There are more than 619,877 poor and low-income voters in New Mexico and 85 million across the nation. Together, we account for one-third of the electorate. Together, we can ensure that the days of poverty and low-wages - and the unnecessary cruelty of abandonment amidst abundance - are numbered. Together, we can revive the heart and soul of this democracy to ensure dignity and justice for all. Forward together, not one step back!

For more information and resources, visit poorpeoplescampaign.org.
IN NEW MEXICO:

Poverty and Low-Wages: Poverty is a policy choice, reflecting both low wages and high costs of living. These two conditions make it hard to meet basic needs and easy to fall into debt. In New Mexico:

- Between 2018-2020, there were 938,000 poor and low-income people, accounting for 45.5% of the population.**
- To meet their basic needs, a household with two adults and two children needs to earn over $23/hour. However, the current minimum wage is just $12/hour. At this wage, an individual must work more than 70 hours/week to afford a modest two-bedroom apartment.
- There are 423,336 people, or 44.5% of the workforce, earning less than $15 / hour. This includes 384,402 adults and 33.7% of Asian and Native workers, 48.4% of Black workers, 53.5% of Hispanic workers, 35.3% of white workers, 53.6% of working women and 62.1% of working women of color.
- Average household debt rose 7% in 2022 to an average of $66,800.
- Average student loan debt held by households was $6,440 at the end of 2022.

Rolling Back on Basic Needs: Pandemic relief policies temporarily lifted the load of poverty, but ended too soon, resulting in higher rates of economic, food and housing insecurity. In New Mexico:

- In 2021, 420,000 children in 252,000 households received the expanded Child Tax Credit and 134,000 low-wage workers without children received the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit. The expansions contributed to a dramatic decline in poverty, but ended in 2022.
- In 2022, 518,800 people relied on expanded SNAP (food stamps) benefits to feed themselves and their families. However, in 2023, SNAP benefits were reduced by $90-$250 / month, cutting them down to $6 / day. At least 248,873 people will be impacted by these cuts.
- At the beginning of 2023, more than one year after eviction protections were ended, 69,557 households reported being behind on their rent or housing payments.

Health Care and the Pandemic: Across the country, approximately 1,000 people are still dying from Covid every week and millions of people lack access to health care. In New Mexico:

- During the most intense period of the pandemic, 205,800 people were uninsured.
- With the ending of continuous eligibility for Medicaid, 167,300 people are estimated to lose access to health care.
- Approximately 753,000 workers, or 80% of the workforce in the state, do not have access to paid leave.
- Between 2019 and 2020, New Mexico experienced a 2.4 year decline in average life expectancy.

Climate Crisis and Ecological Devastation: Extreme heat, storms and drought are becoming more common, with poor and low-income communities at greatest risk. In New Mexico:

- Over the past century, the state warmed 1.1 degrees Celsius. As this trend continues, food production, spread of diseases, and health will all be adversely impacted.
- Precipitation patterns have also changed, with increased risks of flooding, drought and water scarcity.
- The percentage of poor and low-income household income that goes towards energy costs is 7 times greater than what an average income household spends on energy.

Militaryism: Government spending that prioritizes war, mass incarceration, excessive policing, and anti-immigrant forces is leading to greater violence, fear and criminalization of the poor. In New Mexico:

- In 2023, taxpayers will contribute $378.55 million to Pentagon spending, $107.64 million to immigration enforcement and $129.74 million to nuclear weapons.
- Over the past 30 years, $18 million in military equipment (tanks, drones, combat rifles and ammunition) has been transferred from the Pentagon to state and local law enforcement.
- Between 2001-2020, 1,430 veterans committed suicide.
- In 2021, 578 people were killed by gun violence.
- There are 11,629 people incarcerated. As of April 2023, 726 immigrants are in detention.
- From Oct 2002-June 2022, over 11,098 people were deported from New Mexico.

Democracy: Across the nation, a surge of attacks on voting rights and on the rights of women and LGBTQ+ people are denying basic rights to millions of people and constraining our ability to participate in democracy. Poor and low-income people can change this direction. In New Mexico:

- There was 1 voter restrictive bill introduced between 2020 and 2023. It was not enacted.
- In New Mexico, there are 619,877 poor and low-income eligible voters, including 351,077 white voters, 244,373 Latino voters, 874 Asian voters, 1,948 Black voters and 5,307 Indigenous voters. Together, they account for 40.36% of the electorate.

There is an abundance of wealth and resources to meet our basic needs and ensure we all survive and thrive.

- A proposed federal tax on the annual increase in billionaires' wealth would generate an estimated $557 billion over 10 years. New Mexico has a wealth of natural resources that generates huge profits for mining and energy companies, despite having one of the country’s highest poverty rates.
- In New Mexico, state taxpayer dollars are being siphoned towards militarism: state taxpayer dollars for deportations and border control could instead subsidize more than 23,000 public housing units. Taxpayer dollars going to nuclear weapons could provide health insurance for over 39,000 children. Taxpayer dollars going to the largest weapons contractor, Lockheed Martin, could hire more than 1,900 elementary school teachers.
- More than $35.67 million from New Mexico taxpayers that is going to federal prisons could instead power more than 135,356 households with solar energy.
- New Mexico has only spent $704 million of the $1.7 billion it was allocated under the American Rescue Plan, which could be used for housing, health care and other pressing needs. If the state and local governments do not allocate these resources by December 2024, the remaining funds will be lost.

Moving these resources, and investing more, to fully meet all of our needs will save lives and revive our national economy.

- During the pandemic, eviction moratoria and moratoria on utility disconnections saved lives. If enacted earlier, they could have reduced Covid deaths by 40% and 15%, respectively, across the nation. Universal health care could have saved 330,000 lives.
- Enacting Medicare for All will save $450 billion in health care costs and 68,000 lives every year.
- Ending mass incarceration could raise average US life expectancy by five years.
- Providing permanent safe housing delivers lifelong benefits to children and families at an national average cost of $12,800 per person per year, far less than the cost of crisis services for those suffering chronic homelessness.
- Paid Family and Medical Leave improves employment, especially among women, increases child well-being and protects against poverty when health challenges arise.
- Increasing resources for the poor stimulates the economy much more than making the rich even richer, because the poor need to spend nearly everything they earn. Every dollar going to a low-wage worker adds $23/hour. However, the.