NEW MEXICO

1. Has the percentage of infants born in the state with 1 or more of 4 health risks decreased? (1990 vs. 1997)
   - 37% 35% ↑
   - 7% 8% ↓
   - 57% 70% ↑
   - 23% 22% ➞

2. Has the percentage of fully immunized 2-year-olds increased? (1994 vs. 1997)
   - 73% 77% ➞
   - 75% 79% ↑
   - 76% 83% ↑

3. Has the percentage of infants born at low birthweight decreased? (1990 vs. 1997)
   - 10-42% ➞
   - 24-87% ➞

4. Has the percentage of mothers receiving early prenatal care increased? (1990 vs. 1997)
   - 8% 9% ➞
   - 27% 33% ➞

5. Has the number of children with disabilities in preschool (per 1,000 3- to 5-year-olds) increased? (1991 vs. 1998)
   - 28 60
   - 16-68 14-96

6. Has the percentage of students scoring at or above Proficient increased in Grade 4? (1992 vs. 1998)
   - 29% 31% ➞
   - 38% 46% ➞

7. Has the percentage of students scoring at or above Proficient increased in Grade 8? (1998)
   - 24% 33% ➞
   - 33% 44% ➞

8. Has the percentage of students scoring at or above Proficient increased in Grade 4? (1992 vs. 1998)
   - 22% 22% ➞
   - 29% 31% ➞

9. Has the percentage of students scoring at or above Proficient increased in Grade 8? (1998)
   - 24% —
   - 33% —

10. Has the high school completion rate increased? (1990 vs. 1997)
    - 85% 85% ➞
    - 86% 85% ➞

11. Has the high school dropout rate decreased? (1992 vs. 1997)
    - 8% 8% ➞
    - 7% 8% ➞

12. Has the percentage of all 18- to 24-year-olds1 who have a high school credential2 increased? (1991 vs. 1998)
    - 28 60
    - 16-68 14-96

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**KEY**

- Significantly better
- Significantly worse
- Interpret with caution. Change was not statistically significant.

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1. Risks are: late (in third trimester) or no prenatal care, low maternal weight gain (less than 21 pounds), mother smoked during pregnancy, or mother drank alcohol during pregnancy.
2. Includes traditional high school diplomas and alternative credential.
3. Does not include those still in high school.

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**Children’s Health Index**

- Percentage of infants born with 1 or more of 4 health risks
- 1993 vs. 1994

- **High School Completion**

- Percentage of all 18- to 24-year-olds who have a high school credential
- 1991 vs. 1998

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**Notes & Resources**

- Comparable national data are not available.
- All rates are percentages.
- Baseline years and most recent update years may differ by state for this indicator. See Appendix B for more information.
- See pages 245-246 for an explanation of statistical significance.
- See pages 10-19 for a Guide to Reading the State Pages.
- See Appendix B for technical notes and sources.
NEW MEXICO

GOAL 3  Student Achievement and Citizenship (continued)

10. Mathematics: Has the percentage of students scoring at or above Proficient increased in Grade 4? (1992 vs. 1996)
   - 1992: 11%
   - 1996: 13%
   - Change: ns

11. Mathematics: Has the percentage of students scoring at or above Proficient increased in Grade 8? (1990 vs. 1996)
   - 1990: 10%
   - 1996: 14%
   - Change: ns

12. Science: Has the percentage of students scoring at or above Proficient increased in Grade 8? (1996)
   - 1996: 19%
   - Change: ns

GOAL 4  Teacher Education and Professional Development

13. Has the percentage of public secondary school teachers who hold a degree in their main teaching assignment increased? (1991 vs. 1994)
   - 1991: 53%
   - 1994: 52%
   - Change: ns

14. Has the percentage of public school teachers participating in professional development programs on 1 or more selected topics increased? (1994)
   - 1994: 79%
   - Change: ns

15. Has the percentage of public school teachers with training to teach limited English proficient students increased? (1994)
   - 1994: 39%
   - Change: ns

16. Has the percentage of public school teachers participating in formal teacher induction programs during their first year of teaching increased? (1991 vs. 1994)
   - 1991: 30%
   - 1994: 31%
   - Change: ns
NEW MEXICO

GOAL 5  Mathematics and Science

17. Has the state’s international standing improved in
   • Grade 8 mathematics achievement? (1996)
     27 out of 41 countries would be expected to score above New Mexico
   • Grade 8 science achievement? (1996)
     16 out of 41 countries would be expected to score above New Mexico

18. Has the percentage of public school 8th graders whose mathematics teachers report that they
   • have students work in small groups or with a partner increased? (1996)
     67% — 66% — 45-92%
   • address algebra and functions increased? (1996)
     60% — 57% — 45-92%
   • address reasoning and analytical ability increased? (1996)
     45% — 52% — 39-64%

19. Has the percentage of public school 8th graders who have computers available in their mathematics classroom increased? (1996)
   29% — 30% — 7-54%

20. Has the percentage of mathematics and science degrees awarded to
   • all students increased? (1991 vs. 1996)
     40% 42% ↑ 39% 43% ↑ 25-49% 16-54%
   • minority (Black, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaskan Native) students increased? (1991 vs. 1996)
     38% 40% ↑ 39% 40% ↑ 22-64% 24-57%
   • female students increased? (1991 vs. 1996)
     33% 37% ↑ 35% 41% ↑ 23-46% 15-52%

GOAL 6  Adult Literacy and Lifelong Learning

21. Has the percentage of adults scoring at the 3 highest levels in prose literacy increased? (1992)
   — — 52% — 46-77%

22. Has the percentage of U.S. citizens who report that they
   • registered to vote increased? (1988 vs. 1996)
     69% 66% ↔ 70% 71% ↑ 58-95% 61-91%
   • voted increased? (1988 vs. 1996)
     58% 55% ↔ 61% 58% ↑ 50-74% 47-69%

KEY

↑ Significantly better
↓ Significantly worse
* Interpret with caution. Change was not statistically significant.

* Indicators are not the same at the national and state levels.
Data not available.
* See pages 245-246 for an explanation of statistical significance.
See pages 10-19 for a Guide to Reading the State Pages.
See Appendix B for technical notes and sources.
NEW MEXICO

GOAL 6  Adult Literacy and Lifelong Learning (continued)
23. Has postsecondary enrollment increased? (1992 vs. 1996) 49% 56%  ●  ●  33-68% 40-73%

GOAL 7  Safe, Disciplined, and Alcohol- and Drug-free Schools
24. Has student marijuana use decreased? (1991) 18% —  ●  ●  4-18% —
25. Has student alcohol use (5 or more drinks in a row) decreased? (1991) 43% —  ●  ●  17-43% —
27. Has the percentage of students threatened or injured with a weapon while on school property decreased? (1993 vs. 1997) — —  ●  ●  6.15% 5-13%
28. Has the percentage of students involved in physical fights on school property decreased? (1993 vs. 1997) — —  ●  ●  13.39% 11-34%
29. Has the percentage of students carrying weapons on school property decreased? (1993 vs. 1997) — —  ●  ●  8-18% 5-17%
30. Has the percentage of students who do not feel safe at school decreased? (1993 vs. 1997) — —  ●  ●  3.23% 3-13%
31. Has teacher victimization decreased? (1994) 14% —  15% —  8-26% —
32. Has student disruptions that interfere with teaching decreased? (1991 vs. 1994) 40% 45%  ↔  37% 46%  ↓  23.60% 33-65%

GOAL 8  Parental Participation
33. Has the percentage of schools with minimal parental involvement decreased, according to public school teachers? (1991 vs. 1994) 31% 33%  ↔  31% 33%  9-44% 13-50%
34. Has the influence of parent associations on school policy increased? (1991 vs. 1994) 25% 40%  ↑  25% 40%  8.37% 12-50%

KEY
● Significantly better
▲ Significantly worse
⇔ Interpret with caution. Change was not statistically significant.

Parent-School Partnerships
Percentage of public school principals who reported that the parent associations in their schools have influence on the following areas of school policy (indicator 34)

Alcohol- and Drug-free Schools
Percentage of public high school students who reported the following (indicators 24, 25, & 26)

- Used marijuana
- Had 5 or more drinks in a row

1 During the past 30 days.