

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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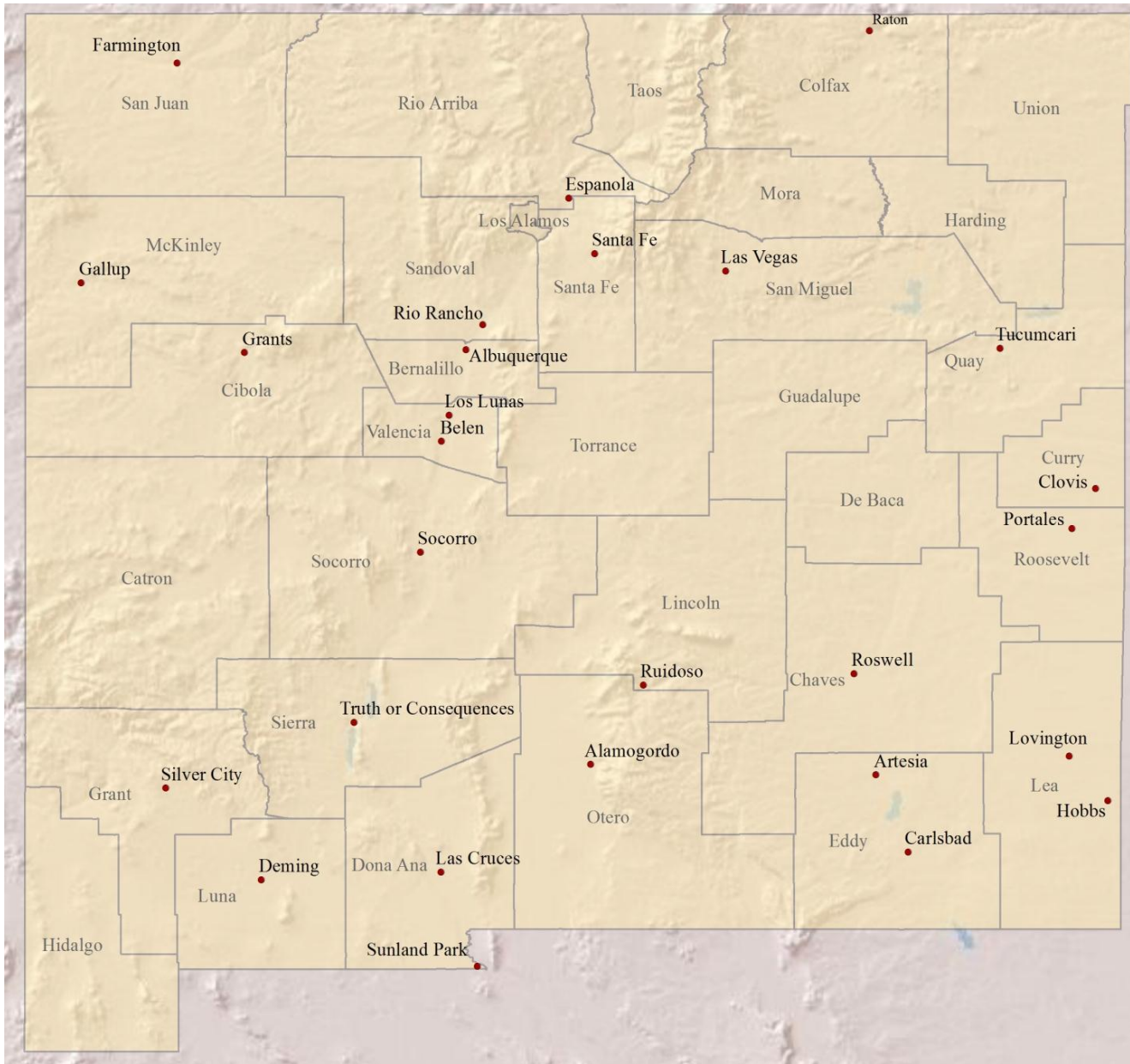
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The Context

New Mexico County Map Reference Guide



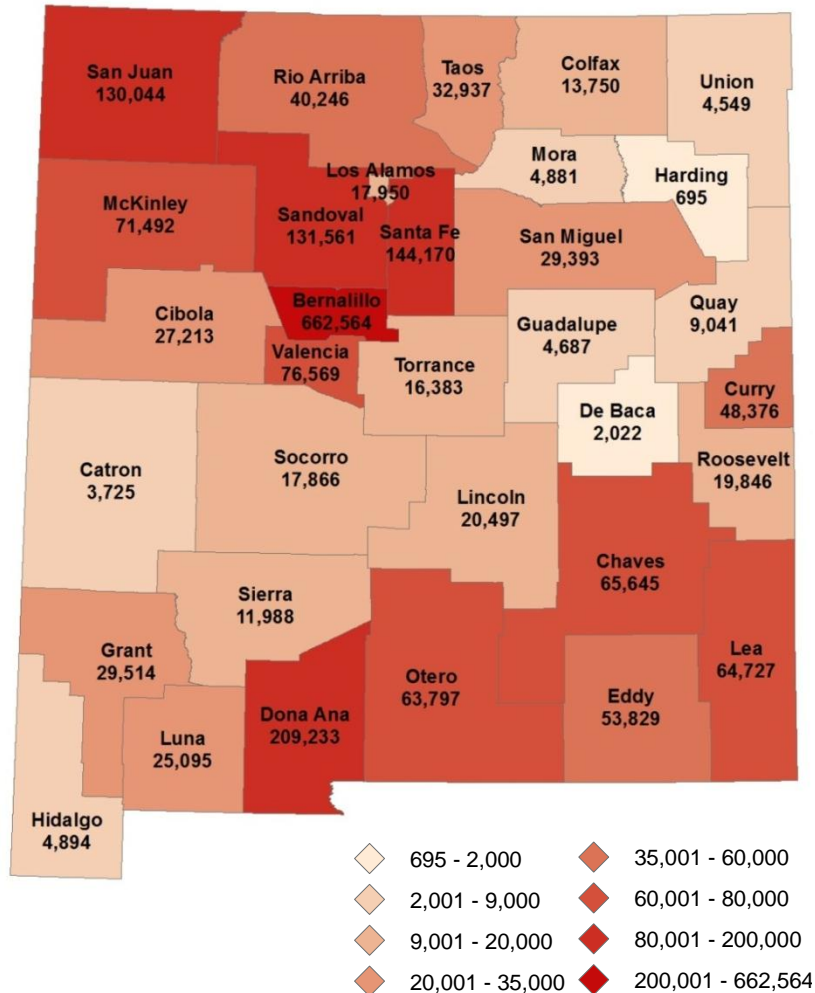
New Mexico School District Map Reference Guide

(See Map Next Slide)

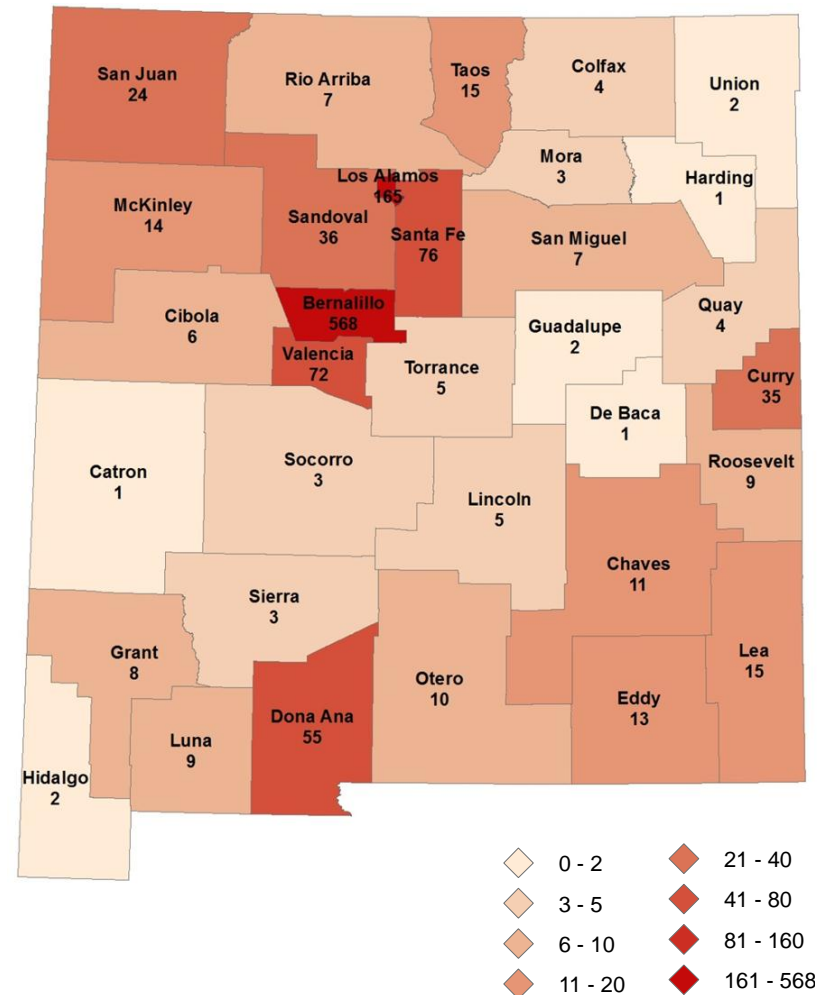
District	Number	District	Number	District	Number	District	Number	District	Number
Alamogordo	1	Corona	19	Hagerman	37	Maxwell	55	Ruidoso	73
Albuquerque	2	Cuba	20	Hatch	38	Melrose	56	San Jon	74
Animas	3	Deming	21	Hobbs	39	Mesa Vista	57	Santa Fe	75
Artesia	4	Des Moines	22	Hondo Valley	40	Mora	58	Santa Rosa	76
Aztec	5	Dexter	23	House	41	Moriarty	59	Silver City	77
Belen	6	Dora	24	Jal	42	Mosquero	60	Socorro	78
Bernalillo	7	Dulce	25	Jemez Mountain	43	Mountainair	61	Springer	79
Bloomfield	8	Elida	26	Jemez Valley	44	Pecos	62	Taos	80
Capitan	9	Española	27	Lake Arthur	45	Peñasco	63	Tatum	81
Carlsbad	10	Estancia	28	Las Cruces	46	Pojoaque	64	Texico	82
Carrizozo	11	Eunice	29	Las Vegas City	47	Portales	65	Truth or Consequences	83
Central	12	Farmington	30	Logan	48	Quemado	66	Tucumcari	84
Chama Valley	13	Floyd	31	Lordsburg	49	Questa	67	Tularosa	85
Cimarron	14	Fort Sumner	32	Los Alamos	50	Raton	68	Vaughn	86
Clayton	15	Gadsden	33	Los Lunas	51	Reserve	69	Wagon Mound	87
Cloudcroft	16	Gallup-McKinley	34	Loving	52	Rio Rancho	70	West Las Vegas	88
Clovis	17	Grady	35	Lovington	53	Roswell	71	Zuni	89
Cobre	18	Grants-Cibola	36	Magdalena	54	Roy	72		

Two Of New Mexico's Most Striking Features Are Its Wide-Open Spaces And Its Wealth Of Cultures

New Mexico Counties: Total Population

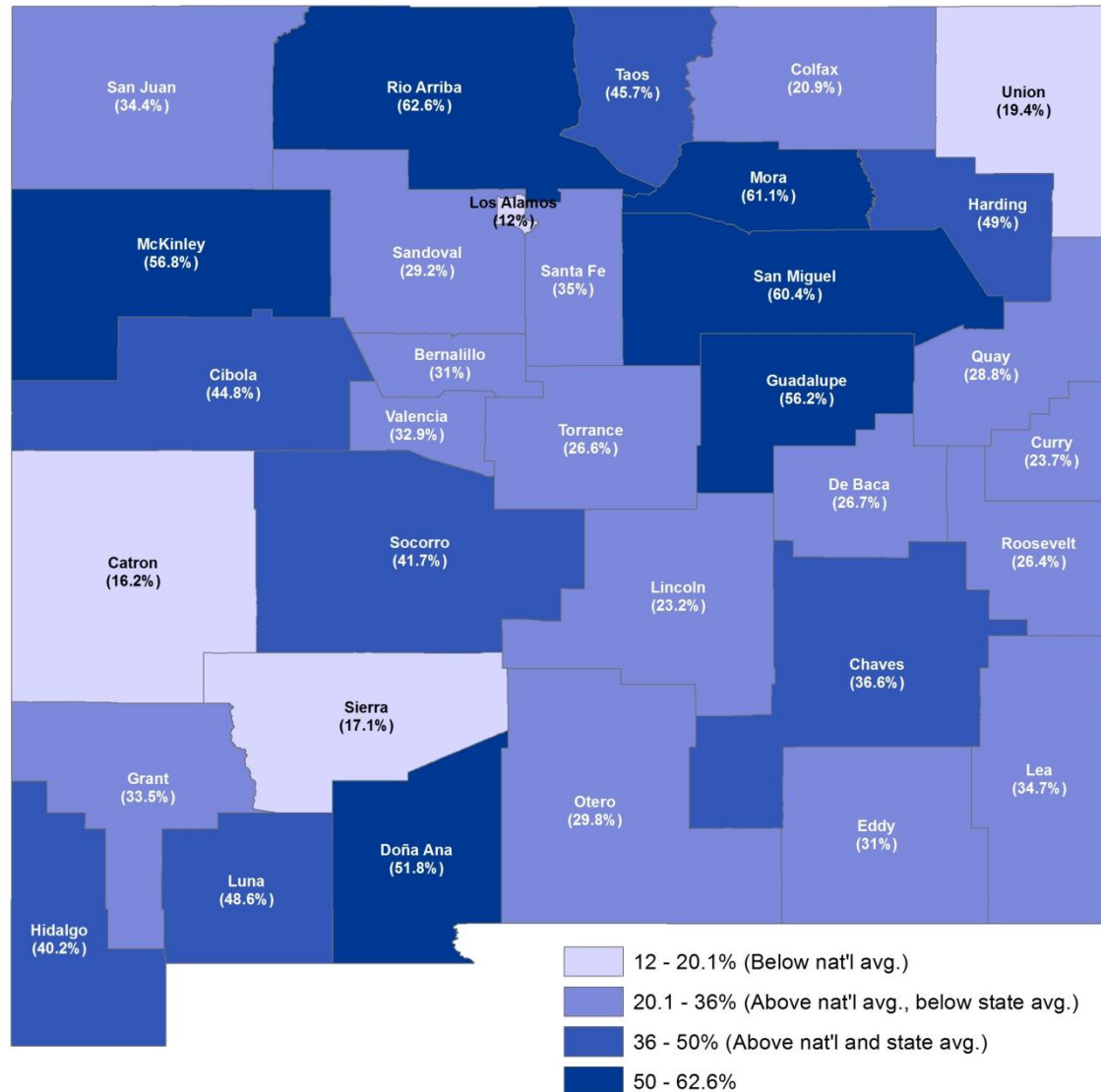


New Mexico Counties: Population Density - Persons per Square Mile



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.

Percentage Of Individuals Who Speak A Language Other Than English At Home, By County



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**.

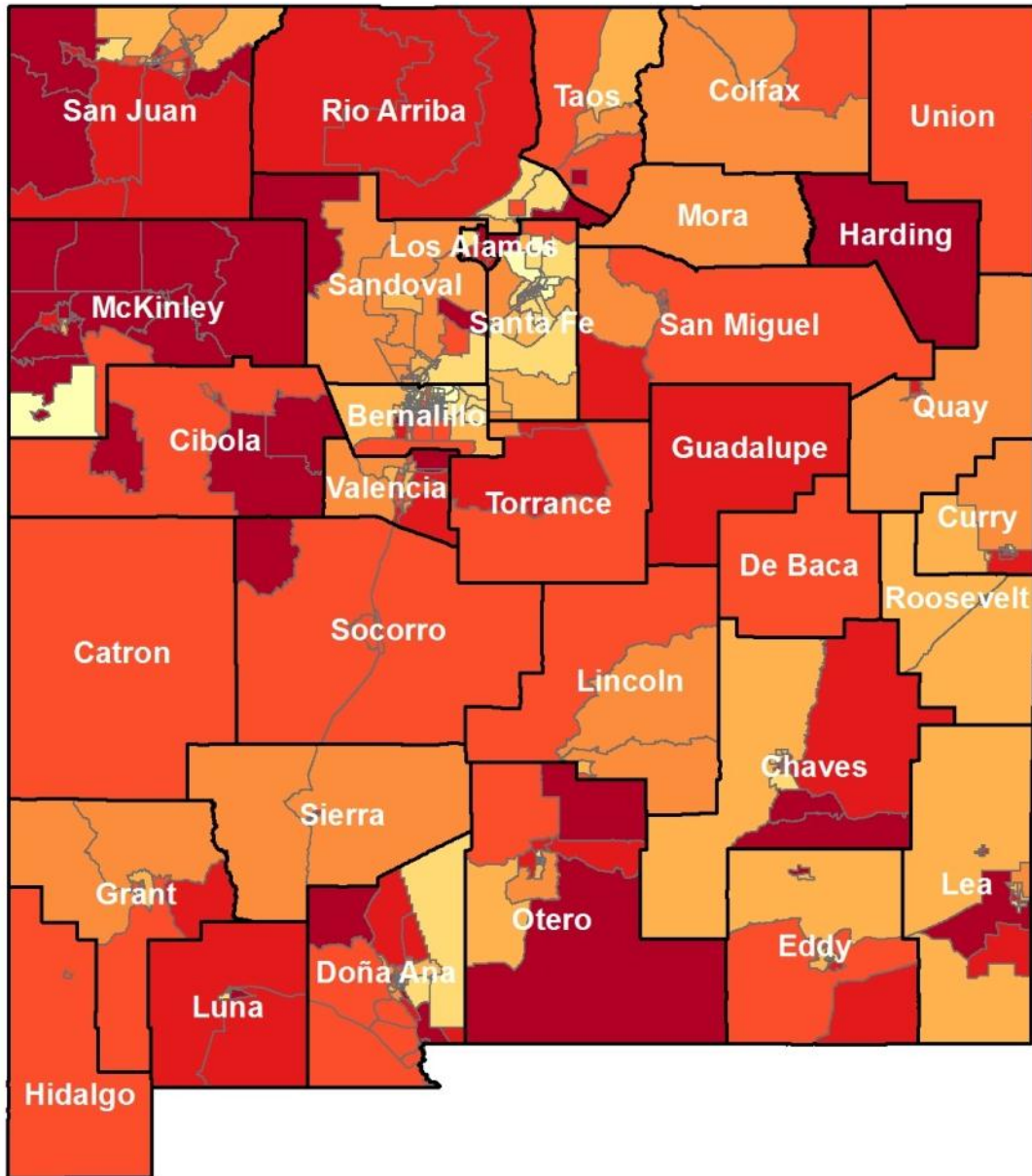
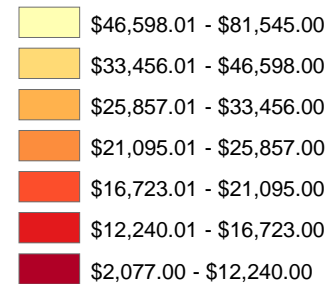
Rio Arriba County, at **62.6%**, has the highest concentration of residents in New Mexico who speak a language other than English at home. **Los Alamos County**, at **12%**, has the lowest concentration.

The Challenges We Face

Per Capita Income In New Mexico

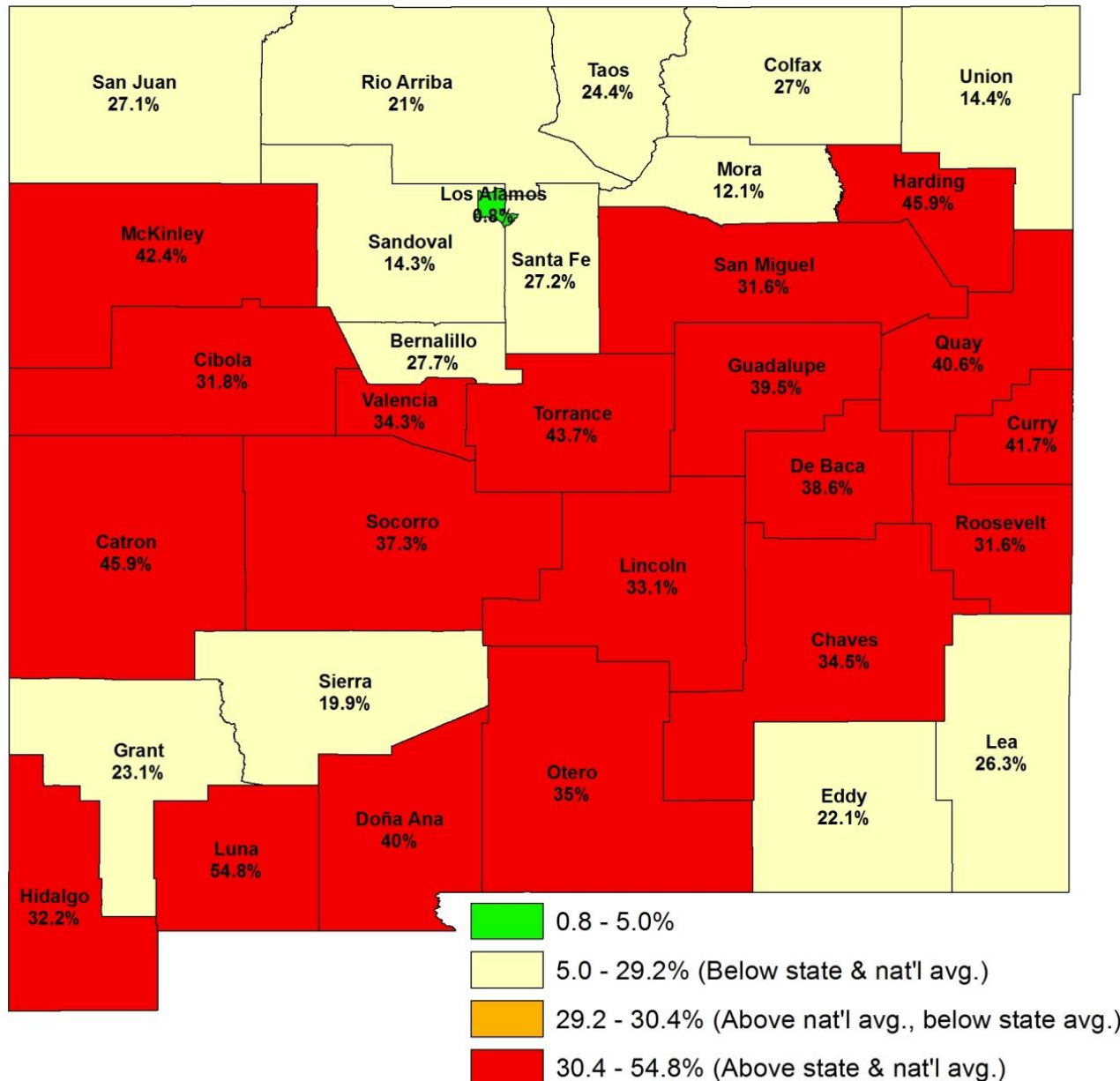
Per Capita Income is a frequently-used way to measure a community's economic health. The per capita income in most of New Mexico's communities is below the state average of \$22,966 and the national average of \$27,334.

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



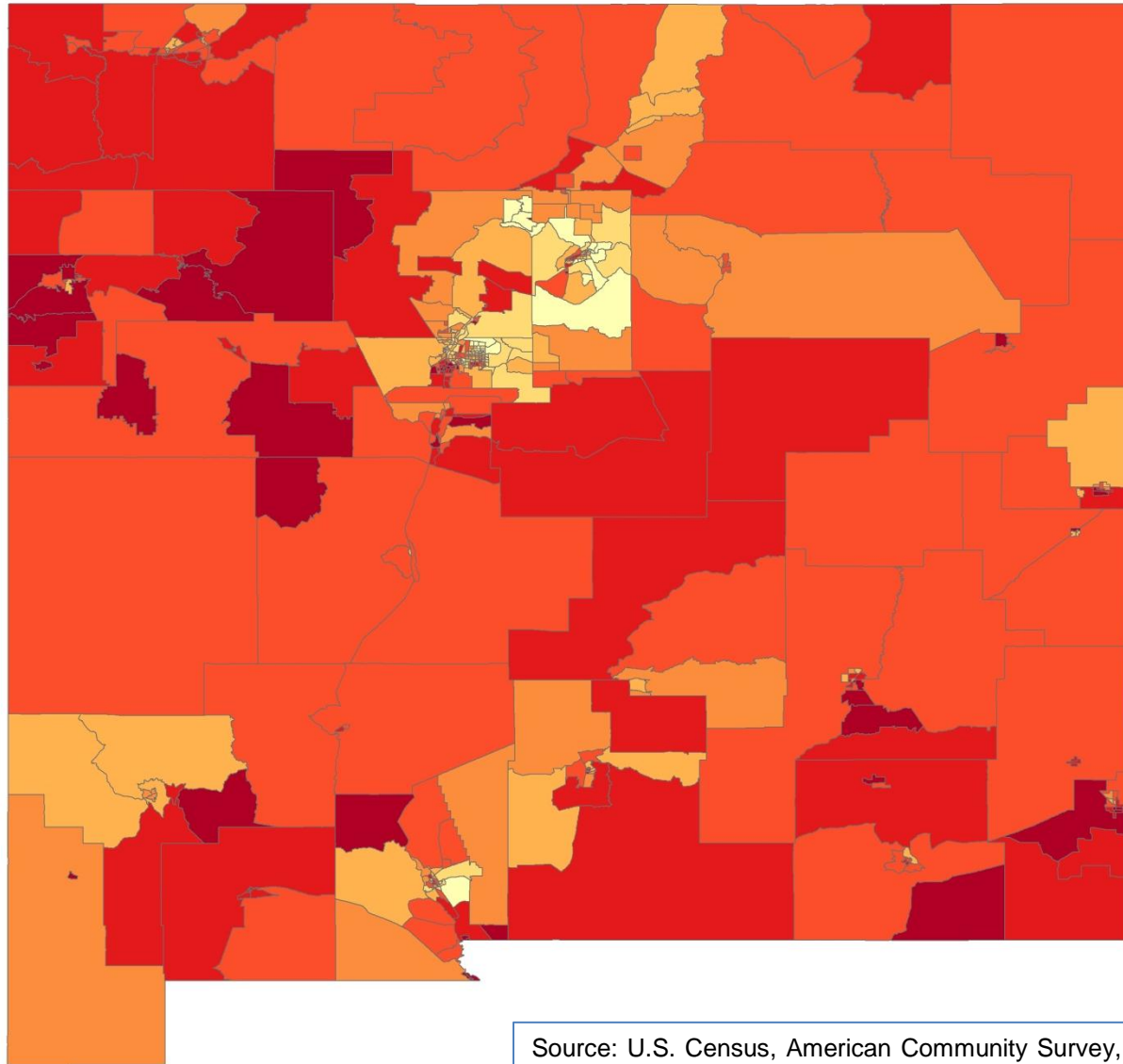
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Percentage of Hispanic Children Under 18 Years of Age Living Below the Poverty Line, By County



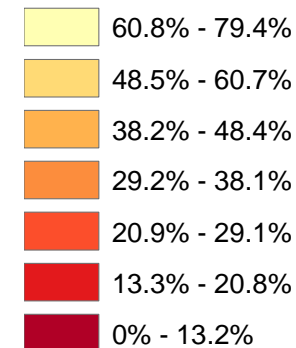
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2006-2010 Five-Year Estimates. In 2010, the weighted average poverty threshold for a family of four was **\$22,314** (<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/>). State and national averages are from the 2010 American Community Survey (state 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**



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 is widening.
- This generation of students is less likely to have more education than their parents.

Source: Duncan, G., & Murnane, R. (2011). *Whither Opportunity?: Rising Inequality, Schools, and Children's Life Chances*. Russell Sage Foundation.

Is This Our Economic Future?

Fastest Growing Occupations 2008-2018

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

Occupations with Most Annual Openings 2008-2018

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

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.

Quality Counts Framework: A Child's Chances 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

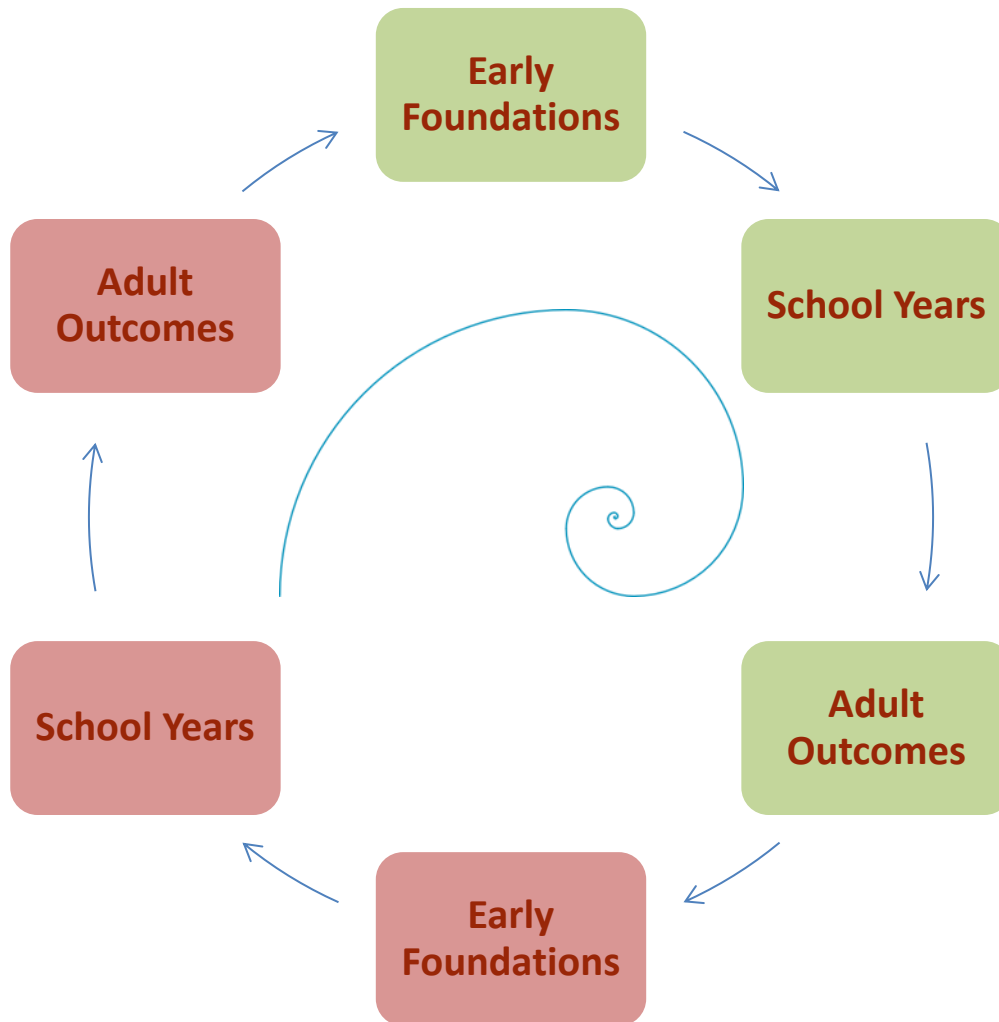
- **School Years**

- 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 Chances For Success Impact The Generations That Follow For Better or Worse



Early Foundations

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

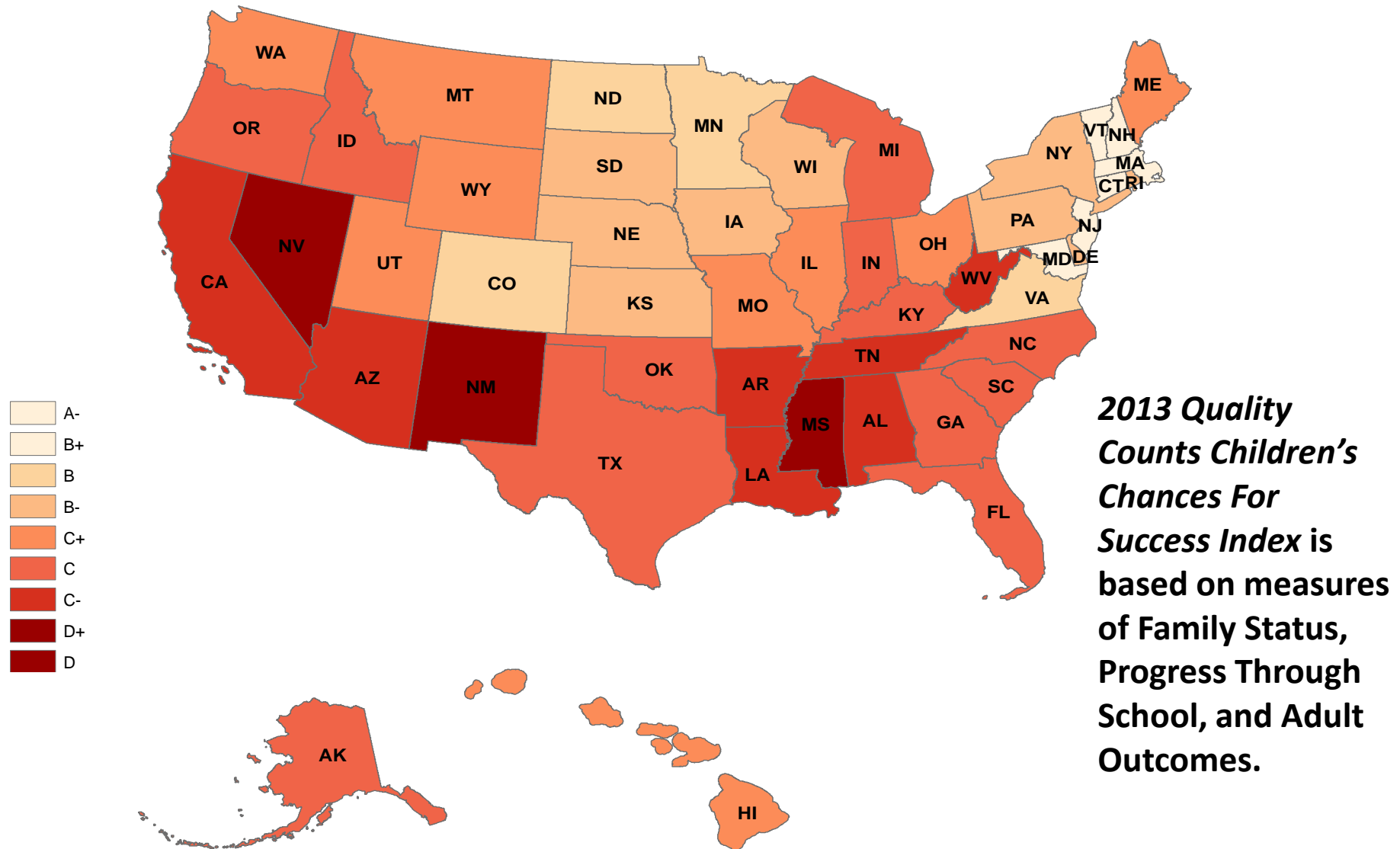
School Years

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

Adult Outcomes

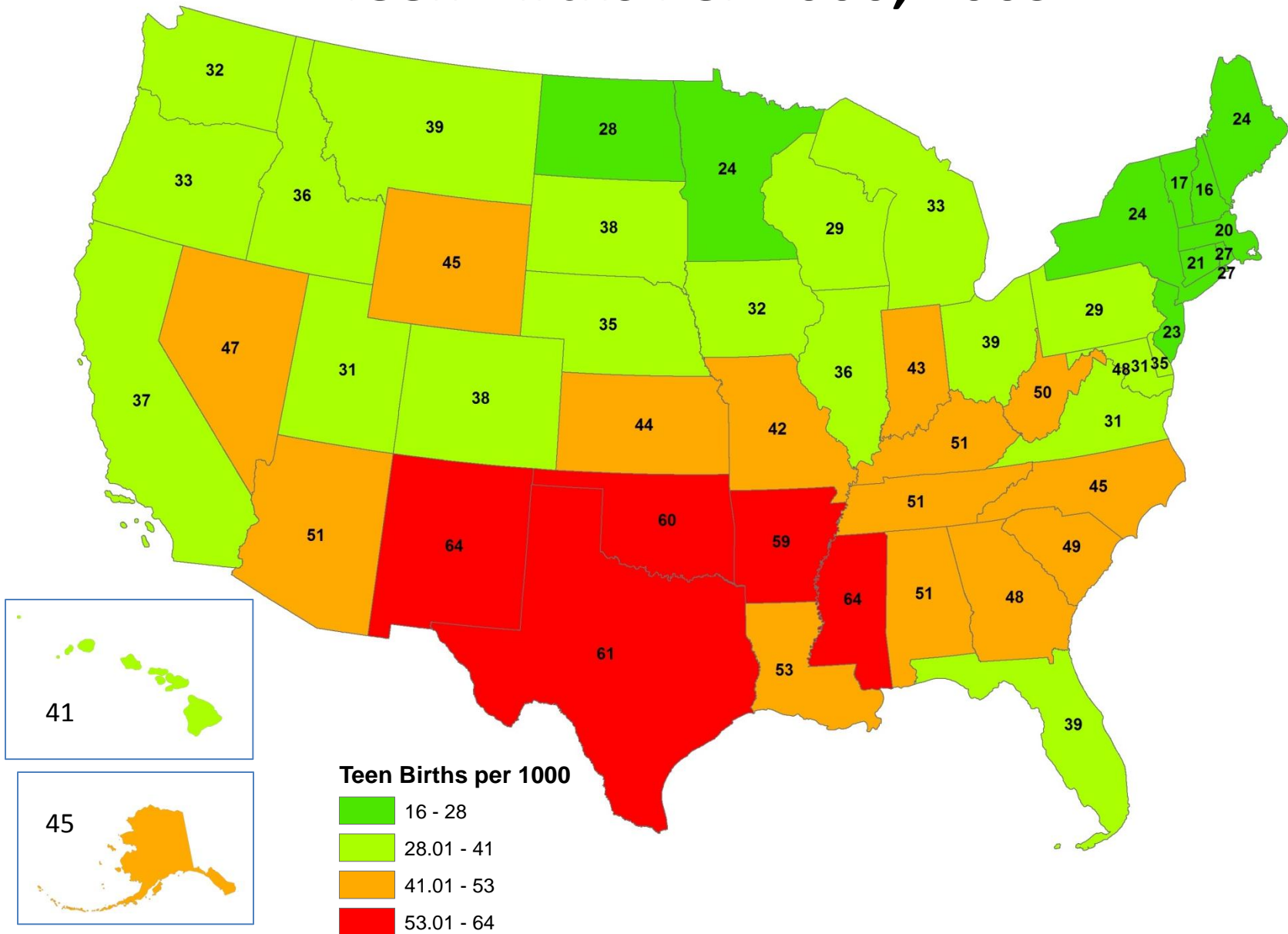
- Adult educational attainment
- Annual income
- Steady employment

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



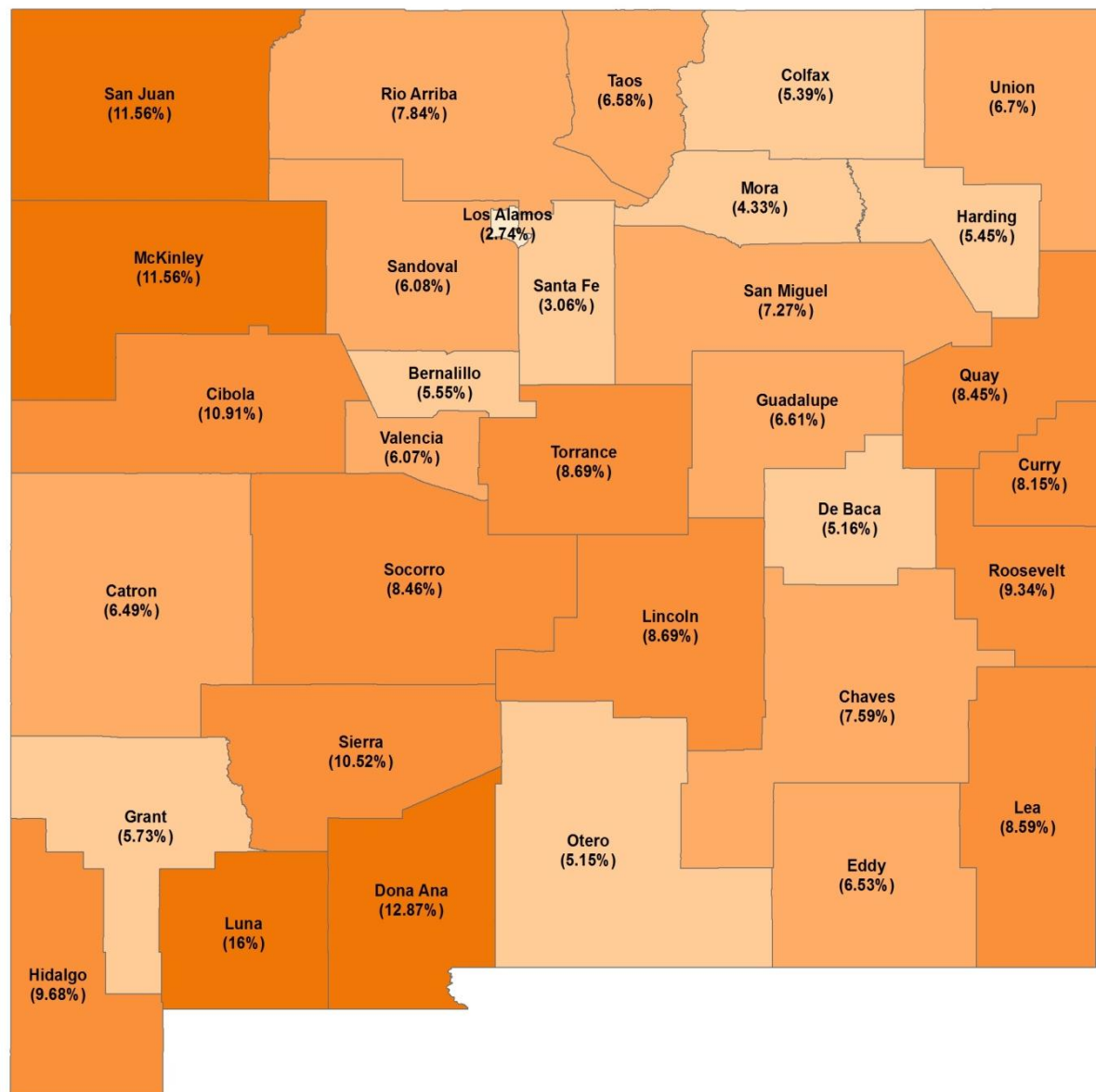
Source: Education Week, Quality Counts, <http://www.edweek.org/ew/qc/index.html>.

Teen Births Per 1000, 2009



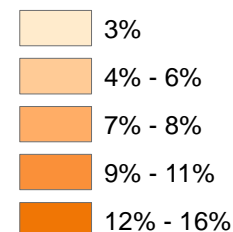
Data from Annie E. Casey Foundation website:
<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/> for 2009.

Percentage Of Birth Mothers Receiving No Or Only Third Trimester Prenatal Care



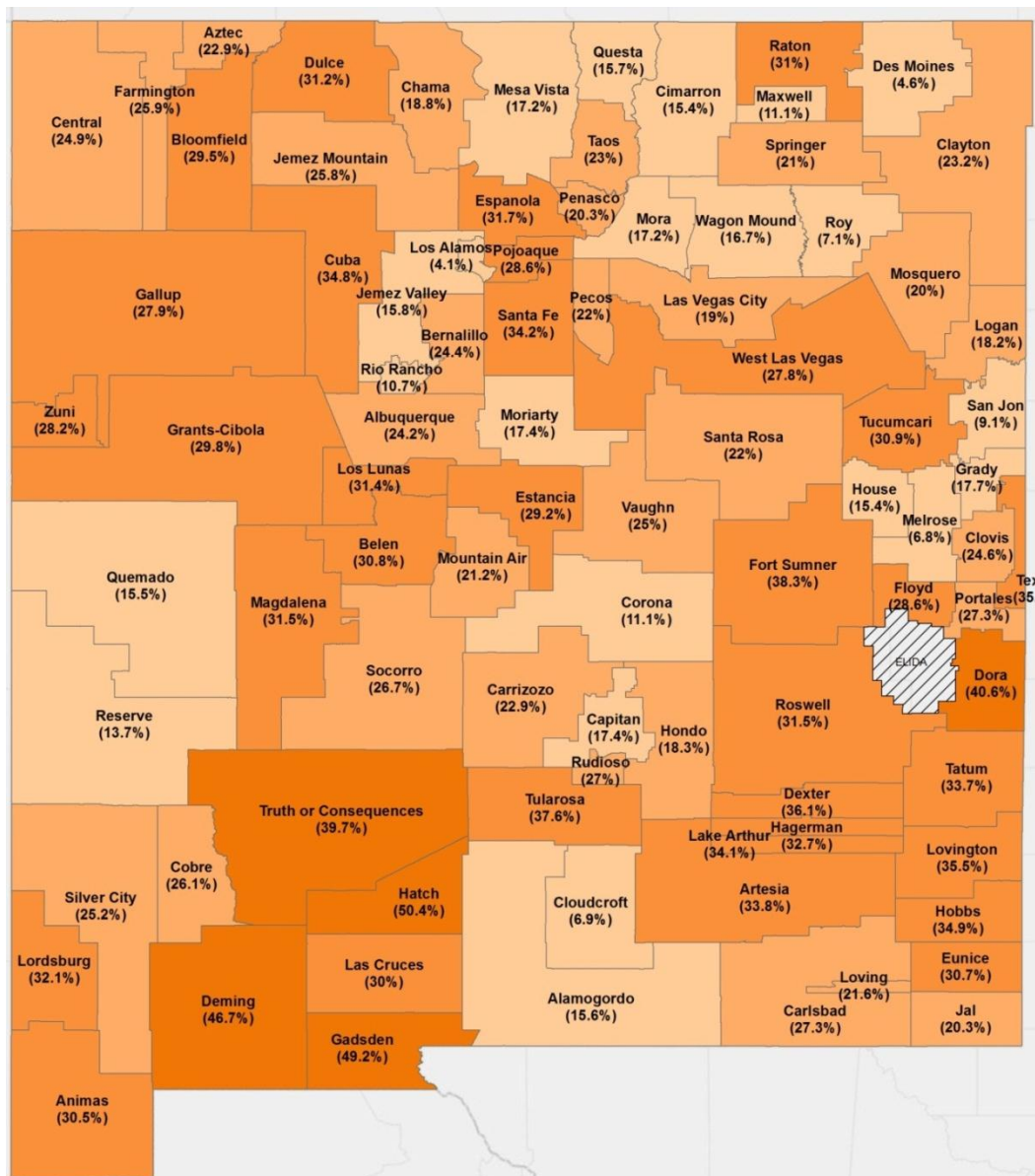
These data reflect the number of women not receiving early prenatal care as a percentage of total birth mothers, averaged over the period from 2000-2011.

No Prenatal Care or 3rd Trimester Only



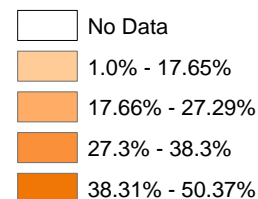
Source: New Mexico Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health.

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



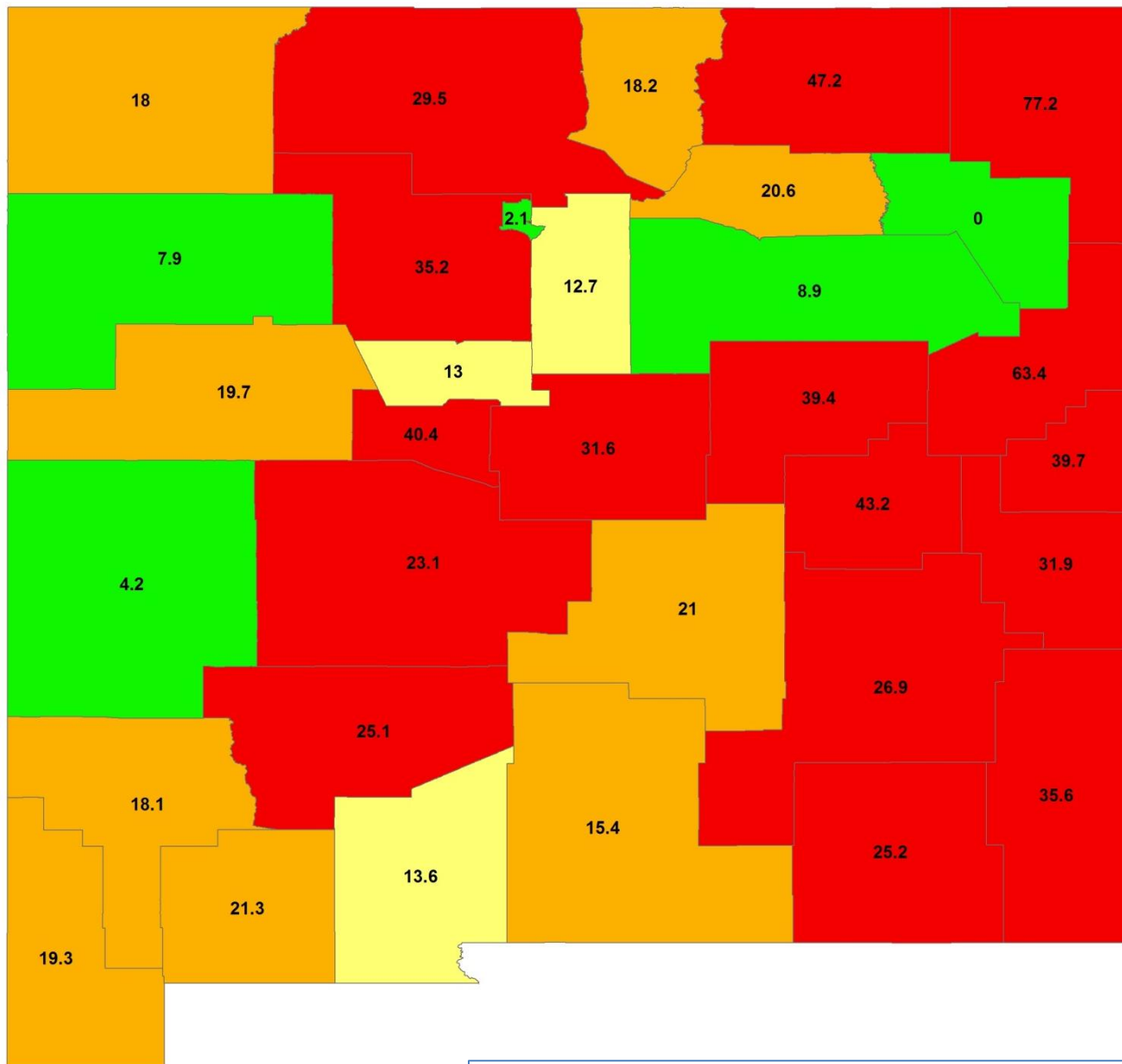
Research has shown a link between parental education levels and child outcomes such as educational experience, attainment, and academic achievement.

Percent of Birth Mothers Without A High School Diploma



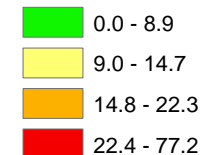
Source: New Mexico Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health.

Child Abuse Allegations



Ratio of Total Substantiated 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.

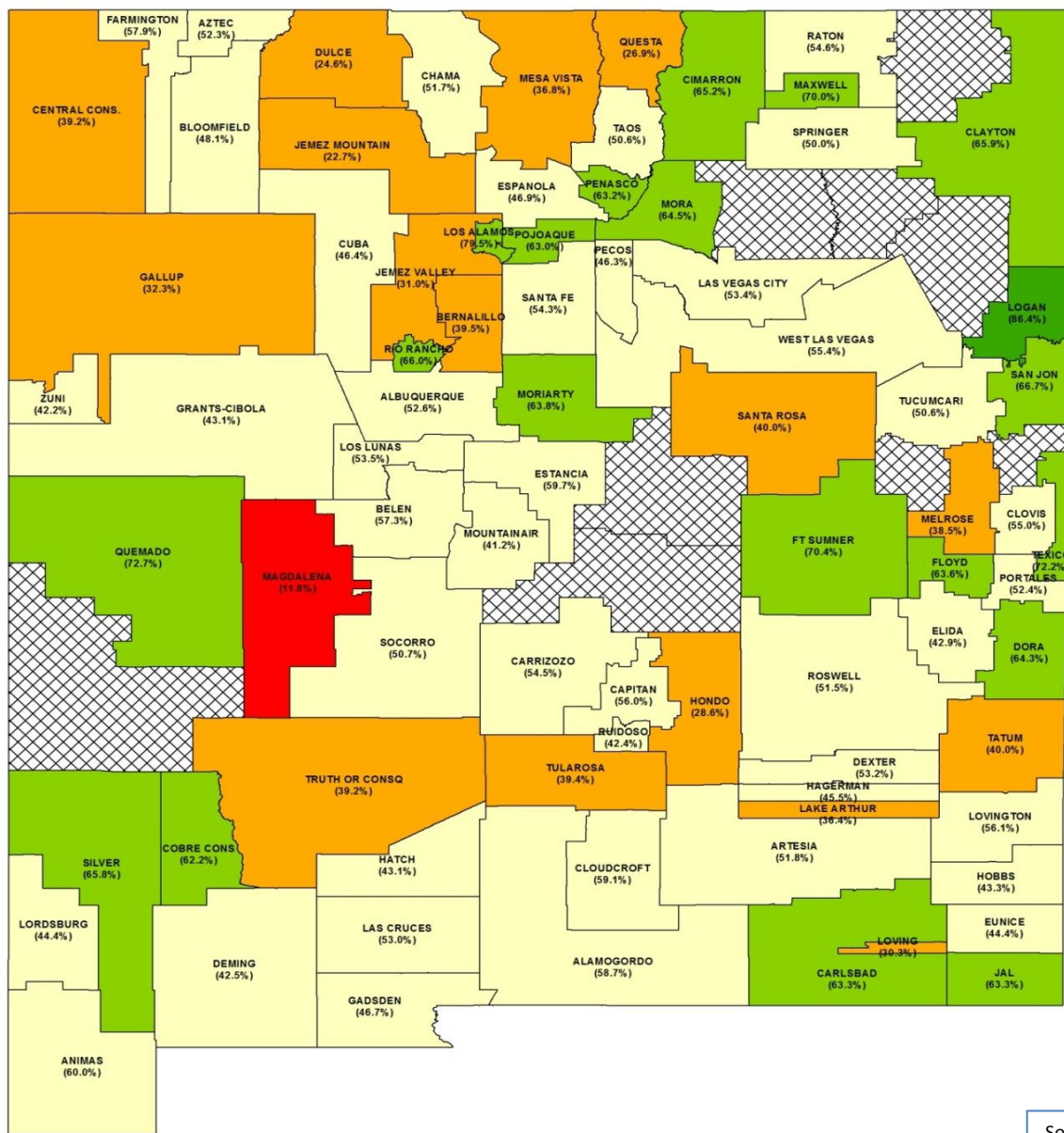
Child Abuse Allegations per 1,000 Children



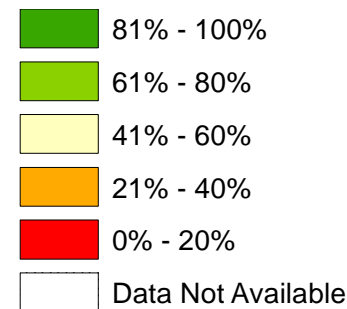
Data Notes: It is possible that one investigated report may include multiple types of substantiated abuse of one or more children in a family. In addition, it is possible for an individual child to have more than one substantiated investigation of abuse or neglect for a single reporting period.

Source: New Mexico Department of Health Data IBIS http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/indicator/view_numbers/ChildAbuse.Total.Cnty.html

Percentage of 3rd Grade Students Proficient And Above On The 2012 New Mexico Standards Based Assessments In Reading



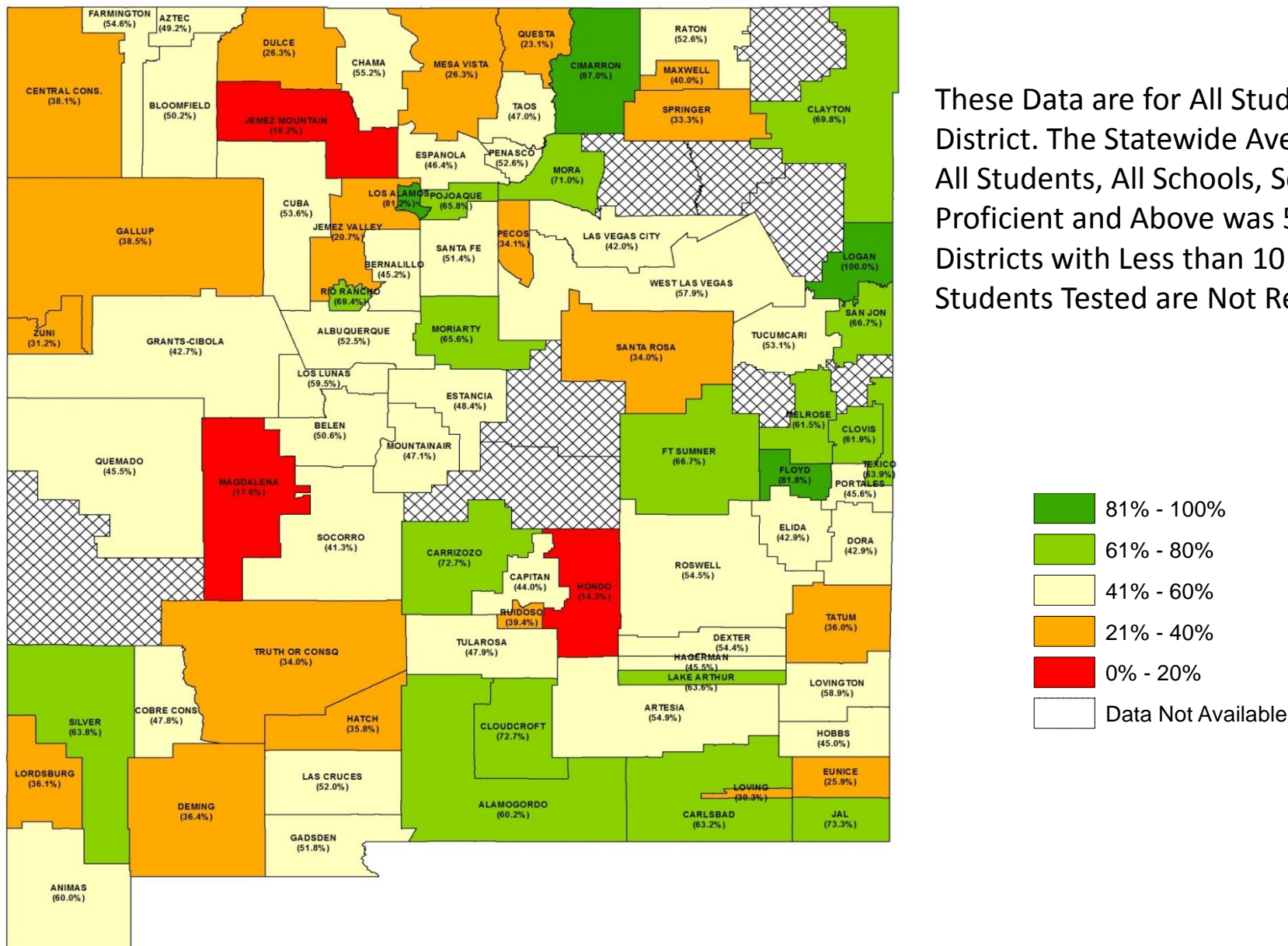
These Data are for All Students By District. The Statewide Average for All Students, All Schools, Scoring Proficient and Above was 52.4%. Districts with Less than 10 Students Tested are Not Reported.



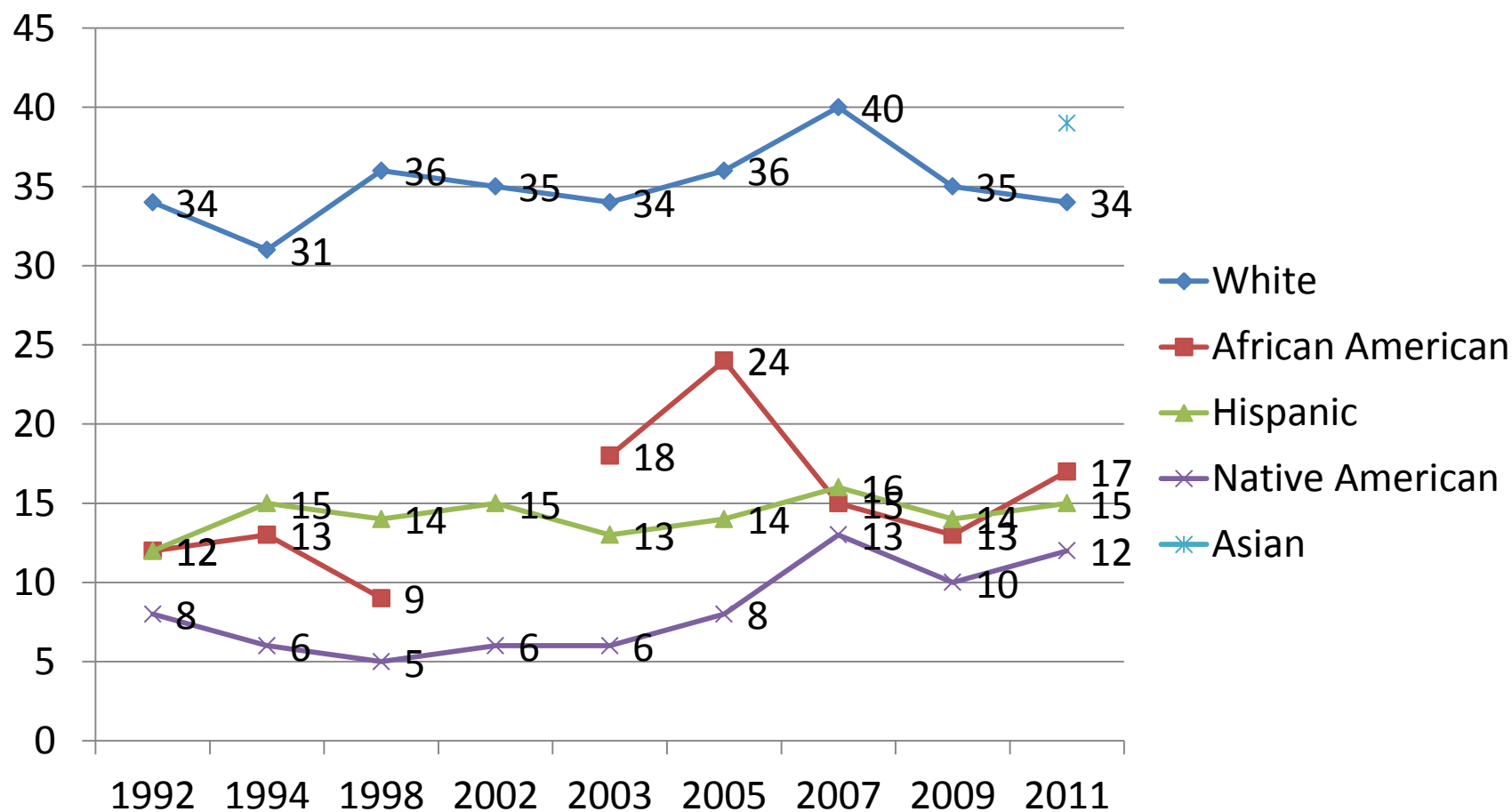
Source: New Mexico Public Education Department, NMSBA Proficiencies By Grade, All Students, School Year 2011-2012.

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.



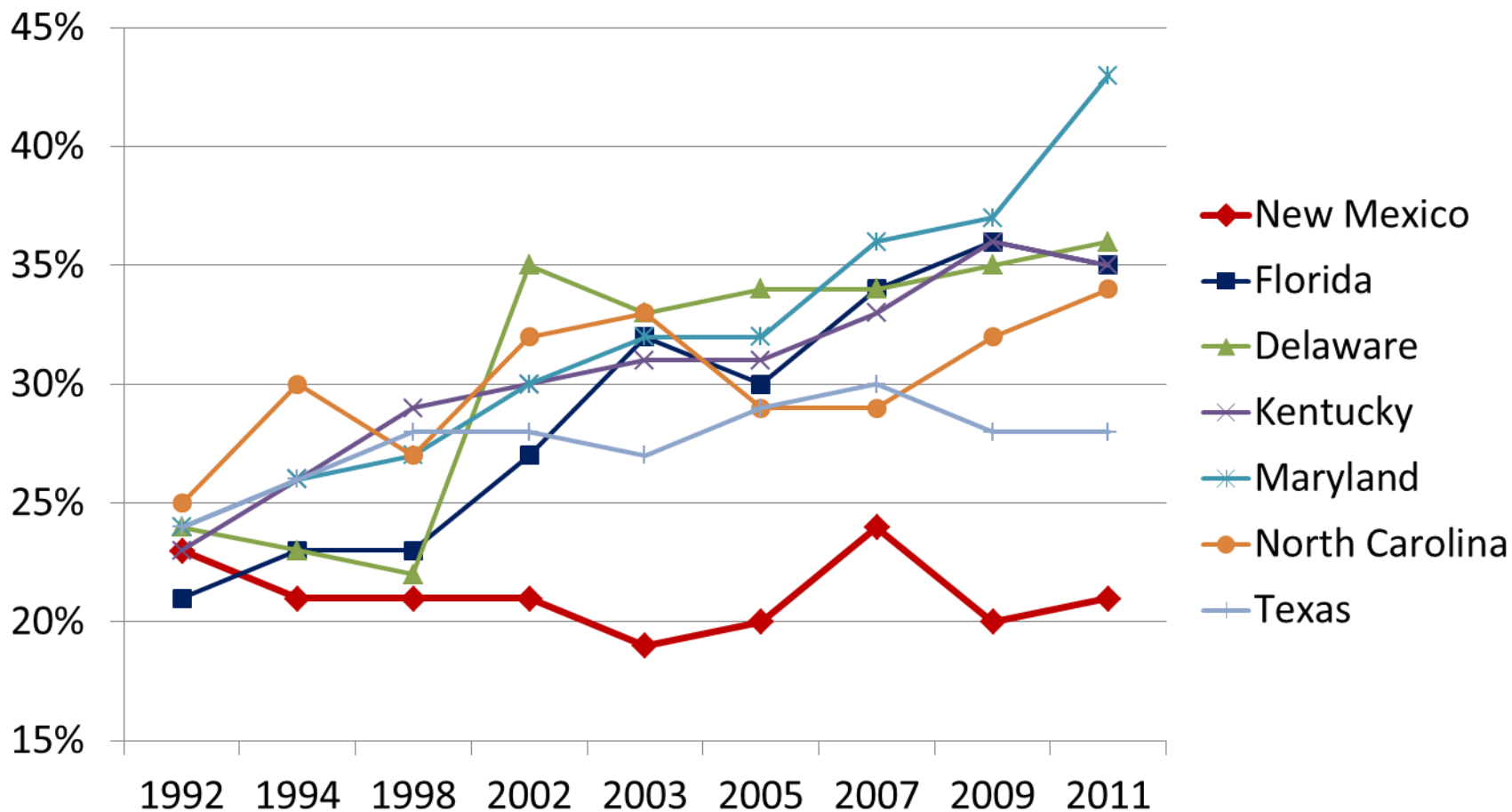
Percent of NM 4th Grade Students Scoring At or Above Proficient in Reading By Ethnicity* (NAEP 1992-2011)



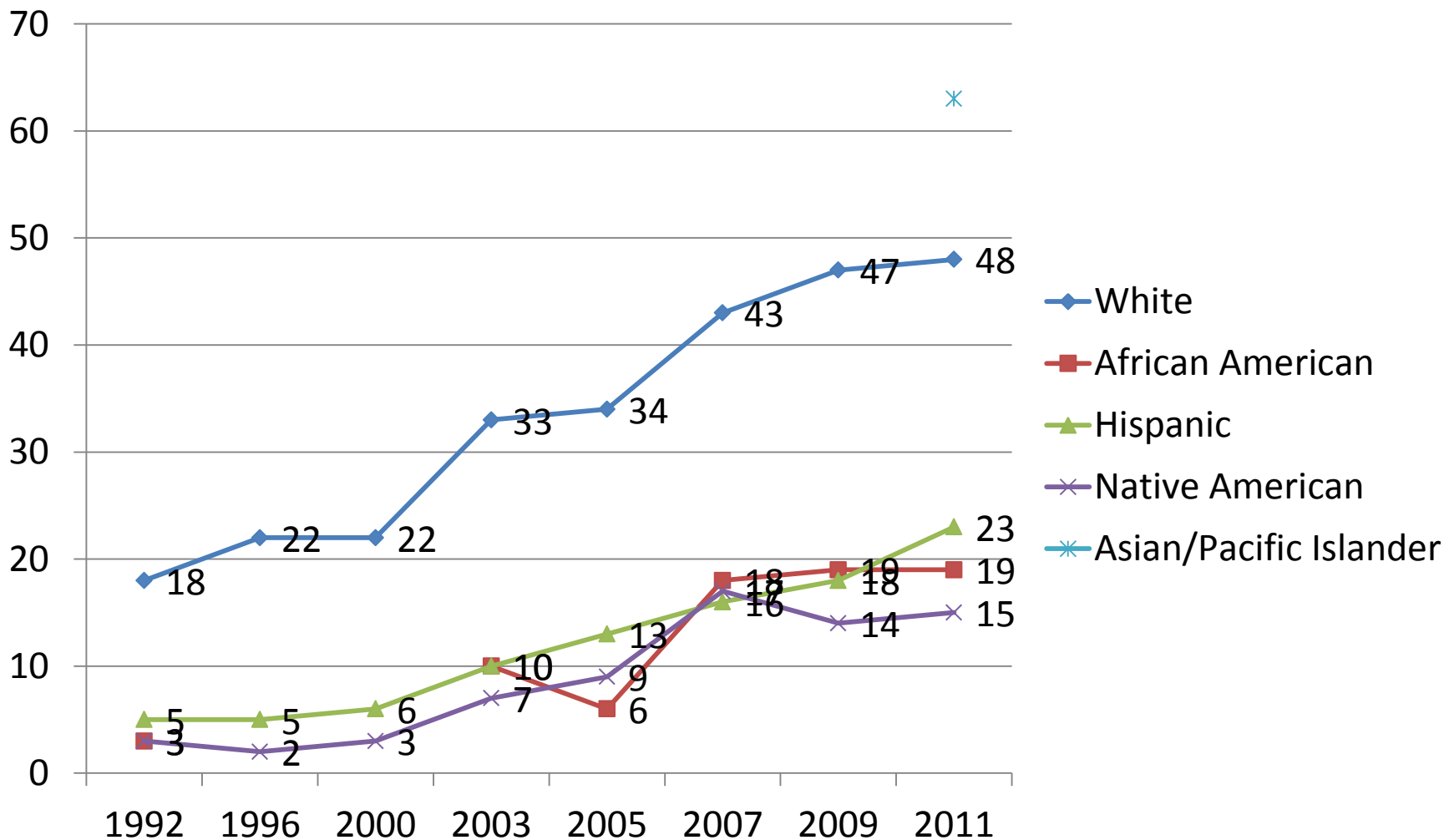
*Asian/Pacific Islander is not reported in all years because NAEP reporting standards have not been met.
African American data is not reported in all years because NAEP reporting standards have not been met.

Student Achievement Comparisons

NAEP Grade 4 Reading Students At or Above Proficiency



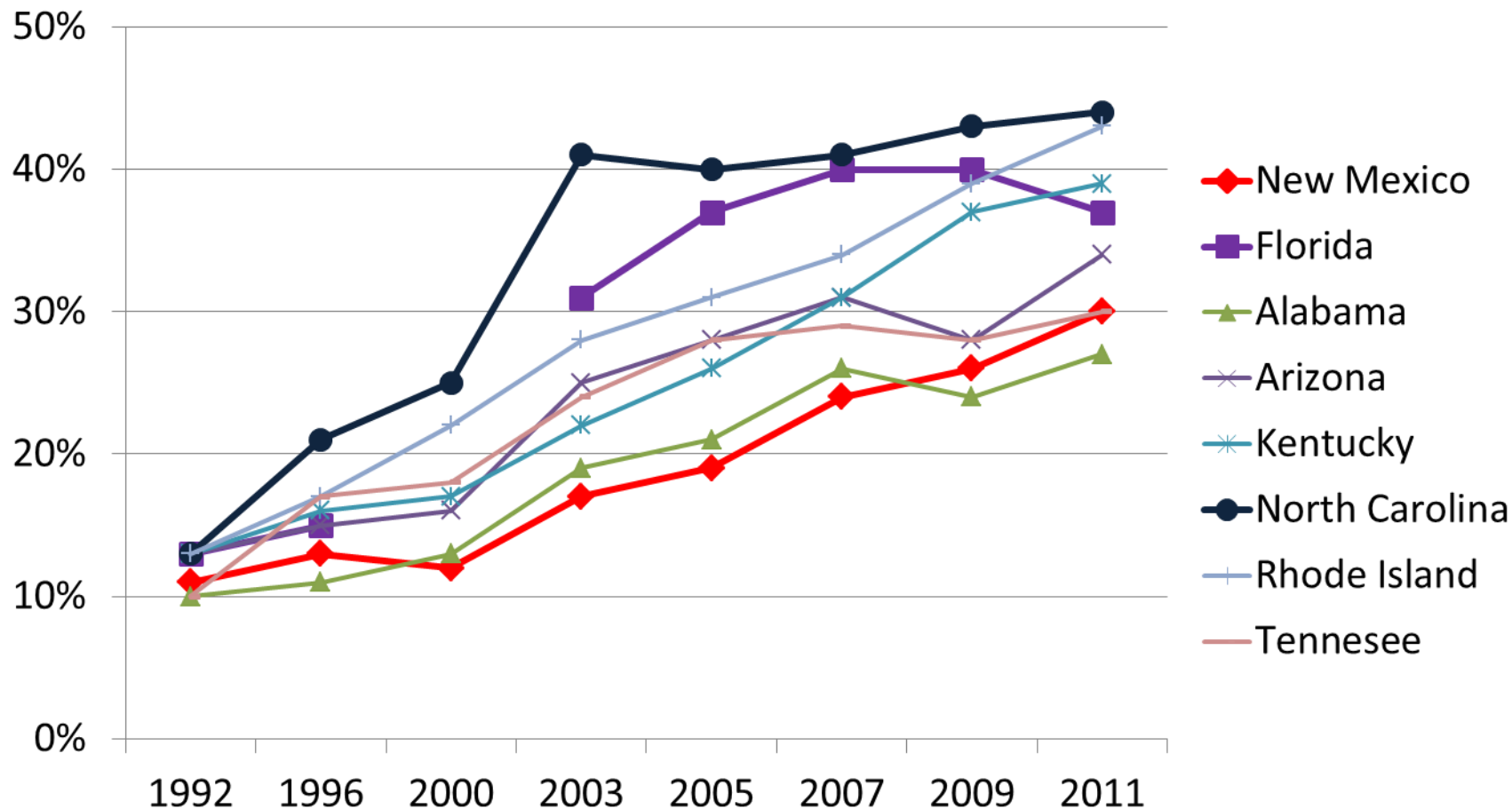
Percent of NM 4th Grade Students Scoring At or Above Proficient in Math By Ethnicity* (NAEP 1992-2011)



*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.

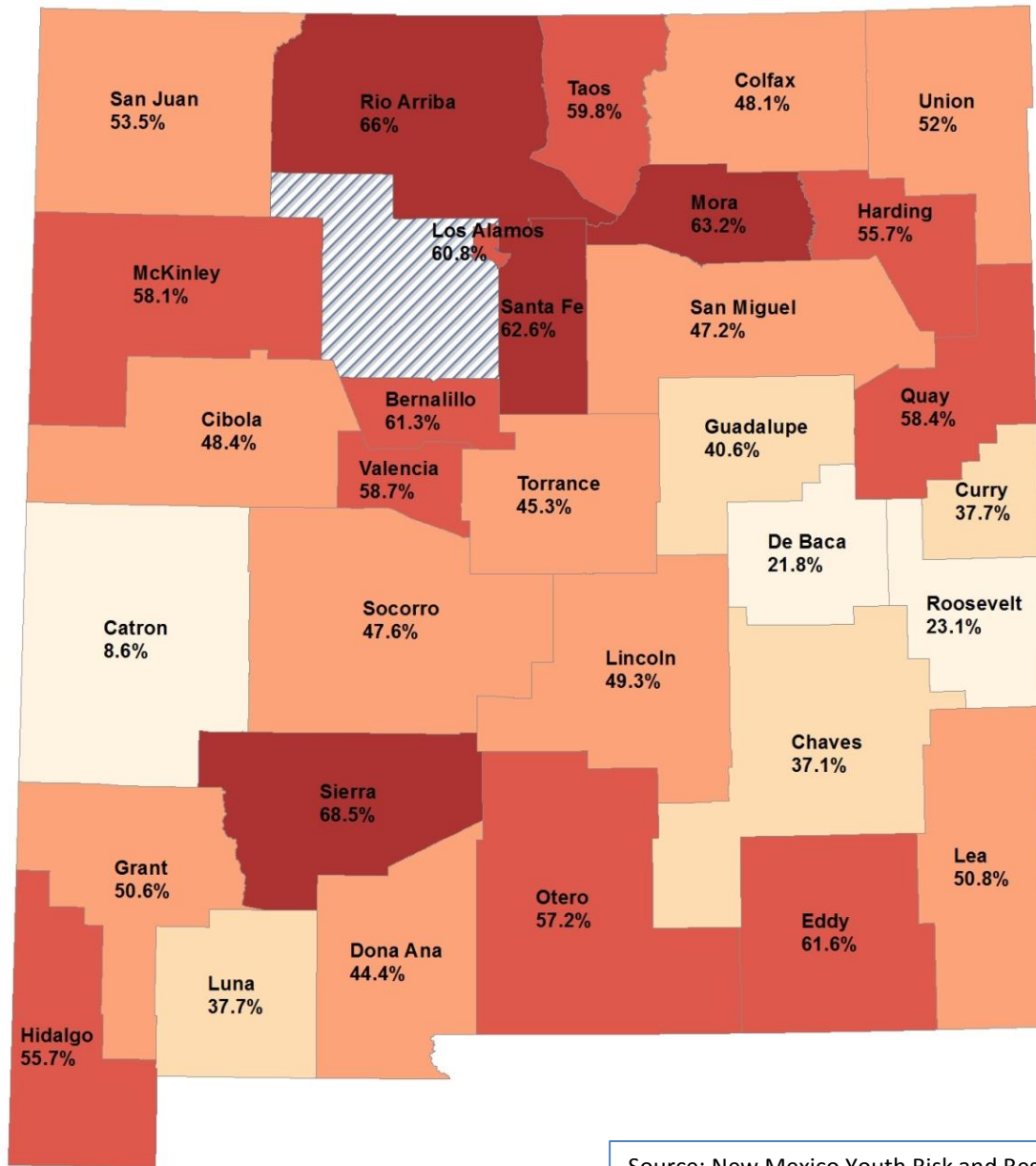
Student Achievement Comparisons

NAEP Grade 4 Math Students At or Above Proficiency



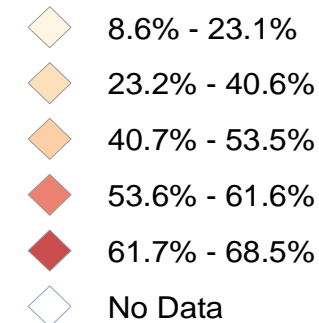
*Florida data in the year 2000 was unavailable as of 11.11.11

New Mexico High School Drug Abuse



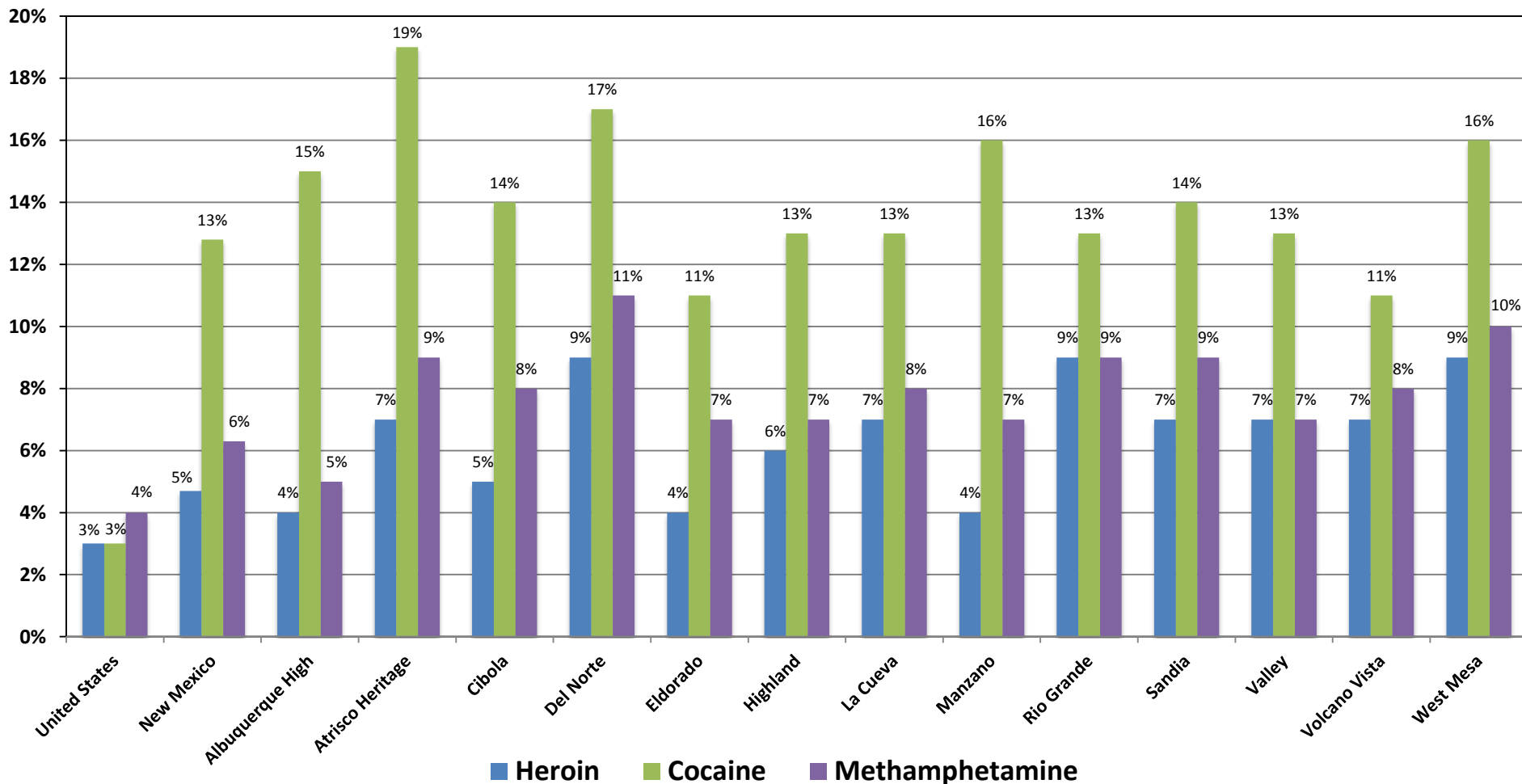
This map shows the percentage of New Mexico high school students reporting heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, or marijuana use.

Percent of Students Reporting Drug Use



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.

0.0% - 5.0%

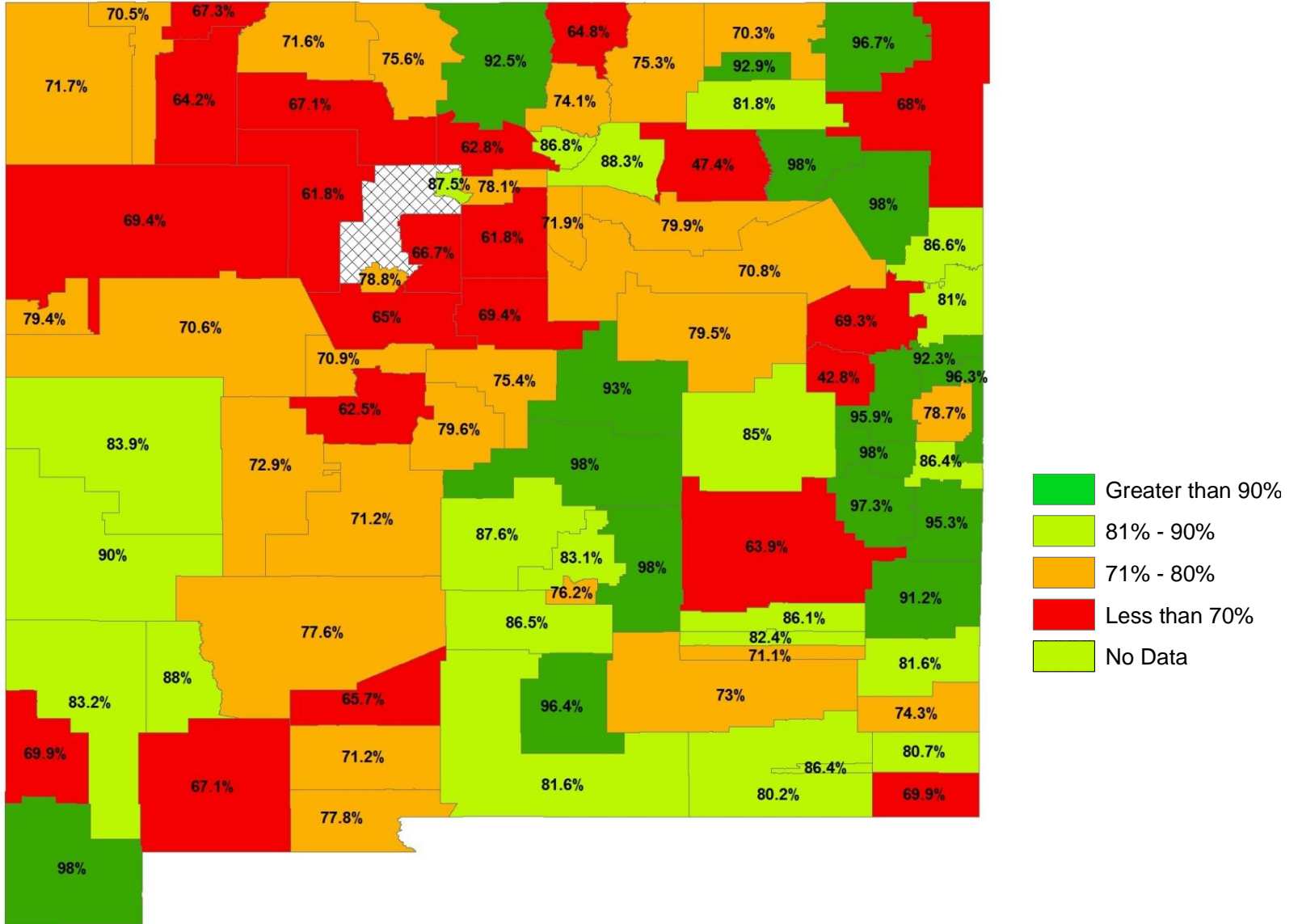
5.1% - 10.0%

10.1% - 20.0%

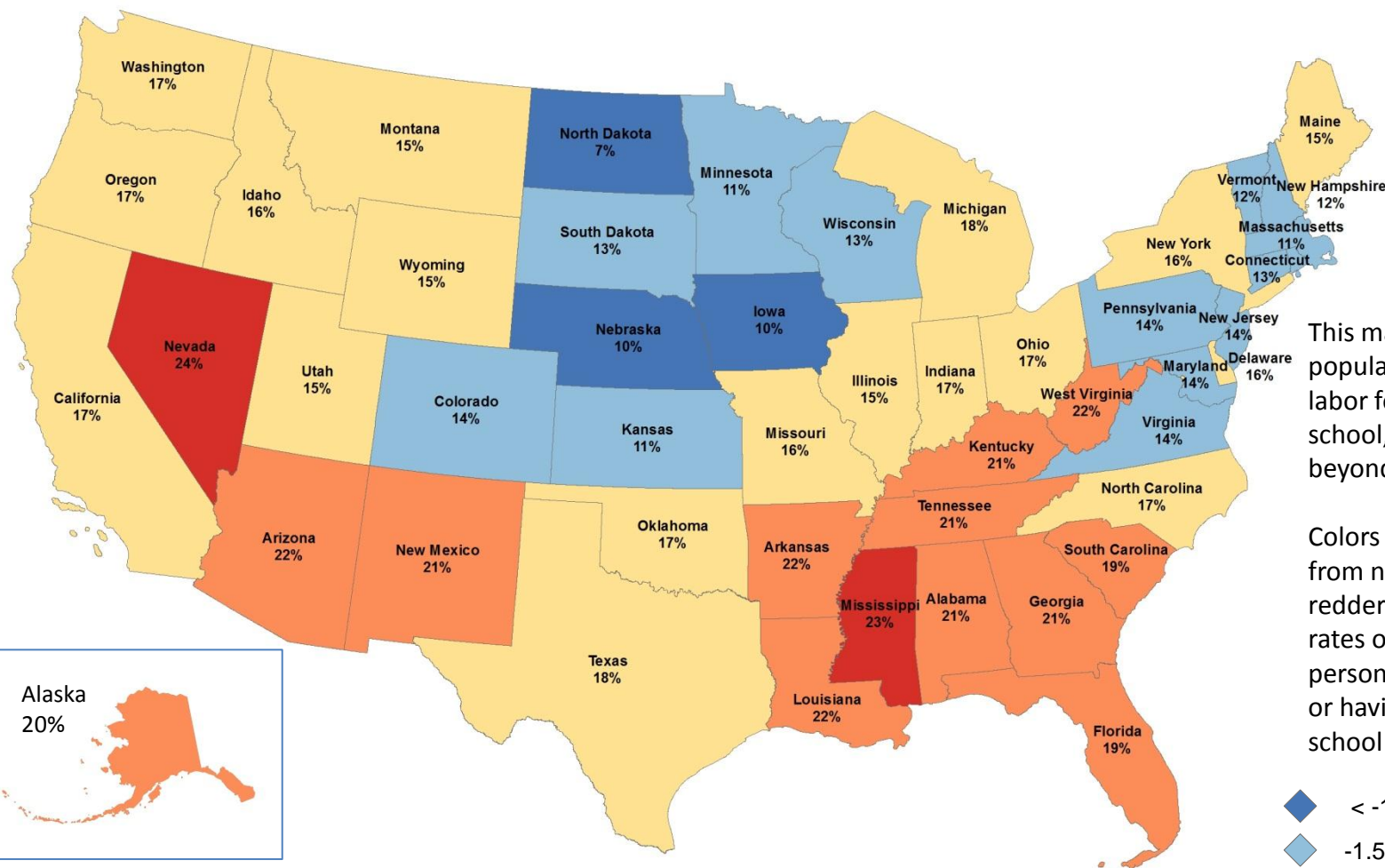
Greater than 20.0%

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



Persons 18-24 Not In Labor Force Or School, No Degree Above HS, 2010



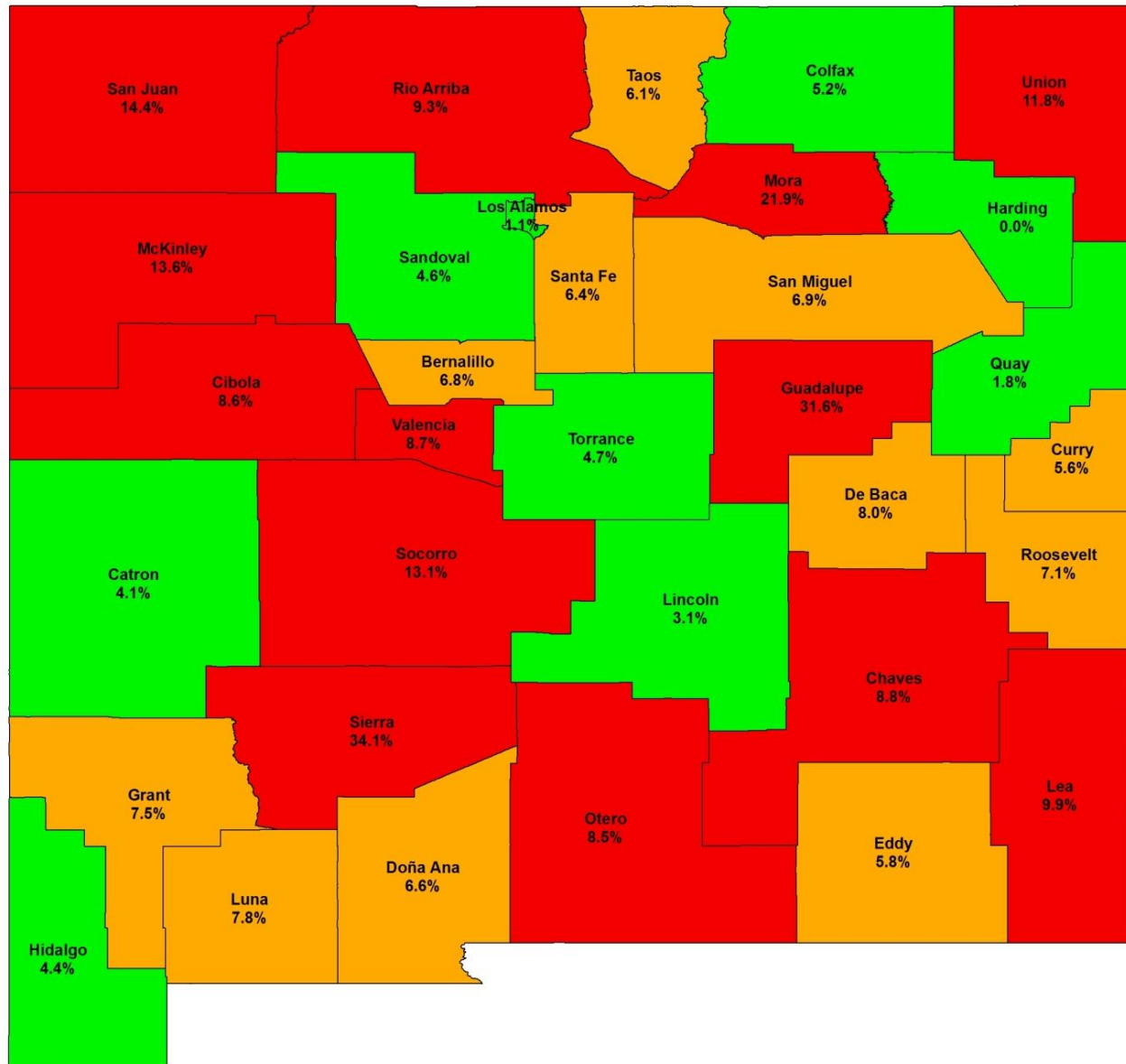
This map shows percent of population that is not in the labor force or attending school, with no degree beyond high school.

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.



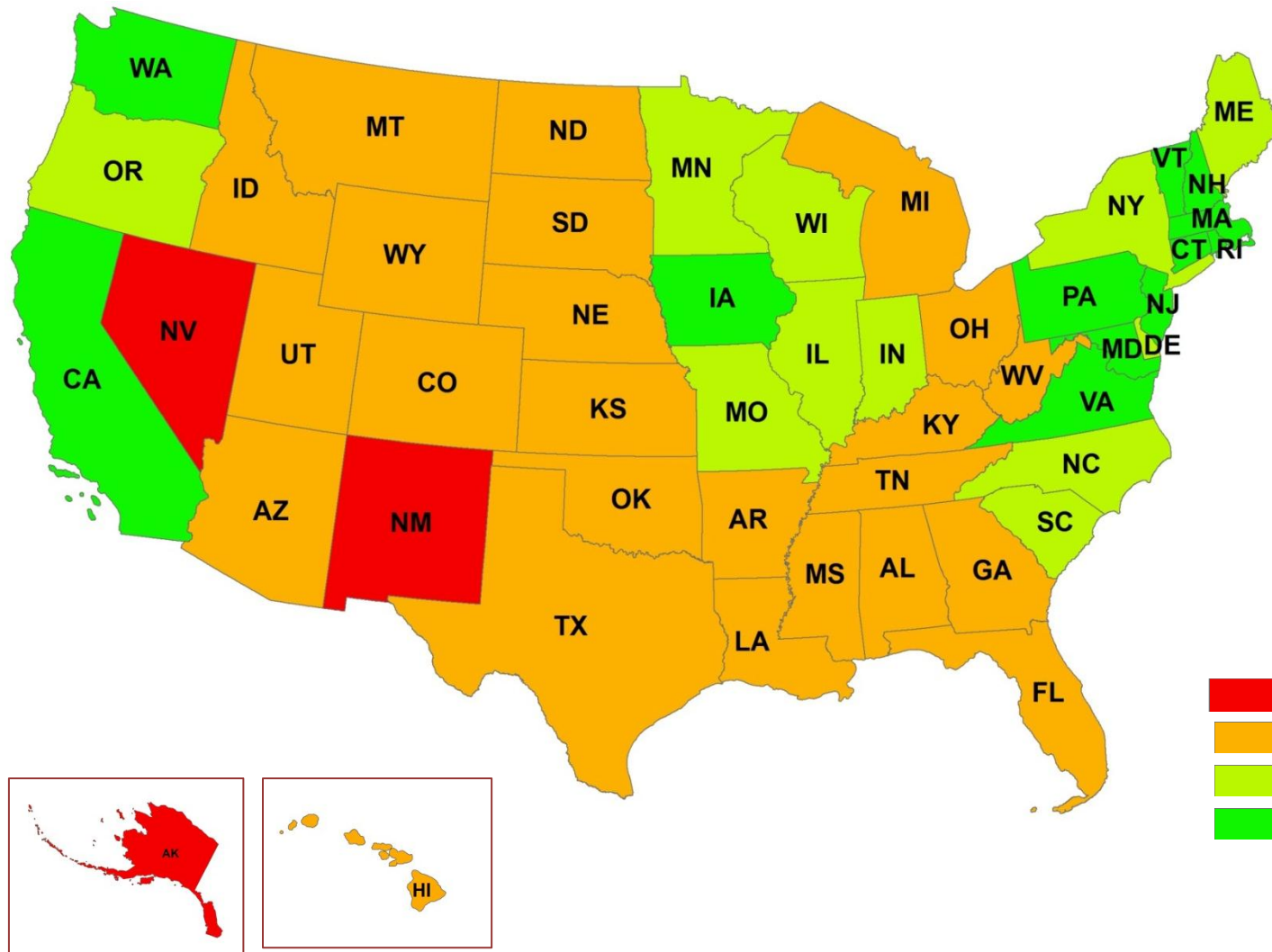
Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center, www.kidscount.org.

Percentage Of 16-19 Year Olds Not In School Or Labor Force

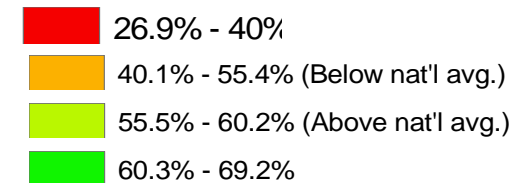


- 0 - 5.4% (Below nat'l and state avg.)
- 5.5 - 8.0% (Above nat'l avg., below state avg.)
- 8.1 - 34.1% (Above nat'l and state avg.)

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

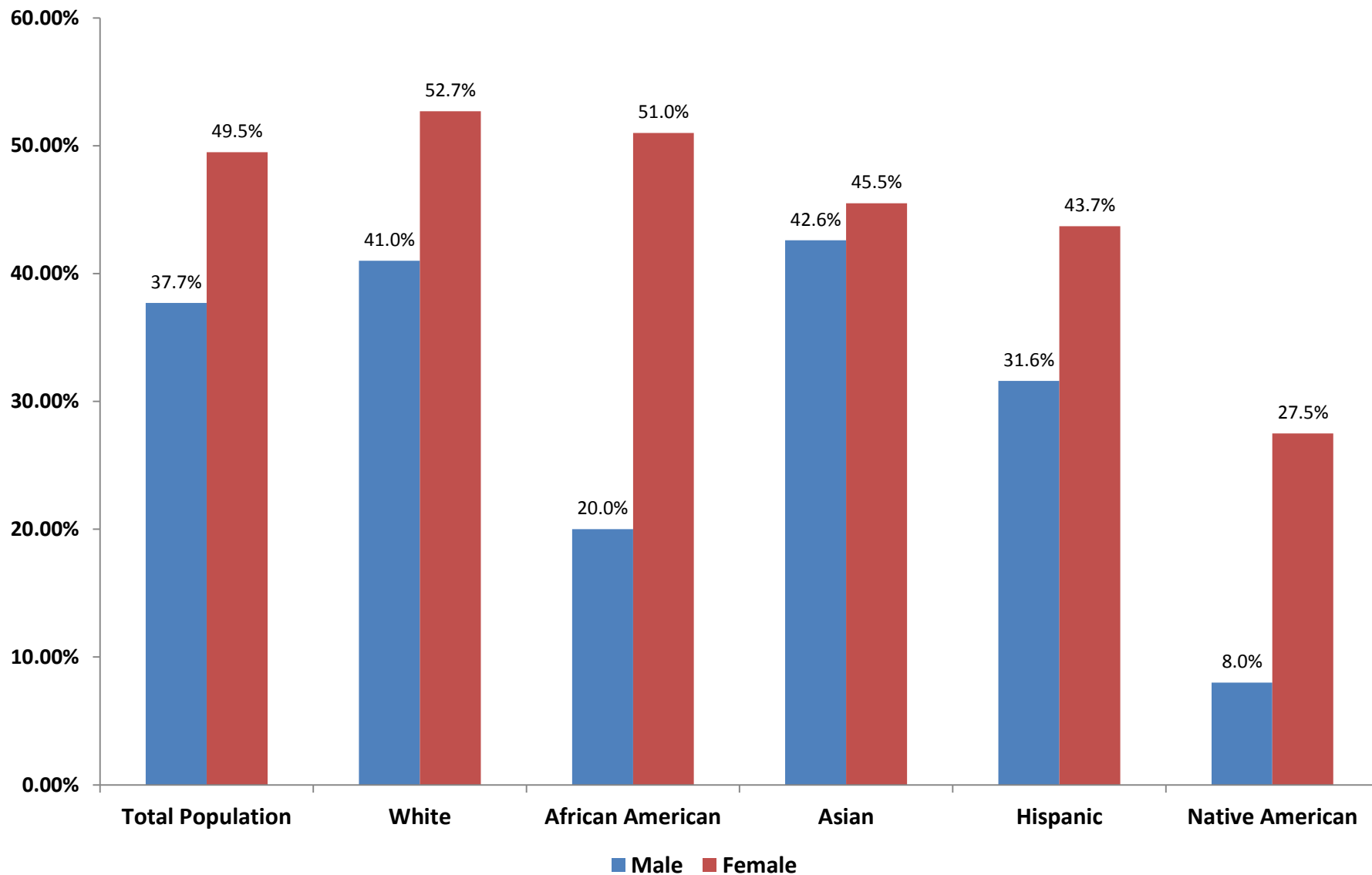


The 2009 six-year graduation rates of bachelor degree students by state for the entering cohort of 2003. The average college graduation rate for the U.S. is 55.5%.



Source: The National Center For Higher Education Management Systems Information Center for Higher Education Policymaking and Analysis.

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



We Can Heal The Inequalities That Divide Our State And Threaten Our Future



New Mexico Can Meet The Challenge

- Ensure that all students have effective teachers and principals, and meaningful curriculum.
- Schools can't do it alone; families and communities 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

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