

Third Grade Counts: For All Of Us

**Prepared For The
2013 Inaugural
New Mexico KIDS COUNT Conference
New Mexico Voices For Children
Veronica Garcia, Executive Director
Albuquerque, New Mexico
June 24, 2013**

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Policy Research: Peter Winograd, Amy Ballard, Dana Bell, Angelo
Gonzales, Beata Thorstensen & Jason Timm**



New Mexico's Future Hangs In The Balance

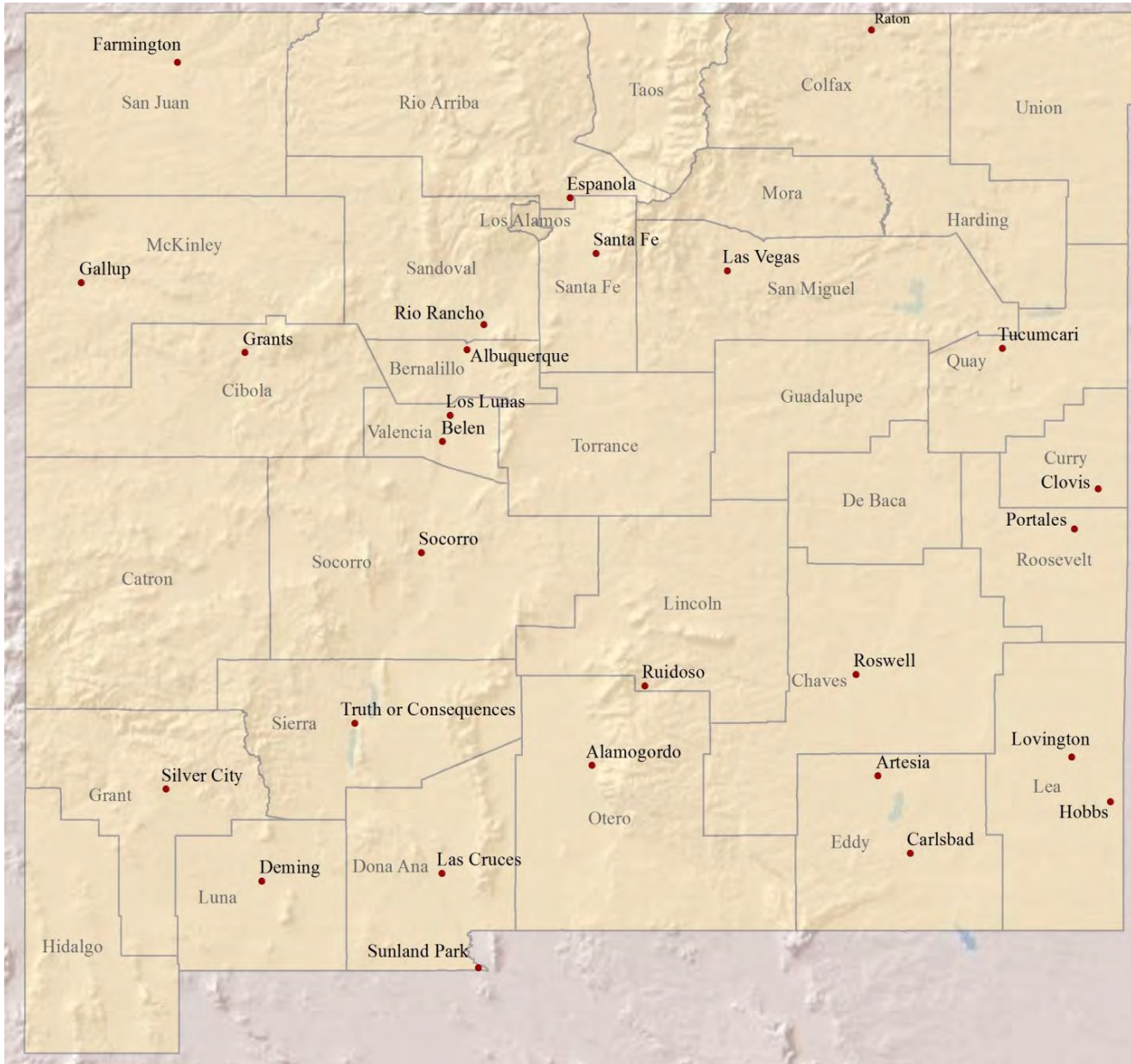


The Story We Want To Tell

- Where Are We Now?
- Why Third Grade Counts
- The Challenges We Face
 - Gridlock
 - Early Childhood
 - Educational Achievement
 - Truancy
 - Risk Factors
 - Juvenile Justice
 - Resource Gaps
 - Opportunity Gaps
 - Education & Jobs Gap
- The Resources We Have
 - Beating The Odds
 - Making An Impact
 - Mapping Our Assets
 - Policies That Matter
 - Data That Matter
 - People That Care

The Context

New Mexico County Map Reference Guide



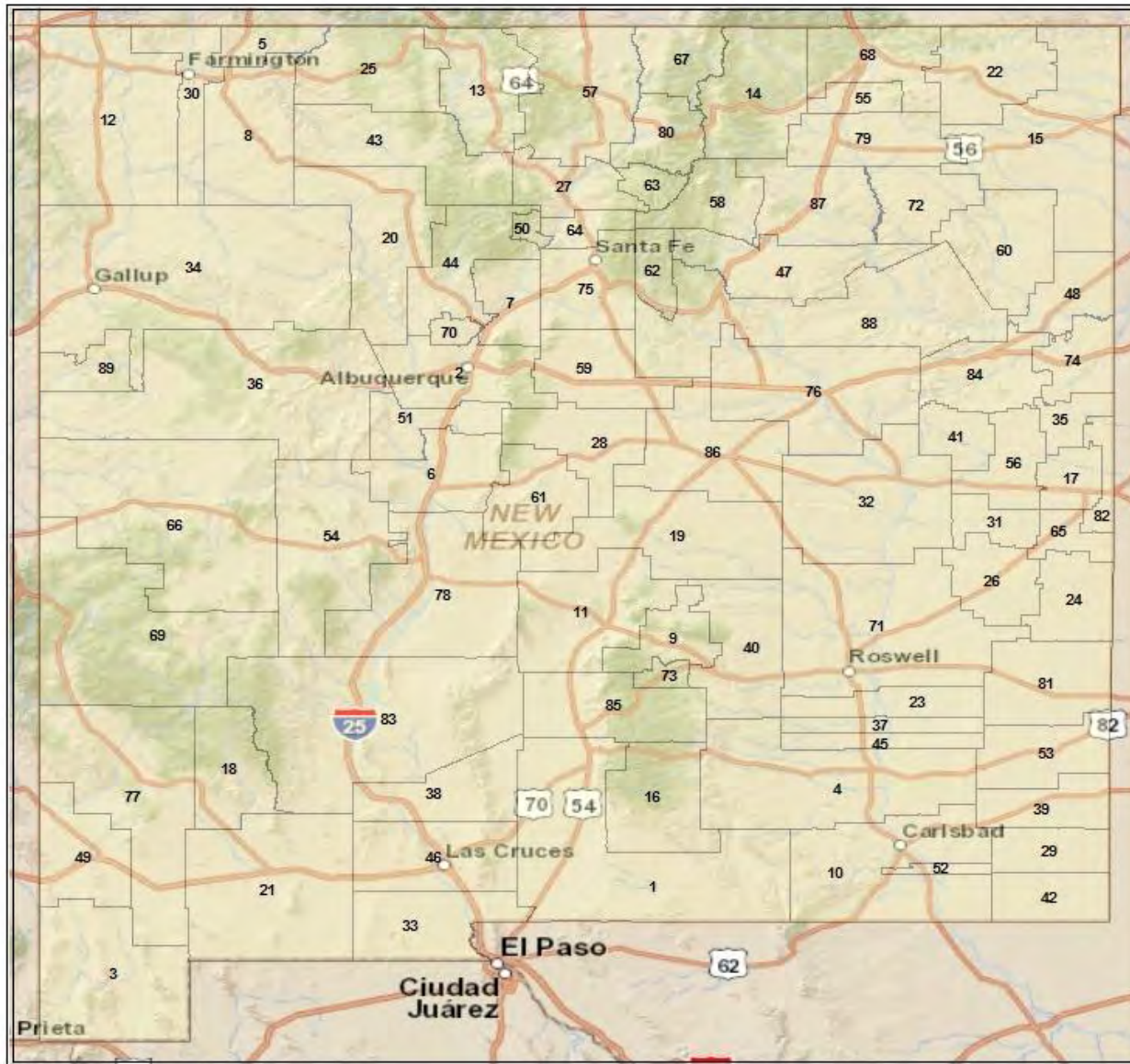
New Mexico School District Map Reference Guide

(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		

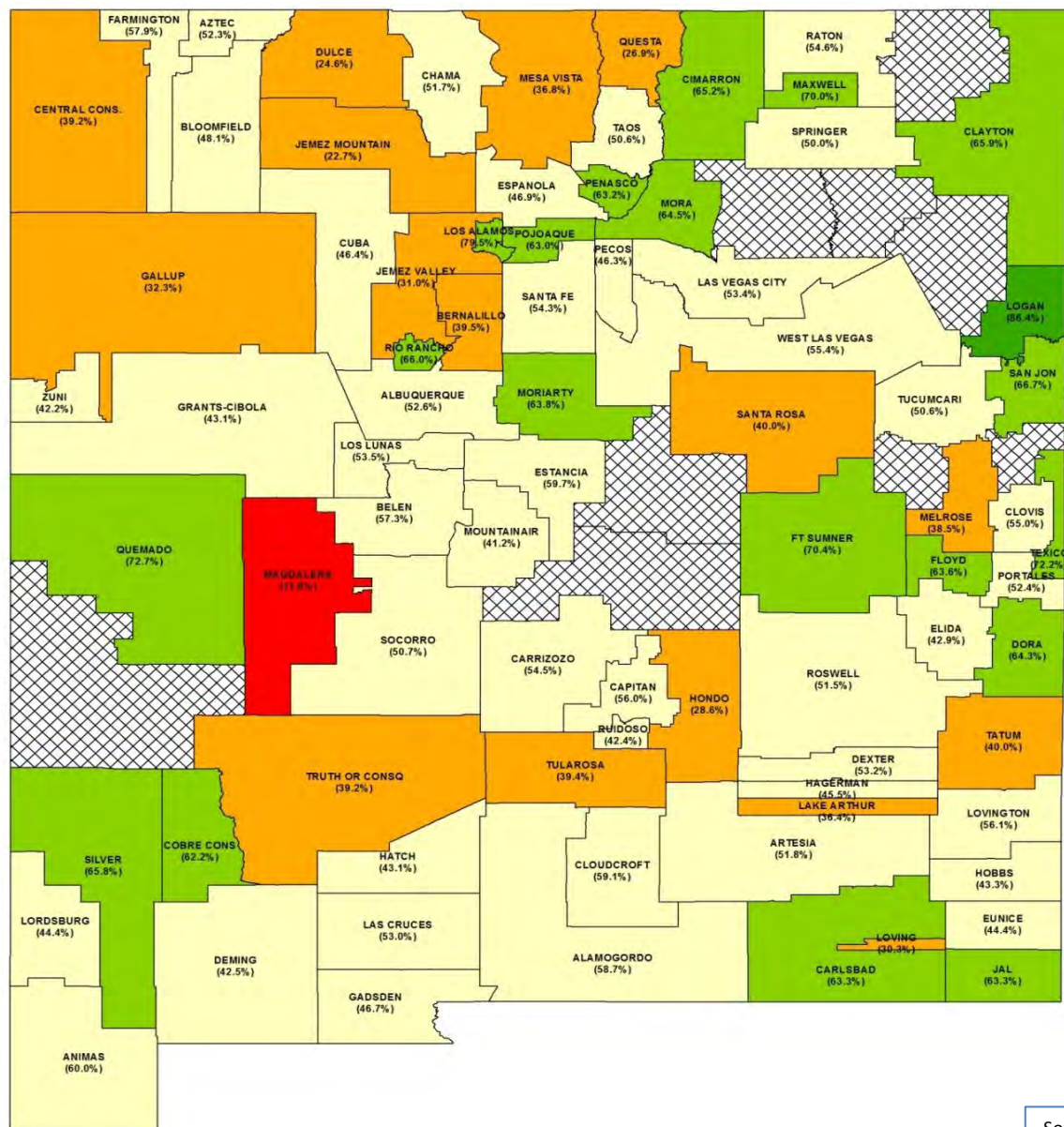
New Mexico School District Reference Guide

(See Legend Previous Slide)

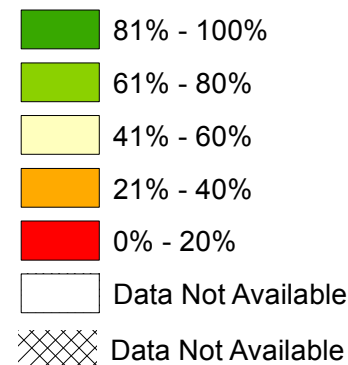


Where Are We Now?

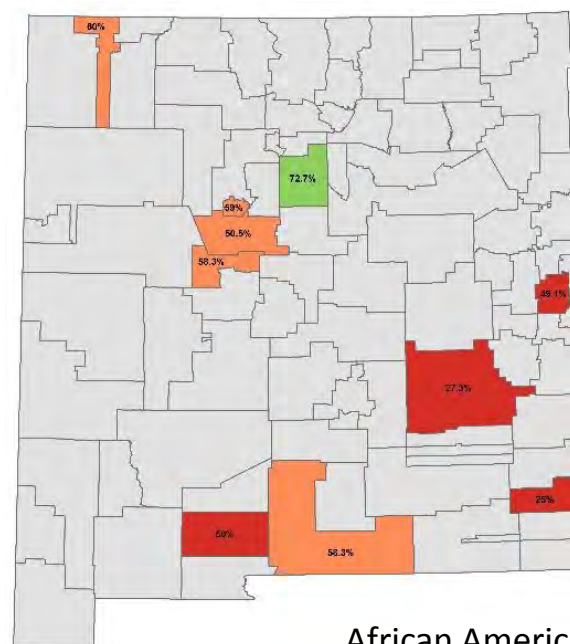
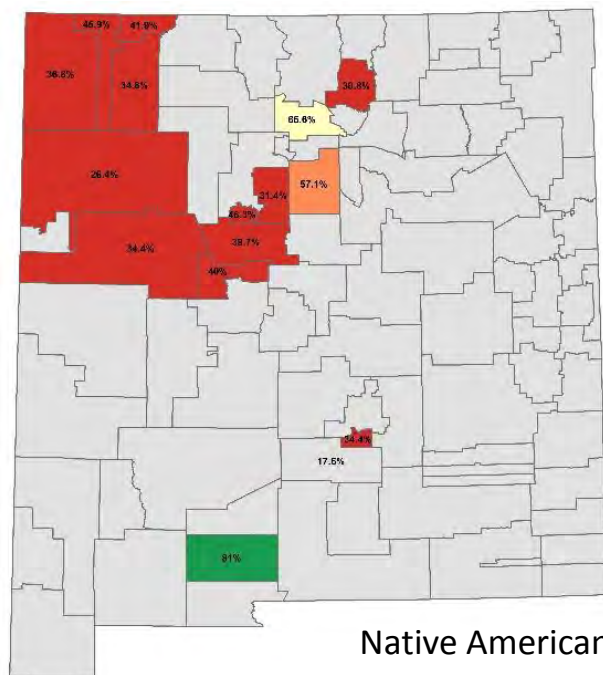
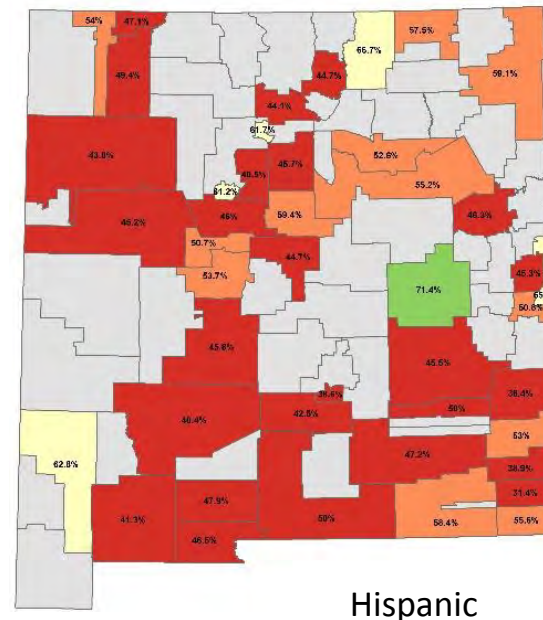
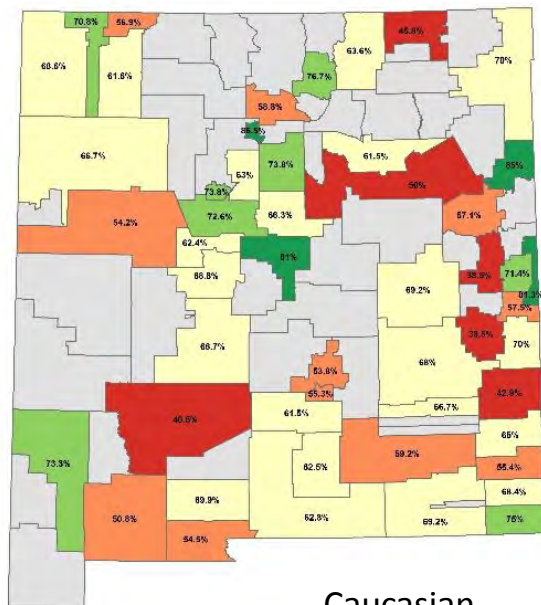
Percentage of 3rd Grade Students Proficient And Above On The 2012 New Mexico Standards Based Assessments In Reading



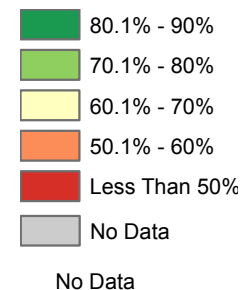
These Data are for All Students By District. The Statewide Average for All Students, All Schools, Scoring Proficient and Above was 52.4%. Districts with Less than 10 Students Tested are Not Reported.



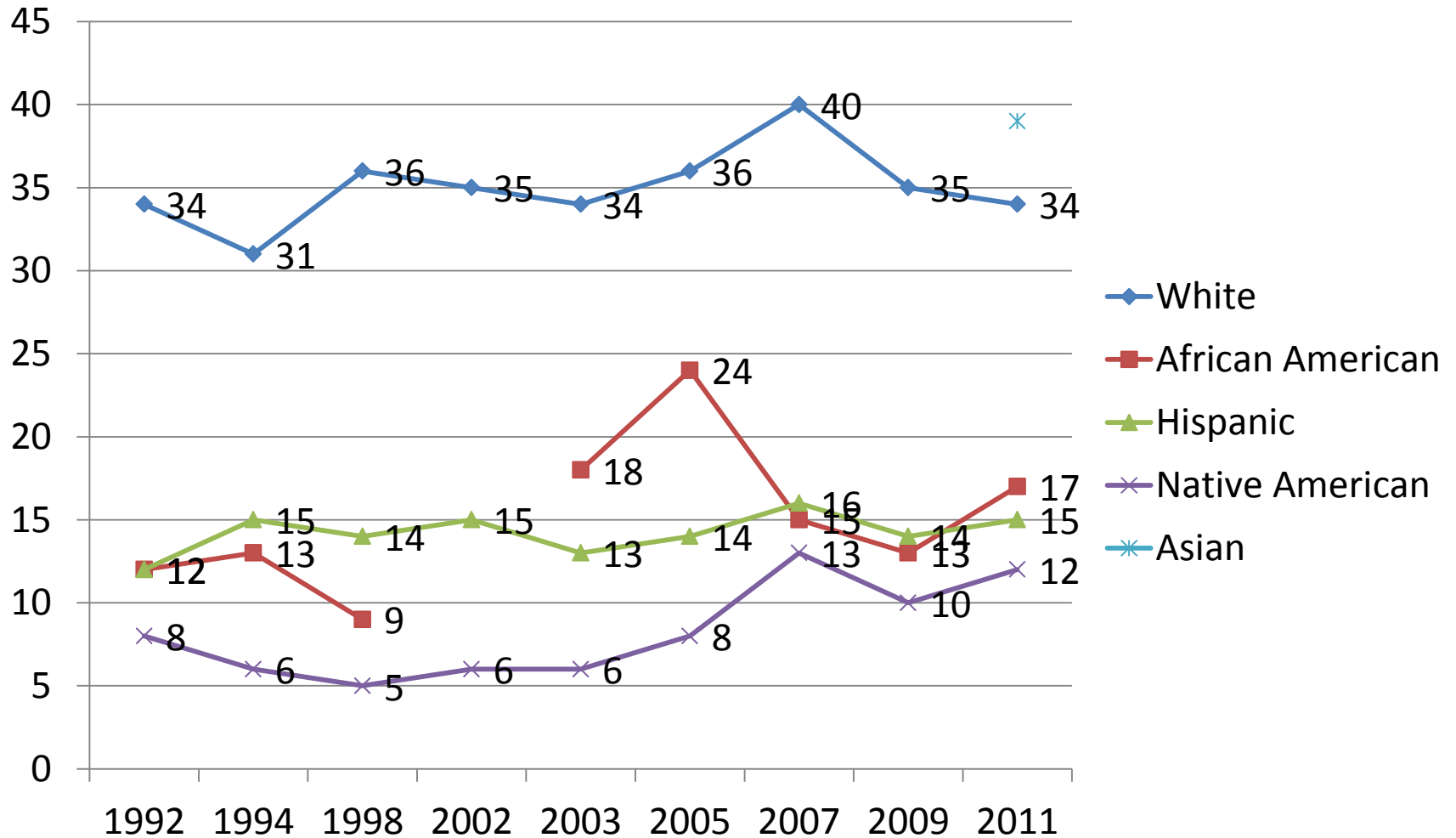
Source: New Mexico Public Education Department, NMSBA Proficiencies By Grade, All Students, School Year 2011-2012.



3rd Grade Reading Proficiency, All Ethnic Groups



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

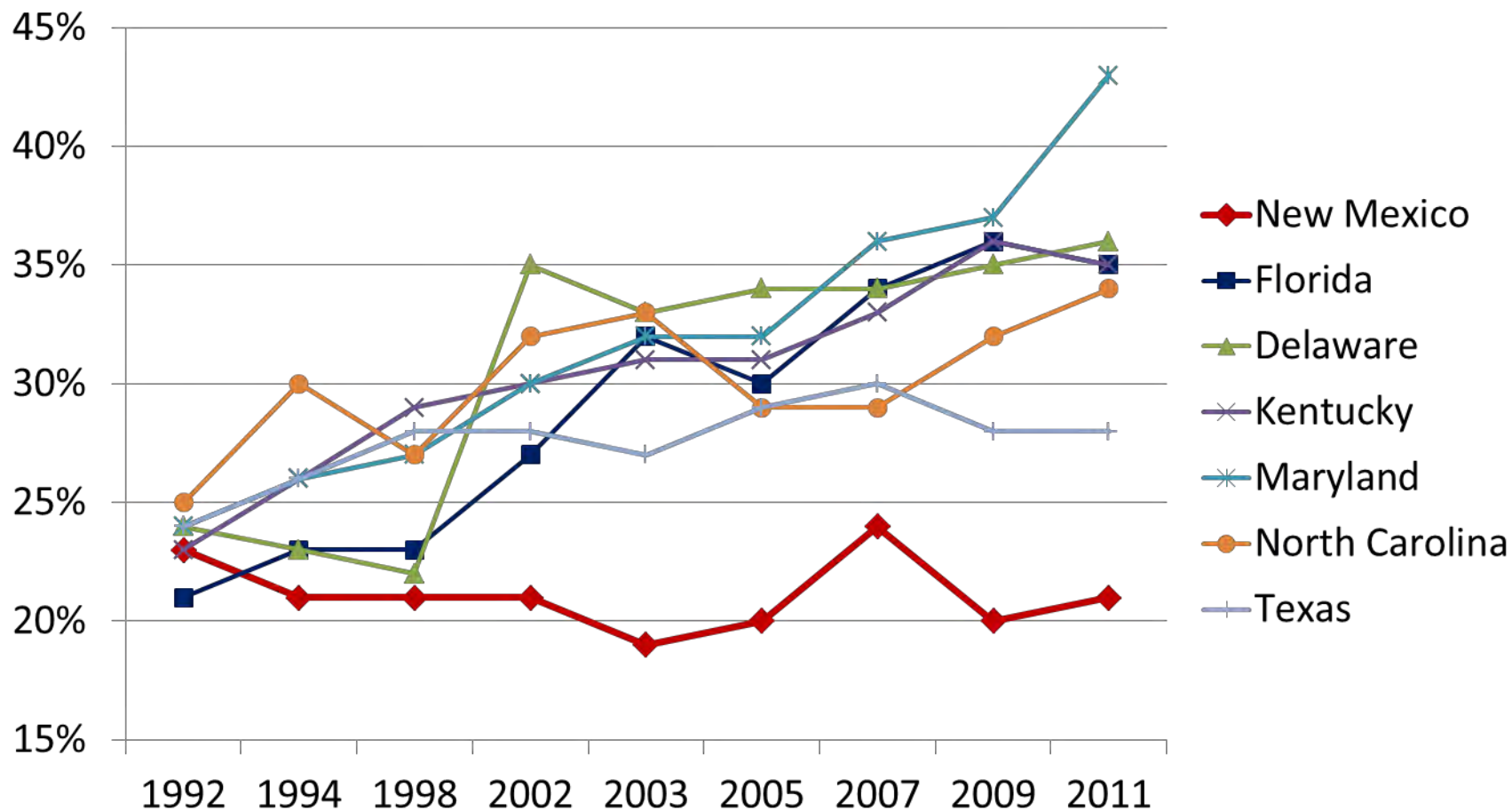


*Asian/Pacific Islander is not reported in all years because NAEP reporting standards have not been met.

African American data is not reported in all years because NAEP reporting standards have not been met.

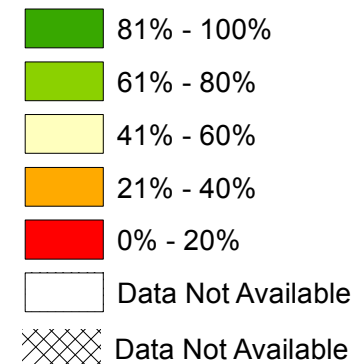
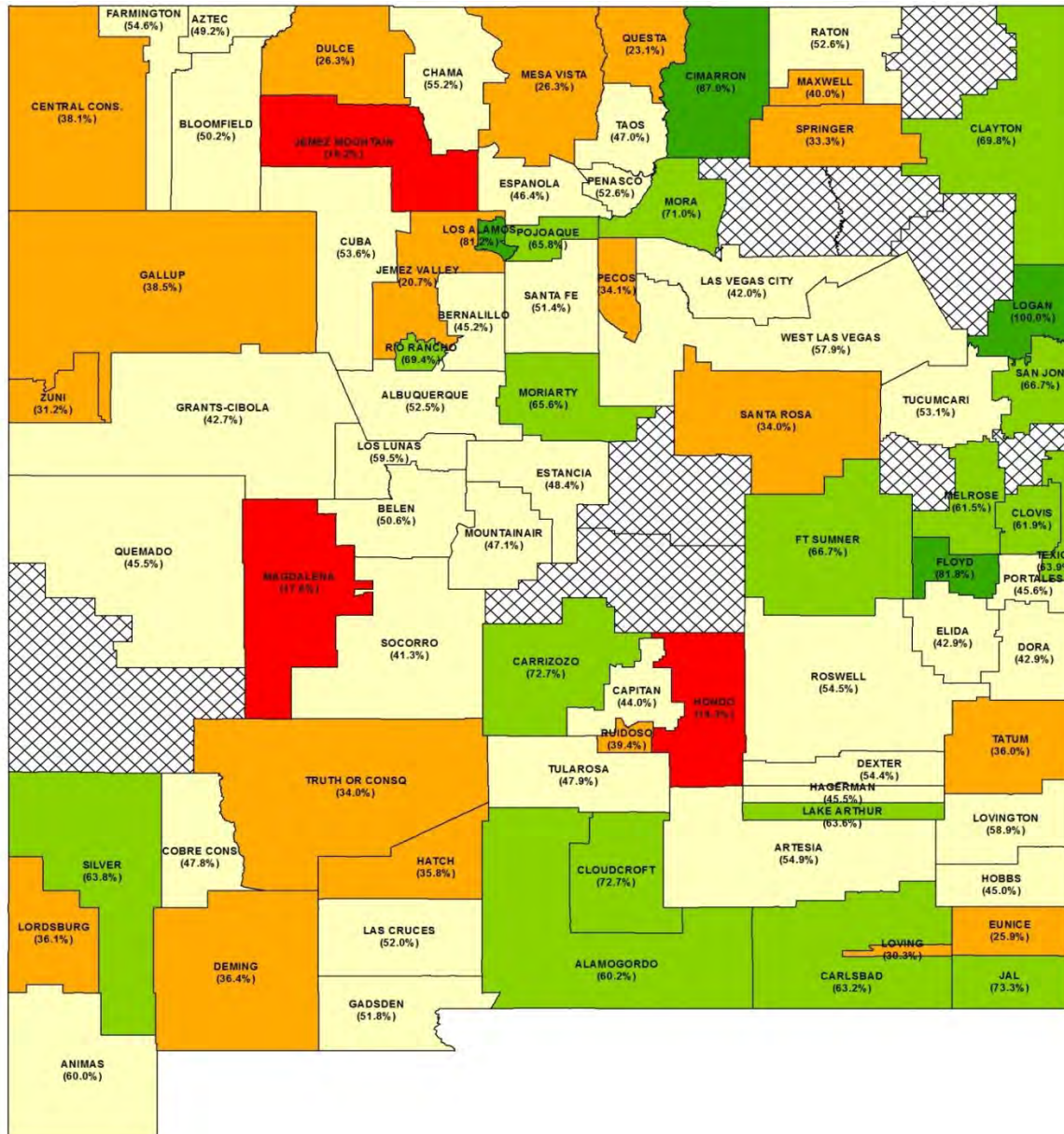
Student Achievement Comparisons

NAEP Grade 4 Reading Students At or Above Proficiency

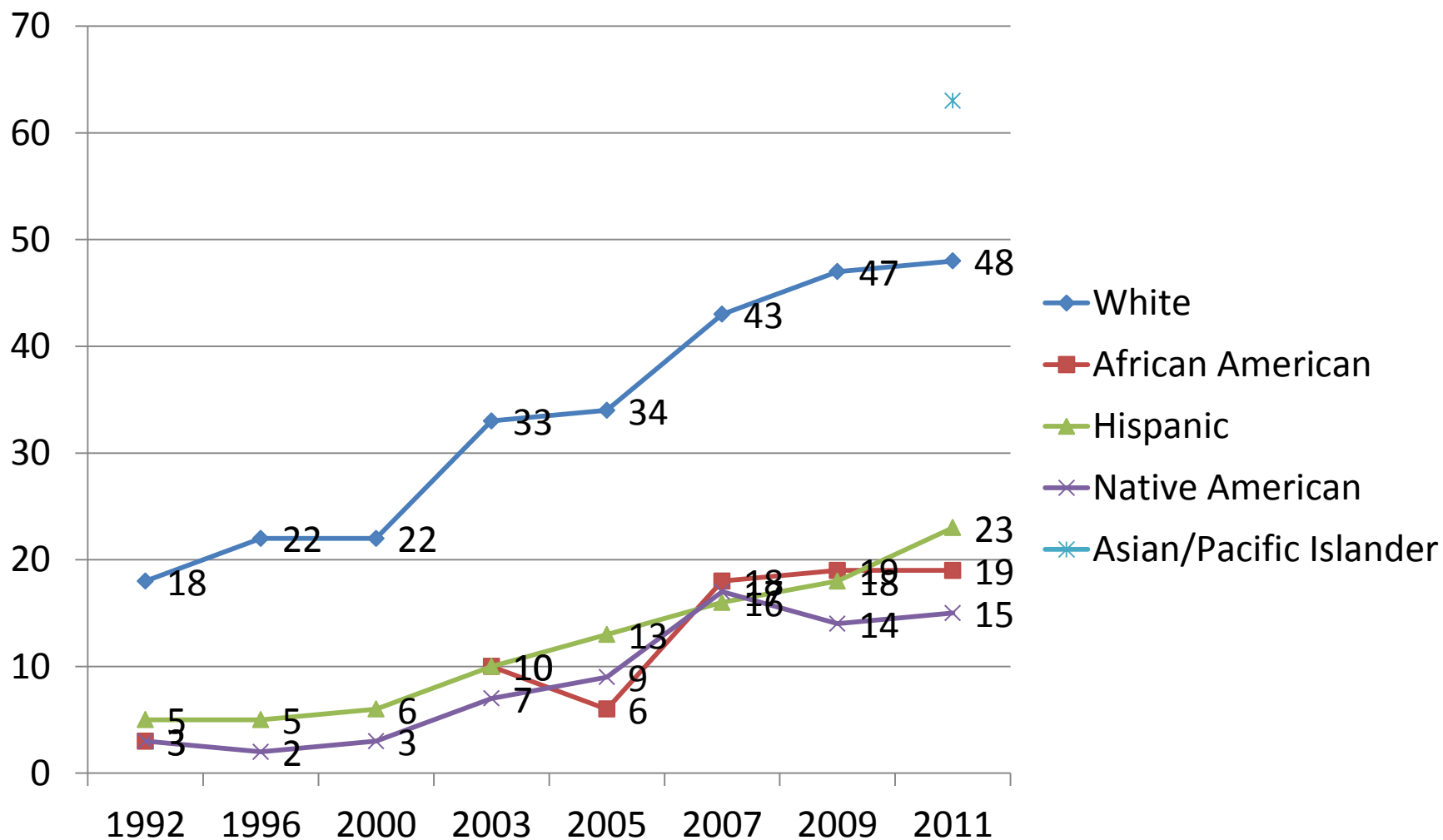


Percentage Of 3rd Grade Students Proficient And Above On The 2012 New Mexico Standards Based Assessments In Math

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.



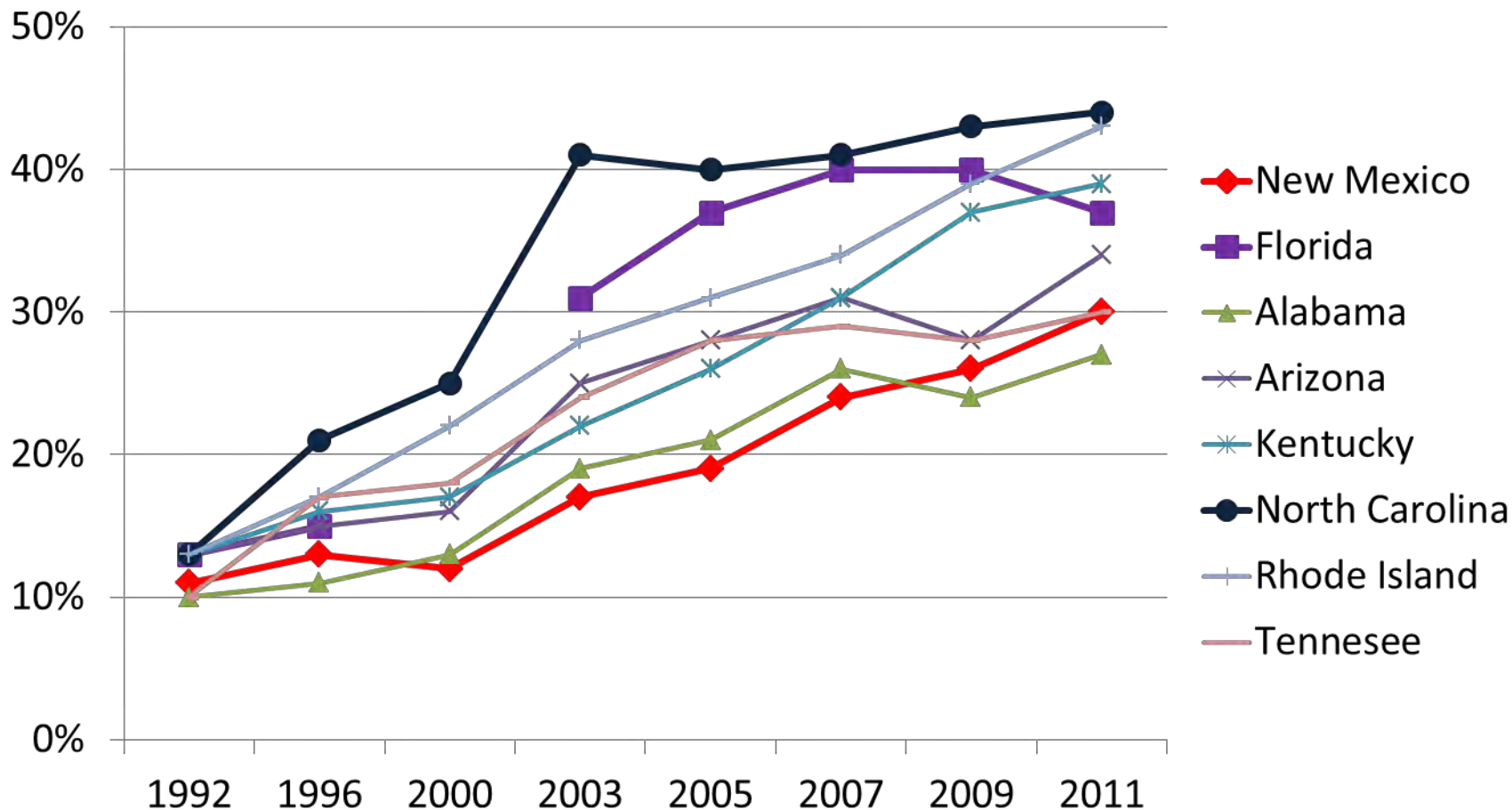
Percent of NM 4th Grade Students Scoring At or Above Proficient in Math By Ethnicity* (NAEP 1992-2011)



*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

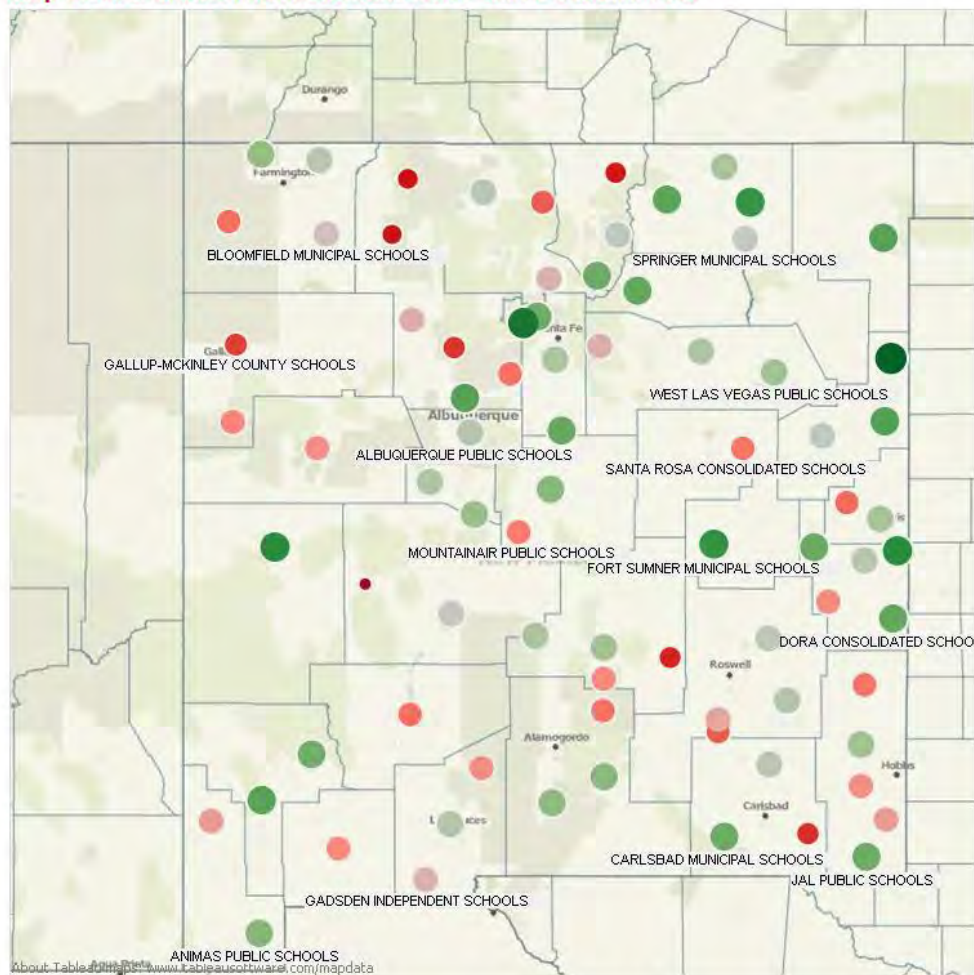


*Florida data in the year 2000 was unavailable as of 11.11.11

3rd Grade Proficiency: Math and Reading

Geographic Map Heat Map

Map of 3rd Grade Proficiencies: 2011-2012 School Year



3rd Grade Proficiency

Read All Students

Percentage Proficient

11.8% 86.4%

Use this map to compare 3rd Grade proficiency levels based on SBA scores for different student populations for New Mexico school districts. Larger, greener dots indicate higher proficiency percentage.

Use the dropdown above to select a specific population. Hover the cursor over a point on the map to get information for that district.

Note that the size and color of the dots will change relative to the total range of values for a particular population so they will not be comparable across different populations.

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CEPR Interactive Website

[CEPR.UNM.EDU](http://cepr.unm.edu)

3rd Grade Proficiency: Math and Reading

Geographic Map Heat Map

3rd Grade Proficiency Heat Map: 2011-2012 School Year



CEPR
Interactive
Website

CEPR.UNM.EDU

Why Third Grade Counts

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

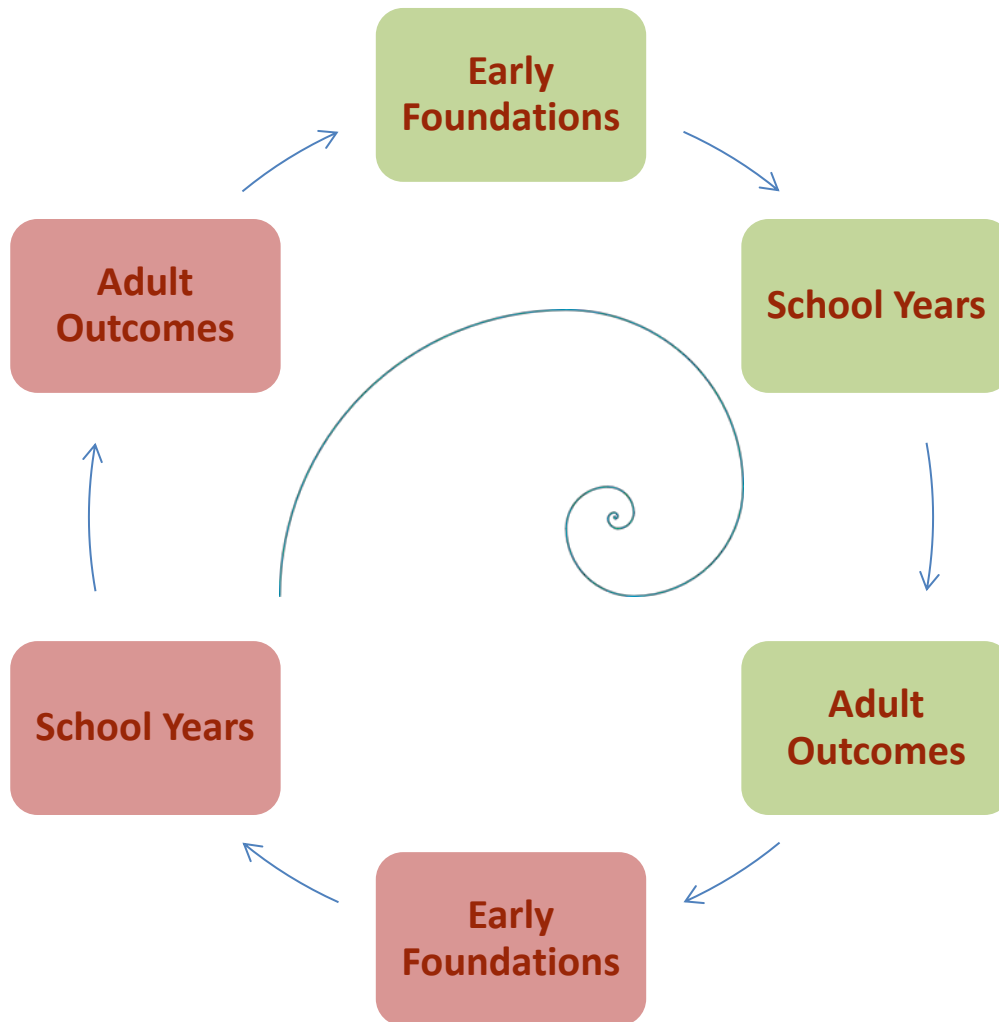
- **School Years**

- 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

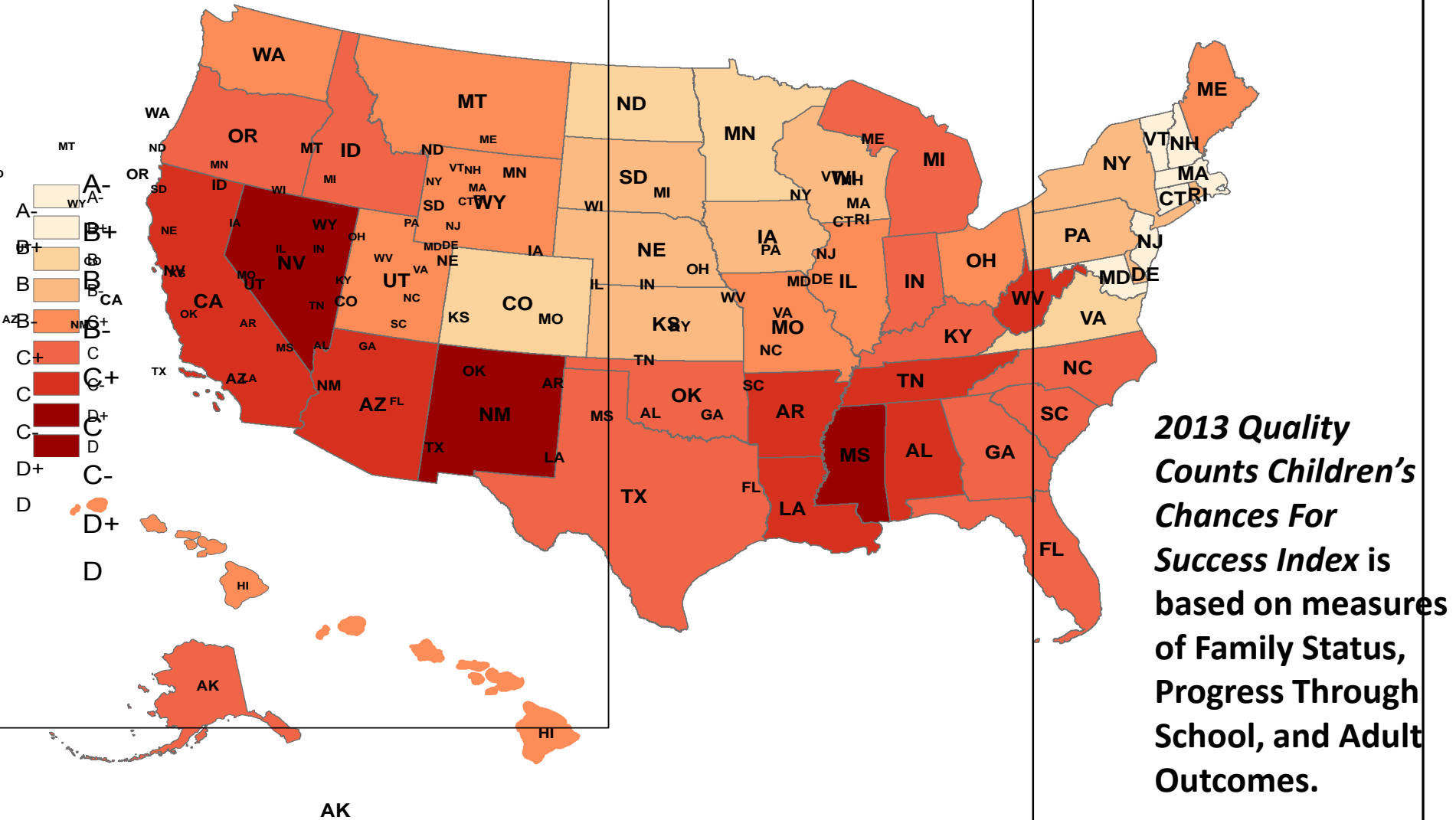
School Years

- 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, 2013



The Challenges We Face

- Gridlock
- Early Childhood
- Educational Achievement
- Truancy
- Risk Factors
- Juvenile Justice
- Resource Gaps
- Opportunity Gaps
- Education & Jobs Gap

Gridlock



WE NEED BETTER-
EDUCATED WORKERS!

WE NEED BETTER-EDUCATED HIGH-
SCHOOL GRADS!

WE NEED
BETTER-
PREPARED
MID-SCHOOLERS
!

WE NEED
BETTER
JOBS!

WE NEED
FULL-DAY
KINDERGARTEN!

WE NEED
ELEMENTARY
KIDS THAT CAN
READ AND
DO MATH!

WE NEED
BETTER
PRE-NATAL
CARE!

WE NEED
MORE PRE-K
PROGRAMS!

KINDER-
GARTEN

ELEMEN-
TARY

MID-
SCHOOL

COLLEGE

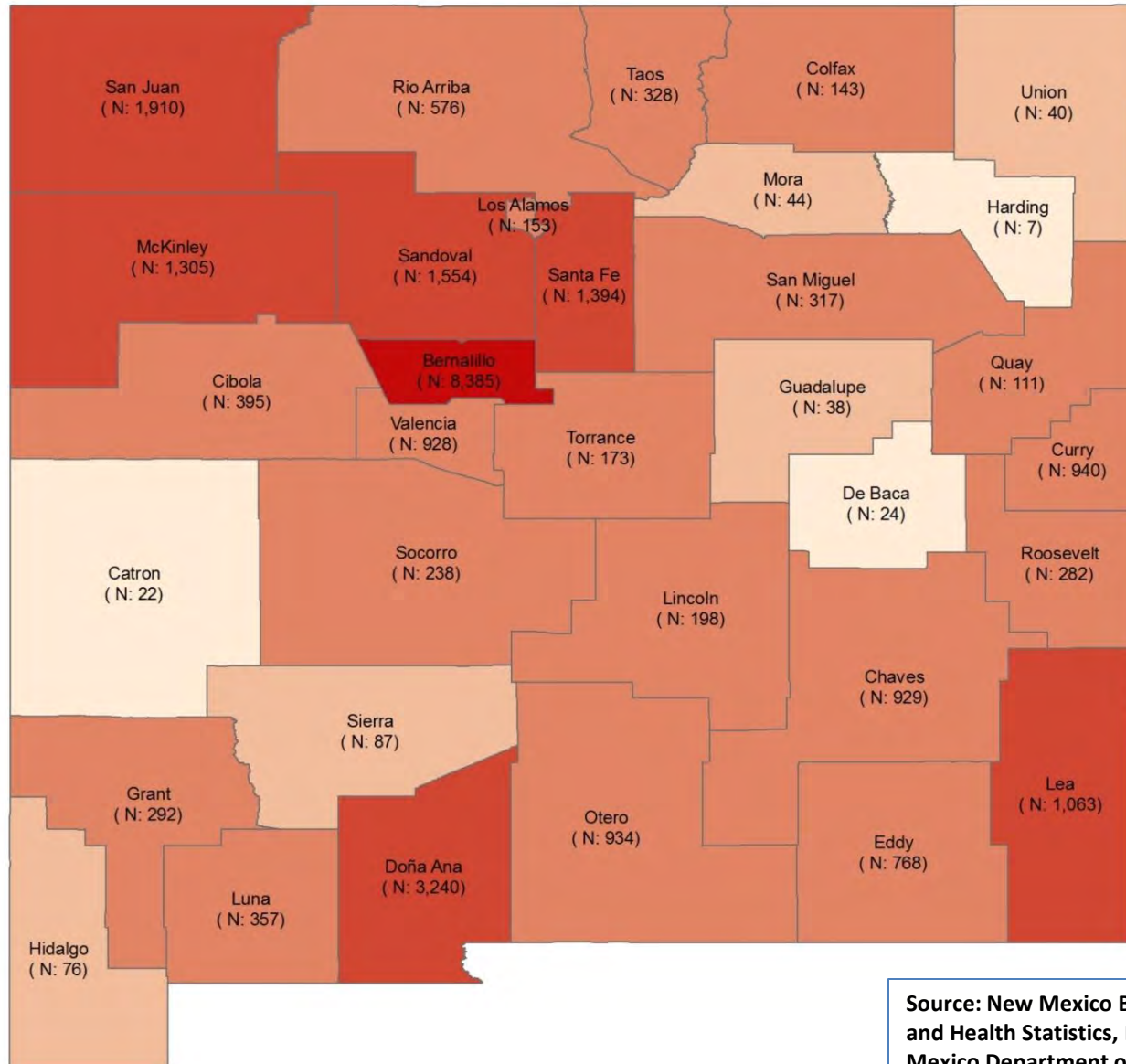
BUSINESS

HIGH
SCHOOL

PRE-
K

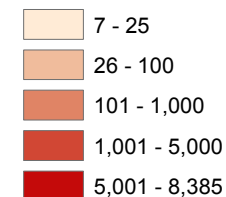
Early Childhood

Total Number of Births to Women Who Were Residents of New Mexico in 2011



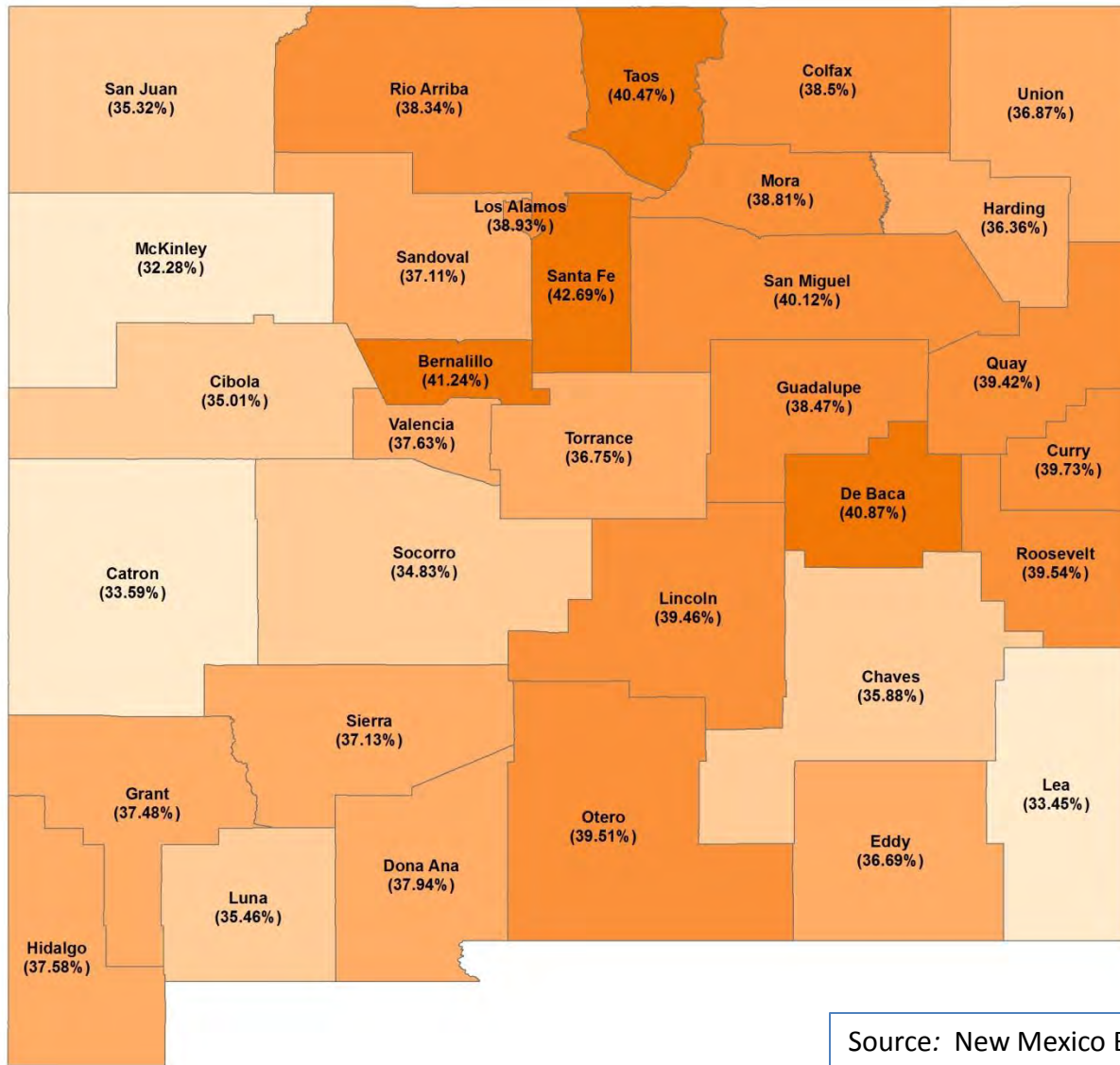
These data provide a one-year snapshot of where the 27,251 births recorded in 2011 took place by the mother's county of residence.

Legend Total Number of Births In 2011



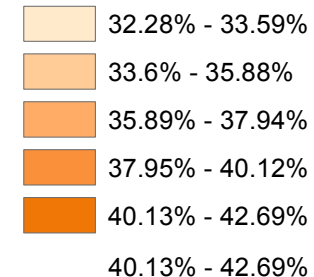
Source: New Mexico Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health. Note: The New Mexico Department of Health notes that the data for Harding County is statistically unstable ($RSE > 0.30$), and may fluctuate widely across time periods due to random variation (chance).

First Births to New Mexico Mothers



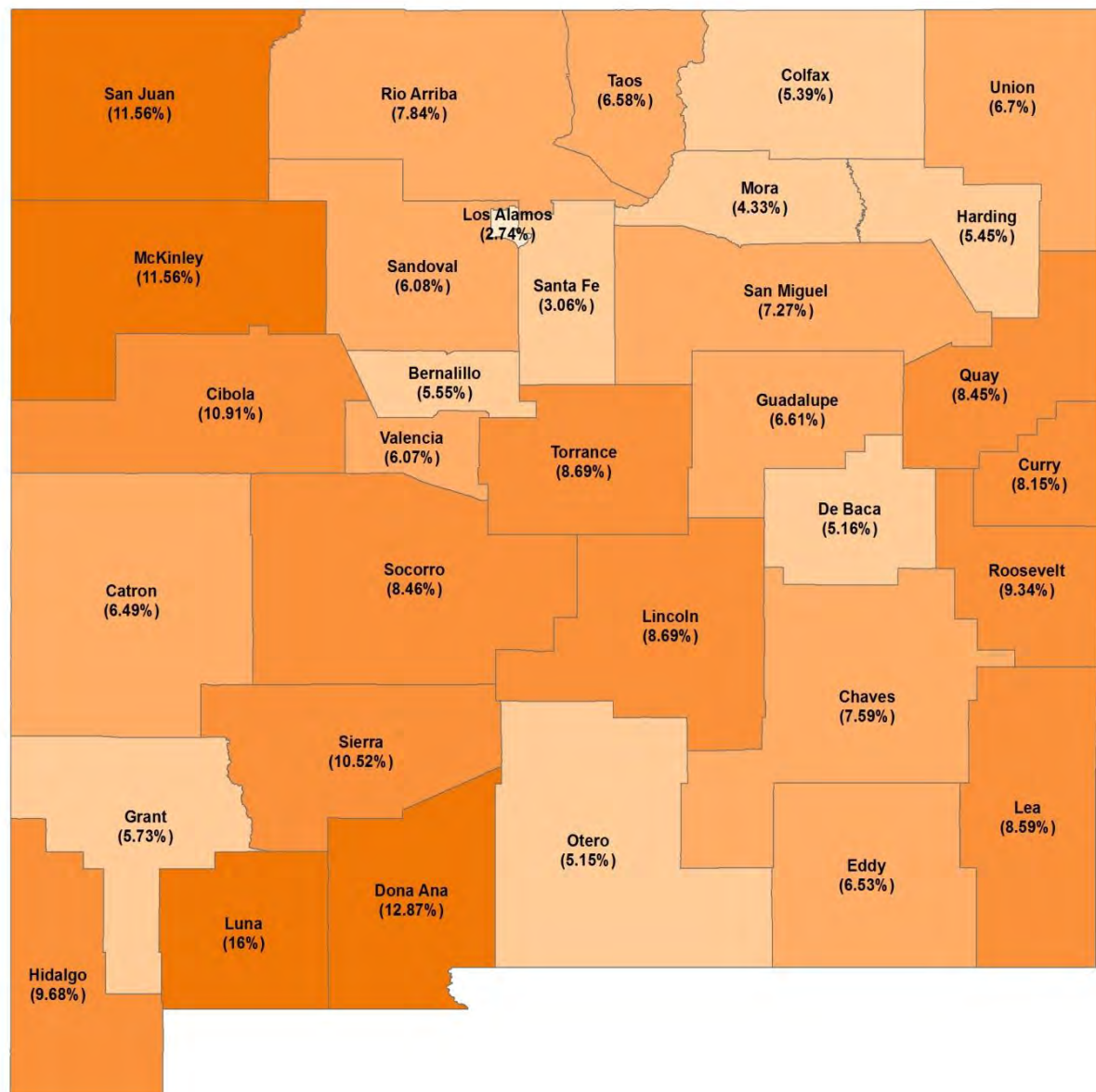
These data reflect first births as a percentage of total births, averaged over the period from 2000-2011.

First Births



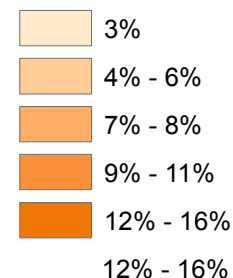
Source: New Mexico Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health.

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



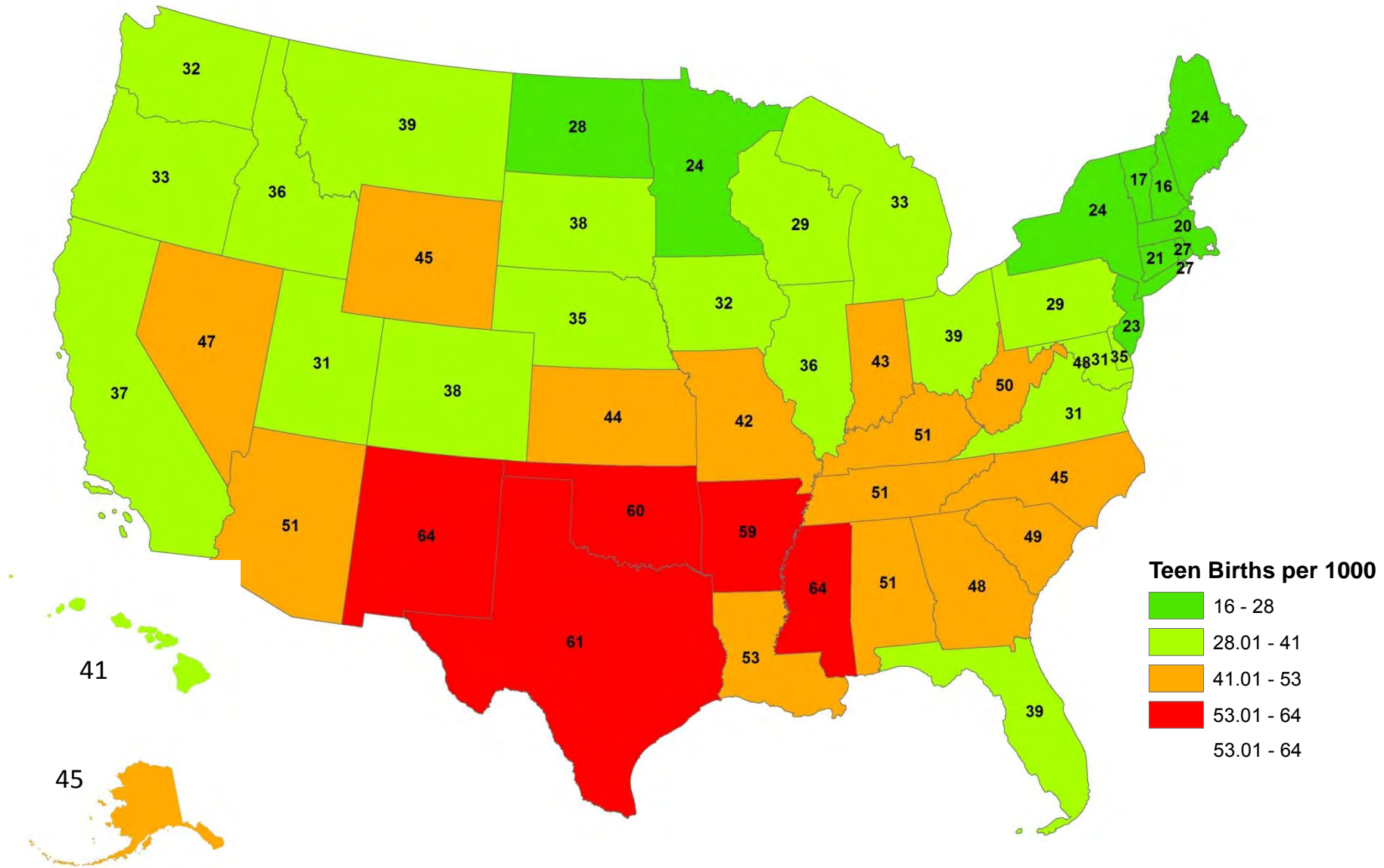
These data reflect the number of women not receiving early prenatal care as a percentage of total birth mothers, averaged over the period from 2000-2011.

No Prenatal Care or 3rd Trimester Only

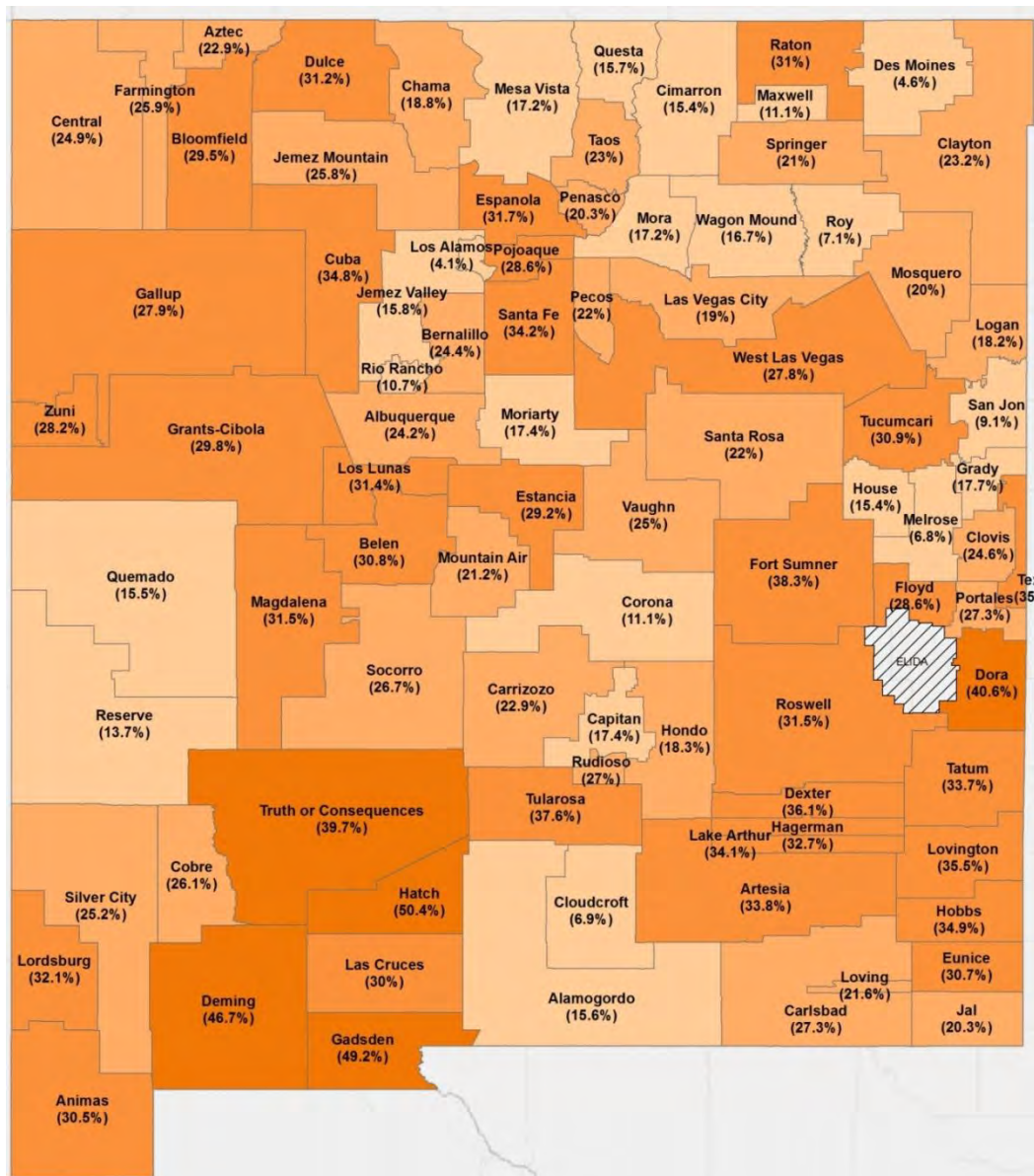


Source: New Mexico Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health.

Teen Births Per 1000, 2009



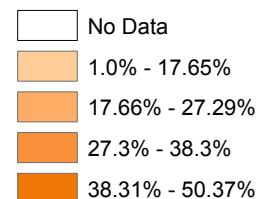
Percentage Of Birth Mothers Without A High School Diploma, By New Mexico School District



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

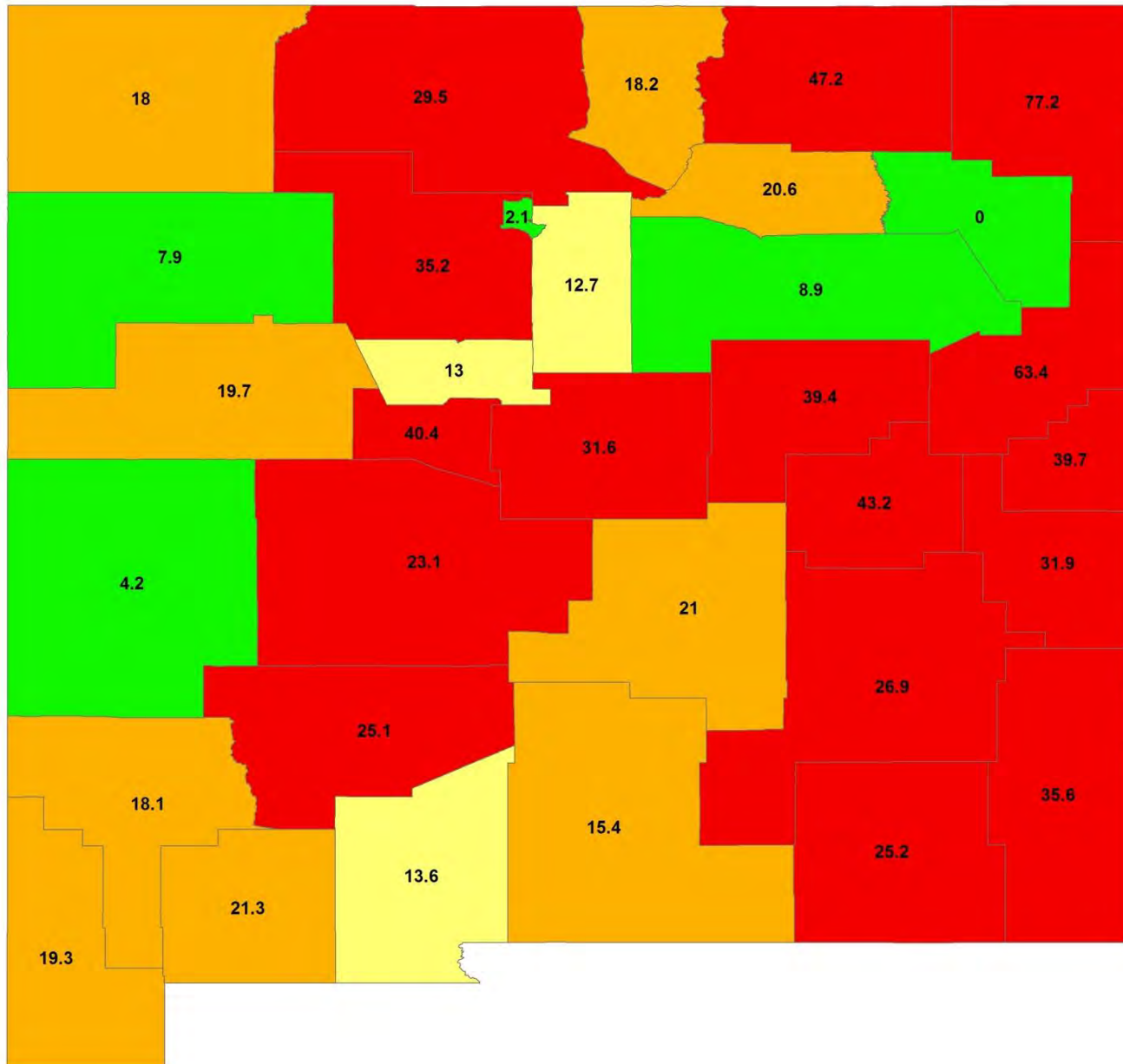
Legend

Percent of Birth Mothers Without A High School Diploma



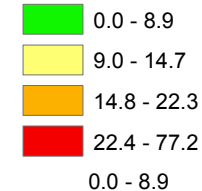
Source: New Mexico Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health.

Child Abuse Allegations Per 1,000 Children



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

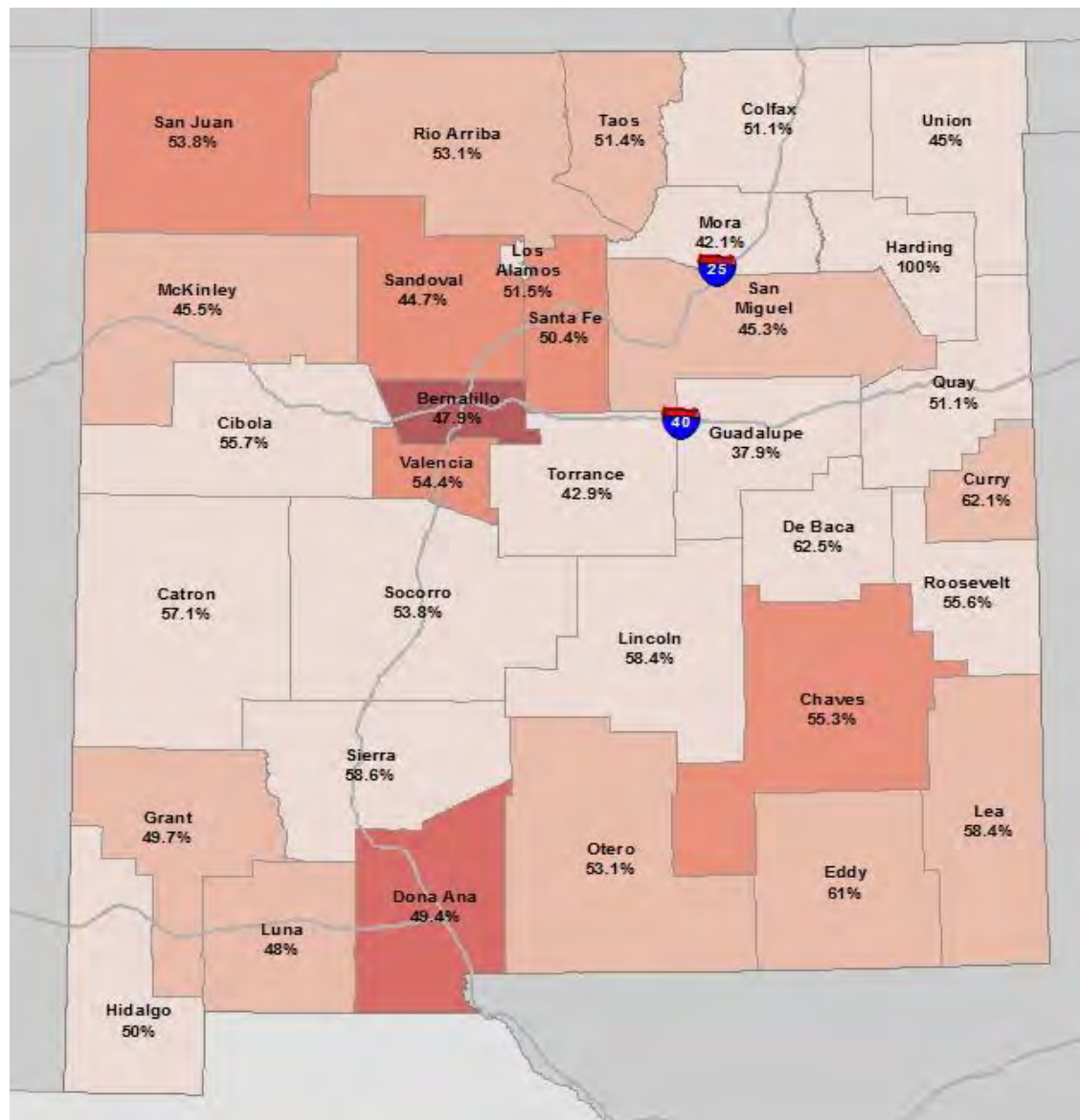


Data Notes: It is possible that one investigated report may include multiple types of substantiated abuse of one or more children in a family. In addition, it is possible for an individual child to have more than one substantiated investigation of abuse or neglect for a single reporting period.

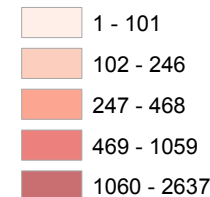
Source: New Mexico Department of Health Data IBIS

http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/indicator/view_numbers/ChildAbuse.Total.Cnty.html

Number Of Child Protective Services Reports Of Abuse And Neglect, By County

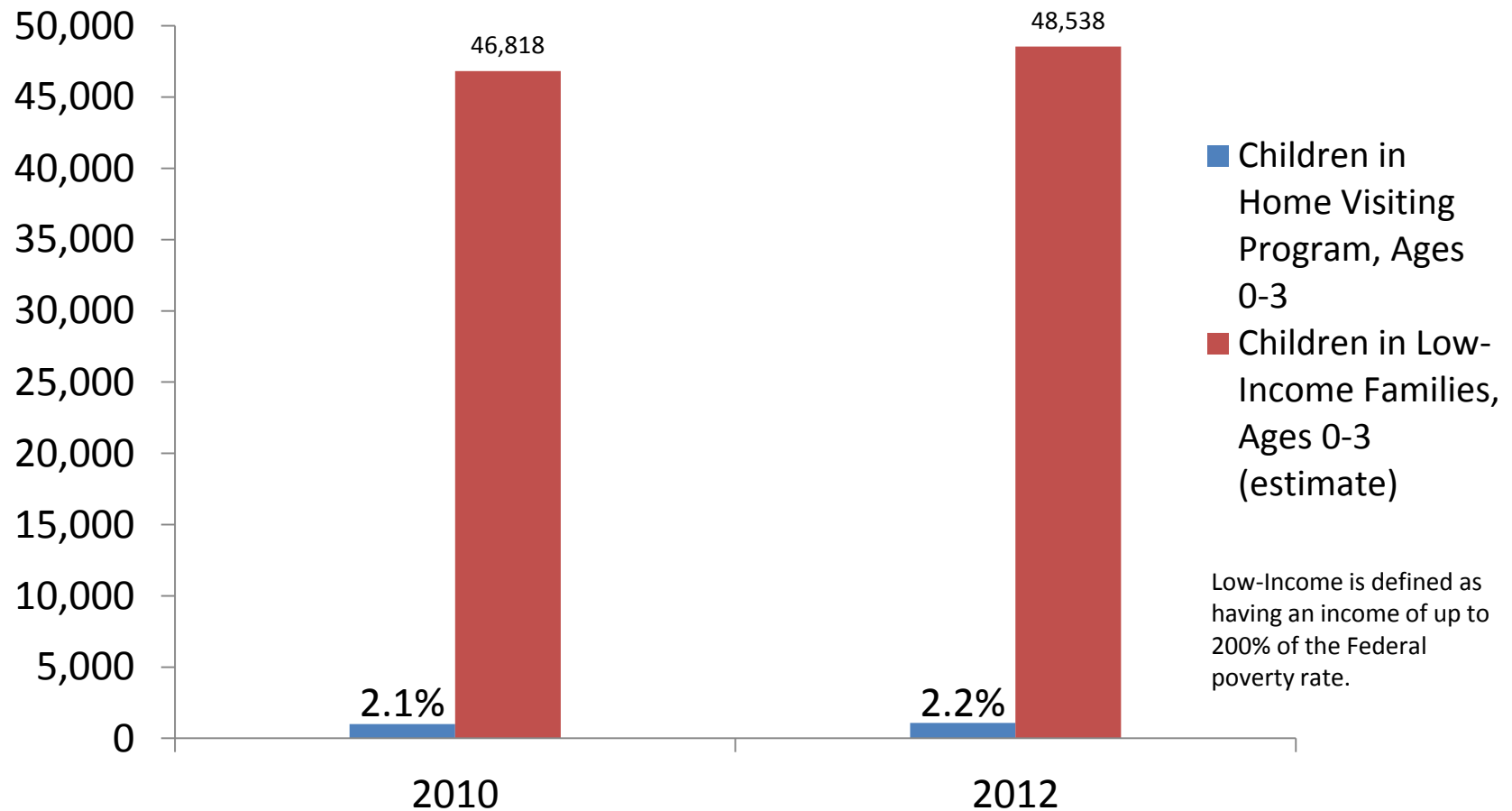


Number of Reports



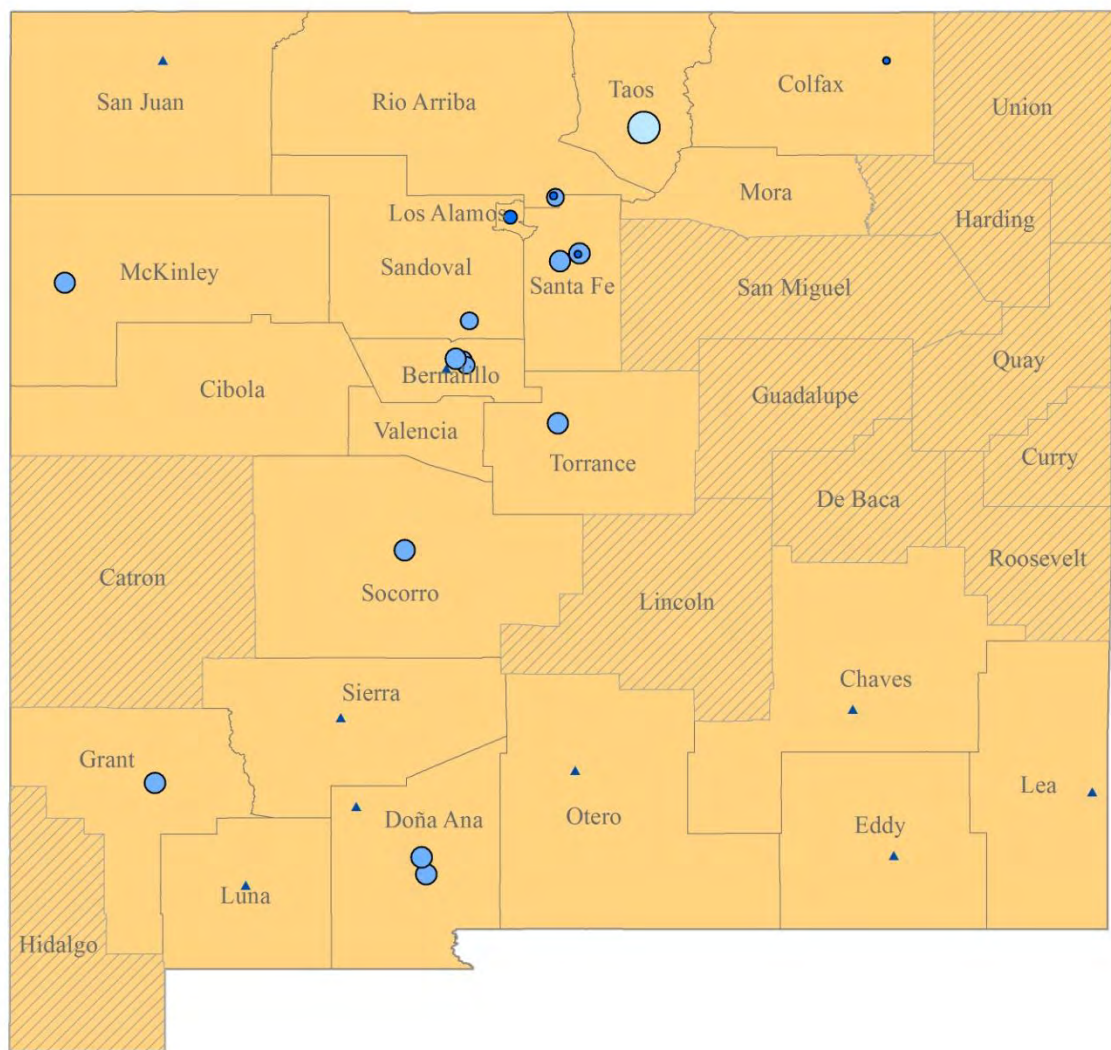
Note: The percentage of accepted reports is shown in parenthesis.

Percentage of Children from Low-Income Families, Ages 0-3, Served by State Home Visiting Program, 2010 and 2012



Sources: State of New Mexico Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge Application, 2012. Numbers of Children served are from Table A1-5, from Children, Youth and Families Department, Home Visiting Database, State FY11 and State FY 12. 2010 data is from QT-P2 2010 Census Summary File 2, Single Years of Age and Sex, 2010 and B17024 2006-2010 ACS Survey 5-Year Estimates, Age by Ratio Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 months. 2012 data is from B09001 2009-2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Population Under 18 Years By Age. For both years, poverty level data were used to estimate numbers of children ages 0-3 in low-income households.

Home Visiting Providers Funded by the State: Families Funded



Home Office of Provider
Number of Families Funded

- 17 - 20
- 21 - 30
- 31 - 40
- 41 - 80
- 81 - 120

Satellite Office

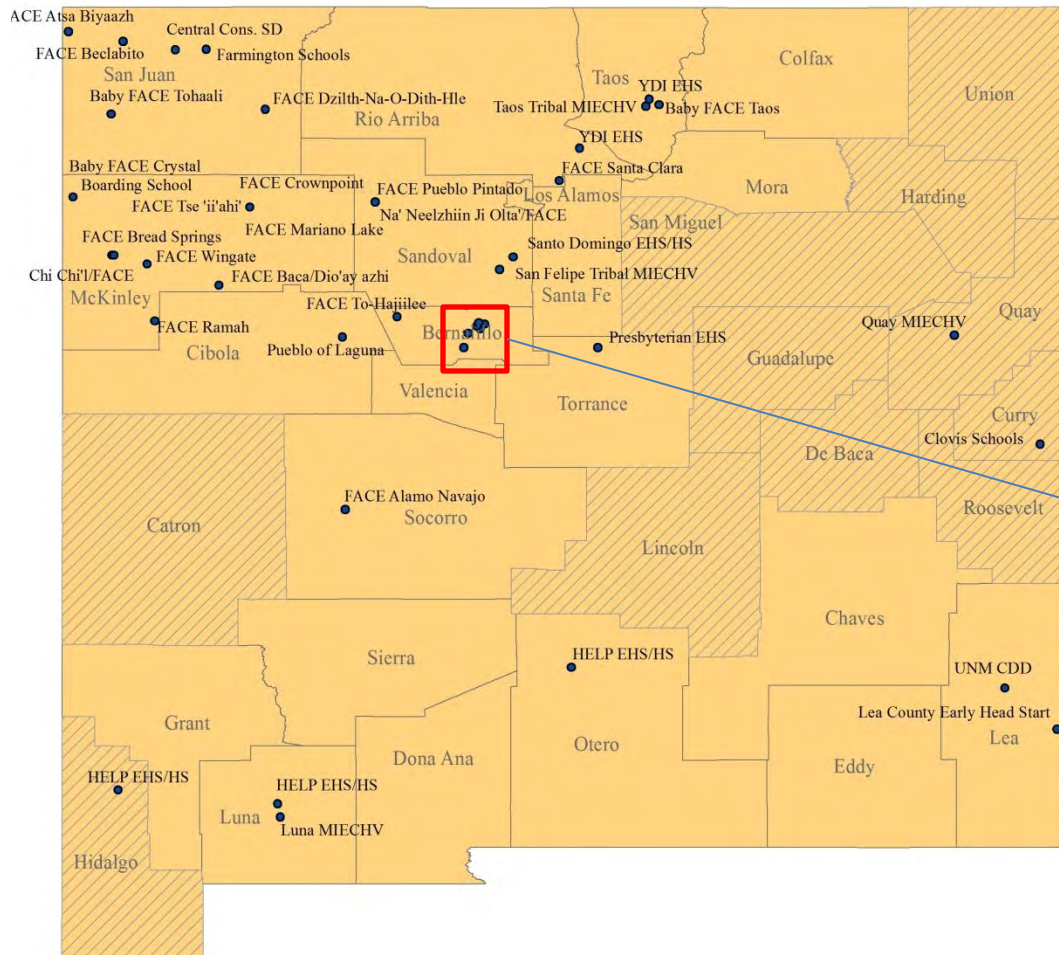


County not served by state-funded home visiting agency

Sources: Location and funding data provided by New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department.

Federal, Municipal, and District-Funded Home Visiting Providers

There are 42 federal, municipal, and district-funded providers offering home visiting services to families in 16 counties. Programs shown receive no state funding.

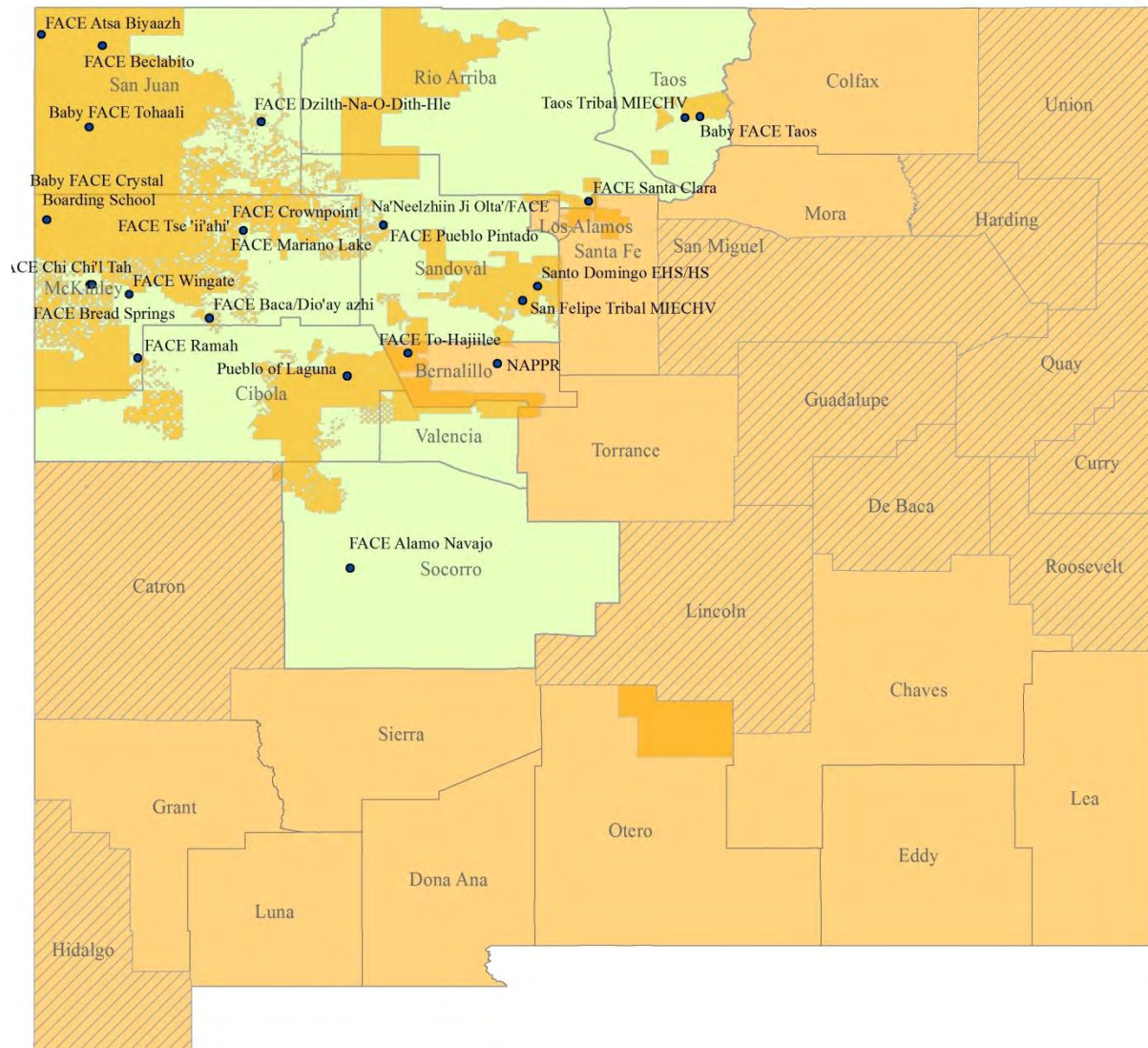


● Federal, Municipal and District Providers

□ County not served by state-funded home visiting agency

Source: Children, Youth and Families Federal Home Visiting Program; New Mexico Home Visiting Needs Assessment, App. C; New Mexico Early Childhood Development Partnership; Parents as Teachers: parentsasteachers.org/resources/locations; First Born of Northern New Mexico: firstbornprogram.org.

Home Visiting Providers Serving Native American Families

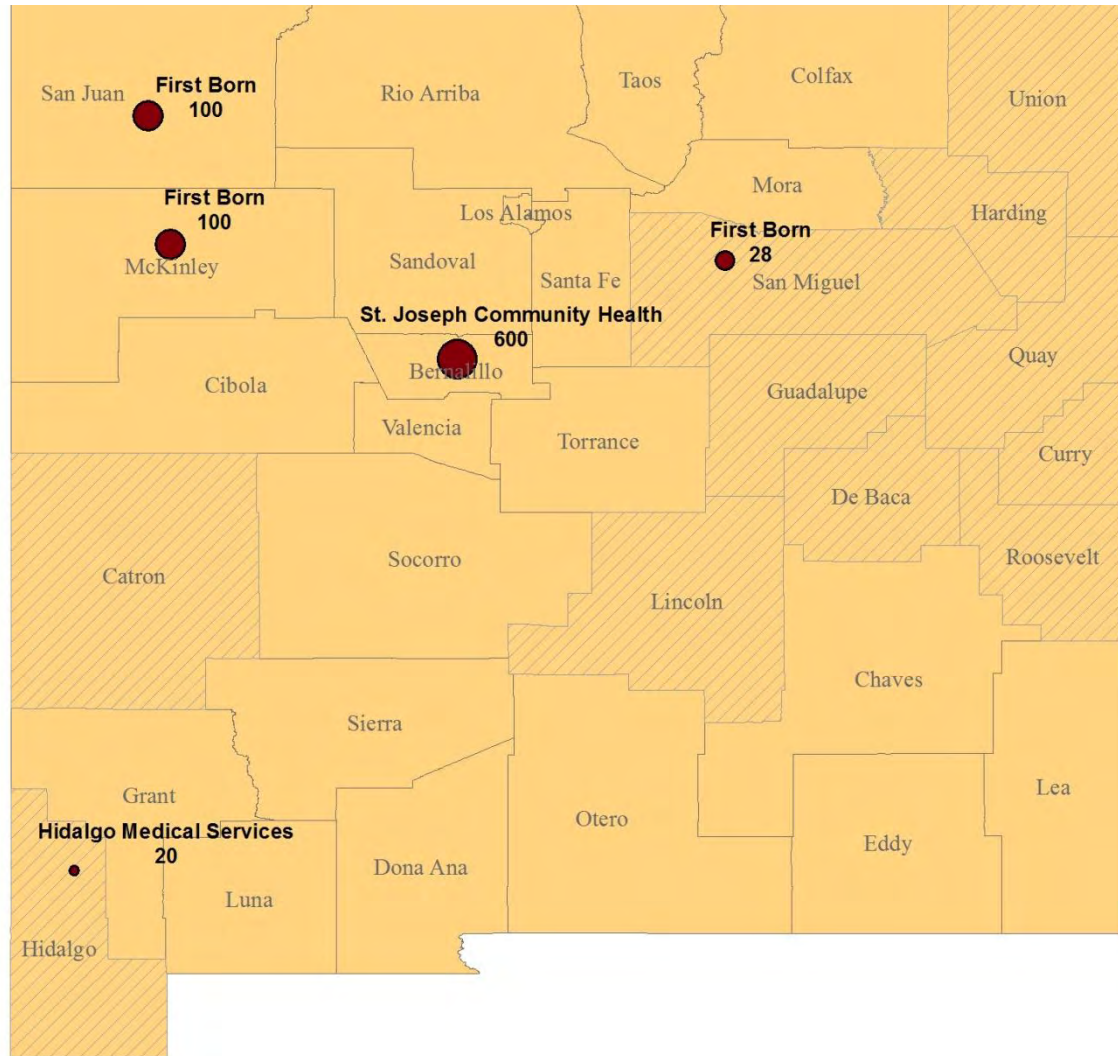


There are 24 providers offering home visiting services to Native American families in 8 New Mexico counties.

- Providers Serving Native American Families
- County Served by Providers for Native American Families
- County not served by state-funded home visiting agency
- Indian/Tribal Land

Source: Location data provided by Children, Youth and Families Department, Federal Home Visiting Program; State of New Mexico Home Visiting Needs Assessment, Appendix C (Inventory by County); New Mexico Early Childhood Development Partnership; Parents as Teachers: parentsasteachers.org/resources/locations.

Privately-Funded Home Visiting Providers



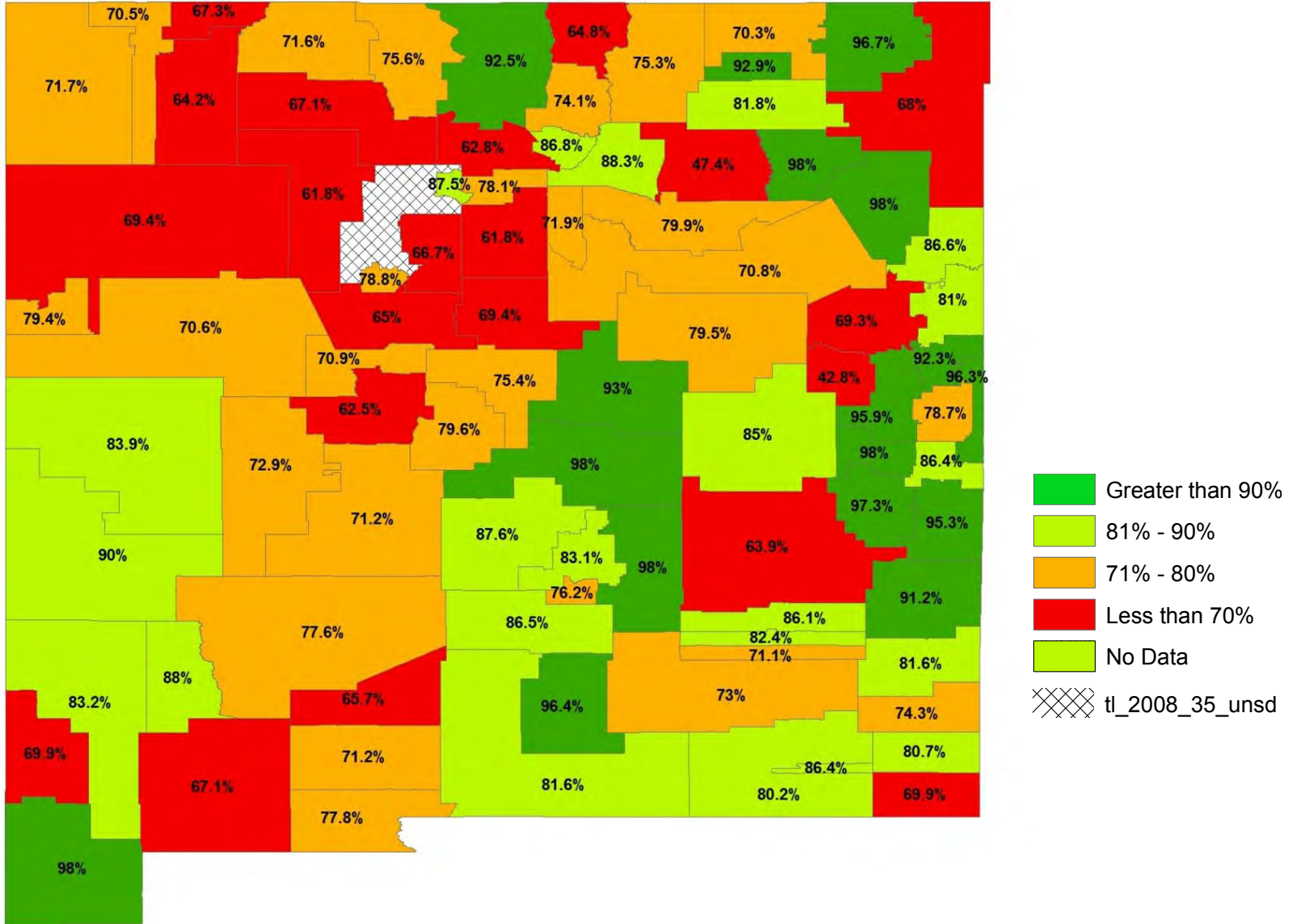
There are 5 completely privately-funded providers offering home visiting services to families in 5 New Mexico counties.

- Federal, Municipal and District Providers
- County not served by state-funded home visiting agency

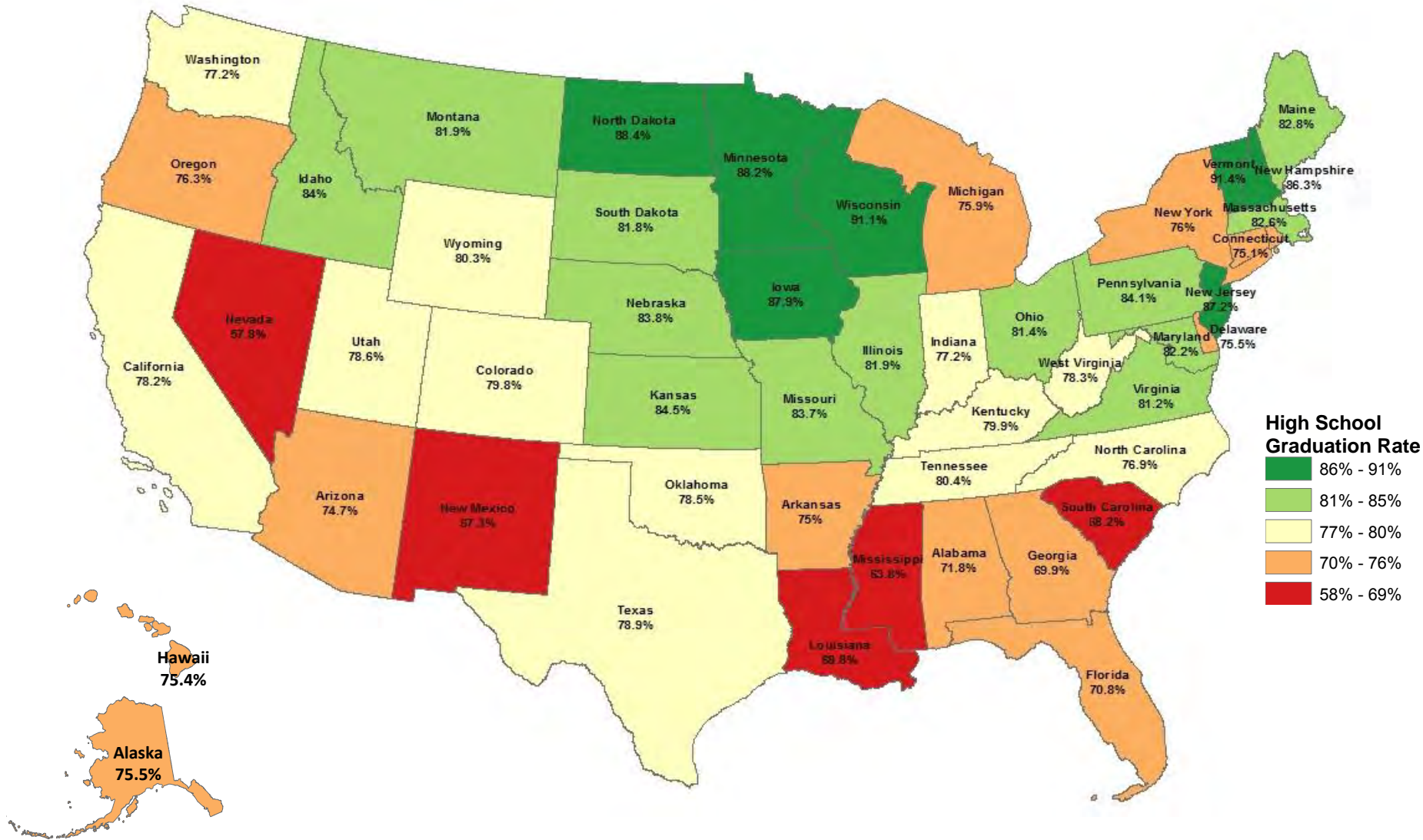
Source: St. Joseph's Community Health; Los Alamos National Laboratory Foundation; First Born of Northern New Mexico: firstbornprogram.org.

Education Achievement

4-Year High School Graduation Rate, All Students, By District, Class Of 2012

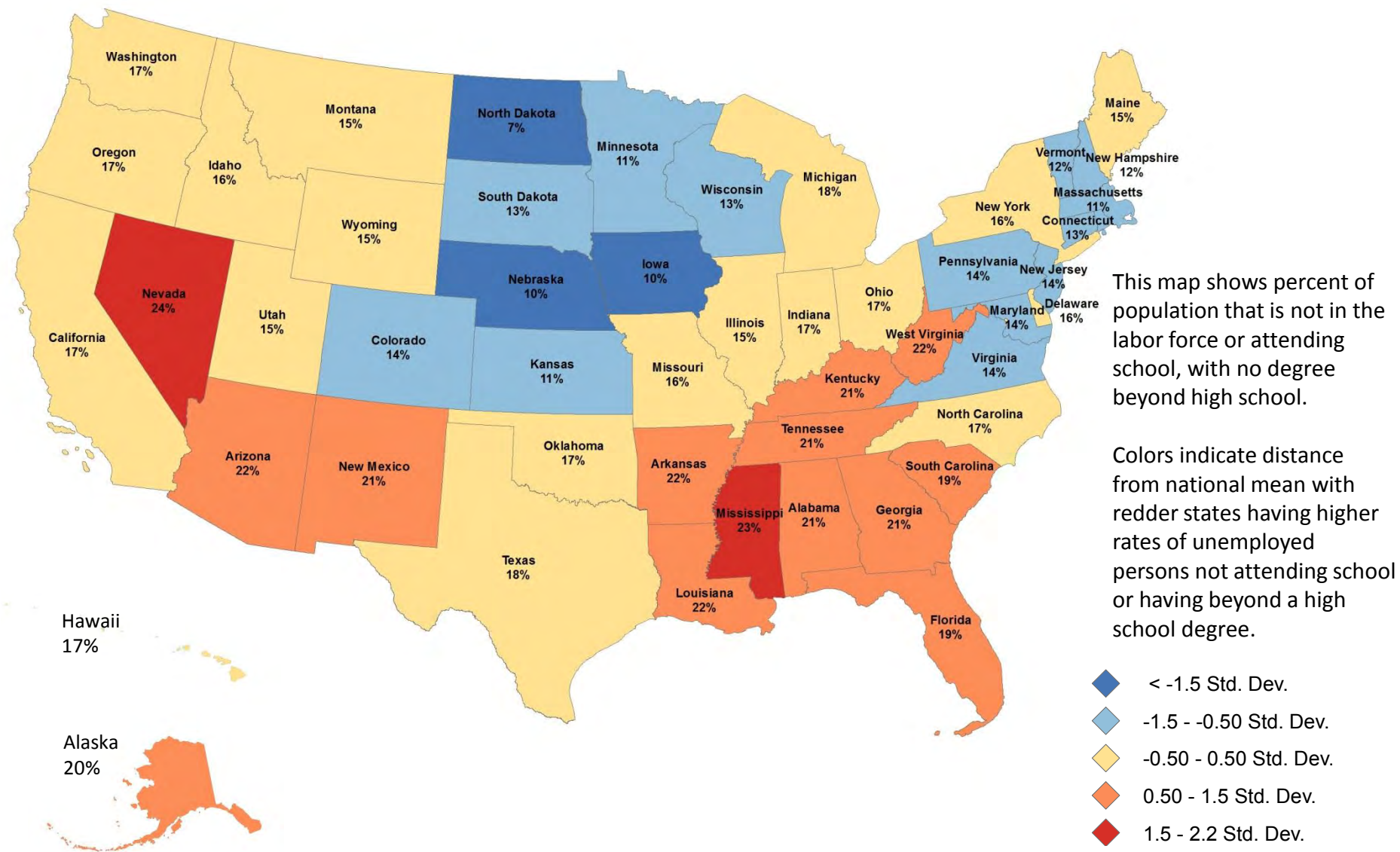


High School Graduation Rates, By State 2009-2010

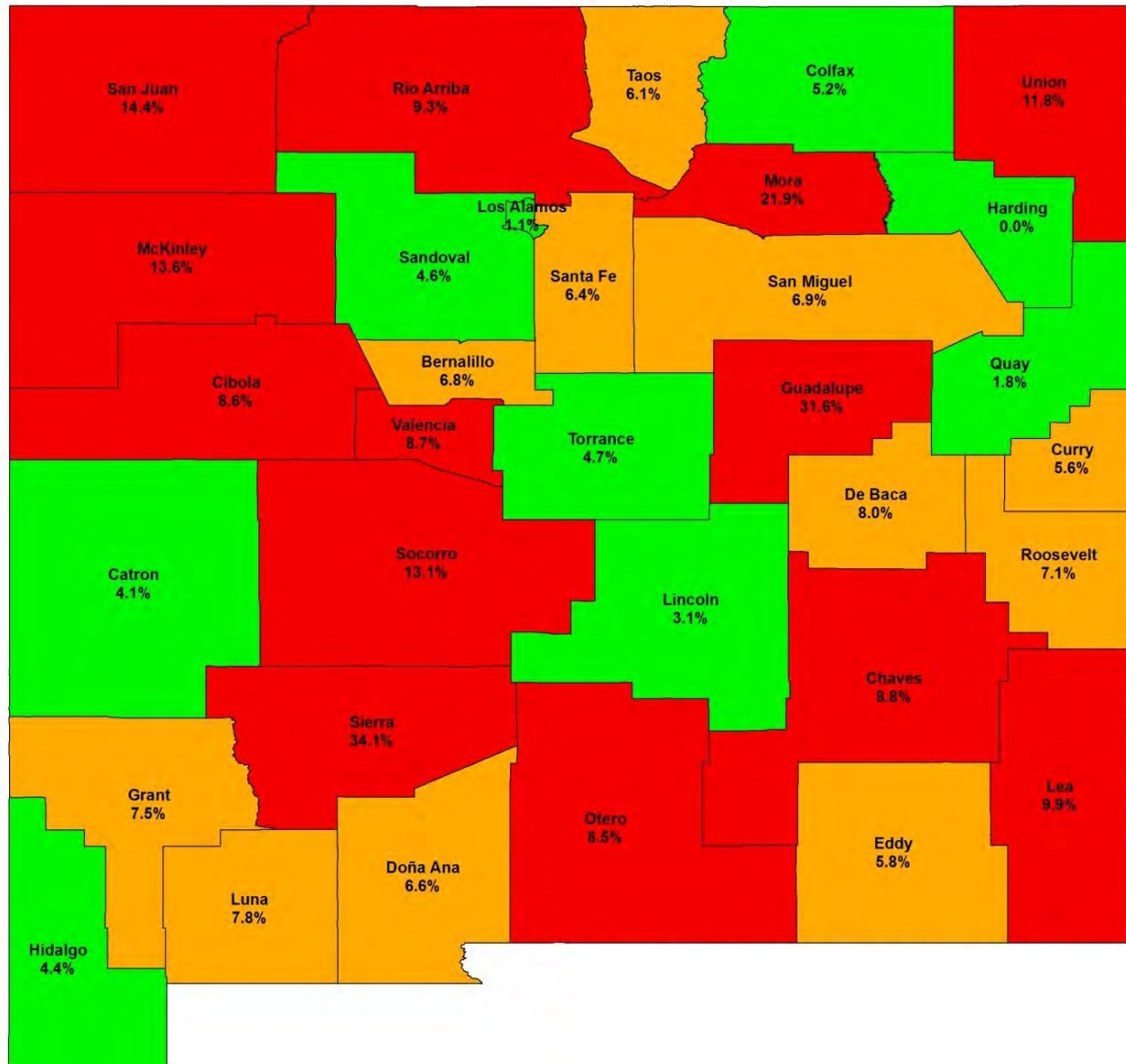


Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Public School Graduates and Dropouts from the Common Core of Data: School Year 2009 – 2010

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

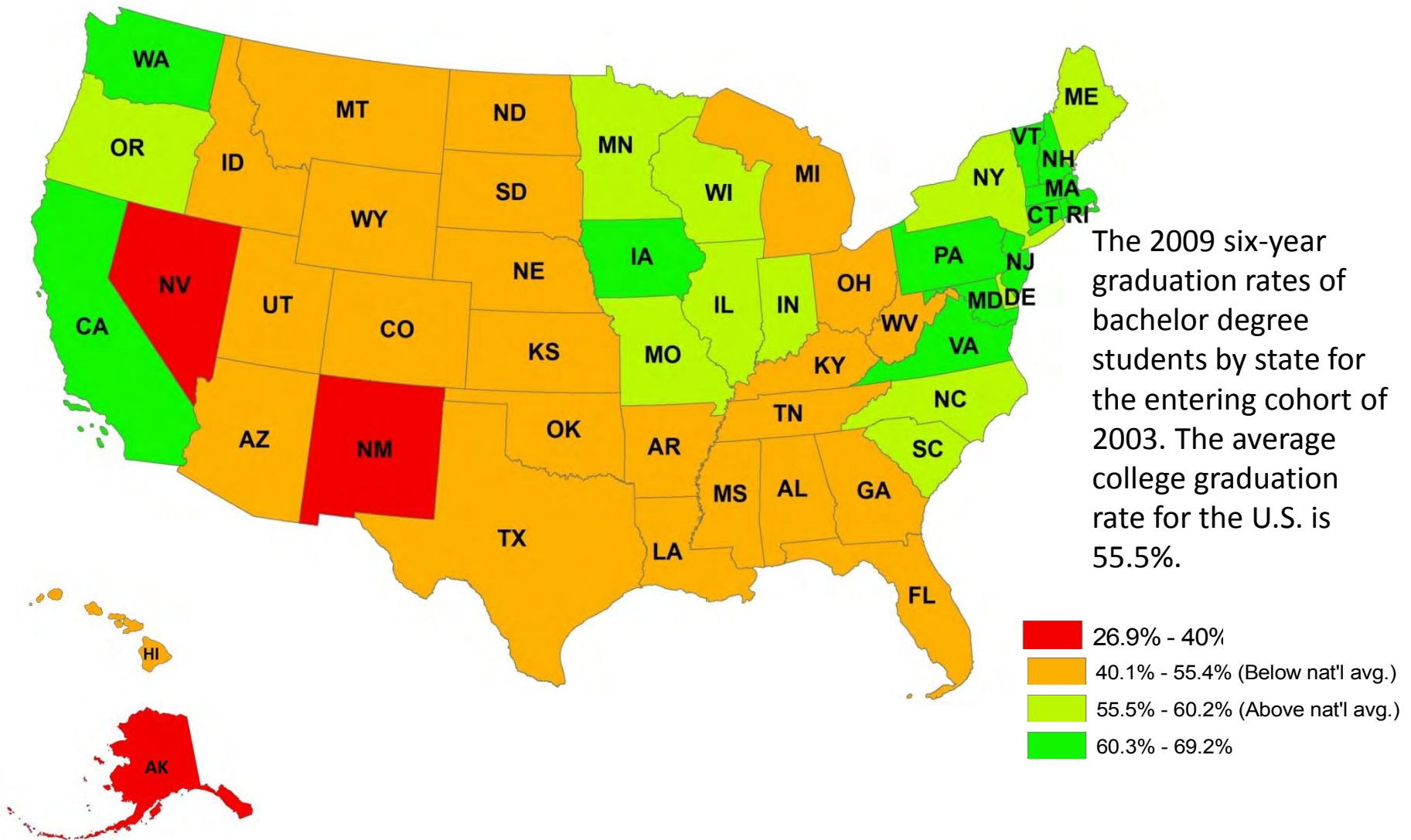


Percentage Of 16-19 Year Olds Not In School Or Labor Force

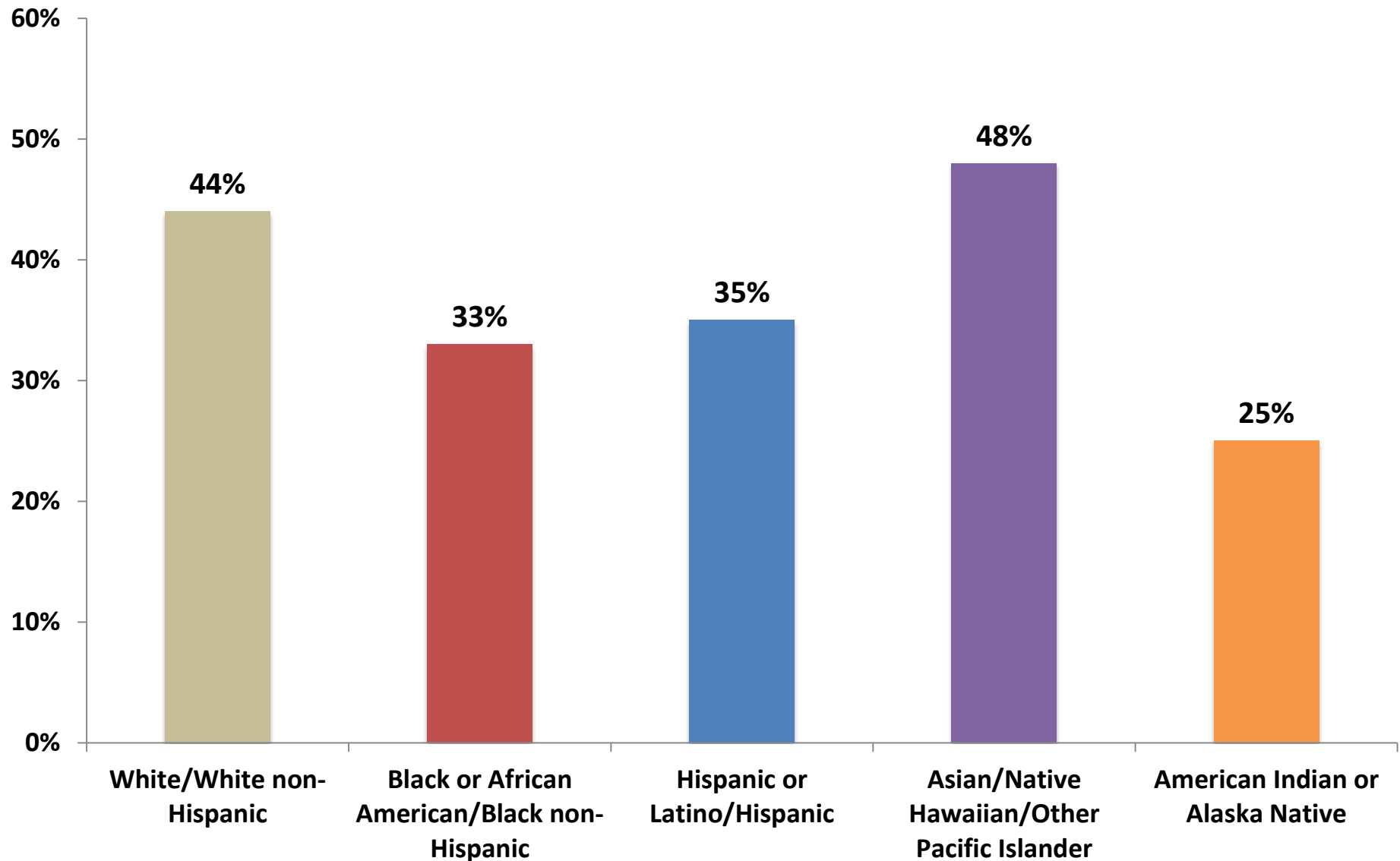


- 0 - 5.4% (Below nat'l and state avg.)
- 5.5 - 8.0% (Above nat'l avg., below state avg.)
- 8.1 - 34.1% (Above nat'l and state avg.)

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

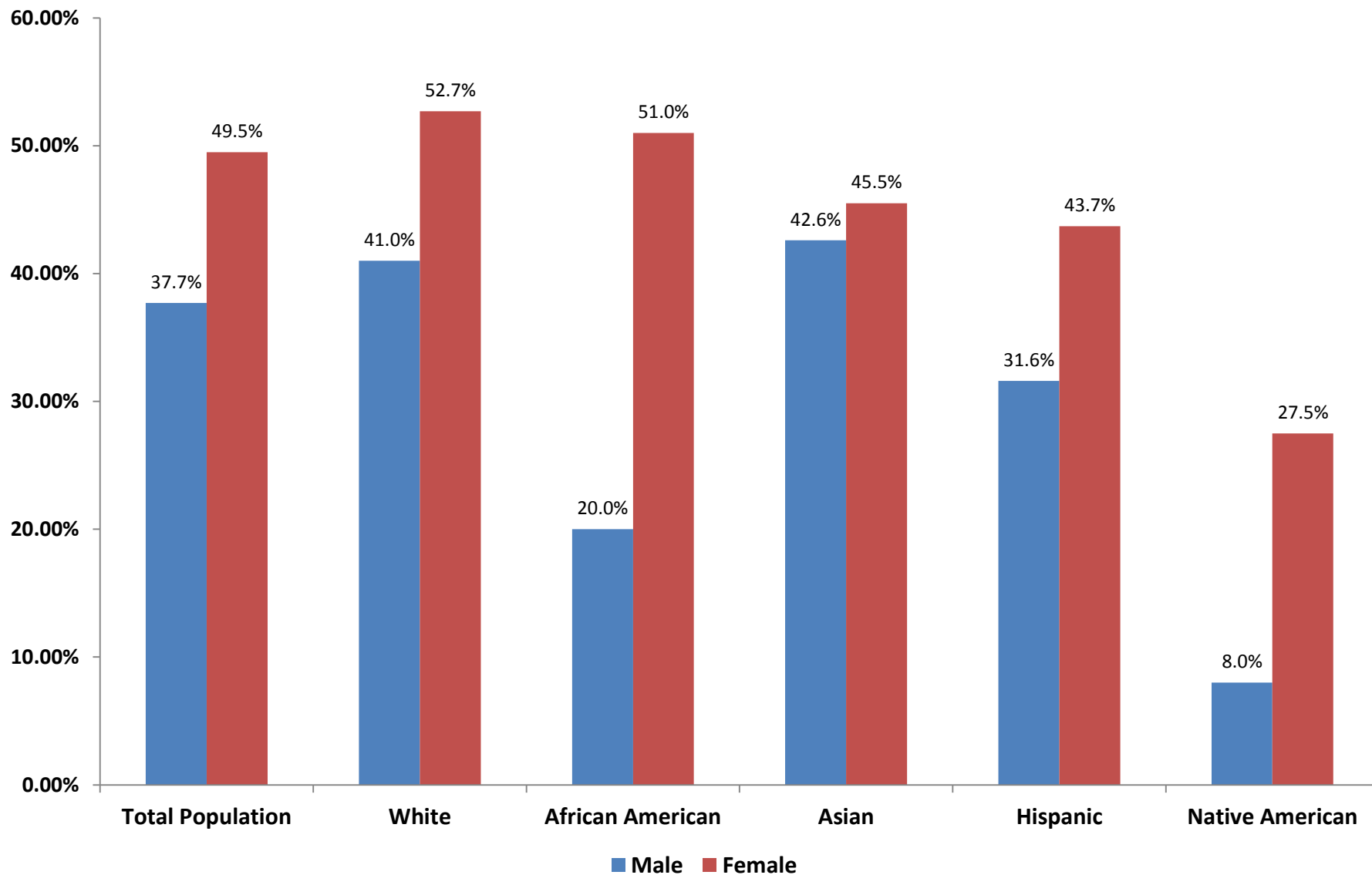


Six-Year Graduation Rates, All New Mexico Universities



Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System National Data Center Profile For New Mexico, 2009

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



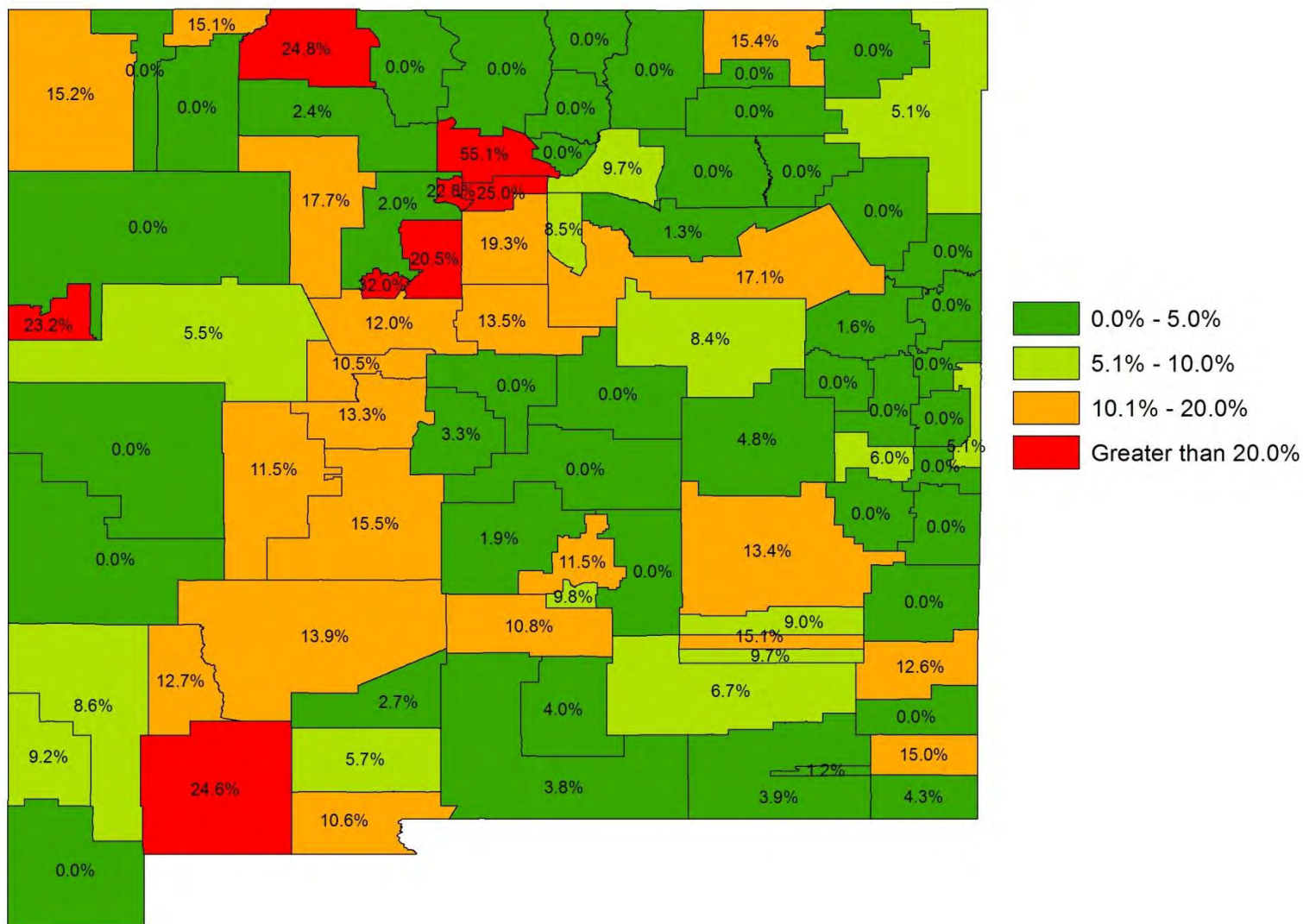
Male Female

Sources: UNM OIR Freshman Tracking Cohort Report; UNM Division of Equity & Inclusion

Truancy

[illegible]

Percentage Of Middle & Junior High School Students Who Were Habitually Truant, By School District In 2011-2012



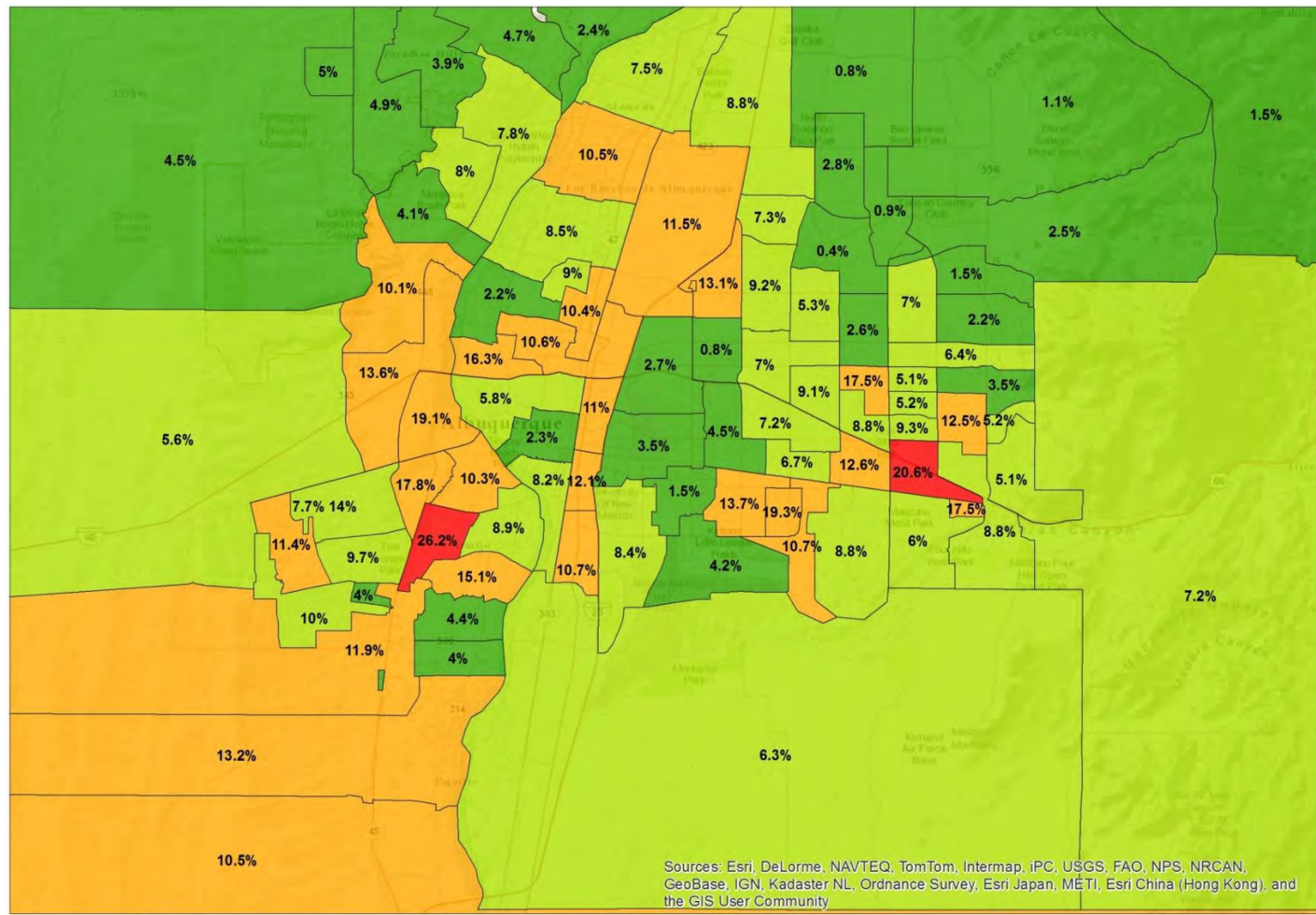
0.0% - 5.0%

5.1% - 10.0%

10.1% - 20.0%

Greater than 20.0%

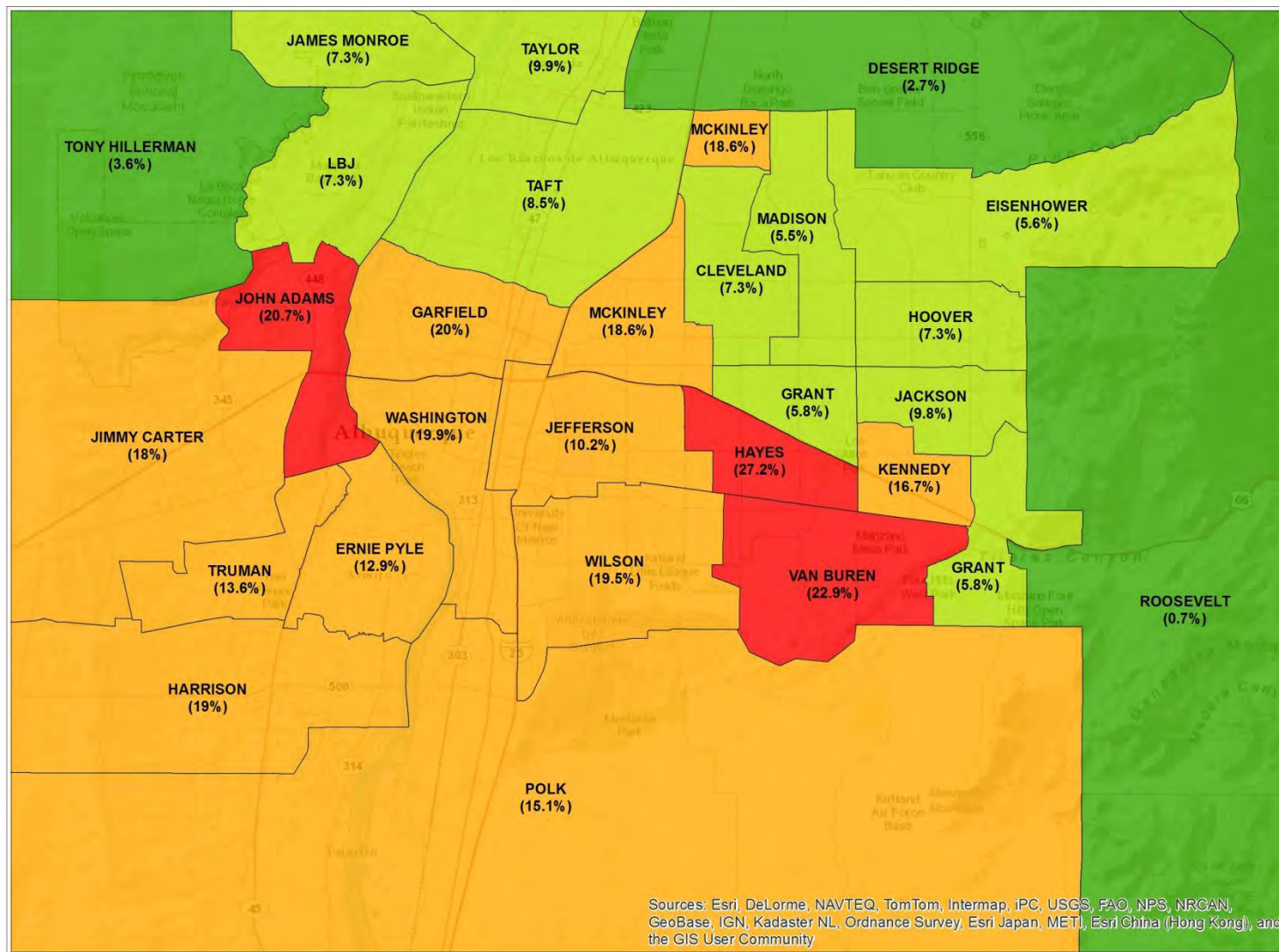
Percentage Of APS Elementary School Students Who Were Habitually Truant In 2011-2012



0 - 5% 5 - 10% 10 - 20% Greater than 20%

Source: Albuquerque Public Schools, RDA Department, 2011-2012 School Year. A student is identified as a Habitual Truant when the student has accumulated 10 or more days of unexcused absences.

Percentage Of APS Middle School Students Who Were Habitually Truant In 2011-2012



0 - 5%

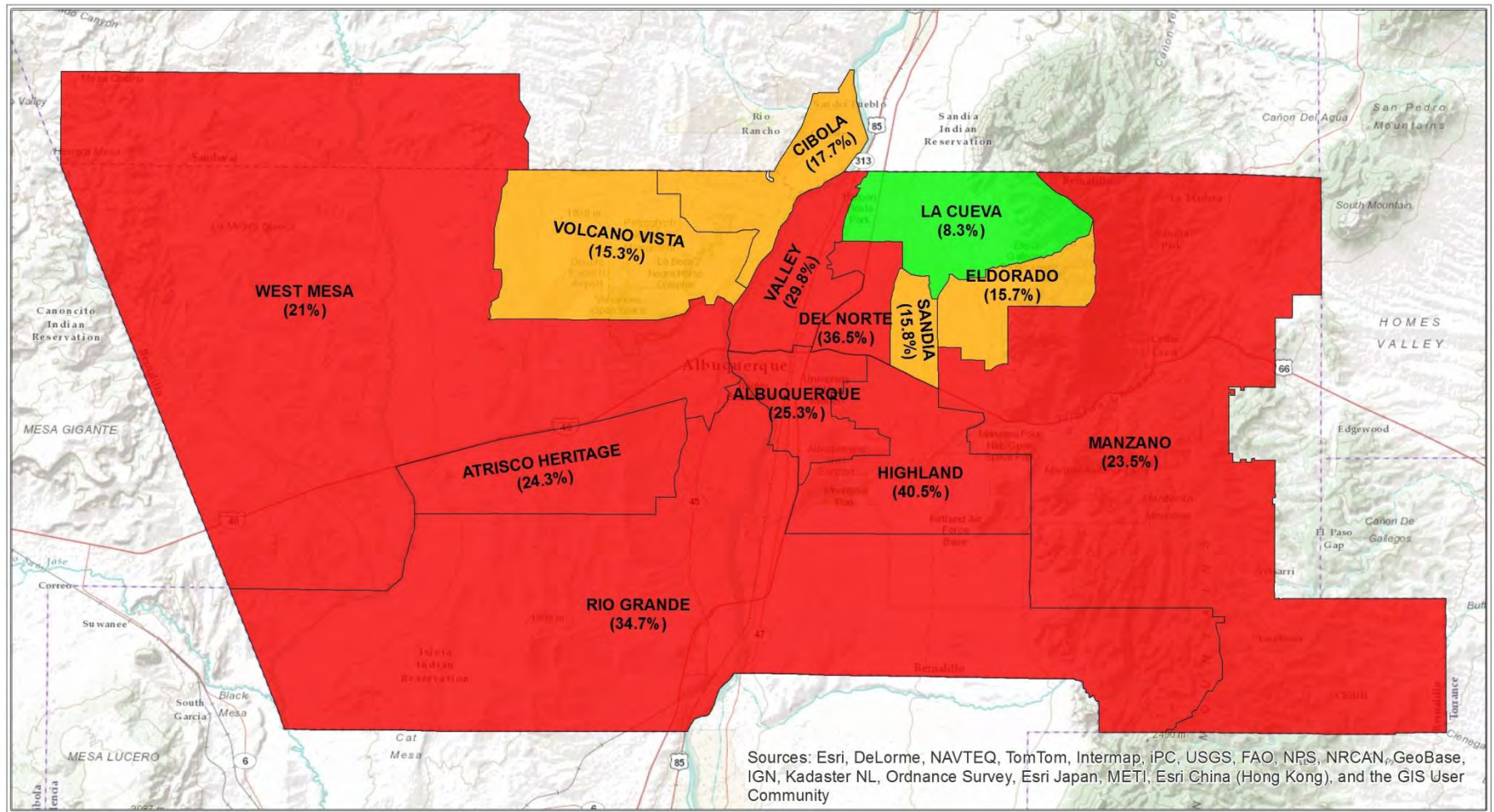
5 - 10%

10 - 20%

Greater than 20%

Source: Albuquerque Public Schools, RDA Department, 2011-2012 School Year. A student is identified as a Habitual Truant when the student has accumulated 10 or more days of unexcused absences.

Percentage Of APS High School Students Who Were Habitually Truant In 2011-2012



5 - 10%

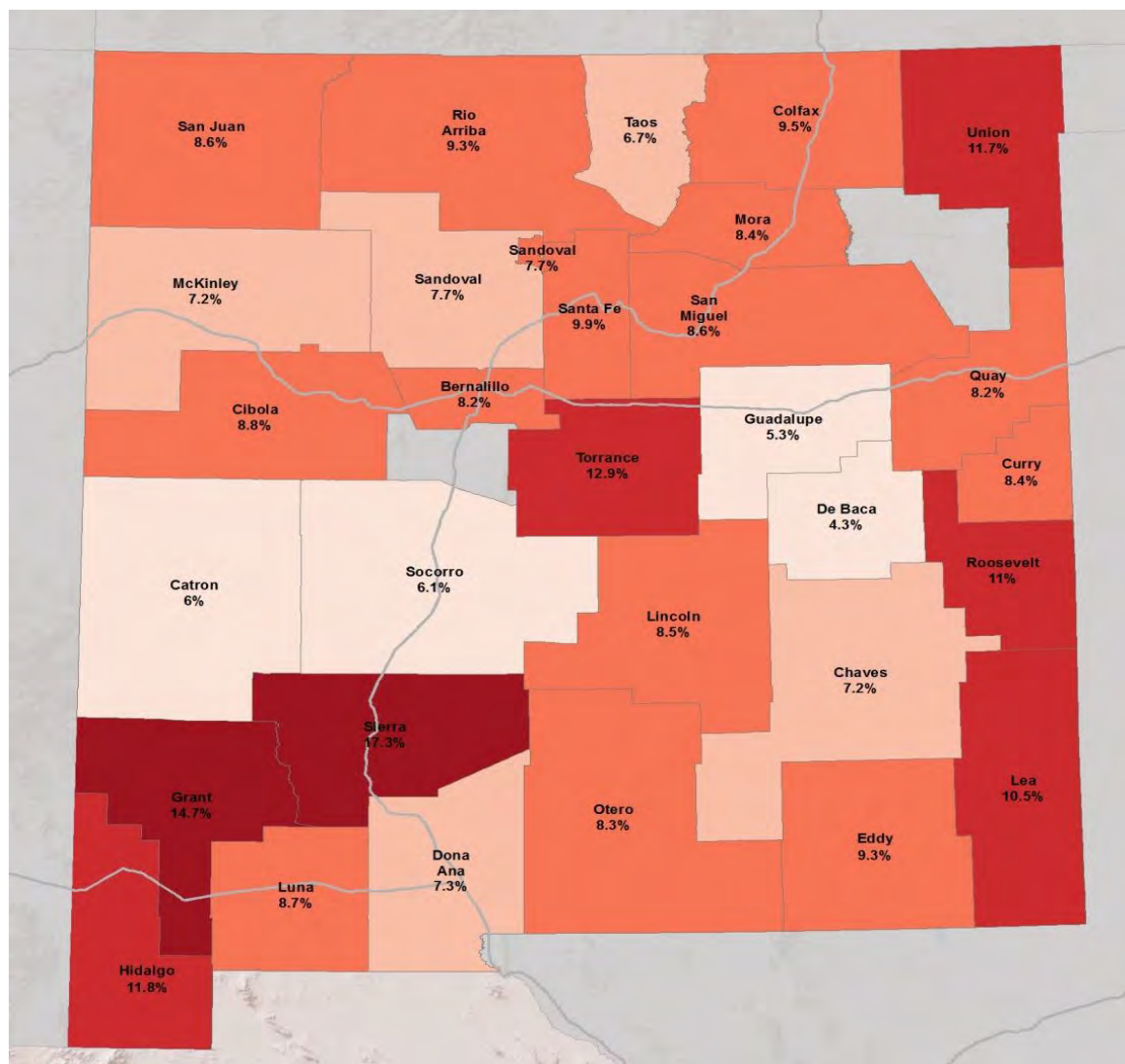
10 - 20%

Greater than 20%

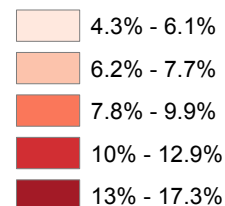
Source: Albuquerque Public Schools, RDA Department, 2011-2012 School Year. A student is identified as a Habitual Truant when the student has accumulated 10 or more days of unexcused absences.

Risk Behaviors

Measures Of Risk And Resiliency: Sexual Coercion Among High School Students, 2011



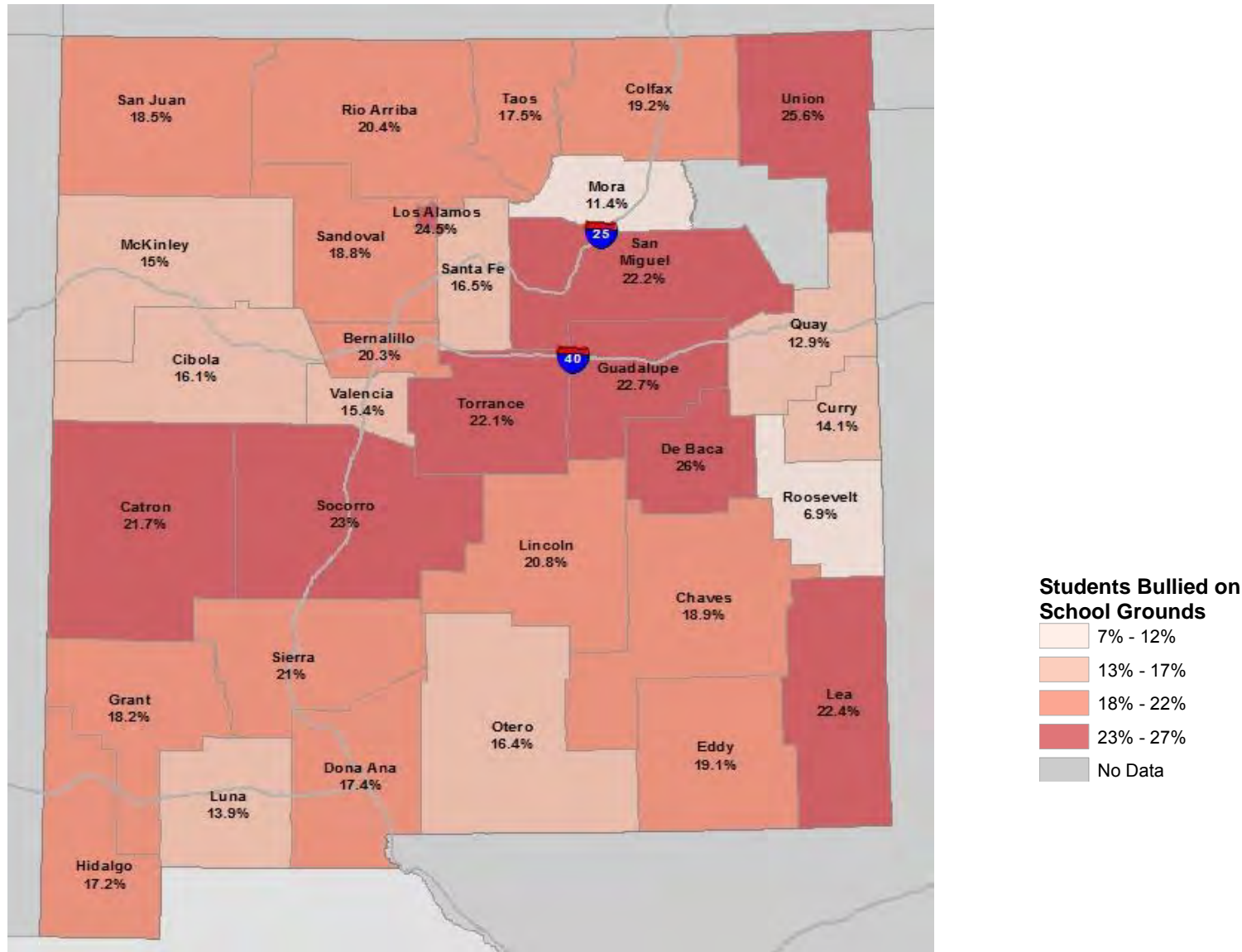
Percent of students who reported having been physically forced to have sex during the last 12 months.



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, 2011. Students were asked, "During the past 12 months, have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse?" The percentage reported here reflects respondents who answered, "Yes."

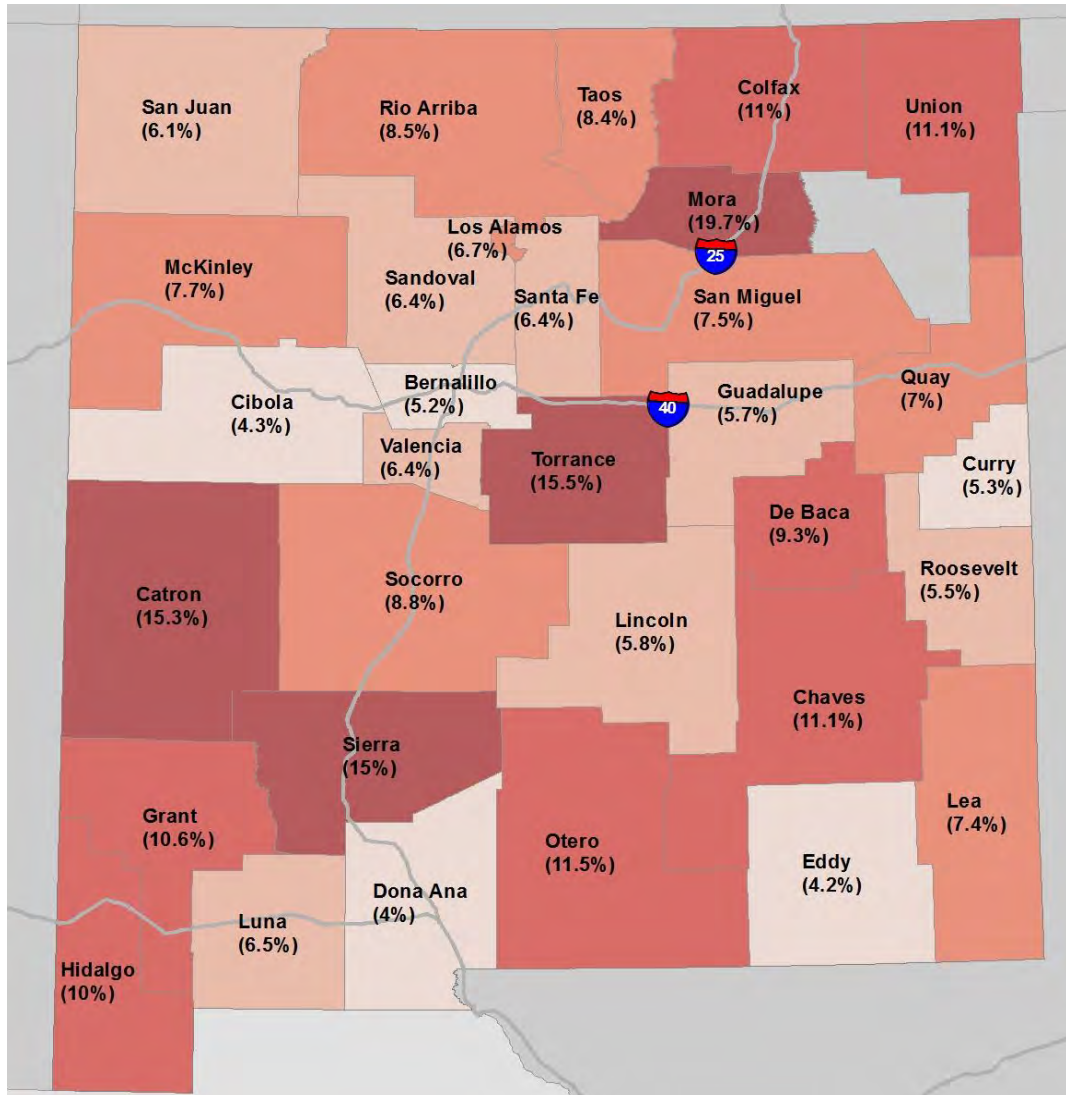
NOTE: Moderately low reliability for Otero, Roosevelt, Sandoval, and Sierra Counties, unreliable data for Chaves County, and very low reliability for Dona Ana and Eddy Counties.

Measures Of Risk and Resiliency: Bullying Among High School Students, 2011

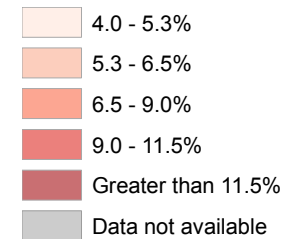


Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education and U.S. Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, 2011. Students were asked, "Were you bullied on school grounds in the past 12 months?" NOTE: Moderately low reliability for Otero, Roosevelt, Sandoval, and Sierra Counties, unreliable data for Chaves County, and very low reliability for Dona Ana and Eddy Counties.

Measures Of Risk And Resiliency: Violence-Related Behaviors, 2011



State Average 6.2%

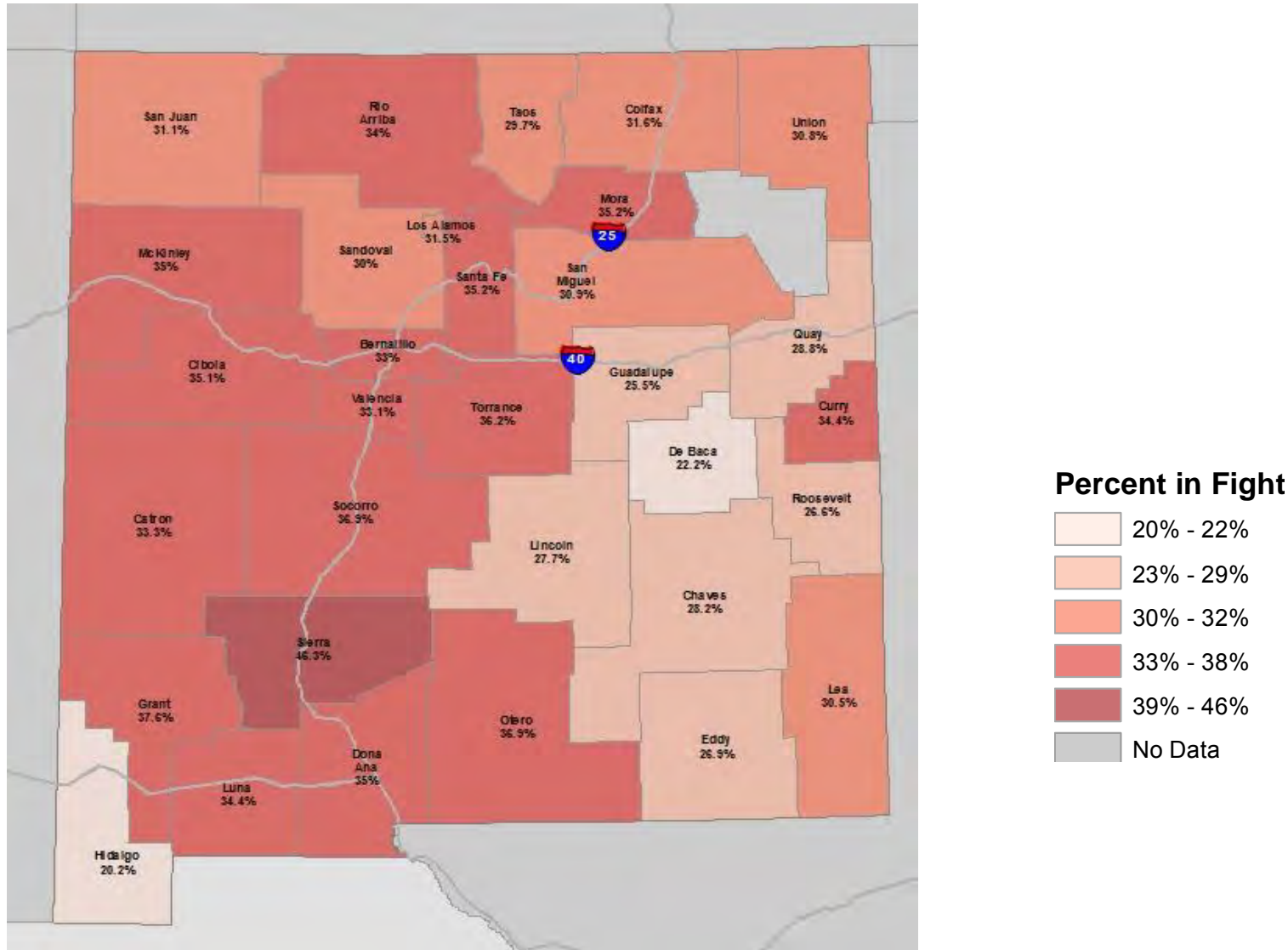


During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property?

Percentage of students responding 1 or more days.

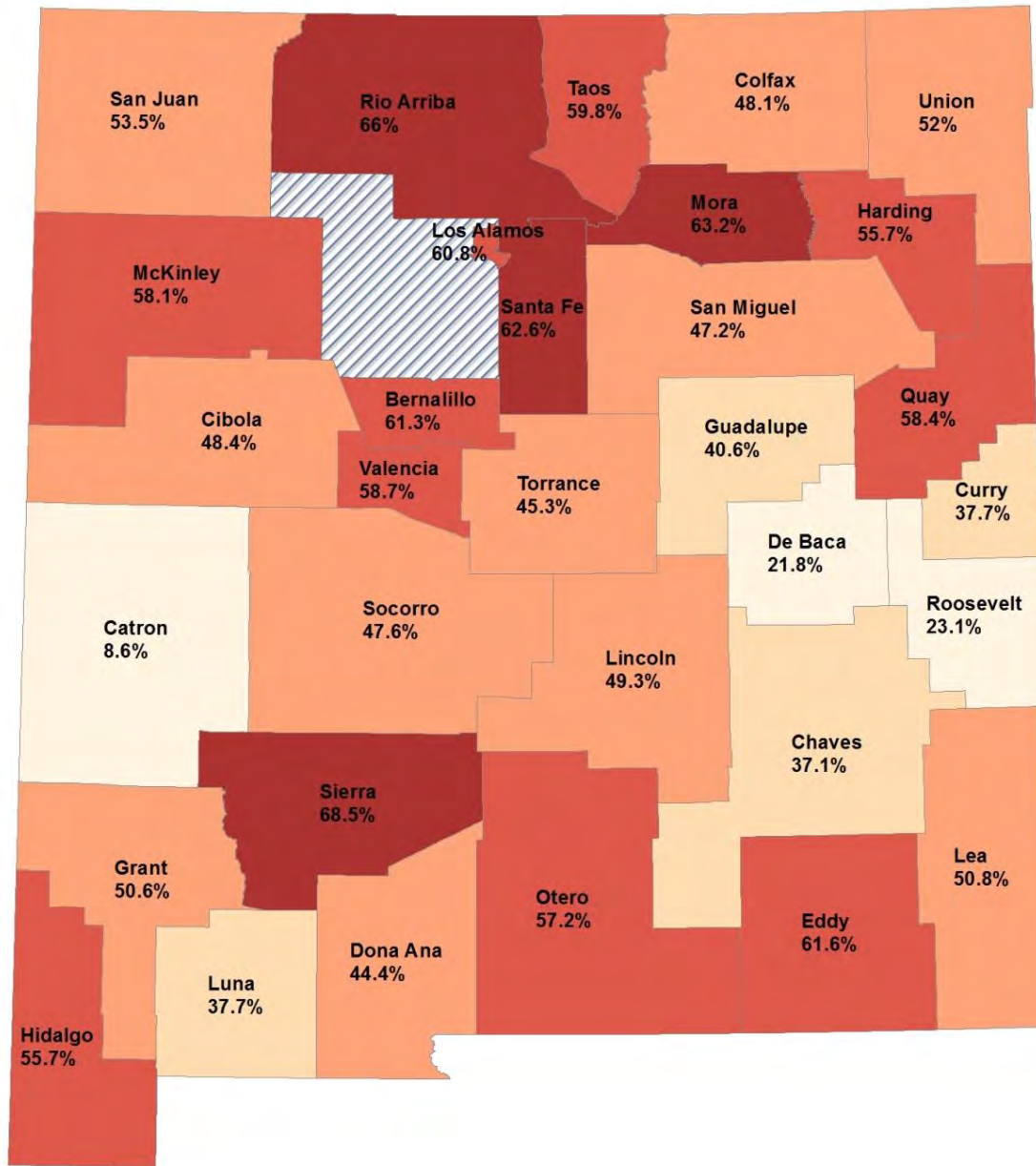
Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education and U.S. Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, 2011. Students were asked, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property?" NOTE: Moderately low reliability for Otero, Roosevelt, Sandoval, and Sierra Counties, unreliable data for Chaves County, and very low reliability for Dona Ana and Eddy Counties.

Percentage Of Students In A Physical Fight In The Past 12 Months, By County, 2011



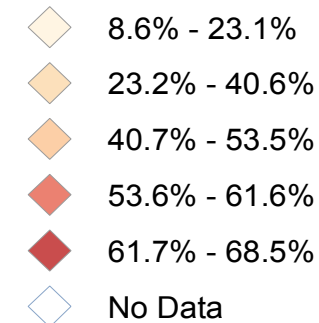
Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education and U.S. Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, 2011. Students were asked, "Were you in a physical fight in the past 12 months?" NOTE: Moderately low reliability for Otero, Roosevelt, Sandoval, and Sierra Counties, unreliable data for Chaves County, and very low reliability for Dona Ana and Eddy Counties.

New Mexico High School Drug Abuse, 2009



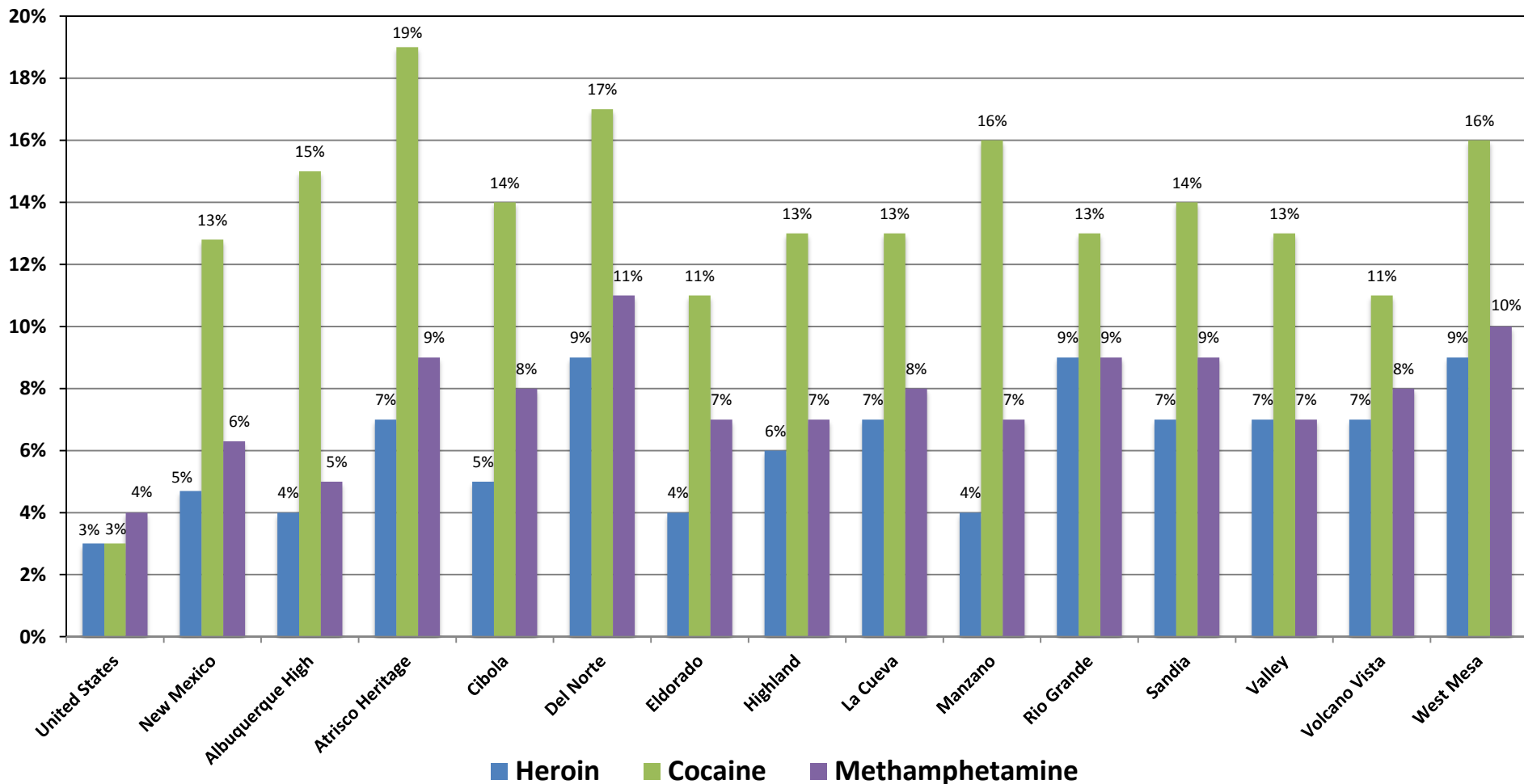
This map shows the percentage of New Mexico high school students reporting heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, or marijuana use.

Percent of Students Reporting Drug Use



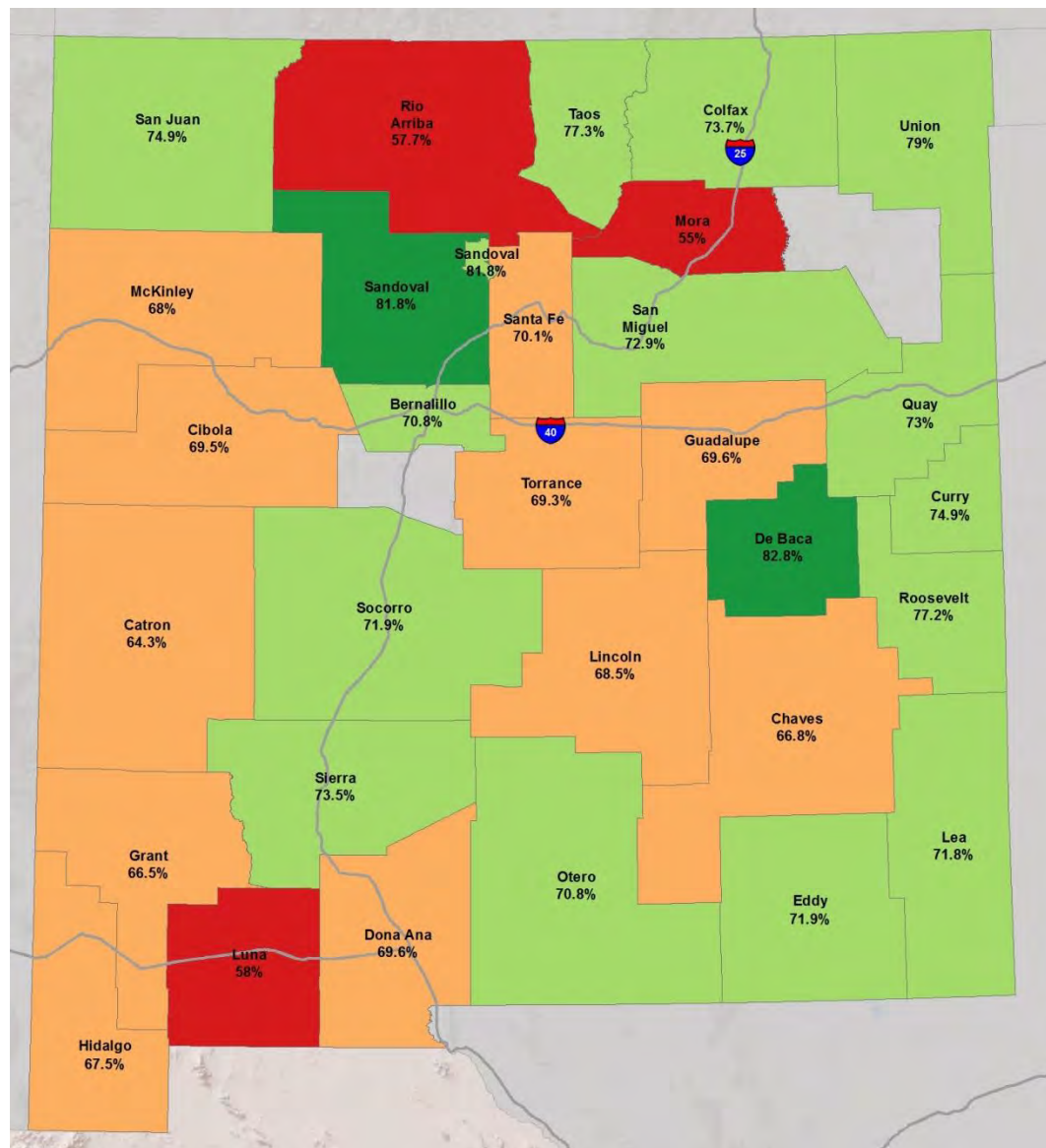
Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education and U.S. Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, 2009.

Percentage Of Albuquerque Public High School Students Who Reported Using Heroin, Cocaine, Or Meth At Least Once In Their Lives, 2009



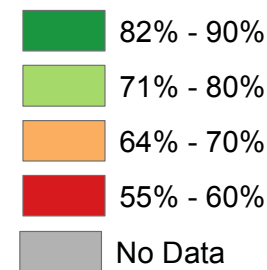
Source: APS and state high school data taken from New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, 2009. Students were asked the following three questions: “During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?” “During your life, how many times have you 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.

Measures Of Risk And Resiliency: Educational Aspirations, 2011



Percentage of high school students who said that they planned to go to college or some other school after high school.

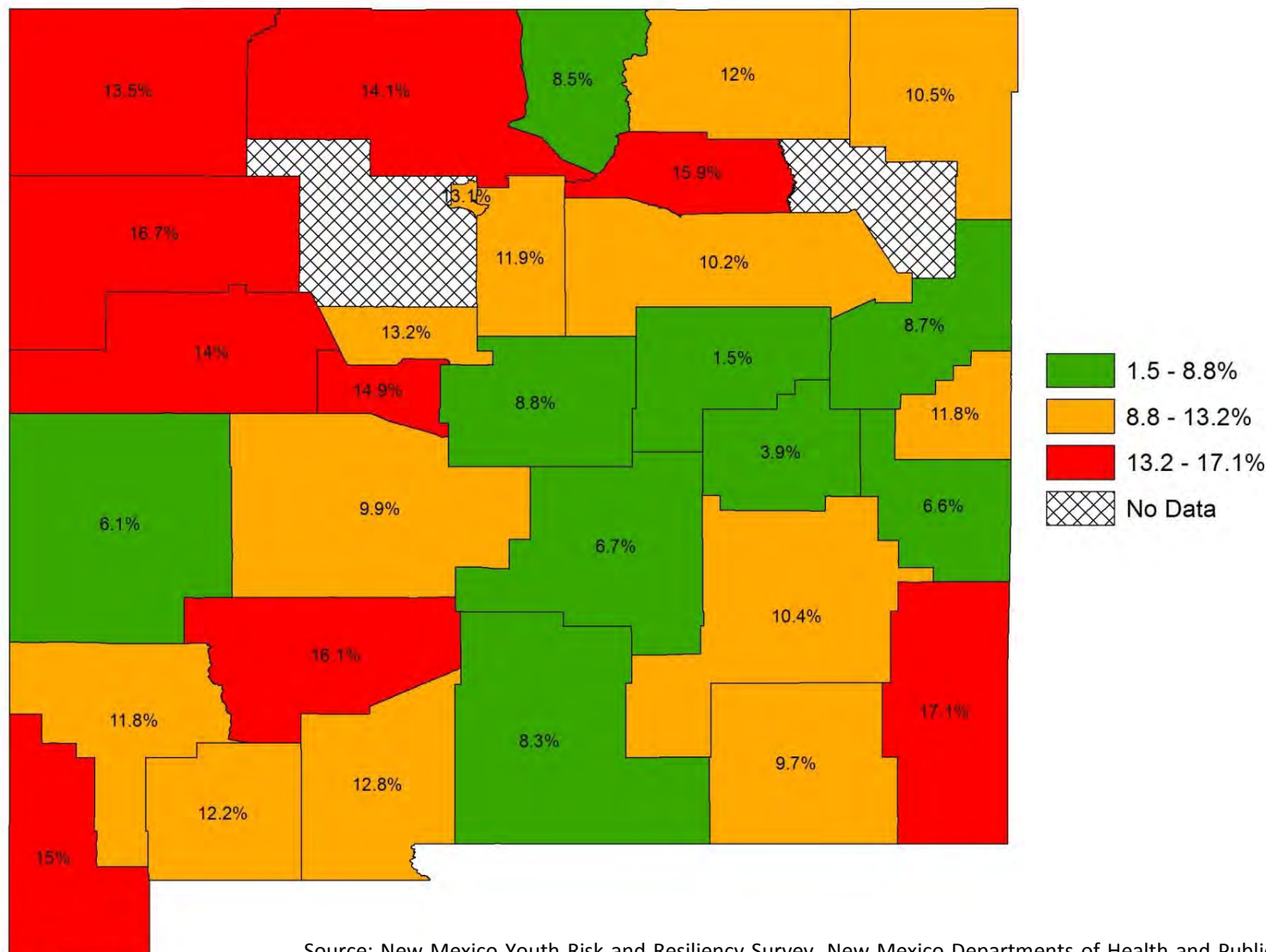
Students Who Plan To Continue Their Education



No Data

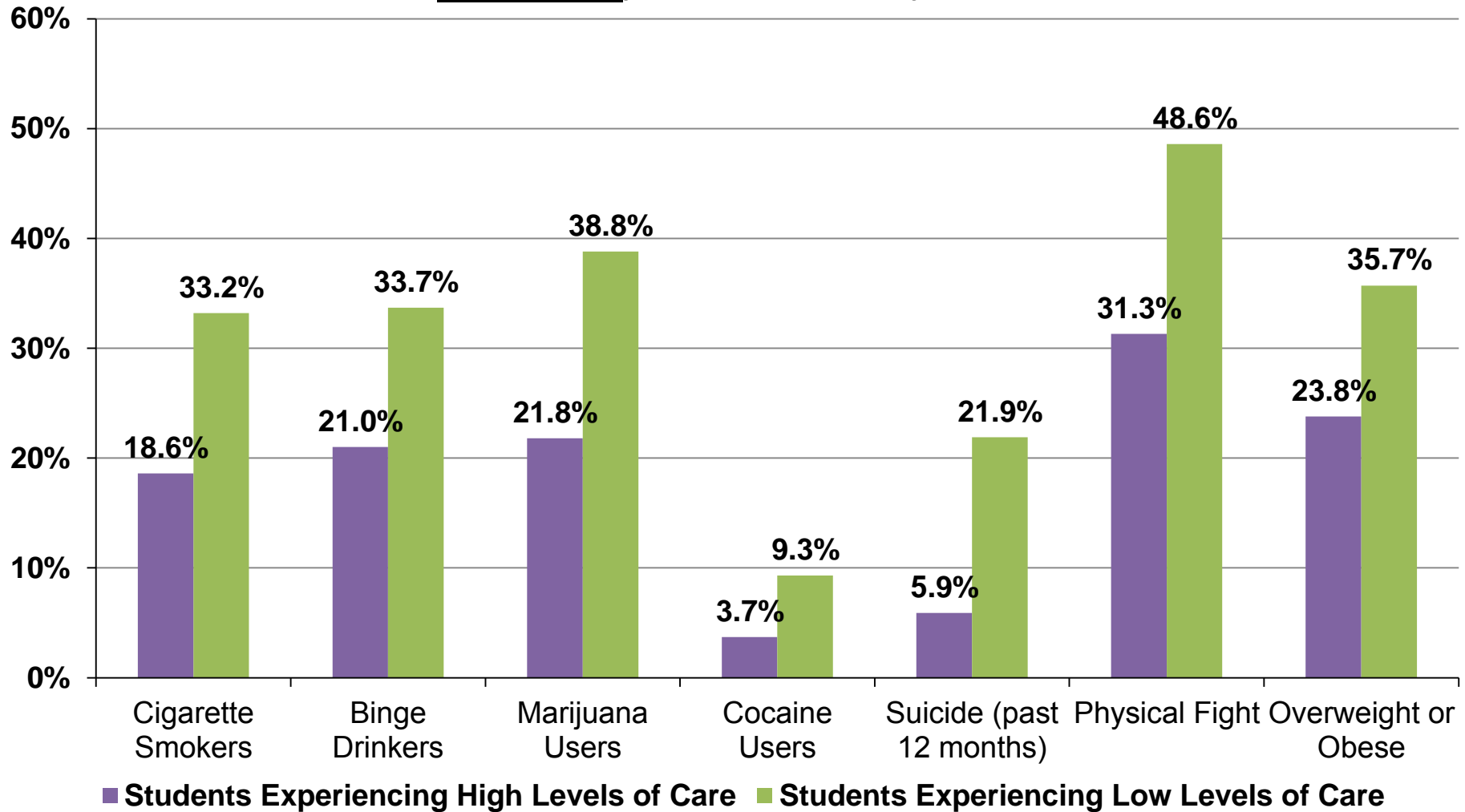
Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education and U.S. Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, 2011. Students affirmed the statement: "I plan to go to college or some other school after high school." NOTE: Moderately low reliability for Otero, Roosevelt, Sandoval, and Sierra Counties, unreliable data for Chaves County, and very low reliability for Dona Ana and Eddy Counties.

Percentage Of High School Students Who Report Not Having A Teacher Or Some Other Adult Who Cares About Them At School, 2009



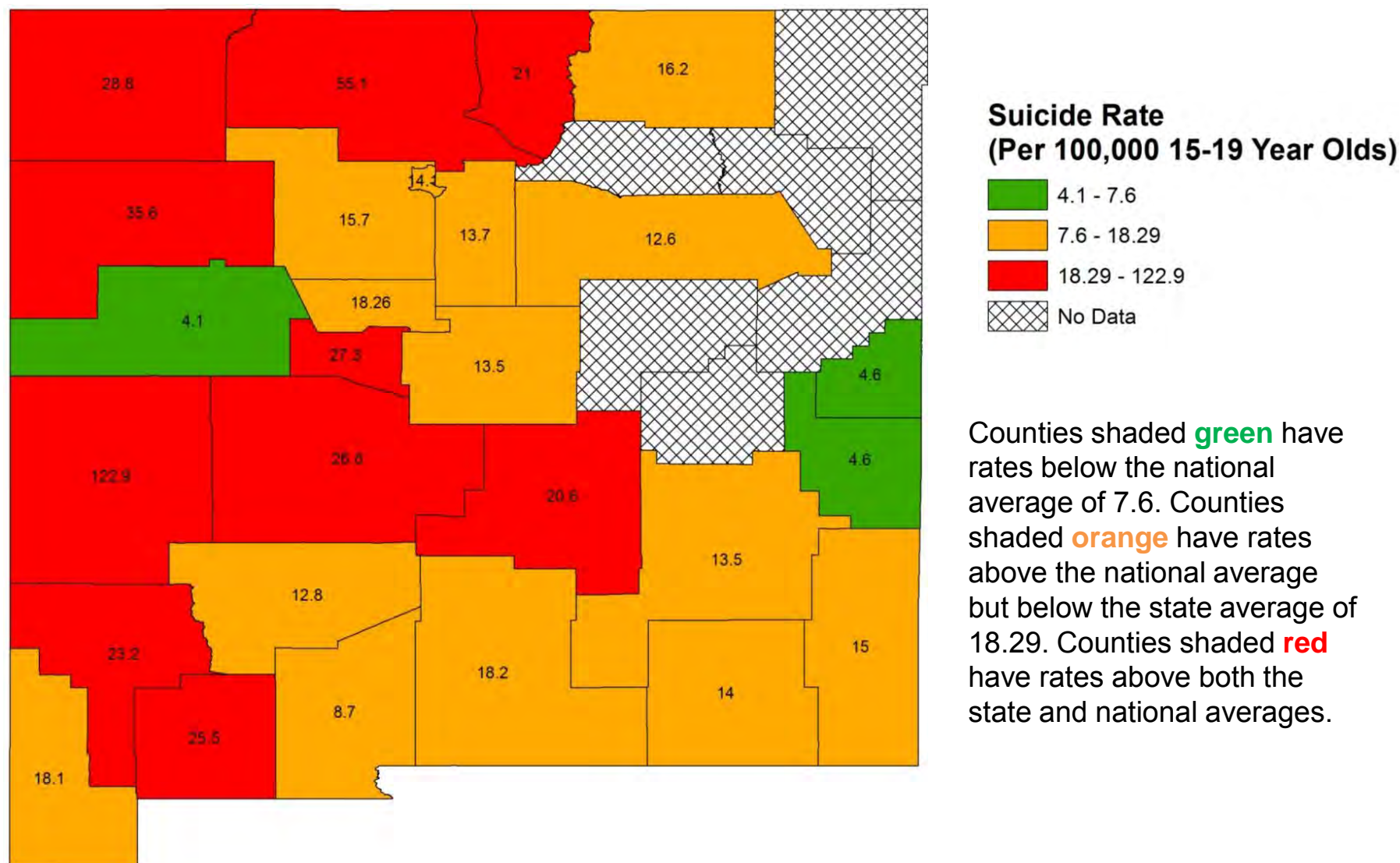
Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education, and U.S. Centers For Disease Control and Prevention 2009. Students were asked to comment on the statement, "At my school, there is a teacher or some other adult who really cares about me." The percentage reported here reflects respondents who answered, "Not true at all."

Key Outcomes Of High School Students Experiencing High & Low Levels Of Caring And Supportive Relationships With Teachers, New Mexico, 2009



Source: New Mexico Epidemiology, 2010. <http://nmhealth.org/erd/HealthData/pdf/ER%20YRRS%20092410.pdf>. National data taken from High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009, Centers for Disease Control & Prevention.

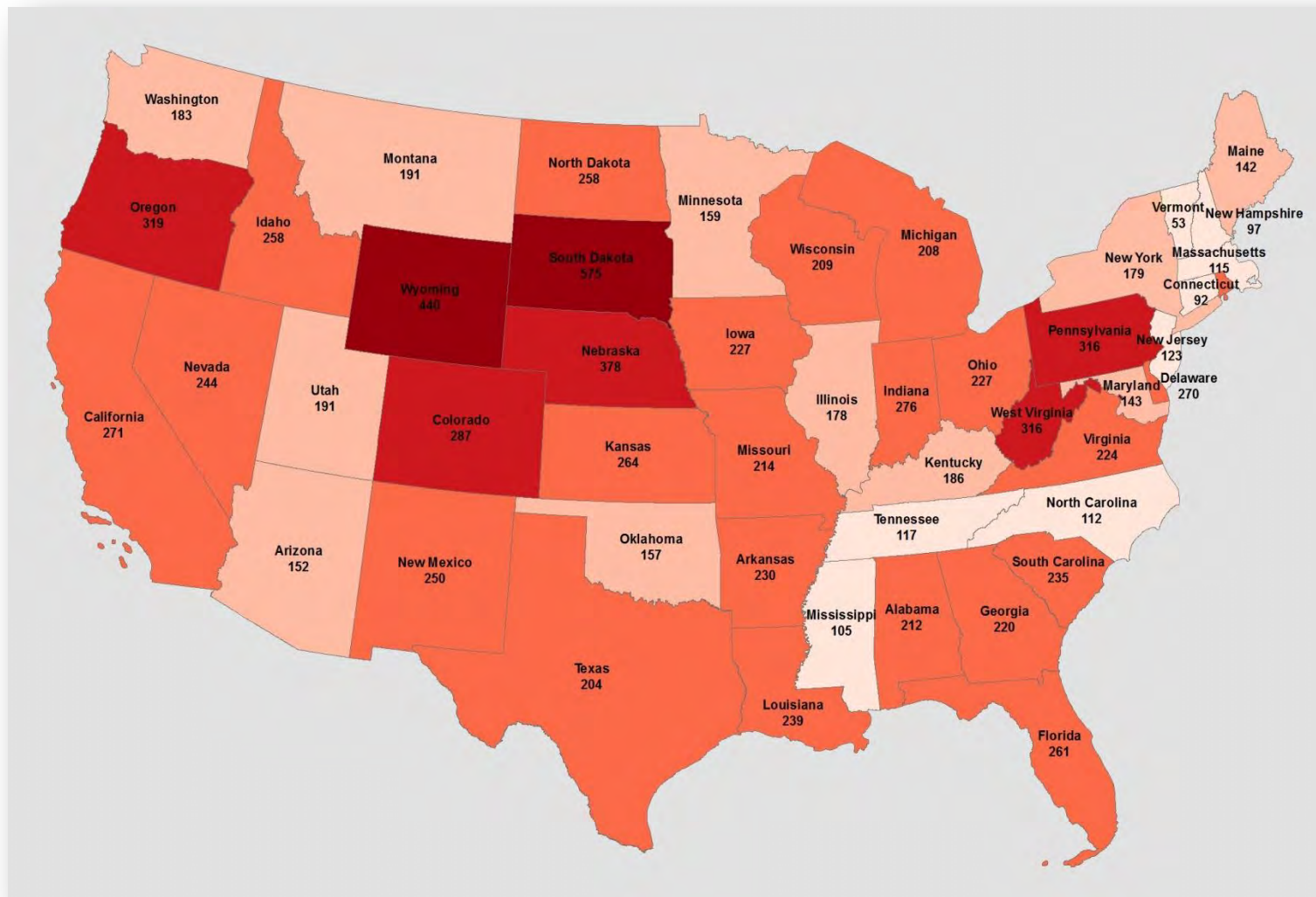
Youth Suicide Rate, 15-19 Years Of Age, By County



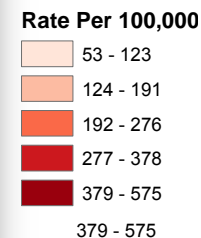
Source: New Death Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health. The suicide rate for each county is averaged over the time period 1999 to 2010 and includes all New Mexico residents, ages 15-19. The national average is based on data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention over the time period 1999 to 2007 and includes all youth, ages 15-19.

Juvenile Justice

Incarcerated Youths, Rate Per 100,000 2010

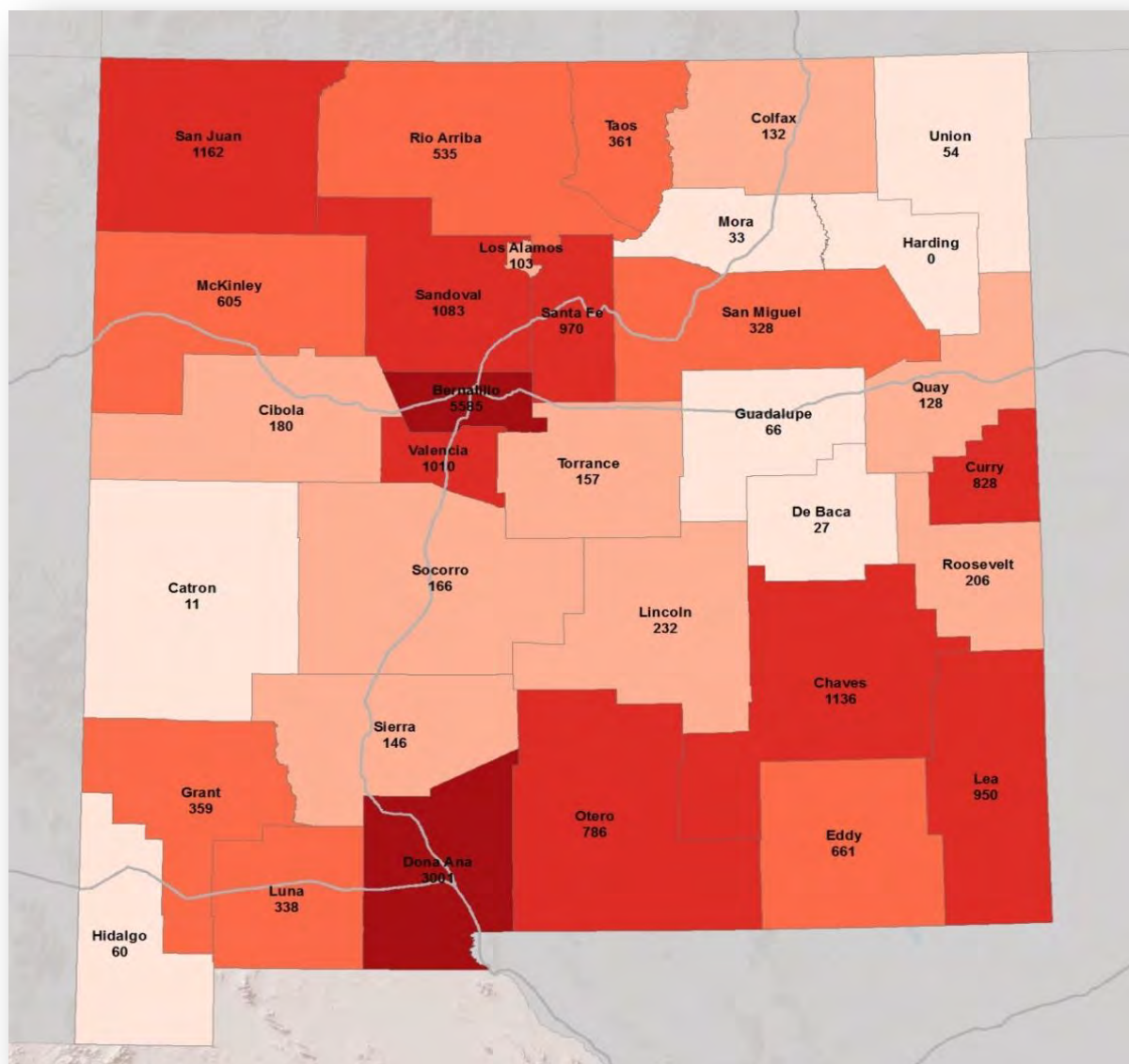


This map shows the rate of youth incarceration in 2010.



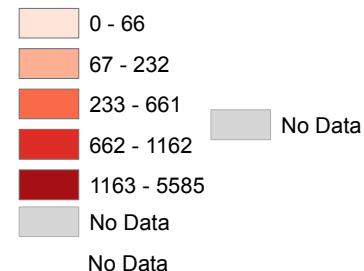
Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Center. Youth residing in juvenile detention and correctional facilities (Rate) – 2010. <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/acrossstates/Rankings.aspx?loct=2&by=a&order=a&ind=42&dtm=320&tf=133>

Referrals To Law Enforcement By County, 2011



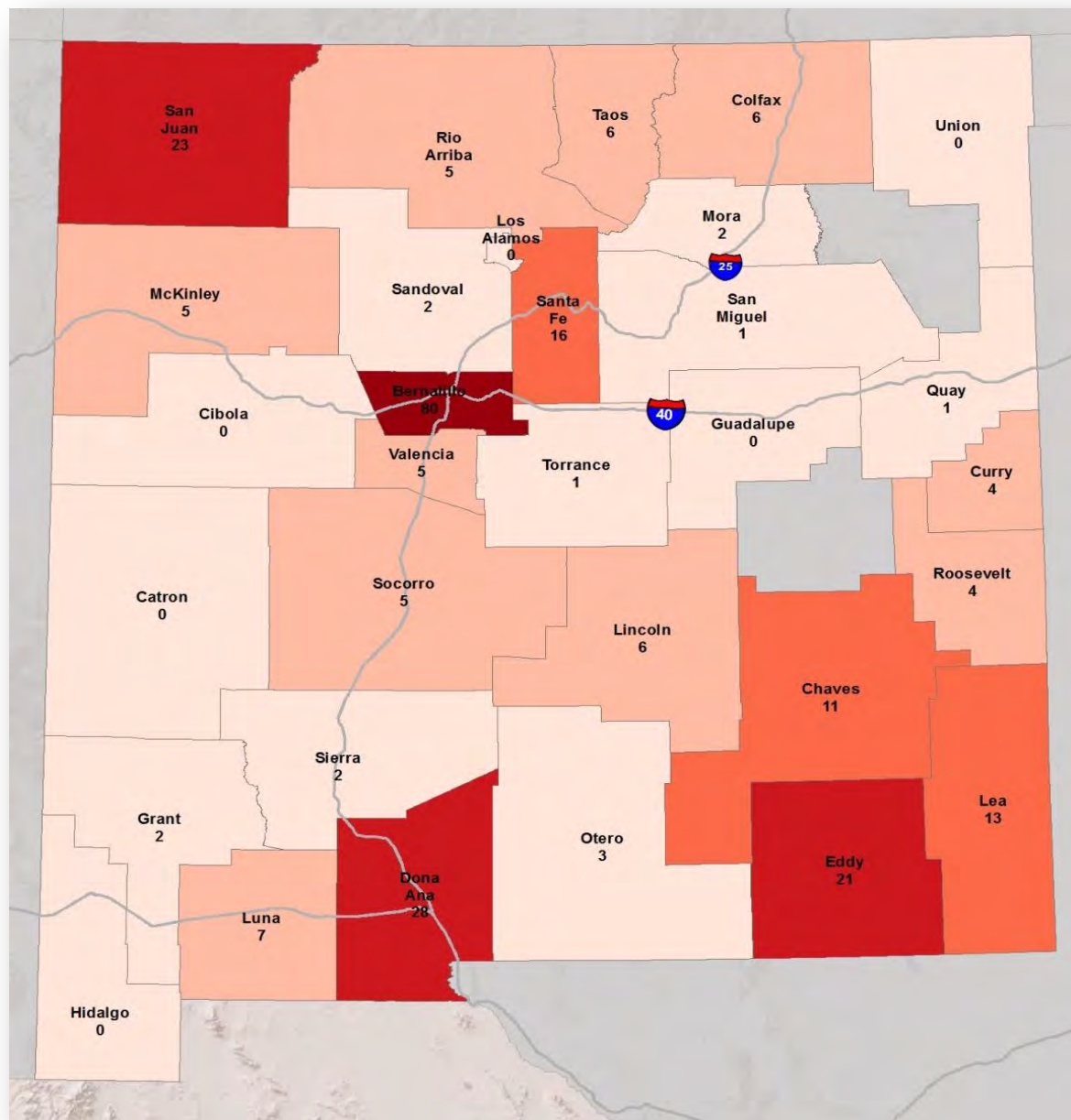
This map shows the number of students referred to law enforcement during the 2010-2011 school year. This includes delinquent, non-delinquent and parole violation referrals.

Referrals



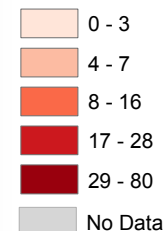
Source: New Mexico Juvenile Justice Services (Facilities) Youth & Family Services (JPO), Fiscal Year 2011, Annual Report, Table : FY11 Referrals by Type and Region/District/County.

Committed Youths, 2011



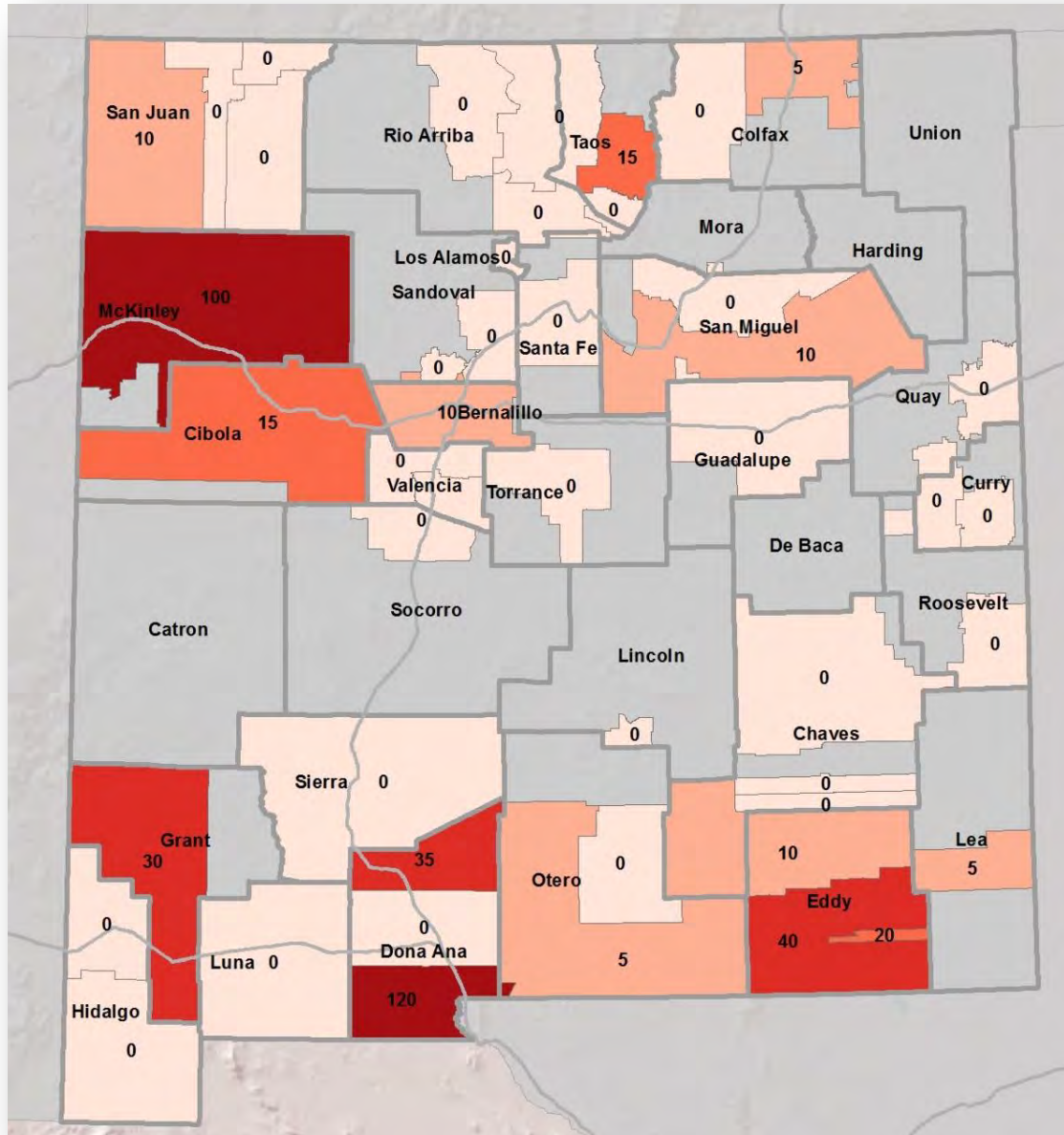
Committed juveniles include those whose cases have been adjudicated and disposed in juvenile court and those who have been convicted and sentenced in criminal court.

Number of Committed Youths, 2011



tl_2010_35_county10

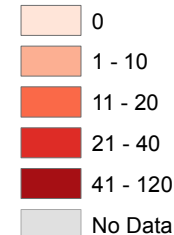
Number Of Students Expelled From School By District, 2009



This map shows the number of students expelled from school during the 2008-2009 school year.

The thick gray lines show the county boundary, with the county name as the label. The individual colored polygons show school districts, shaded based on the legend below, labeled with the number of expelled students.

Expulsions

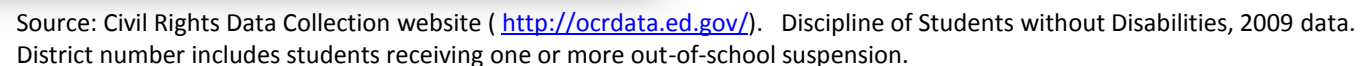


Source: Civil Rights Data Collection website (<http://ocrdata.ed.gov/>). Discipline of Students without Disabilities, 2009 data. District number includes students expelled with educational services, without educational services and expelled under zero-tolerance policies.

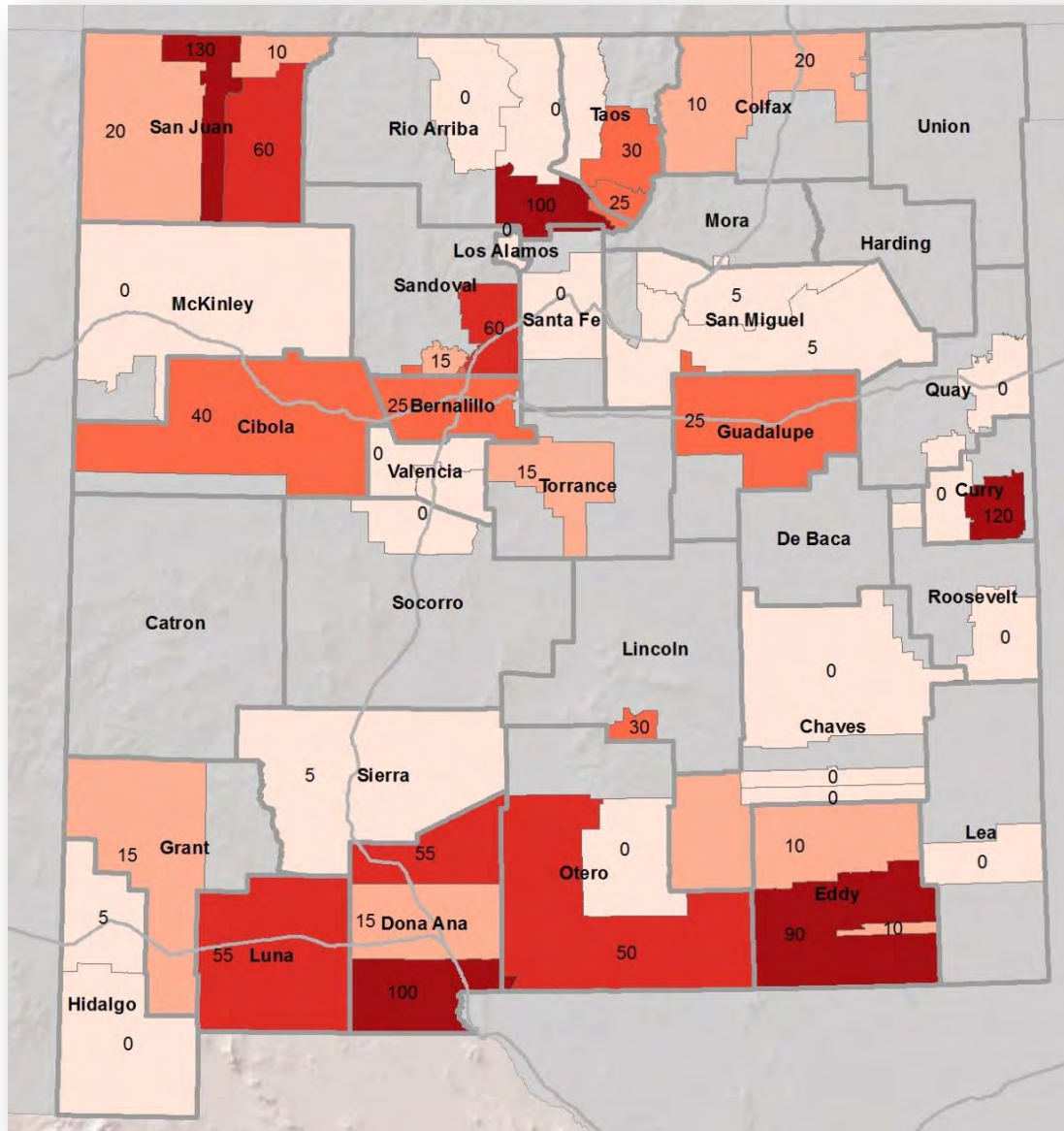
70



The thick gray lines show the county boundary, with the county name as the label. The individual colored polygons show school districts, shaded based on the legend below, labeled with the number of suspended students.



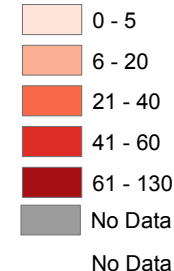
Number Of Students Referred To Law Enforcement By District, 2009



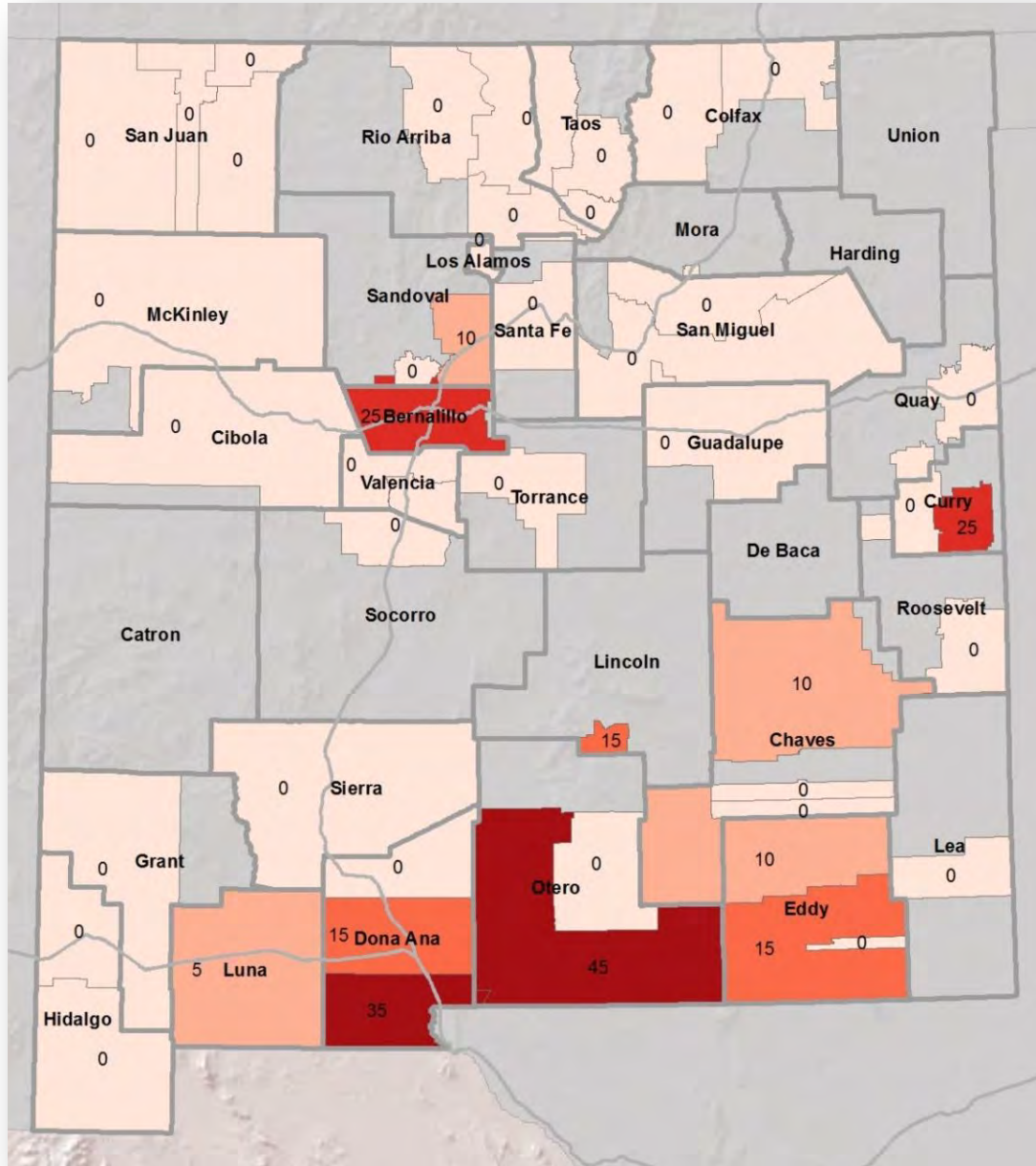
This map shows the number of students referred to law enforcement during the 2008-2009 school year.

The thick gray lines show the county boundary, with the county name as the label. The individual colored polygons show school districts, shaded based on the legend below, labeled with the number of referred students.

Law Enforcement Referrals



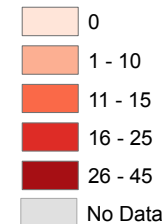
School-Related Arrests By District, 2009



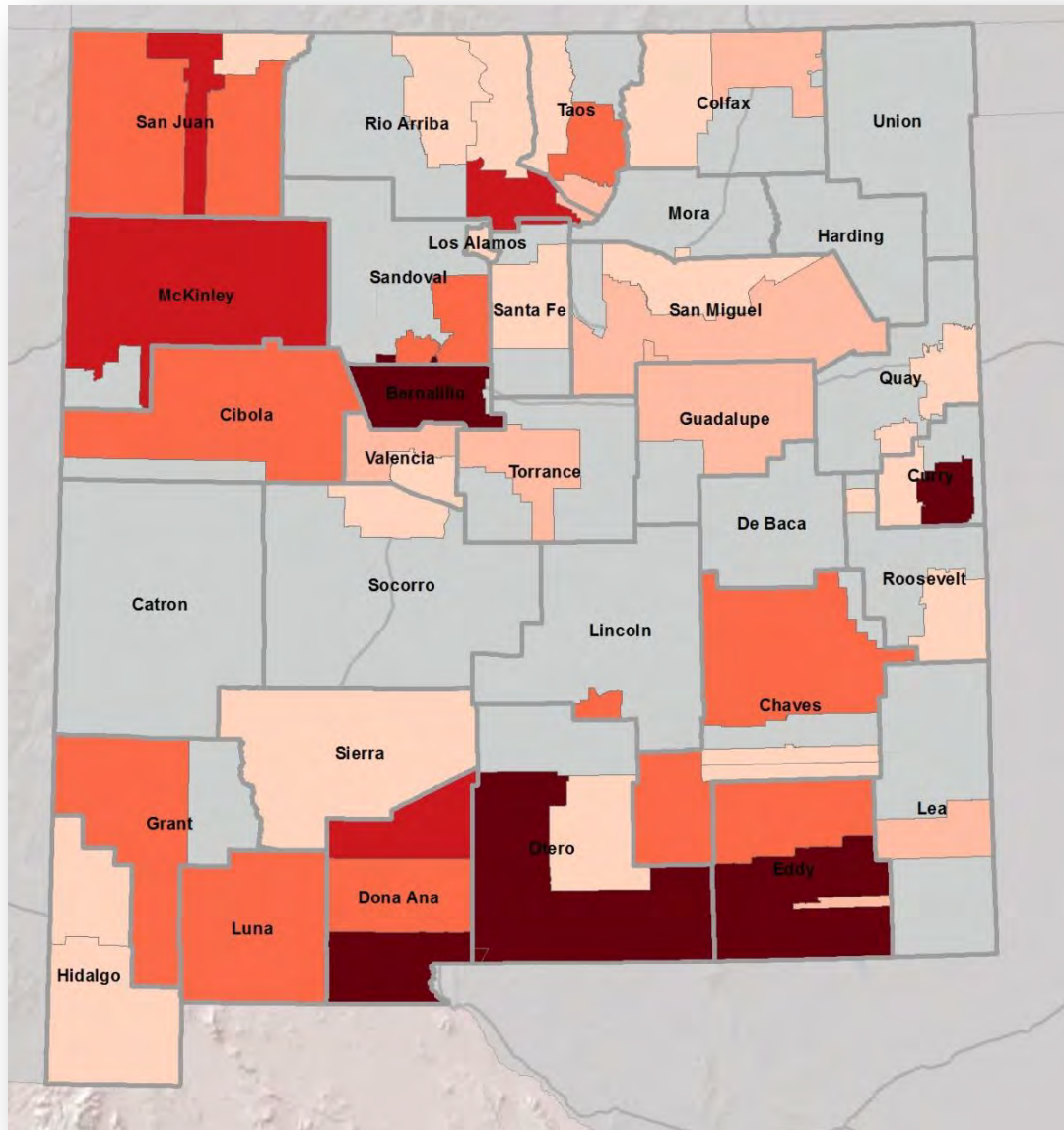
This map shows the number of students arrested for a school-related offense during the 2008-2009 school year.

The thick gray lines show the county boundary, with the county name as the label. The individual colored polygons show school districts, shaded based on the legend below, labeled with the number of arrested students.

School-related Arrests



Combined Levels Of Suspension, Expulsion, Law Enforcement Referral Or School-Related Arrest, 2009

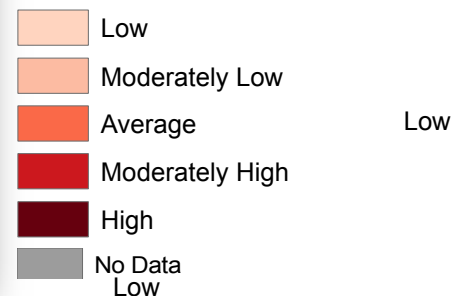


This map classifies New Mexico school districts for the combined frequency of suspension, expulsion, referral to law enforcement or arrest, in districts for which data was available.

Districts are assigned to a category (high, low, etc.) based on their distance above or below the mean for suspensions, expulsions, referrals and arrests. This is called a z score. These values are then combined to derive an overall score. The further above the mean for each factor, the higher score a district receives.

This analysis should be viewed with caution, as many districts do not report, and the data is not normally distributed.

Risk Level



Suspension, Expulsion, Law Enforcement Referral Or School-Related Arrests In New Mexico Districts, 2009

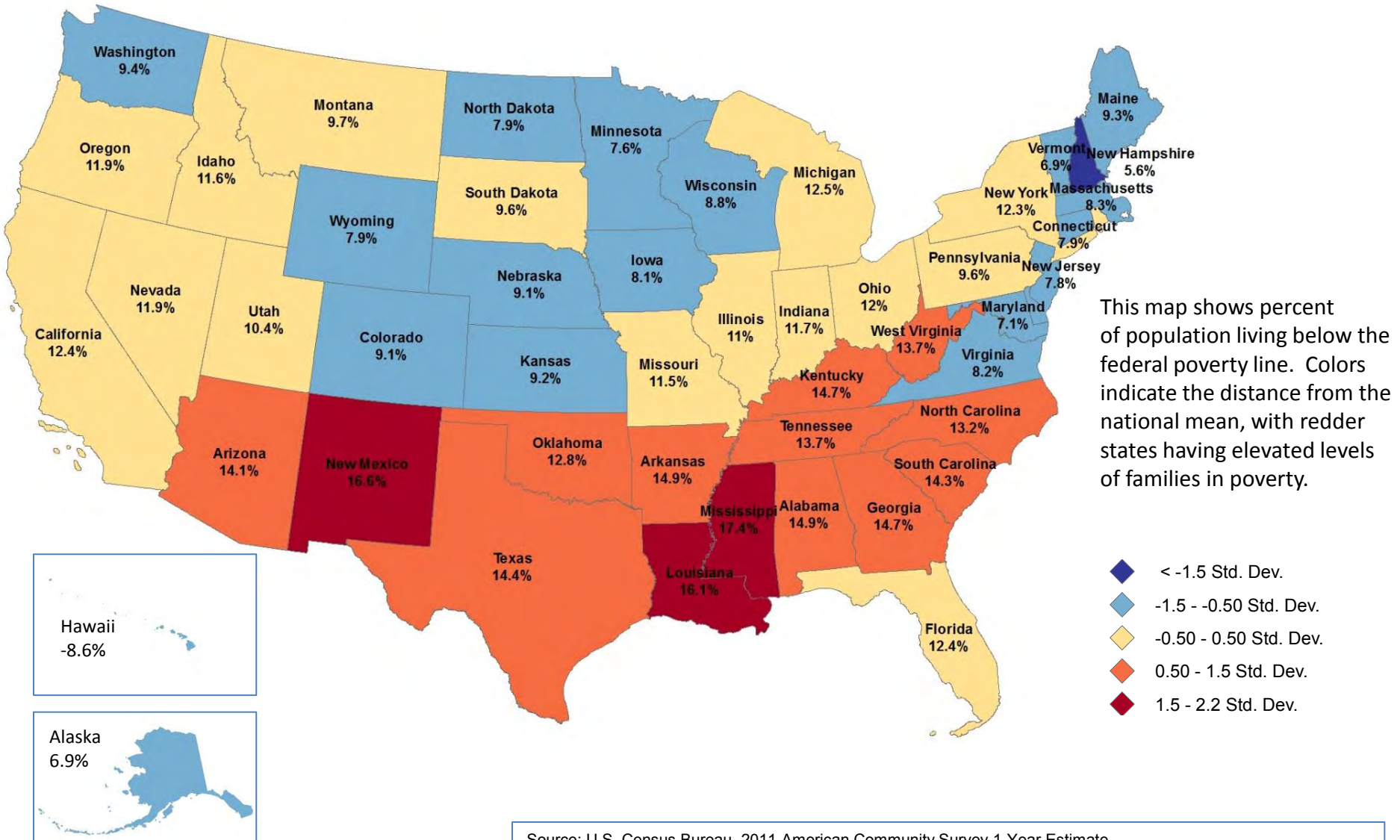
NAME	SUSPENSIONS	EXPULSIONS	REFERRALS	SCHOOL-RELATED ARRESTS	Z SCORE RANK
GADSDEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS	695	120	100	35	1
ALBUQUERQUE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	4410	10	25	25	2
ALAMOGORDO PUBLIC SCHOOLS	355	5	50	45	3
CARLSBAD MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	525	40	90	15	4
CLOVIS MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	385	0	120	25	5
GALLUP-MCKINLEY COUNTY SCHOOLS	470	100	0	0	6
FARMINGTON MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	375	0	130	0	7
ESPANOLA MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	540	0	100	0	8
HATCH VALLEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	165	35	55	0	9
BERNALILLO PUBLIC SCHOOLS	185	0	60	10	10
BLOOMFIELD MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	690	0	60	0	11
RUIDOSO MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	150	0	30	15	12
DEMING PUBLIC SCHOOLS	290	0	55	5	13
LAS CRUCES PUBLIC SCHOOLS	290	0	15	15	14
SILVER CITY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS	265	30	15	0	15
ROSWELL INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS	720	0	0	10	16
GRANTS-CIBOLA COUNTY SCHOOLS	185	15	40	0	17
TAOS MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	235	15	30	0	18
ARTESIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	85	10	10	10	19
RIO RANCHO PUBLIC SCHOOLS	905	0	15	0	20
CENTRAL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS	425	10	20	0	21

Suspension, Expulsion, Law Enforcement Referral Or School-Related Arrests In New Mexico Districts, 2009 (Cont.)

NAME	SUSPENSIONS	EXPULSIONS	REFERRALS	SCHOOL-RELATED ARRESTS	Z SCORE RANK
SANTA ROSA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS	35	0	25	0	25
WEST LAS VEGAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS	135	10	5	0	26
HOBBS MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	270	5	0	0	27
LOS LUNAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS	370	0	0	0	28
ESTANCIA MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	35	0	15	0	29
SANTA FE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	270	0	0	0	30
BELEN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS	250	0	0	0	31
AZTEC MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	50	0	10	0	32
TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES SCHOOLS	125	0	5	0	33
CIMARRON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	25	0	10	0	34
LAS VEGAS CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	105	0	5	0	35
LORDSBURG MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	45	0	5	0	36
MESA VISTA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS	90	0	0	0	37
HAGERMAN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	30	0	0	0	38
LOS ALAMOS PUBLIC SCHOOLS	20	0	0	0	39
ANIMAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS	10	0	0	0	40
CHAMA VALLEY INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS	10	0	0	0	41
CLOUDCROFT MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	10	0	0	0	42
SAN JON MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	10	0	0	0	43
LAKE ARTHUR MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	5	0	0	0	44
DORA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS	0	0	0	0	45
MELROSE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	0	0	0	0	46

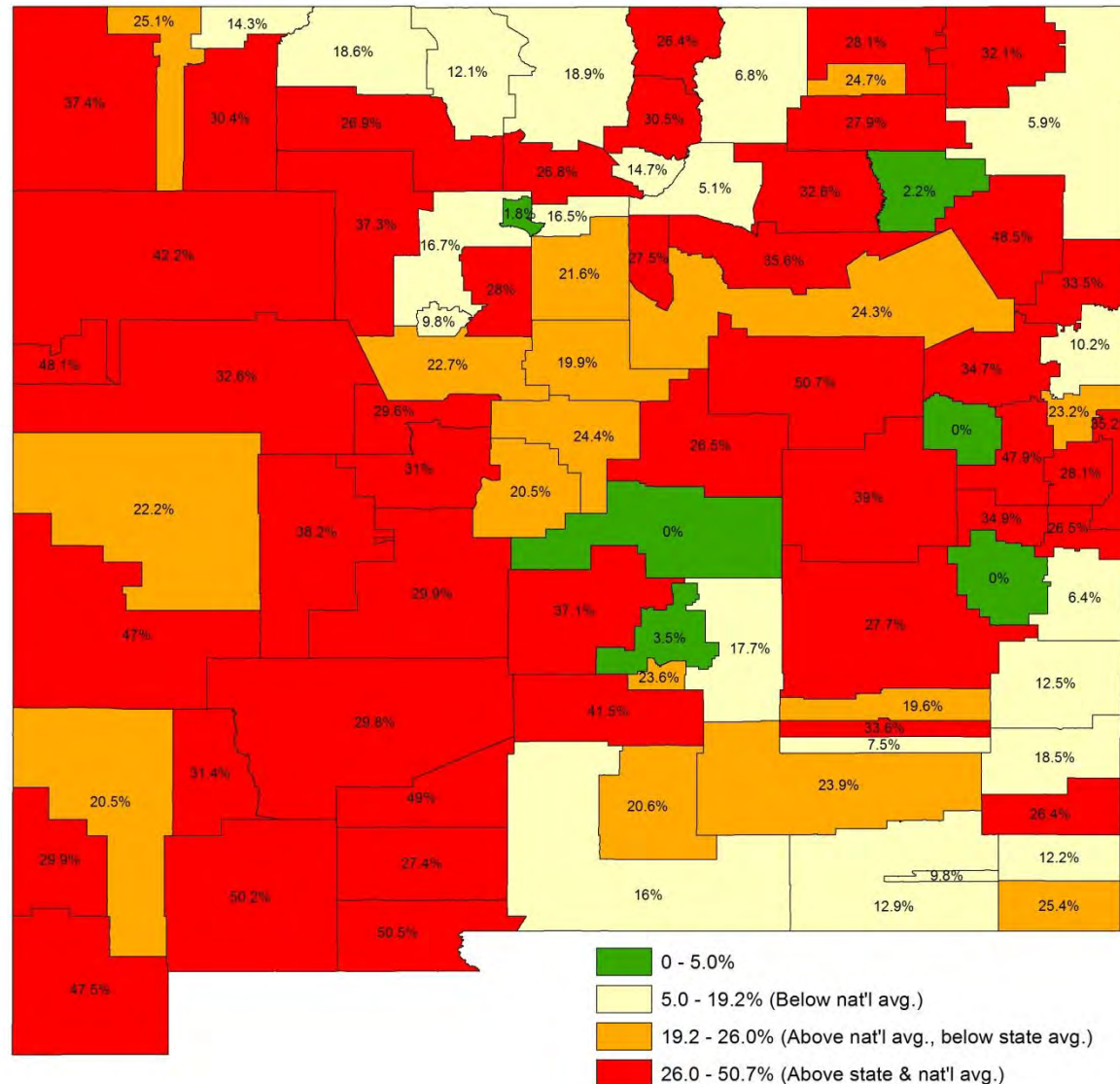
Poverty

Families Living Below the Poverty Line



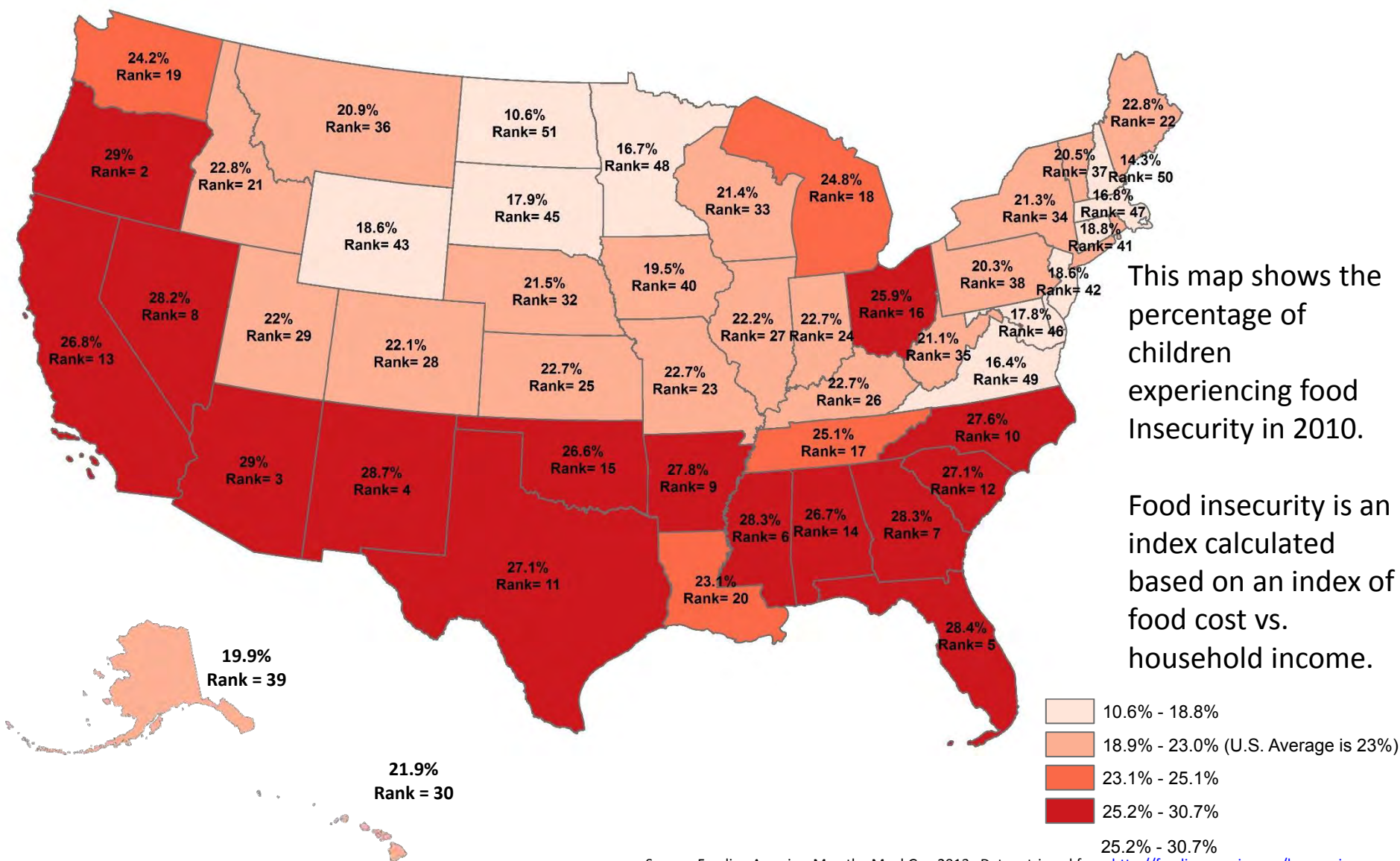
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate.
Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Percentage of Children Under 18 in Poverty, By School District



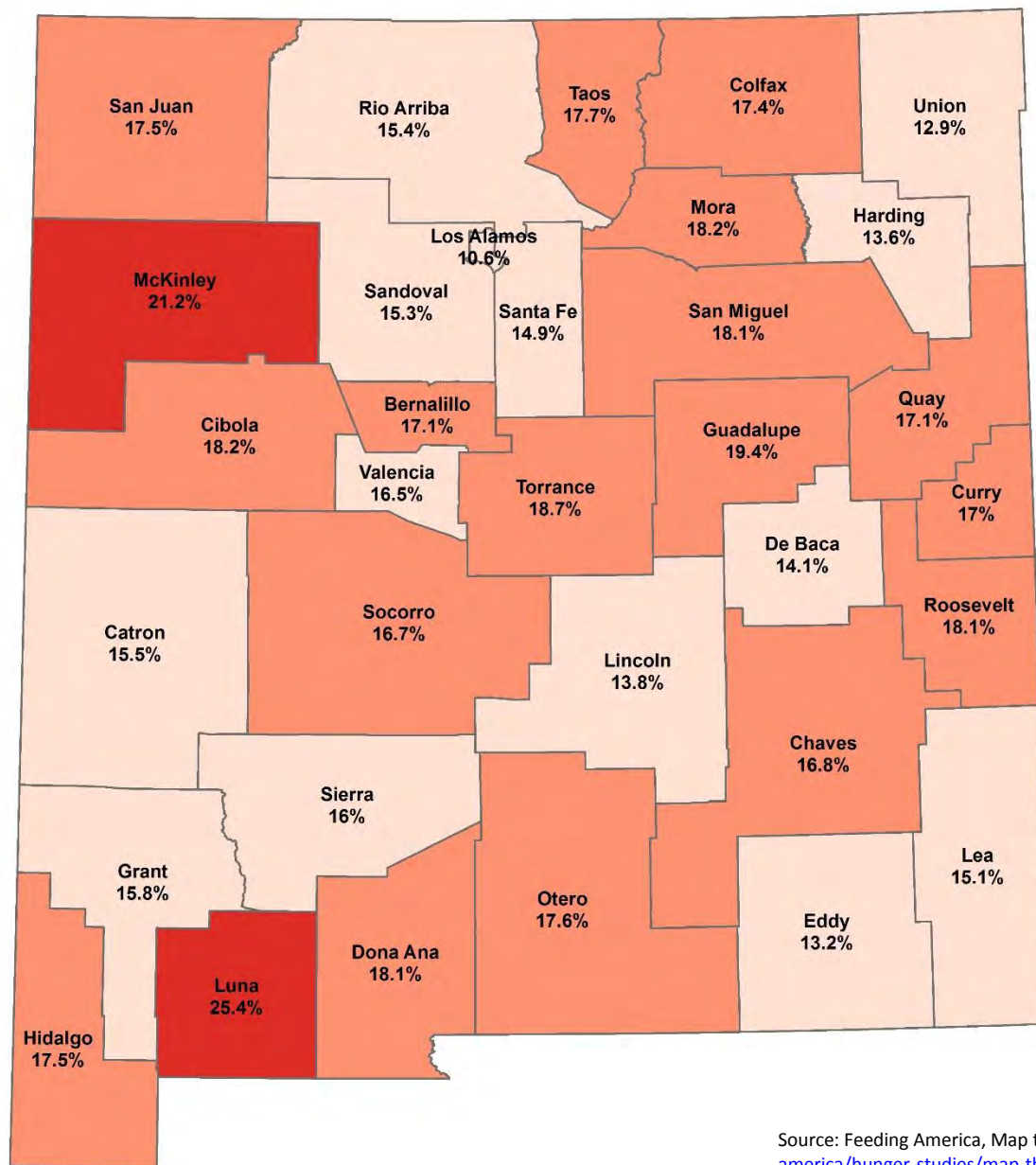
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2006-2010 Five-Year Estimates. In 2010, the weighted average poverty threshold for a family of four was **\$22,314** (<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/>). State and national averages taken from the 2010 American Community Survey (state avg. = 26.0%; national avg. = 19.2%).

Child Food Insecurity in the United States, 2010: Percentage FI and Overall Rank (1 worst-50 best)



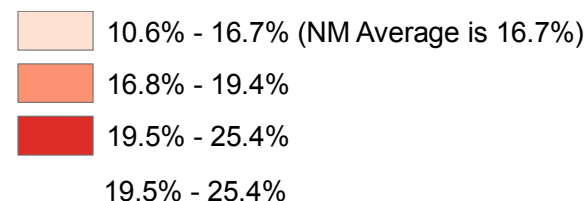
Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap 2013. Data retrieved from <http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/map-the-meal-gap/~media/Files/a-map-2010/2010-MMG-Child-Executive-Summary-FINAL.ashx>. See Table 1: Child Food Insecurity in State, 2010.

Food Insecurity in New Mexico Counties, 2011



This map shows the percentage of The population experiencing food Insecurity in 2011.

Food insecurity is an index calculated based on an index of food cost vs. household income.

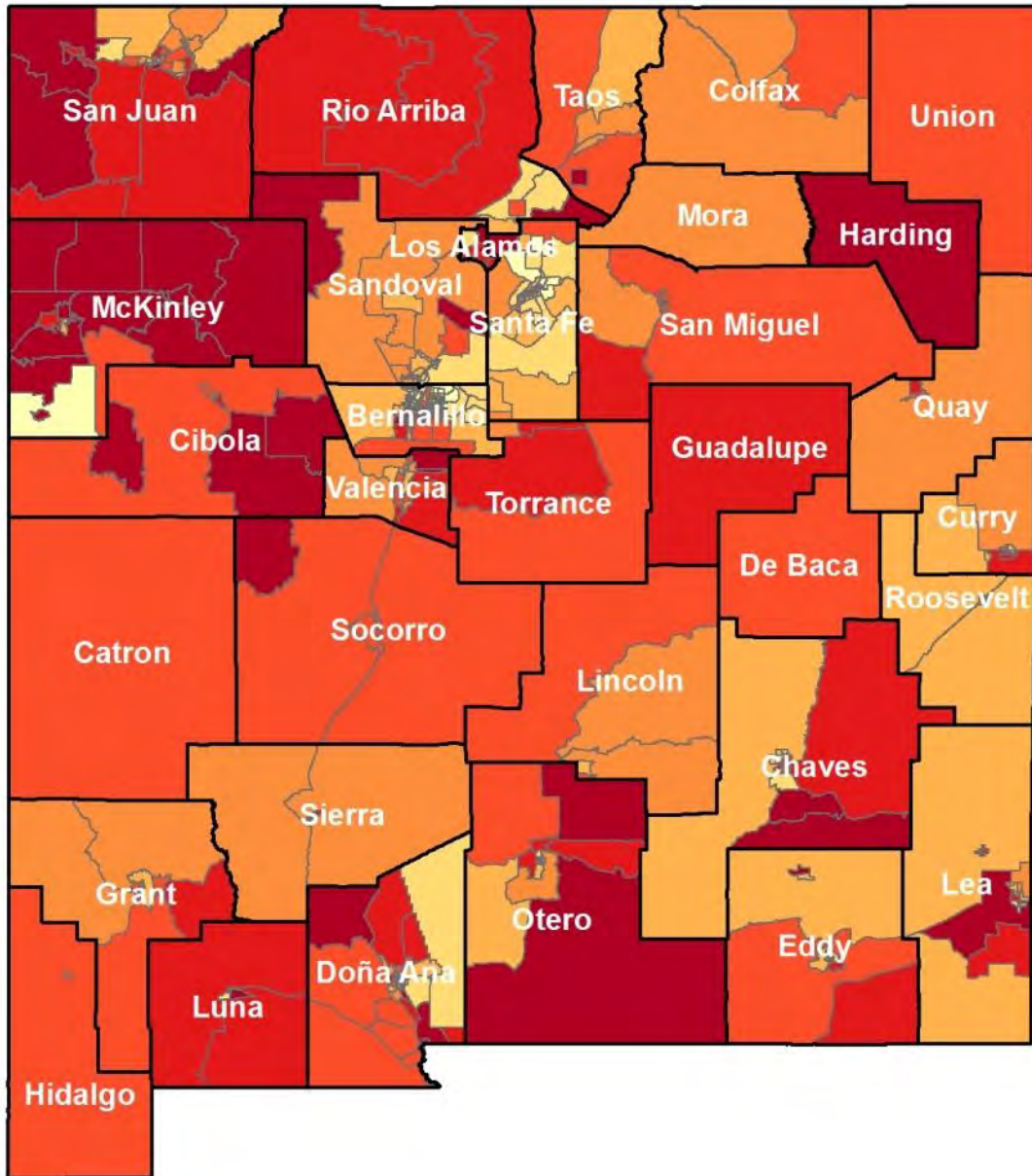
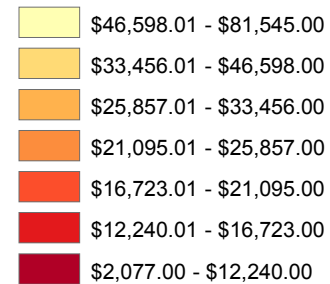


Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap 2013. Data retrieved from http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/map-the-meal-gap/~media/Files/a-map-2011/NM_AllCountiesMMG_2011.ashx?pdf. For Technical details on the factors used to create the index, see Gundersen, C., Waxman, E., Engelhard, E, Satoh, A. and Chawla, N., Map the Meal Gap 2013: Food Insecurity Estimates at the County Level.

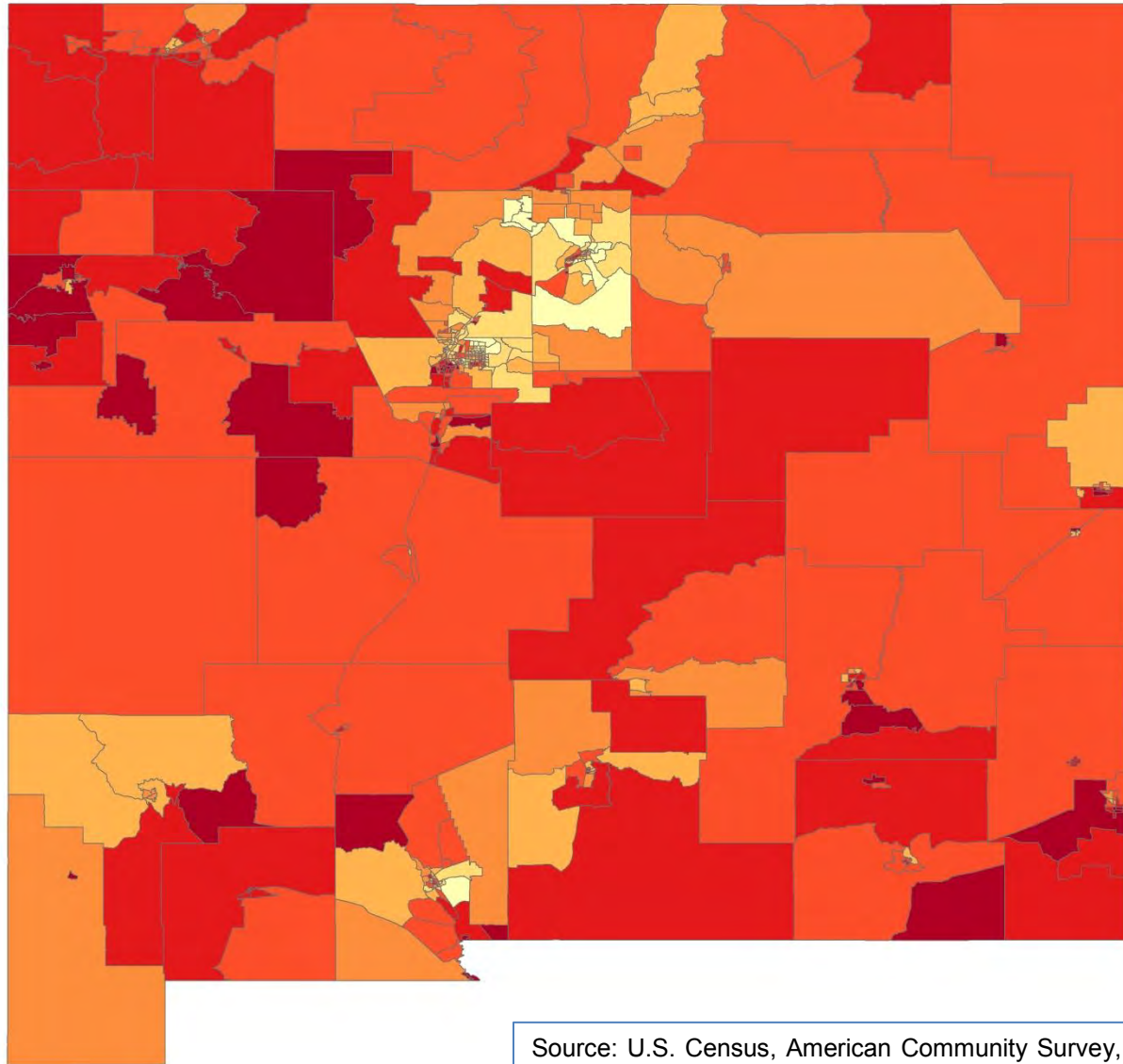
Per Capita Income In New Mexico

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)

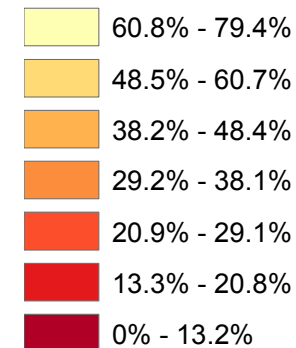


Percentage of Individuals Over 25 Years of Age With an Associates Degree or Higher, By Census Tract



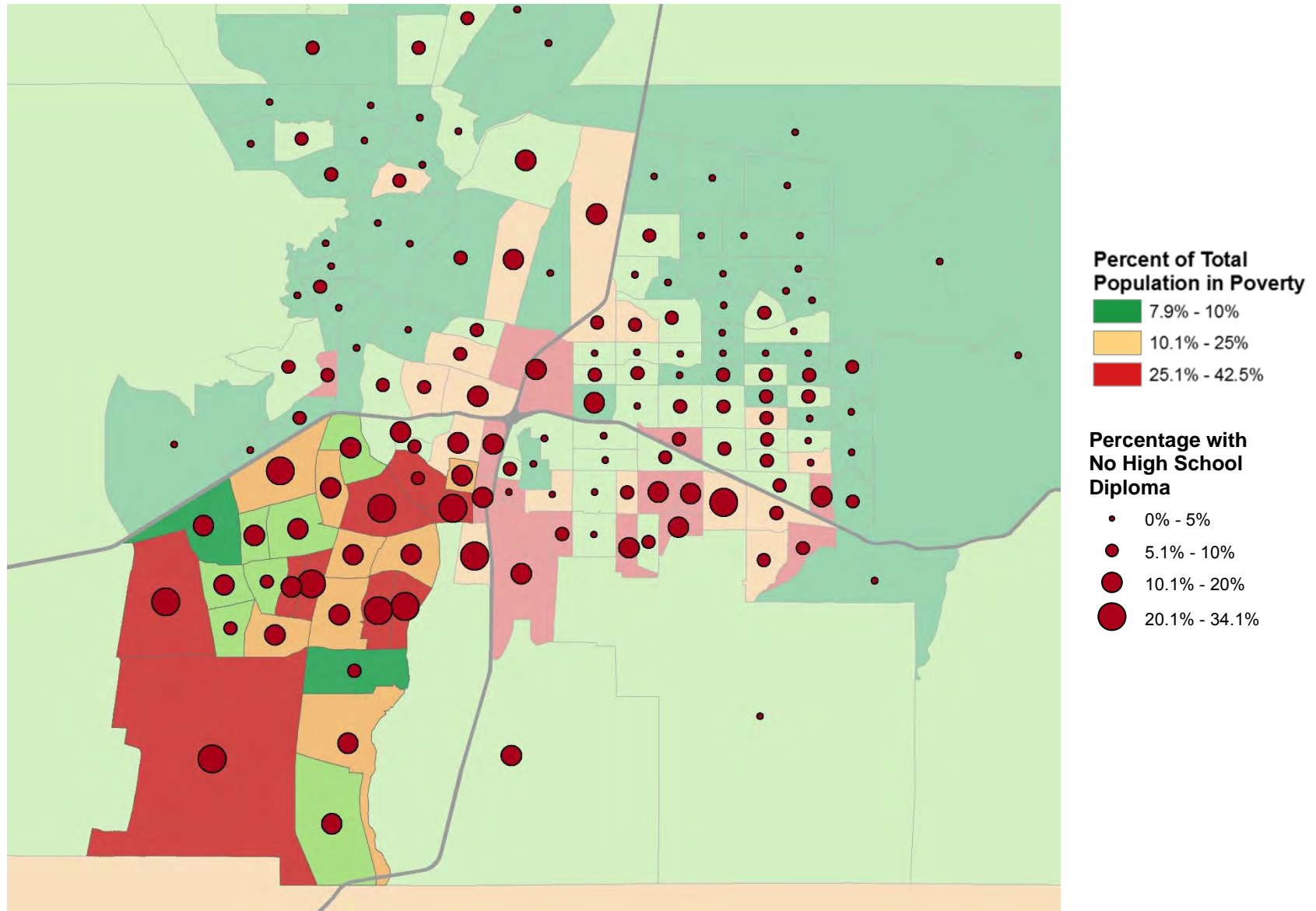
Legend

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

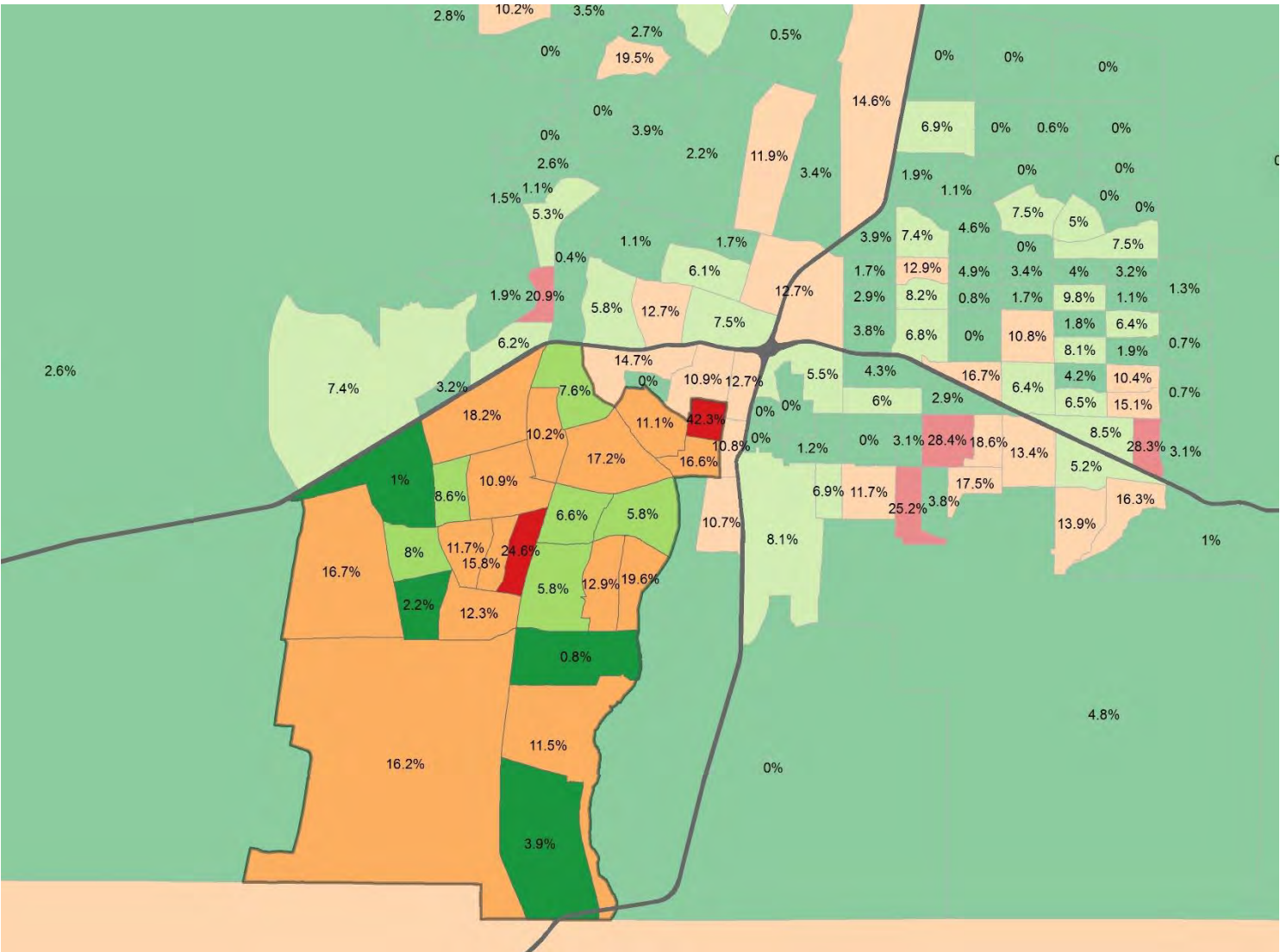


Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2006-2010 Five-Year Estimates. Rates are reported by census tract. State and national averages taken from the 2010 American Community Survey (state avg. = 32.6%; national avg. = 35.4%).

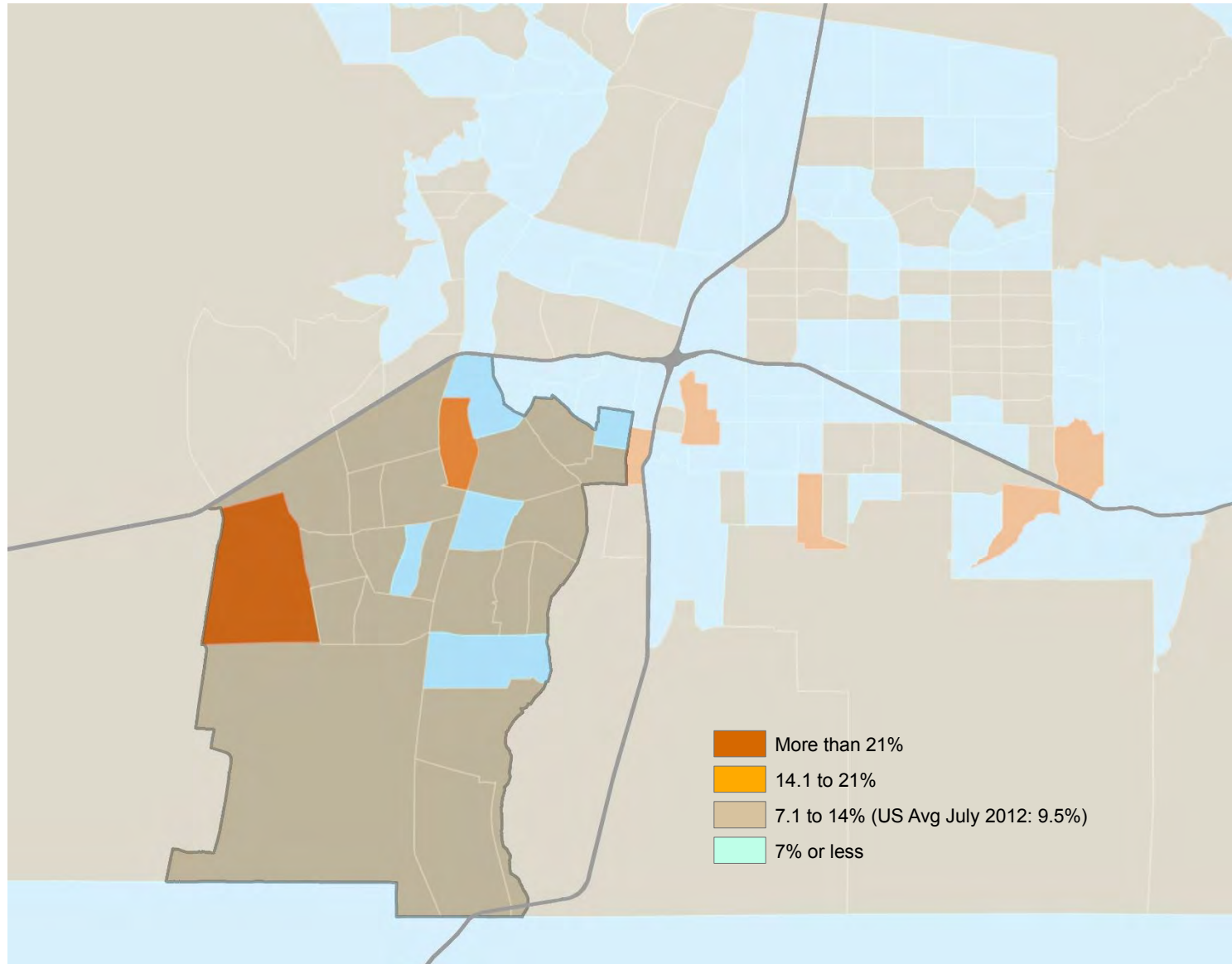
Percentage of Individuals Living Below Poverty Level with Less than High School Education



Percentage of Single Female Householders with No Husband Present Living Below Federal Poverty Level

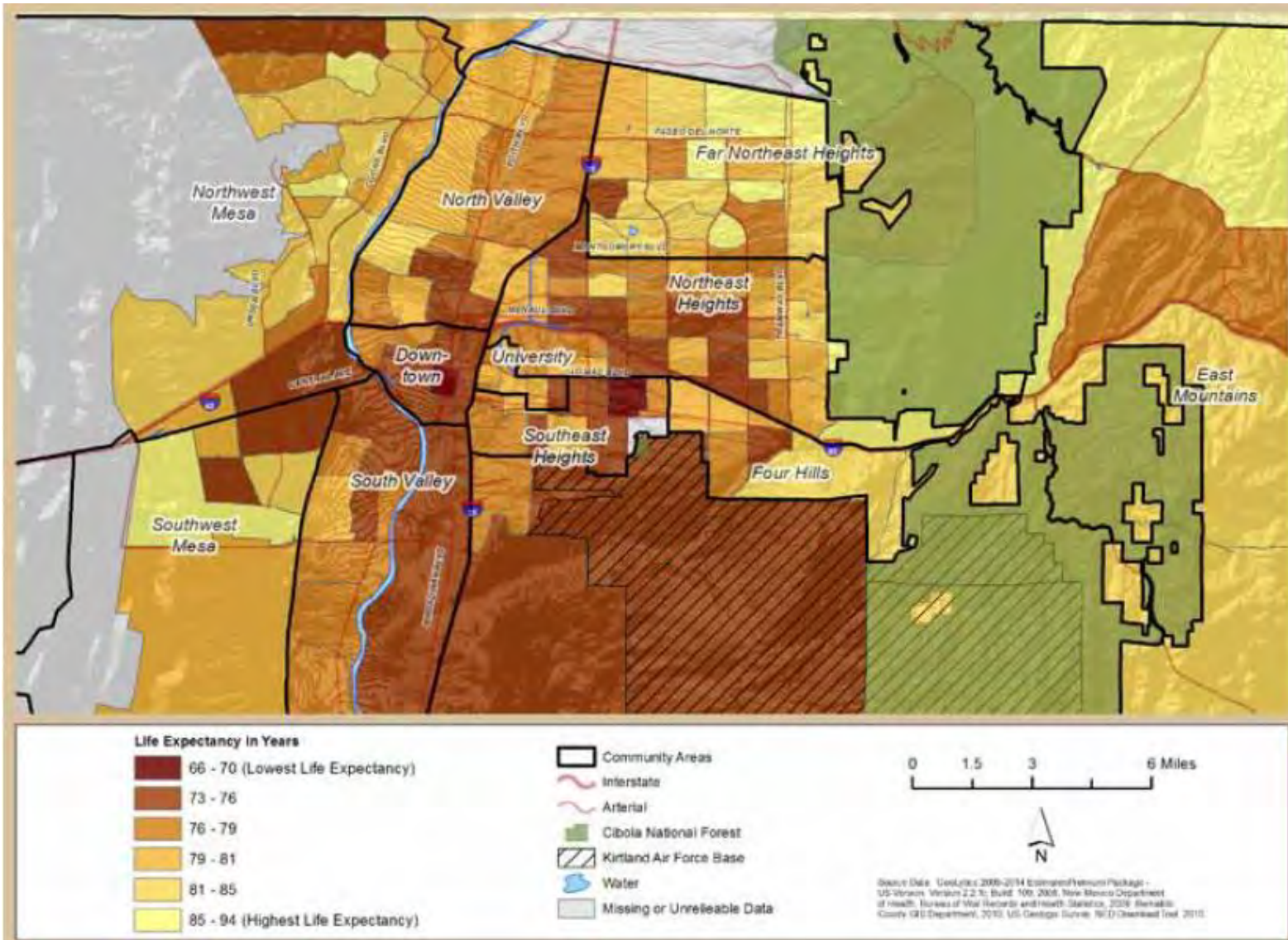


Unemployment Rate: July 2012



Source: The 2012 Unemployment Rate reflects Esri's estimates for July 1, 2012. All civilians aged 16 years and older were classified as unemployed if they were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and were available to start a job. Esri's totals do not include figures for seasonal workers. The unemployment rate for the United States in July 2012 was 9.5%. The data shown is from Esri's [2012 Updated Demographics](#). This map shows Esri's 2012 estimates using Census 2010 geographies.

Life Expectancy By Census Tract, Bernalillo County, NM (2001-2005)

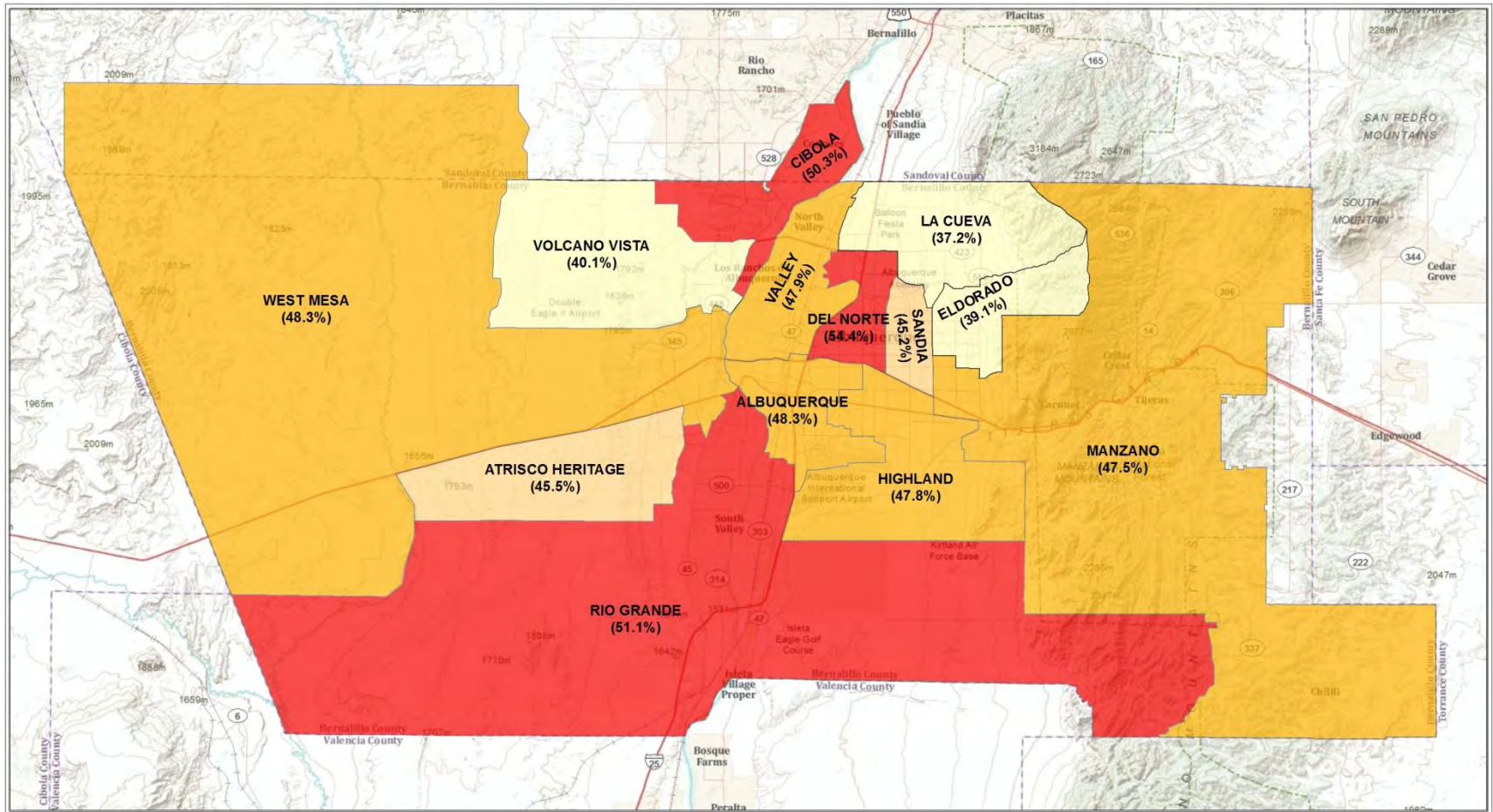


This powerful map by the Joint Center For Political and Economic Studies shows that life expectancy can vary by 28 years depending on where one lives in Bernalillo County.

Source: Map produced by Joint Center For Political and Economic Studies (September, 2012) Place Matters For Health In Bernalillo County: Ensuring Opportunities For Good Health For All.

Resource Gaps

Percentage Of High School Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse



37.2 - 40.1%

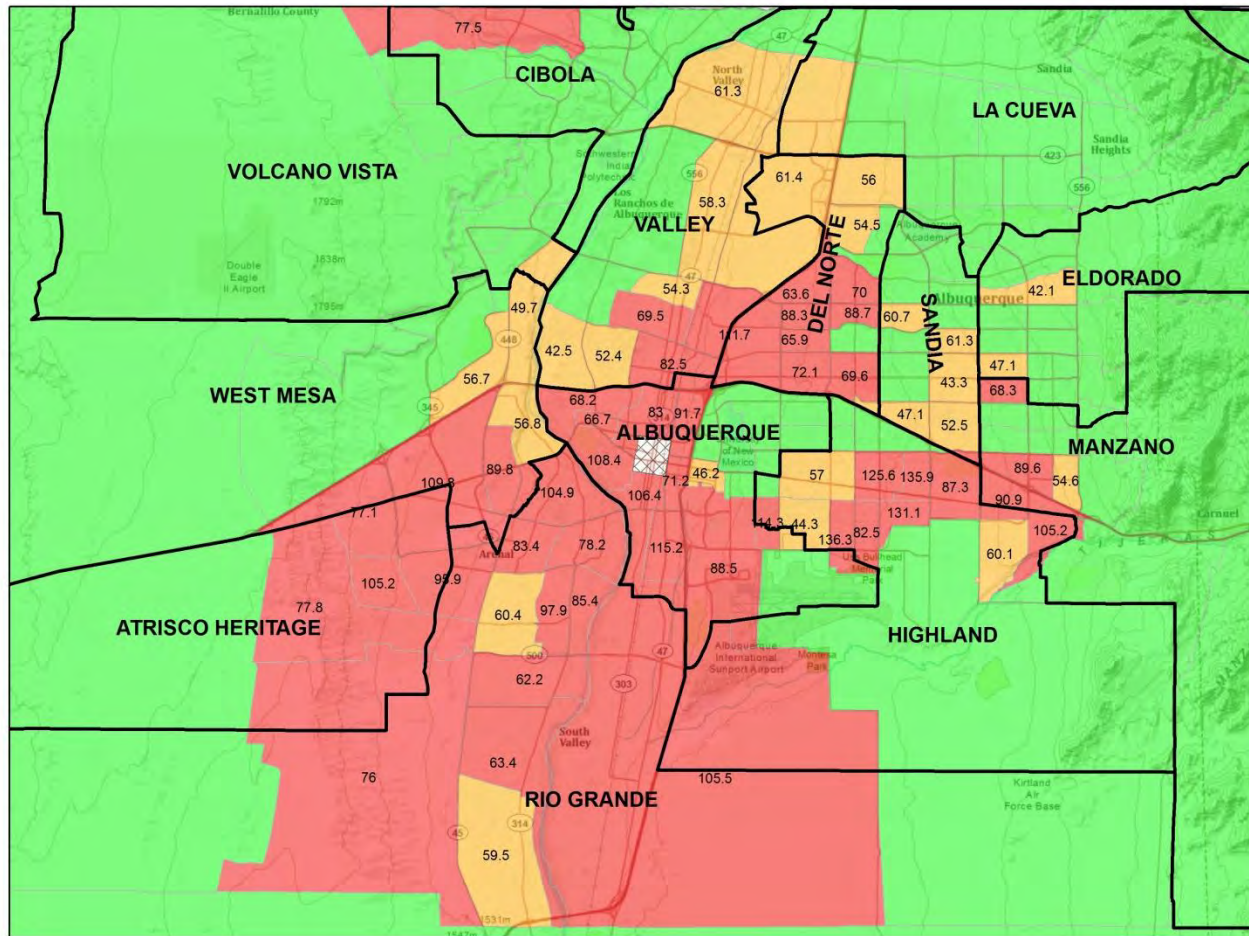
40.1 - 45.5%

45.5 - 48.3%

48.3 - 54.4%

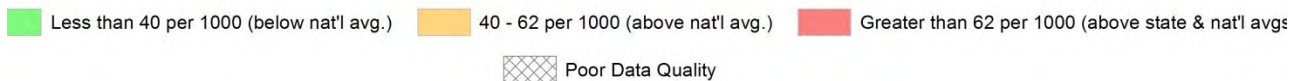
Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, 2009, New Mexico Departments of Health and Public Education and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Students were asked, "During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?" The percentage reported here reflects respondents who answered one or more people.

Teen Birth Rate, Ages 15-19



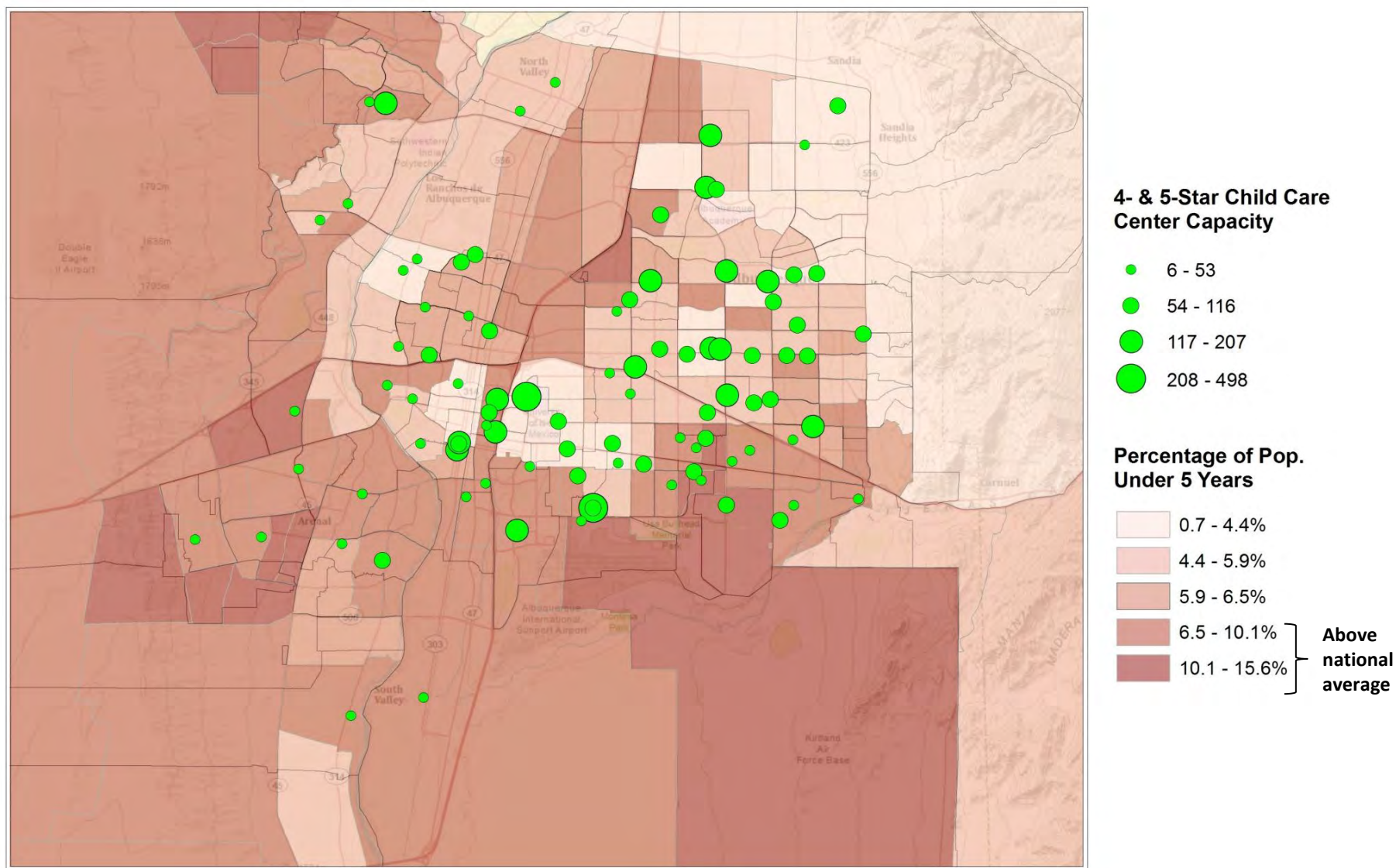
The data point in each census tract represents the number of live births to teen women per 1000 teen women, over the period 2001-2005.

For example, the census tract in the center with a teen birth rate of 106.4 means that there were 106 live births to teen women for every 1000 teen women who live in the census tract.



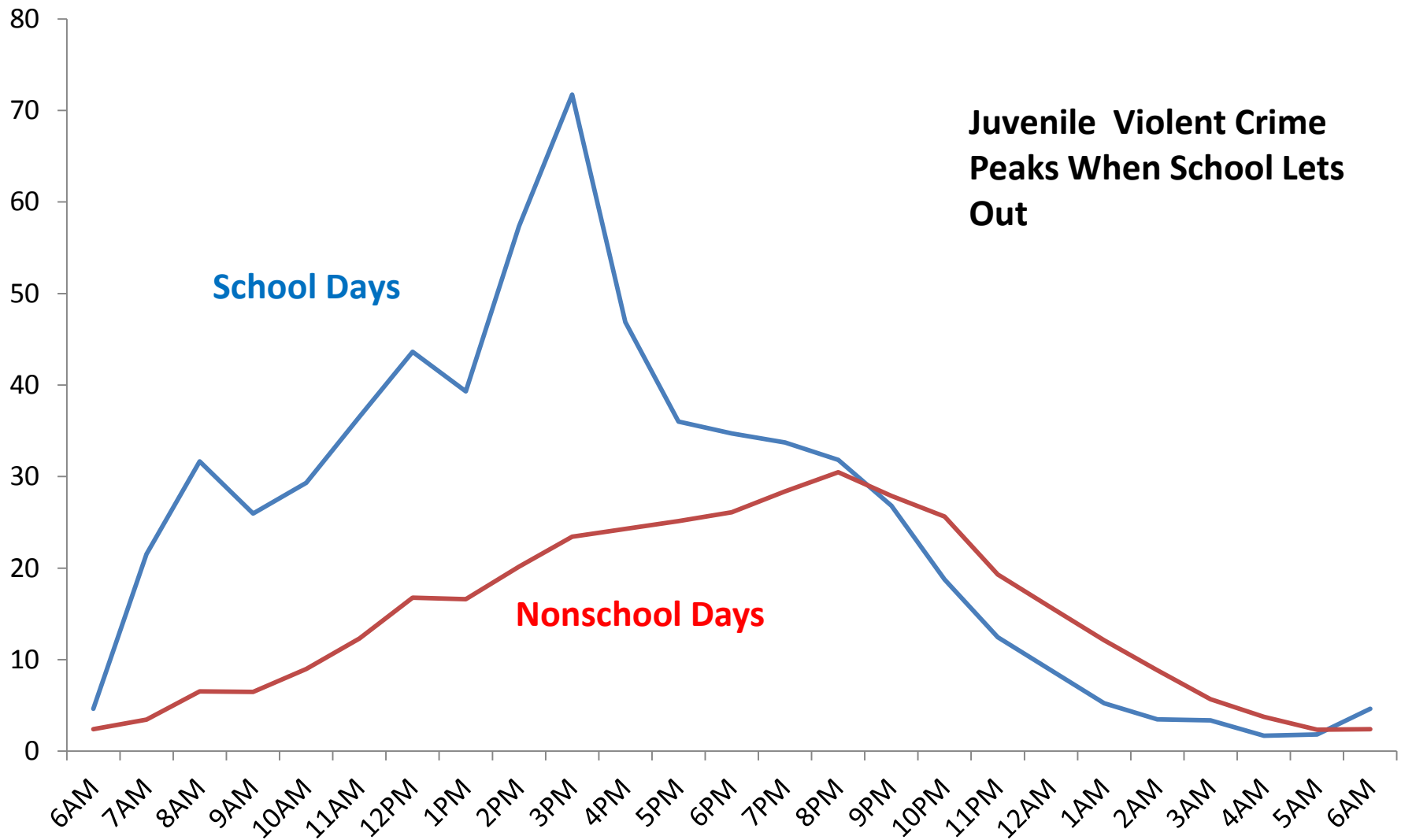
Source: New Mexico Community Data Collaborative. The rates shown here reflects the average number of children per 1000 women born to teen mothers (ages 15-19) between 2001 and 2005. Rates are reported by census tract; high school boundaries are overlaid to provide perspective. In 2005, the statewide teen birth rate was 62 per 1000, and the nationwide rate was 40 per 1000 (Kids Count Data Center, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>).

Capacity Of 4- And 5-Star Licensed Child Care Centers



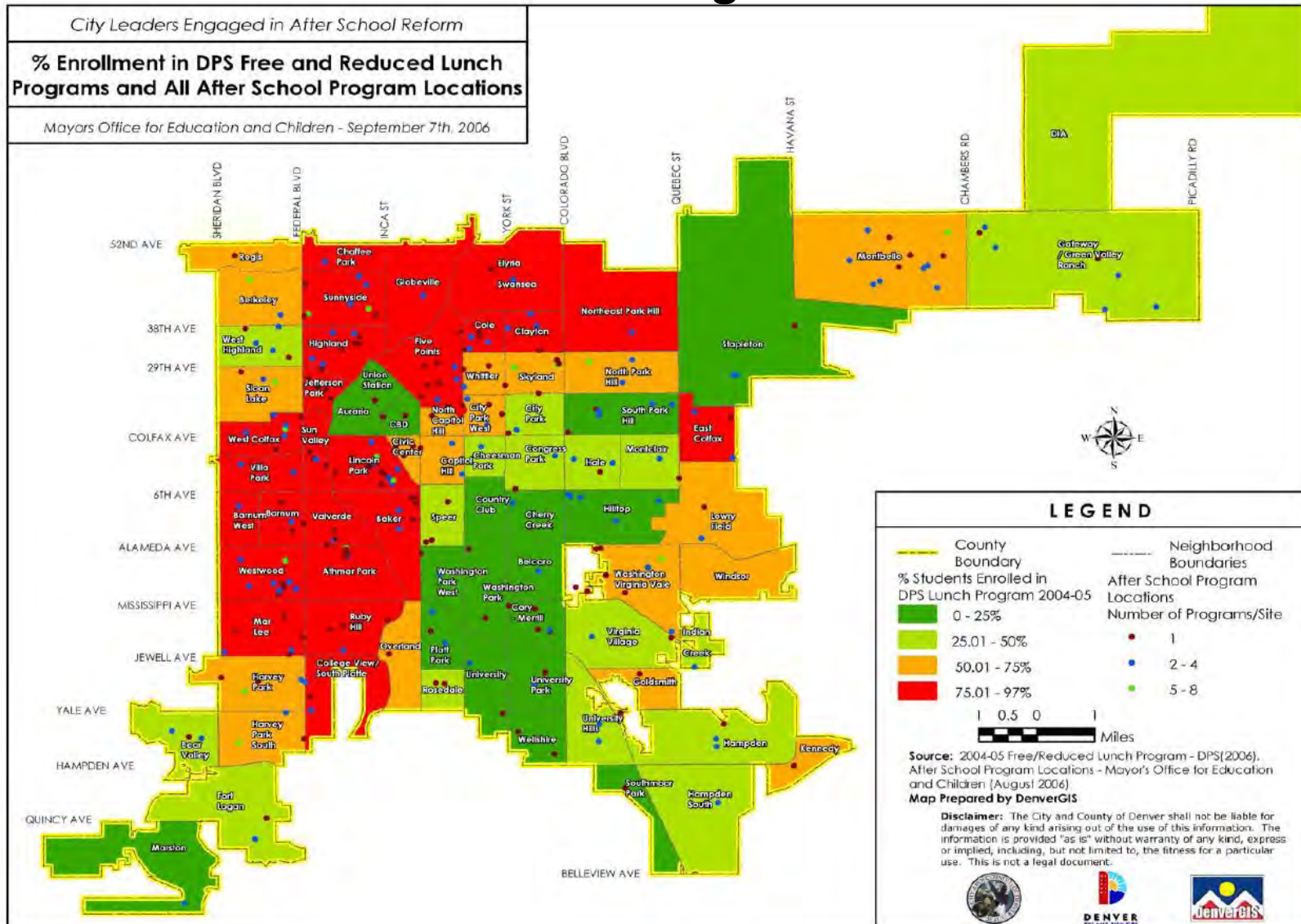
Source: New Mexico Community Data Collaborative, December 2010. Enrollment data are reported by program site. Elementary school boundaries are overlaid to provide perspective.

Offenders Per 1,000 Juvenile Violent Crime Offenders



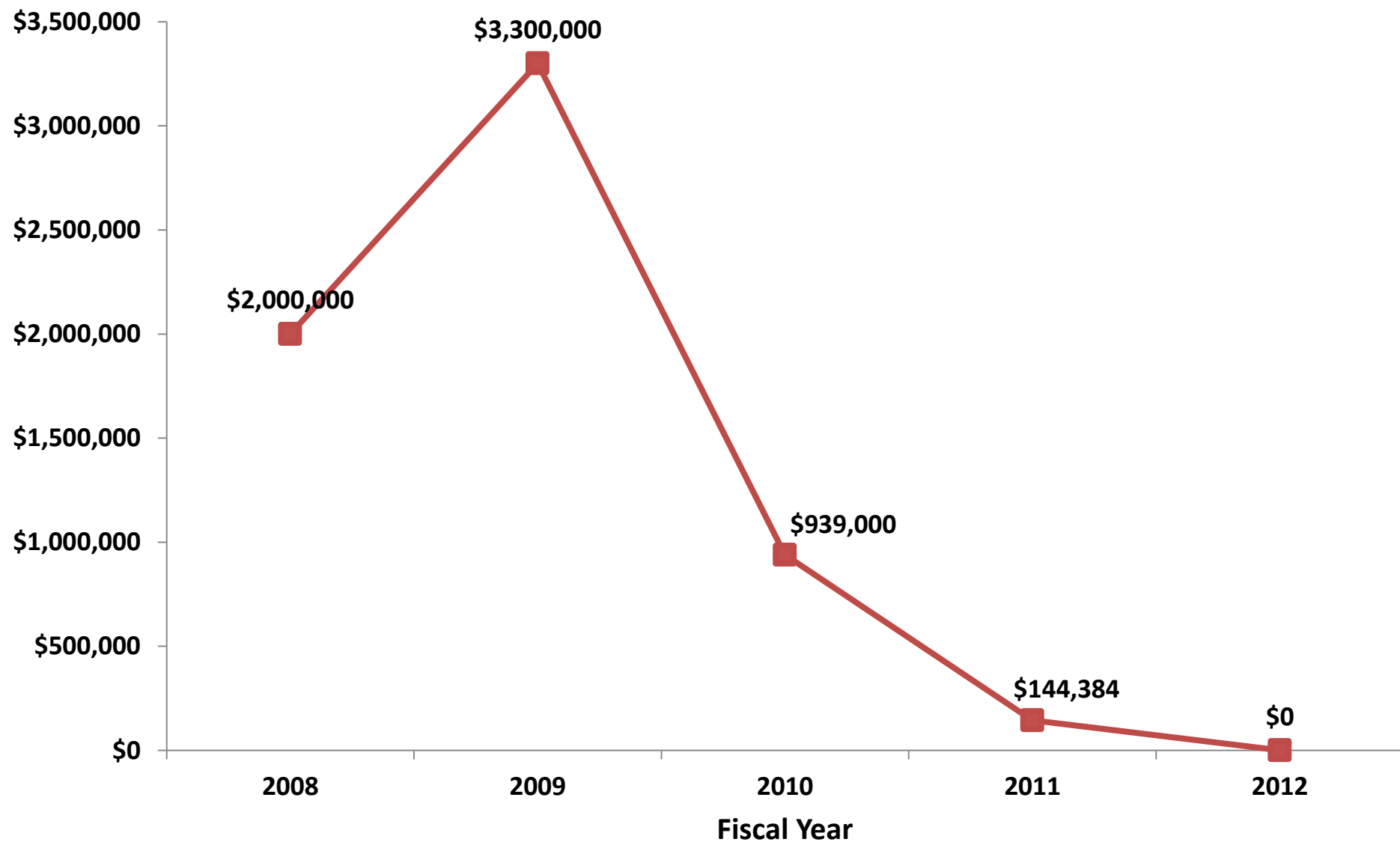
Source: Adapted from Snyder, H. & Sickmund, M. (2006). Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report. Chapter 3. Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Available from: <http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/nr2006/index.html>. Note: Notes: Violent crimes include murder, violent sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

Denver's Analyses Of Community Needs And After-School Program Locations



Source: The Mayor's Office for Education and Children. A Snapshot of After School in Denver 2006: An Assessment of After School Needs, Capacity, and Resources. The Colorado AfterSchool Network

New Mexico State Funding for Afterschool Enrichment



Opportunity Gaps

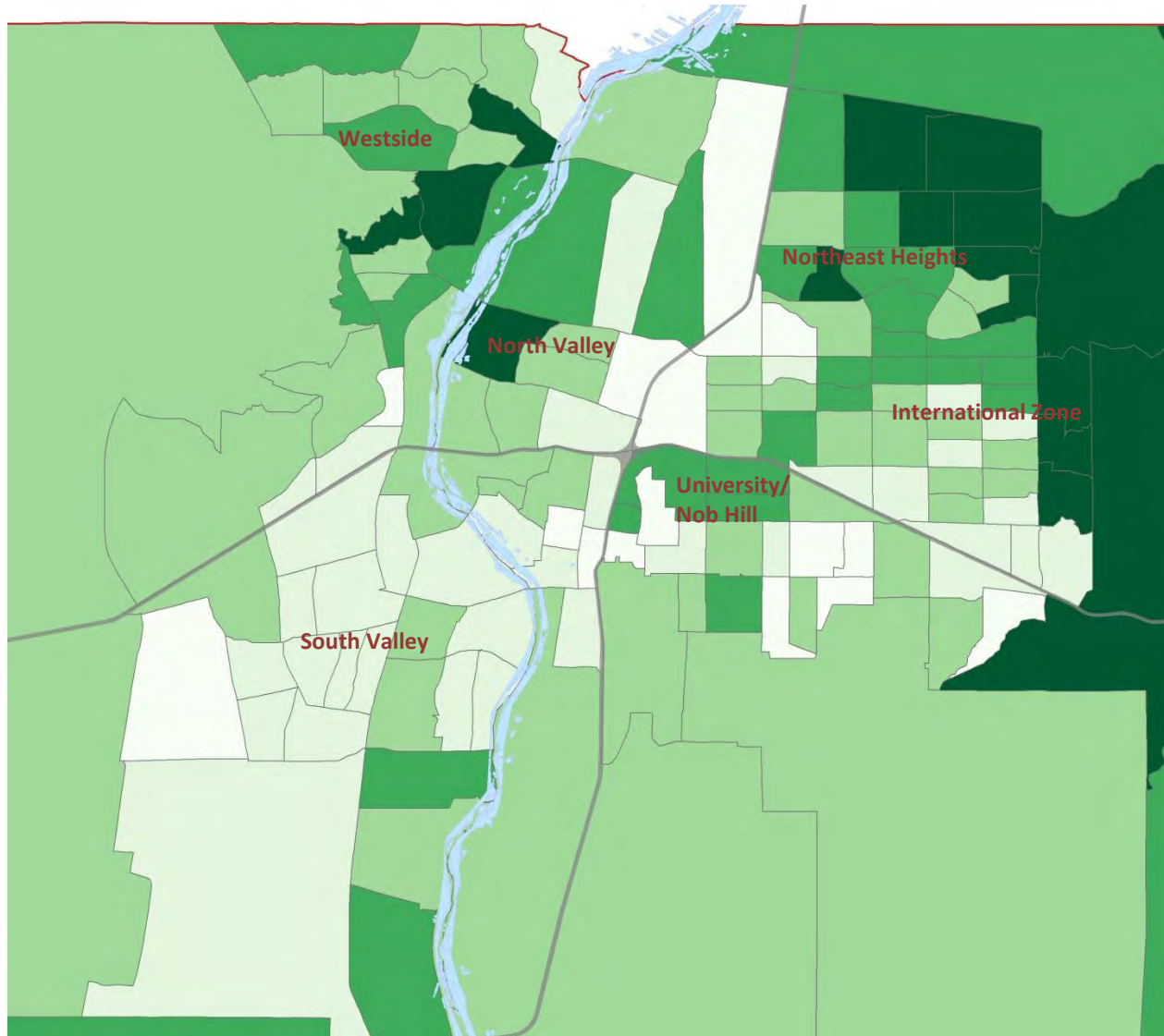
Child Maltreatment Risk Factors And Opportunity Mapping In Bernalillo County

The CDC has identified several factors related to high risk for child maltreatment. The following maps show areas where risks for these factors are lower and higher in Bernalillo County. The goal is to introduce a possible technique for identifying neighborhoods that may benefit from resources.

- The best opportunity for children to grow up without becoming victims of maltreatment include:
 - Having parents with higher education levels;
 - Living in a household with 2 parents;
 - Living in a household with income above poverty level;
 - Living in a household with fewer dependent children;
 - Living in neighborhoods with low unemployment;
 - Living in neighborhoods where people have lived at least a year in the same house;
 - Living in neighborhoods with a lower density of alcohol outlets.

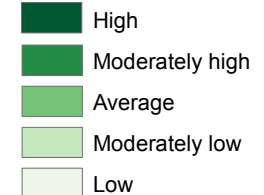
Where are these areas in Bernalillo County?

Opportunity For A Safe Childhood



Based on the CDC factors, tracts with a higher score have fewer child maltreatment indicators.

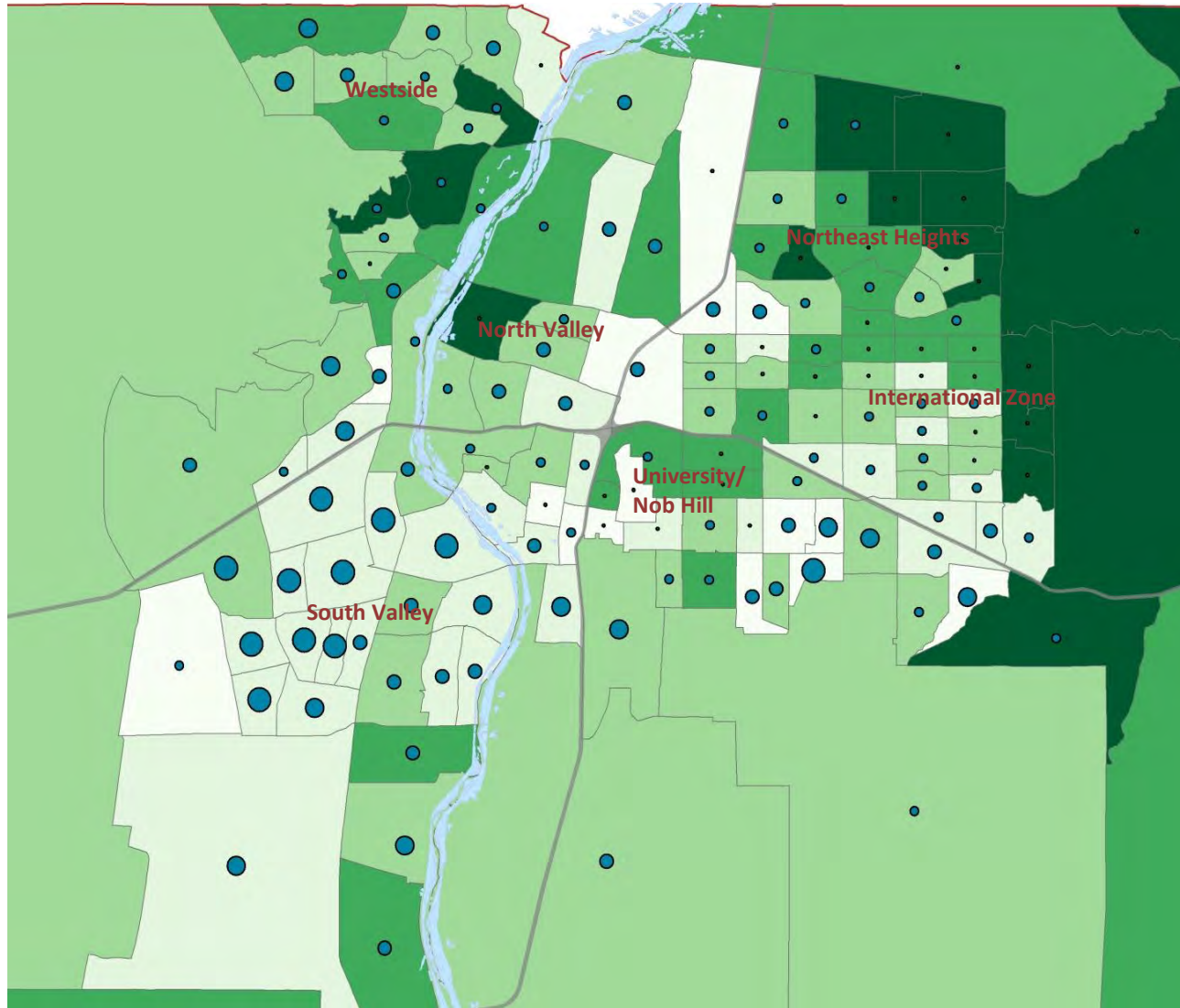
Opportunity Score



Low

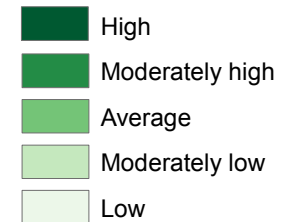
Source: Unemployment, family size, single parent household, household mobility, family poverty model input layers from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, census tract level. Alcohol license data from New Mexico Community Data Collaborative, compiled by New Mexico Department of Health.

Using The Maps To Address Issues Of Community Equity: Where Are The Hispanic Children In Relation To Opportunity?

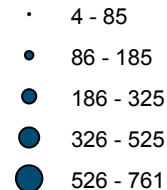


This map clearly shows the concentration of Hispanic children under the age of 5 in lower opportunity areas.

Opportunity Score



Number of Hispanic Children Under Age 5



BerncoTr

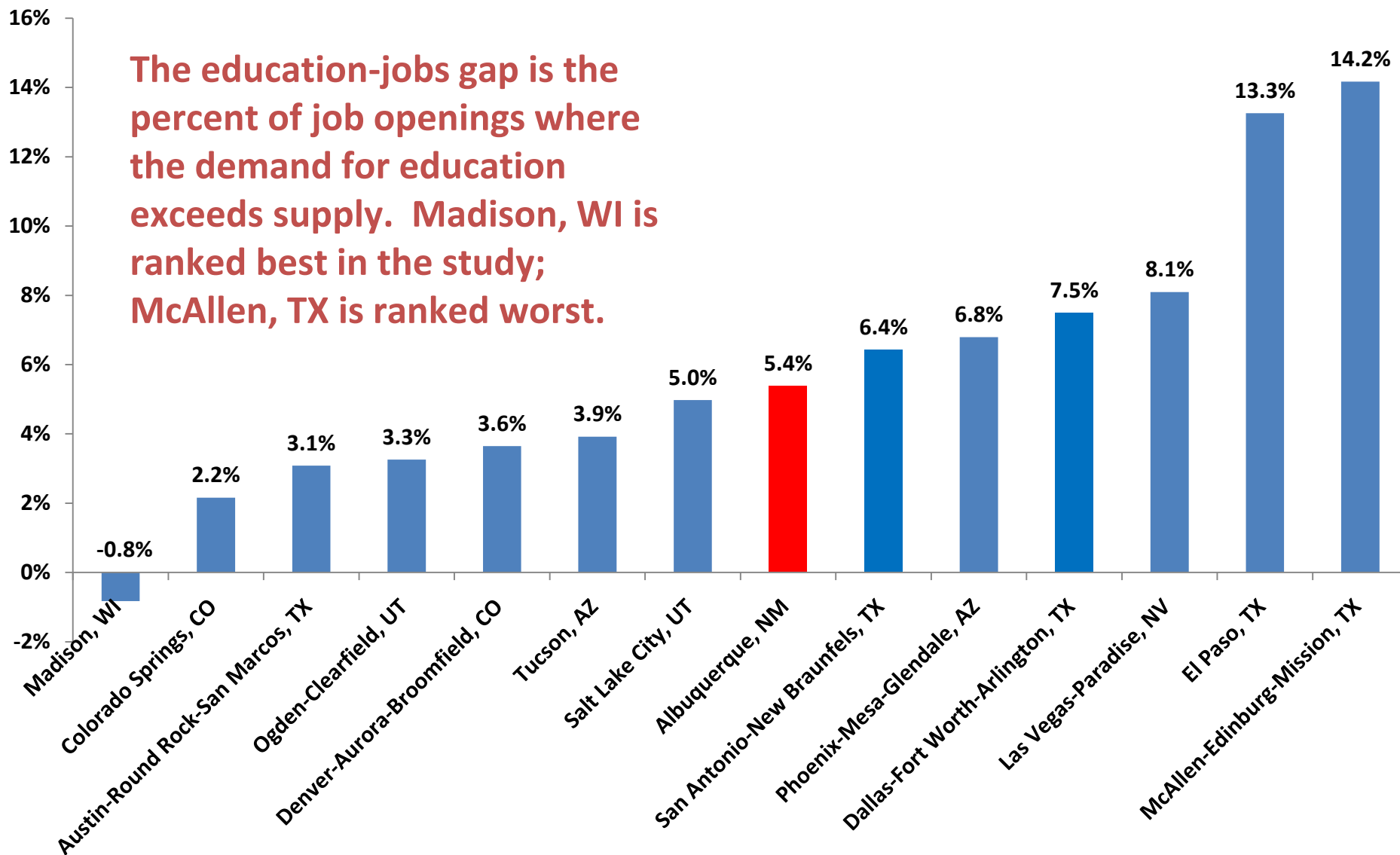
Source: Unemployment, family size, single parent household, household mobility, family poverty model input layers from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, census tract level. Alcohol license data from New Mexico Community Data Collaborative, compiled by New Mexico Department of Health.

Education & Jobs Gap

The Education-Jobs Gap

In Selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2012

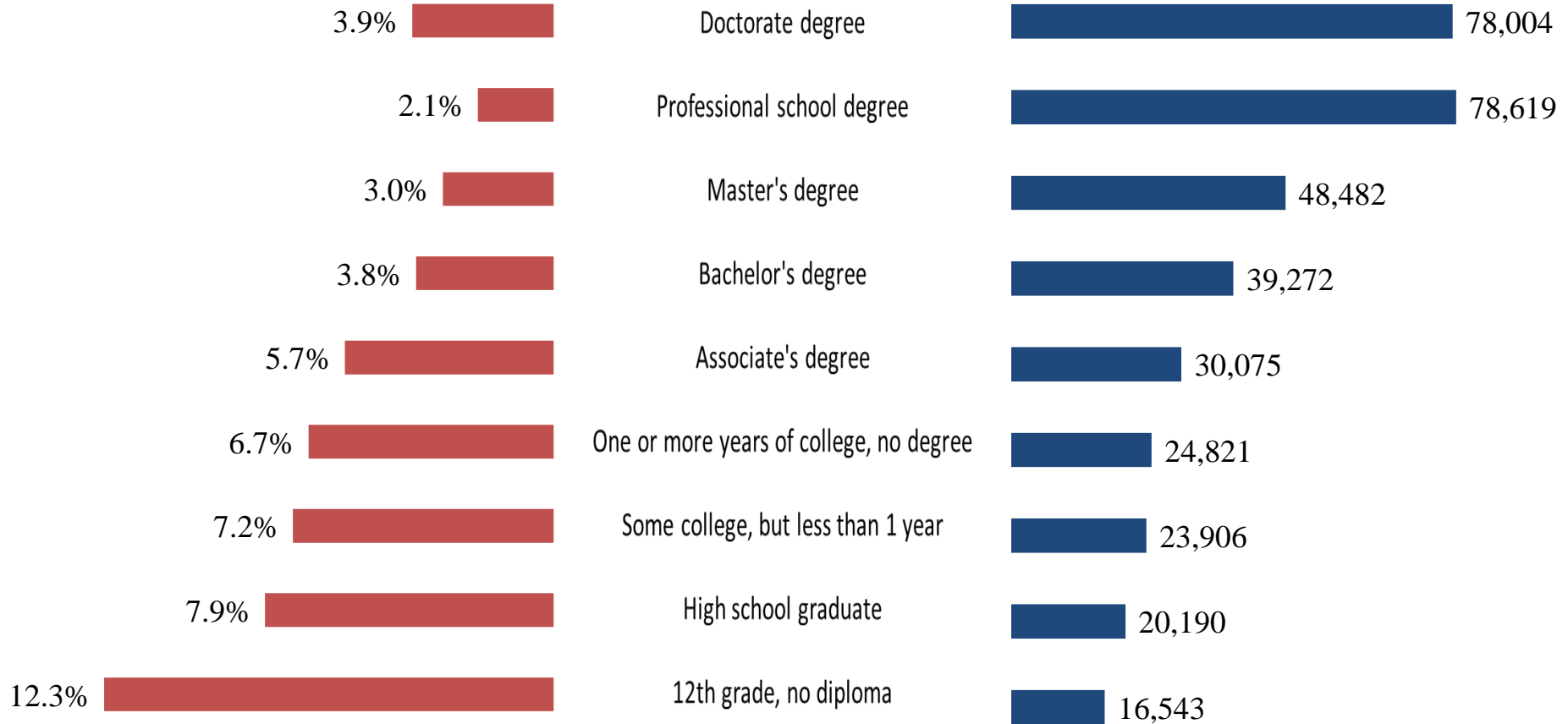
The education-jobs gap is the percent of job openings where the demand for education exceeds supply. Madison, WI is ranked best in the study; McAllen, TX is ranked worst.



Education Pays in New Mexico

Unemployment Rate

Mean Yearly Salary (\$)



Is This Our Economic Future?

Fastest Growing Occupations 2008-2018

Central WIA/Albuquerque MSA Occupational Title	% Change
Personal & Home Care Aides	56.1%
Home Health Aides	40.9%
Pharmacy Technicians	37.9%
Medical Assistants	35.0%
Registered Nurses	28.2%
Correctional Officers & Jailers	26.0%
Customer Service Representatives	23.2%
Elementary School Teachers	20.0%
1st-Line Spvrs of Food Prep & Servers	18.3%
Middle School Teachers	17.7%
Construction Managers	17.5%
Retail Salespersons	14.5%
Construction Laborers	13.5%
Teacher Assistants	13.3%
Security Guards	12.9%

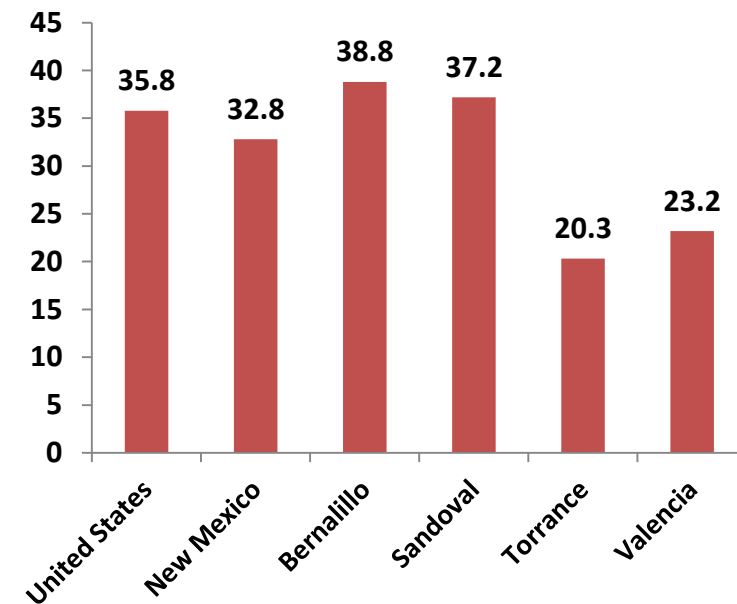
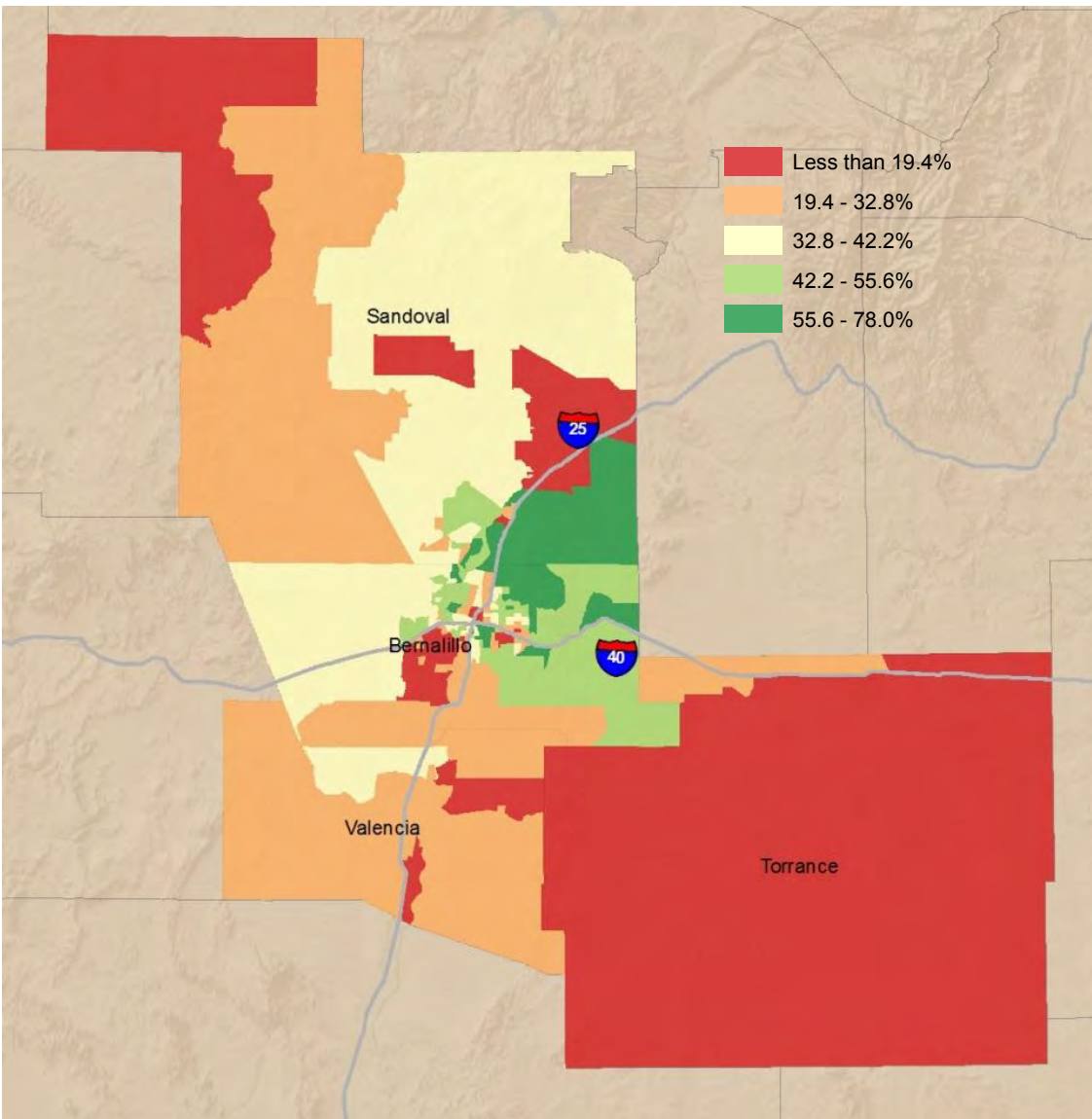
Occupations with Most Annual Openings 2008-2018

Central WIA/Albuquerque MSA Occupational Title	Total Annual Openings
Personal & Home Care Aides	246
Customer Service Representatives	225
Retail Salespersons	217
Registered Nurses	179
Home Health Aides	145
Correctional Officers & Jailers	101
Construction Laborers	86
Elementary School Teachers	76
Cashiers	74
Office Clerks, General	71
1st-Line Spvrs of Retail Sales Workers	68
Bookkeeping, Accounting & Auditing Clerks	64
Medical Assistants	62
Teacher Assistants	53
Pharmacy Technicians	50

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 and elementary school teachers are in the top 15 for both lists, and wages for these occupations exceed \$45,000/year. Although not included in both top 15 lists, jobs such construction managers (ranked 11th for fastest growing and 23rd for most annual openings) and 1st-line supervisors of retail sales workers (ranking 22nd for fastest growing and 11th for most annual openings) are well-paying jobs.

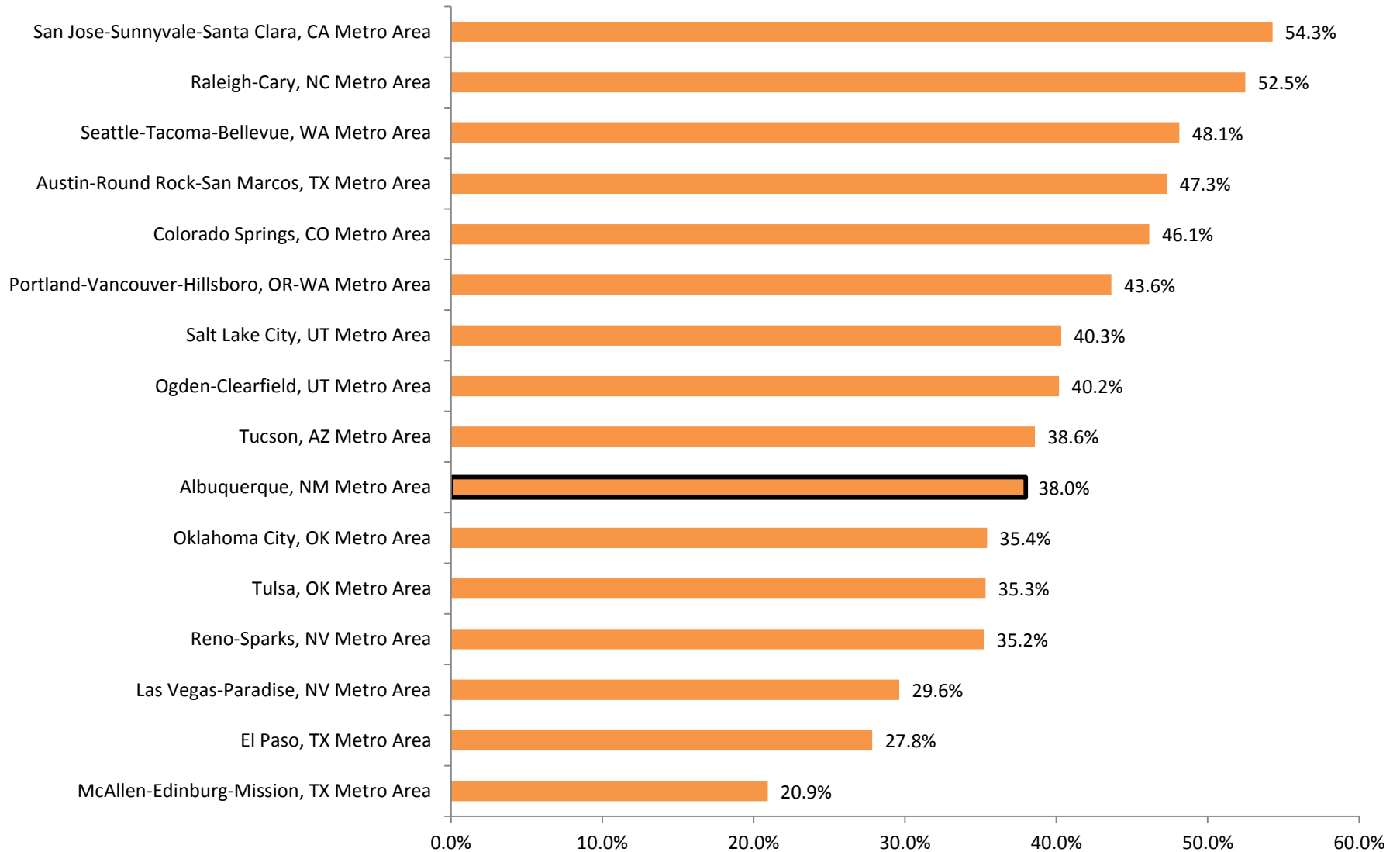
Educational Attainment In Central New Mexico

Adults 25 And Over, With An Associate's, Bachelor's, Or Graduate Degree, 2011



How Does Albuquerque Compare to Other Communities?

Percentage of the Population, 25-64 Years of Age, With an Associate's Degree or Higher

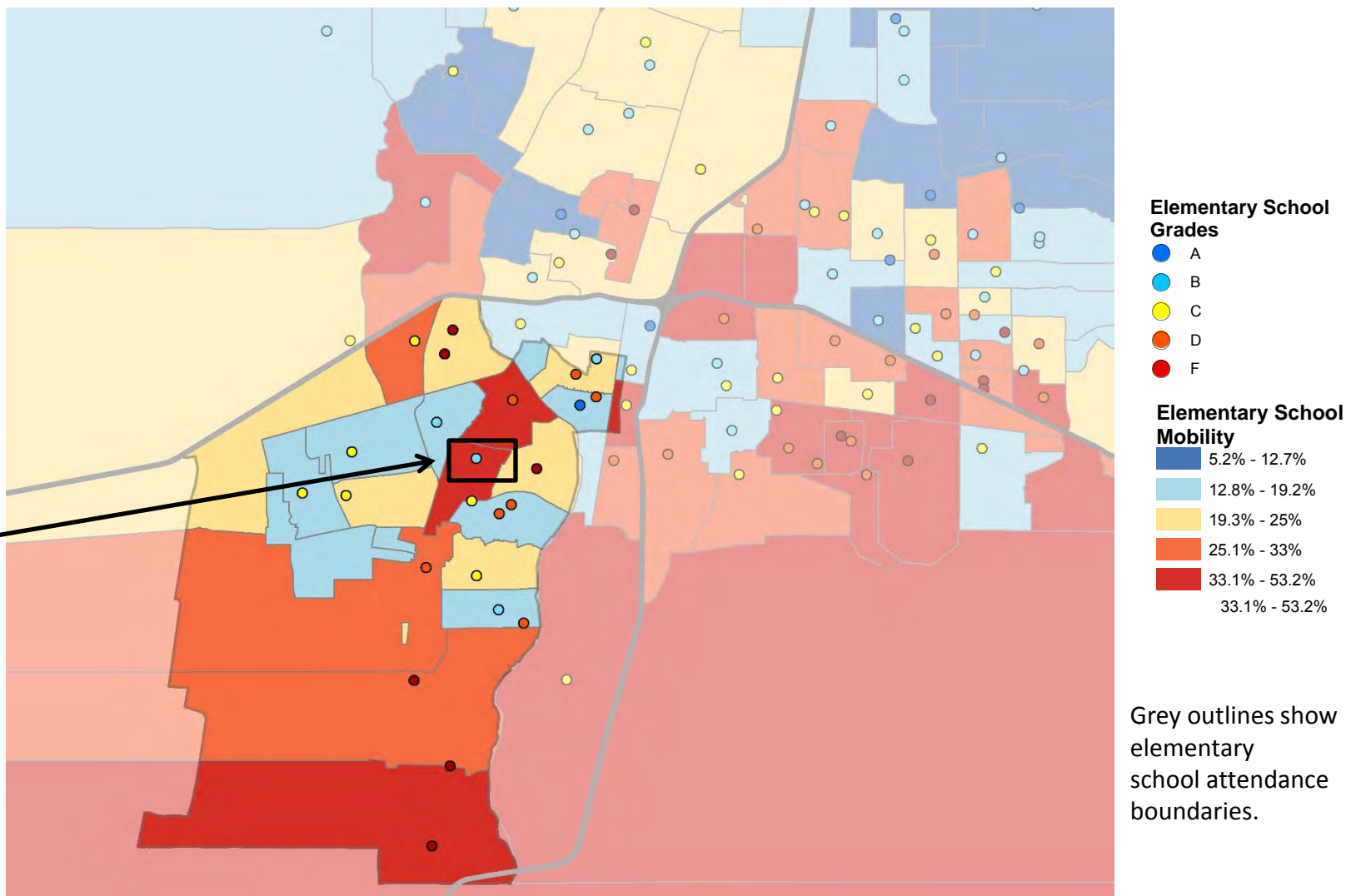


The Resources We Have

- Beating The Odds
- Making An Impact
- Mapping Assets
- Policies That Matter
- Data That Matter
- People That Care

Beating The Odds?

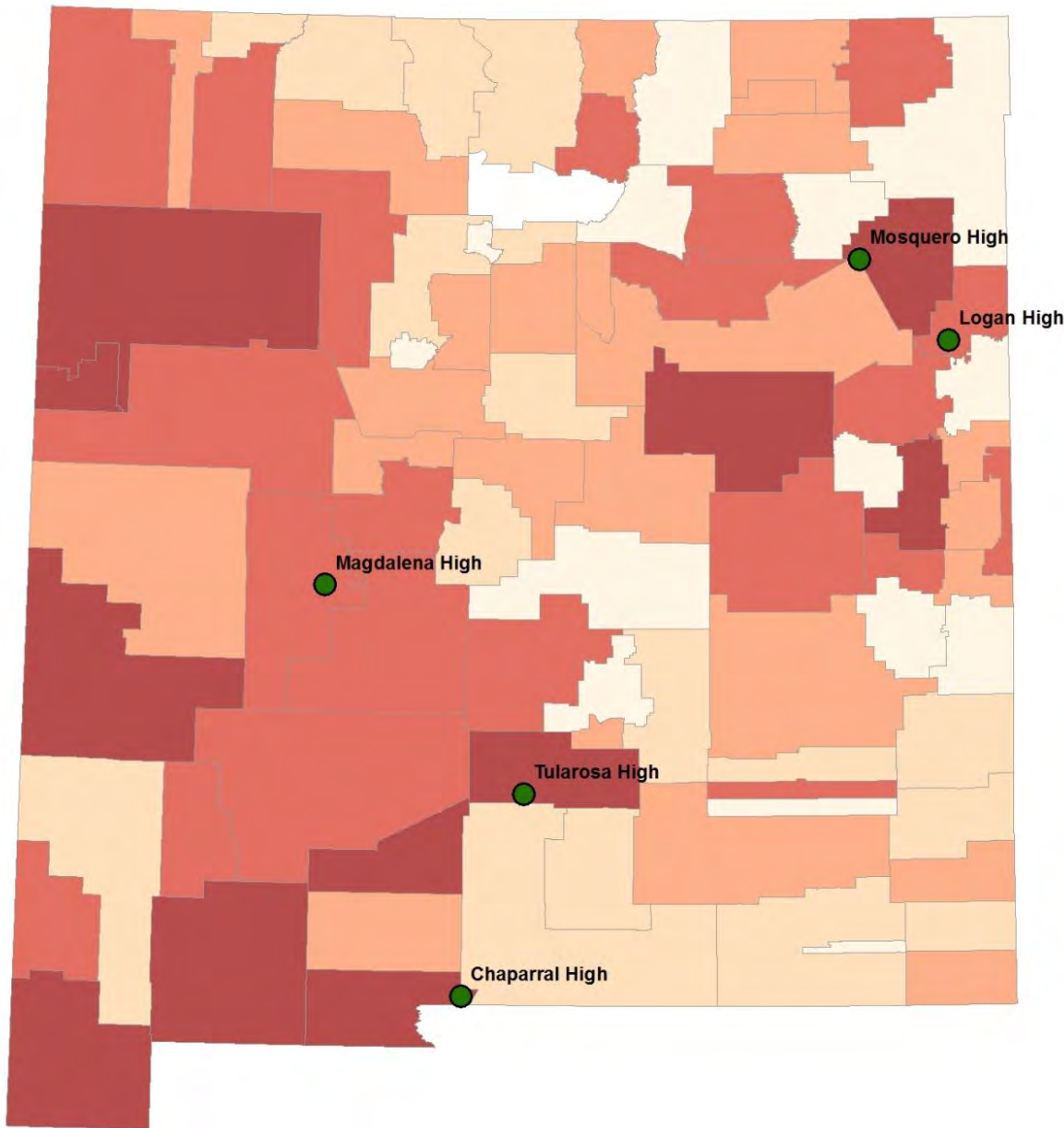
Relationship Between Elementary Grades And Elementary Student Mobility



Source: School grades from New Mexico Public Education Department website <http://webapp2.ped.state.nm.us/SchoolData/SchoolGrading.aspx>; Mobility data from Albuquerque Public Schools. Mobility is a measure of the number of children leaving school during the year for a Reason other than grade promotion.

Are These Schools Beating the Odds?

**Graduation Rate > 70%,
Remediation Rate At UNM < 30%,
Child Poverty > 30%**



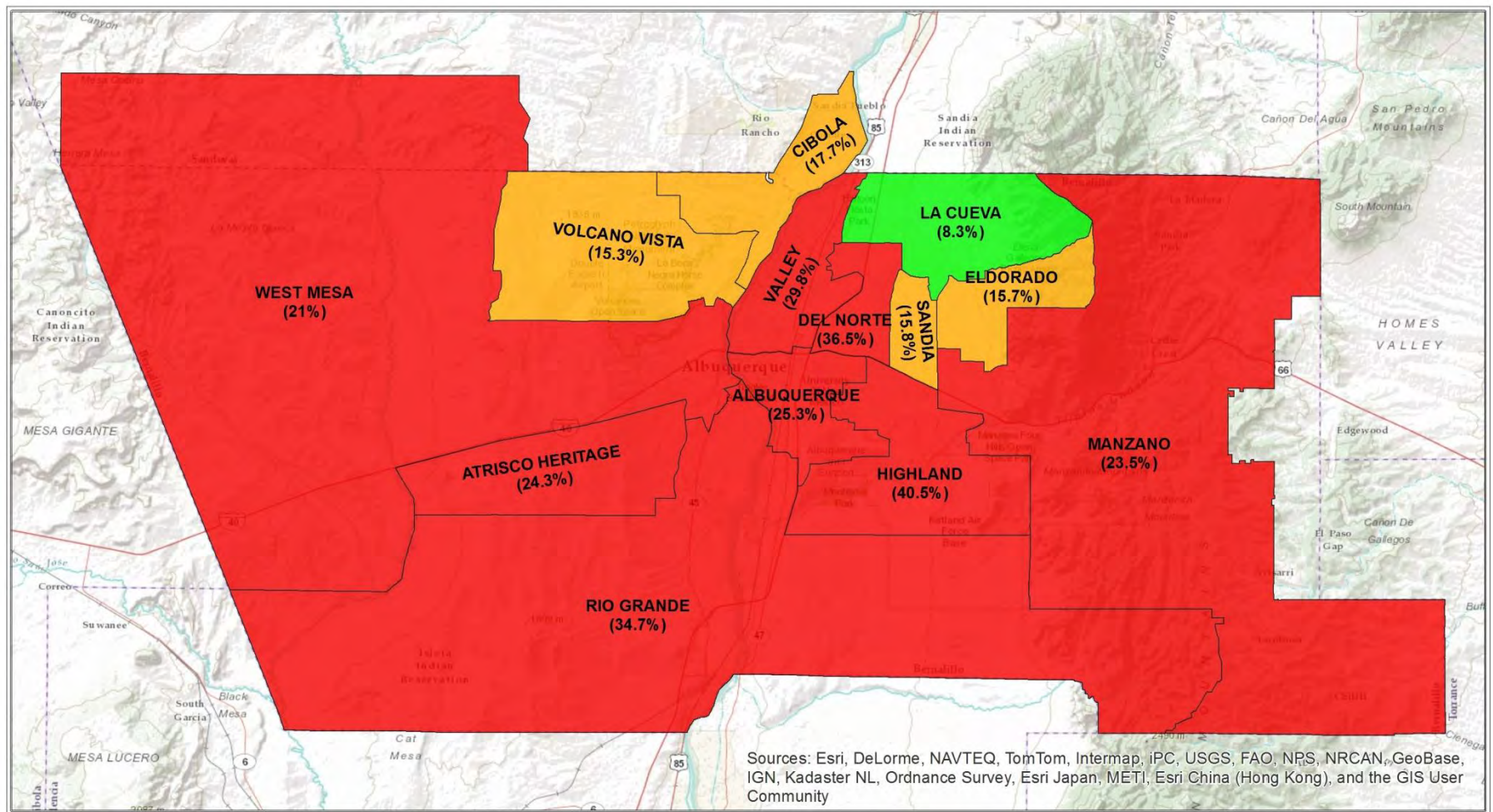
High School	Total School Enrollment (2011-2012)	Graduation Rate	Remediation Rate
Chaparral High	1,080	77.8%	25.0%
Logan High	127	86.6%	16.7%
Magdalena High	127	72.9%	28.6%
Mosquero High	27	98.0%	0.0%
Tularosa High	273	86.5%	14.3%

Percent of Children in Poverty in District

- 0% - 10%
- 11% - 21%
- 22% - 30%
- 31% - 39%
- 40% - 51%

Making An Impact

Percentage Of APS High School Students Who Were Habitually Truant In 2011-2012



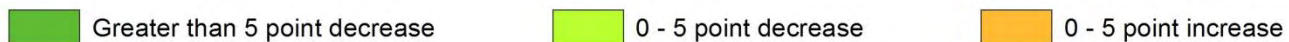
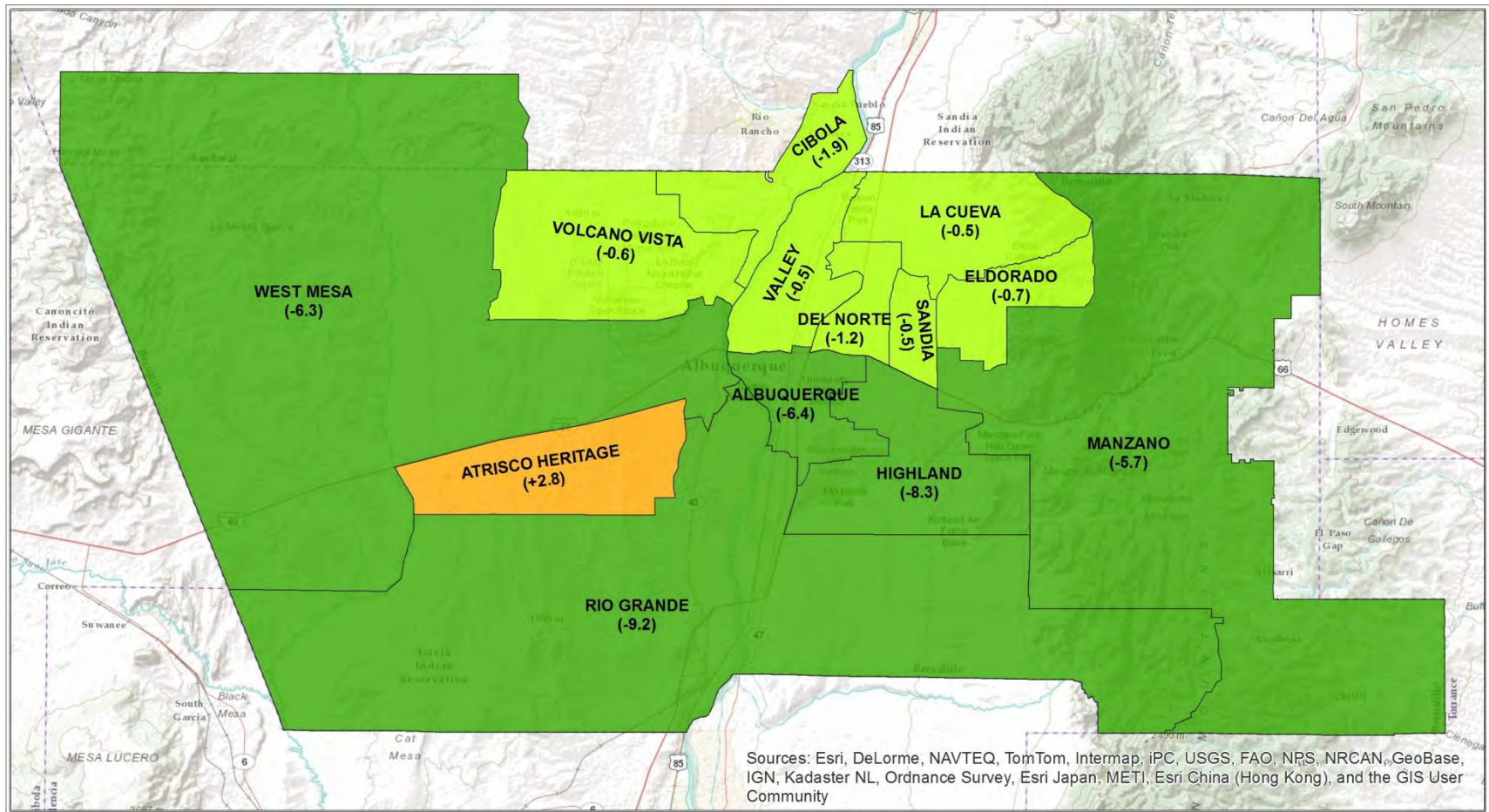
5 - 10%

10 - 20%

Greater than 20%

Source: Albuquerque Public Schools, RDA Department, 2011-2012 School Year. A student is identified as a Habitual Truant when the student has accumulated 10 or more days of unexcused absences.

Change In Percentage Of APS High School Students Who Were Habitually Truant 2010-2011 To 2011-2012



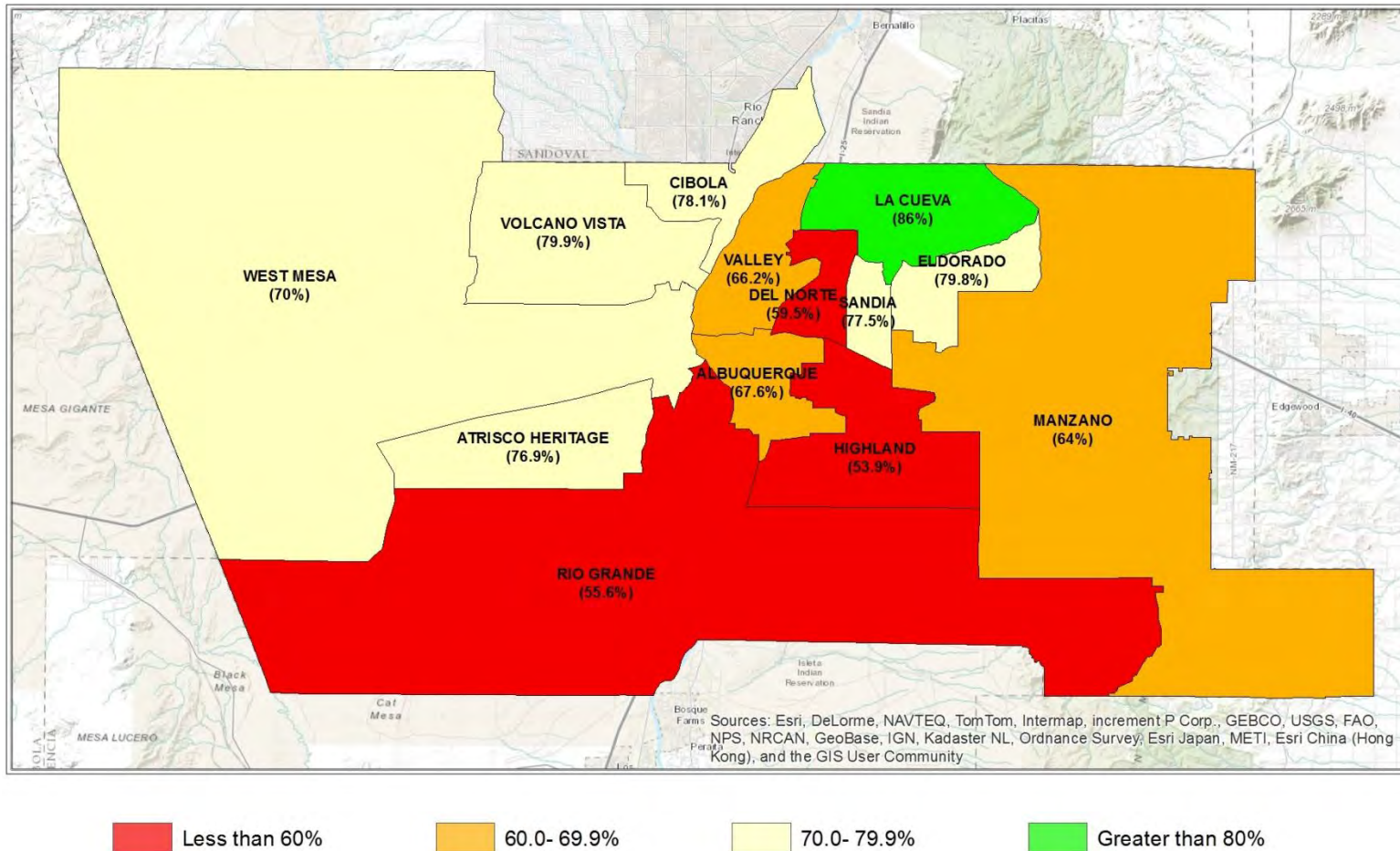
Source: Albuquerque Public Schools, RDA Department. A student is identified as a Habitual Truant when the student has accumulated 10 or more days of unexcused absences.

APS Four-Year High School Graduation Rate, All Students, Class Of 2012

According to the Alliance for Excellent Education, there are nearly 2000 high schools nationally that graduate less than 60% of their students within four years.

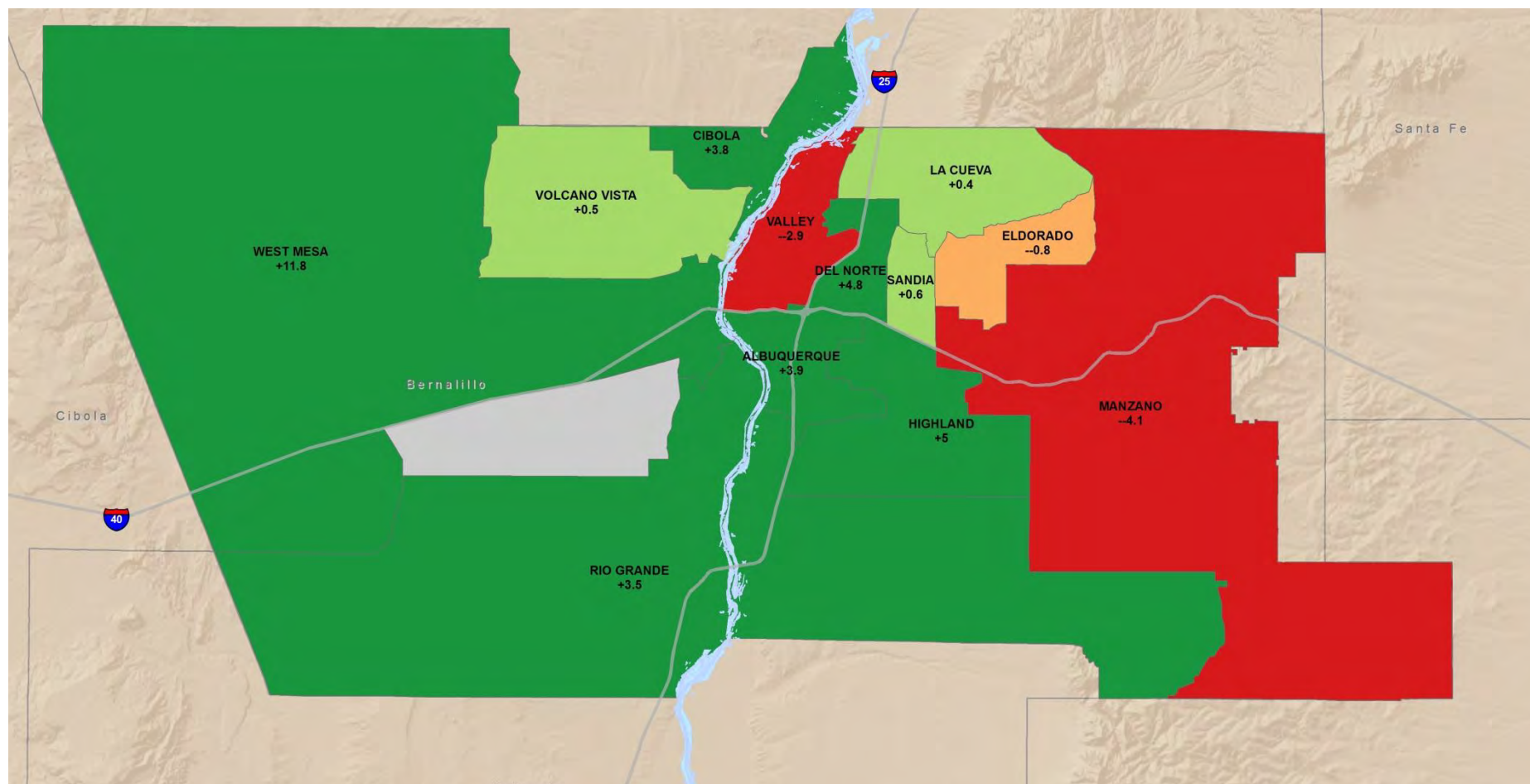
These schools disproportionately produce 51% of the nation's dropouts.

APS has four high schools with less than a 60% graduation rate.



Source: NM Public Education Department, 4-Year Cohort High School Graduation Rate, Class of 2012. Alliance for Excellent Education statistics taken from http://www.all4ed.org/about_the_crisis/schools/dropout.

Change In APS High School Graduation Rate 2010-2011 To 2011-2012



Change in Graduation Rate, 2011-2012

-4.1 - -2.0 (Large Decrease)
 -1.9 - 0.0 (Small Decrease)
 0.1 - 2.0 (Small Increase)
 2.1 - 12.0 (Large Increase)

Data Not Available

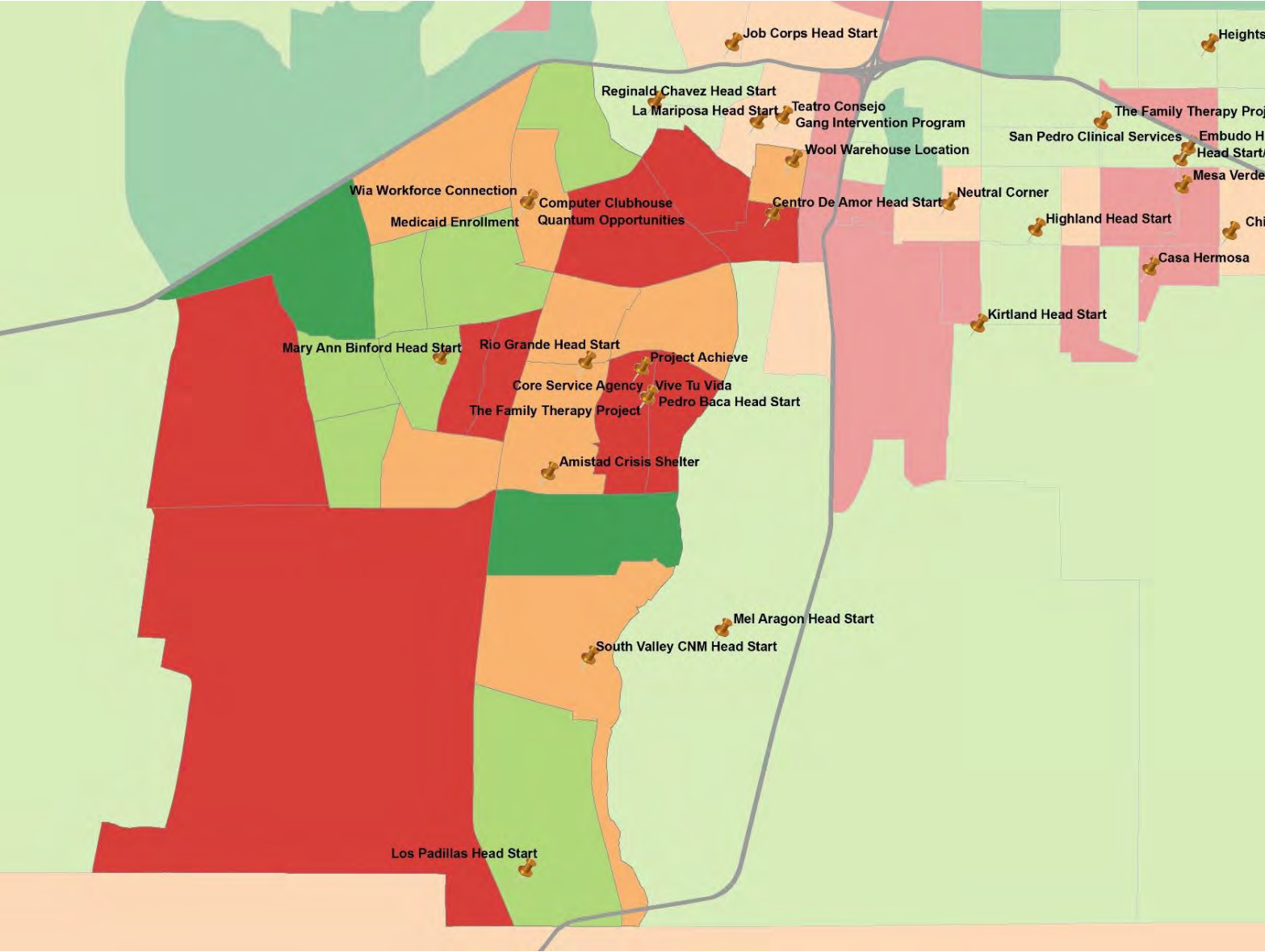
Data Not Available

Source: NM Public Education Department, 4-Year Cohort High School Graduation Rate.

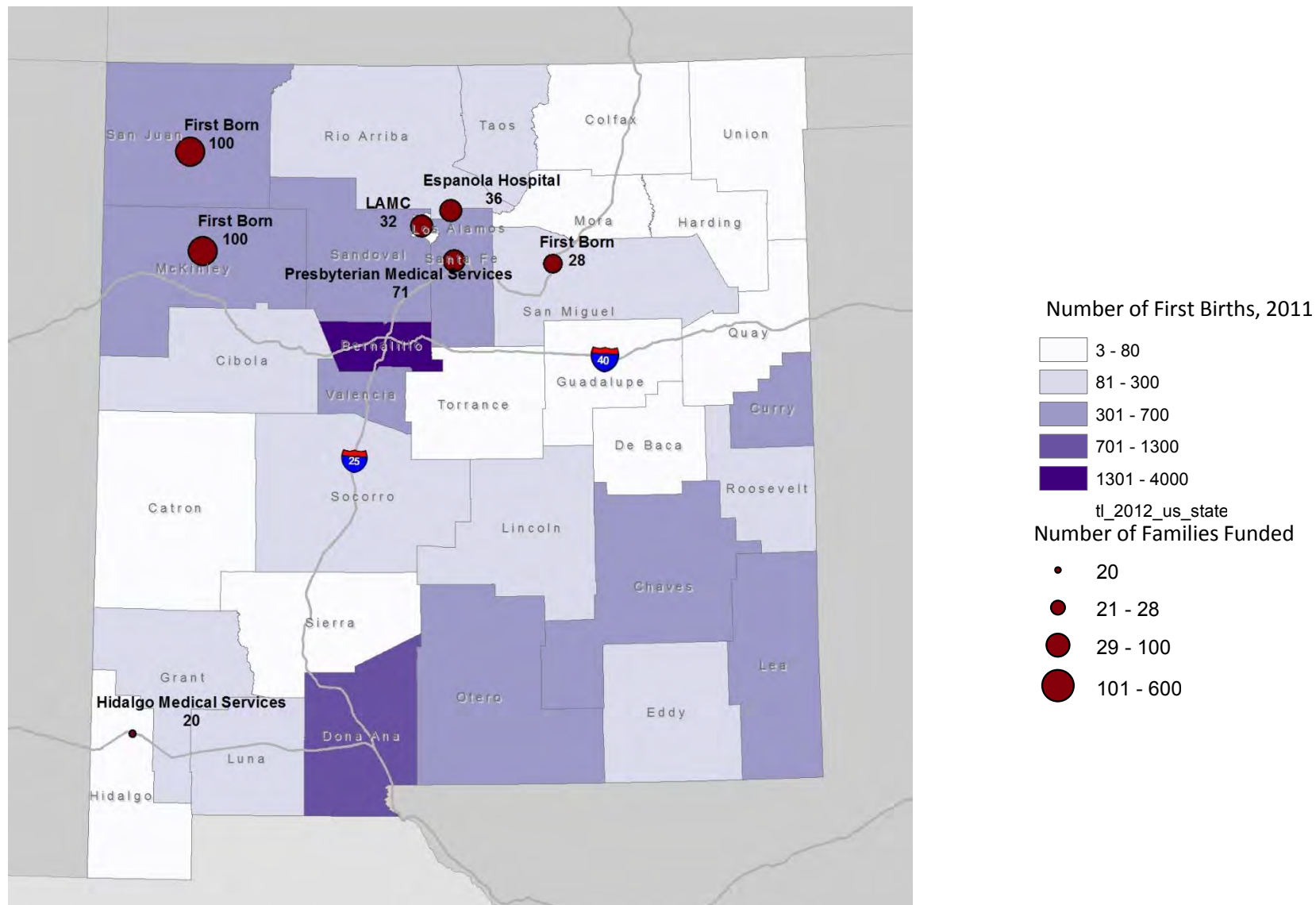
Mapping Our Assets

Assets are people, agencies, and organizations that provide support and services. But we should also think about the cultural assets that are unique to New Mexico and how we can build on those strengths to make a difference for our children.

YDI Head Start Programs: Barelas, South Valley, Southwest Mesa and Beyond With Percentage of Population Living in Poverty



LANL-Funded First Born Programs and Number of First Births, by County, 2011



Source: New Mexico Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health: <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/birth/BirthBirthCnty/Count.htm>.

One Of The Most Important Disparities In Doña Ana Are The Differences Between The Academic Proficiency Levels Of Students Who Are English Language Learners (ELL) And Other Students. The Ability To Speak Dual Languages Is A Unique New Mexican Asset To Be Cultivated.

Human Capital Development In The Paso del Norte Region

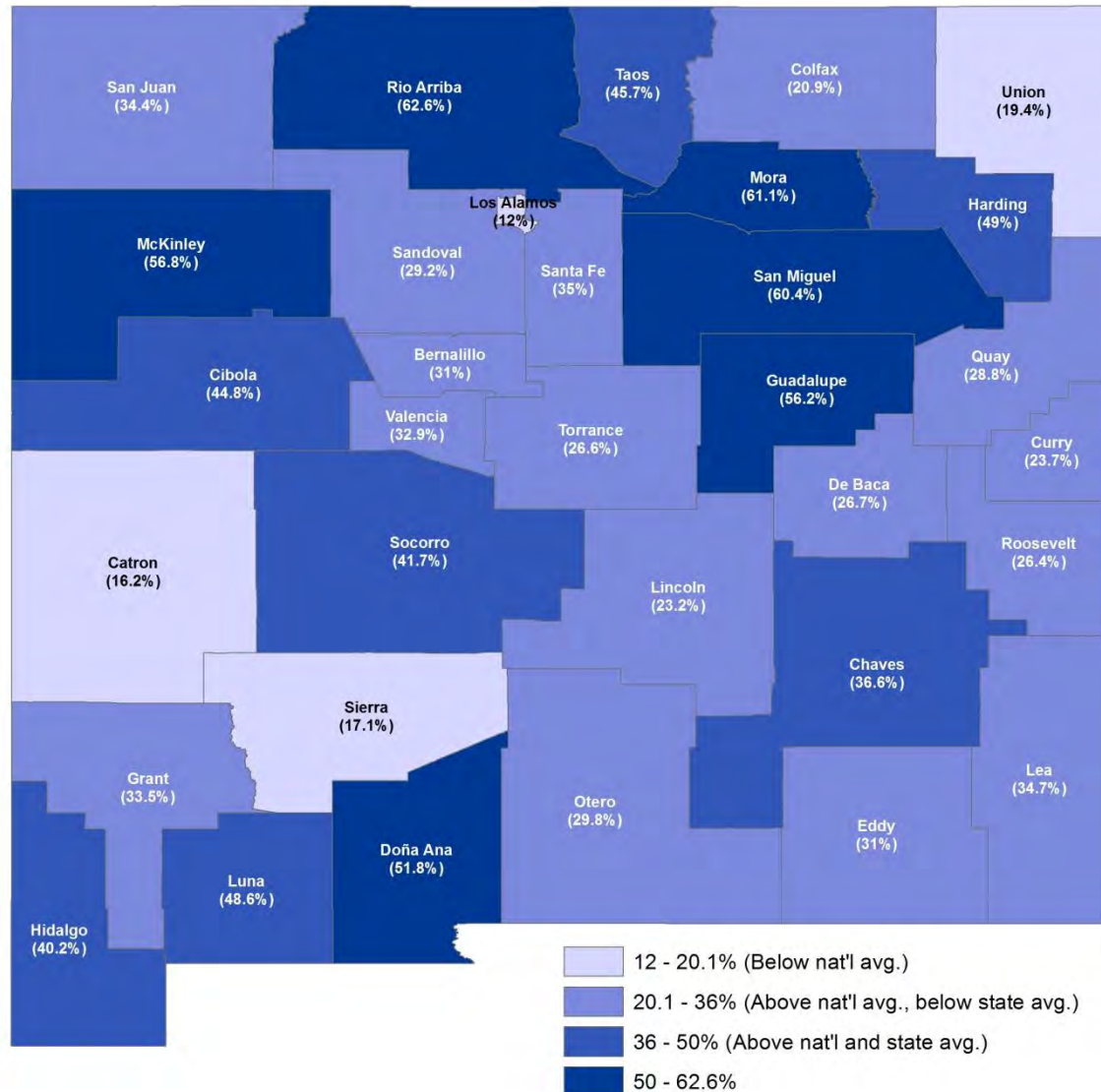
“The ability to fuel local growth by cultivating relevant skills is the best guarantee that the region will thrive in the future. A region that wants to be globally competitive needs to have a highly skilled workforce and knowledge-based

economy In order to break out of the low wage equilibrium. The Paso del Norte Region needs to improve the educational attainment levels and widen access to higher education ...” (p. 17, The Paso Del Norte Region, Mexico and the United States. OECD, 2010)

The Paso del Norte Region



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**.

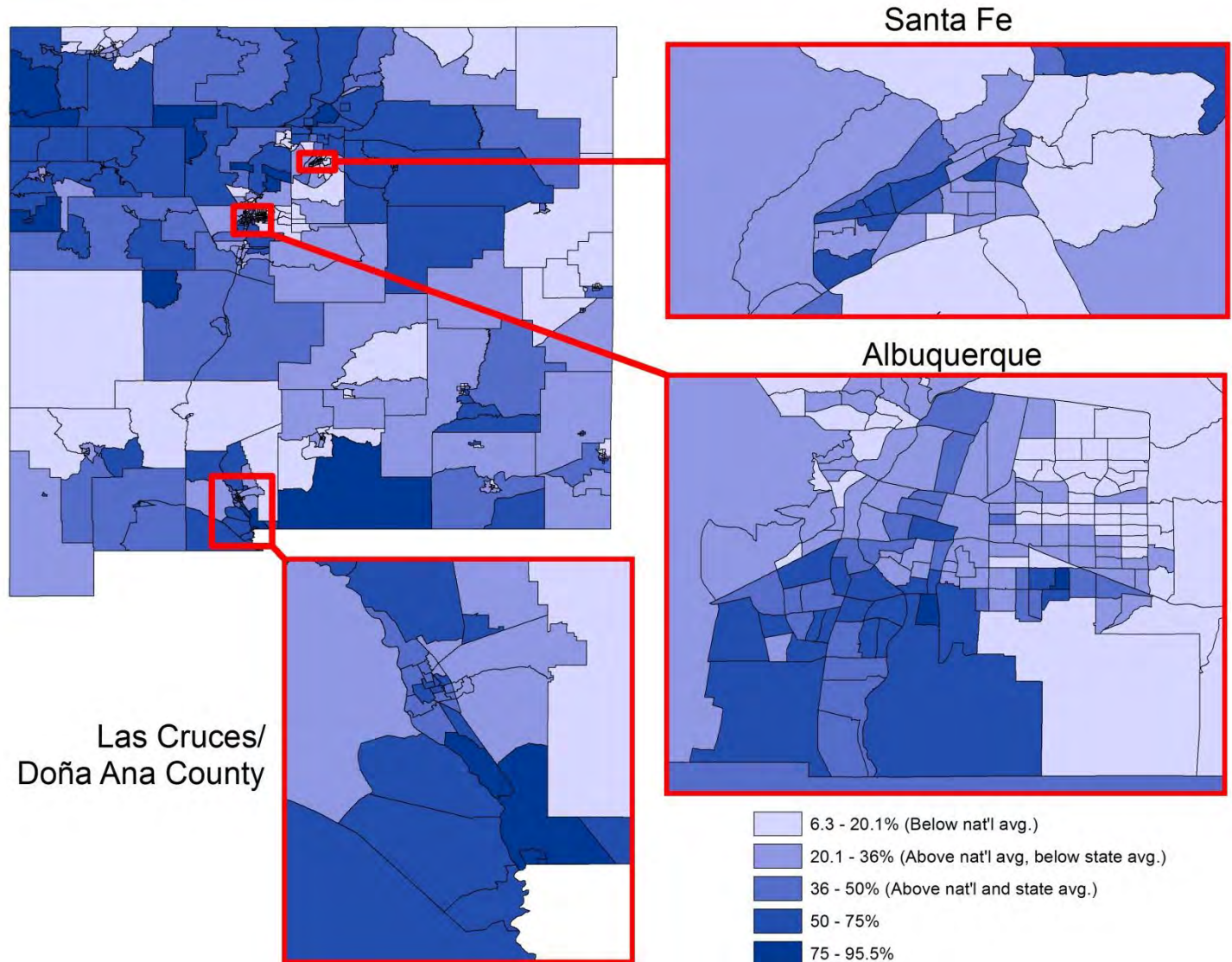
Rio Arriba County, at **62.6%**, has the highest concentration of residents in New Mexico who speak a language other than English at home. **Los Alamos County**, at **12%**, has the smallest concentration.

Percentage of Individuals Who Speak a Language Other Than English at Home, By Census Tract

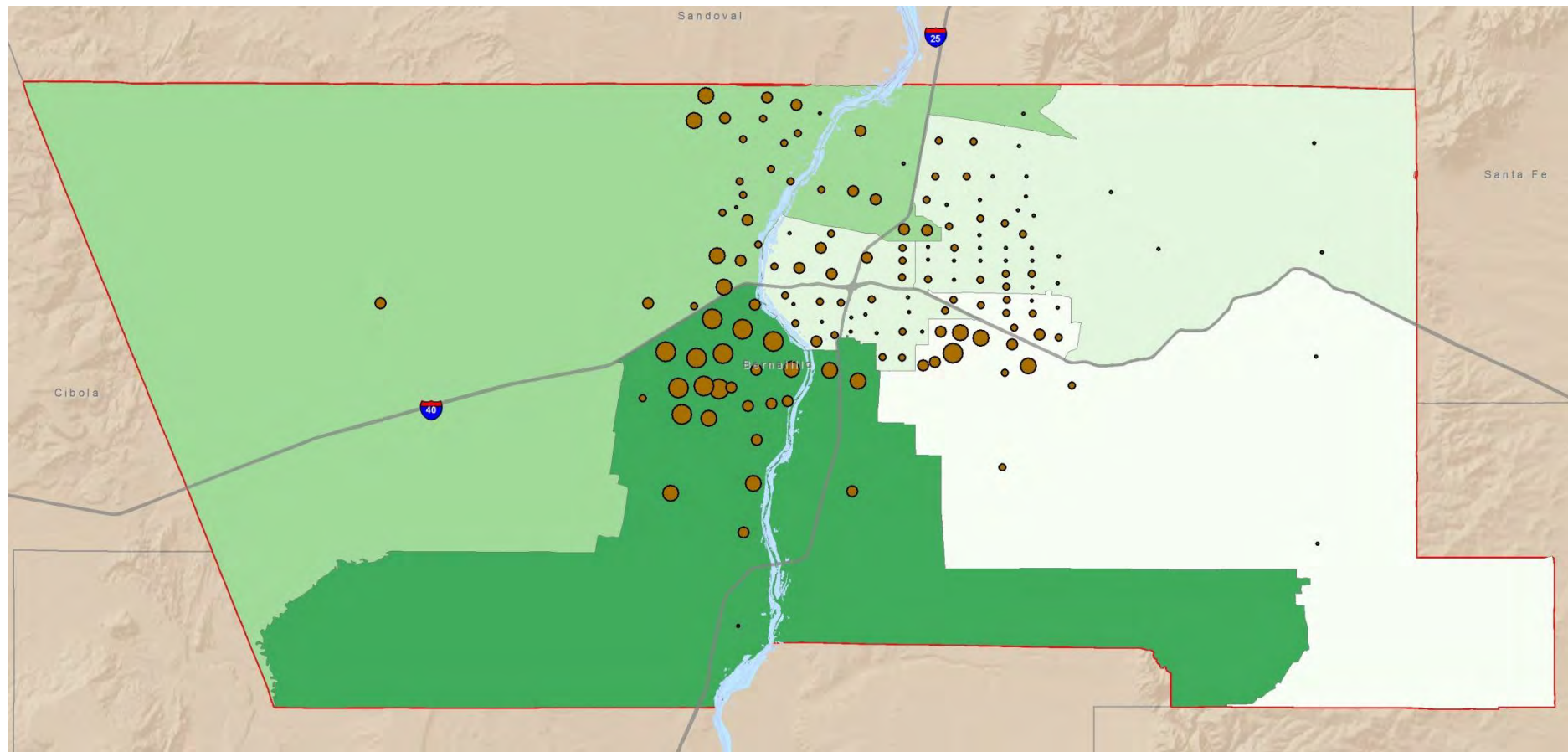
20 census tracts in 8 counties have populations in which greater than 75% speak a language other than English at home.

Those counties are:

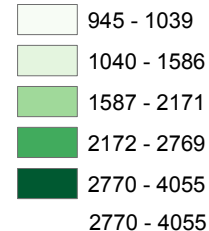
1. Doña Ana (7)
2. Sandoval (4)
3. McKinley (2)
4. Bernalillo (2)
5. San Juan (2)
6. Otero (1)
7. Rio Arriba (1)
8. Socorro (1)



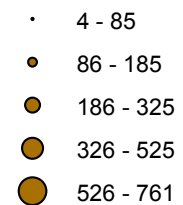
Community Assets: Multi-Generational Households



Number of Multi-Generational Households in PUMA

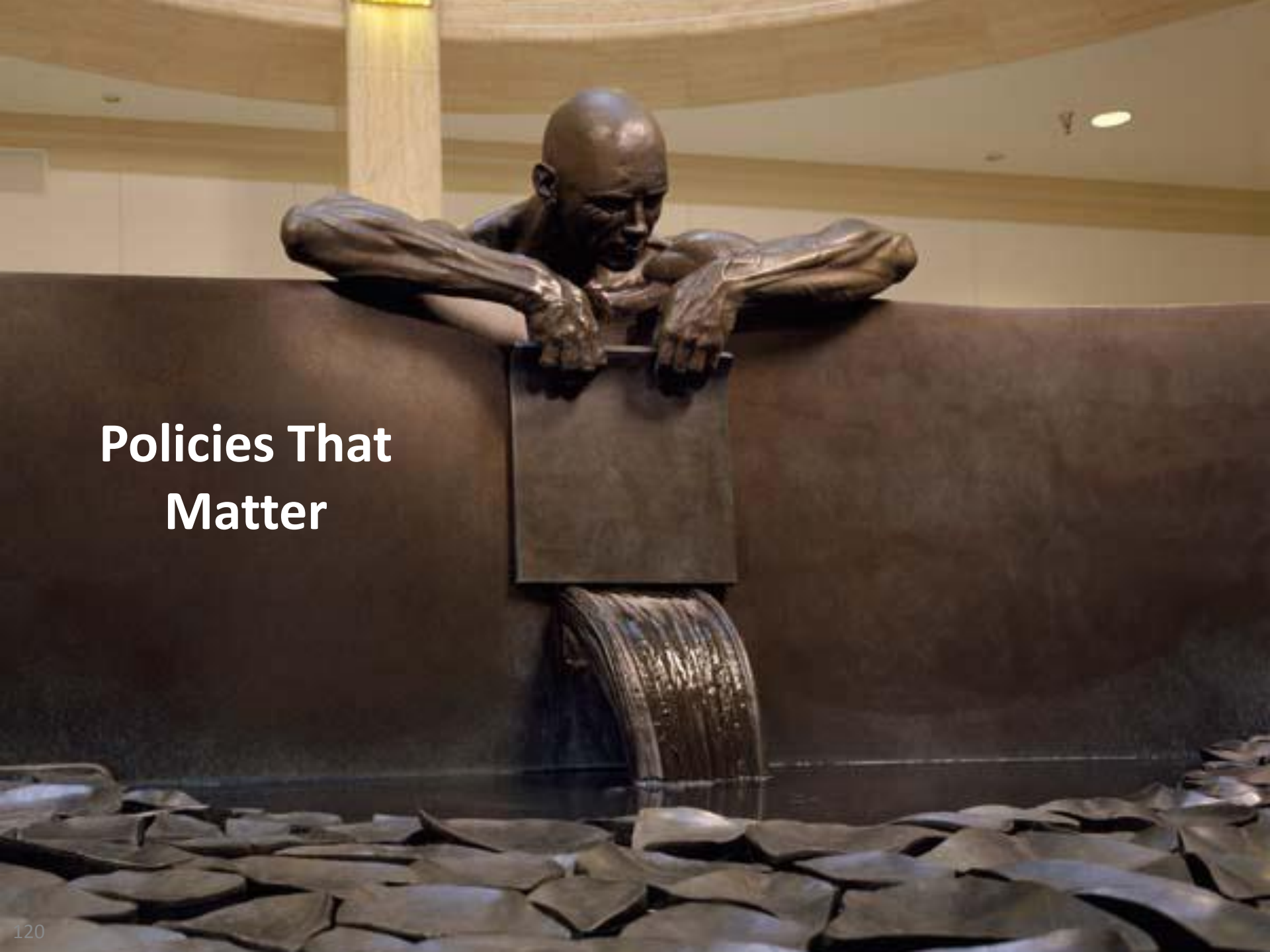


Number of Hispanic Children Under Age 5



Source: American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample, 2011. Multi-generational households include households with at least 3 generations living in the same dwelling.

Policies That Matter



Data That Matter

THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION Major Initiatives > KIDS COUNT > Data Center

data center KIDS COUNT

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New Mexico

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Profiles

(Showing 7 Featured Indicators of [full set](#))

[View the Profile for This State/Territory](#) [View Community-Level Profiles](#)

Featured Indicators: Select an Indicator to Learn More	%, #, or \$
4th Grade Reading Achievement Levels (2011)	21%
8th grade math achievement levels (2011)	24%
Teen Birth Rate-Ages 15-19 Years Old (2010)	46.2
Births Supported by No or Low Prenatal Care (Percent) (2010)	11.0%
Children Living in Areas of Concentrated Poverty (2006-2010)	20.0%
Medicaid Enrollment (Children and Youth Under 21 Years Old) (1/11-12/11)	336,293
Children in households that spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing (2010)	33%

Rankings, Maps, or Trend Graphs by Topic

Featured Indicators

- NM KIDS COUNT Indicators
- National KIDS COUNT Index Data

By Category

- Demographics
- Education
- Economic Well-Being
- Family and Community
- Health
- Safety and Risky Behaviors
- Other Indicators

FEATURED DATA FOR NEW MEXICO

POVERTY

Children Living in Areas of Concentrated Poverty (2006-2010)

Definition: Areas of concentrated poverty are those census tracts/areas with poverty rates of 30% or more. This is a commonly used threshold that lies between the starting point and leveling off point for negative neighborhood effects.

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2006-2010 from data analysis prepared by the Population Reference Bureau.

Note: Estimates are subject to both sampling and non-sampling error.

FAQ | [Where are the New Mexico CLIKS data?](#)

NEW MEXICO GRANTEE

New Mexico Voices for Children

625 Silver Ave., SW Ste. 195
Albuquerque, NM 87102

505-244-9505 x. 105
chollis@nmvoices.org
<http://www.nmvoices.org>

Christine Hollis, Kids Count Program Director

Championing public policies that improve the status & well-being of New Mexico's children, families and communities in health, education and economic security through research and advocacy.

state trends in child well-being

KIDS COUNT

data book

2012

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People That Care

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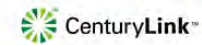
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60,000 New Degrees is Not Just a Goal; It's a Mission



United Way
of Central New Mexico



The Unidos Project for Latino Student Success

Getting to the Big Goal in Albuquerque by 2025





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