

Improving Child Well-Being in New Mexico



Economic Well-Being

INDICATOR: Teens Not in School and Not Working*

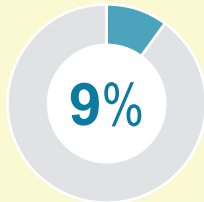
2016 indicator ranking



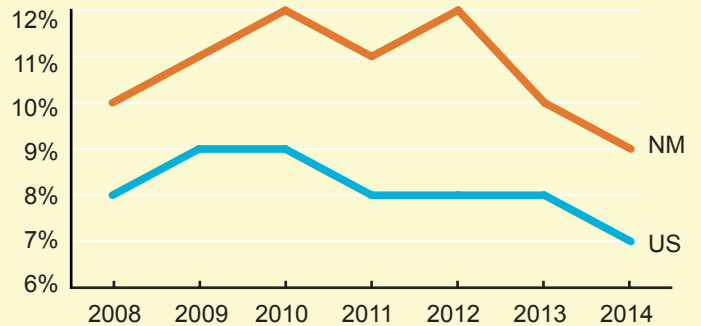
Number of teens not in school and not working

10,000

Percent of teens not in school and not working



Trends in teens not in school and not working

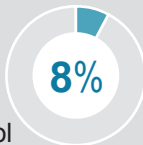


WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**

To move up 1+ rankings to



It would take a



in teens not in school and not working

Which means

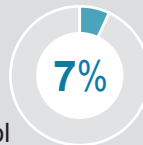
530

fewer disconnected teens

To move up 5+ rankings to



It would take a



in teens not in school and not working

Which means

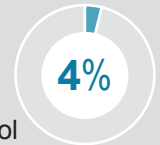
1,700

fewer disconnected teens

To move up to the top ranking



It would take a



in teens not in school and not working

Which means

5,100

fewer disconnected teens

WHAT NEW MEXICO CAN DO

- Enact initiatives to lower the cost of college.
- Develop a state youth employment strategy using a career pathways approach to help identify and provide support for disconnected youth.
- Provide support for vulnerable students who are at risk for dropping out.
- Implement systems to identify and address chronic absenteeism.
- Fund alternative high schools, evidence-based drop-out prevention and recovery programs.
- Expand access to education-oriented youth employment and career exploration programs.
- Target WIOA funds for out-of-school youth.

*Teens (ages 16 to 19) not attending school and not working, 2014

**Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2016; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence New Mexico's future rankings.

Sources: Rankings from: *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2016 (because states can tie in indicator rankings it may take more than 1 or 5 rankings in order to move up); Data from: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008-2014

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