

New Mexico at a glance

THE STATE OPPORTUNITY INDEX combines research-backed strategies for improving education-to-career outcomes with benchmarking measures to track progress for all 50 states, giving policymakers and institutions a framework for strengthening the link between education and opportunity.

For each state, the Index reports the percentage of students who experience a positive return on investment and summarizes progress in five key areas for improving success beyond completion: Clear Outcomes, Quality Coaching, Affordability, Work-Based Learning, and Employer Alignment. States are grouped into four categories: Leading (at the forefront, demonstrating strong progress); Advanced (substantial progress); Developing (early stages of improvement); and Foundational (just beginning their journey).

Positive ROI

70%



State Opportunity Index

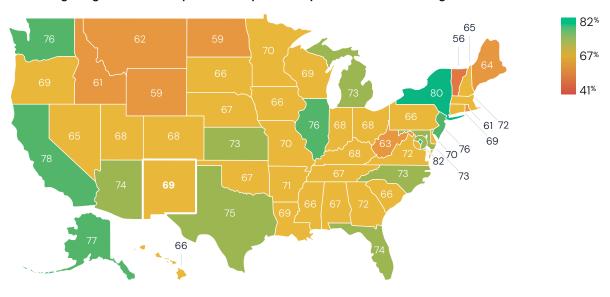
strada

Positive ROI

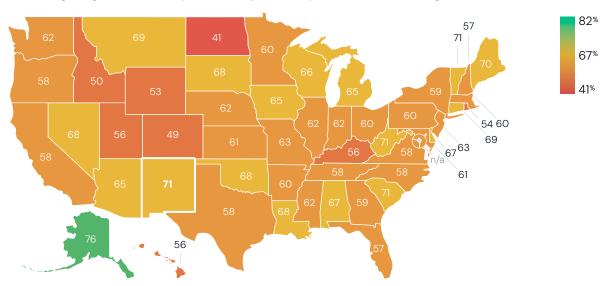
The positive ROI value for each state represents the estimated percentage of public college graduates whose earnings premium over high school graduates is enough to repay their total cost of a degree within 10 years.

| | New Mexico | U.S. |
|------------|------------|------|
| Overall | 70% | 70% |
| Bachelor's | 69% | 73% |
| Associate | 71% | 60% |

Percentage of graduates with positive 10-year ROI by state - bachelor's degrees



Percentage of graduates with positive 10-year ROI by state - associate degrees





Everyone should have access to accurate information on employment outcomes that can help them make informed decisions about education after high school. The Clear Outcomes measure is based on 10 critical elements that contribute to the capacity of state education-to-employment data systems to strengthen the connection between education and opportunity.

| COLLECT | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
| State data system elements | State description | Rating |
| Includes learner-level and program characteristic data for nondegree and noncredit postsecondary education and training programs | New Mexico collects enrollment and credential outcomes data for (i) college-issued, for-credit nondegree certificate programs; and (ii) WIOA-eligible training providers. New Mexico publishes employment outcomes for college-issued, for-credit nondegree credentials and WIOA-eligible training providers. | DEVELOPING |
| 2 Examines earnings by occupation, pay rate, and work location | New Mexico does not collect any of the three enhanced elements, and Strada's research did not demonstrate any emerging collection policy. | FOUNDATIONAL |
| INTEGRATE | | |
| State data system elements | State description | Rating |
| Integrates and delivers information on learner's earnings and employment after postsecondary education and training completion, and over time | New Mexico has integrated many key types of postsecondary education and training and employment data, including: (i) public four-year institutions to employment, (ii) community colleges to employment, and (iii) WIOA-eligible training providers to employment. Employment outcomes for public four-year institutions and community colleges to employment are available as an interactive reporting tool through Research Informing Success in Education New Mexico with disaggregation by race/ethnicity and gender. Employment outcomes for WIOA-eligible training providers are available as an interactive reporting tool through New Mexico Jobs. New Mexico does not integrate and publish data on private four-year institutions to employment. | ADVANCED |
| Integrates and delivers information on learner's earnings and employment after high school completion and over time | No evidence was identified through the state's response or in Strada's research of the state demonstrating this element. | FOUNDATIONAL |
| Partners with national and multi- state initiatives to assess education- to-opportunity outcomes for graduates and non-graduates of postsecondary education and training programs who relocate or work outside the state | New Mexico partners with PSEO (data pending) and State Wage Interchange System. | ADVANCED |
| Extent to which elements are present in state data infrastructure. | Leading Advanced Developing Fully present Partially present In development | Foundational Not in development |



| | State data system elements | State description | Rating |
|---|--|--|--------------------|
| 6 | Provides comprehensive and timely open data files containing anonymized education-to-opportunity statistics that anyone can access, download, and otherwise use | No evidence was identified through the state's response or in Strada's research of the state demonstrating this element. | FOUNDATIONAL |
| | Publishes robust, timely, and easily understandable interactive resources informing education-to-opportunity decision-making by learners, families, and institutions | New Mexico's SLDS, Research Informing Success in Education, has an interactive resource containing education-to-opportunity statistics for its (i) public four-year institutions; (ii) community colleges; and (iii) nondegree credentials. | LEADING |
| 8 | Gives researchers access to individual-level matched education-to-opportunity datasets | The New Mexico Higher Education Department provides individual-level education datasets, upon request. Research Informing Success in Education is launching a Data Request Portal through which external researchers can request access to individual-level linked education-to-opportunity datasets. | DEVELOPING |
| (| (·) IMPACT | | |
| | State data system elements | State description | Rating |
| 9 | Enables learners and earners to access and utilize their own verified data, unlocking opportunities for college and career advancement | No evidence was identified through the state's response or in Strada's research of the state demonstrating this element. | FOUNDATIONAL |
| | Designates a unit with responsibility and dedicated, full-time capacity for generating education-to-employment insights to inform state policymaking and resource allocation decision-making | Research Informing Success in Education (RISE NM) aggregates and analyzes education-to-employment data. While not established as the state's centralized authoritative source in statute or by executive order, RISE NM is developing publicly available resources that will transform education and workforce data into actionable insights. There is evidence of sustainable funding as well as partnerships with higher education and workforce development agencies. Governance and staffing of the system remain unclear. | DEVELOPING |
| С | ATEGORY KEY | | Foundational |
| | tent to which elements | Fully present Partially present In development | Not in development |

FOUR-YEAR

Personalized guidance

Support

Timely labor market information

LINAVAII ARI F

TWO-YEAR

INAVAII ARI E

Everyone should have access to coaching that helps them reflect on their talents and interests, choose a career goal, chart a path, and navigate challenges. Graduates who receive such guidance are more likely to land a job that requires a degree and feel satisfied with their career trajectory. The Quality Coaching measure is based on the percentage of two-year students and four-year senior students who reported receiving personalized guidance, timely labor market information, and support to create a plan and overcome barriers.

| Personalized guidance | | Four-year | Two- | Two-year | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Percentage of students at public institution personalized coaching or guidance to help that will help prepare them for a successful | select the education | UNAVAILABLE | UI | NAVAILABLE | |
| Timely labor market information | | Four-year | Two- | year | |
| The average share of students at public instimely labor market information, across the before enrolling or during their first year. | | UNAVAILABLE | UI | NAVAILABLE | |
| Education-to-career paths th good fit for student's strength | | | | | |
| Job opportunities that a parti education program could lead | | | | | |
| Potential earnings in different related to student's education | | | | | |
| Career outcomes of students from their own institution | | | | | |
| Support | | Four-year | Two- | year | |
| The average share of students at public ins least some support in setting goals and in o | | UNAVAILABLE | Ut | NAVAILABLE | |
| Setting education and career developing a plan to achieve t | ~ | | | | |
| Identifying and overcoming ba | arriers | | | | |
| CATEGORY KEY When the margin of error crosses a category hreshold, states are given a combined category. | ● Leading ≥75% | Advanced 50% to <75% | • Developing 25% to <50% | • Foundational <25% | |
| National results | | Four-year | Two- | year | |
| | | | | | |

34%

21%

71%

45%

33%

74%

TWO-YEAR

LEADING

Quality post-high school programs should be within everyone's financial reach, allowing for equitable opportunities for success. The Affordability measure is based on how many hours a week the average student would need to work to cover the in-state net price (total cost of attendance minus any grants and scholarships), how many hours a student from a low-income family would need to work to cover their typical in-state net price, and the percentage of students that complete their degree on time – a critical factor in the cost of a degree.

| Student hours of work needed | Four-year | Two-year |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Average student hours of work needed | DEVELOPING | LEADING |
| | 21 hours per week | 1 hour per week |
| | Average annual net price, four-year institutions: \$10,721 | Average annual net price, two-year institutions: \$4,504 |
| Low-income student hours | ADVANCED | LEADING |
| of work neeeded | 17 hours per week | O hours per week |
| | Average annual net price for low-income students, four-year institutions: \$9,389 | Average annual net price for low-income students, two-year institutions: \$3,630 |
| CATEGORY KEY Leading | Advanced Develop | oing • Foundational |
| <10 hrs | 10 to <20 hrs 20 to < | :30 hrs ≥30 hrs |
| | | |
| | | |

| On-time completion | n rate | Four-year | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------|
| On-time completion | rate | FOUNDATIONAL 31% | | |
| CATEGORY KEY | • Leading ≥65% | • Advanced 50% to <65% | Developing35% to <50% | • Foundational <35% |

All students should have access to quality work-based learning experiences, such as paid internships and apprenticeships, that are linked to higher earnings, greater job satisfaction, and lower underemployment. The Work-Based Learning measure is based on the percentage of two-year students and four-year senior students who reported participating in at least one of the following types of paid experiences: paid internship, paid apprenticeship, paid co-op, paid practicum, or paid undergraduate research experience.

| Quality Work-Based | Learning | Four-year | Two-ye | ar |
|---|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| who participated in a | ts at public institutions t least one of five types ed learning experience | of | UNA | VAILABLE |
| CATEGORY KEY | Leading | Advanced | Developing | Foundational |
| When the margin of error crosses a category threshold, states are given a combined category. | ≥75% | 50% to <75% | 25% to <50% | <25% |

| National results | Four-year | Two-year |
|---|-----------|----------|
| Any quality paid work-based learning experience | 43% | 17% |
| Paid internship | 37% | 14% |
| Any work-based learning experience (paid or unpaid) | 72% | 33% |



In addition to student self-reporting of apprenticeship participation, states have other sources of information on participation in registered apprenticeships via the U.S. Department of Labor. In New Mexico, **0.30 percent** of the state labor force is made up of active apprentices, for a total of **2,976 apprentices.** Across the country, this number ranges from 0.9 percent (Hawaii) to 0.12 percent (Oklahoma). In countries with leading apprenticeship systems, such as Germany, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, and England, apprentices constitute about 2.5–3.0 percent of the labor force, so all states in the U.S. have substantial room for improvement.





Students should have access to programs that lead to quality jobs and mobility, and employers should assess and advance individuals based on skills and experiences, not just degrees. The Employer Alignment measure is based on the percentage of terminal bachelor's degree holders aged 25–34 employed in a college-level job as well as the supply/demand ratio for a variety of high-demand, high-wage jobs in each state.

| College-level empl | oyment | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---------------------|
| The percentage of both who are employed in | DEVELOPING | | | |
| Supply/demand rat | tio | | | |
| The overall ratio: the for these nine oppo | • | ry-level supply/demand ratios Il groups | S | FOUNDATIONAL |
| Information | Data analytics | | | ADVANCED |
| technology and business | Finance and accounting professionals | | | FOUNDATIONAL |
| | Finance and accounting support | | | FOUNDATIONAL |
| | Information and cybersecurity | | | DEVELOPING |
| | Software development and engineering | | | LEADING |
| Health care | Health care technicians and technologists | | | FOUNDATIONAL |
| | Nursing | | | FOUNDATIONAL |
| Manufacturing | Engineering | | | FOUNDATIONAL |
| and engineering | Manufacturing/Trades technicians and technologists | | | FOUNDATIONAL |
| CATEGORY KEY | • Leading ≥75% | • Advanced 60% to <75% | Developing50% to <60% | • Foundational <50% |