

Supplement: Child Care Subsidy Uptake and Care Supply in Substate Areas of New Mexico



March 2025

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*Support for this research was provided by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.
The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect the views of the Foundation.*

Introduction

This supplement is a companion to the [brief](#) titled *Trends After Policy Change in New Mexico’s Child Care Assistance Program*ⁱ and addresses the same research questions with a focus on substate areas of New Mexico and any regional differences in child eligibility for child care assistance, actual uptake, and the supply of care. This supplement is intended for audiences with some familiarity with New Mexico’s geography. Context and introductory content, as well as overall statewide trends for a broader audience, are covered in the main [brief](#).

Regional Geographies

This analysis shows results by regions based on Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), which are designated by the U.S. Census Bureau and are the smallest geographical unit available for analytic purposes. These PUMA units often combine and split counties within a state to create regions that each contain at least 100,000 people.ⁱⁱ This analysis follows the modified PUMAs used by Dwyer and Toddⁱⁱⁱ in their analysis of child care assistance eligibility in New Mexico’s substate regions, and their detailed methodology can be found [here](#). Table 1 shows a breakdown of the regions grouped together for use in this analysis.

Table 1: Counties and modified PUMA substate grouping

PUMA	County Name	Modified PUMA grouping
100	Cibola County	Northwest New Mexico--Navajo Nation
100	McKinley County	Northwest New Mexico--Navajo Nation
100/200	San Juan County	Northwest New Mexico--Navajo Nation
300	Los Alamos County	North Central New Mexico
300	Mora County	North Central New Mexico
300	Rio Arriba County	North Central New Mexico
300	San Miguel County	North Central New Mexico
300	Taos County	North Central New Mexico
400	Colfax County	Eastern Plains New Mexico
400	Curry County	Eastern Plains New Mexico
400	De Baca County	Eastern Plains New Mexico
400	Guadalupe County	Eastern Plains New Mexico
400	Harding County	Eastern Plains New Mexico
400	Quay County	Eastern Plains New Mexico
400	Roosevelt County	Eastern Plains New Mexico
400	Union County	Eastern Plains New Mexico
500	Santa Fe County	Santa Fe County
600	Sandoval County	Sandoval County
700/800	Bernalillo County	Albuquerque
700	Valencia County	Albuquerque
900	Catron County	Southwest New Mexico
900	Grant County	Southwest New Mexico
900	Hidalgo County	Southwest New Mexico
900	Luna County	Southwest New Mexico
900	Sierra County	Southwest New Mexico
900	Socorro County	Southwest New Mexico
900	Torrance County	Southwest New Mexico
1001/1002	Doña Ana County	Doña Ana County/ Las Cruces
1100	Chaves County	Central Southeast New Mexico
1100	Lincoln County	Central Southeast New Mexico
1100	Otero County	Central Southeast New Mexico
1200	Eddy County	Far Southeast New Mexico
1200	Lea County	Far Southeast New Mexico



Eligibility Changes

Estimates of changes in New Mexico’s population of subsidy-eligible children and families were conducted in partnership with the Urban Institute, using their ATTIS model. Their methods and detailed findings are reported [separately](#).^{iv} Broadly, their analysis observed that the largest number of newly eligible children was concentrated in Albuquerque, as a function of the city’s large share of state population. Their analysis also found that the pool of eligible children increased most sharply in parts of the state with relatively higher incomes, including Santa Fe County, Far Southeast New Mexico (Eddy and Lea Counties), and North Central New Mexico (Los Alamos, Mora, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, and Taos Counties). The Urban Institute analysis notes that increased income eligibility may extend eligibility to a larger share of families in places where incomes are relatively higher.^v The number of eligible families increased somewhat less sharply in Doña Ana County, Northwest New Mexico - Navajo Nation, and Southwest New Mexico. However, although they saw smaller proportionate gains from New Mexico’s recent policy changes, Doña Ana County and Northwest - Navajo Nation still have the largest numbers of subsidy-eligible children, after Albuquerque.

Enrollment Changes

The proportional regional distribution of children receiving subsidized care remained fairly steady throughout a time of significant policy change. Table 2 shows the distribution of enrolled children across three time points, and the percentage of enrolled children who lived in each PUMA.

Table 2: Mean children served by child care assistance, by time period and substate areas

	Fall 2019		Spring 2022		Spring 2023	
	Children Served		Children Served		Children Served	
	N	% of total	N	% of total	N	% of total
Statewide	19,366		20,009		26,941	
Substate areas						
Northwest-Navajo Nation	1,282	6.6%	1,409	7.0%	1,924	7.1%
North Central	665	3.4%	616	3.1%	843	3.1%
Eastern Plains	734	3.8%	780	3.9%	1,128	4.2%
Santa Fe County	505	2.6%	416	2.1%	701	2.6%
Sandoval County	865	4.5%	942	4.7%	1,465	5.4%
Albuquerque	8,148	42.1%	8,579	42.9%	11,542	42.9%
Southwest	528	2.7%	496	2.5%	684	2.5%
Doña Ana County/Las Cruces	4,214	21.8%	4,166	20.8%	5,175	19.2%
Central Southeast	1,460	7.6%	1,535	7.7%	2,174	8.1%
Far Southeast	934	4.8%	1,053	5.3%	1,294	4.8%

Eligibility and Uptake

As noted in the statewide [brief](#), increases in the pool of eligible children have outpaced actual uptake of services for most New Mexico populations. This results in a drop in the percentage of eligible children served by child care assistance, despite growth across populations in the actual number of enrolled children. Table 3 shows estimates of the number of eligible and enrolled children per PUMA, and the percentage of eligible children served these represent, at three points in time. In two PUMAs— Northwest - Navajo Nation area and Eastern Plains—subsidy enrollment kept pace with eligibility expansion but uptake



rates remained relatively low compared to other regions (9.1 percent and 12.4 percent, respectively). Uptake rates in other regions declined somewhat but remained relatively higher overall. Notably, the Doña Ana County region served the greatest percentage of eligible children at all time points, with an uptake rate of 33.0 percent in 2019 and 27.5 percent in 2023.

Table 3: Percent of eligible children served, by time period and substate areas

	Fall 2019			Spring 2022			Spring 2023		
	Children Eligible for Subsidy			Children Eligible for Subsidy			Children Eligible for Subsidy		
	N elig.	N served	% served	N elig.	N served	% served	N elig.	N served	% served
Statewide	98,094	19,366	19.7%	154,519	20,009	12.9%	166,681	26,941	16.2%
Substate areas									
Northwest-Navajo Nation	13,974	1,282	9.2%	20,342	1,409	6.9%	21,239	1,924	9.1%
North Central	4,390	665	15.1%	7,372	616	8.4%	8,287	843	10.2%
Eastern Plains	5,715	734	12.8%	8,334	780	9.4%	9,064	1,128	12.4%
Santa Fe County	4,735	505	10.7%	8,690	416	4.8%	9,370	701	7.5%
Sandoval County	5,208	865	16.6%	8,854	942	10.6%	9,547	1,465	15.3%
Albuquerque	33,333	8,148	24.4%	54,870	8,579	15.6%	59,732	11,542	19.3%
Southwest	5,199	528	10.2%	7,464	496	6.6%	7,944	684	8.6%
Doña Ana County/Las Cruces	12,765	4,214	33.0%	17,700	4,166	23.5%	18,799	5,175	27.5%
Central Southeast	7,552	1,460	19.3%	12,087	1,535	12.7%	12,563	2,174	17.3%
Far Southeast	5,223	934	17.9%	8,804	1,053	12.0%	10,136	1,294	12.8%

Provider Supply

As noted in the statewide [brief](#), family uptake of child care subsidies is necessarily conditioned by the supply of care available in communities. A subsidy voucher is of little value to a family if there are no available care slots that meet their needs or that accept child care assistance as a form of payment. Our statewide analyses show a 3.0 percent decline in the number of regulated child care slots between 2019 and 2023, and a 20.3 percent decline in the total number of active providers. These supply changes have been concentrated among home-based providers and have been uneven by region. Table 4 shows that while the overall number of active providers declined in all regions, those declines reflect overall statewide trends and were driven by declines in home-based care. The number of license-exempt home-based providers (both subsidy eligible and non-subsidy eligible) declined or remained the same in all regions, with the exception of subsidy-ineligible registered providers in Central Southeast New Mexico, whose numbers increased from two to four total providers. Changes in the number of licensed centers were more variable. The count of centers increased in six of the ten PUMAs, ranging from a 20.6 percent increase in Southwest New Mexico to a 3.7 percent increase in Albuquerque. The number of centers declined in the remaining four PUMAs, with the sharpest drop in Far Southeast New Mexico, where a loss of three centers represented a 7.7 percent decline. Changes in provider slot capacity also varied regionally. Capacity dropped steeply in the Northwest and in Sandoval County, but grew by 9.4 percent in Central Southeast New Mexico and by 6.9 percent in the Albuquerque metro.



A larger share of New Mexico's care providers now serve children in the Child Care Assistance program; the percentage of providers serving at least one child with a subsidy grew in all regions except one (Northwest - Navajo Nation). Trends in care quality have also shifted over time. Most regions reflected statewide trends, showing a shrinking pool of providers with basic licensure and increasing numbers of programs with higher quality ratings. However, this trend was reversed in North Central New Mexico, in the Eastern Plains, and in Sandoval County. And Far Southeast New Mexico saw provider declines in both segments of the quality rating spectrum.

Table 4: Change in mean provider supply by PUMA, by subgroups

	Modified PUMA	Included locations	Providers active	Licensed centers	Licensed homes	Registered homes	Non-registered homes CACFP	Total capacity	Capacity for children under 2	Capacity for children over 2	Providers with 1+ subsidized child	% of providers with subsidized placements	2-STAR providers	2-STAR+ - 5-STAR providers
Fall 2019			260	48	14	64	134	7151	1137	4298	82	31.5%	25	38
Spring 2022	Northwest		241	45	9	47	140	4895	1129	4193	68	28.2%	16	38
Spring 2023	New Mexico-- Navajo Nation	Four Corners, Gallup, Grants, Farmington	224	47	9	41	127	4922	1085	4185	70	31.3%	17	39
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change			-13.8%	-2.1%	-35.7%	-35.9%	-5.2%	-31.2%	-4.6%	-2.6%	-14.6%	-0.9%	-32.0%	2.6%
Fall 2019			133	41	12	71	9	2617	580	2079	60	45.1%	22	30
Spring 2022	North Central New Mexico	Los Alamos, Wagon Mound, Espanola,	109	39	11	56	3	2301	550	1930	57	52.3%	23	26
Spring 2023		Dulce, Taos, Las Vegas	106	40	11	53	2	2434	601	1983	62	58.5%	28	22
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change			-20.3%	-2.4%	-8.3%	-25.4%	-77.8%	-7.0%	3.6%	-4.6%	3.3%	29.7%	27.3%	-26.7%
Fall 2019			95	29	18	46	2	2917	652	2390	50	52.6%	21	26
Spring 2022	Eastern Plains New Mexico	Raton, Angel Fire, Clayton, Roy, Tucumcari,	83	31	17	35	0	2964	681	2382	48	57.8%	23	25
Spring 2023		Santa Rosa, Clovis, Portales	82	32	19	30	1	3054	719	2449	48	58.5%	23	26
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change			-13.7%	10.3%	5.6%	-34.8%	-50.0%	4.7%	10.3%	2.5%	-4.0%	11.2%	9.5%	0.0%
Fall 2019			67	48	10	8	1	2736	359	2406	39	58.2%	32	23
Spring 2022	Santa Fe	Santa Fe,	57	46	7	4	0	2602	392	2195	30	52.6%	25	25
Spring 2023		Pojoaque, Edgewood	65	53	7	5	0	2832	408	2448	47	72.3%	26	31
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change			-3.0%	10.4%	-30.0%	-37.5%	-100.0%	3.5%	13.6%	1.7%	20.5%	24.2%	-18.8%	34.8%
Fall 2019			115	29	8	23	55	3594	685	2268	34	29.6%	14	22
Spring 2022	Sandoval County	Rio Rancho, Bernalillo, Cuba	97	29	6	11	51	2663	646	2169	27	27.8%	14	20
Spring 2023			98	31	6	14	47	2850	660	2324	37	37.8%	17	20
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change			-14.8%	6.9%	-25.0%	-39.1%	-14.5%	-20.7%	-3.6%	2.5%	8.8%	27.7%	21.4%	-9.1%
Fall 2019			696	322	64	309	1	29425	4958	25197	400	57.5%	136	246
Spring 2022	Albuquerque	Albuquerque, Tijeras, Los Lunas, Belen	569	317	68	182	2	29731	5057	25213	373	65.6%	114	271
Spring 2023			553	334	68	150	1	31451	5299	26397	405	73.2%	100	299
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change			-20.5%	3.7%	6.3%	-51.5%	0.0%	6.9%	6.9%	4.8%	1.3%	27.4%	-26.5%	21.5%
Fall 2019			157	34	12	101	11	2791	554	2316	54	34.4%	27	18
Spring 2022	Southwest New Mexico	Reserve, Silver City, Lordsburg, Deming, T or C, Socorro, Estancia	127	37	11	71	9	2596	549	2248	44	34.6%	26	21
Spring 2023			122	41	11	59	11	2787	540	2427	50	41.0%	18	33
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change			-22.3%	20.6%	-8.3%	-41.6%	0.0%	-0.1%	-2.5%	4.8%	-7.4%	19.2%	-33.3%	83.3%
Fall 2019			787	88	57	642	0	11804	2720	10526	374	47.5%	74	69
Spring 2022	Doña Ana County/ Las Cruces	Las Cruces, Hatch, Chaparral, Sunland Park	632	86	56	490	0	10686	2500	9362	326	51.6%	56	85
Spring 2023			585	87	63	435	0	10416	2392	8987	329	56.2%	55	94
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change			-25.7%	-1.1%	10.5%	-32.2%		-11.8%	-12.1%	-14.6%	-12.0%	18.3%	-25.7%	36.2%
Fall 2019			118	52	28	36	2	4764	851	4042	80	67.8%	42	35
Spring 2022	Central Southeast New Mexico	Roswell, Ruidoso, Carrizozo, Alamogordo	110	49	24	31	6	4679	820	4021	69	62.7%	37	35
Spring 2023			116	54	26	32	4	5210	819	4565	79	68.1%	33	44
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change			-1.7%	3.8%	-7.1%	-11.1%	100.0%	9.4%	-3.8%	12.9%	-1.3%	0.5%	-21.4%	25.7%
Fall 2019			93	39	6	48	0	3480	749	2846	44	47.3%	21	19
Spring 2022	Far Southeast New Mexico	Hobbs, Carlsbad, Artesia	70	36	6	28	0	3216	655	2636	38	54.3%	19	19
Spring 2023			58	36	5	17	0	3214	659	2605	40	69.0%	19	18
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change			-37.6%	-7.7%	-16.7%	-64.6%		-7.6%	-12.0%	-8.5%	-9.1%	45.8%	-9.5%	-5.3%



Eligibility, Uptake, and Provider Supply Compared

Table 5 combines data on eligibility, subsidy enrollment, and local care capacity for each PUMA. By looking at these measures together in one row, a more comprehensive picture emerges of subsidized child care usage and care availability by region. The table also shows children served as a percentage of capacity, which serves as a metric of how much of a region’s possible care slots are filled by children receiving child care assistance. This figure ranges from 24.5 percent in Southwest New Mexico to 51.4 percent in Sandoval County. A lower figure suggests that more of a region’s care capacity may be filled by children paying privately for care, and a higher figure suggests that subsidy-receiving families comprise a larger share of child care users.

The table also shows licensed capacity as a percentage of eligible children—a measure that describes what share of subsidy-eligible children could be served by the current care supply. This ranges from a low of 23.2 percent in the Northwest - Navajo Nation to a high of 55.4 percent in Doña Ana County. This means the Northwest - Navajo Nation region has a high ratio of subsidy-eligible children to available care slots, suggesting an area where supply-building efforts may be particularly needed. By contrast, Doña Ana County appears better positioned than the rest of the state to serve its eligible children, as evidenced by its relatively robust care supply and its subsidy uptake rates, which are consistently the state’s highest. It is notable, however, that even Doña Ana County has only enough care slots to serve 55.4 percent of its eligible children, suggesting that supply-building efforts may be needed statewide.

Table 5: Regional trends in capacity, eligibility and children served (1 of 2)

Modified PUMA	Included locations	Tribal locations (pueblos and reservations)	Total capacity	Children eligible	Children served	PP diff btwn growth rates in elig and served	Children served as % of eligible	Children served as % of capacity	Capacity as % of eligible		
Fall 2019	Northwest New Mexico-Navajo Nation	Four Corners, Gallup, Grants, Farmington	Navajo Nation, Zuni, Acoma, Laguna	7,151	13,974	1,282		9.2%	17.9%	51.2%	
Spring 2022				4,895	20,342	1,409		6.9%	28.8%	24.1%	
Spring 2023				4,922	21,239	1,924		9.1%	39.1%	23.2%	
Fall '19 - Spring '23 difference				-2,229	7,265	642					
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change				-31.2%	52.0%	50.1%	1.9	-0.1	21.2	-28.0	
Fall 2019	North Central New Mexico	Los Alamos, Wagon Mound, Espanola, Dulce, Taos, Las Vegas	Jicarilla Apache, Ohkay Owingeh, Taos, Picuris	2,617	4,390	665		15.1%	25.4%	59.6%	
Spring 2022				2,301	7,372	616		8.4%	26.8%	31.2%	
Spring 2023				2,434	8,287	843		10.2%	34.6%	29.4%	
Fall '19 - Spring '23 difference				-183	3,897	178					
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change				-7.0%	88.8%	26.8%	62.0	-5.0	9.2	-30.2	
Fall 2019	Eastern Plains New Mexico	Raton, Angel Fire, Clayton, Roy, Tucumcari, Santa Rosa, Clovis, Portales		2,917	5,715	734		12.8%	25.2%	51.0%	
Spring 2022				2,964	8,334	780		9.4%	26.3%	35.6%	
Spring 2023				3,054	9,064	1,128		12.4%	36.9%	33.7%	
Fall '19 - Spring '23 difference				137	3,348	394					
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change				4.7%	58.6%	53.7%	4.9	-0.4	11.8	-17.3	
Fall 2019	Santa Fe	Santa Fe, Pojoaque, Edgewood	San Ildefonso, Tesuque, Santa Clara	2,736	4,735	505		10.7%	18.5%	57.8%	
Spring 2022				2,602	8,690	416		4.8%	16.0%	29.9%	
Spring 2023				2,832	9,370	701		7.5%	24.8%	30.2%	
Fall '19 - Spring '23 difference				96	4,635	196					
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change				3.5%	97.9%	38.8%	59.1	-3.2	6.3	-27.6	
Fall 2019	Sandoval County	Rio Rancho, Bernalillo, Cuba	Zia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, Jemez, Navajo Nation, Jicarilla Apache, Laguna, Acoma	3,594	5,208	865		16.6%	24.1%	69.0%	
Spring 2022				2,663	8,854	942		10.6%	35.4%	30.1%	
Spring 2023				2,850	9,547	1,465		15.3%	51.4%	29.9%	
Fall '19 - Spring '23 difference				744	4,339	600					
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change				-20.7%	83.3%	69.4%	13.9	-1.3	27.3	-39.2	



Table 5: Regional trends in capacity, eligibility and children served, continued

	Modified PUMA	Included locations	Tribal locations (pueblos and reservations)	Total capacity	Children eligible	Children served	P.p. diff btwn growth rates in elig and served	Children served as % of eligible	Children served as % of capacity	Capacity as % of eligible	
Fall 2019	Albuquerque	Albuquerque, Tijeras, Los Lunas, Belen	Laguna, Isleta, Canonicito	29,425	33,333	8,148		24.4%	27.7%	88.3%	
Spring 2022				29,731	54,870	8,579		15.6%	28.9%	54.2%	
Spring 2023				31,451	59,732	11,542		19.3%	36.7%	52.7%	
Fall '19 - Spring '23 difference				2,026	26,399	3,394					
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change				6.9%	79.2%	41.7%	37.5	-5.1	9.0	-35.6	
Fall 2019	Southwest New Mexico	Reserve, Silver City, Lordsburg, Deming, Truth or Consequences, Socorro, Estancia	Alamo Navajo	2,791	5,199	528		10.2%	18.9%	53.7%	
Spring 2022				2,596	7,464	496		6.6%	19.1%	34.8%	
Spring 2023				2,787	7,944	684		8.6%	24.5%	35.1%	
Fall '19 - Spring '23 difference				-4	2,745	156					
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change				-0.1%	52.8%	29.5%	23.3	-1.5	5.6	-18.6	
Fall 2019	Doña Ana County/ Las Cruces	Las Cruces, Hatch, Chaparral, Sunland Park		11,804	12,765	4,214		33.0%	35.7%	92.5%	
Spring 2022				10,686	17,700	4,166		23.5%	39.0%	60.4%	
Spring 2023				10,416	18,799	5,175		27.5%	49.7%	55.4%	
Fall '19 - Spring '23 difference				-1,388	6,034	961					
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change				-11.8%	47.3%	22.8%	24.5	-5.5	14.0	-37.1	
Fall 2019	Central Southeast New Mexico	Roswell, Ruidoso, Carrizozo, Alamogordo	Mescalero	4,764	7,552	1,460		19.3%	30.6%	63.1%	
Spring 2022				4,679	12,087	1,535		12.7%	32.8%	38.7%	
Spring 2023				5,210	12,563	2,174		17.3%	41.7%	41.5%	
Fall '19 - Spring '23 difference				446	5,011	714					
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change				9.4%	66.4%	48.9%	17.4	-2.0	11.1	-21.6	
Fall 2019	Far Southeast New Mexico	Hobbs, Carlsbad, Artesia		3,480	5,223	934		17.9%	26.8%	66.6%	
Spring 2022				3,216	8,804	1,053		12.0%	32.7%	36.5%	
Spring 2023				3,214	10,136	1,294		12.8%	40.3%	31.7%	
Fall '19 - Spring '23 difference				-266	4,913	360					
Fall '19 - Spring '23 % change				-7.6%	94.1%	38.5%	55.5	-5.1	13.4	-34.9	

Conclusions and Implications

As noted in the companion [brief](#), New Mexico has seen significant growth in the number of families served by the Child Care Assistance program. This brief shows that this enrollment growth has been enjoyed by families statewide, while also highlighting some key geographical differences and areas for future research and policy effort.

While data from each substate region tell a unique and nuanced story, Northwest New Mexico - Navajo Nation stands out as an area that may warrant increased policy focus. Uptake rates in that region are among the state’s lowest, with an estimated 9.1 percent of subsidy-eligible children actually served by the program in 2023. This persistently low rate may be partially an artifact of incomplete data: New Mexico’s Native American population is concentrated in the Northwest region, and enrollment data do not include children served by Tribal child care assistance programs that are awarded directly from the federal government to Tribal governments. Perhaps more concerning, however, are care supply issues in the region. Total regulated care capacity in the Northwest region dropped by nearly one-third from 2019 to 2023, leaving the region with capacity to serve only 23.2 percent of its subsidy-eligible children. However, this finding may also reflect data completeness issues, as Tribal programs are not always included in state licensing lists. Attention to supply building in the Northwest may be warranted as a policy priority for New Mexico, and may have important implications for serving the state’s Native American population equitably. Supply building efforts could be undertaken in partnership with Tribal governments and leadership, following existing research that suggests culturally and linguistically affirming care is a particularly



important consideration for many Native American families when selecting care.^{vi}

Examining data for different regions can also point to promising approaches. For example, the Doña Ana County region has the highest uptake rate among its eligible families. Although this analysis cannot point to reasons for those differences, one reason may be that Doña Ana County's care supply includes a disproportionately large share of the state's home-based care providers. Prior research suggests that a robust supply of home-based care may support equitable access to care, especially for families who work non-traditional hours or those seeking care aligned with their cultural and linguistic traditions.^{vii}

Insights from these regions demonstrate just a few of the ways that continuously disaggregating child care data by substate geographies may be helpful for tailoring supports to the unique strengths and challenges of each region. Ongoing analyses can inform policymaking and practices that support equitable access to child care statewide, which in turn enables families to pursue their goals around employment, education, and child development.^{viii}

ⁱ Andrew L. Breidenbach, et al., "Trends After Policy Change in New Mexico's Child Care Assistance Program," (University of New Mexico Cradle to Career Policy Institute, March 2025).
<https://ccpi.unm.edu/sites/default/files/publications/Trends%20After%20Policy%20Change%20in%20NM%27s%20Child%20Care%20Assistance%20Program.pdf>

ⁱⁱ U.S. Census Bureau, "Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs)," Census.gov, 2023, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/pumas.html>.

ⁱⁱⁱ Kelly Dwyer and Margaret Todd, "CCDF Eligibility in New Mexico, Statewide and in Substate Areas: A Microsimulation Analysis" (Urban Institute, March 2024), https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/CCDF_Eligibility_in_New_Mexico.pdf.

^{iv} Dwyer and Todd, *ibid.*

^v Dwyer and Todd, *ibid.*

^{vi} Hailey Heinz et al., "Child Care Use, Preferences and Access Constraints among Native American, Immigrant, Refugee and Spanish-Speaking Families in New Mexico," *Early Childhood Research Quarterly* 70 (January 1, 2025): 393-403, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecresq.2024.11.008>.

^{vii} Juliet Bromer and Toni Porter, "Staffed Family Child Care Networks: A Research-Informed Strategy for Supporting High-Quality Family Child Care" (Washington, D.C.: National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assurance, Office of Child Care, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services., April 2017), https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/fcc_networks_brief_0.pdf.

^{viii} Hailey Heinz et al., "Family Perspectives from Users and Non-Users of Subsidized Child Care: Benefits and Barriers to Subsidy Participation," *Children and Youth Services Review* 169 (February 1, 2025): 108090, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2024.108090>.