

TORRANCE COUNTY EARLY CHILDHOOD DATA PROFILE



State of New Mexico
Children, Youth and Families Department
Early Childhood Services Division
2014

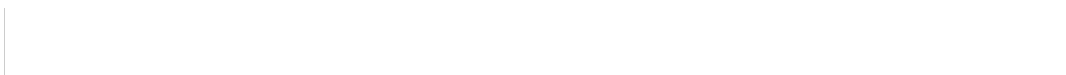


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The ***Torrance County Early Childhood Data Profile*** is part of New Mexico’s Early Childhood Investment Zone initiative. It is a publication of the Children Youth and Families Department (CYFD), Early Childhood Services Division and is produced by Coop Consulting, Inc. For more information or to report an error in this publication please contact Michael Coop, coopconsulting@gmail.com or Dan Haggard, dan.haggard@state.nm.us.

Cover art by Erin, age six



Introduction

New Mexico's Children Youth and Families Department (CYFD) established Early Childhood Investment Zones in 2010. Since that time CYFD has prioritized funding for these communities when new funding streams have become available for early childhood services.

A taskforce from the New Mexico Department of Health, Public Education Department, and Children Youth and Families Department used epidemiological data to compare levels of risk and resiliency across New Mexico's communities to rank these geographical areas by levels of risk. Those with the highest aggregated need were identified as Investment Zones. These Early Childhood Investment Zones touch every region and every border of New Mexico, and range from frontier to urban population centers covering 11 counties and 35 school districts.



Data were gathered and analyzed from all of New Mexico's counties and all of its school districts. The combined county and school district data allowed a broad look at indicators associated with health, family environment, poverty levels, child development, and factors that support literacy and school readiness. Also included were indicators related to school success including graduation rates, resource investment at the school district level, and support for pregnant and parenting teens.

The intent is that these communities “establish community-specific capacity building, infrastructure development and comprehensive integrated early childhood care, health and education services in ways that can be used as models by other communities across the state,” *State of New Mexico Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge Application For Phase 2 Funding, 2012*.

For this *Early Childhood Data Profile*, the original data have been updated and expanded to include many additional indicators that can be used in local planning efforts. The data presented here are categorized into four broad domains:

- Birth Factors;
- Family Environment Factors;
- Education Factors;
- Economic Factors.

This report provides data on Torrance County and the three investment zones located in the county: Estancia Municipal Schools, Mountainair Public Schools, and Vaughn Municipal Schools.

Torrance County ranked sixth in severity for early childhood risk factors (a 1 denotes the highest severity of risk, while a 33 ranking indicates the lowest severity). Torrance County ranked high in the following indicators/factors:

- Infant mortality rates: ranked first;
- Low, very low birthweight rates: ranked sixth;
- High school graduation rate: ranked number eighth;
- Unemployment rate: ranked fifth;
- Child abuse rate: ranked seventh;
- Preterm birth rates: ranked ninth.

Early Childhood Indicators used to identify Investment Zones					
	Indicator	Torrance Number	Torrance Rate or Percent	NM Rate or Percent	Rank in State 2010
Birth Factors¹	Infant mortality, <12 months live births (2006-2012)	12	9.8/1,000	5.7/1,000	1
	Low, very low birthweight, <2500 g (2006-2012)	12	1%	8.7%	6
	Preterm births, <37 wks (2006-2012)	130	10.6%	11.9%	9
	Adolescent births, ages 15-19 (2006-2012)	195	23.59/1,000	56.6/1,000	26
Family Factors²	Child abuse, substantiated victims (2012-2013)	22	5.7/1,000	3.3/1,000	7
	Juvenile arrests (2013)	175	9,323/100,000	n/a	20
	Domestic violence incidents (2012)	120	7.5/1,000	9.5/1,000	22
Education Factors³	Graduation rates high school (2012)	-	71.4%	70.4%	8
Economic Factors⁴	Unemployment civilian labor force (2012)	-	16.8%	9.1%	5
	Residents under 100% poverty level (2012)	-	25.9%	19.5%	11

¹ Data compiled from the New Mexico Department of Health Indicator Based Information System (IBIS): <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>

² Juvenile arrest data compiled from CYFD, *New Mexico Juvenile Justice Services Annual Report*; Child abuse data compiled from CYFD, *Protective Services Fact Book*: <http://cyfd.org>. Domestic violence data compiled from *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XII*: <http://www.nmcsap.org>

³ Data compiled from IBIS: <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>

⁴ Data compiled from 2012 U.S. Census: <http://www.census.gov>

Demographic Overview

The following demographic information is based on five-year estimates from the 2008-2012 U.S. Census American Community Survey. Torrance County encompasses 3,346 square miles and is situated in the geographic center of New Mexico. The table below breaks down the population of 16,285 into the following age categories.

Torrance County Population by Age (2008-2012)		
<i>Population by Age</i>	<i>Torrance Number</i>	<i>Torrance Percent</i>
Less than 5	909	5.6%
Ages 5-19	3,433	21.1%
Ages 20-64	9,582	58.8%
Age 65 and older	2,361	14.5%
Total	16,285	

www.census.gov, American Community Survey

The largest population centers in Torrance County are listed in the table below including data for births and young children.

Torrance County Major Population Centers (2008-2012)			
<i>City/Town</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Population Ages 0-4</i>	<i>Average Births/Year</i>
Moriarty	2,140	208	52
Estancia	1,342	44	11
Mountainair	892	88	22
Vaughn	532	7	1.8

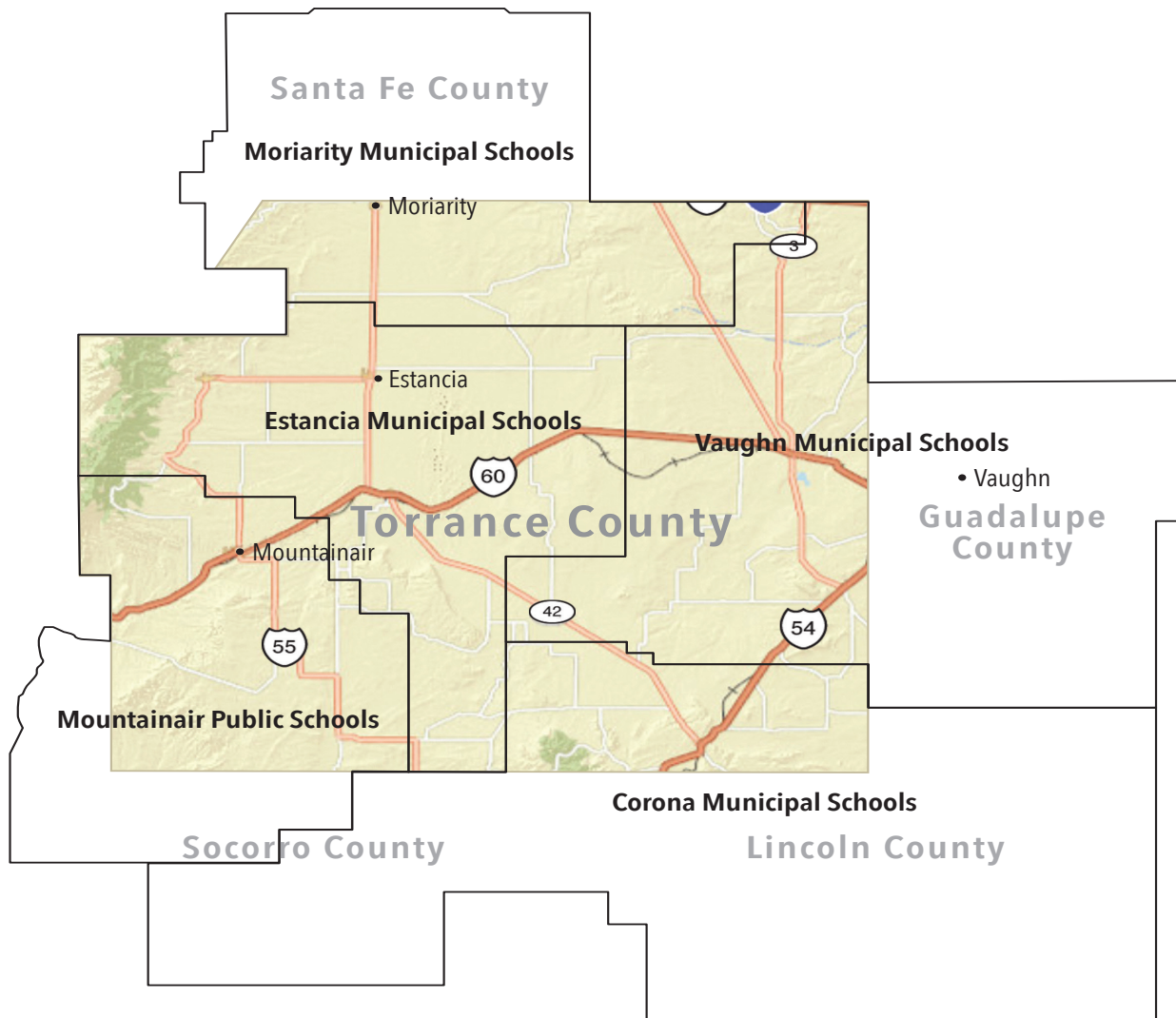
www.census.gov, American Community Survey

The largest percentage of the population is comprised of individuals self-identifying as White, not Hispanic or Latino. Data for race/ethnicity are listed below.

Torrance County Population by Race (2008-2012)	
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
White, not Hispanic/Latino	57.8%
Hispanic/Latino	39.2%
American Indian, Alaska Native	1.5%
Black or African American	0.5%
Two or more races	0.5%
Asian	0.5%

www.census.gov, American Community Survey

The following map of Torrance County shows the overlap for the county's three school districts that have been identified by CYFD as Early Childhood Investment Zones: Estancia Municipal Schools, Mountainair Public Schools, and Vaughn Municipal Schools.



Three school districts in Torrance County are included in this profile: Estancia Municipal Schools, Mountainair Public Schools, and Vaughn Municipal Schools. There are a total of 1,157 students enrolled in all grades of 11 schools. The table below lists the five elementary schools in the district, with a total enrollment in 2013-2014 of 570.

Torrance County Elementary School Enrollment (2013-2014)		
<i>School District</i>	<i>Elementary School</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
Estancia Municipal Schools	Estancia Lower Elementary	110
	Estancia Upper Elementary	239
	Van Stone Elementary	59
Total Estancia Enrollment		408
Mountainair Public Schools	Mountainair Elementary	113
Vaughn Municipal Schools	Vaughn Elementary	49
Total Torrance Co. elementary school enrollment		570

www.ped.state.nm.us

Birth Factors

Torrance County Birth Factors				
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Torrance Number</i>	<i>Torrance Rate or Percent</i>	<i>NM Rate or Number</i>	<i>Rank in State 2010</i>
Infant mortality, <12 months, live births (2006-2012)	12	9.8/1,000	5.7/1,000	1
Low, very low birthweight, <2500 g (2006-2012)	12	1%	8.7%	6
Preterm births, <37 wks (2006-2012)	130	10.6%	11.9%	9
Adolescent births, ages 15-19 (2006-2012)	195	23.59/1,000	56.6/1,000	26

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

All birth-related information that follows was compiled through New Mexico Department of Health, Indicator-Based Information System (IBIS); rates are calculated from totals for the designated populations and the indicators specified. The table below shows the number of live births to all women for the most recent three years for which data are available.

Torrance County Number of Live Births (2010-2012)		
<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
163	173	160

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

The following table displays adolescent birth rates by ages, compared to New Mexico rates.

Torrance County Adolescent Birth Rates (2006-2012)			
<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>Torrance Number</i>	<i>Torrance Rate/1,000</i>	<i>NM Rate/1,000</i>
10-14	1	0.1	0.8
15-17	53	10.7	31.6
18-19	142	43.0	94.2

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

The following data reflect the number of births, by age group, to single mothers in Torrance County.

Torrance County Births to Single Mothers (2010-2012)			
<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
10-14	1	0	0
15-17	6	9	9
18-19	11	13	14
20-29	54	52	45
30-39	9	11	12
40 +	0	2	0

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

A number of factors impact maternal health, birth outcomes, and infant mortality. The following table lists causes of death for infants less than one year of age.

Torrance County Infant Mortality: Causes of Death (2006-2012)		
<i>General Causes of Death</i>	<i>Total Number</i>	<i>Rate/1,000</i>
Perinatal conditions	7	5.7
Medical conditions	2	1.6
Congenital malformations	1	0.8
SIDS	1	0.8
Unintentional/accidental injury	1	0.8
Total	12	9.8/1,000

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

Some causes of infant mortality can be related to a number of general maternal factors and health issues, including month of initiation of prenatal care and substance and tobacco use. The tables below include data for a number of factors that may contribute to poor birth outcomes and/or infant mortality.

Torrance County Prenatal Care Initiated First Trimester (2012)				
<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Torrance County Number Live Births</i>	<i>Torrance County Number w/1st Trimester Care</i>	<i>Torrance County Percentage w/1st Trimester Care</i>	<i>New Mexico Percentage w/1st Trimester Care</i>
10-14	0	0	-	42%
15-17	10	2	20%	48%
18-24	70	34	21.2%	58.5%
25-29	43	30	69.8%	67%
30-39	35	20	57.1%	67.7%
40+	2	1	50%	63.7%
Totals	160	87	54.4%	63.2%
Torrance County Prenatal Care Initiated Third Trimester (2012)				
<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Torrance County Number Live Births</i>	<i>Torrance County Number w/3rd Trimester Care</i>	<i>Torrance County Percentage w/3rd Trimester Care</i>	<i>New Mexico Percentage w/3rd Trimester Care</i>
10-14	0	0	-	16%
15-17	10	3	30%	9.8%
18-24	70	5	7.1%	6.8%
25-29	43	0	0	4.8%
30-39	35	3	8.5%	4.5%
40+	2	0	0	4.6%
Totals	160	11	6.9%	5.7%
Torrance County No Prenatal Care (2012)				
<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Torrance County Number Live Births</i>	<i>Torrance County Number With No Care</i>	<i>Torrance County Percentage With No Care</i>	<i>New Mexico Percentage With No Care</i>
10-14	0	0	-	0
15-17	10	0	0	1.1%
18-24	70	0	0	1.5%
25-29	43	0	0	1.1%
30-39	35	0	0	1%
40+	2	0	0	1.4%
Totals	160	0	0	1.3%

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

The timing between pregnancies may affect the risk of pregnancy complications. A Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) report from October 2006 cited a large study (Fuentes-Afflick et al) in which women with short interpregnancy spacing (IPS) were more likely to have a premature birth. The study also found that women with the shortest intervals had the highest risk of premature births. Women with IPS of less than three months were at higher risk for preterm births (earlier than 37 weeks), small gestational age (less than the tenth percentile), and low birth weight (less than 2500 grams).

Torrance County Preterm Births (2010-2012)			
<i>Birthweight</i>	<i>Number Live Births</i>	<i>Number Live Births that were Pre-Term (<37 weeks)</i>	<i>Percentage Live Births that were Pre-Term (<37 weeks)</i>
Very low (<1500 g)	5	5	100%
Low (1500-2499 g)	55	31	56.4%
Normal (2500-3999 g)	408	28	6.9%
High (4000+ g)	27	0	0
Unknown, not reported	1	0	0
Total	496	64	12.9%

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) found that women with an interpregnancy interval less than 18 months are at greater risk of delivering a low birthweight infant compared to women with interpregnancy intervals of 24 to 36 months. The tables below lists rates for interpregnancy spacing in Torrance County by birthweights, compared to statewide rates. All births were to women who had previously given birth.

Torrance County Interpregnancy Intervals (2010-2012)								
<i>Birthweight</i>	<i>7-12 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>13-15 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>16-24 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>25+ Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>
Very low (<1500 g)	0	0	0	17%	0	22%	2	10%
Low (1500-2499 g)	0		2		7		14	
Normal (2500-3999 g)	9	-	9	-	21	-	127	-
High (4000+ g)	1		1		4		12	
Total	10		12		32		155	

<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

New Mexico Interpregnancy Intervals (2010-2012)										
<i>Birthweight</i>	<i>1-6 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>7-12 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>13-15 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>16-24 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>25+ Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>
Very low (<1500 g)	0	7%	25	12%	13	7%	52	6%	277	7%
Low (1500-2499 g)	2		129		117		434		1,826	
Normal (2500-3999 g)	24	-	1,032	-	1,548	-	6,586	-	27,873	-
High (4000+ g)	3		50		73		464		2,095	
Total	29		1,236		1,751		7,536		32,071	

<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

The dangers of tobacco use to infants during pregnancy include premature birth, some birth defects, and infant death. Even second-hand exposure to cigarettes can put a woman and her baby at risk. Following are birthweight statistics for women who reported using tobacco during pregnancy. Of the 124 women who reported using tobacco while pregnant, 21, or 17%, gave birth to low or very low birthweight babies.

Torrance County Maternal Tobacco Use During Pregnancy (2010-2012)				
<i>Birthweight</i>	<i>Torrance County Number Live Births</i>	<i>Torrance County Number Live Births w/Maternal Tobacco Use During Pregnancy</i>	<i>Torrance County Percentage Live Births w/Maternal Tobacco Use During Pregnancy</i>	<i>New Mexico Percentage Live Births w/Maternal Tobacco Use During Pregnancy</i>
Very low (<1500 g)	5	0	0	13.5%
Low (1500-2499 g)	55	21	38.2%	15.3%
Normal (2500-3999 g)	408	100	24.5%	10.6%
High (4000+ g)	27	3	11.1%	7.3%
Unknown, Not Reported	1	-	-	8.3%
Total	496	124	25%	10.8%

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

Maternal use of alcohol during pregnancy can have multiple adverse effects on an infant, including low birthweight. Other long-term effects can include fetal alcohol spectrum disorders that may affect physical, behavioral, and learning development. The table below reflects birthweights for infants whose mothers reported alcohol use during pregnancy. Of the 59 women who reported using alcohol while pregnant, 4, or 7%, gave birth to low or very low birthweight babies.

Torrance County Maternal Alcohol Use During Pregnancy (2010-2012)				
<i>Birthweight</i>	<i>Torrance County Number Live Births</i>	<i>Torrance County Number Live Births w/Maternal Alcohol Use During Pregnancy</i>	<i>Torrance County Percentage Live Births w/Maternal Alcohol Use During Pregnancy</i>	<i>New Mexico Percentage Live Births w/Maternal Alcohol Use During Pregnancy</i>
Very low (<1500 g)	5	0	0	9.1%
Low (1500-2499 g)	55	4	7.3%	9.3%
Normal (2500-3999 g)	408	50	12.3%	9.1%
High (4000+ g)	27	5	18.5%	8.4%
Unknown, Not Reported	1	-	-	5.2%
Total	496	59	12%	9%

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

The table below lists the rate of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) in Torrance County, compared to statewide rates. NAS can occur when a newborn has been exposed to addictive substances while in the mother's womb (U.S. National Library of Medicine, 2012).

Torrance County Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (2011-2012)			
	<i>Total Births</i>	<i>NAS diagnosis</i>	<i>Rate/100,000</i>
Torrance	333	1	3.0
New Mexico	54,241	376	6.9

NM DOH, Hospital discharges related to NAS by County, 2011 & 2012

Family Environment Factors

Family Environment Factors				
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Torrance Number</i>	<i>Torrance Rate</i>	<i>NM Rate</i>	<i>Rank in State 2010</i>
Child abuse, substantiated victims (2012-2013) ¹	22	5.7/1,000	3.3/1,000	7
Juvenile arrests (2013) ²	175	9,323/100,000	n/a	20
Domestic violence incidents (2012) ³	120	7.5/1,000	9.5/1,000	22

¹ CYFD, 360 Yearly Protective Services Department Fact Book, FY2012-FY2013

² CYFD, New Mexico Juvenile Justice Services Annual Report, FY2013

³ NM DOH, Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XII, 2012

Postpartum depression can interfere with parenting, and lead to poor physical and mental health in children. While county-level data are not available, the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring Systems (PRAMS) Surveillance Report published in 2012 contains state-level information compiled between 2009 and 2010. Among 17 states collecting information on postpartum depressive symptoms, New Mexico mothers reported the highest rate, 20%, for the 2004-2005 reporting period. Additionally, during the 2006-2008 time frame, 22.4% of Native American mothers reported these symptoms, compared to 19% of Hispanic, and 16.4% of non-Hispanic White women. Postpartum depression may be a complication of giving birth, and can be associated with fear, anxiety, or stress, and may result in longer-term depression. The following data display the number of women responding to the PRAMS survey who reported experiencing postpartum depression. Over the three years of data displayed below, 18% of women who responded to the PRAMS survey reported experiencing postpartum depression.

New Mexico Postpartum Depression (2006-2008)		
	<i>Total Respondents</i>	<i>Number Reported Postpartum Depression</i>
2006	1,510	285
2007	1,016	175
2008	1,267	209
Total	3,793	660

www.cdc.gov/prams

Data derived from the 2009-2010 PRAMS report show the following sources of stress New Mexican women reported experiencing during their pregnancies; no county-level PRAMS data were available.

New Mexico Maternal Sources of Stress Reported on PRAMS (2009-2010)	
<i>Source of Stress</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Partner lost their job	17%
Lost their job	11.4%
Separated/divorced	11.3%
Partner rejected pregnancy	8.8%
Partner went to jail	7.2%
Involved in a fight	4.4%
Experienced homelessness	3.5%

www.cdc.gov/prams

The annual *National KIDS COUNT Data Book* ranks states and counties on child well-being based on 16 indicators that reflect child health and education outcomes, and economic and family risk and protective factors. The *2013 New Mexico KIDS COUNT Data Book (2013 Kids Count)* indicates that 42% of children in Torrance County live in single parent families, compared to the New Mexico percentage of 36%. An estimated 519 grandparents live with their grandchildren, and of those, 317, or 61%, are responsible for their grandchildren. Following are the number of years for which grandparents report that they have been responsible for their grandchildren.

Torrance County Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren (2008-2012)	
<i>Years Responsible</i>	<i>Estimated Number of Grandparents</i>
< 1	106
1-2	77
3-4	73
5 +	61
Total Grandparents	317

www.census.gov

Torrance County ranked seventh in child abuse in the 2010 data study undertaken by CYFD. The table below lists child abuse investigations for 2013-2014. CYFD defines unsubstantiated cases as investigations when information collected does not support a finding that the child was abused and/or neglected; when credible evidence exists to support a finding that the child has been abused and/or neglected, it is classified as a substantiated case.

Torrance County Child Abuse Investigations (2013-2014)		
<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Torrance County Number Unsubstantiated</i>	<i>Torrance County Number Substantiated</i>
FY13 Q1	44	10
FY13 Q2	47	17
FY13 Q3	43	14
FY13 Q4	40	15
FY14 Q1	34	4

CYFD, *350 Quarterly State and County Profile*, FY2013-FY2014 Q1

Domestic violence rates in Torrance County have risen somewhat over the past three years, as indicated in the table below. While Torrance ranked number twenty-second in 2010, they ranked number 10 in 2012.

Torrance County Domestic Violence Rates (2010-2012)		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Torrance Rate/1,000</i>	<i>New Mexico Rate/1,000</i>
2010	5.5	10.5
2011	7.2	10.2
2012	7.5	9.5

NM DOH, *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XII*, 2012

Education Factors

School Districts were ranked based on the aggregated risk factors listed below; a 1 denotes the highest severity of risk, while an 89 ranking indicates the lowest severity.

Torrance County Education Factors					
<i>Factor</i>	<i>Estancia Municipal</i>	<i>Mountainair Public</i>	<i>Vaughn Municipal</i>	<i>Torrance County</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>
<i>School District Rank</i>	10	28	n/a	-	-
Third Grade Reading Proficiency, Proficient & Above (2012-2013) ¹	57.9%	53.3%	-	-	55.2%
Third Grade Math Proficiency, Proficient & Above 2012-2013) ¹	57.9%	46.7%	-	-	51%
Students Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Meals (2013-2014) ¹	78.3%	81.2%	78.8%	-	66.2%
High School Graduation – Percent of all students who graduate (2012) ²	75%	80%	93%	71.4%	70%
Population 25+, no high school diploma ³	36.7%	16%	24.6%	17.4%	16.6%
Births to mothers with no high school diploma ⁴	29.2%	21.2%	25%	18.1%	21%

¹ Reading and math proficiency rates, and free/reduced price meals data (State data, 2012) compiled from the New Mexico Public Education Department (PED): <http://www.ped.state.nm.us>

² School district and state High School Graduation rates compiled from the 2013 NM Kids Count County High School Graduation compiled from IBIS: <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>

³ School district data (2006-2010), and County and State data (2008-2012) compiled from the U.S. Census, American Community Survey <http://www.census.gov/>

⁴ School district data (2003-2007) compiled from the New Mexico Community Data Collaborative (NMCDC): <http://nmcdd.maps.arcgis.com/home/>
County and State 2012 data compiled from the New Mexico Department of Health Indicator Based Information System (IBIS): <https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

Torrance County Educational Support Factors				
<i>Factor</i>	<i>Estancia Municipal</i>	<i>Mountainair Public</i>	<i>Vaughn Municipal</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>
<i>School District Rank</i>	10	28	n/a	-
Schools with school-based health centers (2013) ¹	0	1	0	-
Graduation, Reality and Dual Role Skills (GRADS) - programs for parenting teens (2012-2013) ²	0	0	0	26
GRADS program enrollment (2012-2013) ²	0	0	0	518
Schools Title I designation – at least 40% of students from low income families (2008-2009) ³	83.3%	100%	100%	-
Dollars expended on personnel salaries per pupil (2008-2009) ³	\$4,312	\$5,013	\$7,307	-
Elementary schools graded “D” or “F” (2011-2012) ⁴	66%	100%	100%	-

¹ Data compiled March 2014 from the New Mexico Alliance for School-Based Health Care (NMASBHC): <http://www.nmasbhc.org/index.html>

² GRADS data compiled February 2014 from the New Mexico GRADS program: <http://nmgrads.org/>

³ Data compiled from the NMCDC: <http://nmcddc.maps.arcgis.com/home/>

⁴ Data compiled from the New Mexico PED: <http://www.ped.state.nm.us>

Positive and impactful early learning is key to children’s later social emotional & intellectual success, yet many of New Mexico’s children lack access to consistent, high-quality care and educational opportunities. A new and major body of research from multiple fields has demonstrated that the most important period of brain development, and when the brain is most supple, is during the first six years of life. This sets the stage for children’s school success. High-quality early child care and education can contribute to this success. These include services such as: prenatal care, home visiting and parent mentoring, licensed child care, and preschool programs.

Early Learning Factors

Home Visiting programs are voluntary services designed to promote child wellbeing and prevent adverse childhood experiences. Trained home visiting staff work with Torrance County families to encourage effective parental skills and increase parenting confidence, and support successful early childhood health and development. Other privately-funded home visiting programs may exist in the county, but their capacity data are not published.

Torrance County Home Visiting (2013)	
<i>Program</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
Torrance County Amigas de la Familia	61

CYFD, New Mexico 1st Annual Home Visiting Report, FY2013

The table below lists the number of childcare providers by type, and includes the capacity for each type, as well as the number of children receiving childcare subsidies (funds that cover the cost of childcare for low-income parents that are working and/or in school). Six percent (6%) of children in registered or licensed childcare received child care subsidies.

Torrance County Summary of Child Care Providers (2013)		
<i>Type</i>	<i>Potential Capacity</i>	<i>Number of Child Care Subsidies</i>
Licensed 5-Star Center (4)	146	0
Licensed 2-Star Center (2)	75	6
Licensed 2-Star Group Home (3)	36	13
Registered Providers (13)	78	3
Totals (22)	335	22

CYFD Childcare data by County, 9/30/14

According to the PEW Center 2011 report, *Transforming Public Education: Pathway to a PreK-12 Future*, "Participation in high-quality early education programs not only improves early literacy and math skills, but is also associated with later academic performance in the primary grades and beyond." In New Mexico, only 40% of children attend preschool (2013 *Kids Count*). The following table lists data for Head Start/Early Head Start programs in Torrance County. Note: no data were available for the number of children served at specific centers by Presbyterian Medical Services (PMS) Head Start or Early Head Start, only a county total for FY 2014.

Torrance County Head Start/Early Head Start Capacity (2013-2014)		
<i>Provider</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Children Served FY14</i>
PMS Head Start	Estancia HS Center	n/a
	Mountainair HS Center	n/a
	Moriarty HS/ESH Center	n/a
Total Torrance County HS/EHS Capacity		164

New Mexico Head Start Collaboration, Needs Assessment Survey, 2014

The following table lists enrollment numbers for Torrance County PreK sites funded by the New Mexico Public Education Department (PED). There are currently no PreK sites funded by CYFD in Torrance County (CYFD *New Mexico PreK Annual Report 2012-2013*).

Torrance County PED PreK Enrollment (2013)			
<i>City</i>	<i>School District</i>	<i>School/Site</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
Estancia	Estancia Municipal	Lower Elementary	10
Mountainair	Mountainair Public	Mountainair Elementary	2
Total Torrance County PED PreK Enrollment			12

www.ped.state.nm.us

School-based Health Centers (SBHC) provide services to students including primary medical care, behavioral health, and health promotion and education. The table below lists SBHC's in Torrance County.

Torrance County School-Based Health Centers (2013)		
<i>District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Grades Served</i>
Mountainair Public Schools	The Mustang Health Center	K-12

www.nmasbhc.org/

The consequences of insufficient access to high-quality early education can be seen as early as third grade, reflected in reading proficiency scores. According to the report, "*Learning to Read—Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of Third Grade Matters*," conducted for the Annie E. Casey Foundation in 2010 (Fiester, L. & Smith, R.), "Reading proficiency by fourth grade is considered a 'make or break' benchmark for whether a child will succeed in school and in life." Because children learn to read through third grade, in fourth grade they must "read to learn." According to the National Assessment for Educational Progress, New Mexico ranks last in the nation for fourth grade reading proficiency, with only 20% of fourth graders reading at proficient levels. Following are reading and math proficiency rates for the three school districts in Torrance County, compared to statewide rates. Note: no proficiency rates were available for Vaughn Municipal Schools, and data were not available for all ethnicities.

Torrance County Third Grade Reading Proficiency, Proficient & Above (2012-2013)				
	<i>Estancia</i>	<i>Mountainair</i>	<i>Vaughn</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>
All Students	56.1%	53.3%	-	55.2%
American Indian	-	-	-	39.2%
Caucasian	57.9%	-	-	71.1%
Hispanic	55.8%	-	-	51%

www.ped.state.nm.us

Torrance County Third Grade Math Proficiency, Proficient & Above (2012-2013)				
	<i>Estancia</i>	<i>Mountainair</i>	<i>Vaughn</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>
All Students	51.5%	46.7%	-	51%
American Indian	-	-	-	37.4%
Caucasian	52.6%	-	-	66%
Hispanic	51.2%	-	-	46.7%

www.ped.state.nm.us

PED developed a grading system to assess districts and individual schools. Grades take into account student proficiency and student performance growth, among other factors. Following are grades for the three school districts and five elementary schools in Torrance County.

Torrance County District Grades (2013)	
<i>District</i>	<i>Grade</i>
Estancia Municipal	C
Mountainair Public	C
Vaughn Municipal	C

www.ped.state.nm.us

Torrance County Elementary School Grades (2013)		
<i>District</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Grade</i>
Estancia Municipal Schools	Estancia Lower Elementary	C
	Estancia Upper Elementary	D
	Van Stone Elementary	D
Mountainair Public Schools	Mountainair Elementary	D
Vaughn Municipal Schols	Vaughn Elementary	D

www.ped.state.nm.us

The following table reflects habitual truancy, defined by PED as “accumulating the equivalent of ten or more unexcused absences within a school year.” PED had no truancy data for Estancia, and data for Vaughn Municipal Schools were listed as “0%” in all school levels.

Torrance County Truancy Rates (2011-2012)			
<i>District</i>	<i>Elementary</i>	<i>Middle School</i>	<i>High School</i>
Estancia Municipal Schools	-	-	-
Mountainair Public Schools	40%	3.3%	4.46%
Vaughn Municipal Schools	0%	0%	0%
New Mexico	11.1%	13.9%	20.8%

www.ped.state.nm.us

New Mexico ranks second in the nation (28%) for children living in households with food insecurities (*2012 National Kids Count*). Eligibility for the free-reduced price lunch program is a reflection of local poverty levels. Children from families with incomes at or below 185 percent of the poverty level, or \$43,568 for a family of four, are eligible for free or reduced price meals (U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service). Sixty-six percent (66%) of New Mexico’s students enrolled in the state’s school districts are eligible for free and/or reduced price lunch programs.

Torrance County Free-Reduced Price Lunch Program (2013-2014)		
<i>District</i>	<i>Total District Enrollment</i>	<i>Percentage Eligible Students</i>
Estancia Municipal Schools	797	78.3%
Mountainair Public Schools	276	81.2%
Vaughn Municipal Schools	104	78.8%
New Mexico (2012)	344,532	66%

www.ped.state.nm.us

Title I designation is based on poverty levels. Schools that are designated Title I have at least 40% of their students from low-income families. Funding is distributed to schools and school districts for educational purposes, dropout prevention, and improvement of schools. One hundred percent (100%) of the schools in Mountainair Public and Vaughn Municipal school districts are designated Title I; 66% of the schools in Estancia Municipal are Title I.

Secondary School Education Factors

Research indicates that children who are not proficient readers by fourth grade are more likely to drop out or not graduate from high school (*“Learning to Read–Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of Third Grade Matters”*). New Mexico’s low reading proficiency scores correlate with the state’s graduation rates: in a 2012 report from the U.S. Department of Education only one state ranked lower than New Mexico for on-time graduation rates. Torrance County high school graduation and dropout rates are displayed in the table below.

Torrance County Graduation/Dropout Rates (2011-2012)				
	<i>Estancia</i>	<i>Mountainair</i>	<i>Vaughn</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>
Graduation rate	75%	80%	93%	70%
Dropout rate	8%	3%	0%	5%

2013 Kids Count

Only 25% of New Mexico youth ages 16 to 19 are employed, and approximately 12% of this age group are not in school and not working (*2012 Kids Count*). Youth that do not gain early work experience are more likely to suffer from later unemployment and less likely to achieve higher-level careers. The table below lists the percentage of teens (ages 16-19) that are not in school and not working in Torrance County, compared to the statewide percentage.

Torrance County Teens Not in School and Not Working (2011)		
	<i>Torrance</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>
Teens Not in School, Not Working	10%	10%

2013 Kids Count

Individuals without a high school diploma often experience higher rates of unemployment and have more difficulty keeping jobs that offer high pay and benefits. The following table lists percentages of families in which the head of household lacks a high school diploma.

Torrance County Head of Household Lacks High School Diploma (2011)		
	<i>Torrance</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>
Families head of household – no diploma	16%	16%

2013 Kids Count

Young mothers without a high school diploma find it even harder to obtain a rewarding job with adequate pay that supports themselves & their children. The table below indicates the number of women in Torrance County who did not have a high school diploma and who gave birth over the past three years.

Torrance County Births to Women with no High School Diploma (2010-2012)				
	<i>Total Births</i>	<i>Births Mothers No Diploma</i>	<i>Torrance Percentage</i>	<i>New Mexico Percentage</i>
<i>2010</i>	163	40	24.5%	23.7%
<i>2011</i>	173	38	21.9%	22.3%
<i>2012</i>	160	29	18.1%	21%

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

New Mexico GRADS are in-school programs to help teenage parents graduate high school by learning how to balance work and family roles. This includes providing on-site childcare centers, career readiness curriculum, youth leadership and fatherhood programs. According to the New Mexico GRADS program in 2013, 82% of teen mothers enrolled in GRADS graduate compared to approximately 50% of teen mothers nationwide. Currently there are no GRADS programs in Torrance County.

Economic Factors

Torrance County Economic Factors			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Torrance Percentage</i>	<i>NM Percentage</i>	<i>Rank in State 2010</i>
Percent residents under 100% poverty level (2012)	25.9%	19.5%	11
Unemployment (2012)	16.8%	9.1%	5

www.census.gov

New Mexico ranks number three in the nation for the percent of children (29%) living at or below 100% of the poverty level (2012 *National Kids Count*).

Data from the 2008-2012 U.S. Census American Community Survey indicate the following:

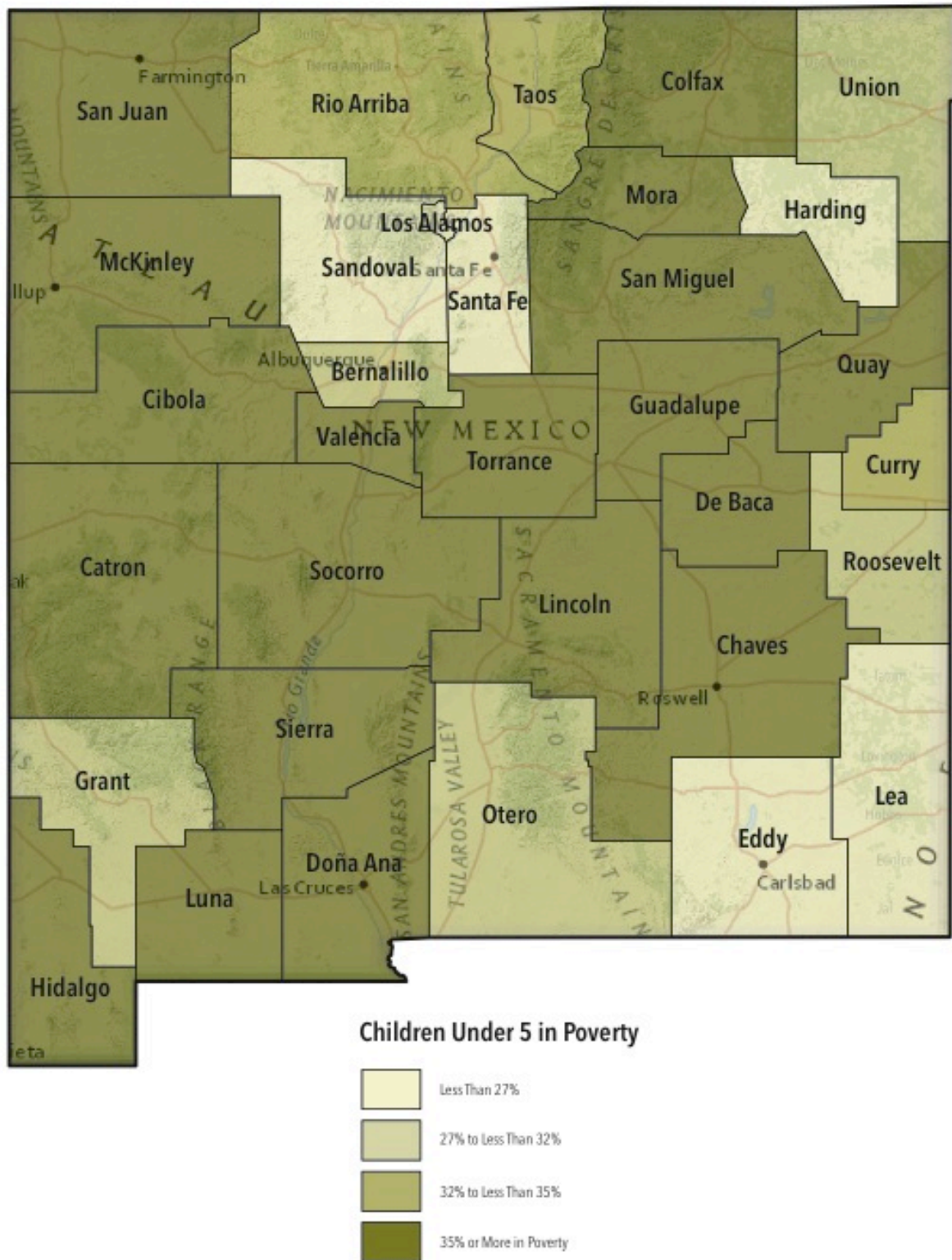
- Nearly 26% of people in Torrance County, and slightly more than 18% of all families, had incomes below the poverty level;
- The median household income is \$31,538, compared to \$44,886 for the state.

The table below lists families with income below the poverty level in Torrance County.

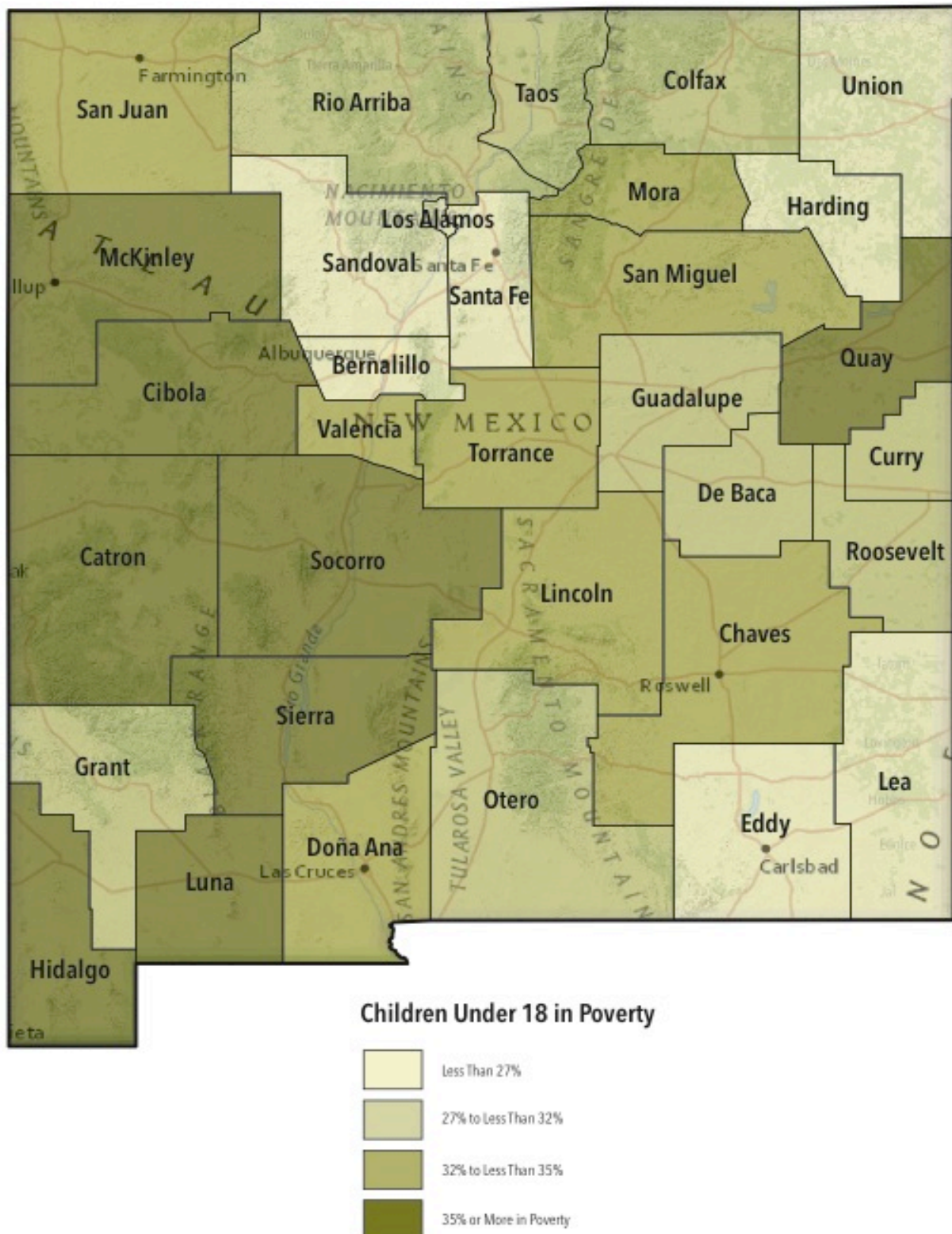
Torrance County Families with Income Below Poverty Level (2008-2012)		
	<i>Torrance Percentage</i>	<i>NM Percentage</i>
All people	25.9%	19.5%
Related children <5	42.9%	32.1%
Related children 5-17	38.3%	25.7%
All families	18.1%	14.9%
With children <5	20.5%	23.9%
With children <18	31.2%	23.1%
Families with female householder (no husband present)	43.1%	33.8%
With children <5	19.5%	46.9%
With children <18	51.7%	42.8%

www.census.gov

The map below reflects poverty levels for the state for children less than age five.



The map below reflects poverty levels for the state for children less than age 18.



Data Sources

- American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>
- Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico (BBER), <http://bber.unm.edu/>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, www.cdc.gov/features/; www.cdc.gov/pednss/
- Children, Youth and Families Department: Child Care Data, 9/30/2013;
New Mexico 1st Annual Home Visiting Report, FY2013, retrieved from http://cyfd.org/docs/NM_1st_Annual_Home_Visiting_Report_FY2013.pdf;
New Mexico PreK Annual Report 2012-2013, retrieved from http://cyfd.org/docs/PED-CYFD_Pre-K_Program_Annual_Report_2012-13_VFINAL.pdf;
Juvenile Justice Services Annual Report, FY2013, retrieved from http://cyfd.org/docs/FY13_JJS_Annual_Report.pdf
- Epidemiology and Response Division, New Mexico Department of Health, <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>
- Learning to Read-Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of Third Grade Matters*, Fiester, L. (Annie E. Casey Foundation, May 2010)
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- National KIDS COUNT Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
- New Mexico Dept. of Health, Office of Injury Prevention, New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository, *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XII: 2012*, published October 2013, retrieved from http://www.nmcso.org/Betty_Caponera_DV_in_NM_XII_2012_Data_web_final.pdf
- New Mexico KIDS COUNT Data Book, 2012 & 2013*, published by New Mexico Voices for Children, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
- New Mexico Public Education Department, <http://ped.state.nm.us/ped/index.html>
- PEW Center on the States, *Transforming Public Education: Pathway to a PreK-12 Future*, September 2011; from *New Mexico PreK Annual Report 2012-2013*
- Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring Systems (PRAMS) Surveillance Report (2008-2011) published 2012, www.cdc.gov/prams
- U.S. Census Bureau, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, *National School Lunch Program Fact Sheet*, published September 2013
- U.S. National Library of Medicine, <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/007313.htm>