At Risk:
Our Children, Our Future

Prepared For:
Painting The Picture Of Urgency
2013 Hispanic Roundtable & Lumina Unidos Project
Latino Education Legislative Summit
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Data... Insight... Impact
The Context
<table>
<thead>
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<th>District</th>
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<td>Rio Rancho</td>
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<td>West Las Vegas</td>
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<td>Magdalena</td>
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New Mexico School District Reference Guide
(See Legend Previous Slide)
Two Of New Mexico’s Most Striking Features Are Its Wide-Open Spaces And Its Wealth Of Cultures
The majority of New Mexico’s population is located in a few counties. Even in those counties, however, New Mexico is often rural and spacious.

New Mexico is Rich in Languages:

In New Mexico, 36% of individuals speak a language other than English at home, compared to 20.1% in the United States.

Rio Arriba County, at 62.6%, has the highest concentration of residents in New Mexico who speak a language other than English at home. Los Alamos County, at 12%, has the lowest concentration.

The Challenges We Face
Per Capita Income is a frequently-used way to measure a community’s economic health. The per capita income in most of New Mexico’s communities is below the state average of $22,966 and the national average of $27,334.

**Legend**

Per Capita Income in the Last 12 Months (in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)

- $46,598.01 - $81,545.00
- $33,456.01 - $46,598.00
- $25,857.01 - $33,456.00
- $21,095.01 - $25,857.00
- $16,723.01 - $21,095.00
- $12,240.01 - $16,723.00
- $2,077.00 - $12,240.00

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey
Percentage of Hispanic Children Under 18 Years of Age Living Below the Poverty Line, By County

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2006-2010 Five-Year Estimates. In 2010, the weighted average poverty threshold for a family of four was $22,314 (http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/). State and national averages are from the 2010 American Community Survey (state avg. = 30.4%; national avg. = 29.2%). The percentage of the total child population living in poverty is 26.0% (state) and 19.2% (nation).
Percentage of Individuals Over 25 Years of Age With an Associates Degree or Higher, By Census Tract

Legend

Percentage of Individuals Over 25 Years of Age With an Associates Degree Or Higher

- 60.8% - 79.4%
- 48.5% - 60.7%
- 38.2% - 48.4%
- 29.2% - 38.1%
- 20.9% - 29.1%
- 13.3% - 20.8%
- 0% - 13.2%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2006-2010 Five-Year Estimates. Rates are reported by census tract. State and national averages taken from the 2010 American Community Survey (state avg. = 32.6%; national avg. = 35.4%).
Three National Trends In Education

• The skills levels required for the jobs we want for our communities are increasing.
• The educational gap between children of relatively affluent families and those of relatively poor families in widening.
• This generation of students is less likely to have more education than their parents.

### Fastest Growing Occupations 2008-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupational Title</th>
<th>Las Cruces MSA</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home Health Aides</td>
<td>51.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Food Preparation &amp; Servers</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Guards</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer Service Representatives</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher Assistants</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered Nurses</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountants &amp; Auditors</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Analysts</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Aides, Orderlies &amp; Attendants</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st-Line Supvs of Food Prep &amp; Servers</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janitors &amp; Cleaners</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Secretaries &amp; Admin Assistants</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cooks, Restaurant</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Managers</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical &amp; Public Health Social Workers</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Occupations with Most Annual Openings 2008-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupational Title</th>
<th>Las Cruces MSA</th>
<th>Total Annual Openings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retail Salespersons</td>
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<td>144</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cashiers</td>
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<td>104</td>
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<tr>
<td>General &amp; Operations Managers</td>
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<td>76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combined Food Prep &amp; Servers</td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountants &amp; Auditors</td>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Health Aides</td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered Nurses</td>
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<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher Assistants</td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeeping, Accounting &amp; Auditing Clerks</td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooks, Restaurant</td>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management Analysts</td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Janitors &amp; Cleaners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Clerks, General</td>
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<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Customer Service Representatives</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptionists &amp; Information Clerks</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many of the jobs with the most openings and fastest growing require little education and training. Unfortunately, the wages for most are lower than the statewide average. On a positive note, registered nurses, accountants & auditors, and management analysts are in the top 15 for both lists, and wages for these occupations exceed $40,000/year. Although not included in the top 15, jobs such as administrative service managers (ranked 22nd for most annual openings) and clinical, counseling & school psychologists (ranking 17th for fastest growing and 18th for most annual openings) are well-paying jobs.

Source: www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html.
Qualiy Couns Framework: A Cild’s Cances For Success

• **Early Foundations**
  – Family income: Percent of children in families with incomes at least 200% of poverty level
  – Parental education: Percent of children with at least one parent with a postsecondary degree
  – Parental employment: Percent of children with at least one parent working full time and year-round
  – Linguistic integration: Percent of children whose parents are fluent English speakers

• **School Years**
  – Preschool enrollment: Percent of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool
  – Kindergarten enrollment: Percent of eligible children enrolled in kindergarten programs
  – 4th grade reading: Percent of 4th grade public school students “proficient” on NAEP
  – 8th grade math: Percent of 8th grade public school students “proficient” on NAEP
  – High school graduation: Percent of public high school students who graduate with a diploma
  – Young adult (18 – 24) education: Percent of young adults (18 – 24) enrolled in postsecondary education or with a degree

• **Adult Outcomes**
  – Adult educational attainment: Percent of adults (25 – 64) with a 2- or 4-year postsecondary degree
  – Annual income: Percent of adults (25 – 64) with incomes at or above national median
  – Steady employment: Percent of adults (25 – 64) in labor force working full time and year-round

A Child's Canes For Success Impac Te
Generations That Follow For Better or Worse

Early Foundations
- Family income
- Parental education
- Parental employment
- Linguistic integration

School Years
- Preschool enrollment
- Kindergarten enrollment
- 4th grade reading
- 8th grade mathematics
- High school graduation
- Young adult [18-24] education

Adult Outcomes
- Adult educational attainment
- Annual income
- Steady employment

New Mexico Children’s Chances For Success Are Among The Worst In The Nation

2013 Quality Counts Children’s Chances For Success Index is based on measures of Family Status, Progress Through School, and Adult Outcomes.

Teen Births Per 1000, 2009

Percentage of Birth Mothers Receiving No or Only Third Trimester Prenatal Care

These data reflect the number of women not receiving early prenatal care as a percentage of total birth mothers, averaged over the period from 2000-2011.

No Prenatal Care or 3rd Trimester Only

- 3%
- 4% - 6%
- 7% - 8%
- 9% - 11%
- 12% - 16%

Percentage Of Birth Mothers Without A High School Diploma, By New Mexico School District

Research has shown a link between parental education levels and child outcomes such as educational experience, attainment, and academic achievement.

Percent of Birth Mothers Without A High School Diploma

- No Data
- 1.0% - 17.65%
- 17.66% - 27.29%
- 27.3% - 38.3%
- 38.31% - 50.37%

Child Abuse Allegations per 1,000 Children in the Population by County, 2010. The state average is 18.5 with a lower and upper confidence level of 14.8 and 22.2, respectively.

Data Notes: It is possible that one investigated report may include multiple types of substantiated abuse of one or more children in a family. In addition, it is possible for an individual child to have more than one substantiated investigation of abuse or neglect for a single reporting period.

These Data are for All Students By District. The Statewide Average for All Students, All Schools, Scoring Proficient and Above was 52.4%. Districts with Less than 10 Students Tested are Not Reported.

Source: New Mexico Public Education Department, NM/SA Proficiencies By Grade, All Students, School Year 2011-2012.
Percentage Of 3rd Grade Students Proficient And Above On The 2012 New Mexico Standards Based Assessments In Math

These Data are for All Students By District. The Statewide Average for All Students, All Schools, Scoring Proficient and Above was 52.7%. Districts with Less than 10 Students Tested are Not Reported.

Source: New Mexico Public Education Department, NMSBA Proficiencies By Grade, All Students, School Year 2011-2012.
Percent of NM 4th Grade Students Scoring At or Above Proficient in Reading By Ethnicity* (NAEP 1992-2011)

*Asian/Pacific Islander is not reported in all years because NAEP reporting standards have not been met. African American data is not reported in all years because NAEP reporting standards have not been met.
Student Achievement Comparisons
NAEP Grade 4 Reading Students At or Above Proficiency

- New Mexico
- Florida
- Delaware
- Kentucky
- Maryland
- North Carolina
- Texas
Percent of NM 4th Grade Students Scoring At or Above Proficient In Math By Ethnicity*
(NAEP 1992-2011)

*Asian/Pacific Islander is not reported in all years because NAEP reporting standards have not been met.
African American data is not reported in all years because NAEP reporting standards have not been met.
Student Achievement Comparisons
NAEP Grade 4 Math Students At or Above Proficiency

*Florida data in the year 2000 was unavailable as of 11.11.11
This map shows the percentage of New Mexico high school students reporting heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, or marijuana use.

Percent of Students Reporting Drug Use

- 8.6% - 23.1%
- 23.2% - 40.6%
- 40.7% - 53.5%
- 53.6% - 61.6%
- 61.7% - 68.5%
- No Data

Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education and U.S. Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, 2009.
Percentage of Albuquerque Public High School Students Who Reported Using Heroin, Cocaine, or Meth at Least Once in their Lives

Source: APS and state high school data taken from New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, 2009. Students were asked the following three questions: “During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?” “During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?” “During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?” The percentages reported here reflect respondents who reported using the given drug one or more times. National data taken from High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009, Centers for Disease Control & Prevention.
Percentage Of High School Students Who Were Habitually Truant, By School District In 2011-2012

Source: New Mexico Public Education Department, 2009-2010 School Year. A student is identified as a Habitual Truant when the student has accumulated 10 or more unexcused absences.
4-Year High School Graduation Rate, All Students, By District, Class Of 2012

Source: New Mexico Public Education Department, 4-Year Cohort High School Graduation Rate, Class of 2012.
Persons 18-24 Not In Labor Force Or School, No Degree Above HS, 2010

This map shows percent of population that is not in the labor force or attending school, with no degree beyond high school.

Colors indicate distance from national mean with redder states having higher rates of unemployed persons not attending school or having beyond a high school degree.

- < -1.5 Std. Dev.
- -1.5 - -0.50 Std. Dev.
- -0.50 - 0.50 Std. Dev.
- 0.50 - 1.5 Std. Dev.
- 1.5 - 2.2 Std. Dev.

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center, [www.kidscount.org](http://www.kidscount.org).
Percentage Of 16-19 Year Olds Not In School Or Labor Force

New Mexico’s College Graduation Rates Are Among The Worst In The Nation

The 2009 six-year graduation rates of bachelor degree students by state for the entering cohort of 2003. The average college graduation rate for the U.S. is 55.5%.

- 26.9% - 40%
- 40.1% - 55.4% (Below nat'l avg.)
- 55.5% - 60.2% (Above nat'l avg.)
- 60.3% - 69.2%

UNM Graduation Gap,
By Gender and Race & Ethnicity, 2004 Cohort

Sources: UNM OIR Freshman Tracking Cohort Report; UNM Division of Equity & Inclusion
New Mexico Can Meet The Challenge

• Ensure that all students have effective teachers and principals, and meaningful curriculum.

• School can’t do it alone; family and community can’t do it alone. We must work together to address the challenges that students face.

• Policy-makers, educators, parents, community and business leaders must advocate for our children, both in and out of school, all along the pathway from early childhood to high school and college.

• Policy-makers, educators, parents, community and business leaders must hold each other accountable for ensuring that our plans are implemented effectively.
Opportunities To Break The Cycle Of Generational Poverty: The 2013 Legislative Session

- Early Childhood Education
- Home Visiting
- School and Adolescent Health
- Truancy
- Afterschool Programs
- Assessment And Accountability Costs and Effectiveness
- Dual Credit
- Early College High Schools
- College Lottery
- Adult Education
- Economic And Workforce Development