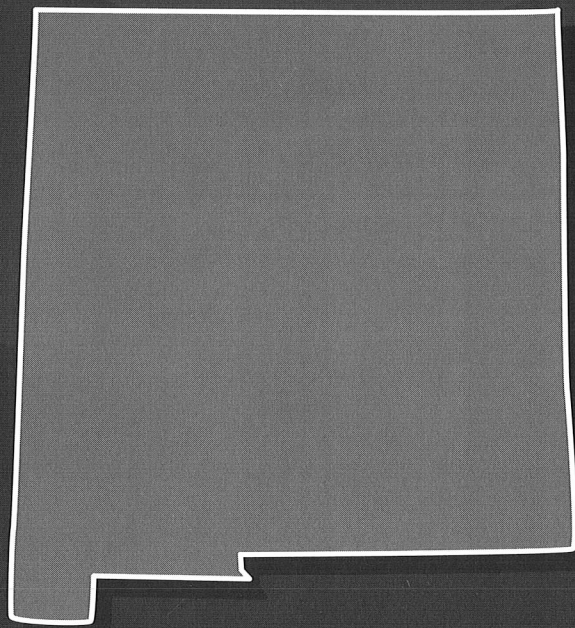
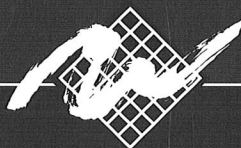


The Status of Women in New Mexico

POLITICS • ECONOMICS • HEALTH • DEMOGRAPHICS



INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN'S POLICY RESEARCH



About this Report

The Status of Women in New Mexico is a result of a research project conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) to establish baseline measures for the status of women in New Mexico as well as in 13 other states (California, Georgia, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and the District of Columbia). The effort is part of a larger IWPR Economic Policy Education Program, funded by the Ford Foundation, that is intended to improve the ability of advocates and policymakers at the state level to address women's economic issues.

The data used in each report come from a variety of sources, primarily government agencies (although other organizations also provided data where relevant). Many individuals and organizations in New Mexico assisted in locating data and reviewing this report, and one organization has joined in co-publishing the report.

While every effort has been made to check the accuracy and completeness of the information presented, please do not hesitate to contact the Institute with any questions or comments. The Board of Directors and staff of IWPR and our New Mexico partners hope the people of New Mexico will find this information useful.

About the Institute for Women's Policy Research

The Institute for Women's Policy Research is an independent, nonprofit, scientific research organization founded in 1987 to meet the need for women-centered, policy-oriented research. The Institute works with policymakers, scholars, and advocacy groups around the country to design, execute, and disseminate research findings that illuminate policy issues affecting women and families and to build a network of individuals and organizations that conduct and use women-oriented policy research. Members and affiliates of the Institute's Information Network receive regular reports and information. The Institute is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization.

About IWPR's Partners in this Project

In producing these reports, the Institute for Women's Policy Research called upon many individuals and organizations in the states. Patricia Kelliher, Executive Director of the New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women, served as Chair of New Mexico's Advisory Committee. This position involved coordinating the various individuals on the Committee, who represented organizations from all over the state. These individuals provided suggestions for ensuring that the data contained in the report would be usable, and they helped to disseminate the report across the state. Each report also benefitted from a National Advisory Committee.

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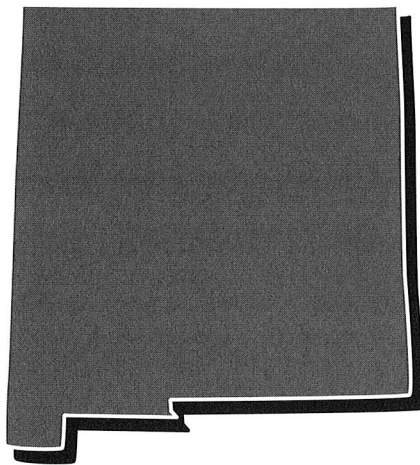
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Jacqueline Chu, Research Associate at IWPR, led the research team that collected and analyzed the data, developed the indicators, and drafted the reports for all of the states and the District of Columbia. These research team members included Martha Stapleton, Research Fellow; Liz Rinker, Intern; Arian Giantris, Intern; and Jodi Burns, Research Assistant. Jodi Burns also coordinated the work of the National Advisory Committee and the State Advisory Committees. Jill Braunstein, Director of Communications and Outreach, led the major effort of

producing and disseminating 14 reports simultaneously. Others who assisted in inputting, checking data and copyediting the reports were Marlene Kenney, Intern; Rachel Gardunio, Intern; Stacey Friedman, Research Fellow; Meaghan Mountford, Research News Reporter Fellow; and Kanya Dorland, Research Fellow. The project was carried out under the general direction of Heidi Hartmann, President of the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Other IWPR staff who provided technical expertise throughout this project include Hsiao-Ye Yi, Research Associate, and Young-Hee Yoon, Senior Research Associate. Roberta Spalter-Roth, former Research Director at IWPR, and Stephanie Aaronson, Consulting Economist, helped conceptualize the project in its early stages. Susan M. Dynarski conducted data analysis for IWPR as part of her graduate work at Harvard University.

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Introduction

The changes that have occurred in women's economic roles during the current century are among the most significant and sweeping transformations of U.S. society and indeed of societies around the world. The 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women heightened awareness of the progress women have made in achieving equal rights and opportunities, of the barriers remaining, and of the need to monitor women's progress.

The staff of the Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) have prepared this report on the *Status of Women in New Mexico* to inform New Mexico residents about the progress of New Mexico's women relative to women in other states, to men, and to national trends. In addition to this report, IWPR staff have produced reports on 12 other states and the District of Columbia as well as a shorter national report that summarizes key findings for all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

In each report, various indicators describe women's status in political participation, employment and earnings, economic autonomy, reproductive rights, and health. Basic demographic data are also provided. In addition to presenting descriptive data about women in the state and in the United States as a whole, the reports for each state also show how the state ranks relative to each of the other states and the District of Columbia. Each state report also provides rankings on the key indicators for all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The data used in each report come from a variety of sources, primarily government agencies (although other organizations also provided data where relevant). Most of the figures reported come either from the 1990 Census, which provides a very large number of cases for each state, making reliable comparisons across the states possible, or from combining several years or months of data since 1990 from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey, a procedure which also makes state comparisons possible. In cases where the figures reported here come from only one Current Population Survey interview rather than several, the Census Bureau's judgment in publishing state-by-state data was relied upon. In comparing indicators or variables based on

data from different years, it is important to keep in mind that the 1990 to 1995 period was characterized by a major economic recession at the start of the period, followed by, in most states, a slow and gradual recovery. In some cases, the differences reported between two states or between the state and the nation for a given indicator or variable are statistically significant (unlikely to have occurred by chance) and in other cases they are not (likely to have occurred by chance). Measures of statistical significance were neither calculated nor reported. For any given sample size, the larger the difference, relative to the base value, the more likely the difference is to be statistically significant. Sample sizes differ among the states and indicators. A description of the data sources and methodology used to create the indicators and rank the states, as well as lists of regional and national resources, can be found at the end of the report.

In producing any report of this nature, it is necessary to select some data for inclusion and leave out other data, to choose some indicators of women's status and reject others. In making these decisions, the IWPR research team kept in mind several principles and constraints: parsimony, representativeness and reliability, and comparability of data across all the states and the District of Columbia. The indicators chosen were selected to provide the most concise summaries of women's status in several important areas. The treatment of several topics was necessarily limited by the lack of reliable and comparable data at the state level: these topics include domestic violence, older women, pension coverage, and the experiences of women in different racial and ethnic groups. In the area of health care, the amount of data is vast, and developing and summarizing one index to represent women's health status was not attempted. Identifying and reporting on regional differences within the states was also beyond the scope of this project.

The data presented are designed to provide baseline information on a broad range of topics in a concise format. This report is intended to serve as a useful reference to guide policy decisions affecting the lives of women in New Mexico. □

Overview of the Status of Women in New Mexico

Women in New Mexico experience fairly low status when compared with women in the other 49 states, the District of Columbia, and the United States as a whole. As Chart I (“How New Mexico Ranks on Key Indicators”) shows, on three of the four important aspects of women’s well-being for which the Institute for Women’s Policy Research calculated composite indicators, New Mexico ranks in the middle or bottom third. It does well in the fourth area, reproductive rights, on which it ranks eighth in the nation.

New Mexico is part of the Mountain West region (consisting of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming in addition to New Mexico), a region in which women generally do only satisfactorily when compared with women in the rest of the nation. New Mexico ranks first in its region on only the reproductive rights composite indicator, consistent with its relatively low rank nationwide on the other three composite indicators. In the area of political participation, New Mexico ranks seventh, near the bottom of its region, and in the areas of employment and earnings and economic autonomy, it ranks fifth. New Mexico still has room for improvement in the status of its women.

The UN Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in September 1995, heightened awareness of women’s status around the world and

pointed to the importance of government action and public policy for the well-being of women. At the conference, representatives from 189 countries, including the United States, unanimously adopted the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, pledging their governments to action on behalf of women. The Platform for Action outlines the critical issues of concern to women and the remaining obstacles to women’s advancement.

In the United States, the President’s Interagency Council on Women continues to follow up on U.S. commitments made at the Fourth World Conference on Women. According to the Council (1996), many of the laws, policies, and programs that already exist in the United States meet the goals of the Platform for Action and establish the rights of women identified in the Platform. However, in other areas, the United States and many individual states have an opportunity to improve women’s rights.

Chart II, “Women’s Rights Checklist,” shows how New Mexico rates on selected indicators of women’s rights. The indicators chosen are some of those that directly result from state policy decisions. As the chart shows, except in the areas of welfare and unemployment benefits, women in New Mexico have many of the rights that have been identified as important for women’s well-being.

Chart I. How New Mexico Ranks on Key Indicators

	National Rank*	Regional Rank*
COMPOSITE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION INDEX	35	7
Women's Voter Registration, 1992-1994	39	7
Women's Voter Turnout, 1992-1994	29	6
Women in Elected Office Composite, 1996	30	8
Women's Institutional Resources, 1996	10	1
COMPOSITE EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS INDEX	27	5
Women's Median Annual Earnings, 1990	37	5
Ratio of Women's to Men's Earnings, 1990	28	4
Women's Labor Force Participation, 1994	43	8
Women in Managerial and Professional Occupations, 1994	7	2
COMPOSITE ECONOMIC AUTONOMY INDEX	27	5
Percent with Health Insurance Among Nonelderly Women, 1991-1992	51	8
Educational Attainment: Percent of Women with Four or More Years of College, 1990	22	3
Women's Business Ownership, 1992	2	1
Percent of Women Above the Poverty Level, 1990	48	8
COMPOSITE REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS INDEX	8	1

See Appendix I for a detailed description of the methodology and sources used for the indices presented here.

* The national rankings are of a possible 51, referring to the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, except for the Political Participation indicators, which do not include the District of Columbia. The regional rankings are of a maximum of eight and refer to states in the Mountain West region (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming).

Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Chart II. Women's Rights Checklist

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS	Yes	No	Other
Does New Mexico allow access to abortion services without mandatory parental consent laws?		✓	
Does New Mexico allow access to abortion services without a waiting period?	✓		
Does New Mexico provide public funding for abortions under any circumstances if a woman is eligible?	✓		
Does New Mexico have a maternity stay law?*	✓		
Does public funding cover infertility treatments?	✓		
Does state allow gay/lesbian couples to adopt?	✓		
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LEGISLATION			
Does New Mexico have mandatory arrest laws?		✓	
CHILD SUPPORT			
Percent of child support cases with orders for collection in which child support has actually been collected.			69.0%
WELFARE (as of August 1996)[†]			
Child Exclusion/Family Caps: Does New Mexico extend AFDC benefits to children who are born or conceived while the mother was on welfare?	✓		
Does New Mexico allow AFDC recipients to retain more of their earnings?		✓	
Has New Mexico raised its asset limits?		✓	
EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS			
Is New Mexico's minimum wage higher than or equal to that of the United States as of August 1996? ^{††}	✓		
Does New Mexico have mandatory temporary disability insurance?		✓	
Does New Mexico have inclusive criteria for unemployment insurance eligibility?		✓	
Has New Mexico implemented adjustments to achieve pay equity in its civil service?	✓		
INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES			
Does New Mexico have a Commission on the Status of Women?	✓		

See Appendix II for a detailed description and sources for the items on this checklist.

* New federal legislation, passed in September 1996, requires insurance companies to pay for minimum hospital stays in maternity cases.

[†] As this report goes to press, new federal legislation on welfare that gives states much more autonomy in shaping their welfare programs has been passed. The policies a state adopted under the former federal law may indicate the direction its welfare policy will take under the new law, which went into effect October 1, 1996. States have until July 1997 to comply; however, states may continue to carry out programs approved by the Department of Health and Human Services prior to passage of the new law.

^{††} As of October 1, 1996, the federal minimum hourly wage was increased to \$4.75. It will increase to \$5.15 on September 1, 1997. California's minimum wage as of June 1996 was equal to the federal minimum wage.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Political Participation

This section describes several aspects of political life that are important to women: voter registration and turnout, women elected officials on the state and federal level, and women's institutional resources in the state (commissions for women or other bodies). Political participation is important because only through participation can citizens affect the design and implementation of public policies and legislation.

In recent years, a growing gender gap — the tendency for women and men to vote differently — has focused attention on the ways in which women's and men's interests and policy needs might differ. There is also growing support among voters, both

male and female, for electing women to political office. Research has found that regardless of party affiliation, female officeholders are more likely than male officeholders to support women's agendas (Center for the American Woman and Politics, CAWP, 1991).

Women need to be at the table when policies affecting women's lives are discussed to ensure that women's unique perspectives are being included in the debate and their needs addressed. The institutional resources focused on women's interests that are available in a state are important in making women's voices heard.

Chart III.
Political Participation: National and Regional Ranks

Indicators	National Rank* (of 50)	Regional Rank* (of 8)
COMPOSITE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION INDEX	35	7
Women's Voter Registration (percent of women 18 and older who reported registering to	39	7
Women's Voter Turnout (percent of women 18 and older who reported voting in 1992 and 1994)^a	29	6
Women in Elected Office Composite Index (percent of state and national elected officeholders who are women, 1996)^{b,c}	30	8
Women's Resources (number of institutional resources for women in the state, 1996)^c	10	1

For methodology see Appendix I.

* The national rank is of a possible 50 because the District of Columbia is not included in this ranking. The regional rank is of a maximum of eight and refers to states in the Mountain West region (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming).

^a U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993, 1996; ^b CAWP, 1996a, 1996b, 1996c, 1996d, and Council on State Governments, 1996; ^c Compiled by IWPR, based the Center for Policy Alternatives, 1995.

Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Voter Registration and Turnout

In 1920, the 19th Amendment, giving women the right to vote, was officially ratified, and approximately eight million women out of 51.8 million women of all ages voted for the first time in the November 1920 election (NWPC, 1995). In the 1992 presidential election, over 60 million women voted, constituting 62 percent of women eligible to vote, compared with 53 million men, constituting 60 percent of men eligible to vote. Women today are more likely to register to vote and to actually vote than men and have had consistently higher registration and voter turnout rates than men since 1980 (United States Bureau of the Census, 1993).

New Mexico reflected these national patterns in 1992, but in 1994, women's participation in registering and voting both fell below men's. In the November 1994 election, 59.1 percent of women in New Mexico reported that they were registered to vote compared with 59.2 percent of men (see Table 1). Voter registration rates in New Mexico for both men and women have generally been lower than

voter registration rates for men and women nationally. And, voter registration for men and women in New Mexico as well as in the United States fell between the 1992 November elections and the 1994 November elections, as voter interest usually declines in non-presidential elections.

Since 1964, women voters in the United States have outnumbered male voters, but voter turnout is relatively low for both sexes (see Table 2). Sixty-two percent of all women who were eligible to vote reported that they did so in the 1992 presidential election, and women constituted 54 percent of the total vote. In New Mexico, an average of 54 percent of all women reported that they voted in the last two elections — New Mexico ranked 29th among all states in terms of women's voter turnout in 1992 and 1994 combined. In the 1994 election, voter turnout rates dropped for both sexes in New Mexico and in the nation. In New Mexico, women's voter turnout fell to 46 percent; this rate was lower than the rate for men in New Mexico, higher than for men in the United States and about equal to the turnout for women in the United States.

Table 1.

Voter Registration* for Women and Men in New Mexico and the United States

	New Mexico		United States	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
1994 Voter Registration^{a†}				
Women	59.1	360,000	63.7	63,257,000
Men	59.2	335,000	61.2	55,737,000
1992 Voter Registration^{a†}				
Women	67.6	378,000	69.3	67,324,000
Men	66.5	346,000	66.9	59,254,000
Number of Unregistered Women Eligible to Vote, 1996^b	n/a	163,800	n/a	23,775,050
Percent and Number of Eligible Public Assistance Recipients Who Are Registered, 1996^b	17.5	13,684	14.1	1,311,848

* Voter registration data presented here are self-reports from the Current Population Survey. These tend to overstate actual voter registration.

† Percent of all women and men ages 18 and older who reported registering, based on data from the 1993 and 1995 November supplements of the Current Population Surveys.

^a U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993, 1996; ^b HumanSERVE, 1996.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Table 2.

Women's and Men's Voter Turnout* in New Mexico and the United States

	New Mexico		United States	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
1994 Voter Turnout^{a†}				
Women	45.6	278,000	45.3	44,986,000
Men	48.4	274,000	44.7	40,716,000
1992 Voter Turnout^{a†}				
Women	63.0	352,000	62.3	60,554,000
Men	62.1	323,000	60.2	53,312,000
Percent and Number of Registered Women Who Did Not Vote Over the Past Three Presidential Elections^b				
	10.8	n/a	12.1	n/a
* Voter turnout data presented here are self-reports from the Current Population Survey. These tend to overstate actual voter turnout.				
† Percent of all women and men ages 18 and older who reported voting, based on data from the 1993 and 1995 November supplements of the Current Population Survey.				
^a U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993, 1996; ^b HumanSERVE, 1996.				

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Two groups that typically have been underserved by the voter registration system are the poor and the disabled. The National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), which went into effect in January 1995, addresses this problem by requiring states to offer to register people to vote when they get or renew their drivers' licenses or when they apply for AFDC,

Food Stamps, Medicaid, WIC, and disability services. The NVRA has succeeded in enrolling or updating the voting addresses of over 11 million people, 1.3 million of them through public assistance agencies (HumanSERVE, 1996). Still, there are nearly 24 million eligible unregistered women in the United States, 164,000 of whom are in New Mexico.

Table 3.

Women in Elected Office

	New Mexico	United States
Number of Women in Statewide Executive Elected Office	2*	81
Number of Women in the U.S. Congress		
U.S. Senate	0 of 2	9 of 100
U.S. House	0 of 3	49 of 435 [†]
Percent of State Legislators Who Are Women	20.5%	20.8%
* The Secretary of State and Corporation Commissioner.		
[†] Includes the delegate from the District of Columbia.		
Source: CAWP (1996); Center for Policy Alternatives (1995).		

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Elected Officials

Though women are still a minority in elected office at both national and state levels, their presence has grown steadily over the years. Currently, a record nine women serve in the U.S. Senate (104th Congress). Also in the 104th Congress, women fill 49 of the 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives (this includes Eleanor Holmes Norton, the delegate from the District of Columbia). In addition to two senators, New Mexico has three representative positions, none of which were filled by women. New Mexico has two women in state-wide elected executive offices. New Mexico ranked 26th in the nation in terms of the percent of women in the state legislature as of April 1996 (with 112 total seats, 23 filled by women; data not shown).

Institutional Resources

Women's institutional resources play an important role in providing information and attracting the attention of policymakers and the public to women's issues. New Mexico has a split record on the indicators selected. New Mexico has both a government-appointed Commission on the Status of Women and a nonprofit organization that calls attention to women's agendas (see Table 4). But in the state legislature, women members have organized a caucus in neither the Senate nor the House.

Does New Mexico Have a ...	Yes	No
Commission on the Status of Women?	✓	
Women's State Agenda Project?	✓	
Legislative Caucus in the State Legislature? in the House of Representatives?		✓
in the Senate?		✓
<i>Source: Center for Policy Alternatives (1995).</i>		

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Employment and Earnings

This section focuses on the economic issues surrounding women's participation in the labor market. Topics include women's earnings; the female/male earnings ratio; women's educational attainment and the impact of education on women's earnings, labor force participation, and unemployment rates; and the industries and occupations in which women in the state are concentrated. Earnings and economic well-being are inextricably linked

for all people and increasingly so for women. Women's employment status and earnings have grown in importance to women and their families as demographic changes have occurred — more married couple families rely on both the husband's and the wife's earnings to survive, more women are heading their own households alone, and more women are in the labor force.

Chart IV.
Employment and Earnings: National and Regional Ranks

Indicators	National Rank* (of 51)	Regional Rank* (of 8)
COMPOSITE EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS INDEX	27	5
Women's Median Annual Earnings (for full-time, year-round workers, aged 18-65, 1990)^a	37	5
Ratio of Women's to Men's Earnings (median yearly earnings of full-time, year-round women and men workers, aged 18-65, 1990)^a	28	4
Women's Labor Force Participation (percent of all women, aged 16 and older, in the civilian non-institutional population who are either employed or looking for work, 1994)^b	43	8
Women in Managerial and Professional Occupations (percent of all employed women, aged 16 and older, in managerial or professional specialty occupations, 1994)^b	7	2

For methodology, see Appendix I.

* The national rank is of a possible 51, referring to the 50 states plus the District of Columbia. The regional rank is of a maximum of eight and refers to states in the Mountain West region (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming).

^a Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1995; ^b U.S. Department of Labor, 1995b.

Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Women's Earnings

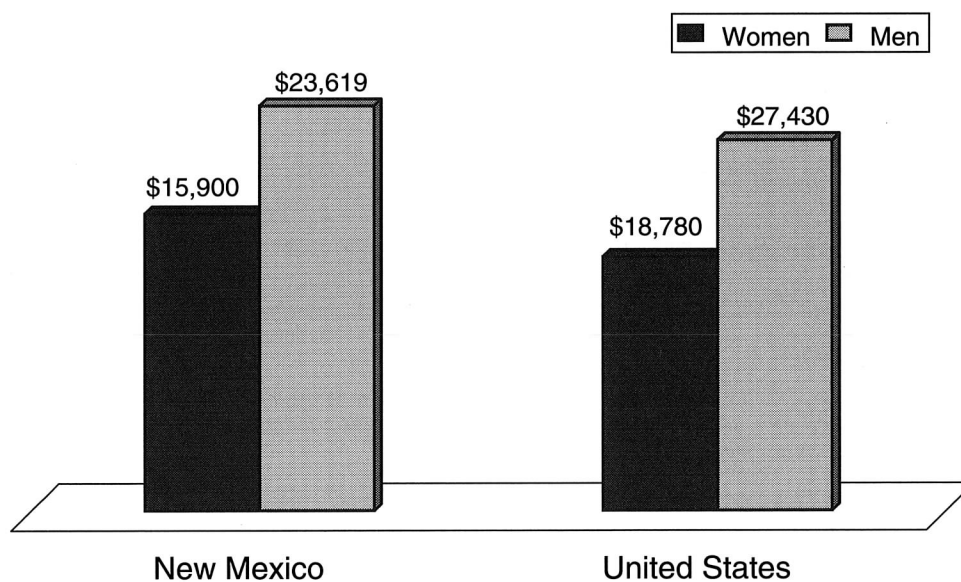
Women in New Mexico working full-time full-year have lower median annual earnings than women in the United States (\$16,000 versus \$19,000). Similarly, median yearly earnings for men in New Mexico are lower than for men in the United States (\$24,000 and \$27,000 respectively; see Figure 1). Between 1980 and 1990, women in New Mexico saw their annual earnings grow by 6.9 percent, a rate of growth that was about average (4th of 8) for the Mountain West states (Colorado had the highest rate of growth at 13.3 percent during this time period; data not shown). The median annual earnings for women in New Mexico ranked 37th among all the states in the United States. The District of Columbia ranked the highest at \$24,500. The median annual earnings of New Mexico women working full-time full-year are the fifth highest among the Mountain West states, after Colorado, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah.

The Wage Gap

The Wage Gap and Women's Relative Earnings

In 1990, the ratio of the earnings of women to those of men in the United States for full-time year-round workers aged 18 to 65 was 68.5 percent. In other words, women were earning about 69 cents for every dollar earned by their male counterparts. At the same time, women in New Mexico were earning about 67 percent of what men in New Mexico were earning. Compared with the earnings ratio for the nation as whole, New Mexico women experience slightly lower earnings equality with men (see Figure 2). New Mexico ranks 28th in the nation in terms of the earnings ratio. The District of Columbia has the highest earnings ratio in the nation at 87.5 percent. Compared with the other states in the Mountain West region, New Mexico ranks fourth behind Nevada (71.3 percent), Colorado (70.4 percent), and Arizona (69.7 percent). The wage gap remains large in New Mexico and elsewhere in the nation.

Figure 1.
Median Annual Earnings of Women and Men Employed Full-Time Full-Year in New Mexico and the United States, 1990

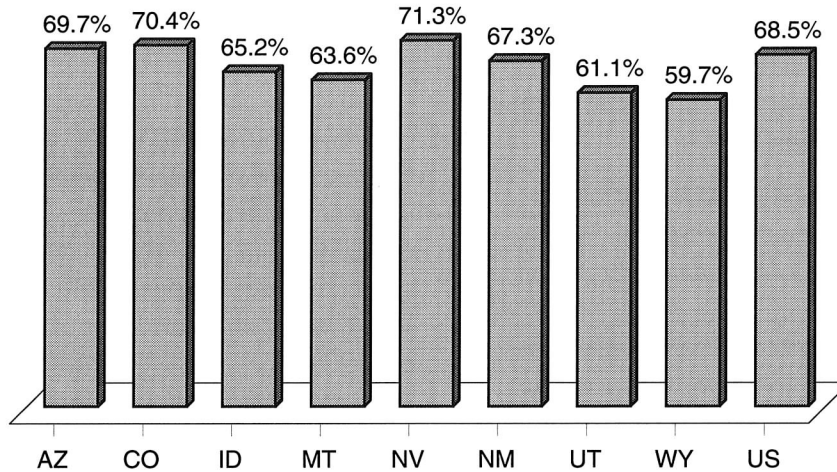


For women and men aged 18-65.

Source: Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1995; based on the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1990 Census.

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Figure 2.
Ratio of Women's to Men's Full-Time Full-Year Median Annual Earnings in the Mountain West Region and the United States, 1990



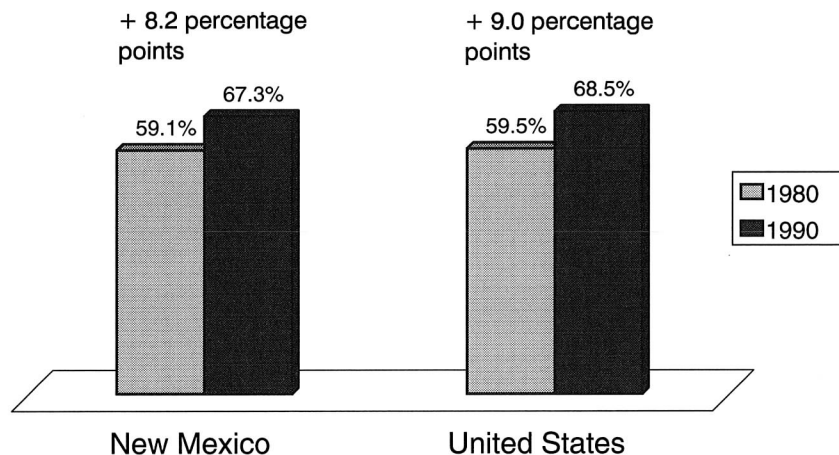
For women and men aged 18-65.
 Source: Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1995; based on the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1990 Census.

Narrowing the Wage Gap

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the ratio of women's to men's earnings in the United States remained fairly constant at around 60 percent. During the 1980s, however, women made progress

in narrowing the gap between men's earnings and their own. Women increased their educational attainment and their time in the labor market and entered better-paying occupations in large numbers, partly because of equal opportunity laws. But at the same time, adverse economic trends such as

Figure 3.
Change in Women's to Men's Earnings Ratio Between 1980 and 1990 in New Mexico and the United States



For women and men aged 18-65.
 Source: Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1995; based on the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1990 Census.

declining wages in the low-wage sector of the labor market began to make it more difficult to close the gap, since women still tend to be concentrated at the low end of the earnings distribution. Had women not increased their relative skill levels and work experience as much as they did during the 1980s, those adverse trends might have led to a widening of the gap rather than the narrowing that did occur (Blau and Kahn, 1994).

Unfortunately, part of the narrowing that occurred was due to an actual fall in men's wages. According to research done by the Institute for Women's Policy Research, only about one-third (34 percent) of the closing in the national female/male earnings gap between 1979 and 1994 is due to women's rising real wages and about two-thirds (66 percent) is due to men's falling real wages (in constant dollars, adjusting for inflation; Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1996).

New Mexico lagged somewhat behind the United States as a whole in increasing women's earnings relative to men's between 1980 and 1990 (see Figure 3). In New Mexico, the earnings ratio increased by slightly more than eight percentage points, compared with an increase of nine percentage points in the United States. New Mexico's

change in the ratio of women's to men's earnings between 1980 and 1990 was close to the median (23rd) for the United States as a whole.

Earnings and Earnings Ratios by Educational Levels

Between 1980 and 1990, college-educated women in New Mexico experienced substantial increases in their earnings, while other women had either stagnant earnings or actual losses. As Table 5 shows, increases ranged from almost one percent for women with some college education, to slightly over 20 percent for those with post-college education, while both high school graduates and dropouts experienced decreases of four to five percent. Women's relative earnings (as measured by the female/male earnings ratios) increased for all groups. However, the most educated women (with more than a college education) saw the smallest increase in the earnings ratio. Except for college graduates, who showed substantial increases in both absolute and relative earnings, the increases in earnings ratios were apparently caused by decreases in the earnings of men rather than increases in women's earnings.

Table 5.

Women's Earnings and the Earnings Ratio in New Mexico by Educational Attainment, 1980 and 1990

Educational Attainment	Women's Median Annual Earnings, 1990	Percent Growth in Earnings, 1980-1990*	Female/Male Earnings Ratio, 1990	Percent Point Change in the Earnings Ratio, 1980-1990
Less than 12th Grade	\$11,140	- 5.1	71.4%	+ 13.1
High School Only	\$13,200	- 3.6	69.5%	+ 11.1
Some College	\$16,000	+ 0.5	69.6%	+ 8.7
College	\$23,000	+ 14.3	74.2%	+ 11.1
College Plus	\$28,000	+ 20.3	63.9%	+ 1.5

All figures are for full-time full-year working women and men aged 18-65.

* *In constant dollars.*

Source: Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1995; based on the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1980 and 1990 Censuses.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Labor Force Participation

One of the most notable changes in the U.S. economy over the past few decades has been the rapid rise in women's labor force participation. Between 1965 and 1990, women's labor force participation rate (the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older who are employed or looking for work) increased from 39 to 58 percent (United States Department of Labor, 1995). Women now make up nearly half of the U.S. labor force. According to projections by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, women's share of the labor force will continue to increase, growing from 46 to 48 percent between 1994 and 2005 (United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1995a).

In 1994, 55 percent of women in New Mexico were in the labor force, compared with 59 percent of women in the United States. Both men's and women's labor force participation rate in New Mexico is lower than the national participation rate (see Figure 4). New Mexico ranked 43rd in the United States in women's labor force participation (see Chart IV).

Unemployment and Per Capita Personal Income

A smaller percentage of female workers in New Mexico as compared with the nation are unemployed. In 1994, the unemployment rate for women in New Mexico was 5.3 percent, compared with the nation's 6.0 percent unemployment rate (see Figure 5). While men in New Mexico had the highest unemployment rate in the Mountain West region, women's unemployment ranked fourth lowest (data not shown). Among all the states and the District of Columbia, New Mexico had the 22nd lowest unemployment rate for women and the ninth highest unemployment rate for men (data not shown).

In New Mexico, while per capita personal income increased by ten percent from 1980 to 1990 (in constant dollars), it did not match the 18 percent increase for the United States during this time period (see Table 6). However, between 1990 and 1994, per capita personal income in New Mexico grew twice as fast as that of the United States (a 6.1 percent increase versus a 3.0 percent increase in the United States).

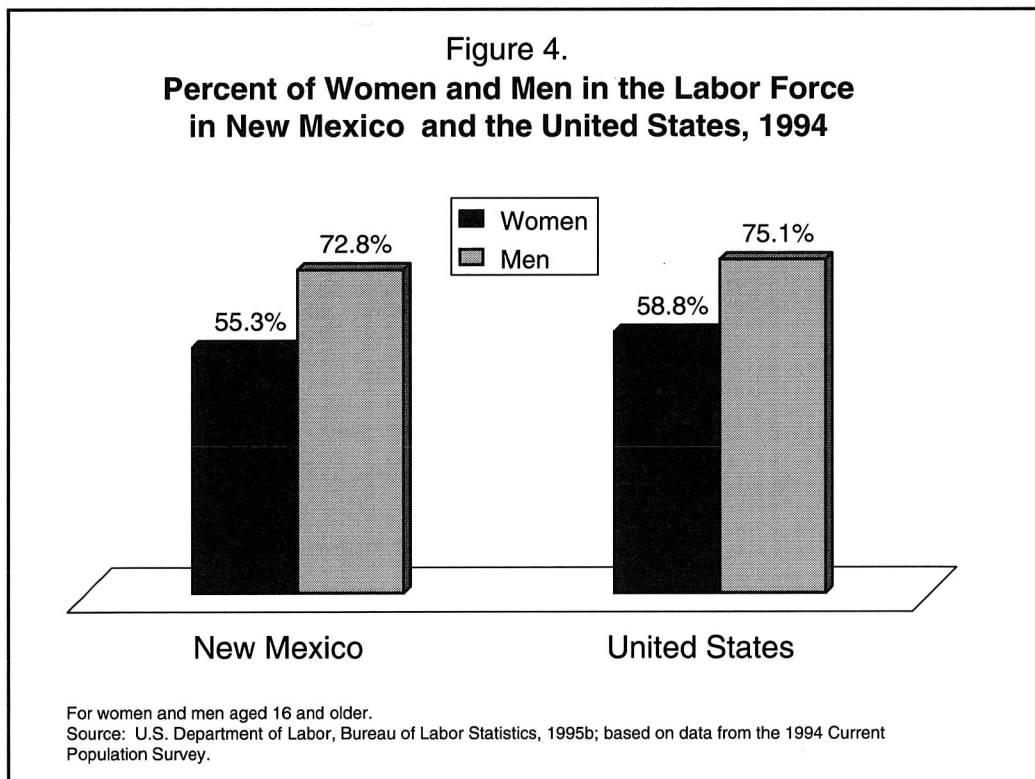
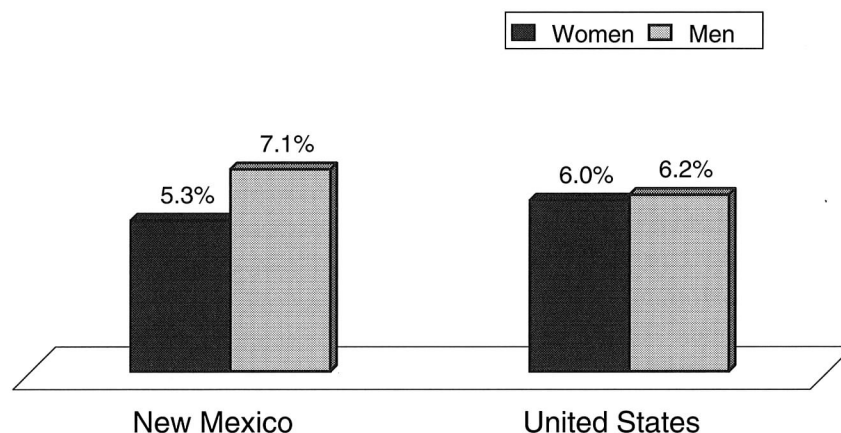


Figure 5.
Unemployment Rates for Women and Men in New Mexico and the United States, 1994



For women and men aged 16 and older.
 Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1995b; based on data from the 1994 Current Population Survey.

Table 6.
Per Capita Personal Income for Both Women and Men in New Mexico and in the United States, 1994

	New Mexico	United States
Per Capita Personal Income , 1994	\$17,106	\$21,809
Per Capita Personal Income, Percent Change*		
Between 1990 and 1994	+ 6.1%	+ 3.0%
Between 1980 and 1990	+ 10.0%	+ 18.4%

* In constant dollars.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1995b; based on data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Part-Time and Full-Time Work

For the United States as a whole, the amount of involuntary part-time work — persons working part-time who would prefer full-time work if it were available — has been shown to be nearly perfectly correlated with unemployment rates (Blank, 1990).

In New Mexico, however, a lower percentage of women are unemployed and a slightly higher percentage of women are working part-time involuntarily than in the United States (3.5 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively; see Table 7). At the same time, a smaller percentage of women are working full-time in New Mexico than in the United States as a whole.

Table 7.
Full-Time, Part-Time, and Unemployment Rates for Women and Men in New Mexico and the United States, 1995

Labor Force Status	New Mexico		United States	
	Female Labor Force	Male Labor Force	Female Labor Force	Male Labor Force
Total Number in the Labor Force	342,000	429,000	60,239,000	70,817,000
Percent Employed Full-Time	64.9	80.2	67.9	83.0
Percent Employed Part-Time*	29.8	12.6	26.0	10.8
Percent Voluntary Part-Time	23.7	9.3	21.0	8.0
Percent Involuntary Part-Time	3.5	2.6	3.2	2.2
Percent Unemployed	5.3	7.1	6.0	6.2

For men and women aged 16 and older.

* Percent part-time includes workers normally employed part-time who were temporarily absent from work the week of the survey. Those who were absent that week are not included in the numbers for voluntary and involuntary part-time. Thus, these two categories do not add to the total percent working part-time.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1995b; based on data from the 1994 Current Population Survey.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Table 8.
Labor Force Participation of Women in New Mexico and the United States by Race/Ethnicity, 1990

	New Mexico		United States	
	Total Number of Women	Percent in the Labor Force	Total Number of Women	Percent in the Labor Force
All Races	568,434	53.9	99,559,747	56.8
White	312,678	55.0	77,436,552	56.4
African-American	8,535	62.6	11,344,218	59.6
Hispanic	197,223	52.7	7,256,540	55.9
Asian-American	5,517	61.1	2,809,897	60.2
Native American	44,481	49.2	712,540	55.4

For women aged 16 and older.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, 1993; based on the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1990 Census.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Labor Force Status of Women by Race/Ethnicity

According to U.S. Census data for 1990, a little more than half the women in New Mexico, ages 16 and older, were in the labor force regardless of race or ethnicity. White women's labor force participation rate was slightly lower in New Mexico than in the United States (55.0 percent compared with 56.4 percent; see Table 8). African-American women have historically had higher labor force participation rates than the average rate for all women; they have the highest participation rates of all the racial/ethnic groups in New Mexico and the second highest in the United States (62.6 percent and 59.6 percent, respectively). Asian-American women have the highest participation of all racial/ethnic groups in the United States (60.2 percent) and the second highest in New Mexico (61.1 percent). Native American women have the lowest labor force participation in New Mexico (49.2 percent) and the nation (55.4 percent).

While women in New Mexico were slightly less likely to participate in the labor force in 1990 than were women nationwide, there were also greater disparities in women's labor force participation rates by race and ethnicity. In New Mexico, the range of difference among the groups between the lowest

and highest labor force participation rate was 13.4 percentage points compared with 4.8 percentage points for the United States as a whole.

Labor Force Participation of Women with Children

Mothers represent the fastest growing group in the U.S. labor market (Brown, 1994). In 1992, 54 percent of women with children under age one were in the labor force compared with 31 percent in 1976 (Bachu, 1993).

In general, the labor force participation rate for women with children in the United States tends to be higher than the rate for all women in the United States. This is partially explained by the fact that the overall labor force participation rate is for women over age 16, whereas mothers tend to be in their prime working years (ages 18 to 44).

What is most striking about New Mexico is that women with children are much less likely to engage in labor market activity than are women with children in the United States as a whole (see Table 9). This can in part be explained by New Mexico's large Hispanic population. Hispanic mothers whose youngest child is less than one year participate in the labor force at a much lower rate than all mothers of

Table 9.
Labor Force Status of Women with Children in New Mexico and the United States, 1990

	New Mexico		United States	
	Total Number of Women	Percent in the Labor Force	Total Number of Women	Percent in the Labor Force
With Children Under Age 18*	207,972	63.1	31,646,008	67.7
With Children Under Age 6*	100,512	55.8	15,183,228	59.7

Women aged 16 and older.

* Children under age 6 are also included in children under 18.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, 1993; based on the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1990 Census.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

infants (37 percent versus 53 percent; Bachu, 1995). One explanation for this is that, since their education levels are generally lower than average, Hispanic mothers are less likely to have access to the kinds of jobs that would make paying for childcare a sound financial decision.

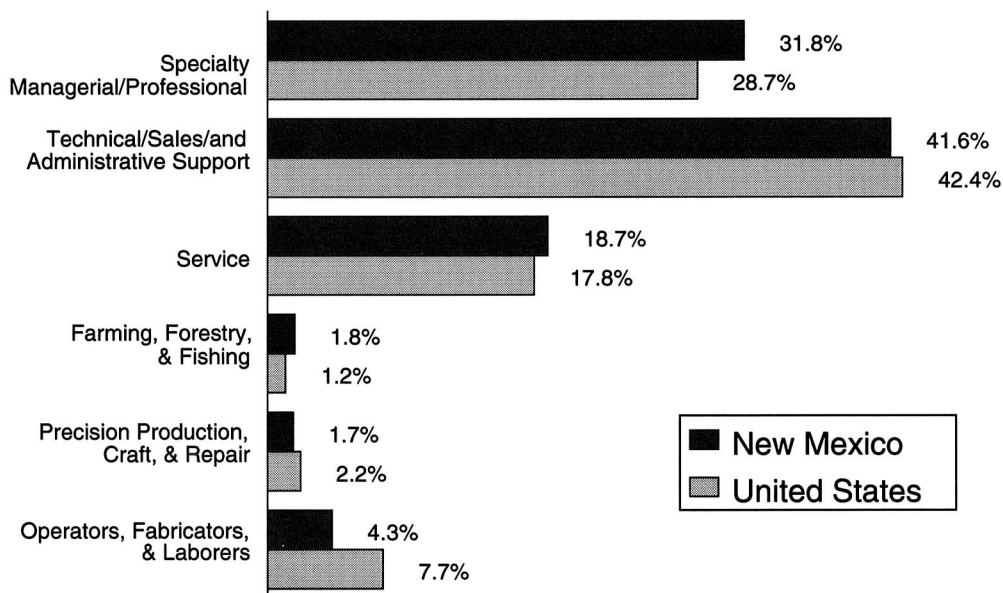
Occupation and Industry

The distribution of women in New Mexico across occupations is similar to that for the United States with women workers most likely to be in technical, sales, and administrative support occupations (41.6 percent and 42.4 percent, respectively; see Figure 6a). New Mexico women are slightly more likely to work in service occupations than women in the United States (18.7 percent versus 17.8 percent). Women in New Mexico are also substantially more likely to work in managerial and professional specialty occupations than are women in the United

States (31.8 percent versus 28.7 percent). Along with New York, New Mexico ranks seventh out of the 50 states and the District of Columbia for the proportion of its female labor force employed in professional and managerial occupations, and second out of eight states in the Mountain West region.

As with the occupational distribution, the distribution of women in New Mexico across industries is, with several notable exceptions, similar to that for the United States as a whole (see Figure 6b). Women in New Mexico are almost twice as likely as women in the United States as a whole to be self-employed. A much smaller proportion of women in New Mexico than women in the United States are employed in the manufacturing industry (4.6 percent versus 11.1 percent). In addition, although nearly a third of all women in the United States are employed in the service industries (including business, professional and personnel services), only slightly more

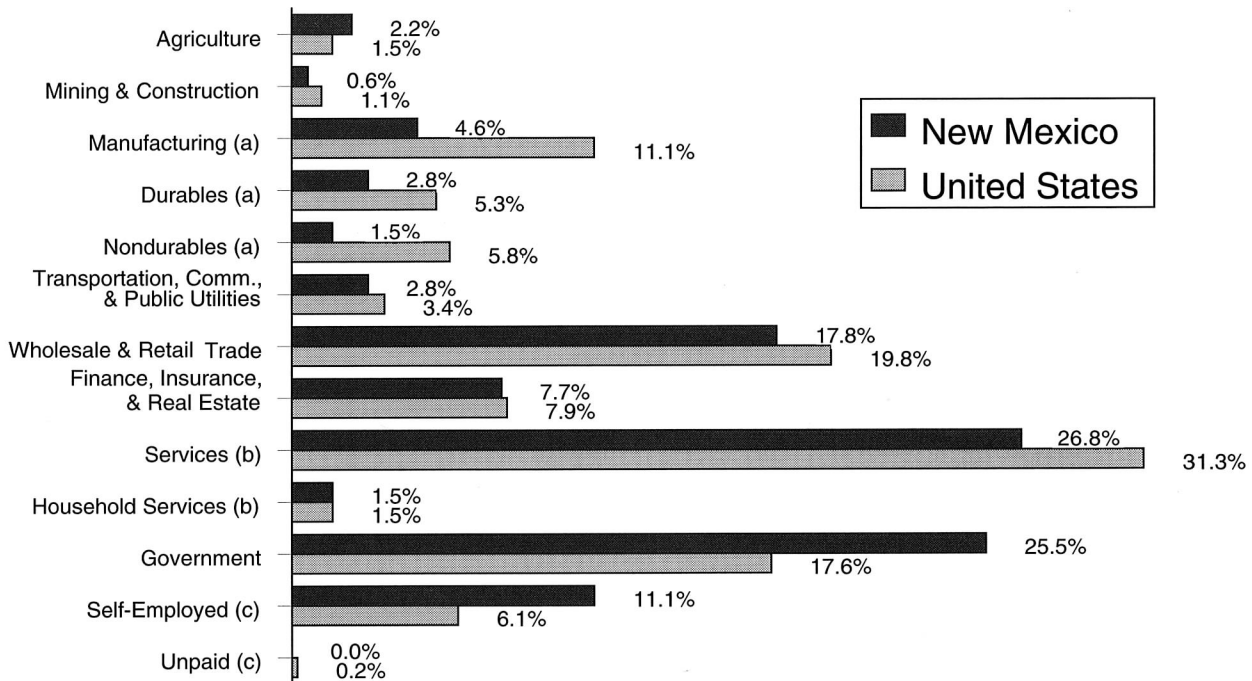
Figure 6a.
Distribution of Employed Women Across Occupations in
New Mexico and the United States, 1994



For women aged 16 and older.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1995b; based on data from the 1995 Current Population Survey.

Figure 6b.
Distribution of Employed Women Across Industries in New Mexico and the United States, 1994



For women aged 16 and older.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1995b; based on data from the 1995 Current Population Survey.

- (a) Durables and Nondurables are included in Manufacturing.
- (b) Household Services are included in Services.
- (c) Self-employed and Unpaid workers could also be distributed among these industries. The industrial breakdown shown here is for wage and salary workers only.

than a quarter (26.8 percent) of New Mexico women are similarly employed. Furthermore, over a quarter of women in New Mexico work for the government (25.5 percent) versus 17.6 percent of employed women in the United States. Proportion-

ately more women in New Mexico than women in the nation as a whole work in agriculture. Finally, New Mexico women are slightly less likely to work in the trade industries than women in the United States.

Economic Autonomy

This section highlights the issues, in addition to employment and earnings, that relate to women's ability to act independently, exercise choice, and control their lives. Topics include access to health insurance, educational attainment, women's business ownership and self-employment, and women living in poverty. Access to health insurance plays a role in determining the overall quality of health care for women in the state and governs the extent of choice women have in selecting health care services.

Educational attainment relates to economic autonomy in many ways, through labor force participation, hours of work, earnings, child-bearing decisions, and career advancement. Women who own their own businesses or are self-employed control many aspects of their working lives. Women in poverty unfortunately have limited choices; if they receive public income support, they must answer to their caseworkers; they do not have the economic means to travel freely; and

**Chart V.
Economic Autonomy: National and Regional Ranks**

	National Rank* (of 51)	Regional Rank* (of 8)
COMPOSITE ECONOMIC AUTONOMY INDEX	27	5
Percent with Health Insurance (among nonelderly women, 1991-1993) ^a	51	8
Educational Attainment (percent of women aged 25 and older with four or more years of college, 1990) ^b	22	3
Women's Business Ownership (percent of all firms owned by women, 1992) ^c	2	1
Percent of Women Above Poverty (percent of women living above the poverty threshold, 1990) ^b	48	8

See Appendix I for methodology.

*** The national rank is of a possible 51, referring to the 50 states plus the District of Columbia. The regional rank is of a maximum of eight and refers to states in the Mountain West region (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming).*

^a Winterbottom et al., 1995; ^b Population Reference Bureau, 1993; ^c U.S. Department of Commerce, 1996;

Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

they often do not have the skills and tools necessary to improve their economic situation.

Access to Health Insurance

Although women in New Mexico rank in about the middle of all states in the amount of economic autonomy overall, they lag far behind other women in the United States on some of the indicators that make up the Economic Autonomy Index. At the same time that so many women in New Mexico own their own businesses or are otherwise self-employed, they are the most likely of all women in the nation to be without health insurance, and more likely than most to be poor. The link between access to health insurance and employment is evident in New Mexico: well over one-third of businesses are women-owned (37.8 percent), while over one-fifth of women (21.7 percent) are uninsured. Lower rates of labor force participation and lower earnings of women in New Mexico probably also contribute to the low rate of insurance coverage, nor does publicly provided insurance fill the gap.

In spite of having one of the highest poverty rates in the nation for women (19.7 percent), the percent-

age of women in New Mexico receiving health coverage through Medicaid is only marginally higher than for the United States as a whole (13.8 percent compared with 13.0 percent).

Education

In the United States as a whole, women have made steady progress in achieving higher levels of education. Between 1980 and 1990, the percentage of women in the United States with a high school education or more increased by about one-fifth, with comparable percentages of men and women having completed high school (81.0 percent of men versus 80.5 percent of women in 1994). During the 1980s, the percentage of women with four or more years of college increased by 44 percent, from 13 percent to 18 percent, compared with 24.4 percent of men in 1990, bringing women closer to closing the education gap (United States Department of Labor, 1995b).

In general, the levels of education reached by women in New Mexico tend to be similar to the education levels reached by women in the United States. Forty-four percent of women in New

Table 10.

Percent of Women and Men without Health Insurance and with Different Sources of Health Insurance in New Mexico and the United States, 1990-1992

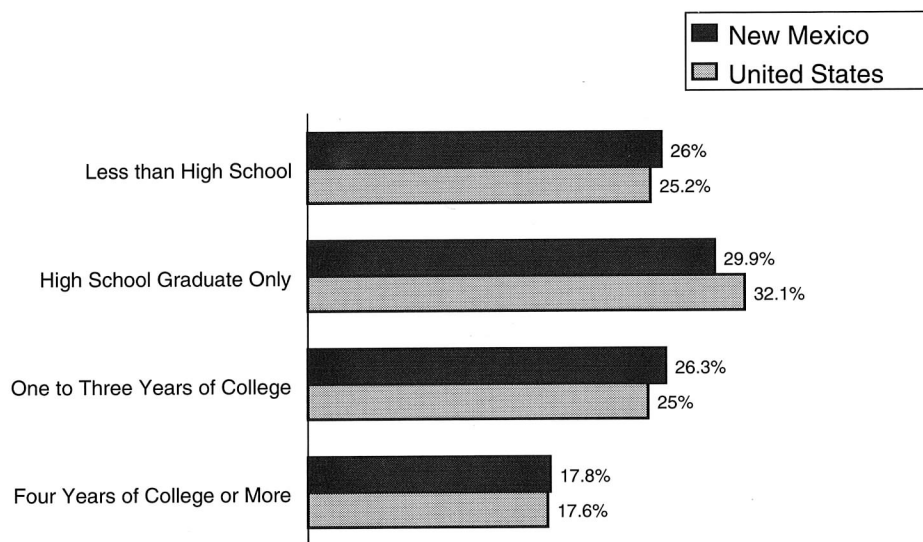
	New Mexico		United States	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Number	668,000	673,000	109,961,000	108,625,000
Percent Uninsured	21.7	25.9	13.8	17.8
Percent with Employer-Based Health Insurance	54.4	53.4	63.7	63.8
Percent with Medicaid	13.8	9.1	13.0	8.8
Percent with Other Coverage	10.0	11.6	9.5	9.7

Women and men below age 65 (including those under age 18).

Source: Winterbottom et al., 1995; based on data from the 1991-1993 Current Population Surveys.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Figure 7.
Educational Attainment of Women, Aged 25 and Older, in New Mexico and the United States, 1990



Source: Population Reference Bureau, 1993; based on the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1990 Census.

Mexico have more than a high school education compared with 42.6 percent of women in the United States (see Figure 7). The proportion of women over 25 in New Mexico without high school diplomas is slightly higher than that of women in the United States as a whole (26.0 percent compared with 25.2 percent for the United States), while the proportion of women in New Mexico with at least some college education is slightly higher than the national average. In New Mexico, at 26.3 percent, the percent of women with one to three years of college is over one percentage point higher than the national average, and the percentage of women with four or more years of college, at 17.8 percent, is quite close to the national average of 17.6 percent.

Women Business Owners and Self-Employment

In January 1996, the U.S. Department of Commerce announced that women owned over 6.4 million firms in the United States, employing over 13 million persons and generating \$1.6 trillion in business revenues (these numbers include all

women-owned businesses, including C corporations — see notes for Table 11 for further explanation). Between 1987 and 1992, the number of women-owned businesses grew at a rate of 60 percent in New Mexico, a growth rate much higher than that of women-owned businesses in the United States as a whole (see Table 11). By 1992, women owned 40,636 firms in New Mexico. In New Mexico, 53 percent of women-owned firms were in the service industries and the next highest proportion, 19 percent, were in wholesale trade, very similar to the percentages for women-owned firms nationally (see Figure 8). The business receipts of women-owned businesses in New Mexico rose by 105.9 percent (in constant dollars) between 1987 and 1992 (see Table 11). This compares with an increase of 87.0 percent in business receipts for women-owned firms nationally, and 35 percent for all firms in the United States during this time period, also adjusted for inflation (data not shown).

Like women's business ownership, self-employment for women has also been rising over recent decades. Self-employed is a larger category than business owners and includes many individuals who

Table 11.

Women-Owned Firms* in New Mexico and the United States, 1992

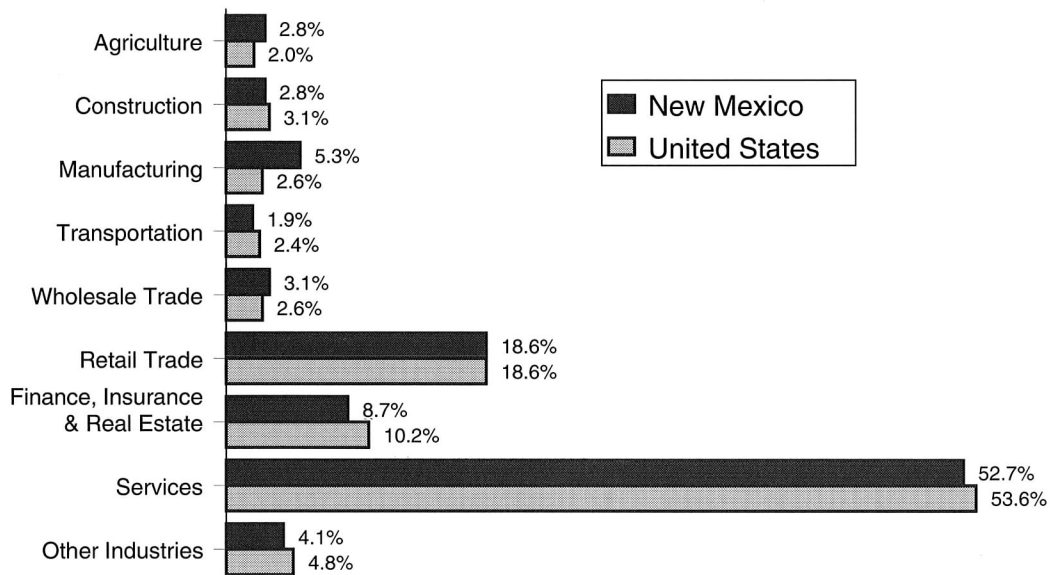
	New Mexico	United States
Number of Women-Owned Firms	40,636	5,888,883
Percent of All Firms that Are Women-Owned	37.8%	34.1%
Percent Increase, 1987-1992	60.0%	43.1%
Total Sales & Receipts (in billions)	\$3.0	\$642.5
Percent Increase (in constant dollars), 1987-1992	105.9%	87.0%
Number Employed by Women-Owned Firms	37,058	6,252,029

* For reasons of comparability, the statistics in Table 11 do not include data on C corporations. Because data on C corporations were collected for the first time in the most recent Economic Census (1992), there are no comparable numbers for C corporations in the 1987 Economic Census. In 1992, there were over 517,000 women-owned C corporations nationally. C corporations are legally incorporated businesses that are non-subchapter S — i.e., unlike subchapter S corporations, which must have 35 or fewer shareholders to qualify for taxation as individual shareholders rather than as corporations, C corporations have no restrictions.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1996; based on the 1992 Economic Census.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Figure 8.
Distribution of Women-Owned Firms Across Industries in New Mexico and the United States, 1992



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1996; based on the 1992 Economic Census.

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do not consider themselves as operating their own businesses, such as independent contractors in construction or business services who have, in essence, only one customer. In 1975, women represented one in every four self-employed workers, and in 1990, they were one in three. The decision to become self-employed is influenced by many factors. According to recent research, self-employed women tend to be older and married, have no young children, and have higher levels of education than the average. They are also more likely to be covered by another's health insurance. Self-employed women are also more likely to work flexible hours, with 42 percent of married self-employed women and 34 percent of nonmarried self-employed women working part-time (Devine, 1994). Women in New Mexico are much more likely than women in the United States to be self-employed. In New Mexico, 11.1 percent of employed women are self-employed, compared with 6.1 percent of women employed in the United States (see Figure 6b).

Women's Economic Security and Poverty

As women's responsibility for their families' economic well-being grows, the continuing wage gap and women's prevalence in low-paid female-dominated occupations may frustrate women's ability to ensure their families' financial security, particularly for single mothers. In the United States, the median family income for single-mother headed households was \$12,000, while that for married couples with children was \$41,000 (see Figure 9). Figure 9 also shows that family incomes were lower, on average, for all family types in New Mexico than in the United States as a whole.

The proportion of women in poverty in New Mexico is noticeably higher than that of women in the United States (19.7 percent and 13.2 percent, respectively; see Figure 10). Although the poverty rate is much higher, the proportion of women receiving AFDC in New Mexico is comparable to

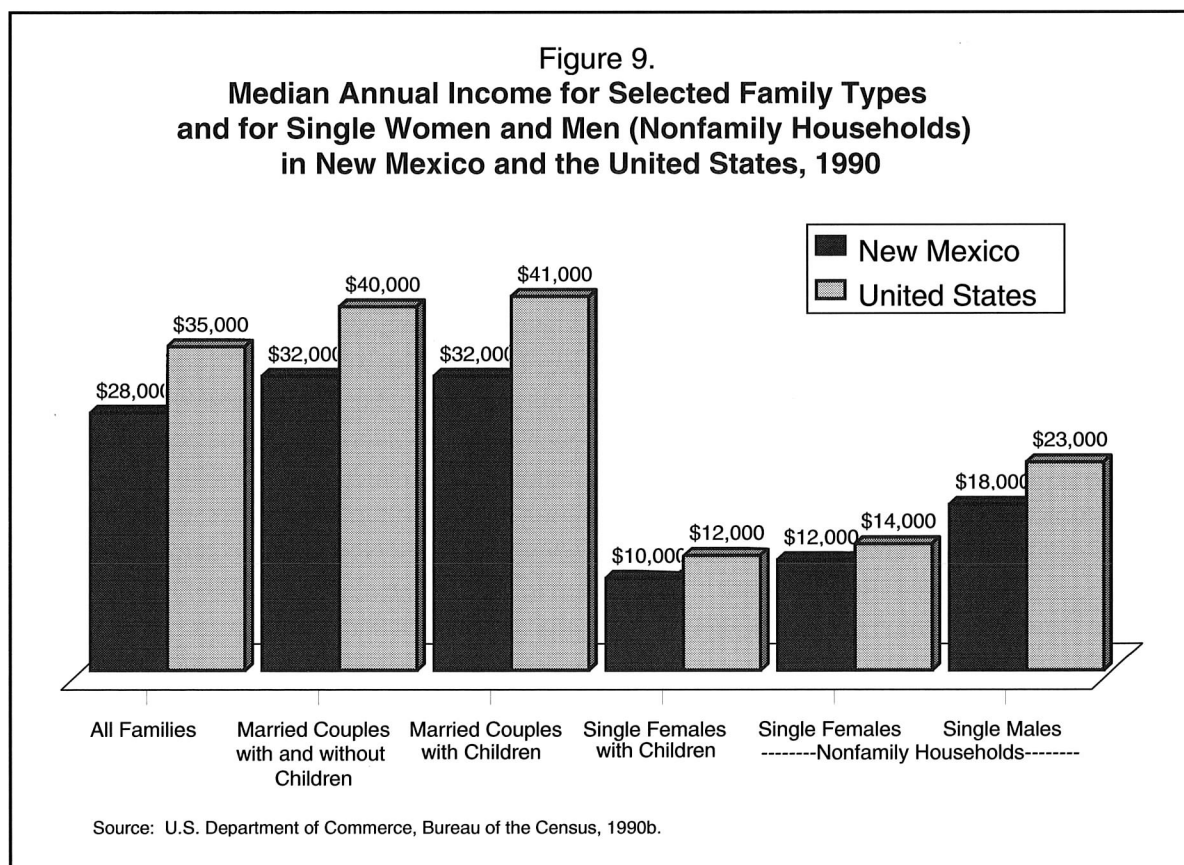
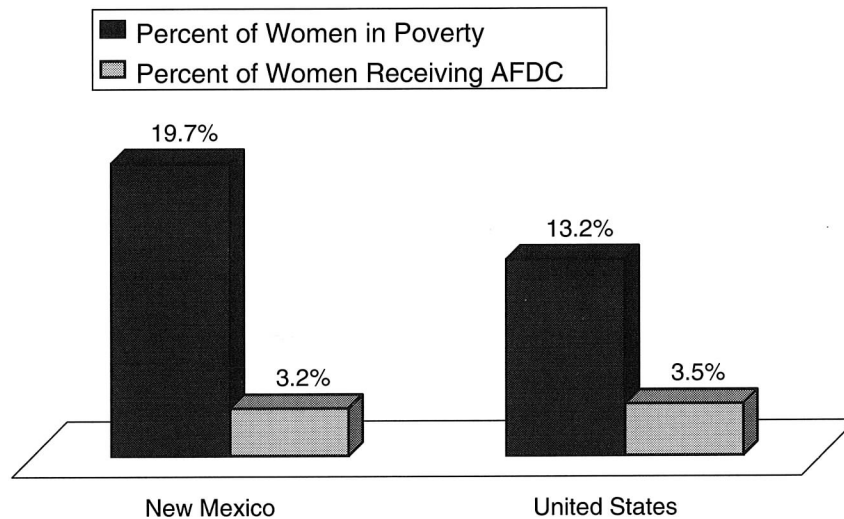


Figure 10.
**Percent of Women in Poverty and Percent Receiving AFDC
 Aged 18 and Older in New Mexico and the United States, 1990**

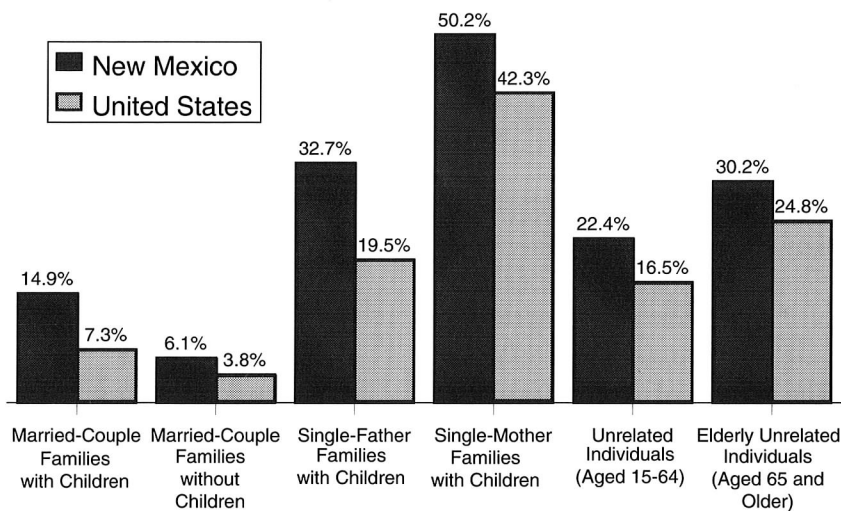


Source: Poverty data from the Population Reference Bureau, 1993; based on the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1990 Census. AFDC reciprocity data are from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990.

the proportion of women receiving AFDC in the United States (see Figure 10). Approximately 27,000 women and 58,000 children in New Mexico received benefits in 1993 (United States Department of Health and Human Services, 1993). The level of AFDC benefits for a family of three in New Mexico was \$357 in 1993. AFDC and Food Stamp combined benefits equaled 59 percent of the poverty threshold. In contrast, in the United States, the average AFDC benefit for a family of three was \$393 and combined AFDC and Food Stamp benefits equaled 62 percent of the poverty line. Thus, among the states, New Mexico does a less than average job in providing a minimum sufficiency level for poor women and their children. The poverty rate for single mother families is 50 percent in New Mexico, as compared with 42 percent nationwide (see Figure 11), which is much higher than that for any other family type.

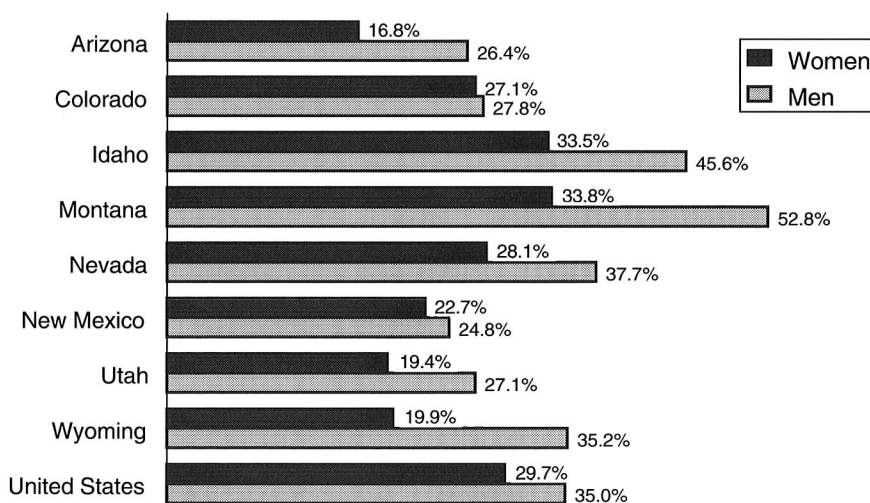
New Mexico also does a less than average job of providing a safety net for employed women. While the percent of women who are unemployed in New Mexico is 5.3 percent, lower than the unemployment rate for women in the nation as a whole (see Table 7), the percent of unemployed women receiving Unemployment Insurance (UI) is lower in New Mexico compared with the nation and with most of the states in the Mountain West region (women in Arizona, Utah, and Wyoming have a lower UI reciprocity rates; see Figure 12). The situation is somewhat worse for unemployed men in New Mexico — even though the percentage of unemployed men in New Mexico is the highest among the Mountain West states, the rate of UI receipt for men in New Mexico is lower than for men in these other states. Some of the states in this region do a much better than average job in providing benefits to unemployed male workers (Idaho, Montana, and Nevada).

Figure 11.
Poverty Rates for Selected Family Types and for Unrelated Individuals in New Mexico and the United States, 1990



Source: Unpublished data, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, based on the 1990 Census.

Figure 12.
Proportion of Unemployed Women and Men with Unemployment Insurance in the Mountain West States and in the United States, 1994



Source: Unpublished data, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Unemployment Insurance Service.

Reproductive Rights

This section includes information on legislation relating to access to legal abortions, public funding for abortions and infertility treatments, the position of the governor and state legislature on reproductive choice, and maternity stay laws, among other factors related to reproductive rights.

Reproductive rights include more than the legal right to abortion; they also include the ability to exercise that right in practice. Ease of access to abortions is critical. Legal issues that relate to access to abortion include parental notification and waiting periods. The number of abortion providers in each county within the state also plays an important role in providing access to abortions. The stances of the governor and state legislative body are also important in maintaining access to legal

abortions in the face of concerted antiabortion campaigns. There are also economic issues relating to abortion, such as public funding for abortions for women who qualify. In addition, abortion is not the only reproductive issue of importance to women. Maternity stay laws (which provide a minimum length of hospitalization after childbirth), the right of gay and lesbian couples to adopt children, and public funding for infertility treatments all affect the reproductive lives of women.

As Chart VI shows, New Mexico ranks eighth in the nation on the reproductive rights composite index, and first in the Mountain West region, indicating that reproductive rights are stronger in New Mexico than in many other states.

Chart VI. Panel A
Reproductive Rights: National and Regional Ranks

	National Rank* (of 51)	Regional Rank* (of 8)
Reproductive Rights Composite Index	8	1

For methodology see Appendix I.

* The national rank is of a possible 51, referring to the 50 states plus the District of Columbia. The regional rank is of a maximum of eight and refers to states in the Mountain West region (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming).

Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Chart VI. Panel B Components of the Reproductive Rights Composite Index

	Yes	No
Does the state allow access to abortion services without mandatory parental consent laws for minors? ^a		✓
Does the state allow access to abortion services without a waiting period? ^a	✓	
Does the state provide public funding for abortions under any circumstances if a woman is eligible? ^a	✓	
What percent of counties in the state have abortion providers? ^b	18%	
Is New Mexico's state government pro-choice? ^a		
Governor		✓
Senate		✓
House of Representatives		✓
Does public funding cover infertility treatments? ^c	✓	
Does the state have a maternity stay law? ^{d*}	✓	
Does state allow gay/lesbian couples to adopt? ^e	✓	
<p>* New federal legislation, passed in September 1996, requires insurance companies to pay for minimum hospital stays in maternity cases.</p> <p>^a NARAL Foundation and NARAL, 1995; ^bHenshaw and Van Vort, 1994; ^cKing and Meyer, 1996; ^dAmerican Political Network, Inc., 1996; ^eHuman Rights Campaign, forthcoming.</p>		

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Explanation of the Components in the Reproductive Rights Composite Index

Mandatory consent laws require that minors notify one or both parents of the decision to have an abortion or gain the consent of one or both parents before a physician can perform the procedure. Of 35 states with such laws on the books as of January 1995, 24 enforced their laws, which usually included some type of procedure allowing courts or physicians to waive the notice or consent requirement in cases of undue burden. As of January 1995, New

Mexico's law was not being enforced (NARAL Foundation and NARAL, 1995).

Waiting-period legislation mandates that a physician cannot perform an abortion until a certain number of hours after the woman has been notified of her options in dealing with a pregnancy. The waiting periods range from one to 72 hours. New Mexico has no waiting period requirement (NARAL Foundation and NARAL, 1995).

In some states, public funding for abortions is available only under specific circumstances, such as rape or incest, life endangerment to the mother, or

limited health circumstances of the fetus. New Mexico, 16 other states, and the District of Columbia fund abortions in all or most circumstances (NARAL Foundation and NARAL, 1995).

The percent of counties with abortion providers includes all counties that have at least one abortion provider. This proportion ranges from two to 88 percent across the states. New Mexico's proportion of counties with providers is comparable to the national average (18 percent for New Mexico versus 16 percent for the United States; Henshaw and Van Vort, 1994).

Maternity stay laws require that a minimum length of hospitalization be provided to a new mother. Such laws follow the recommendations of the American Medical Association, which suggests a minimum hospital stay of 48 hours after an uncomplicated vaginal birth and of 96 hours after a cesarean section. If the doctor and the mother agree to an early release, such legislation generally requires that the relevant insurance company provide one home visit. At the time of this writing, legislation on this issue had been passed in New Mexico (American Political Network, Inc., 1996). In September 1996, new federal legislation was passed that mandates that insurance companies pay for the recommended stays.

The governor and members of the State Senate and State House of Representatives were asked by NARAL if they would uphold a judicial restriction on abortion rights and availability. If they answered "yes," they were considered anti-choice. If they answered "no," they were considered pro-choice. In addition, the official comments made by the Governor's office were taken into account in determining abortion rights positions (NARAL Foundation and NARAL, 1995). In New Mexico, the governor and both houses of the state legislature are anti-choice.

While increasing numbers of private health insurance plans cover infertility treatments, few states in the United States allow for infertility treatments under publicly funded health plans such as Medicaid, although they tend to cover a wide range of contraceptive services. By allowing for infertility treatments under public health insurance plans, New Mexico stands out from the general trend (King and Meyer, 1996).

Some states have specific legislation prohibiting discrimination against gay and lesbian couples in adoption procedures. New Mexico is the only state to have passed legislation to allow the nonbiological parent in a gay or lesbian couple to adopt the child, while four states have passed legislation explicitly prohibiting adoption in such circumstances (Human Rights Campaign, forthcoming).

Health and Vital Statistics

This section focuses on the quality of health of the population in the state. Topics include fertility and infant health, the consumption of preventive health services, environmental and cancer risks, and Health Management Organization (HMO) enrollment. Health is an important aspect of the economic status of women. Illness can be costly and painful and can interrupt the daily tasks people take for granted. The healthier the inhabitants of an area are, the more productive those inhabitants are likely to be.

As stated in the 1994 Policy Report of the Commonwealth Fund Commission on Women's Health, women and men face different health problems, even outside of reproductive differences. Women tend to see physicians more routinely, and they use preventive services at twice the rate that men do. Women also suffer more chronic illness, are more likely to suffer from depression, and are prescribed more drugs by their physicians, but they live longer than men do (Commonwealth Fund, 1994). Average life expectancy in the United States in 1992 was 79.1 years for women and 72.3 years for men. The median age for women at the time of their first birth was 23.8 years, and the median age at first marriage was 24 years.

As women, particularly mothers, have entered the labor force in record numbers, their health care needs have changed. Many studies have focused on the link between women's work and their health, and many have found a positive relationship between women's employment and better health (Hartmann et al., 1996). As women's employment rates continue to rise, studies have increasingly looked at the extent and type of access women have to health insurance coverage. The Institute for Women's Policy Research has found that about 12 million women of working age lack health insurance of any kind (Yoon et al., 1994). Women in New Mexico are less likely to have insurance than women nationally, and are also less likely to have access through their employment (see Table 10).

Although poverty rates in New Mexico are higher than those of the United States, infant mortality rates

are the same in New Mexico as they are in the United States (8.4 per 1,000 births). The fertility rate is much higher in New Mexico (74.8 births per 1,000 women in New Mexico compared with 66.7 births per 1,000 women in the United States; see Table 12). The percent of babies with low birth weights in New Mexico is higher among whites and lower among African-Americans than the national rates. In terms of births to teenage mothers and unmarried mothers, New Mexico's rates are well above the national average. In the United States, births to teenage mothers as a percent of all births fell from 15.6 percent in 1980 to 12.7 in 1992, indicating that, increasingly, unwed motherhood extends across all age groups. Births to unmarried mothers rose from 18.4 percent to 32.6 percent between 1980 and 1994. In New Mexico during that same time period, births to teenage mothers also fell while births to unmarried mothers rose dramatically (from 16.1 percent in 1980 to 41.7 percent in 1994).

New Mexico does well relatively well on a number of preventive health care measures. Of women over age 40, 79 percent have had a mammogram, higher than the median rate for women in the United States. Of adult women in New Mexico, 94 percent have had a pap smear. And, nearly three quarters of all young children in New Mexico have been vaccinated.

In recent years, the trend toward HMOs has grown, with national enrollment rising from 9.1 million in 1980 to 45.2 million at the end of 1993 (United States Department of Commerce, 1995b). This major trend requires monitoring from the point of view of how well the new arrangements meet women's health care needs. In addition, concerns have been raised about how well HMOs meet the needs of the medically needy, such as the disabled or those with severe or long-term illnesses.

Similarly, there has been an increasing trend towards HMOs among Medicaid and Medicare beneficiaries, although the impact of managed-care systems on cost-effectiveness and quality of service

Table 12.
Health and Vital Statistics in New Mexico and the United States

	New Mexico	United States
FERTILITY AND INFANT HEALTH		
Fertility Rate in 1994 (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44) ^a	74.8	66.7
Infant Mortality Rate in 1993 (deaths of infants under age one per 1,000 live births) ^b	8.4	8.4
Percent of Counties with at Least One Abortion Provider, 1992 ^c	18.0%	16.0%
Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies (less than 5 lb. 8 oz.)		
Among Whites, 1994 ^a	7.5%	6.1%
Among African-Americans ^a	9.1%	13.2%
Births to Teenage Mothers as a Percent of All Births, 1992 ^d	17.0%	12.7%
Births to Unmarried Mothers as a Percent of All Births, 1992 ^a	41.7%	32.6%
PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE		
Percent of Women Who Have Ever Had a		
Mammogram (aged 40 and older), 1993 ^e	79.1%	77.9%*
Pap Test (aged 18 and older), 1993 ^e	94.0%	93.4%*
Vaccination Coverage of Children Aged 19-35 Months (estimated percentage of those receiving four doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine, three doses of polio virus vaccine, and one dose of measles-mumps-rubella vaccine), 1994 ^f	73.0%	75.0%
ENVIRONMENTAL AND CANCER RISKS		
Toxic Chemicals that Could Cause Birth Defects (pounds per person), 1992 ^f	27.1 lbs	36.0 lbs
Average Annual Mortality Rate (per 100,000) Due to		
Female Breast Cancer, 1988-1992 ^g	23.6	27.1
Cervical, and Uterine Cancer, 1988-1992 ^g	3.0	3.0
Ovarian Cancer, 1988-1992 ^g	6.9	7.8
Estimated Number of New Cases of Female Breast, Cervical, and Uterine Cancers, 1996 ^h	1,090	200,000
OTHER		
As of July 1995, has New Mexico enacted legislation that attempts to ensure universal access to health insurance? ^f	no	

* Median rate for the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

^a Centers for Disease Control, 1996a; ^b Centers for Disease Control, 1996b; ^c Henshaw and Van Vort, 1994; ^d U.S. Department of Commerce, 1995b; ^e American Cancer Society, 1995; ^f McCloskey et al., 1995; ^g National Cancer Institute, 1995 (rates are age adjusted to the 1970 U.S. standard population); ^h American Cancer Society, 1996.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Table 13.
Percent of Total Population, Medicare, and Medicaid Recipients Enrolled in Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs), 1994

	New Mexico	United States
Total Population	1,654,000	260,341,000
Percent of Total Population Enrolled in HMOs	17.4	19.5
Percent of Total Population Receiving Medicare	12.4	14.0
Percent of Medicare Recipients Enrolled in HMOs	14.9	9.2
Percent of Total Population Receiving Medicaid	16.2	13.1
Percent of Medicaid Recipients Enrolled in HMOs	39.6	21.4

Source: McCloskey et al., 1995, and unpublished tables for 1994 from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

for Medicare and Medicaid programs is still in question (Urban Institute, 1996; Jacobs Institute of Women's Health, 1996).

There is a great deal of variation in HMO membership across states. HMOs tend to play a more important role in the states of California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Oregon and are much less prevalent throughout the South (Winterbottom et al., 1995).

The percentage of the population enrolled in HMOs in New Mexico is similar to that of the

United States (17.4 percent and 19.5 percent, respectively; see Table 13). Medicare recipients in New Mexico are more likely to be enrolled in an HMO than the national average (14.9 percent in New Mexico versus 9.2 percent in the United States). Medicaid recipients in New Mexico are much more likely to be enrolled in HMOs (39.6 percent compared with 21.4 percent in the United States; see Table 13).

Basic Demographics

This section includes data on different populations within the state. Statistics on age, the sex ratio, and the elderly female population are presented, as are the distribution of women by race/ethnicity and family types and information on women in prisons. These data present an image of the state's female population and can be used to provide insight on the topics covered in this report. For example, compared with the nation as a whole, New Mexico has a slightly smaller proportion of elderly women, much higher proportions of Hispanic and Native American women, a much smaller proportion of women living in metropolitan areas, and a smaller proportion of immigrant women in its population. Demographic factors also have implications for the location of economic activity, the types of jobs available, the growth of markets, and the types of public services that are needed.

New Mexico has one of the smaller populations (36th) among all the states in the United States. Between 1980 and 1990, the population of New Mexico grew by 16.2 percent, much faster than the 9.8 percent growth rate of the population of the nation as a whole (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1995b). Compared with its surrounding states, New Mexico's population growth rate is the fourth highest, behind that of Nevada (50.1 percent), Arizona (34.9 percent), and Utah (17.9 percent). In recent years, population growth in New Mexico appears to have kept pace with the population growth rate in the 1980s, as indicated by a 9.1 percent increase between 1990 and 1994, almost twice as fast as the nation (4.7 percent) but more slowly than the Mountain West Region (11.4 percent).

In 1990, there were nearly 765,000 women in New Mexico, 568,000 of whom were aged 16 and older. Women in New Mexico are slightly younger than the average in the United States. New Mexico also has a smaller proportion of women over age 65 than the United States (12 percent versus 15 percent in the United States). The female population in New Mexico is more ethnically diverse than the nation as a whole, with minorities comprising about 49 percent of women in the state (24 percent for the United States). The proportion of Hispanic women in New Mexico is well over four times as high as that for the United States. Native Americans are the second largest minority group in New Mexico (nine percent of the population compared with less than one percent in the United States), while African-American women are a much smaller minority in New Mexico (two percent versus 12 percent in the United States).

The proportion of divorced women in New Mexico is slightly higher than for the country as a whole (see Figure 13). Fifty-seven percent of the women in New Mexico are married, compared with 56 percent of women in the United States. The distribution of family types is similar to that of the nation as a whole. Among families with children under age 18, the percent headed by women in New Mexico is virtually identical to that of the United States (slightly over 19 percent for both; see Figure 14).

New Mexico is substantially more rural than the United States population as a whole. A smaller proportion of women are foreign-born in New Mexico than nationally. And, the percent of New Mexico's prison population that is female is about the same as that for the nation as a whole.

Table 14.
Basic Statistics*

	New Mexico	United States
Total Population, 1995 ^a	1,676,000	263,434,000
Number of Women, All Ages ^b	764,742	127,212,264
Sex Ratio (women to men, aged 18 and older) ^c	1.06:1	1.09:1
Median Age of All Women ^c	32.1 years	34.1 years
Proportion of Women Over Age 65 ^b	12.0%	14.7%
Distribution of Women by Race and Ethnicity, All Ages^b		
White [†]	51.3%	75.9%
African-American [†]	1.6%	12.1%
Hispanic ^{††}	37.1%	8.3%
Asian-American [†]	1.0%	2.9%
Native American [†]	9.0%	0.8%
Distribution of Households by Type, 1990^b		
Total Number of Family and Nonfamily Households	541,047	91,770,958
Married-Couple Families (with and without their own children)	56.9	56.2%
Female-Headed Families (with and without their own children)	11.4%	11.2%
Male-Headed Families (with and without their own children)	4.3%	3.2%
Nonfamily Households: Single-Person Households	22.9%	24.4%
Nonfamily Households: Other	4.5%	4.9%
Proportion of Women Living in Metropolitan Areas, All Ages (1990) ^b	48.7%	83.1%
Proportion of Women Who Are Foreign-Born, All Ages (1990) ^b	5.3%	7.9%
Percent of Federal and State Prison Population Who Are Women (1993) ^d	4.7%	4.9%

* Data are for 1990 unless otherwise specified.

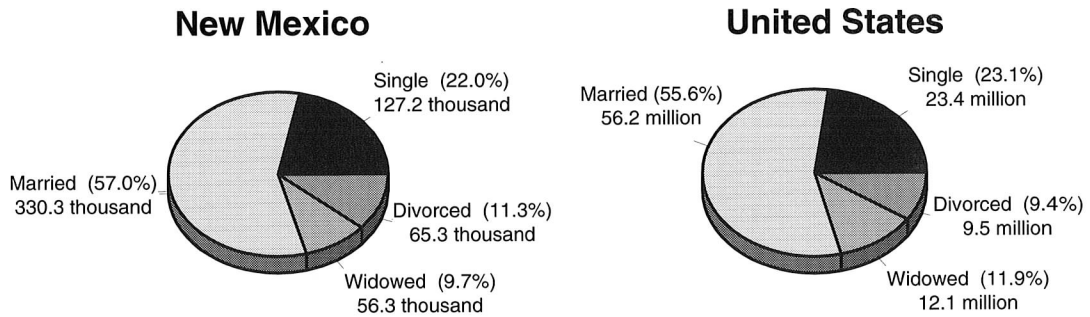
† Non-Hispanic.

†† Hispanics may be of any race.

^a McCloskey et al., 1995; ^b Population Reference Bureau, 1993; ^c Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1995; ^d U.S. Department of Justice, 1995.

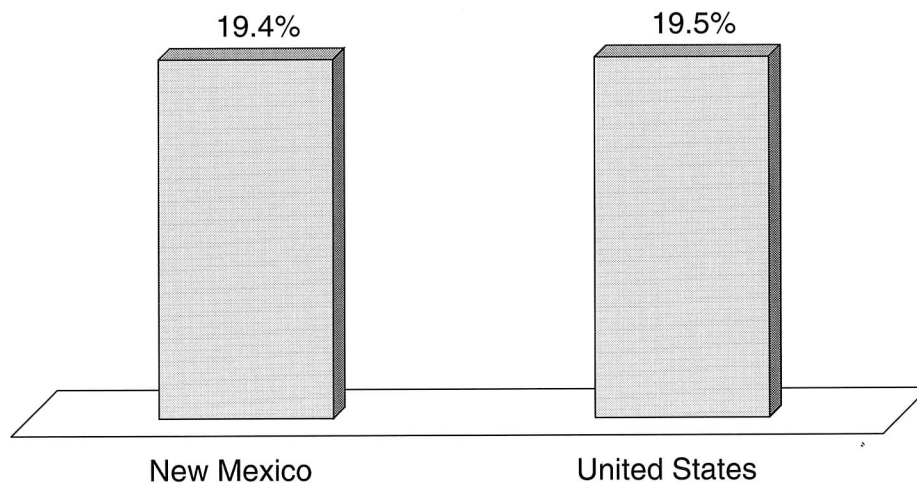
Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Figure 13.
Distribution of Women by Marital Status in New Mexico and the United States, 1990



For women aged 15 and older.
 Source: Population Reference Bureau, 1993; based on the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1990 Census.

Figure 14.
Proportion of Households with Children Under Age 18 Headed by Women in New Mexico and the United States, 1990



Source: Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1995; based on the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1990 Census.

Appendix I: Methodology, Terms, and Sources for Chart I (the Composite Indices)

Composite Political Participation Index: This composite index reflects four areas of political participation: voter registration; voter turnout; women in elective office, including state legislatures, state-wide elective office, and positions in the U.S. Congress; and institutional resources available for women (such as a state agenda project, a commission on the status of women, or a legislative caucus).

To construct this composite index, each of the component indicators was standardized to remove the effects of different units of measurement for each state's score on the resulting composite index. Each component was standardized by subtracting the mean value (for all 50 states) from the observed value and dividing by the standard deviation. The standardized scores were then given different weights. Voter registration and voter turnout were each given a weight of 1.0. The component indicator for women in elected office is itself a composite reflecting different levels of officeholding and was given a weight of 3.0. The last component indicator, women's institutional resources, is also a composite of scores indicating the presence or absence of each of three resources: a women's agenda project, a commission on the status of women, and a women's legislative caucus. It received a weight of 1.0. The resulting weighted, standardized values for each of the four component indicators were summed for each state to create the composite political participation index.

Voter Registration and Voter Turnout: These two component indicators show the average percent (for the two elections) of all women aged 18 and older (in the civilian noninstitutionalized population) who reported registering or voting. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1993, 1996), based on the Current Population Survey.

Women in Elected Office: This component indicator is based on a methodology developed by the Center for Policy Alternatives (1995).

This composite has four components and reflects office-holding at the state and national levels. For each state the proportion of office holders who are women was computed for several levels: state representatives, state senators, state-wide elected executive officials and U.S. representatives, and U.S. senators and governors. The percentages were then converted to scores that ranged from 0 to 1 by dividing the observed value for each state by the highest value for all states. The scores were then weighted according to the degree of political influence of the position: state representatives were given a weight of 1.0, state senators were given a weight of 1.25, statewide executive elected officials and U.S. representatives were each given a weight of 1.5, and U.S. senators and state governors were each given a weight of 1.75. The resulting weighted scores for the four components were added to yield the total score on this composite for each state. The highest score of any state for this composite office-holding indicator was 4.45. These scores were then used to rank the states on the indicator for women in elected office. Source: Data were compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) from several sources, including the Center for the American Woman and Politics (1996) and the Council of State Governments (1996).

Women's Institutional Resources: This indicator measures the number of institutional resources for women available in the state from a maximum of three, including commissions on the status of women (which are established by legislation or executive order), women's state agenda projects (usually voluntary, nonprofit organizations), and legislative caucuses for women (organized by women legislators in either or both houses of the state legislature). States receive 1.0 point for each institutional resource present in their state and 0.5 point if a legislative caucus exists in one house but not the other. Source: Center for Policy Alternatives, 1995, updated in 1996 by IWPR.

Composite Employment and Earnings Index:

This composite index consists of four component indicators: median annual earnings for women, the ratio of the earnings of women to the earnings of men, women's labor force participation, and the percent of employed women in managerial and professional specialty occupations.

To construct this composite index, each of the four component indicators was "standardized" — i.e., for each of the four indicators, the observed value for the state was divided by the comparable value for the entire United States. The resulting ratios were summed for each state to create the composite index; thus, each of the four component indicators has equal weight in the composite.

Women's Median Annual Earnings: 1989 median yearly earnings of noninstitutionalized women aged 18-65 who worked more than 49 weeks during the year and more than 34 hours per week. Source: IWPR calculations of the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1990 Census of Population.

Ratio of Women's to Men's Earnings: 1989 median yearly earnings of noninstitutionalized women aged 18-65 who worked more than 49 weeks per year and more than 34 hours per week divided by the 1989 median yearly earnings of noninstitutionalized men aged 18-65 who worked more than 49 weeks per year and more than 34 hours per week. Source: IWPR calculations of the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1990 Census of Population.

Women's Labor Force Participation (proportion of the adult female population that is in the labor force): Percent of civilian noninstitutionalized women aged 16 and older who were, in 1994, employed or looking for work. This includes those employed full-time, part-time voluntarily, or part-time involuntarily and those who are unemployed. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1995a, based on the Current Population Survey.

Women in Managerial and Professional Occupations: Percent of civilian noninstitutionalized women aged 16 and older who, in 1994, were employed in executive, administrative, manage-

rial, or professional specialty occupations. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1995, based on the Current Population Survey.

Composite Economic Autonomy Index: This composite index reflects four aspects of women's economic well-being: access to health insurance, educational attainment, business ownership, and percent of women above the poverty level.

To construct this composite index, each of the component indicators was "standardized" — i.e., for each indicator, the observed value for the state was divided by the comparable value for the United States as a whole. The resulting ratios were summed for each state to create the composite index. Each component was given a weight of 1.0.

Access to Health Insurance: Percent of civilian noninstitutionalized women under age 65 who are insured. The state-by-state percentages are based on the averages of three years of pooled data from the 1991, 1992, and 1993 Current Population Survey from the Bureau of the Census. Source: Winterbottom et al., 1995.

Educational Attainment: In 1989, the percent of women aged 25 and older with four or more years of college. Source: Population Reference Bureau, 1993, based on the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1990 Census of Population.

Women's Business Ownership: In 1992, the percent of all firms (legal entities engaged in economic activity during any part of 1992 that filed an IRS form 1040, Schedule C; 1065; or 1120S) that were owned by women. Sex of the owner was determined by sending their social security numbers to the Social Security Administration for a list of sex codes. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1996, based on the 1992 Economic Census.

Women Above Poverty Level: In 1989, the percent of women living above the official poverty threshold, which varies by family size and composition. In 1989, the poverty level for a family of four was \$12,675. Source: Population Reference Bureau, 1993, based on the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1990 Census of Population.

Composite Reproductive Rights Index: This composite index reflects a variety of indicators of women's reproductive well-being and autonomy. These include access to abortion services without mandatory parental consent laws for minors, access to abortion services without a waiting period, public funding for abortions under any circumstances if a woman is eligible, percent of counties that have at least one abortion provider, whether the governor or state legislature is pro-choice, public funding of infertility treatments, existence of a maternity stay law, and whether gay/lesbian couples can adopt. For more complete definitions of the components of this index and sources, see Appendix II.

To construct this composite index, each component indicator was rated on a scale of 0 to 1 and assigned a weight. The notification and waiting-period indicators were each given a weight of 0.5. The indicator of public funding for abortions was given a weight of 1.0. For the indicator of the

percent of counties with abortion providers, states were given a scaled score ranging from 0 to 1. For the indicator of whether the governor, upper house, or lower house is pro-choice, each state receives 0.33 points per governmental body (up to a maximum of 1.0 point). The indicator for public funding for infertility treatments was given a weight of 1.0. For the maternity stay law indicator, the state received a score of 0.5 if it had legislation pending. For the indicator of whether gay/lesbian couples can adopt, states were given 1.0 point if legislation prohibiting discrimination against these couples in adoption proceedings exists and 0.5 points if the state has no official position on the subject. The maternity stay law and gay/lesbian adoption law were each given a weight of 0.5. The weighted scores for each component indicator were summed to arrive at the value of the composite index score for each state. The states and the District of Columbia were then ranked according to those values.

Appendix II: Terms and Sources for Chart II (Women's Rights Checklist)

Reproductive Rights

Mandatory Consent: Mandatory consent laws require that minors notify one or both parents of the decision to have an abortion or gain the consent of one or both parents before a physician can perform the procedure. Of the 35 states with such laws on the books as of January 1995, 24 enforce their laws. Of the 24, 20 allow for a judicial bypass of notification if the minor appears before a judge and provides a reason that notification would place an undue burden on the decision to have an abortion. Three states provide for physician bypass of notification; only Utah had no bypass procedure as of January 1995 (NARAL Foundation and NARAL, 1995).

Waiting Period: Waiting-period legislation mandates that a physician cannot perform an abortion until a certain number of hours after the woman has been notified of her options in dealing with a pregnancy. The waiting periods range from one to 72 hours. Of the 15 states with mandatory waiting periods as of January 1995, seven (with waiting periods ranging from eight to 24 hours) enforced their laws (NARAL Foundation and NARAL, 1995).

Restrictions on Public Funding: In some states, public funding for abortions is available only under specific circumstances, such as rape or incest, endangerment to the mother's life, or limited health circumstances of the fetus. As of January 1995, 17 states and the District of Columbia funded abortions in all or most circumstances (NARAL Foundation and NARAL, 1995).

Maternity Stay Laws: Maternity stay laws require that a minimum length of time under hospitalization be provided to a new mother. The laws follow the recommendations of the American Medical Association, which suggests a minimum hospital stay of 48 hours after an uncomplicated vaginal birth and 96 hours after a cesarean section. Usually, the laws provide that if the doctor and the

mother agree to an early release, the relevant insurance company must provide one home visit (American Political Network, Inc., 1996). In September 1996, new federal legislation was passed to require that insurance companies pay for the recommended minimum hospital stays in maternity cases.

Fertility Treatments and Public Funding: While increasing numbers of private health insurance plans cover infertility treatments, few states in the United States allow for infertility treatments under publicly funded health plans such as Medicaid, although they tend to cover a wide range of contraceptive services (King and Meyer, 1996).

Same-Sex Couples and Adoption: Some states have specific legislation prohibiting discrimination against gay and lesbian couples in adoption procedures. For situations in which only one member of the couple is the biological parent, states can adopt legislation that allows the nonbiological parent in a gay or lesbian couple to adopt the child. One state, New Mexico, has passed legislation to allow the nonbiological parent in a gay or lesbian couple to adopt the child, while four states have passed legislation explicitly prohibiting adoption in such circumstances (Human Rights Campaign, forthcoming).

Domestic Violence

Mandatory Arrest: As of 1992, the codes of 14 states and the District of Columbia mandate arrest for perpetrators when a responding officer concludes that domestic violence has occurred. Generally, arrest is mandated only under specific circumstances; for instance, when an assault results in bodily injury to the victim, when the intent of the abuser was to cause fear of serious injury or death, or when the officer believes that domestic violence is likely to continue (Hart, 1992). Michigan and Virginia also recently passed pro-arrest laws.

Child Support

Cases with Collection: According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Child Support Enforcement, 55 percent of all child support cases that go to trial are granted a support order by a judge. Only in 33 percent of the cases with orders (or 18 percent of all child support cases) was child support actually collected. A case is counted as having a collection if as little as one cent is collected during the year. The enforcement efforts made by state and local agencies can affect the extent of collections (Gershenzon, 1993).

Welfare

Note: As this report goes to press, new federal legislation on welfare that gives states much more autonomy in shaping their welfare programs has been passed. The policies a state adopted under the former federal law may indicate the direction its welfare policy will take under the new law, which went into effect October 1, 1996. States have until July 1997 to comply; however, states may continue to carry out programs approved by the Department of Health and Human Services prior to the passage of the new law.

Child Exclusion/Family Caps: Under child exclusion/family cap provisions, additional AFDC benefits are denied to children conceived while the mother was receiving AFDC. As of May 1995, 14 states requested waivers from the federal law to implement child exclusion rules. In most of those states, the exclusion applies to children born more than ten months after the mother first started to receive benefits or to children conceived while the mother was receiving AFDC. Eleven of the states would exempt from the child exclusion requirement children born as a result of incest, rape or sexual assault (Savner and Greenberg, 1995).

Retains More Earnings: Under prior law, AFDC recipients who enter employment are entitled to disregard only a small amount of earnings before their AFDC grants are reduced. The rule has been criticized as creating a disincentive to work. As of May 1995, 28 states had submitted waiver requests to the federal government to liberalize the treatment of earnings for AFDC recipients (Savner and Greenberg, 1995).

Raised Asset Limitations: Under prior law, families with assets exceeding \$1,000 are ineligible for AFDC. However, the asset rule has been criticized for penalizing savings. As of May 1995, 31 states had requested waivers from the federal government to change the asset rules. Increased asset limits range from \$1,500 in Indiana to \$10,000 in Oregon and Missouri (Savner and Greenberg, 1995).

Employment/Unemployment Benefits

Minimum Wage: As of June 1996, 11 states and the District of Columbia had minimum wage rates that were higher than the federal level. Seven states had minimum wage rates lower than the federal level (but the federal level generally applies to most employers in these states). Seven states had no minimum wage law, and 25 states had state minimum wages that were the same as the federal level. According to the Fair Labor Standards Act, the state minimum wage is controlling if the state minimum wage is higher than the federal minimum wage (U.S. Department of Labor, 1996). A federal minimum wage increase was signed into law on August 20, 1996. The federal standard will rise to \$5.15 in two steps — the first step, effective October 1, 1996, is an increase to \$4.75, and the second step, effective September 1, 1997, is an increase to \$5.15 per hour.

Temporary Disability Insurance (TDI): Temporary Disability Insurance provides partial income replacement to employees who leave work because of an illness or accident that is not related to their work. In five states with mandated programs, employees and/or their employers pay a small percentage of the employee's salary into an insurance fund and, in return, employees are provided with partial wage replacement if they become seriously ill or disabled. In states with TDI programs, women workers typically receive 8 to 12 weeks of partial wage replacement for maternity leaves through TDI (Hartmann et al., 1995).

Access to Unemployment Insurance (UI): In order to receive UI, potential recipients must meet several eligibility requirements. Two of these are high quarter earnings and base period earnings requirements. The "base period" is the 12-month period preceding the start of a spell of unemploy-

ment. The base period criterion states that the individual must have earned a minimum amount during the base period. The high quarter earnings criterion requires that individuals earn a minimum amount in one of the quarters within the base period. IWPR research has shown that women are less likely to meet the two earnings requirements than are men and thus are more likely to be disqualified from receipt of UI benefits. IWPR found that nearly 14 percent of unemployed women workers were disqualified from receiving UI by the two earnings criteria; this is more than twice the rate for unemployed men (Yoon et al., 1995). States typically set eligibility standards for UI and can enact policies that are more or less inclusive and more or less generous to claimants.

Pay Equity: The concept of pay equity, also known as comparable worth, refers to a set of remedies designed to raise the wages of jobs that are undervalued at least partly because of the sex or race of the workers who hold those jobs. By 1989, 20 states had implemented programs to raise the wages of workers in female-dominated jobs in their states' civil services (National Committee on Pay Equity, 1995). A study by the Institute for Women's Policy Research found that for states that implemented pay equity remedies, the remedies improved female/male wage ratios (Hartmann and Aaronson, 1994).

Appendix III: National Rankings on Selected Indicators

Political Participation Rankings

STATE	Composite Index		Women in Elected Office Composite Index	
	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK
Alabama	-3.09	41	.60	47
Alaska	2.97	12	2.35	11
Arizona	-2.16	36	2.08	16
Arkansas	-5.46	46	1.16	38
California	4.16	8	3.11	3
Colorado	2.87	13	2.65	5
Connecticut	4.24	7	2.39	9
Delaware	3.16	11	2.80	4
District of Columbia	6.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Florida	-2.97	40	1.42	32
Georgia	-3.44	42	1.11	39
Hawaii	0.31	23	2.60	6
Idaho	2.86	14	2.23	13
Illinois	0.69	21	2.31	12
Indiana	-0.69	29	1.89	20
Iowa	0.50	22	1.24	35
Kansas	8.78	1	4.45	1
Kentucky	-7.10	49	0.53	49
Louisiana	-4.02	43	0.60	47
Maine	4.84	4	2.46	8
Maryland	4.79	5	2.56	7
Massachusetts	-1.15	30	1.23	37
Michigan	0.28	24	1.39	33
Minnesota	4.98	3	1.93	18
Mississippi	-6.32	48	0.52	50
Missouri	0.91	19	1.46	31
Montana	2.59	15	1.59	26
Nebraska	0.84	20	1.53	27
Nevada	-0.06	27	2.37	10
New Hampshire	-1.23	31	1.51	29
New Jersey	-1.38	33	1.65	23
New Mexico	-1.86	35	1.49	30
New York	-2.26	37	1.39	33
North Carolina	-2.78	38	1.03	41
North Dakota	4.53	6	1.69	22
Ohio	-0.10	28	1.72	21
Oklahoma	-1.64	34	1.09	40
Oregon	3.95	9	1.95	17
Pennsylvania	-5.94	47	0.74	45
Rhode Island	0.04	26	1.63	24
South Carolina	-4.88	44	0.73	46
South Dakota	1.42	18	1.61	25
Tennessee	-7.29	50	0.84	43
Texas	-1.25	32	1.92	19
Utah	0.06	24	1.53	27
Vermont	3.33	10	2.21	14
Virginia	-2.87	39	0.88	42
Washington	7.87	2	3.88	2
West Virginia	-4.98	45	0.82	44
Wisconsin	1.58	17	1.34	35
Wyoming	2.39	16	2.19	15
United States			1.64	

Political Participation Rankings

STATE	Percent of Women Registered to Vote in 1992 and 1994		Percent of Women Who Voted in 1992 and 1994		Number of Institutional Resources Available to Women in the State	
	PERCENT	RANK	PERCENT	RANK	NUMBER	RANK
Alabama	73.2	17	54.4	27	2.5	6
Alaska	73.8	16	64.4	8	1.0	40
Arizona	65.0	34	54.3	29	0.0	48
Arkansas	65.2	33	50.4	43	0.5	46
California	58.1	48	50.6	41	3.0	1
Colorado	72.4	19	58.0	22	1.0	40
Connecticut	74.9	12	62.1	12	2.0	10
Delaware	65.0	34	54.1	31	2.0	10
District of Columbia	73.9	n/a	64.8	n/a	1.0	n/a
Florida	61.3	45	50.5	42	2.0	10
Georgia	60.9	46	46.7	48	3.0	1
Hawaii	57.8	49	51.2	39	1.5	37
Idaho	70.2	25	61.1	14	2.0	10
Illinois	69.2	26	54.7	26	1.0	40
Indiana	63.3	42	52.4	34	2.0	10
Iowa	76.8	7	63.6	9	2.0	10
Kansas	72.6	18	61.6	13	0.0	48
Kentucky	62.9	43	43.6	50	2.0	10
Louisiana	74.0	15	52.0	35	2.0	10
Maine	83.8	2	65.1	6	1.0	40
Maryland	68.9	27	58.0	22	3.0	1
Massachusetts	70.3	24	58.9	19	2.0	10
Michigan	75.4	10	59.9	17	2.0	10
Minnesota	83.3	3	66.0	5	2.5	6
Mississippi	76.6	9	54.4	27	0.0	48
Missouri	75.2	11	62.5	11	2.0	10
Montana	76.7	8	68.8	1	2.0	10
Nebraska	74.4	14	61.1	14	2.0	10
Nevada	57.1	50	50.4	43	2.0	10
New Hampshire	68.0	30	53.8	32	2.0	10
New Jersey	65.8	32	51.4	38	2.0	10
New Mexico	63.4	39	54.3	29	2.0	10
New York	60.9	46	51.8	37	2.5	6
North Carolina	66.1	31	48.0	45	3.0	1
North Dakota	92.4	1	65.1	7	2.0	10
Ohio	68.1	29	56.0	25	2.0	10
Oklahoma	72.1	20	57.5	24	2.0	10
Oregon	77.2	6	68.7	2	2.0	10
Pennsylvania	62.2	44	51.1	40	1.5	37
Rhode Island	68.6	28	58.6	20	2.0	10
South Carolina	64.4	36	51.9	36	2.0	10
South Dakota	79.3	5	67.4	3	1.0	40
Tennessee	64.0	37	47.2	47	0.5	46
Texas	63.4	39	47.9	46	2.0	10
Utah	70.7	23	59.2	18	2.0	10
Vermont	74.7	13	60.7	16	2.0	10
Virginia	63.4	39	53.4	33	3.0	1
Washington	70.8	21	58.1	21	1.5	37
West Virginia	63.6	38	45.5	49	2.5	6
Wisconsin	82.2	4	63.4	10	2.0	10
Wyoming	70.8	21	67.2	4	1.0	40
United States	66.5		53.7		2.0 (median)	

Employment and Earnings Rankings

STATE	Composite Index		Median Annual Earnings for Full-Time, Full-Year Employed Women	
	SCORE	RANK	EARNINGS	RANK
Alabama	3.52	48	\$15,000	42
Alaska	4.63	2	24,000	2
Arizona	4.00	22	18,000	20
Arkansas	3.57	46	14,000	47
California	4.27	8	22,000	5
Colorado	4.28	6	19,000	14
Connecticut	4.35	5	23,000	3
Delaware	4.13	15	19,600	12
District of Columbia	5.12	1	24,500	1
Florida	3.84	32	17,062	27
Georgia	4.04	18	18,000	20
Hawaii	4.18	12	19,000	14
Idaho	3.73	40	15,000	42
Illinois	4.01	21	19,842	9
Indiana	3.57	46	16,500	32
Iowa	3.79	36	16,000	34
Kansas	3.93	25	16,640	30
Kentucky	3.50	49	15,087	41
Louisiana	3.58	45	15,000	42
Maine	3.88	27	16,536	31
Maryland	4.53	3	22,000	5
Massachusetts	4.45	4	22,000	5
Michigan	3.88	27	19,500	13
Minnesota	4.14	14	19,000	14
Mississippi	3.44	50	14,000	47
Missouri	3.86	30	17,000	28
Montana	3.66	43	14,000	47
Nebraska	3.81	35	15,000	42
Nevada	3.97	23	18,531	19
New Hampshire	4.22	11	19,800	10
New Jersey	4.26	9	22,700	4
New Mexico	3.88	27	15,900	37
New York	4.25	10	22,000	5
North Carolina	3.82	33	16,000	34
North Dakota	3.86	30	14,000	47
Ohio	3.82	33	18,000	20
Oklahoma	3.76	38	16,000	34
Oregon	4.12	17	18,000	20
Pennsylvania	3.79	36	18,000	20
Rhode Island	4.04	18	18,833	18
South Carolina	3.70	41	15,500	39
South Dakota	3.74	39	13,429	51
Tennessee	3.67	42	15,739	38
Texas	4.04	18	18,000	20
Utah	3.97	23	16,500	32
Vermont	4.28	6	18,000	20
Virginia	4.18	12	19,000	14
Washington	4.13	15	19,680	11
West Virginia	3.34	51	14,738	46
Wisconsin	3.92	26	16,981	29
Wyoming	3.62	44	15,200	40
United States			18,778	

Employment and Earnings Rankings

STATE	Earnings Ratio Between Full-Time, Full-Year Employed Women and Men		Percent of Women in the Labor Force		Percent of Employed Women, Managerial or Professional Occupations	
	PERCENT	RANK	PERCENT	RANK	PERCENT	RANK
Alabama	61.2	46	54.8	46	25.7	39
Alaska	75.0	3	67.5	2	31.7	9
Arizona	69.7	17	57.4	38	30.1	17
Arkansas	70.0	15	57.3	40	23.7	48
California	73.3	6	56.9	41	30.3	16
Colorado	70.4	14	65.7	5	32.2	4
Connecticut	67.6	24	61.5	23	31.3	12
Delaware	67.6	24	63.4	15	29.4	19
District of Columbia	87.5	1	60.9	24	43.0	1
Florida	69.6	18	55.4	42	28.0	28
Georgia	72.0	8	60.1	29	29.0	20
Hawaii	76.0	2	62.8	18	28.3	25
Idaho	65.2	40	63.3	16	25.8	38
Illinois	66.1	35	59.7	32	28.0	28
Indiana	61.1	47	62.5	19	21.2	51
Iowa	66.7	30	65.6	8	24.3	45
Kansas	66.6	32	63.8	14	28.3	25
Kentucky	62.9	44	55.3	43	24.2	47
Louisiana	60.0	49	53.3	49	28.7	23
Maine	68.9	21	58.6	36	28.5	24
Maryland	71.0	12	64.2	12	35.4	2
Massachusetts	70.8	13	60.7	25	34.9	3
Michigan	61.8	45	58.7	35	26.9	34
Minnesota	67.9	23	69.8	1	27.4	31
Mississippi	63.6	41	55.2	45	23.6	49
Missouri	67.5	26	60.6	26	27.0	33
Montana	63.6	41	61.8	22	26.7	35
Nebraska	68.2	22	66.9	4	25.2	43
Nevada	71.3	11	62.4	20	25.3	42
New Hampshire	66.3	34	65.7	5	31.1	13
New Jersey	65.7	37	57.4	38	31.9	6
New Mexico	67.3	28	55.3	43	31.8	7
New York	73.3	6	53.2	50	31.8	7
North Carolina	71.7	10	60.4	27	25.6	40
North Dakota	70.0	15	65.6	8	28.1	27
Ohio	63.6	41	57.6	37	27.5	30
Oklahoma	66.7	30	54.7	47	28.8	21
Oregon	69.2	19	62.2	21	31.5	10
Pennsylvania	65.5	38	54.6	48	27.2	32
Rhode Island	67.3	28	59.3	33	29.9	18
South Carolina	67.4	27	59.1	34	25.5	41
South Dakota	74.6	5	65.7	5	23.5	50
Tennessee	66.1	35	60.2	28	24.3	45
Texas	72.0	8	60.1	29	28.8	21
Utah	61.1	47	65.5	10	31.1	13
Vermont	75.0	3	65.3	11	32.1	5
Virginia	69.1	20	63.0	17	31.1	13
Washington	66.5	33	59.9	31	31.3	11
West Virginia	58.9	51	46.6	51	25.9	37
Wisconsin	65.3	39	67.3	3	26.2	36
Wyoming	59.7	50	64.1	13	24.5	44
United States	68.5		58.8		28.7	

Economic Autonomy Rankings

STATE	Composite Index		Percent of Women with Four or More Years of College		Percent of Women without Health Insurance	
	SCORE	RANK	PERCENT	RANK	PERCENT	RANK
Alabama	3.58	46	13.5	45	16.8	39
Alaska	4.23	10	22.2	7	17.9	42
Arizona	4.03	23	17.2	25	16.3	37
Arkansas	3.47	50	11.9	50	18.5	43
California	4.17	14	20.1	13	16.3	37
Colorado	4.49	3	23.5	4	10.6	18
Connecticut	4.49	3	23.8	3	6.8	1
Delaware	4.15	16	18.7	16	13.2	28
District of Columbia	4.85	1	30.6	1	18.9	45
Florida	3.83	37	15.1	36	20.0	47
Georgia	3.89	32	16.8	27	16.2	36
Hawaii	4.42	7	20.9	11	7.8	3
Idaho	3.77	40	14.6	41	17.8	41
Illinois	4.11	18	18.4	17	10.5	16
Indiana	3.82	38	13.4	46	11.0	20
Iowa	3.93	31	15.0	38	8.4	6
Kansas	4.11	18	18.4	17	10.8	19
Kentucky	3.58	46	12.2	49	11.2	21
Louisiana	3.58	46	14.5	42	20.6	49
Maine	3.96	26	17.2	25	11.4	22
Maryland	4.50	2	23.1	6	10.0	14
Massachusetts	4.44	6	24.1	2	9.7	12
Michigan	3.94	28	15.1	36	9.3	10
Minnesota	4.17	14	19.2	15	10.1	15
Mississippi	3.45	51	13.3	47	18.7	44
Missouri	3.86	33	15.2	35	13.0	27
Montana	3.94	28	18.0	20	15.5	35
Nebraska	4.05	21	16.7	28	9.1	9
Nevada	3.77	40	12.8	48	20.1	48
New Hampshire	4.23	10	21.1	9	12.0	24
New Jersey	4.22	12	21.0	10	11.5	23
New Mexico	3.95	27	17.8	22	21.7	51
New York	4.19	13	20.7	12	12.9	26
North Carolina	3.84	36	15.7	32	13.6	30
North Dakota	3.94	28	16.7	28	7.6	2
Ohio	3.86	33	14.4	43	9.7	12
Oklahoma	3.72	43	15.0	38	19.9	46
Oregon	4.12	17	18.1	19	13.5	29
Pennsylvania	3.86	33	15.3	34	8.9	8
Rhode Island	4.04	22	18.0	20	8.2	5
South Carolina	3.72	43	14.7	40	17.0	40
South Dakota	3.77	40	15.5	33	14.8	33
Tennessee	3.67	45	14.0	44	14.0	32
Texas	3.82	38	17.4	24	21.5	50
Utah	4.08	20	17.5	23	10.5	16
Vermont	4.46	5	23.2	5	8.0	4
Virginia	4.25	9	21.3	8	15.3	34
Washington	4.27	8	19.7	14	9.6	11
West Virginia	3.49	49	10.9	51	13.8	31
Wisconsin	3.97	25	16.0	31	8.4	6
Wyoming	3.99	24	16.1	30	12.7	25
United States	4.00		17.6		13.8	

Economic Autonomy Rankings

STATE	Percent of Women in Poverty		Percent of Businesses that are Women-Owned	
	PERCENT	RANK	PERCENT	RANK
Alabama	19.4	46	31.5	47
Alaska	8.5	5	32.9	35
Arizona	14.6	36	37.6	3
Arkansas	19.8	49	31.6	45
California	11.6	17	35.5	12
Colorado	11.9	20	37.6	3
Connecticut	7.0	1	33.6	28
Delaware	9.6	8	35.3	14
District of Columbia	16.5	41	41.3	1
Florida	12.7	28	35.2	16
Georgia	15.1	37	33.6	28
Hawaii	8.2	4	37.6	3
Idaho	13.6	32	33.8	25
Illinois	11.8	19	34.5	21
Indiana	11.5	16	34.4	22
Iowa	12.2	23	34.3	23
Kansas	12.1	22	34.7	19
Kentucky	19.0	45	31.4	48
Louisiana	23.6	50	32.5	37
Maine	12.3	24	32.2	40
Maryland	8.8	6	37.1	6
Massachusetts	9.3	7	33.3	31
Michigan	13.3	31	35.2	16
Minnesota	11.0	13	34.6	20
Mississippi	25.2	51	30.2	51
Missouri	13.8	33	33.8	25
Montana	16.8	42	33.2	32
Nebraska	11.9	20	35.1	18
Nevada	10.7	9	36.9	7
New Hampshire	7.4	2	32.2	40
New Jersey	7.8	3	31.9	42
New Mexico	19.7	48	37.8	2
New York	12.8	30	34.1	24
North Carolina	14.1	34	32.4	38
North Dakota	14.3	35	31.7	44
Ohio	12.6	27	33.7	27
Oklahoma	17.1	43	33.6	28
Oregon	12.7	28	36.8	8
Pennsylvania	11.7	18	31.2	49
Rhode Island	10.9	11	31.6	45
South Carolina	16.4	39	32.8	36
South Dakota	16.2	38	31.9	42
Tennessee	16.4	39	31.1	50
Texas	17.4	44	33.0	34
Utah	12.3	24	35.3	14
Vermont	10.9	11	35.7	11
Virginia	11.2	15	35.4	13
Washington	11.0	13	36.5	9
West Virginia	19.6	47	32.3	39
Wisconsin	10.7	9	33.1	33
Wyoming	12.4	26	35.9	10
United States	13.2		34.1	

Reproductive Rights Rankings

Composite Index

STATE	SCORE	RANK	Notification	Waiting Period
Alabama	0.84	39	0	1
Alaska	2.61	16	0	1
Arizona	1.27	32	0	1
Arkansas	0.79	42	0	1
California	3.00	13	0	1
Colorado	1.32	29	0	1
Connecticut	3.63	9	1	1
Delaware	1.17	33	0	0*
District of Columbia	3.92	4	1	1
Florida	1.31	31	1	1
Georgia	1.39	26	0	1
Hawaii	5.25	1	1	1
Idaho	1.36	28	0	0*
Illinois	2.09	19	0	1
Indiana	0.85	38	0	0*
Iowa	2.54	18	1	1
Kansas	0.81	41	0	0
Kentucky	0.77	43	0	0*
Louisiana	1.83	21	0	1
Maine	2.58	17	1	1
Maryland	4.08	3	0	1
Massachusetts	2.94	15	0	0*
Michigan	0.72	45	0	0*
Minnesota	3.30	11	0	1
Mississippi	0.30	49	0	0
Missouri	1.37	27	0	1
Montana	0.88	36	0	1
Nebraska	0.03	51	0	0
Nevada	0.93	35	0	1
New Hampshire	3.00	13	1	1
New Jersey	3.84	5	1	1
New Mexico	3.68	8	0	1
New York	4.68	2	1	1
North Carolina	3.17	12	1	1
North Dakota	0.27	50	0	0
Ohio	0.60	46	0	0
Oklahoma	1.80	22	1	1
Oregon	3.83	6	1	1
Pennsylvania	1.80	22	0	0
Rhode Island	1.15	34	0	1
South Carolina	1.47	25	0	1
South Dakota	0.77	43	0	0*
Tennessee	0.36	47	0	0*
Texas	1.32	29	1	1
Utah	0.32	48	0	0
Vermont	3.82	7	1	1
Virginia	2.00	20	1	1
Washington	3.36	10	1	1
West Virginia	1.79	24	0	1
Wisconsin	0.82	40	0	1
Wyoming	0.88	36	0	1

* Indicates the legislation is not enforced but remains part of the statutory code.

Reproductive Rights Rankings

STATE	Public Funding	Providers	Maternity Stay	Pro-Choice Gov't.	Infertility	Adoption
Alabama	0	0.09	0	0	0	0.5
Alaska	1	0.28	0.5	0.33	0	0.5
Arizona	0	0.27	0.5	0	0	0.5
Arkansas	0	0.04	0	0	0	0.5
California	1	0.67	0.5	0.33	0	0.5
Colorado	0	0.24	0	0.33	0	0.5
Connecticut	1	0.88	1	0	0	0.5
Delaware	0	0.67	0.5	0	0	0.5
District of Columbia	1	1.00	0	0.67	0	0.5
Florida	0	0.31	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0.14	1	0	0	0.5
Hawaii	1	1.00	0	1.00	1	0.5
Idaho	1	0.11	0	0	0	0.5
Illinois	1	0.09	0.5	0	0	0.5
Indiana	0	0.10	1	0	0	0.5
Iowa	0	0.04	0.5	0	1	0.5
Kansas	0	0.06	1	0	0	0.5
Kentucky	0	0.02	1	0	0	0.5
Louisiana	0	0.08	0	0	1	0.5
Maine	0	0.50	1	0.33	0	0.5
Maryland	1	0.50	1	0.33	1	0.5
Massachusetts	1	0.86	1	0.33	0	0.5
Michigan	0	0.22	0.5	0	0	0.5
Minnesota	1	0.05	1	0	1	0.5
Mississippi	0	0.05	0	0	0	0.5
Missouri	0	0.04	0.5	0.33	0	0.5
Montana	0	0.13	0	0	0	0.5
Nebraska	0	0.03	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0.18	0	0	0	0.5
New Hampshire	0	0.50	1	0	1	0
New Jersey	1	0.76	1	0.33	0	0.5
New Mexico	1	0.18	1	0	1	1
New York	1	0.60	1	0.33	1	0.5
North Carolina	1	0.34	1	0.33	0	0
North Dakota	0	0.02	0	0	0	0.5
Ohio	0	0.10	0.5	0	0	0.5
Oklahoma	0	0.05	1	0	0	0.5
Oregon	1	0.25	0	0.33	1	0.5
Pennsylvania	0	0.30	0.5	0	1	0.5
Rhode Island	0	0.40	0	0	0	0.5
South Carolina	0	0.22	1	0	0	0.5
South Dakota	0	0.02	1	0	0	0.5
Tennessee	0	0.11	0	0	0	0.5
Texas	0	0.07	0	0	0	0.5
Utah	0	0.07	0	0	0	0.5
Vermont	1	0.57	0	1.00	0	0.5
Virginia	0	0.25	1	0	0	0.5
Washington	1	0.28	1	0.33	0	0.5
West Virginia	1	0.04	0	0	0	0.5
Wisconsin	0	0.07	0	0	0	0.5
Wyoming	0	0.13	0	0	0	0.5

Appendix IV: State and National Resources

State Resources - New Mexico

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New Mexico Advocates for Children and
Families
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Fax (505) 841-1702

New Mexico Commission on the Status of
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Albuquerque, NM 87104-2302
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Fax (505) 841-8926

New Mexico Department of Human Services
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Santa Fe, NM 87504-2348
Tel (505) 822-0031
Fax (505) 827-6286

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Tel (505) 878-9576
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Santa Fe, NM 87501
Tel (505)988-7519

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Albuquerque, NM 87110
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Fax (505) 884-6728

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Dallas, TX 75202
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Women's Center
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Albuquerque, NM 87113
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Fax (202) 637-5058

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Fax (703) 549-3864

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Washington, DC 20024
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Tel (212) 692-9100
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Baltimore, MD 21202
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Professional Women
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Fax (212) 868-1373

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Tel/Fax (310) 472-4927

Business and Professional Women/USA
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Washington, DC 20036
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Fax (202) 861-0298

Black Women United for Action
6551 Loisdale Court, Suite 318
Springfield, VA 22150
Tel (703) 922-5757
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Wider Opportunities for Women/National Commission
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Washington, DC 20005
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Women's Bureau
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<http://www.dol.gov/dol/wb/welcome.html>

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Young Women's Project
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Tel (202) 393-0461
Fax (202) 393-0065

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