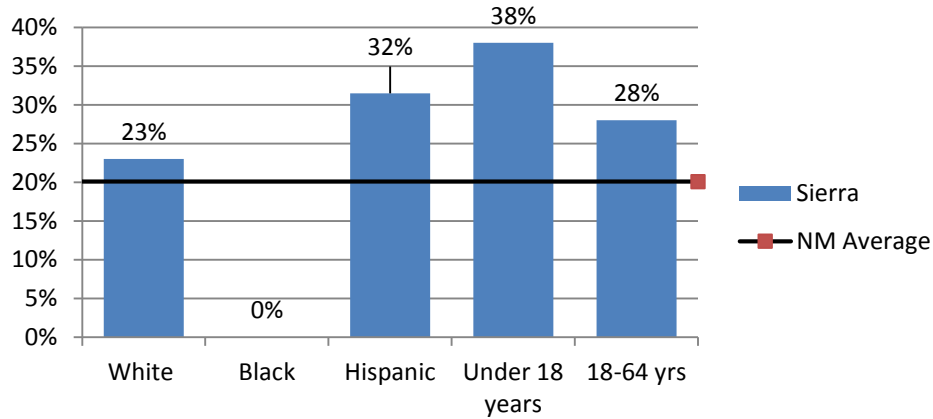
Average per capita money income (2008-12) was \$16,734 and median household income was \$29,185. According to the Census Bureau in 2012, about a quarter of the population lived below the poverty line. The unemployment rate (2012) was 6.2%. This is the proportion of the work force that is unemployed and looking for work. The Federal Poverty Level varies by family size; for a family of four the rate was \$23,050 in 2012.

Source: 2008-12 American Community Survey, 5 year Estimates table S1701

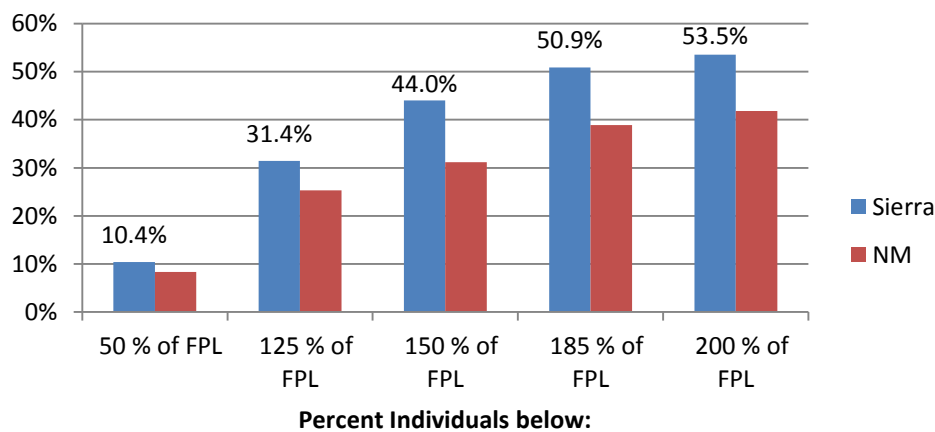
See the following site for information on federal poverty level:

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

Percent below Poverty Level by Ethnicity and Special Categories, Sierra County



Percent Below Poverty Levels



Education and Language

Education and Language	Sierra	NM
Language other than English spoken at home	22.0%	36.0%
High School Graduate or Higher	85.4%	83.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	20.6%	25.6%

These data are from the Census Quick Facts,

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/35/35045.html>

Sierra County Educational Attainment

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Number	percent
Population 25 years and over	8,933	
Less than 9th grade	665	7.4%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	638	7.1%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,999	33.6%
Some college, no degree	2,317	25.9%
Associate's degree	473	5.3%
Bachelor's degree	1,292	14.5%
Graduate or professional degree	549	6.1%

Sierra County School Enrollment

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Number	percent
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,960	
Nursery school, preschool	79	4.0%
Kindergarten	247	12.6%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	1,009	51.5%
High school (grades 9-12)	459	23.4%
College or graduate school	166	8.5%

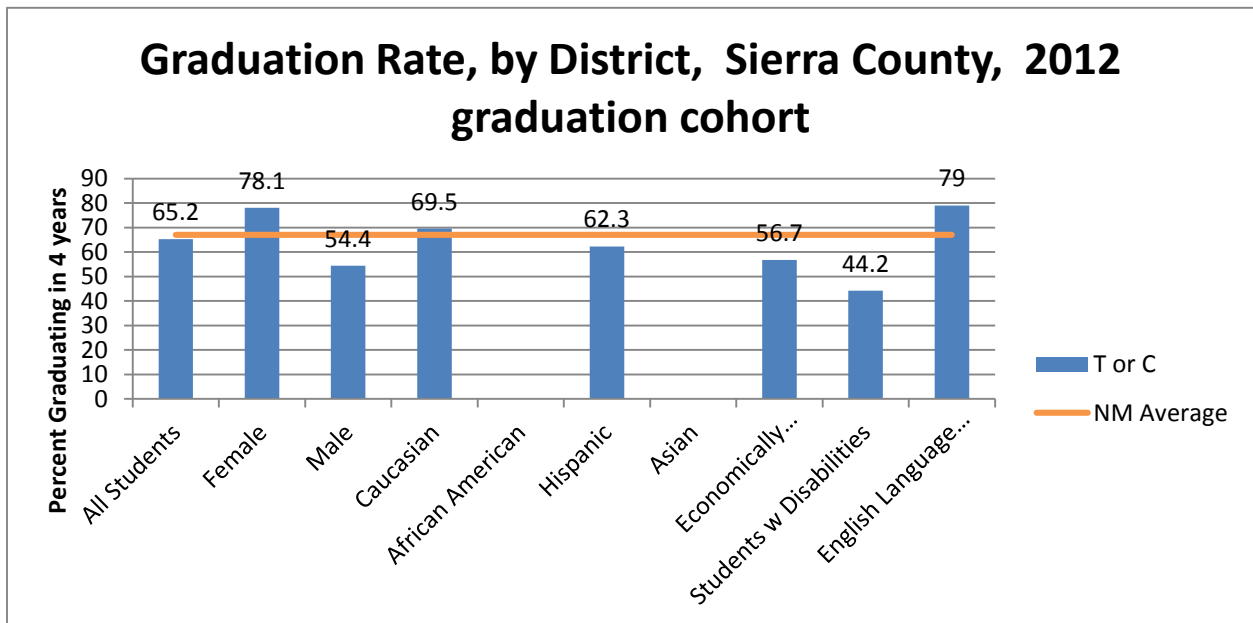
Source: American Community Survey, 2008-12, Selected Social Indicators, DP02, 5 year estimate

Four Year Graduation Rate, by District, Sierra County 2012

Sierra County Graduation Rate

By District

Category	T or C
All Students	65.2
Female	78.1
Male	54.4
Caucasian	69.5
African American	
Hispanic	62.3
Asian	
Economically Disadvantaged	56.7
Students w Disabilities	44.2
English Language Learners	79



NM Public Education Department <http://ped.state.nm.us/Graduation/index.html>

Child Abuse

Child Abuse Investigations, July 2012-June 2013

County	Accepted Reports	% substantiated	Number of substantiated child victims	Child Victim Rate per 1000 children
Sierra	180	33%	107	50.3
NM	18197	25%	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.

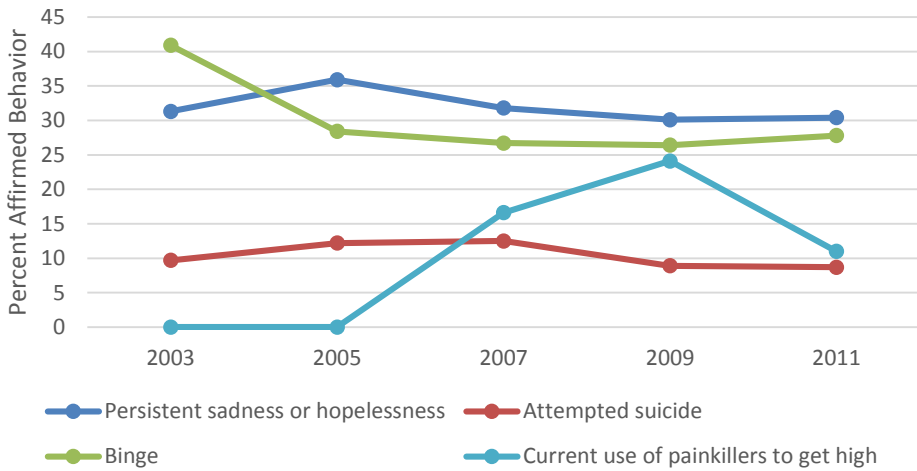
Adolescent Indicators

Measure	Sierra	NM
Adolescent Risk and Resiliency Measures		
Ate Five or More Servings of Fruit or Vegetables per Day	27.2%	23.8%
Adolescent Obesity, self reported BMI above 95th percentile for age and sex	27.2%	27.3%
Youth Smoking Prevalence, percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on or more days in the past month	26.8%	19.9%
Youth with Feeling of Sadness or Hopelessness	37.8%	30.8%
Trusted adult in the community	61.0%	55.2%

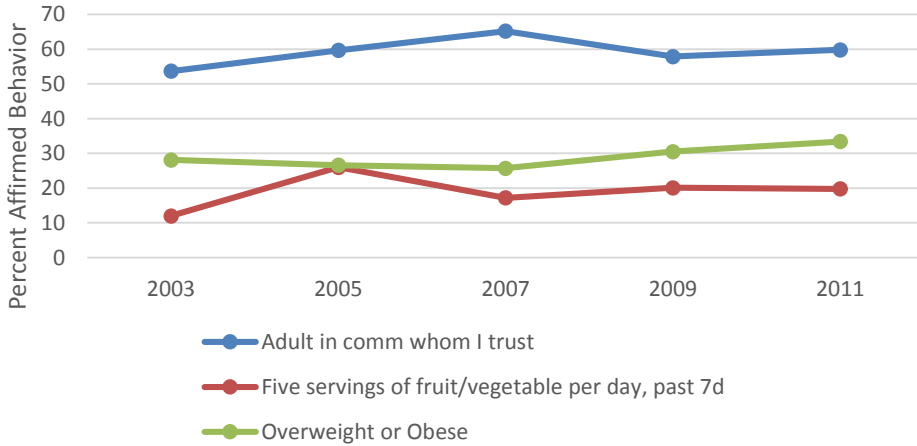
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) 2007, 2009, 2011 surveys grades 9-12

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/selection/yrrs/YRRSSelection.html>

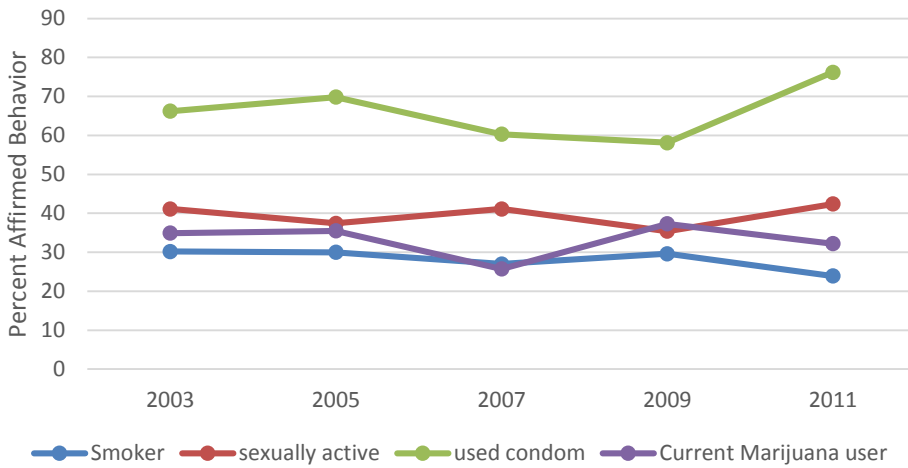
YRRS Behavioral Health Indicators, Sierra County, Trend 2003-2011



YRRS Trust, Food, Obesity Indicators, Sierra County, 2003-2011



YRRS Smoking and Sexual Behaviors Sierra County
2003-2011



Sierra	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	Avg. 07-11
Persistent sadness or hopelessness	31	37.4	39.2	40.6	33.7	37.8
Attempted suicide	14.6	15	16.1	9.5	12.7	12.8
Binge Drinking	43.8	36.9	26.8	38.6	38.2	34.5
Current Marijuana user	34.9	35.5	25.7	37.3	32.2	31.7
Current use of painkillers to get high			16.6	24.1	11	17.2
Ever used illegal injection drugs	2.9	2.2	1.3	7.8	3.9	4.3
Smoker	30.2	30	27	29.6	23.9	26.8
sexually active	41.1	37.4	41.1	35.4	42.4	39.6
used condom	66.2	69.8	60.3	58.1	76.2	64.9
Adult in common whom I trust	53.7	59.7	65.2	57.9	59.8	61.0
Five servings of fruit/vegetable per day, past week	12	26	17.2	20.1	19.8	19.0
Overweight or Obese	28.1	26.6	25.7	30.5	33.4	29.9
Obese	9.6	14.8	13.2	13.2	16.3	14.2

Adult Risk Indicators

Obesity and Smoking constitute risk factors for many chronic diseases and early death.

Physical Activity and a diet with many fruits and vegetables are protective. These data are self-reported via the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Measure	Sierra Co	NM
General Self-Reported Health Status, percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health	30.5%	17.5%
Adult Physical Activity, 2005, 2007, 2009	47.8%	52.5%
Adults Consuming 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetable per day, 2007, 2009	19.6%	22.4%
Obesity Among Adults bmi >25, 2011, 2012	58.9%	62.7%
Adult Smoking Prevalence current smoker, 2011, 2012	28.8%	21.0%

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 households 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.

Adult Smoking Prevalence by Race and Ethnicity (2011), Age Adjusted	Sierra	NM
White	21.1%	22.8%
Hispanic	39.7%	22.5%
Black		31.1%
Native American		20.5%
Asian		9.0%

Mortality

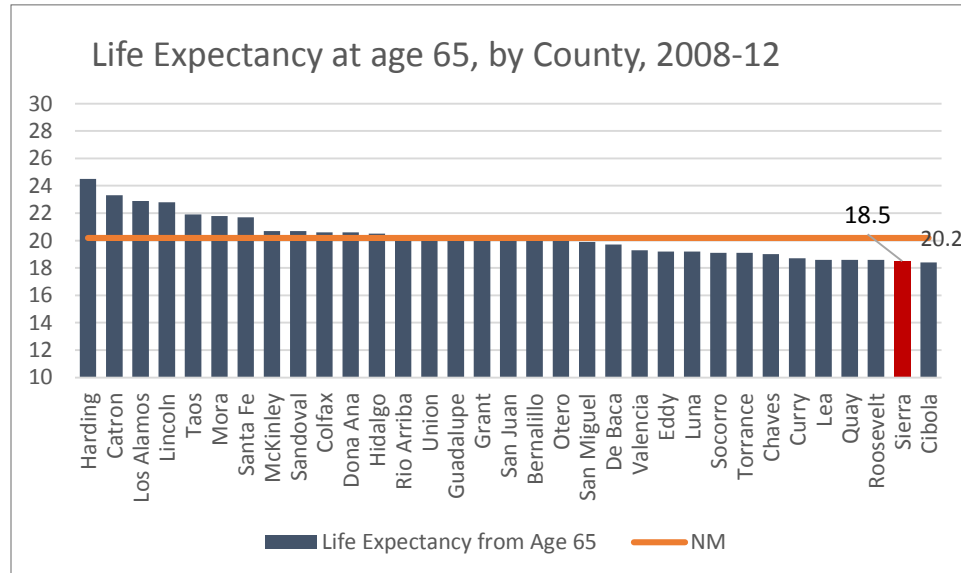
Leading Causes of Death

Age adjusted rates per 100,000 people

Causes	Sierra	NM
Total	803.1	616.3
Circulatory, Heart disease (ICD10: I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	214.1	150
Neoplasm, malignant (ICD10: C00-C97)	189.2	147.9
Injury, Unintentional injuries (ICD10: V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	90	62.4
Respiratory, Chronic lower respiratory diseases (ICD10: J40-J47)	80.1	45.9
Circulatory, Cerebrovascular diseases (ICD10: I60-I69)	49	34.2
Diabetes mellitus (ICD10: E10-E14)	37.7	27.8
Injury, Intentional self-harm (suicide) (ICD10: X60-X84, Y87.0, *U03)	28.3	19.9
Respiratory, Influenza and pneumonia (ICD10: J09-J18)	21.7	15.2
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (ICD10: N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	15.8	12.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (ICD10: K70, K73-K74)	12.7	18.1

Green Indicates the county rate is better, lower, than the New Mexico rate

Life Expectancy

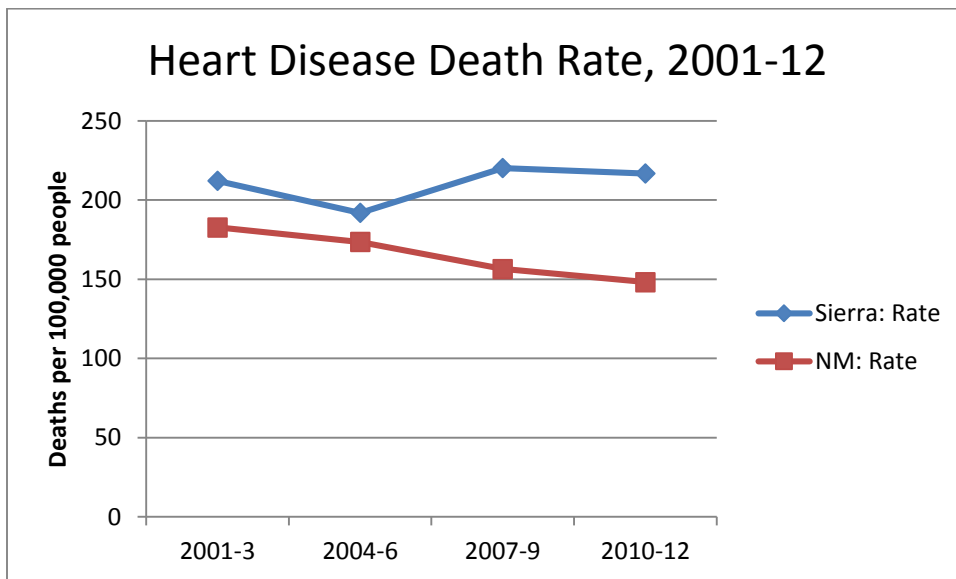


The number of years a person is expected to live after age 65 varies from 24.5 to 18.4

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 do not have a single cause. The effects of multiple factors are often cumulative, that is, they combine over time to increase a person's risk.

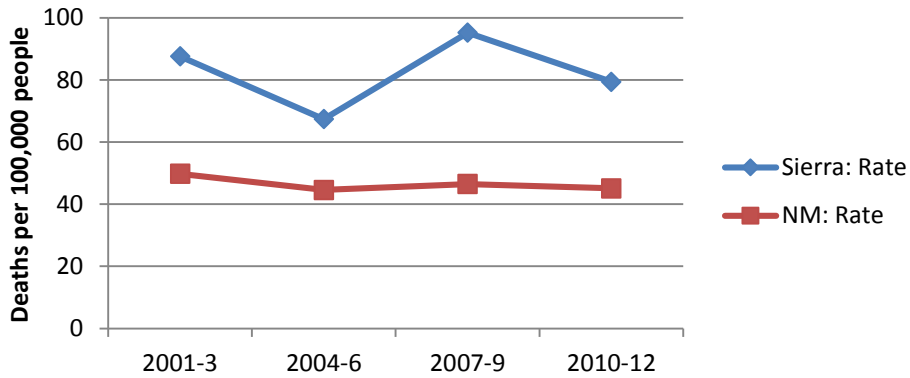
The death rates shown below are adjusted to make the county and state populations comparable (in terms of ages). The rates are the number of deaths per 100,000 thousand people susceptible to the disease.



Heart Disease Death Rate

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Sierra: Rate	212.1	191.9	220.2	216.8
Sierra: Deaths	169	144	169	173
NM: Rate	182.7	173.6	156.5	148.2

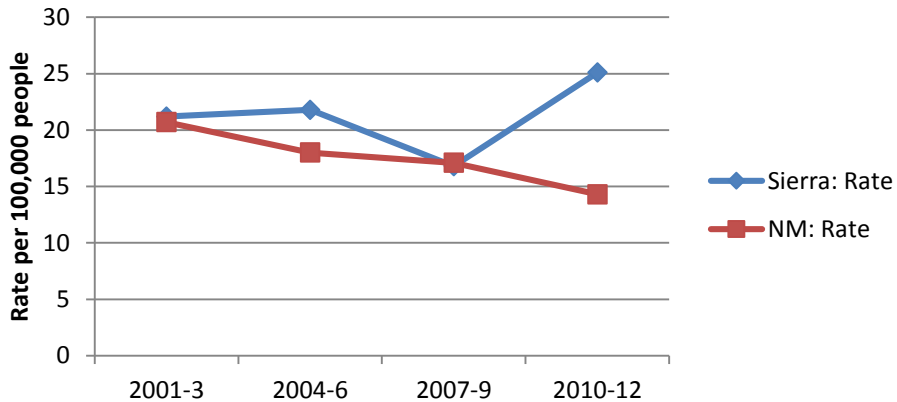
Lower Respiratory (COPD), Death Rate 2008-12



Lower Respiratory (COPD), Death Rate

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Sierra: Rate	87.6	67.4	95.2	79.4
Sierra: Deaths	72	56	76	62
NM: Rate	49.8	44.6	46.5	45.1

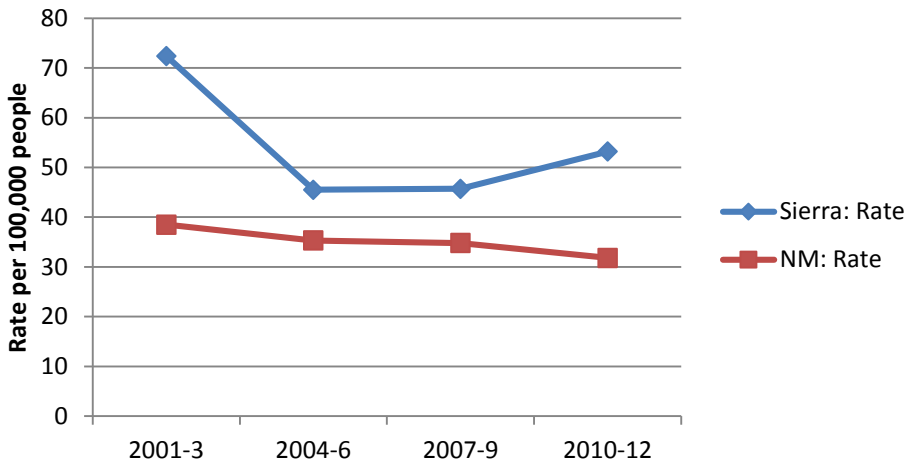
Influenza and Pneumonia Death Rate, 2001-12



Pneumonia-Influenza

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Sierra: Rate	21.2	21.8	16.8	25.1
Sierra: Deaths	16	17	11	21
NM: Rate	20.7	18	17.1	14.3

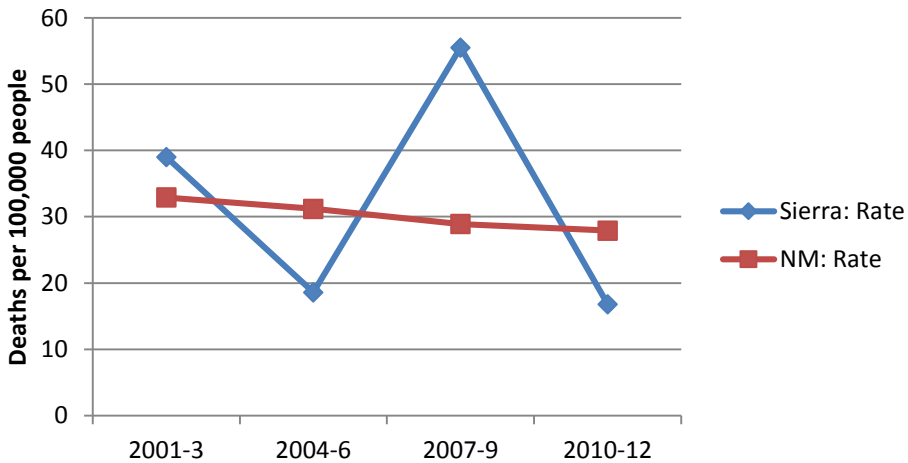
Lung Cancer Death Rate, 2001-12



Lung Cancer Death Rate, 2008-12

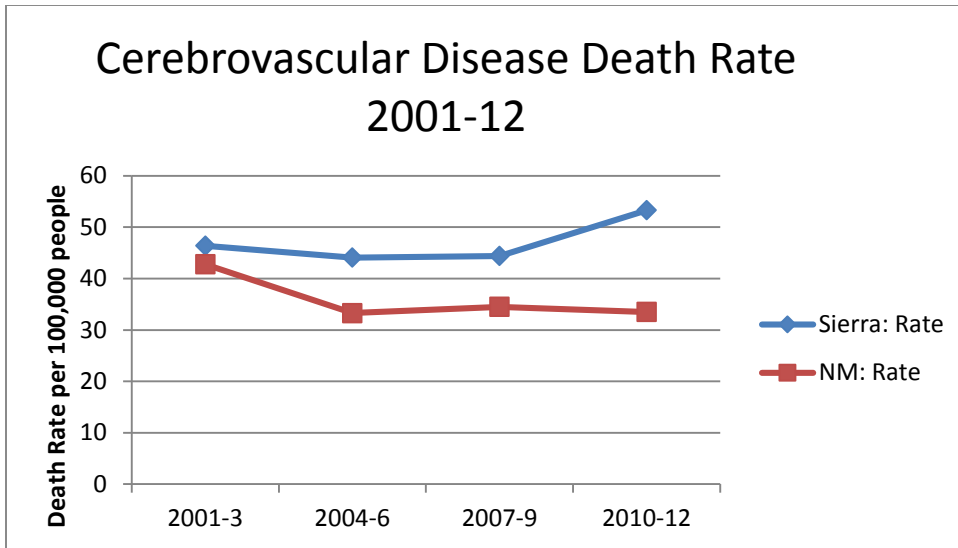
	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Sierra: Rate	72.4	45.5	45.7	53.2
Sierra: Deaths	53	36	34	42
NM: Rate	38.5	35.3	34.8	31.8

Diabetes Mellitus Death Rate 2001-12



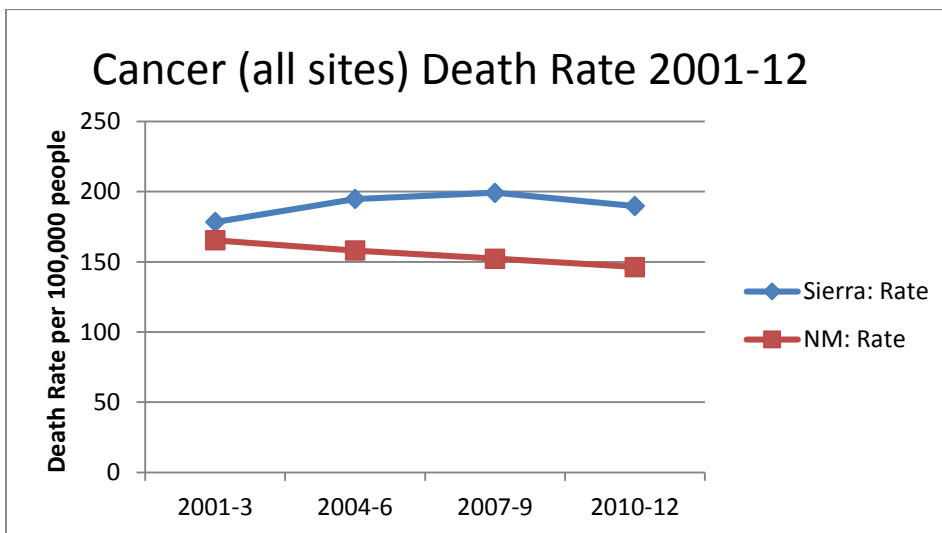
Diabetes Mellitus Death Rate

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Sierra: Rate	39	18.6	55.5	16.8
Sierra: Deaths	28	14	33	13
NM: Rate	32.9	31.2	28.9	27.9



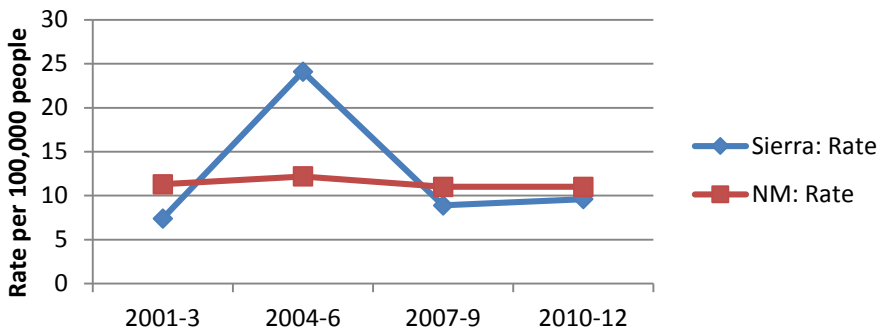
	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Sierra: Rate	46.4	44.1	44.4	53.3
Sierra: Deaths	35	35	34	41
NM: Rate	42.8	33.3	34.5	33.5

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



	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Sierra: Rate	178.3	194.8	199.2	189.7
Sierra: Deaths	132	152	141	139
NM: Rate	165.3	158.1	152.2	146.3

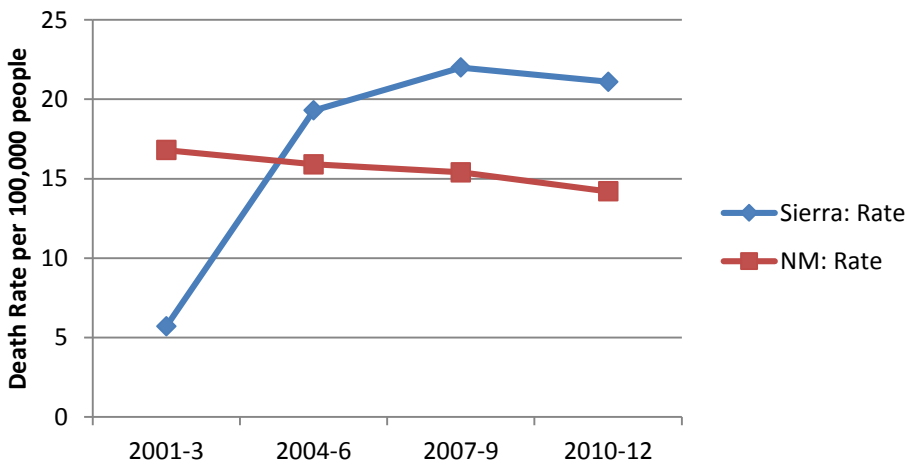
Breast Cancer Death Rate, 2001-12



Breast Cancer Death Rate

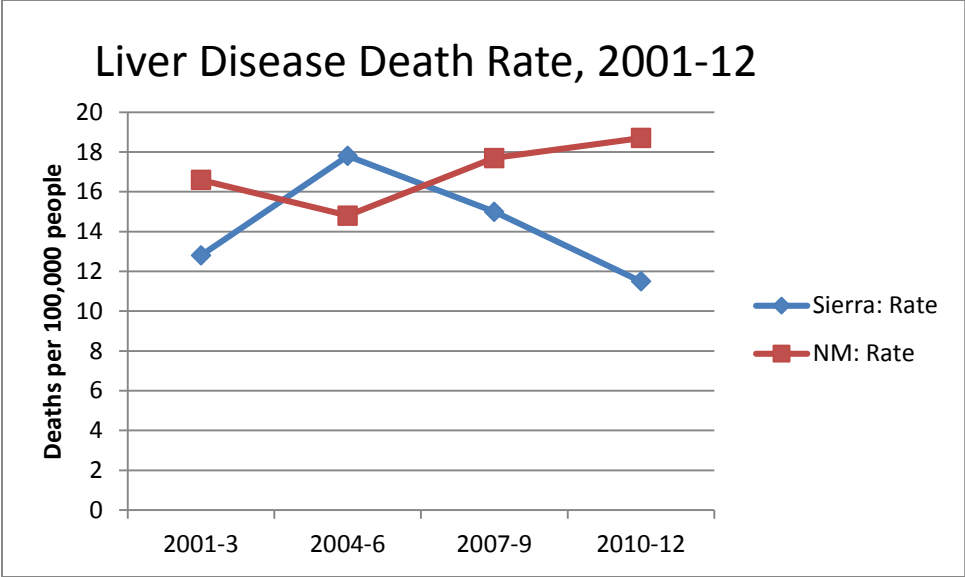
	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Sierra: Rate	7.4	24.1	8.9	9.6
Sierra: Deaths	6	17	5	8
NM: Rate	11.3	12.2	11	11

Colon Cancer Death Rate 2001-12



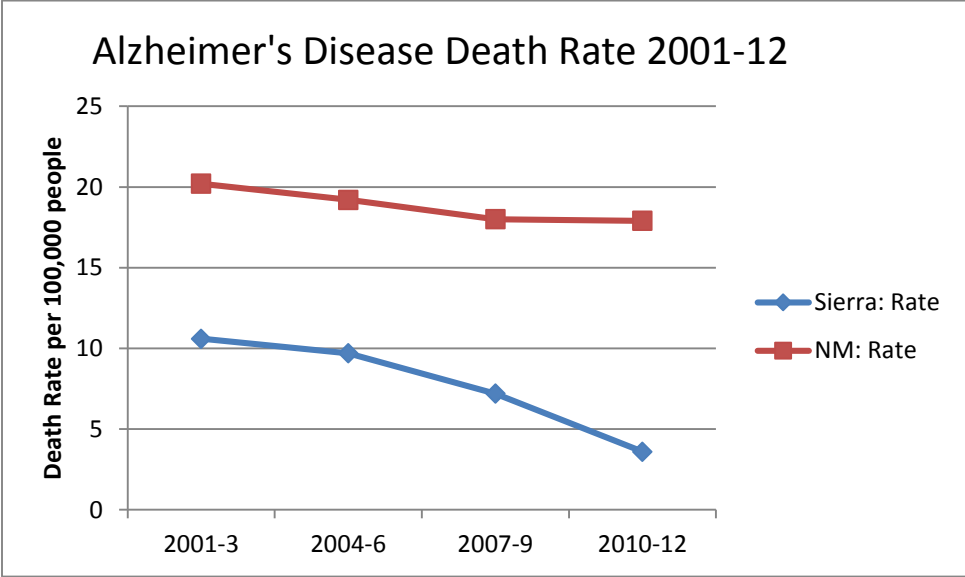
Colon Cancer Death Rate

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Sierra: Rate	5.7	19.3	22	21.1
Sierra: Deaths	5	16	15	15
NM: Rate	16.8	15.9	15.4	14.2



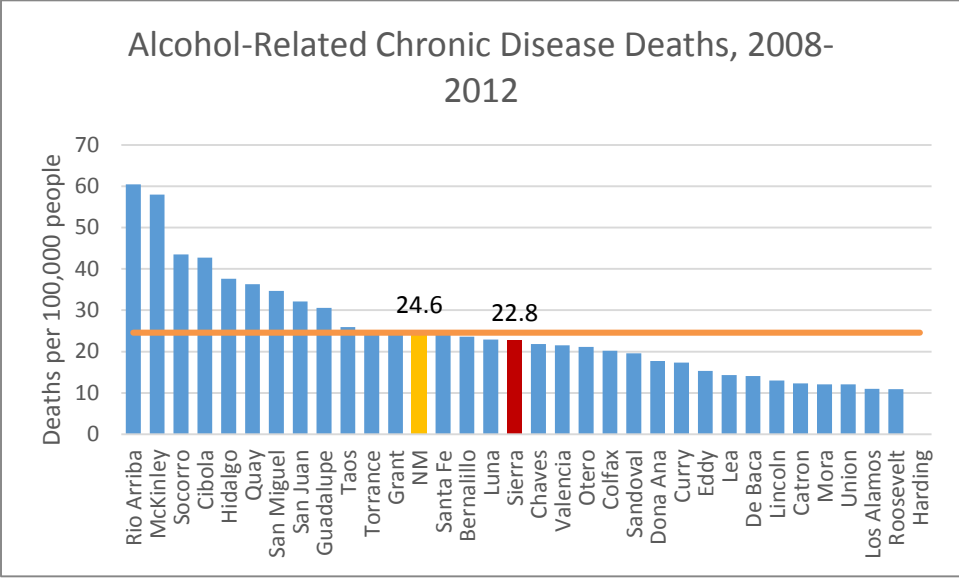
Liver Disease Death Rate

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Sierra: Rate	12.8	17.8	15	11.5
Sierra: Deaths	8	10	10	8
NM: Rate	16.60	14.80	17.70	18.70



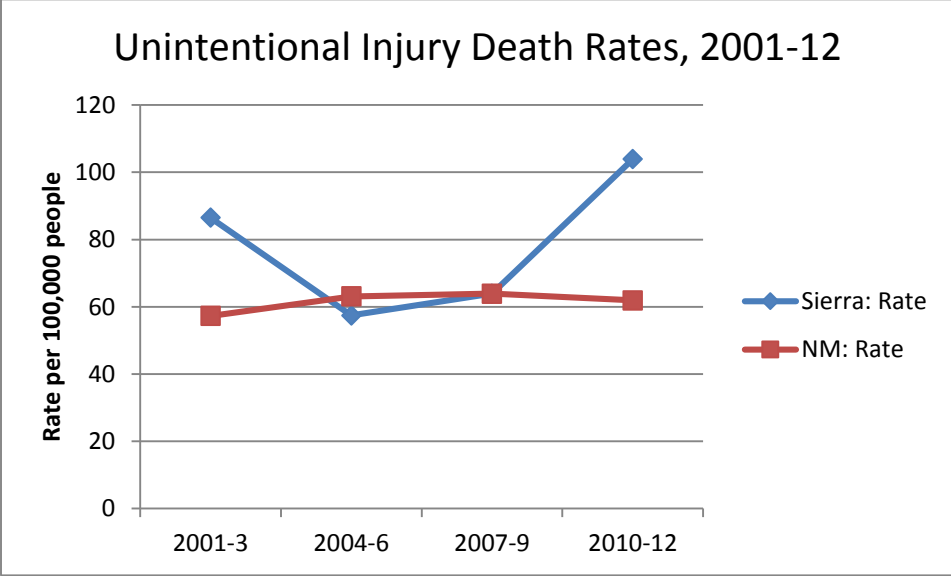
Alzheimer's Disease Death Rate

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Sierra: Rate	10.6	9.7	7.2	3.6
Sierra: Deaths	9	8	6	3
NM: Rate	20.2	19.2	18	17.9



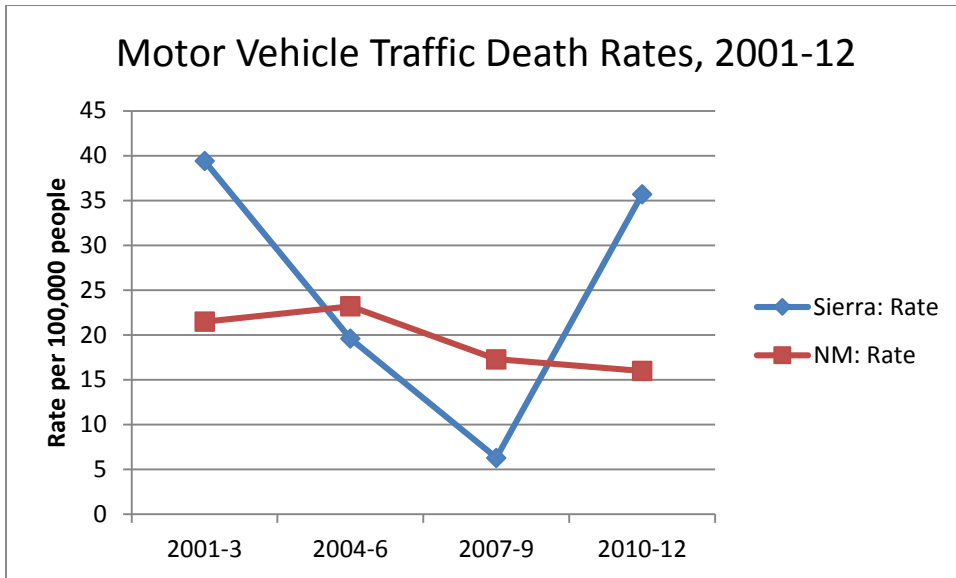
This chart includes chronic conditions directly and 100% attributable to consumption of alcohol. Included in this definition from the CDC’s Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) program (http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/DACH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx): (alcohol) psychosis, abuse, dependence syndrome, myopathy, cardiomyopathy; alcoholic gastritis and liver disease; fetal alcohol syndrome, fetus and newborn affected by maternal use of alcohol, and alcoholic induced chronic pancreatitis. Conditions in which alcohol contributes, either directly or indirectly, to mortality are not included in this measure.

Unintentional Injuries



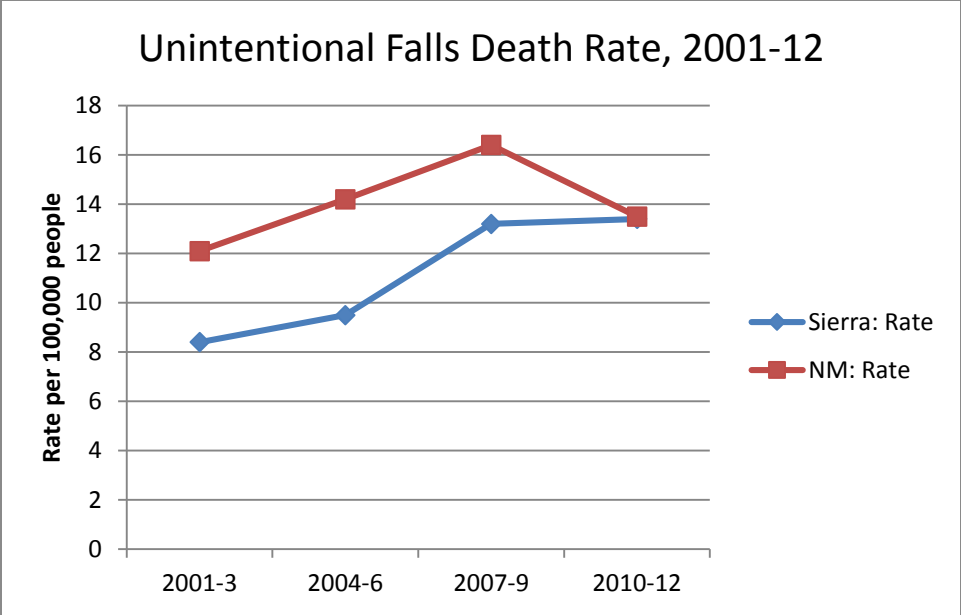
Unintentional Fall Death Rates

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Sierra: Rate	8.4	9.5	13.2	13.4
Sierra: Deaths	7	8	11	11
NM: Rate	12.1	14.2	16.4	13.5



Motor Vehicle Traffic Death Rates

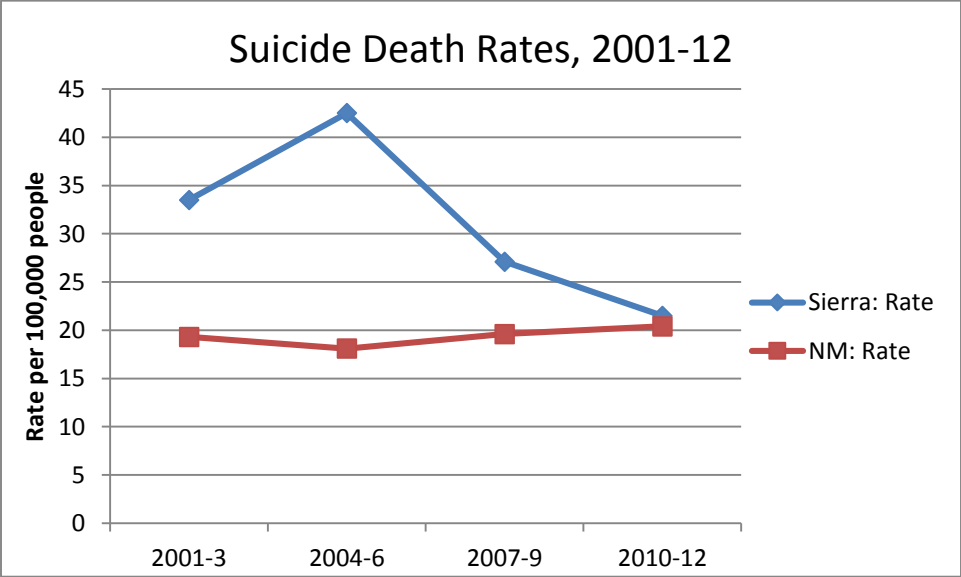
	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Sierra: Rate	39.4	19.6	6.3	35.7
Sierra: Deaths	14	9	4	9
NM: Rate	21.5	23.2	17.3	16



Unintentional Fall Death Rates

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Sierra: Rate	8.4	9.5	13.2	13.4
Sierra: Deaths	7	8	11	11
NM: Rate	12.1	14.2	16.4	13.5

Deaths from falls include primarily elderly people. The average age at death from falls is about 72 years.



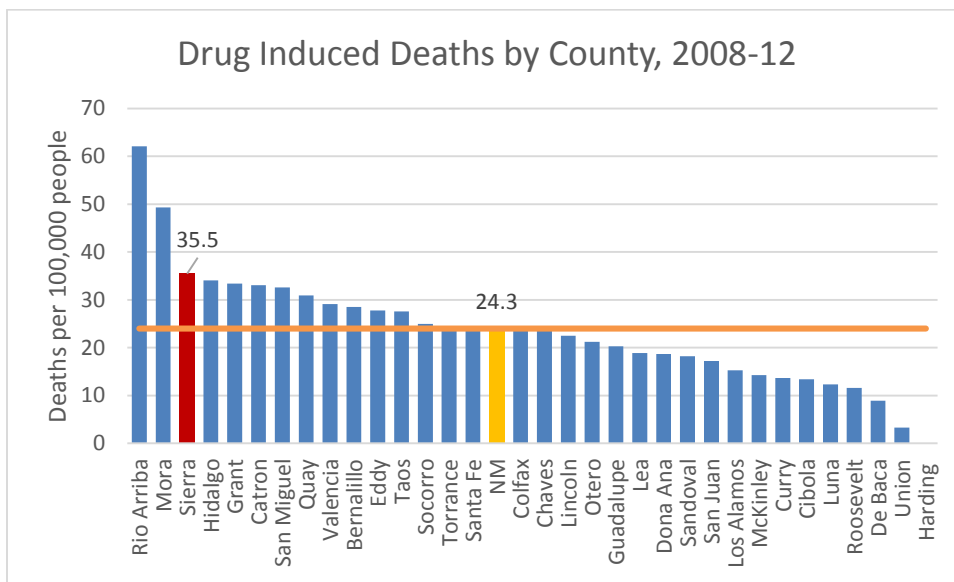
Suicide Death Rates	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
Sierra: Rate	33.5	42.5	27.1	21.5
Sierra: Deaths	16	15	10	8
NM: Rate	19.3	18.1	19.6	20.4

Deaths Due to Drug Overdose

In 2008-12 in NM there were 2,401 deaths due to drug overdose in NM, 23 in Sierra County

The Sierra County drug-induced death rate is above the state average

. See https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/indicator/complete_profile/DrugIndDth.html



The main codes for drug overdose are X40-X44, X60-64, X85.

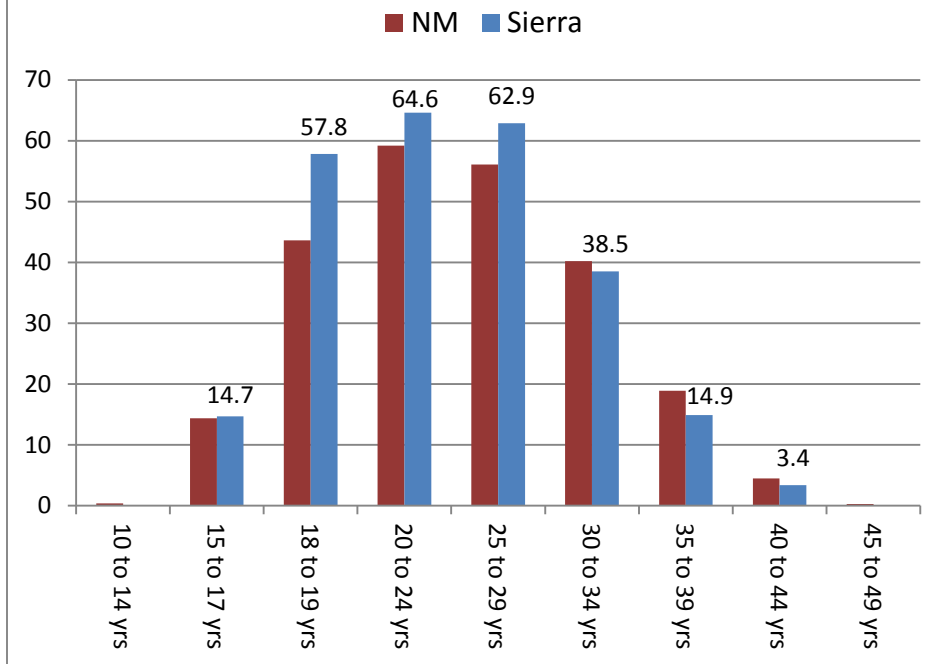
Births

Number of Births 2008-12

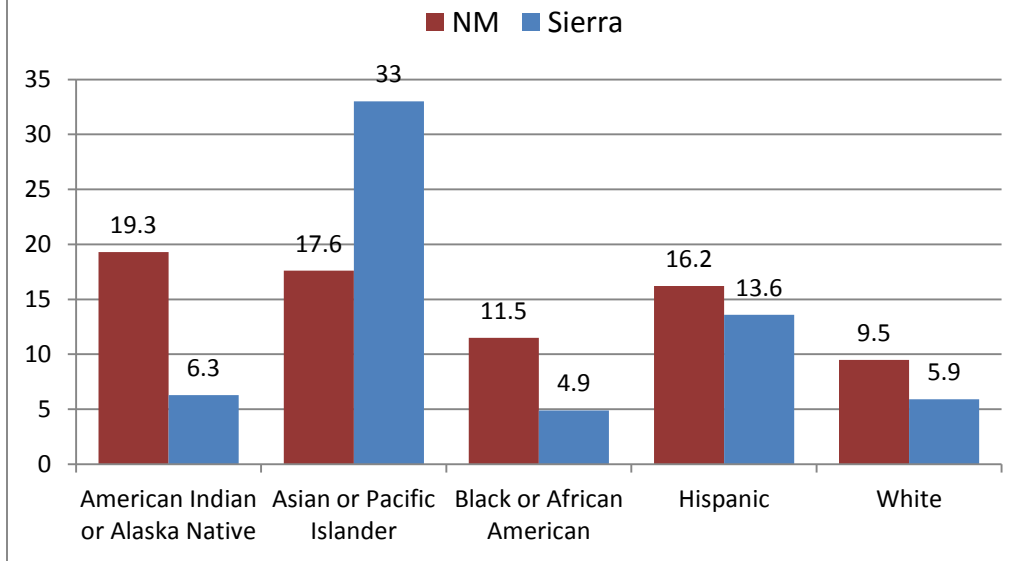
Number and Percentage of Births by Mother's Age

2008-2012	Sierra			NM		
	Births	Population	Rate	Births	Population	Rate
10 to 14				255	711,772	0.4
15 to 17	24	1634	14.7	6,468	449,182	14.4
18 to 19	63	1089	57.8	13,055	299,422	43.6
20 to 24	154	2385	64.6	41,787	705,404	59.2
25 to 29	142	2258	62.9	38,894	693,507	56.1
30 to 34	70	1820	38.5	25,707	639,176	40.2
35 to 39	34	2275	14.9	11,816	624,147	18.9
40 to 44	10	2944	3.4	2,845	629,765	4.5
45 to 49				188	715,236	0.3
50+				22	3384155	0
Total Births	497			141,037		
Births to teens	87			19,523		
Percent to 15-19 yr. olds	17.5%	Rate	31.95	13.8%	Rate	26.08

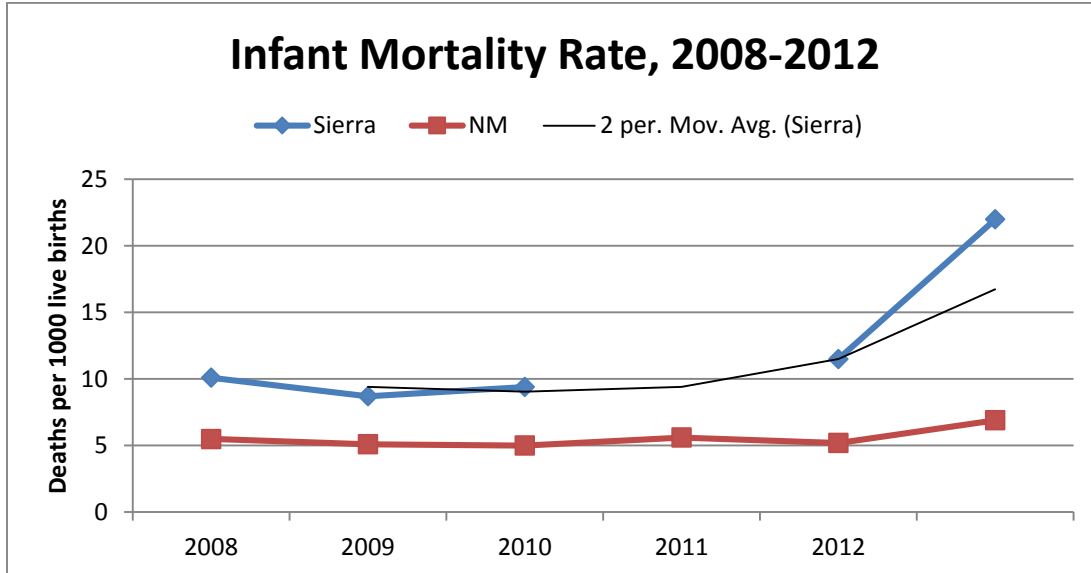
Birth Rates by Mothers Age, 2008-12



Birth Rates by Mothers Race/Ethnicity 2008-12



Infant Mortality Rate

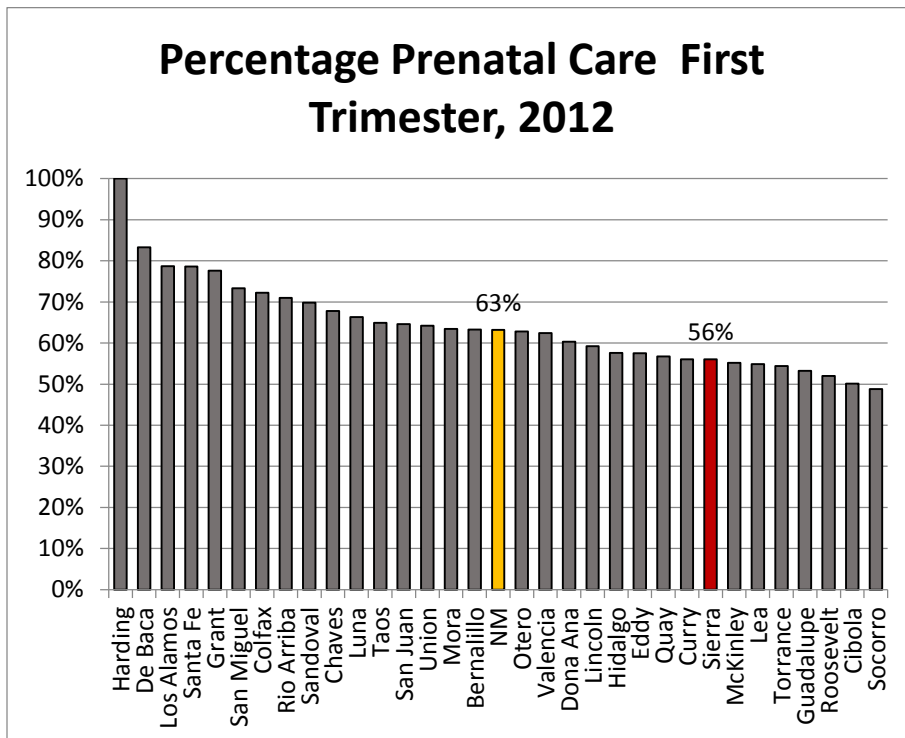


Infant Mortality Trend 2008-12

	Total	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sierra	5	1	1		1	2
Sierra	497	115	107		87	91
Sierra	10.1	8.7	9.4		11.5	22
	Total	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NM	782	153	145	155	143	186
NM	141060	30154	28872	27793	27251	26990
NM	5.5	5.1	5	5.6	5.2	6.9

In Sierra County, 2008-2012, there were 5 infant deaths for 497 births, a rate of 10.1.1 per 1000 live births. This is the higher than the NM rate. Infant mortality, often cited as a general indicator of well-being of a population, has increased in NM since 2010 after decreasing slightly from 2008-2009. The linear trend line shows that despite very small number Sierra County's infant mortality rate appears to be rising.

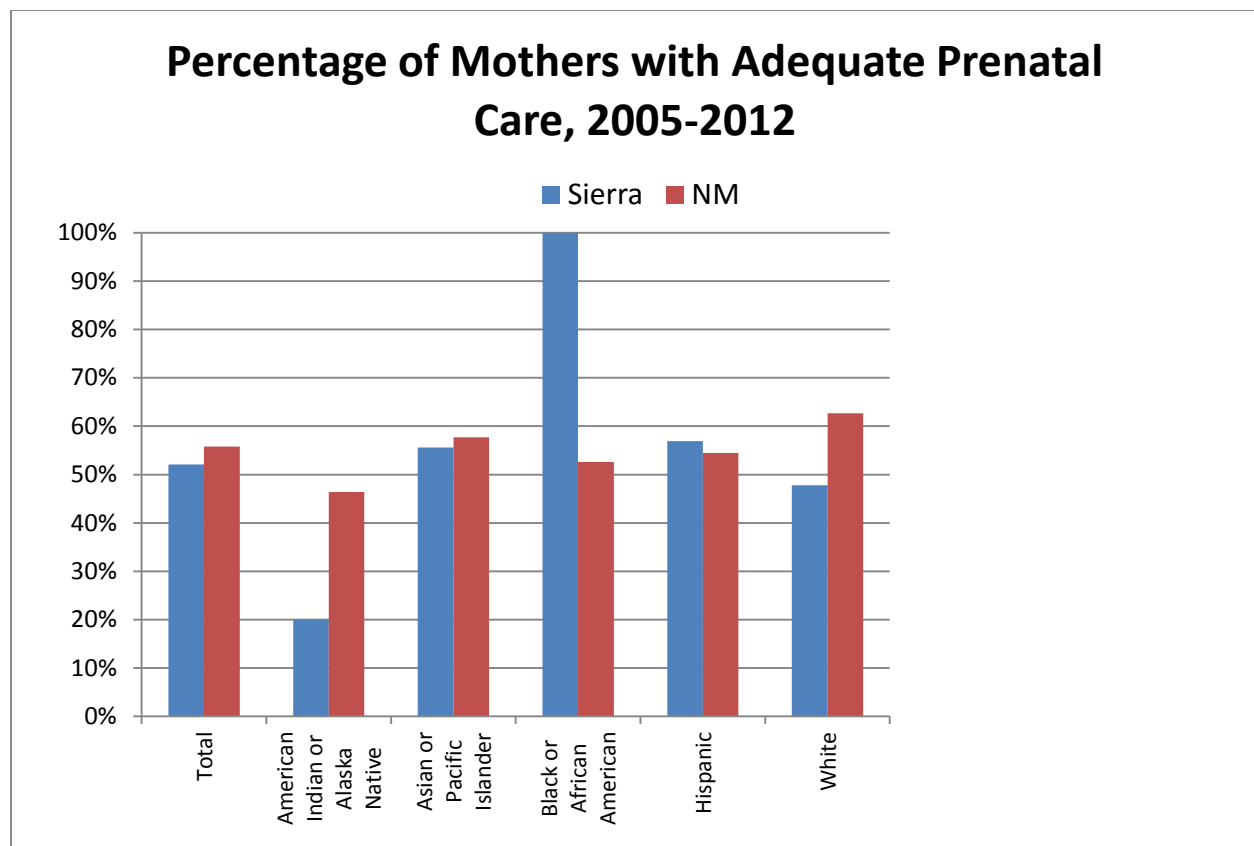
Prenatal Care



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 since prenatal care is available through Medicaid.

In the above chart, Harding and De Baca Counties had 5 and 12 births respectively, so their percentages may not be stable.

Percentage of Mothers with Adequate Prenatal Care, 2005-12						
	Total	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black or African American	Hispanic	White
Sierra	52%	20%	56%	100%	57%	48%
NM	56%	46%	58%	53%	55%	63%



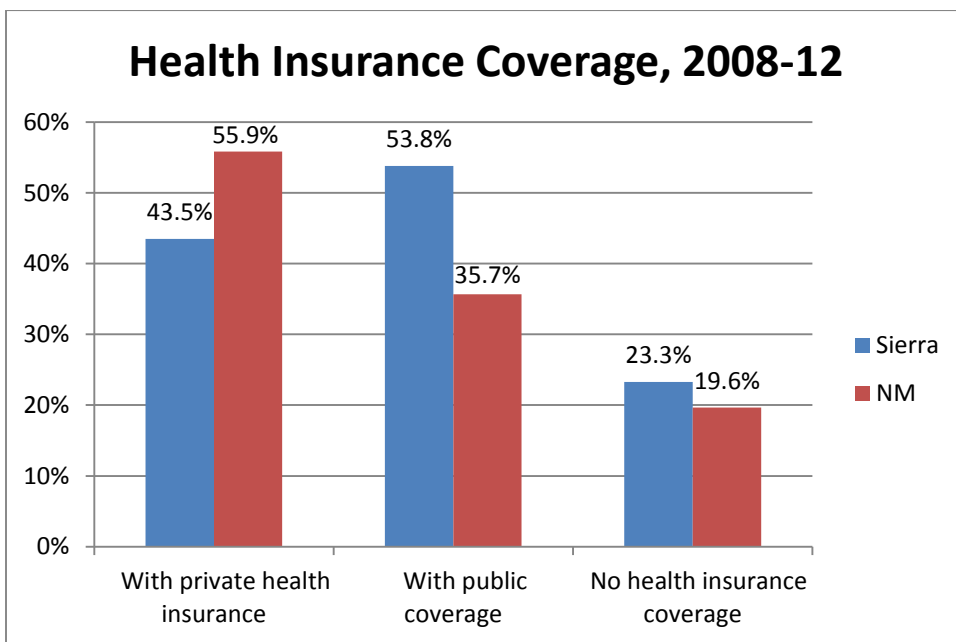
In this chart, higher is better. Whites and Asians begin prenatal care earlier than others.

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 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.

Access to SNAP and Health Insurance

Households Receiving SNAP/Food Stamp Benefit			
Sierra		NM	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent
3,819	16.2%	97,304	13%



Source: American Community Survey, 2008-12, Table DP03





Health Resources

Health Resources, 2011

	Sierra County	NM
Population 2011	11943	
Primary Care Physicians	5	1535
PCP per 100,000 people	41.9	73.7
Pediatricians	0	291
Pediatricians per 100,000 people under age 20	0	50.3
Obstetrician/Gynecologists	0	181
OB/GYN per 100,000 women	0	17.2
Psychiatrists	0	197
Psychiatrists per 100,000 people	0	9.5
Dentists	4	974
Dentists per 100,000 people	33.4	47.3
Short Term General Hospitals	1	41
STGH Beds	25	4,130
Federally Qualified Health Centers	2	100
Community Health Centers	2	152
School Based Health Centers	1	74
Medicare Beneficiaries	3,996	326,559
Percent of Population	33.5	15.7
Medicaid Beneficiaries	3,501	561,762
Percent of population	29.3	27

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

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

 ECONOMIC WELL-BEING	<p>Children in Poverty 2010</p> <p>26%</p> <p>NM Rate: 27%</p>	<p>Families in which Parents Lack Secure Employment 2010</p> <p>65%</p> <p>NM Rate: 39%</p>	<p>Families with a High Housing Cost Burden 2010</p> <p>Rent: 41% Own: 25%</p> <p>NM Rate: Rent: 43% Own: 25%</p>	<p>Teens (16-19) Not in School and Not Working 2010</p> <p>16%</p> <p>NM Rate: 10%</p>
 EDUCATION	<p>Children Attending Preschool 2010</p> <p>51%</p> <p>NM Rate: 40%</p>	<p>Fourth Graders Proficient in Reading 2013</p> <p><i>Truth or Consequences: 41%</i></p> <p>NM Rate: 46%</p>	<p>Eighth Graders Proficient in Math 2013</p> <p><i>Truth or Consequences: 43%</i></p> <p>NM Rate: 42%</p>	<p>High School Students Graduating on Time 2013</p> <p><i>Truth or Consequences: 78%</i></p> <p>NM Rate: 70%</p>
 HEALTH	<p>Low Birth Weight Babies 2012</p> <p>9.9%</p> <p>NM Rate: 7.6%</p>	<p>Children without Health Insurance 2011</p> <p>9%</p> <p>NM Rate: 10%</p>	<p>Child and Teen Deaths per 100,000 2012</p> <p>Child (1-14): 70 Teen (15-19): 0</p> <p>NM Rate: Child: 19 Teen: 69</p>	<p>Teens who Binge Drink 2011</p> <p>38%</p> <p>NM Rate: 24%</p>
 FAMILY AND COMMUNITY	<p>Children in Single Parent Families 2011</p> <p>44%</p> <p>NM Rate: 36%</p>	<p>Families where Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma 2011</p> <p>15%</p> <p>NM Rate: 16%</p>	<p>Children Living in High Poverty Areas 2011</p> <p>0%</p> <p>NM Rate: 21%</p>	<p>Teen Births per 1,000 2012</p> <p>51</p> <p>NM Rate: 45</p>

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