

Why Babies Matter: The Data We Have And The Stories They Tell



A Presentation Prepared For
A Seminar Hosted By The New Mexico
Association of Grantmakers,
The Brindle Foundation, And The Los Alamos
National Laboratory Foundation
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Española, New Mexico

Prepared By The University Of New Mexico Center For Education Policy Research:
Peter Winograd, Dana Bell & Amy Ballard



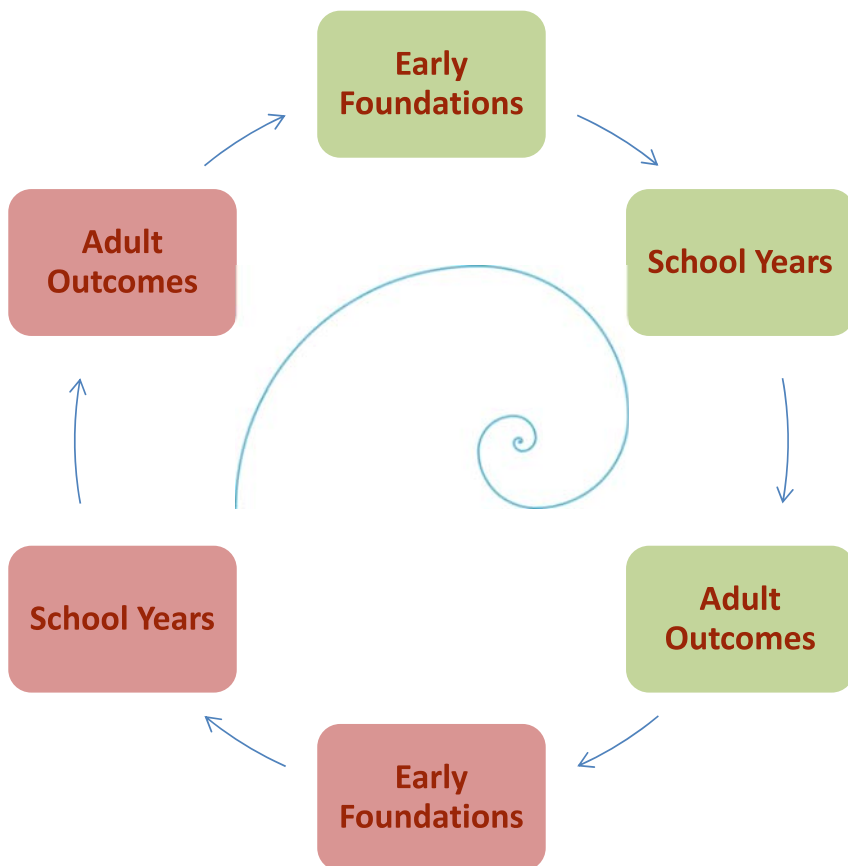
Data... Insight... Impact

What Stories Do We Tell Our Babies?

*In America, you can go to school,
work hard and grow up to be
anything you want to be.*

Sadly, The Data In New Mexico Tell A Different Story About Our Children And The Challenges They Face

A Child's Chance For Success Impact The Generations That Follow For Better Or Worse



Early Foundations

- Family income
- Parental education
- Parental employment
- Linguistic integration

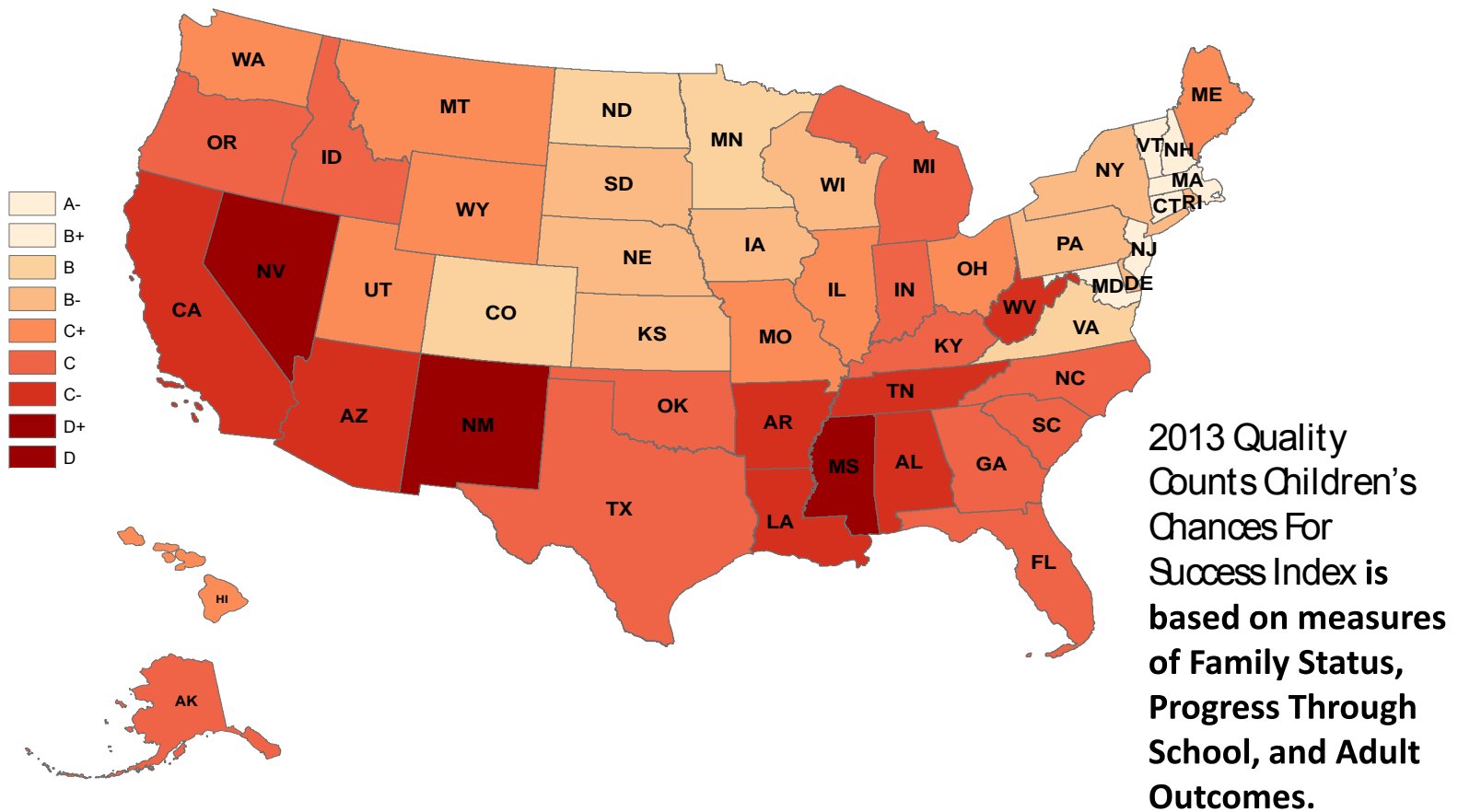
School Years

- Preschool enrollment
- Kindergarten enrollment
- 4th grade reading
- 8th grade mathematics
- High school graduation
- Young adult [18-24] education

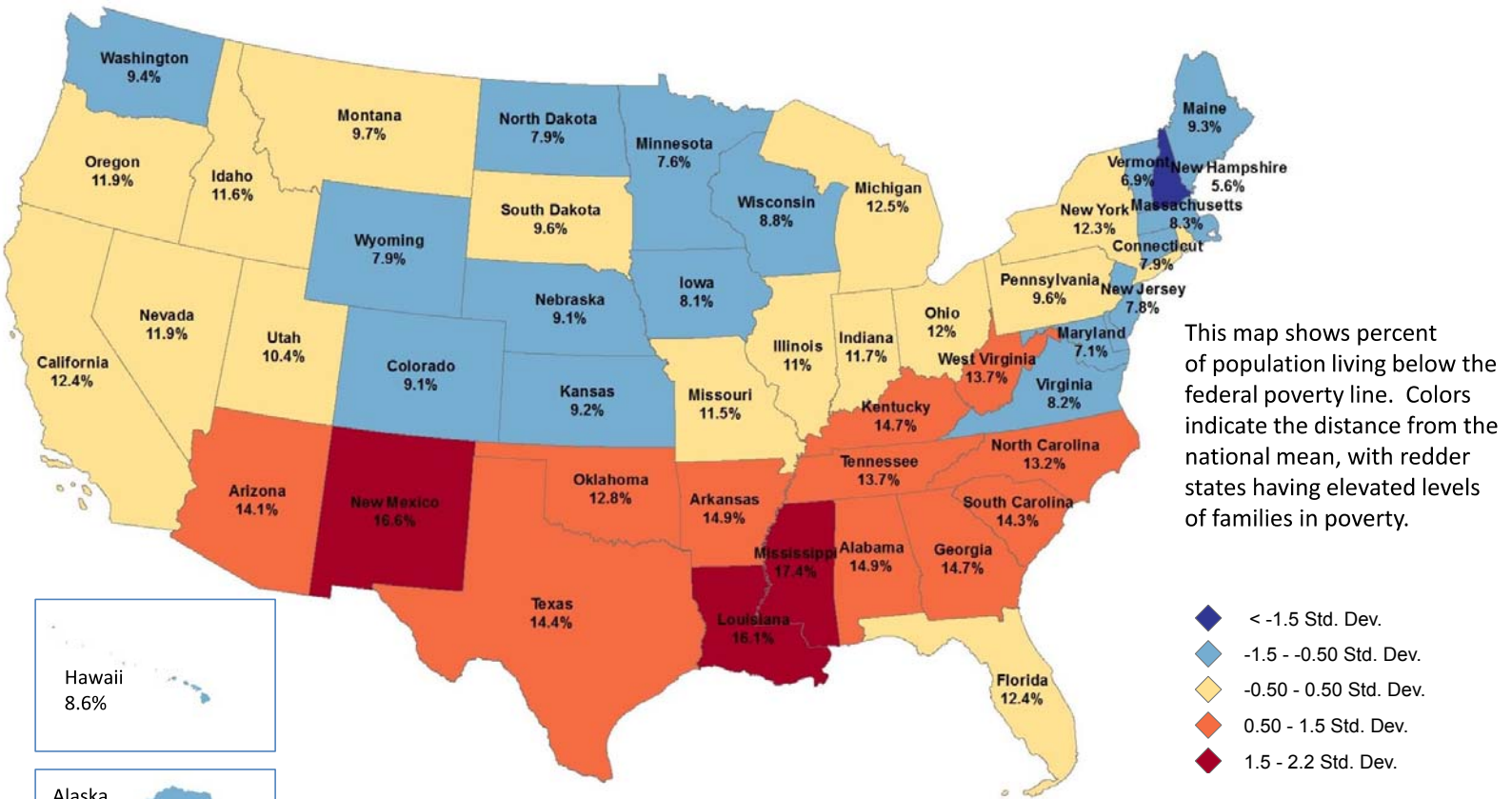
Adult Outcomes

- Adult educational attainment
- Annual income
- Steady employment

New Mexico Children's Chances For Success Are Among The Worst In The Nation, 2013

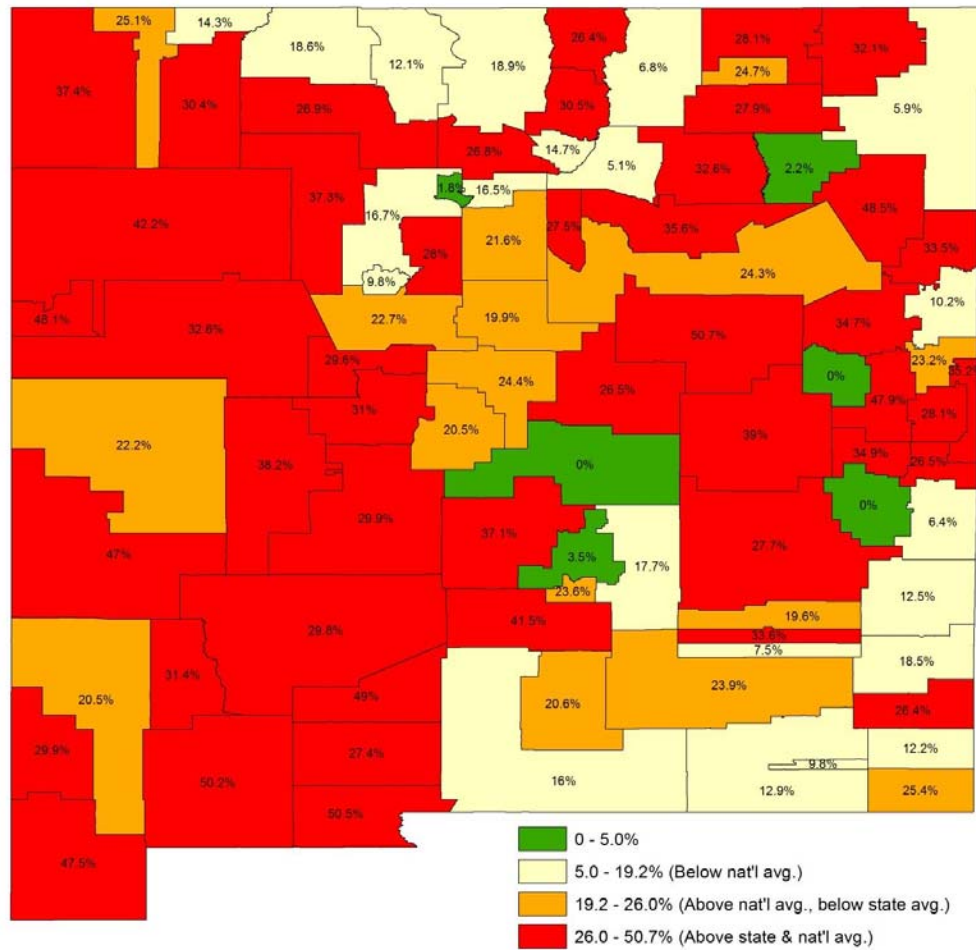


Families Living Below the Poverty Line



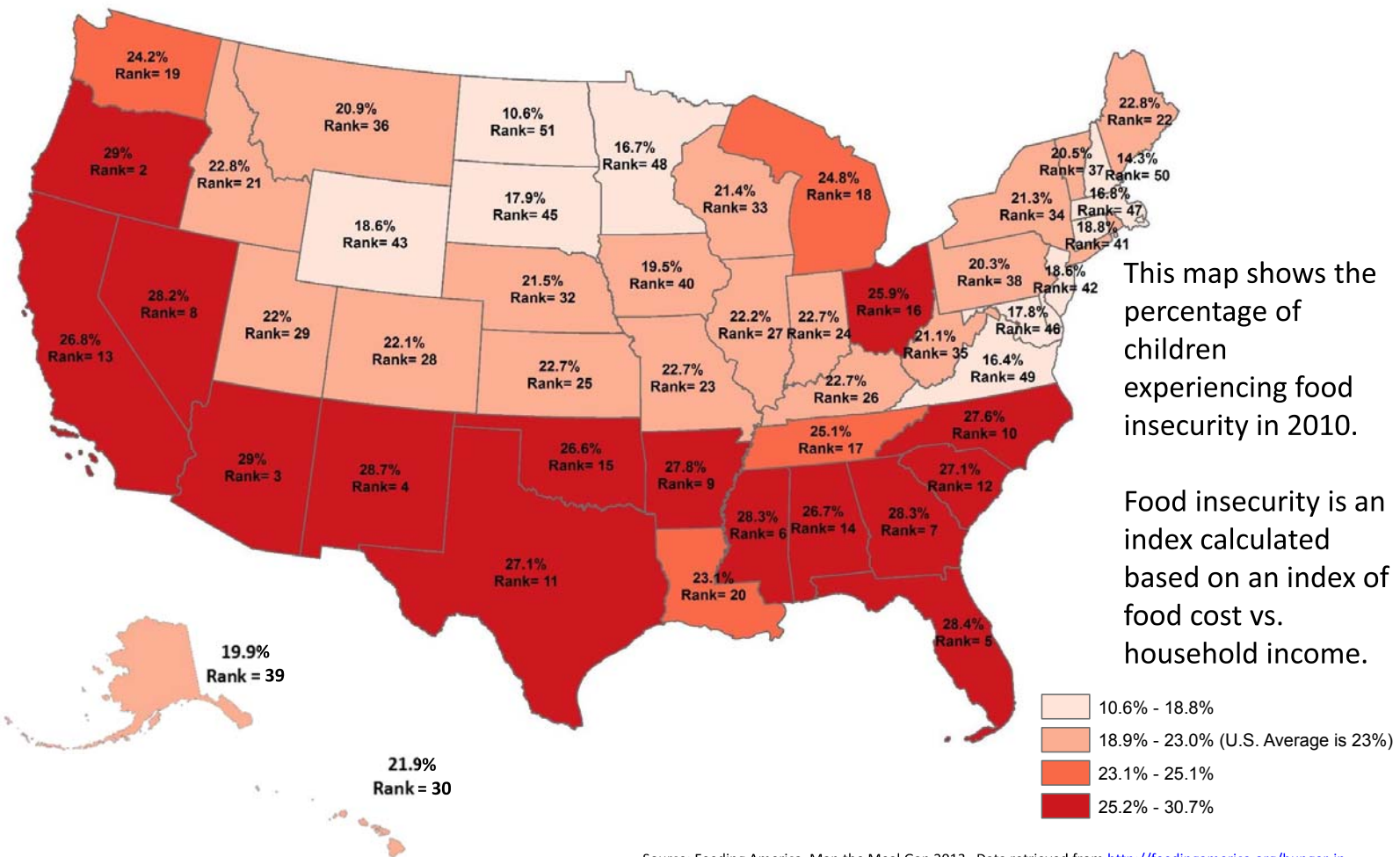
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate. Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Percentage of Children Under 18 in Poverty, By School District



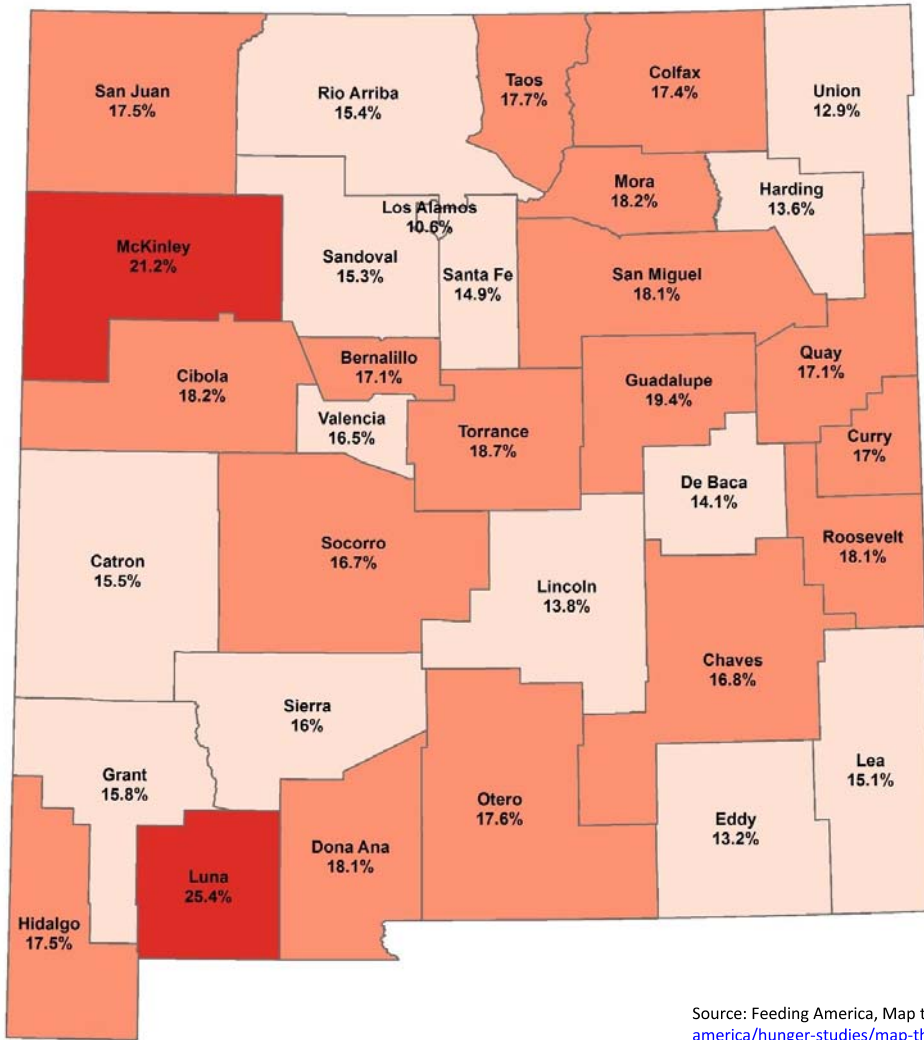
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2006-2010 Five-Year Estimates. In 2010, the weighted average poverty threshold for a family of four was **\$22,314** (<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/>). State and national averages taken from the 2010 American Community Survey (state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

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



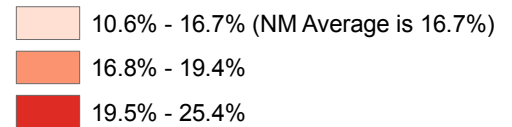
Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap 2013. Data retrieved from http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/map-the-meal-gap/~/_media/Files/a-map-2010/2010-MMG-Child-Executive-Summary-FINAL.ashx. See Table 1: Child Food Insecurity in State, 2010.

Food Insecurity in New Mexico Counties, 2011



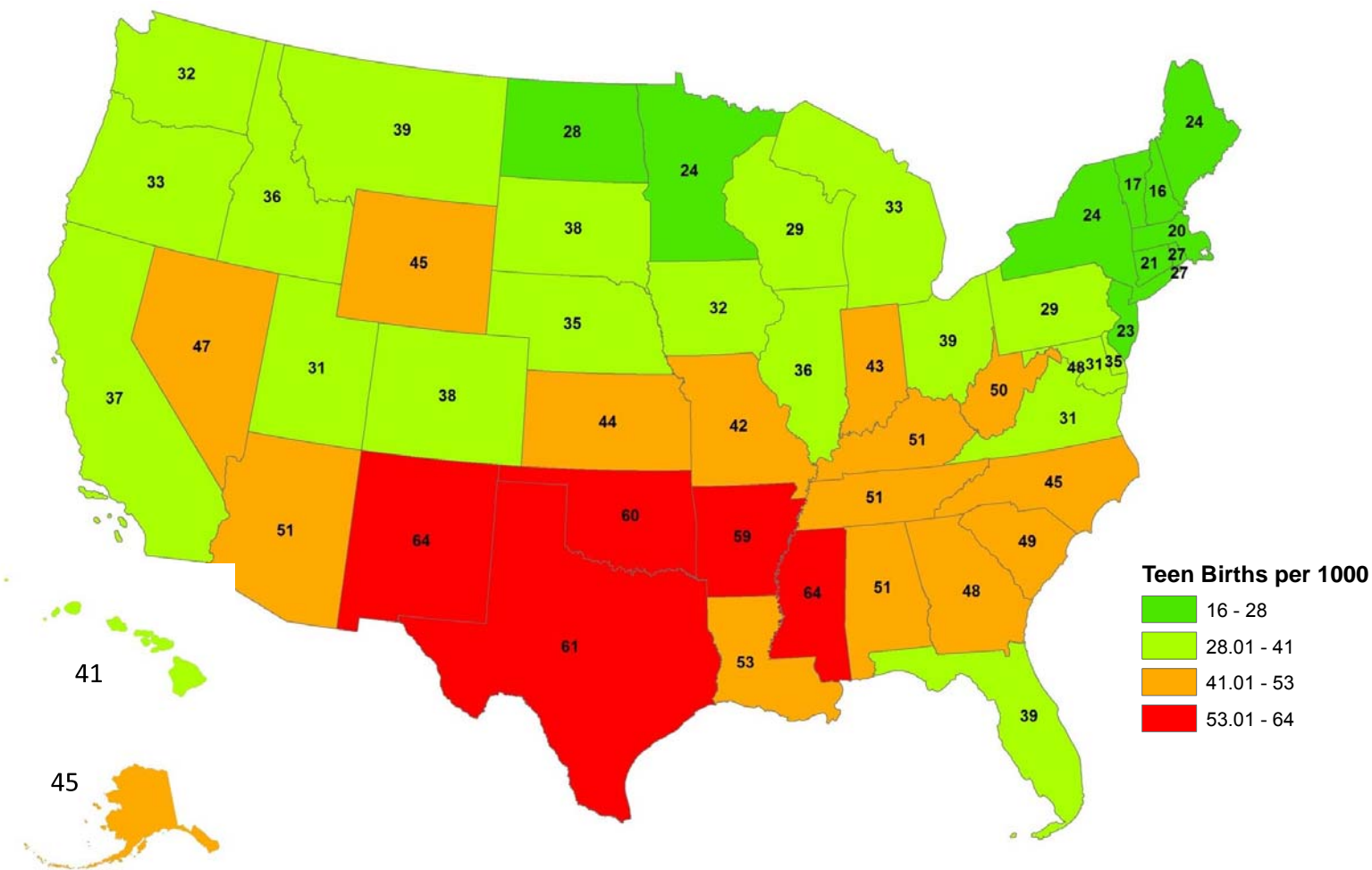
This map shows the percentage of the population experiencing food insecurity in 2011.

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

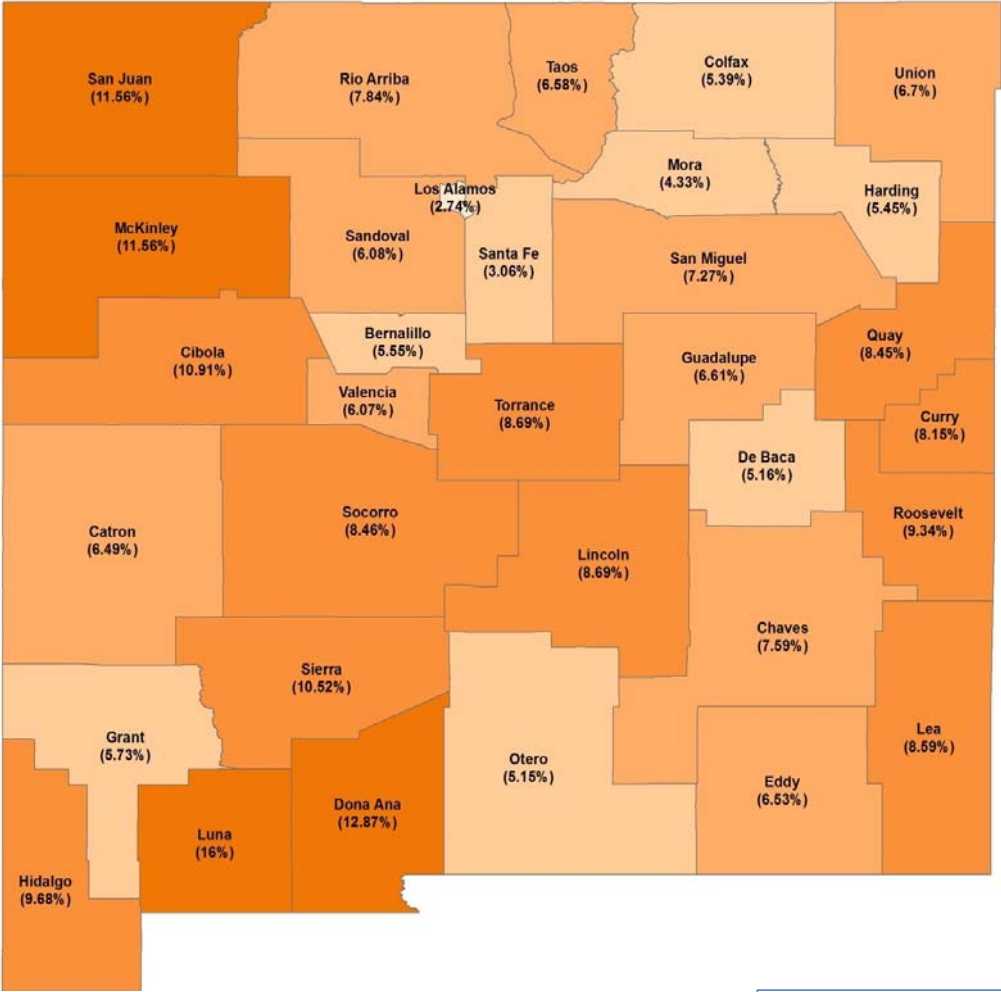


Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap 2013. Data retrieved from http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/map-the-meal-gap/~/_media/Files/a-map-2011/NM_AllCountiesMMG_2011.ashx?pdf. For Technical details on the factors used to create the index, see Gundersen, C., Waxman, E., Engelhard,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

Teen Births Per 1000, 2009

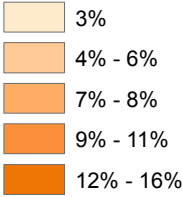


Percentage Of Birth Mothers Receiving No Or Only Third Trimester Prenatal Care



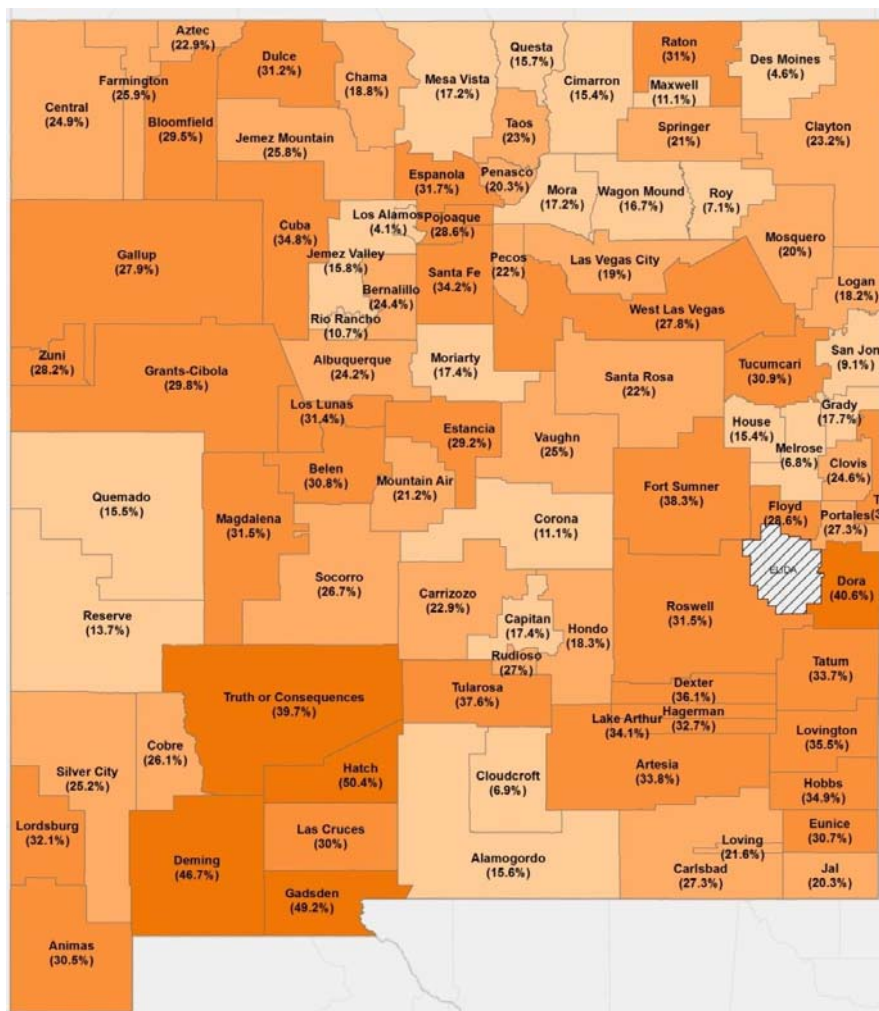
These data reflect the number of women not receiving early prenatal care as a percentage of total birth mothers, averaged over the period from 2000-2011.

No Prenatal Care or 3rd Trimester Only



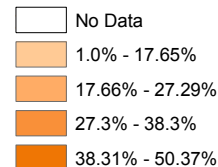
Source: New Mexico Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health.

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



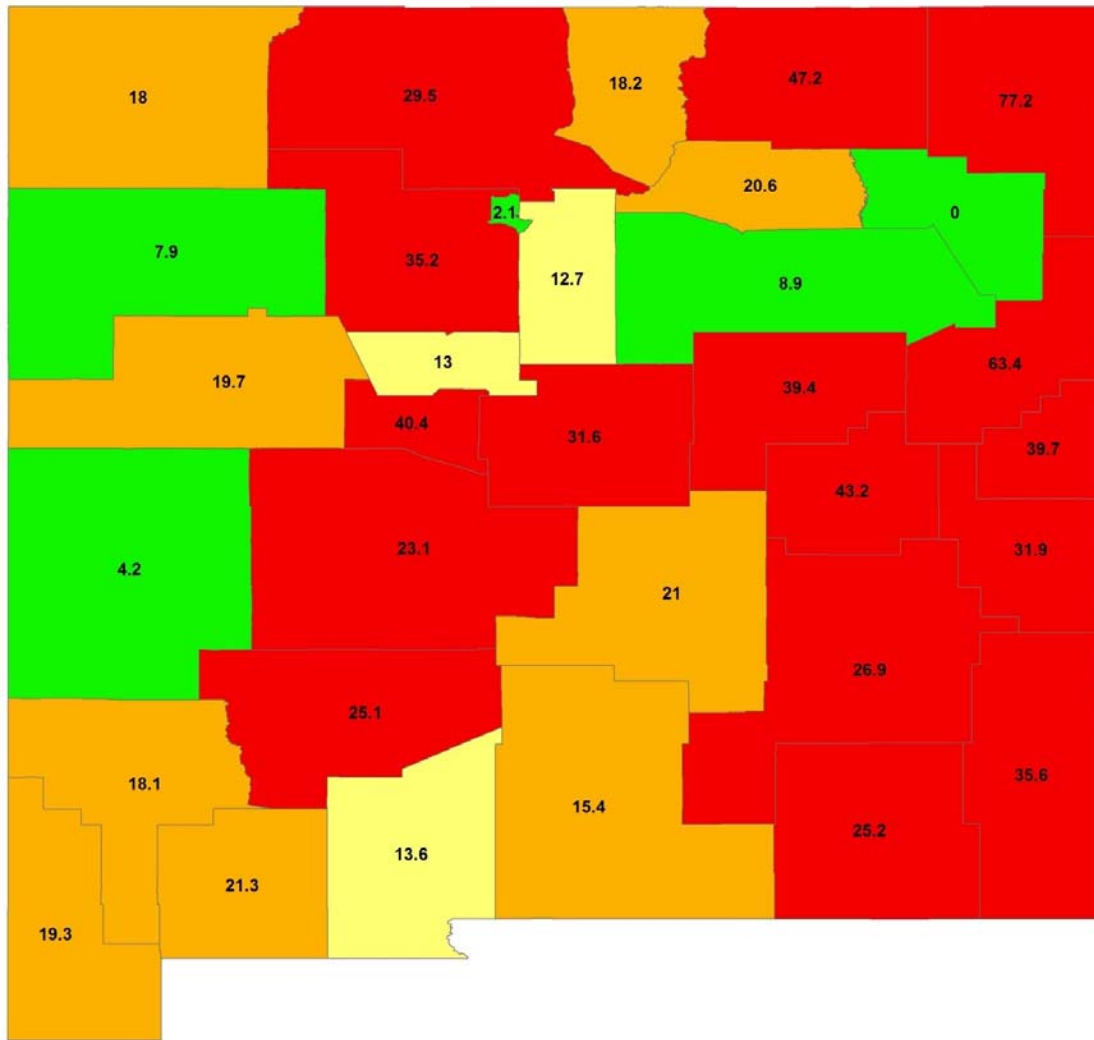
Research has shown a link between parental education levels and child outcomes such as educational experience, attainment, and academic achievement.

Percent of Birth Mothers Without A High School Diploma



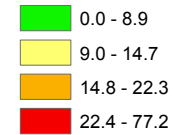
Source: New Mexico Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health.

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.

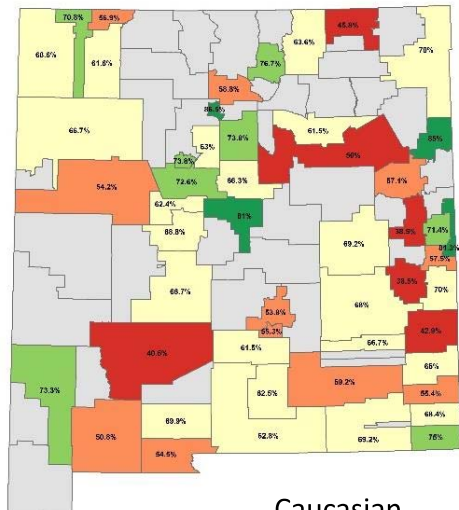
Child Abuse Allegations per 1,000 Children



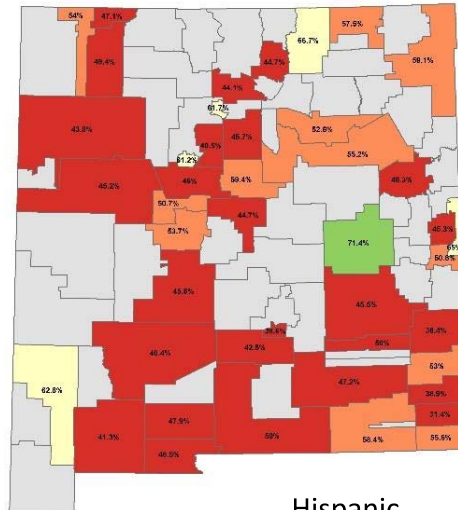
Data Notes: It is possible that one investigated report may include multiple types of substantiated abuse of one or more children in a family. In addition, it is possible for an individual child to have more than one substantiated investigation of abuse or neglect for a single reporting period.

Source: New Mexico Department of Health Data IBIS
http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/indicator/view_numbers/ChildAbuse.Total.Cnty.html

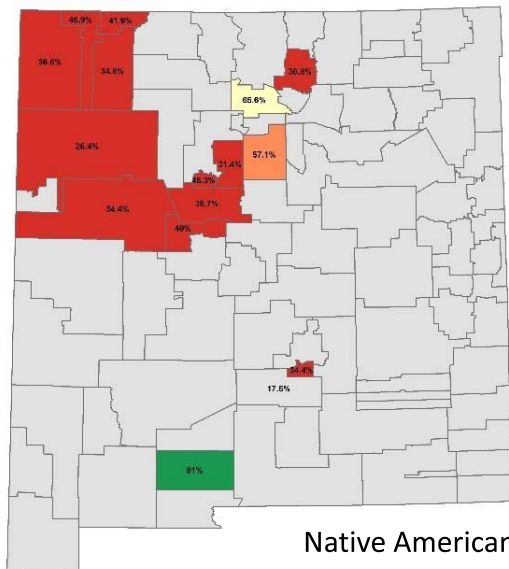
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency, All Ethnic Groups



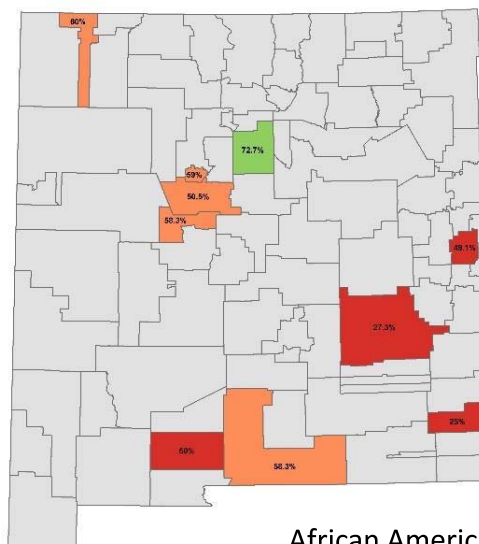
Caucasian



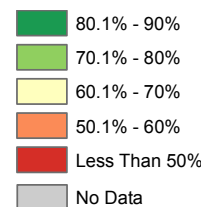
Hispanic



Native American

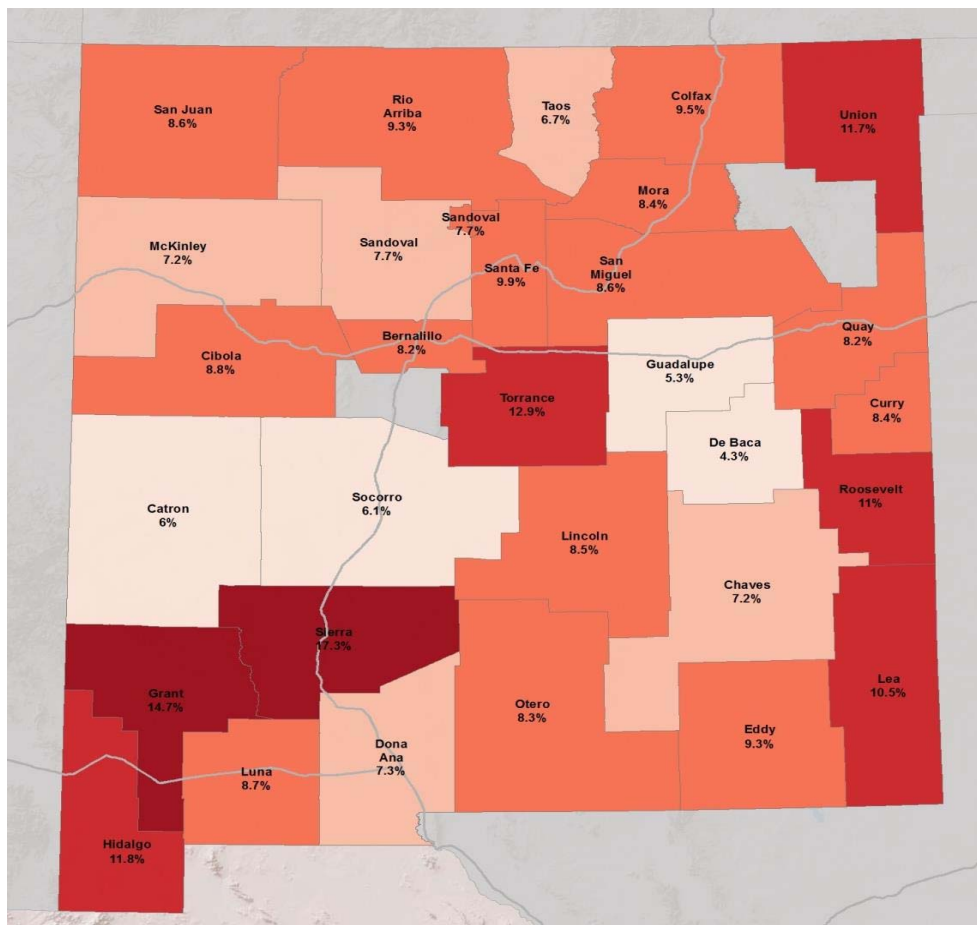


African American

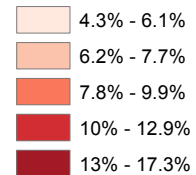


Source: New Mexico Public Education Department, NMSBA Proficiencies By Grade, All Students, School Year 2011-2012.

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.

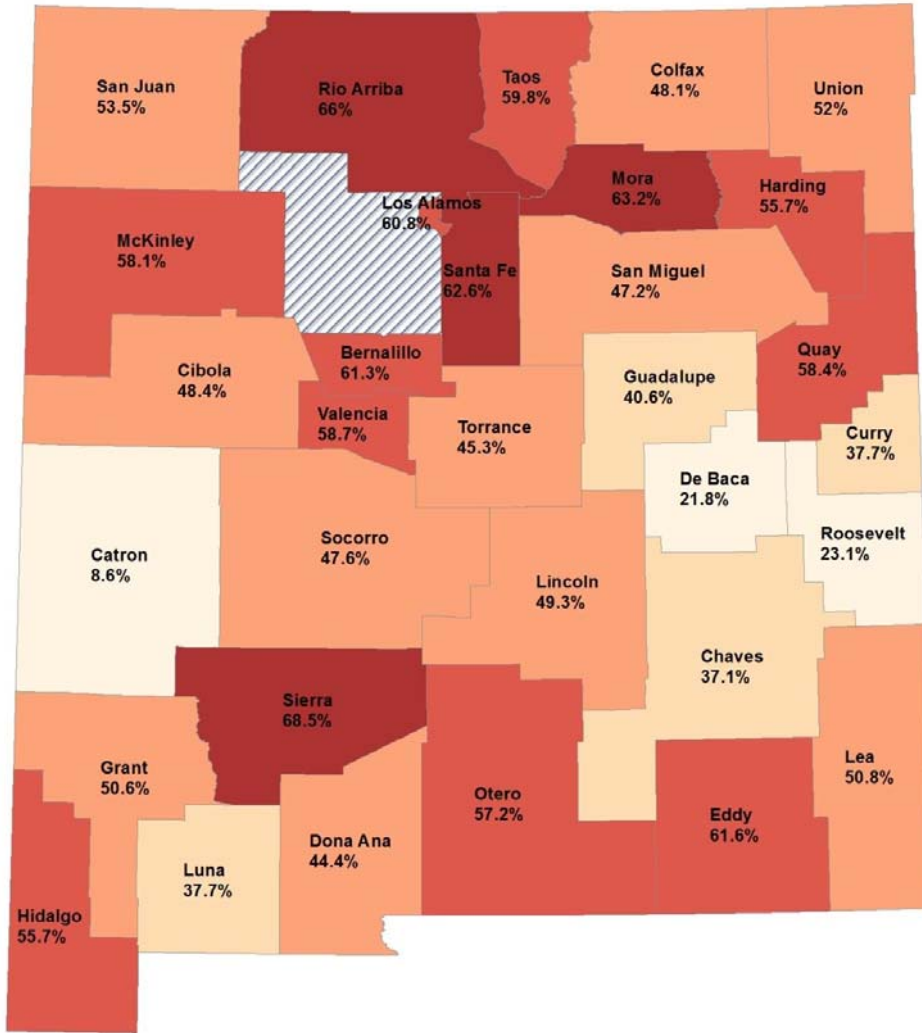
0.0% - 5.0%

5.1% - 10.0%

10.1% - 20.0%

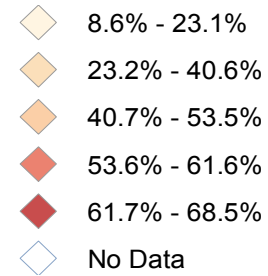
Greater than 20.0%

New Mexico High School Drug Abuse, 2009

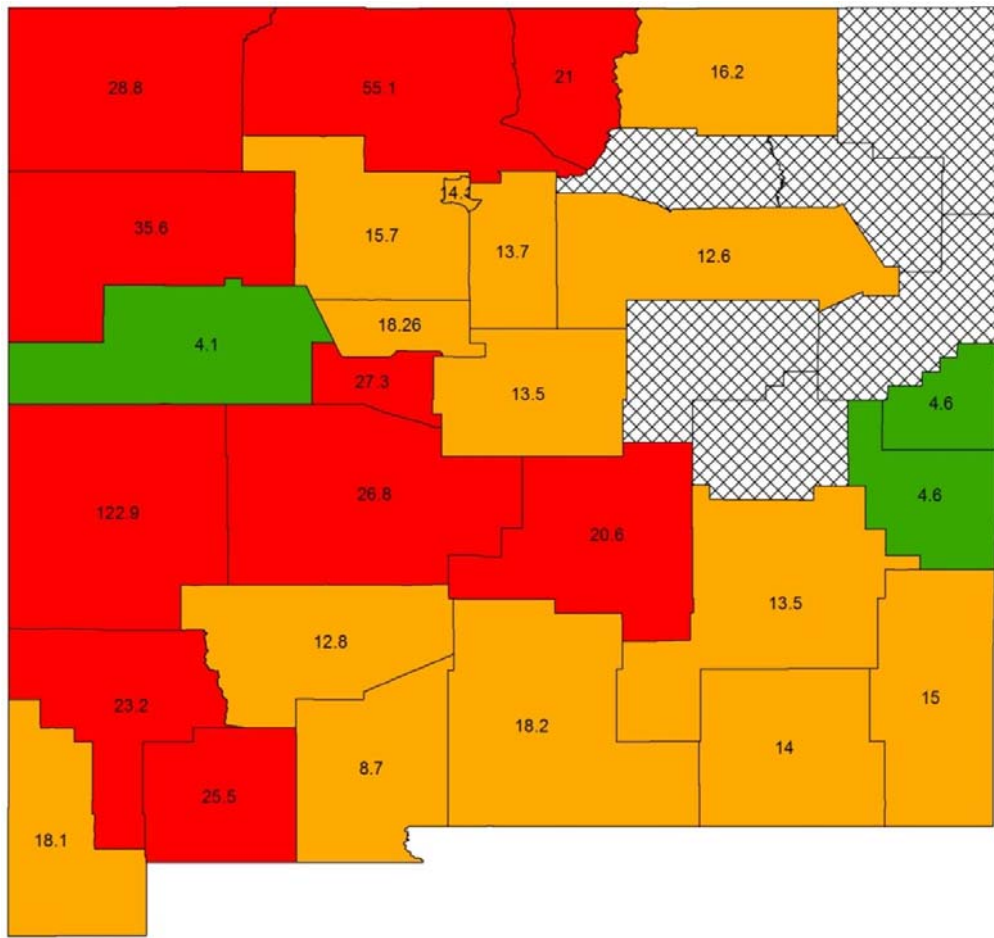


This map shows the percentage of New Mexico high school students reporting heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, or marijuana use.

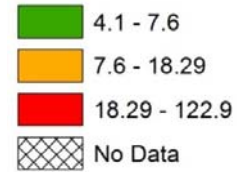
Percent of Students Reporting Drug Use



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



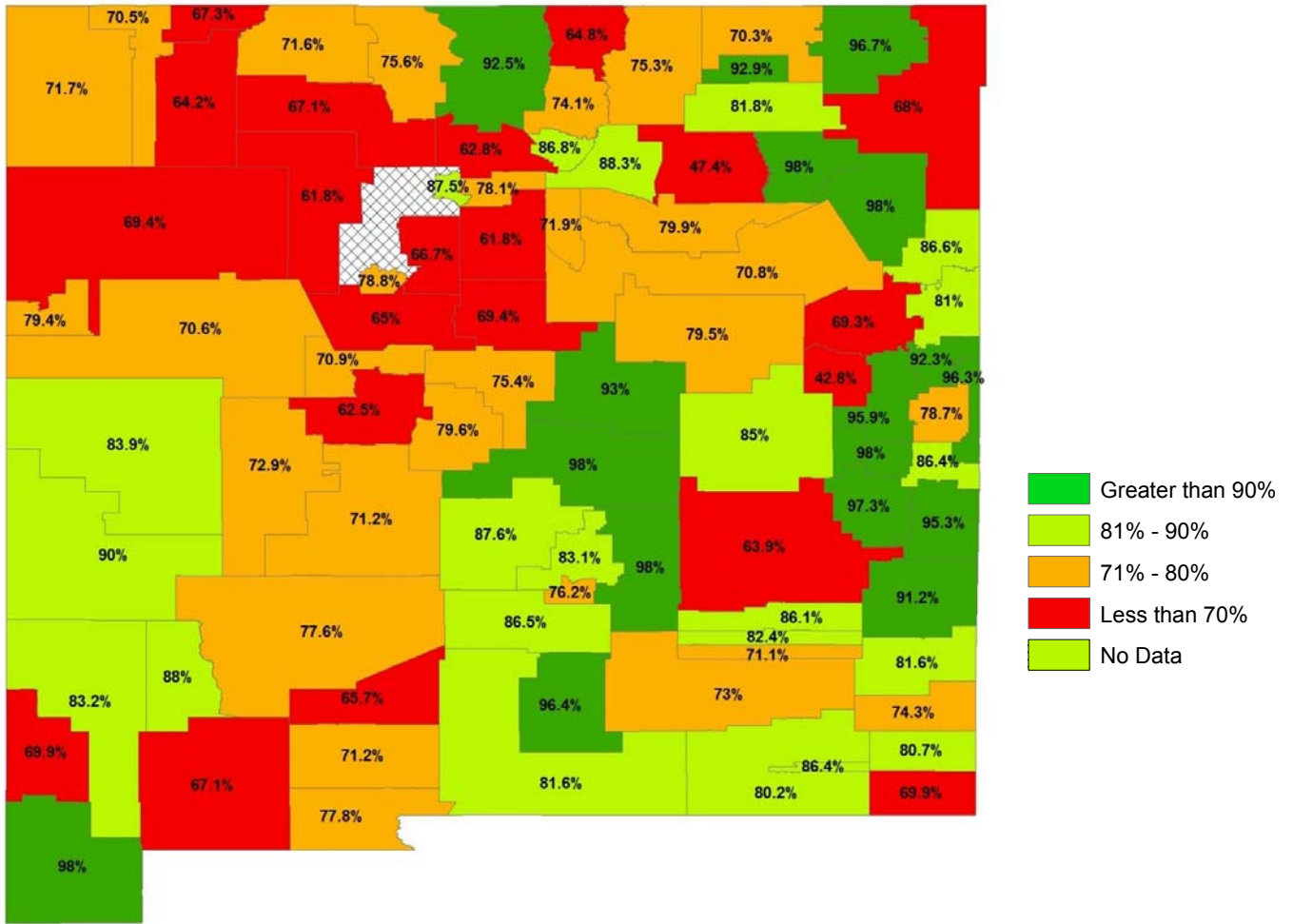
Suicide Rate (Per 100,000 15-19 Year Olds)



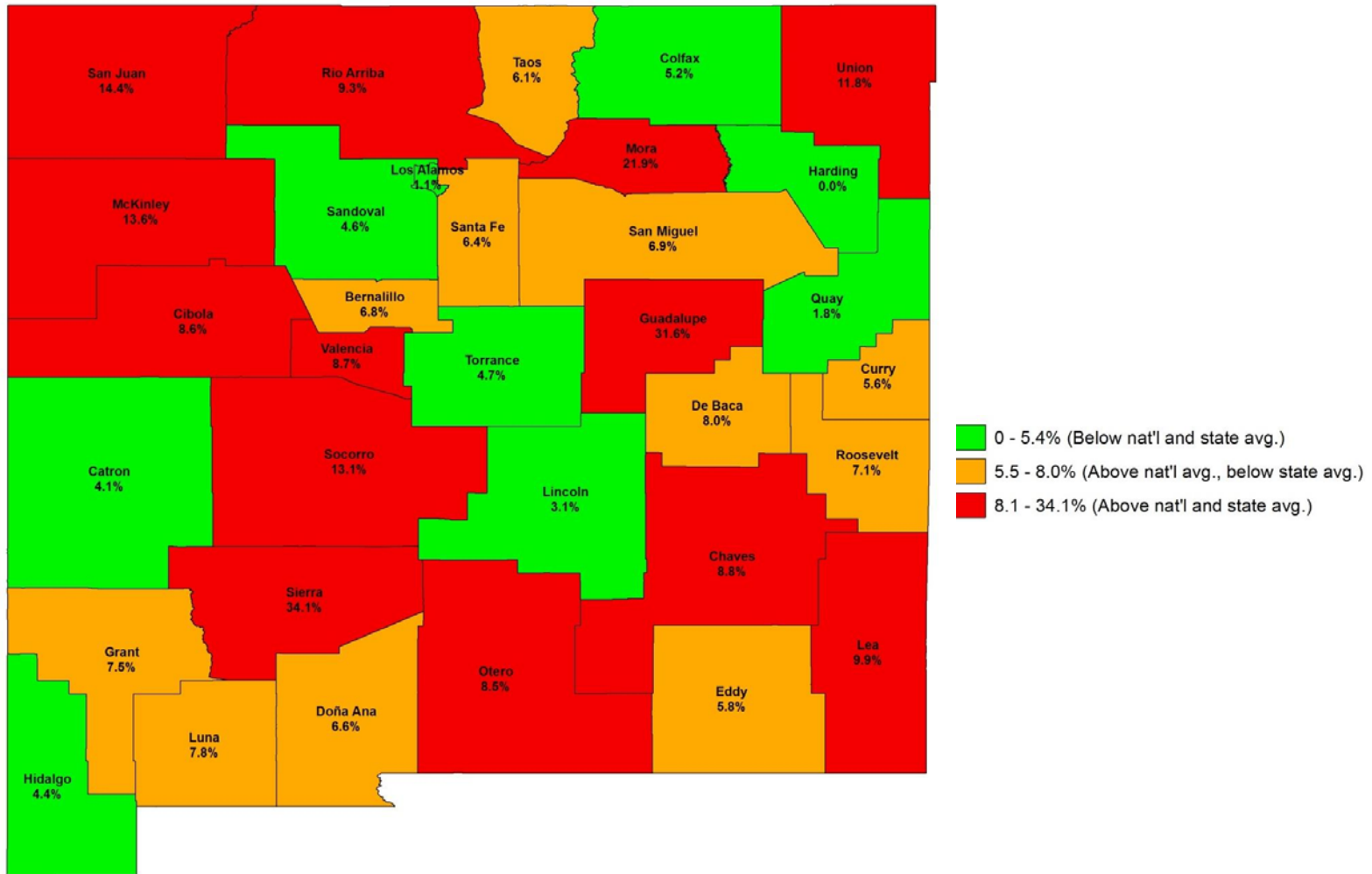
Counties shaded **green** have rates below the national average of 7.6. Counties shaded **orange** have rates above the national average but below the state average of 18.29. Counties shaded **red** have rates above both the state and national averages.

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.

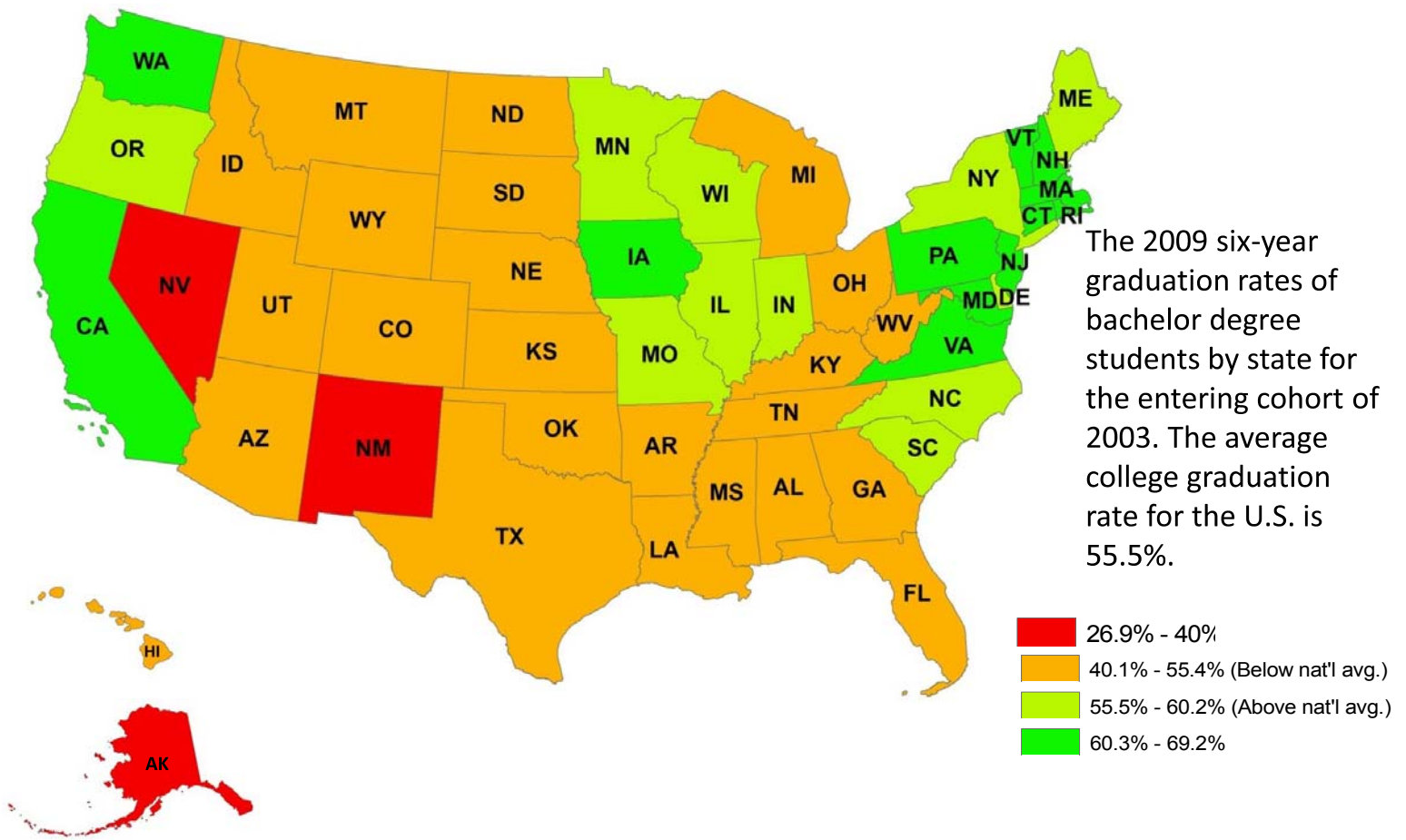
4-Year High School Graduation Rate, All Students, By District, Class Of 2012



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



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



The Data Tell Stories About The Critical Impact Of Early Childhood Education

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What's New

Sep 10 2013
Parents would like to see universal preschool in Saugeities

Sep 9 2013
Big jump in preschool slots for Michigan children

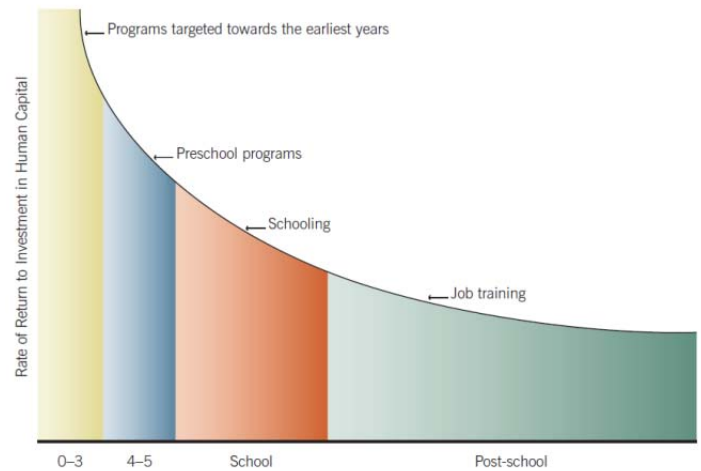
Sep 9 2013
Head Start cuts couldn't come at a worse time

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The Research On Early Childhood Education Is Compelling

Figure 19: Returns to a Unit Dollar Invested



Source: Heckman and LaFontaine (2007).

New Mexico Pre-K: Studies of Effectiveness

State evaluators and a major external study have both concluded that New Mexico Pre-K produces consistent and meaningful educational benefits for children who participate, and that both the public and private providers in New Mexico's statewide Pre-K mixed delivery model achieve these positive impacts:

- A 2012 Legislature Finance Committee evaluation of the impact of the State's Pre-K program on early literacy concluded that "investments in Pre-K have resulted in measureable, significant effects on 3rd-grade reading proficiency rates."
- Evaluators found that, "In 2011, 3rd-graders who attended state-funded Pre-K were proficient at nearly identical rates (52%) as the overall population of NM 3rd-graders (53%). This is remarkable because these Pre-K programs serve higher percentages of Hispanic, Native American, ELL, and FRL students than the overall population of 3rd-graders."
- A 2009 National Institute for Early Education Research study found that over a 3-year period, NM Pre-K produced significant impacts on children's readiness for kindergarten in key academic areas - early language, literacy, and math skills.
- Further, the NIEER report found that children showed similar meaningful growth in these domains across both PED (school-based) and CYFD (private and community-based) Pre-K programs.

Source: "Developing Early Literacy in New Mexico," State of New Mexico Legislative Finance Committee Program Evaluation, July 2012 and "The New Mexico PreK Evaluation: Results from the Initial Four Years of a New State Preschool Initiative," J. Hustedt, W. S. Barnett, K. Jung, L. Goetze, National Institute for Early Education Research, Rutgers University, Graduate School of Education, 2009.

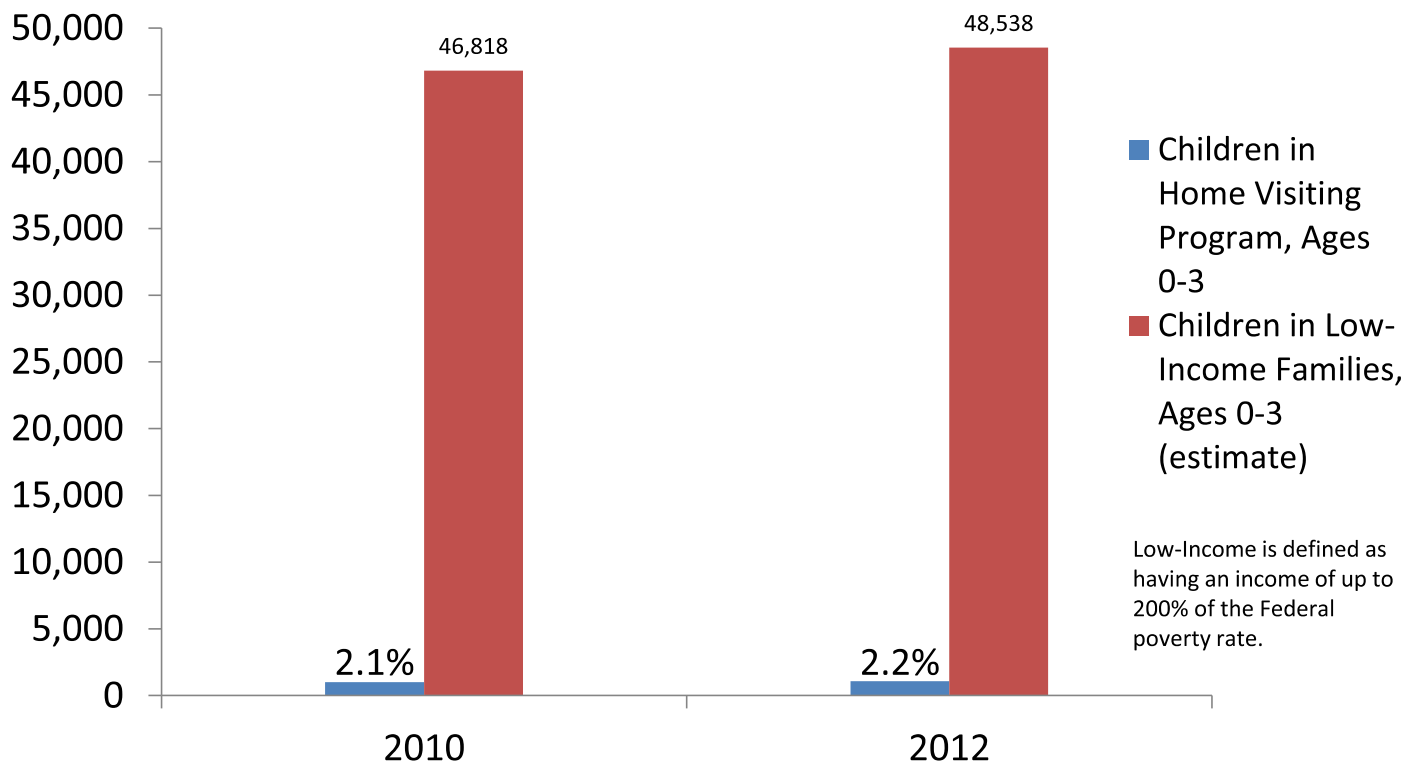
The Data Remind Us To Think Wisely About The Goals Of Early Childhood Education

1. Babies Are Born Healthy
2. Children Are Nurtured By Their Parents And Caregivers
3. Children Are Physically And Mentally Healthy
4. Children Are Ready For School
5. Children And Families Are Safe
6. Families Are Connected To Formal And Informal Supports In their Communities

Source: SB 365 The Home Visiting
Accountability Act

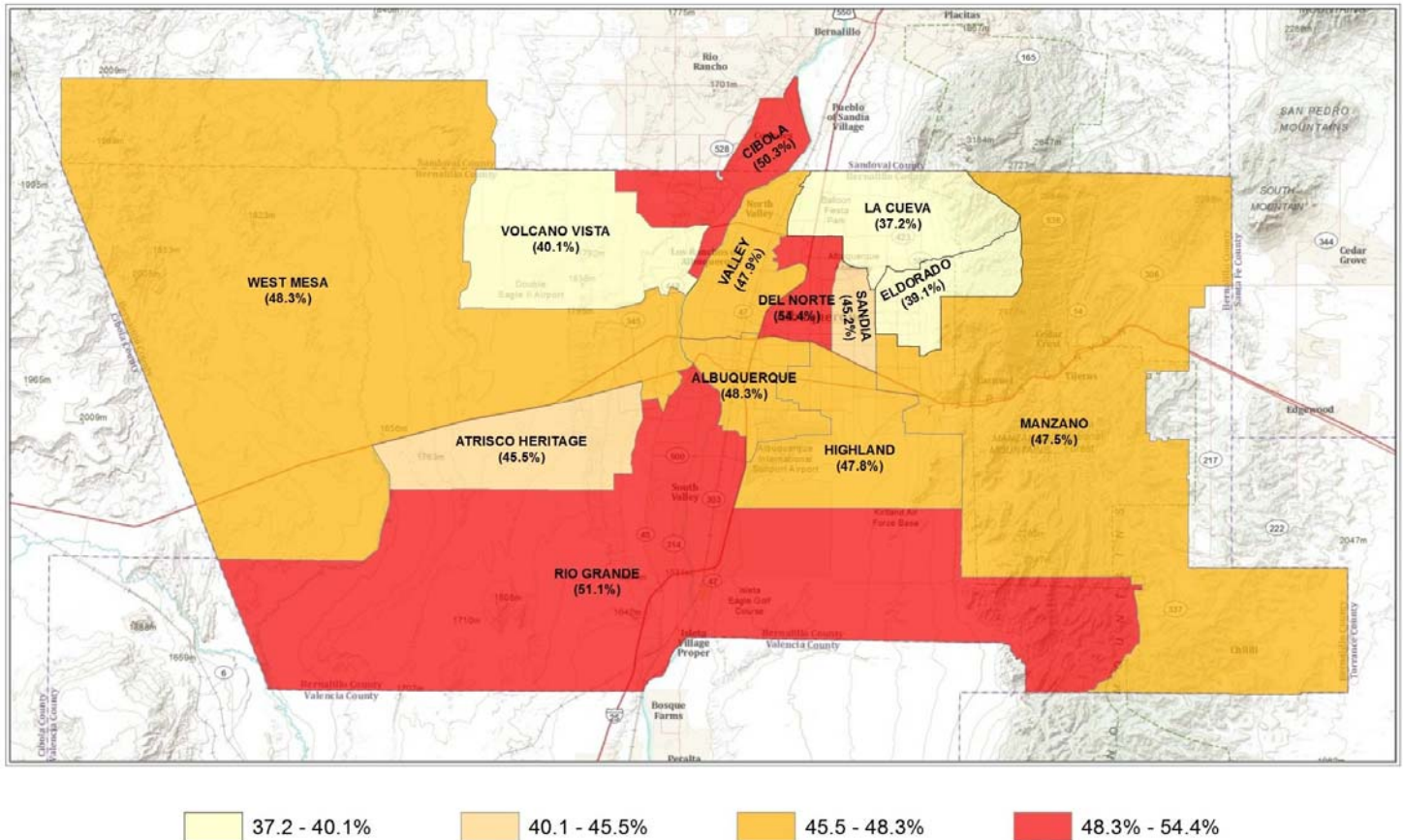
The Data Also Tell Valuable Stories About The Gaps Between Our Needs And Our Resources

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



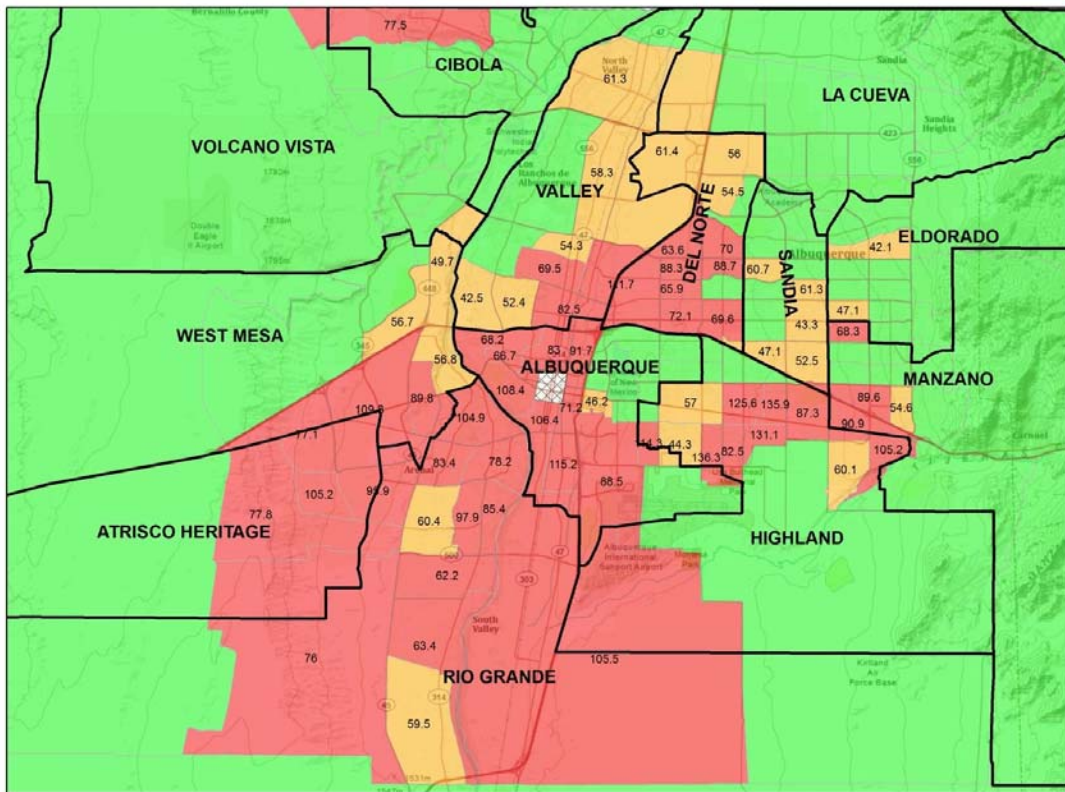
Sources: State of New Mexico Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge Application, 2012. Numbers of Children served are from Table A1-5, from Children, Youth and Families Department, Home Visiting Database, State FY11 and State FY 12. 2010 data is from *QT-P2* 2010 Census Summary File 2, Single Years 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.

Percentage Of High School Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse



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



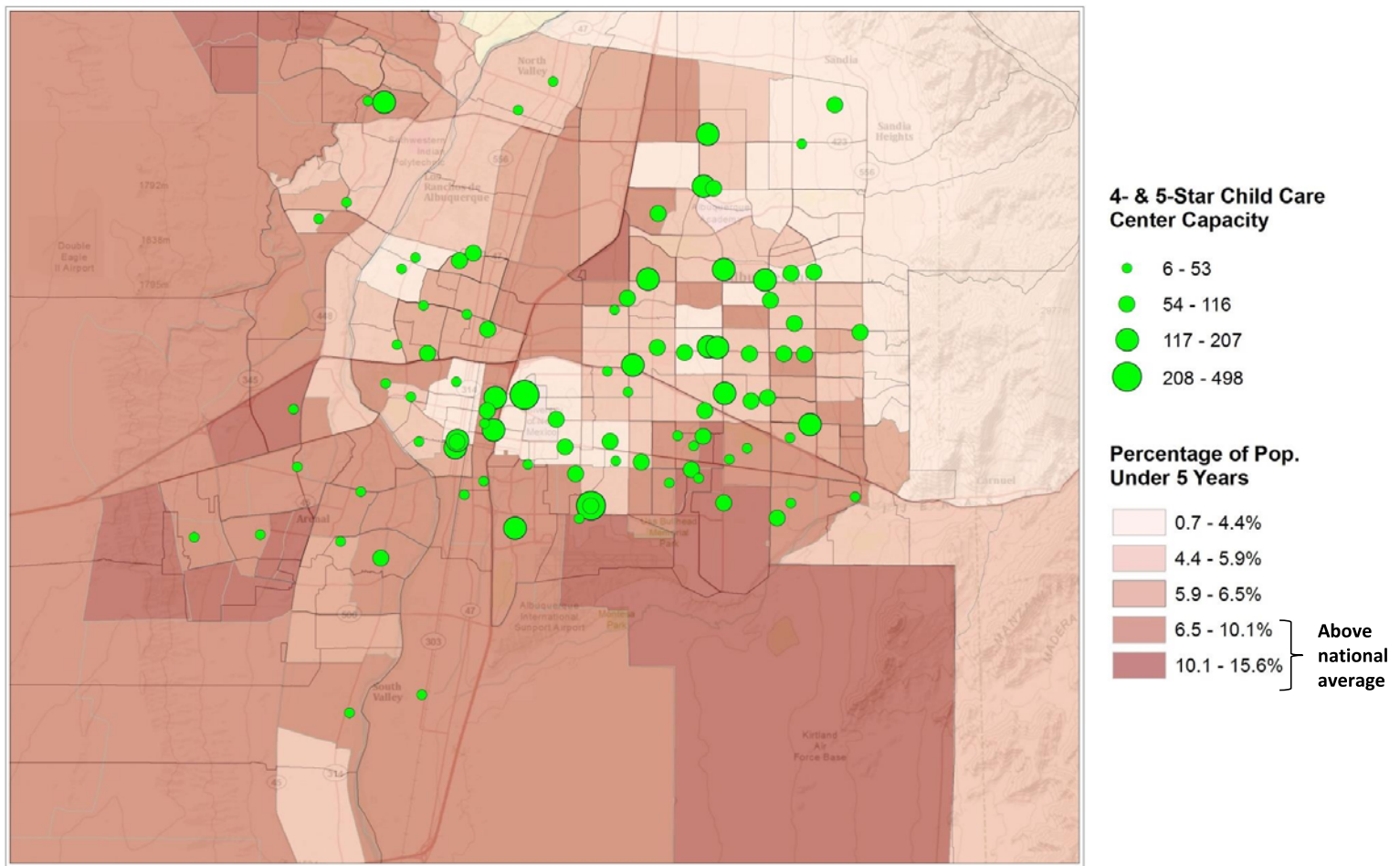
The data point in each census tract represents the number of live births to teen women per 1000 teen women, over the period 2001-2005.

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.

■ Less than 40 per 1000 (below nat'l avg.)
 ■ 40 - 62 per 1000 (above nat'l avg.)
 ■ Greater than 62 per 1000 (above state & nat'l avg.)
 Poor Data Quality

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>).

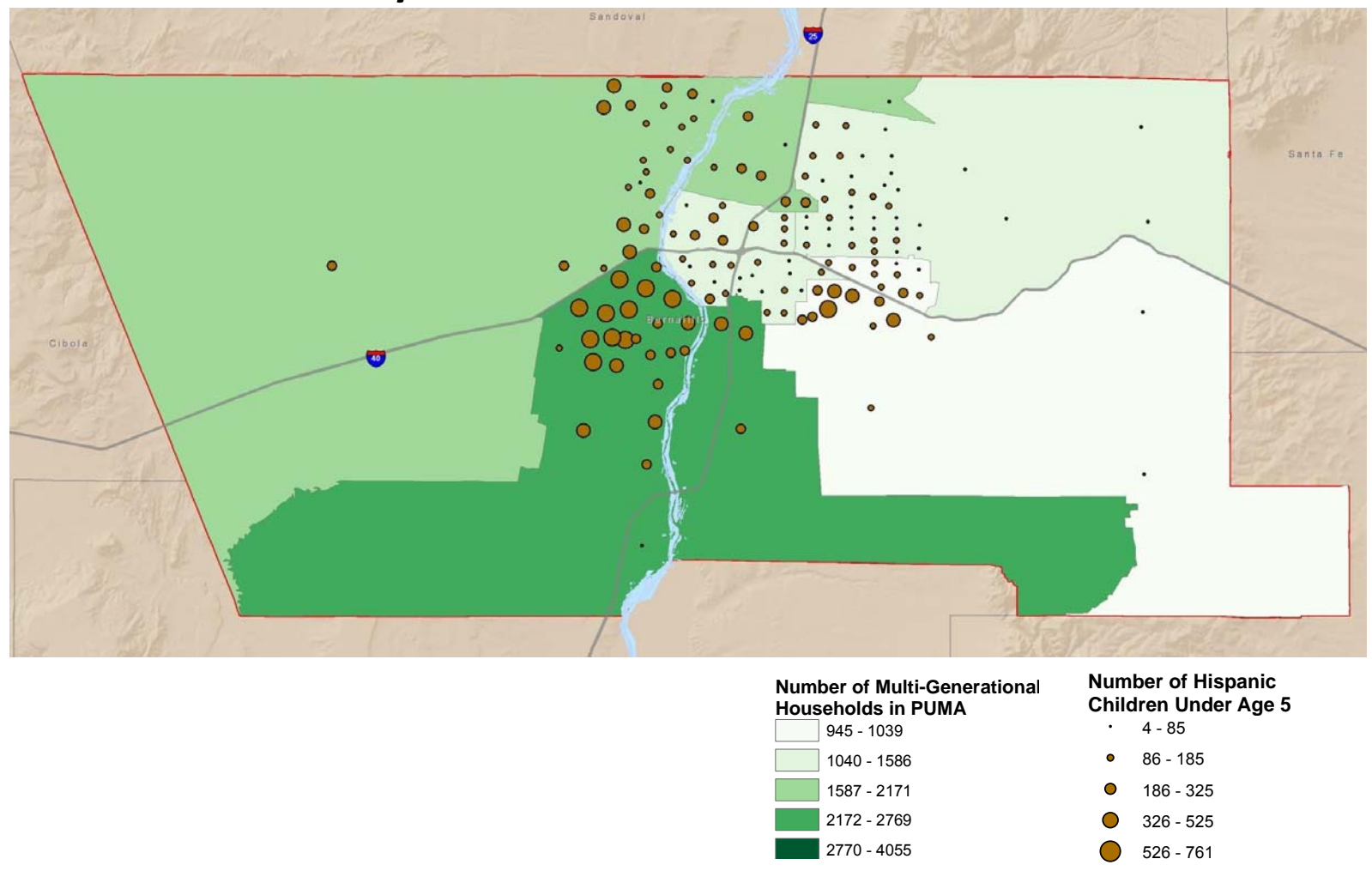
Capacity Of 4- And 5-Star Licensed Child Care Centers



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

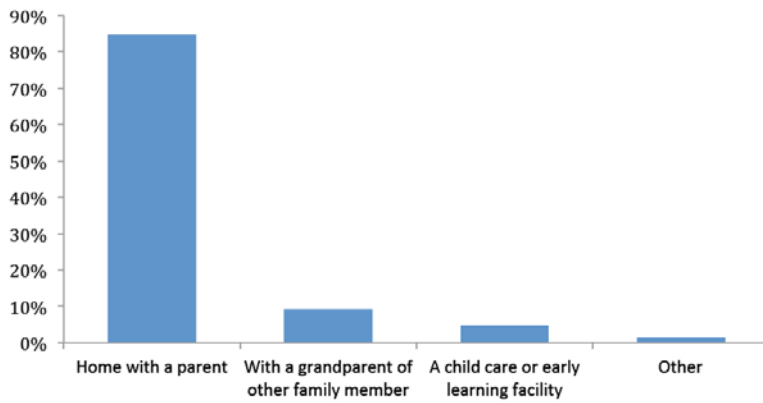
**The Data
Provides Us With Opportunities
To Broaden Our Definitions
Of What Needs And Resources
Mean In New Mexico's Diverse Communities**

Community Assets: Multi-Generational Households



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

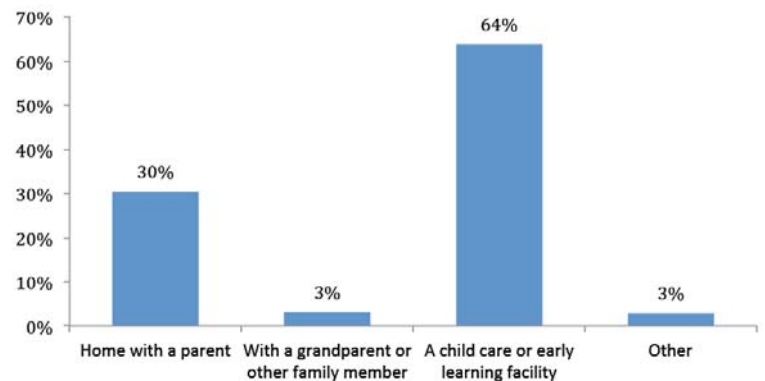
Who do you believe is the ideal person /place to care for your child from the ages of 12 weeks - 2 years old?



Data Help Us Better Understand What Families Need

Source: Tefera, A. & Heredia Griego, M. (2012). Using Community-based Participatory Research and ArcGis Mapping To Understand Parent Engagement and Decision-Making in Early Childhood Education in South West Albuquerque. Partnership for Community Action & The UNM Center For Education Policy Research

Who do you believe is the ideal person/place to care for your child from the ages of 3 years - 5 years old?



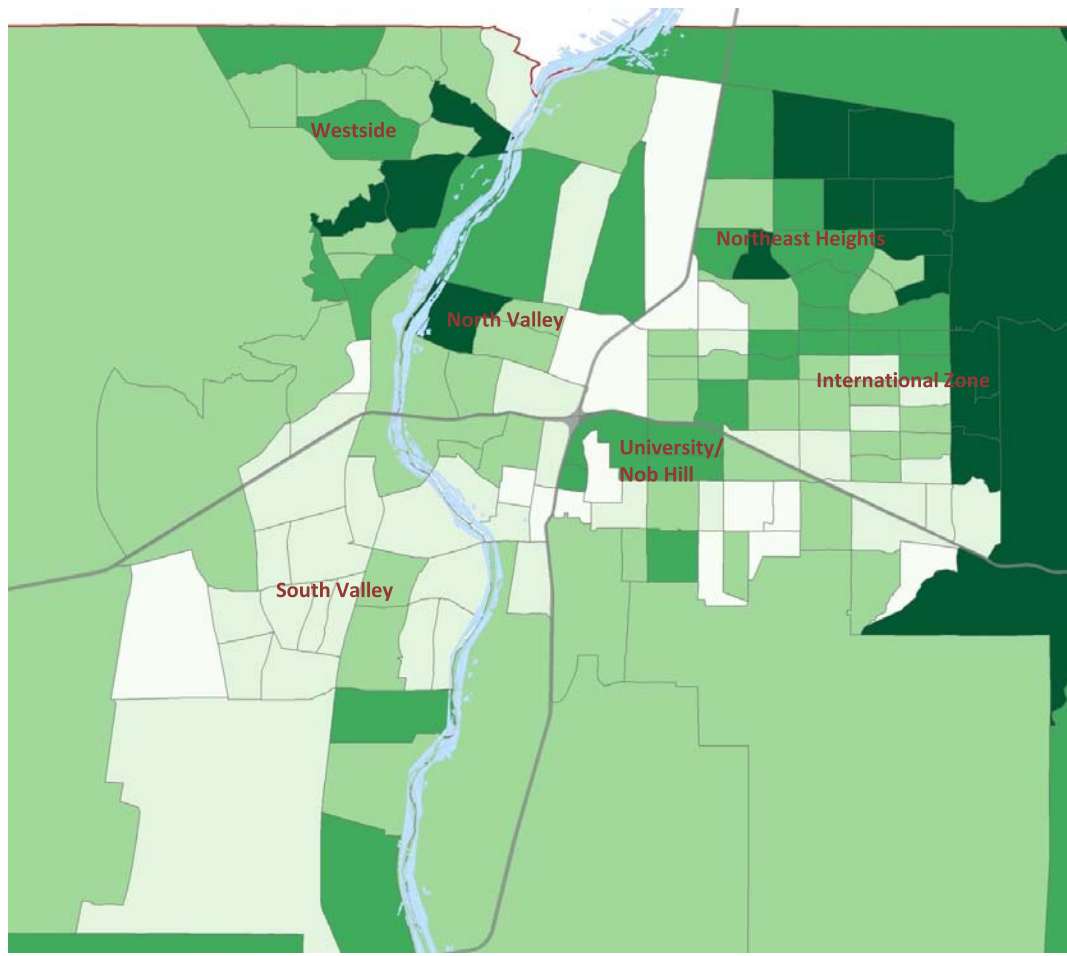
Child Maltreatment Risk Factors And Opportunity Mapping In Bernalillo County

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.

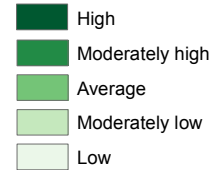
Where are these areas in Bernalillo County?

Opportunity For A Safe Childhood



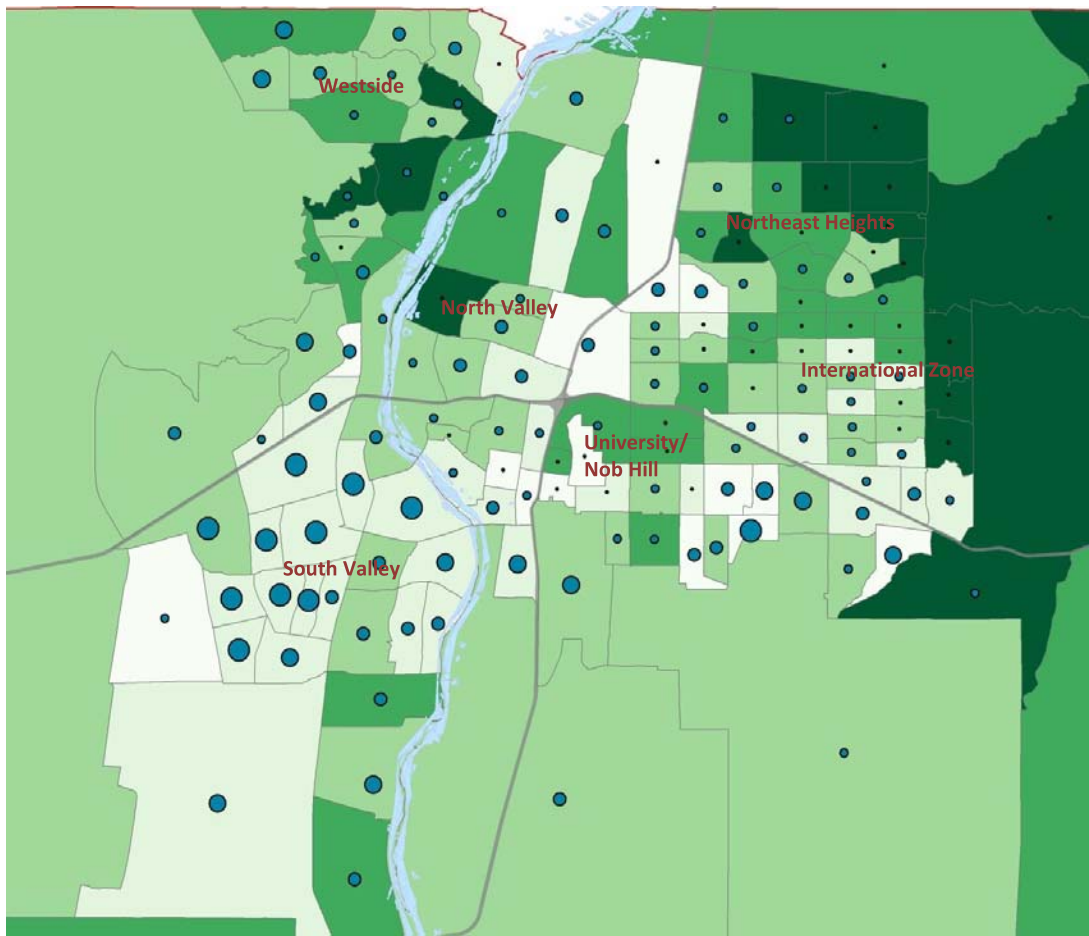
Based on the CDC factors, tracts with a higher score have fewer child maltreatment indicators.

Opportunity Score



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

- High
- Moderately high
- Average
- Moderately low
- Low

Number of Hispanic Children Under Age 5

- 4 - 85
- 86 - 185
- 186 - 325
- 326 - 525
- 526 - 761

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.

Establishing Early Childhood Investment Zones

New Mexico faces the heart-wrenching challenge of overwhelming needs and limited resources. The data and maps presented throughout this report illustrate the daunting challenges that too many of our young children, our families, and our communities face.

One of the state's strategies for meeting these challenges is to prioritize investments based on a combination of risk and readiness, through the creation of **Early Childhood Investment Zones**.

Source: State of New Mexico Race To The Top Early Learning Challenge Application For Phase 2 Funding, 2012.

Prioritizing Early Childhood Investment Zones

New Mexico's successful application for the second round of the Race To The Top Early Challenge Learning Grant includes a clear description of this strategy:

New Mexico's objective is to establish Early Childhood Investment Zones by identifying and prioritizing communities where:

1. Children are at the greatest risk of school failure by aggregating and ranking community adverse childhood experiences;

And

2. The community demonstrates the greatest will and capacity for creating a continuum of high-quality early learning programs.

The goal is for these "ready communities" to establish community-specific capacity building, infrastructure development and comprehensive integrated early childhood care, health and education services in ways that can be used as models by other communities across the state.

Source: State of New Mexico Race To the Top Early Learning Challenge Application For Phase 2 Funding, 2012.

New Mexico's Early Childhood Investment Zone

A taskforce comprised of staff from the Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD), the Department of Health (DOH), and the Public Education Department (PED) conducted a detailed analysis of risk factors at both the county level and school district level. These risk factors include:

Child Health (Counties):

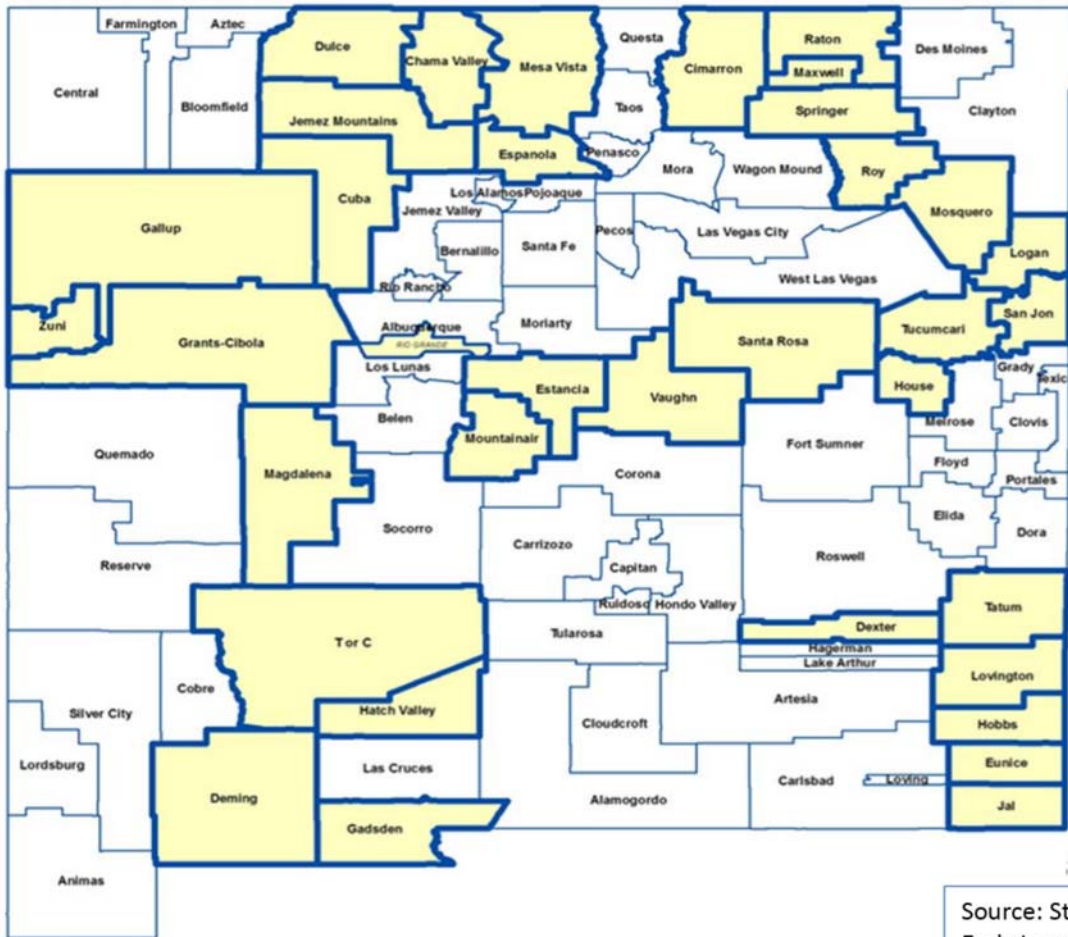
- Premature Births
- Low Birth Weight Infants
- Infant Mortality
- Juvenile Arrests
- Child Maltreatment
- Domestic Violence
- Adolescent Births
- Failure to Graduate on Time
- Unemployment
- Poverty

Education (School Districts):

- Not Proficient in Math & Reading
- Failure to Graduate On Time
- Population over 25 without HS or GED
- Schools without Health Centers
- Girls without Parenting Services
- Births to Mothers without HS or GED
- Title 1 (High Poverty) Schools
- Free or Reduced Price Meals
- Per Pupil Expenditures
- Schools Graded D or F

Source: Scharmen, T., New Mexico Department of Health; Haggard, D. and Rebolledo, A., New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department. New Mexico Early Childhood Data Warehouse: Community Assessment for Participatory Planning. Presented to the New Mexico Early Learning Advisory Council, July 2012.

Potential Investment Zones



The NM Department of Health; the Children, Youth and Families Department and the Public Education Department collaborated to identify potential investment zones based on analysis of high-risk counties and high-risk school districts.

Source: State of New Mexico Race To the Top Early Learning Challenge Application For Phase 2 Funding, 2012.

But The Data Also Tell A Story Of Courage About The Adults Who Know That Babies Matter

Policies That Make A Difference

- Full Day Kindergarten - 2000
- The Prekindergarten Act - 2005
- The Early Childhood Care & Education Act - 2011
- The Home Visiting Accountability Act - 2013

A State Full Of Passionate Advocates For Early Childhood



The Foundations That Care

Brindle Foundation

Carl C. Anderson, Sr. and Marie Jo Anderson

Charitable Foundation

Central New Mexico Affiliate of Susan G.

Komen for the Cure

Chamiza Foundation

City of Santa Fe Arts Commission

Con Alma Health Foundation

Daniels Fund

Enchanted Life Foundation (ELF)

Eric Oppenheimer Family Foundation

GROW Santa Fe Community College

Foundation

J. F Maddox Foundation

Jessica's Love Foundation

Lannan Foundation

Livingry Foundation

**Los Alamos National Laboratory
Foundation**

McCune Charitable Foundation

New Mexico Arts

New Mexico Community Foundation

New Mexico Women's Foundation

Nirvana Mañana Institute

**Partners in Education Foundation for
the Santa Fe Public Schools**

Santa Fe Community Foundation

Seabury Foundation

Simon Charitable Foundation

The Needmor Fund

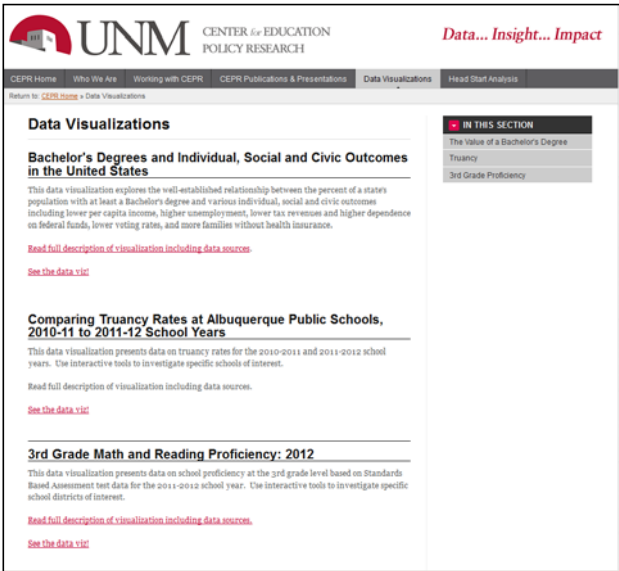
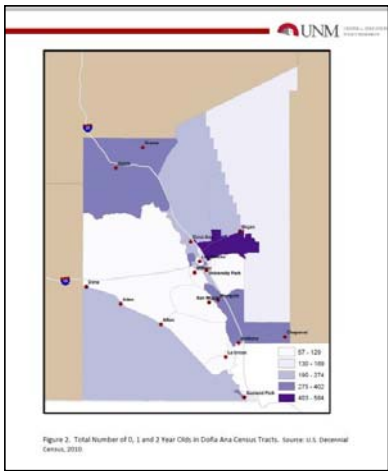
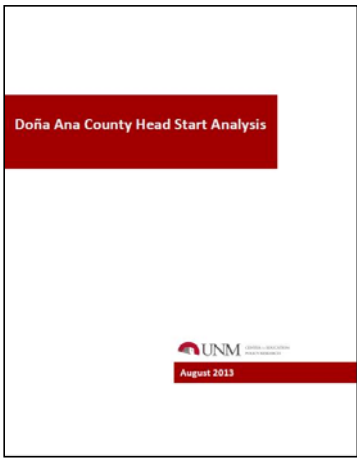
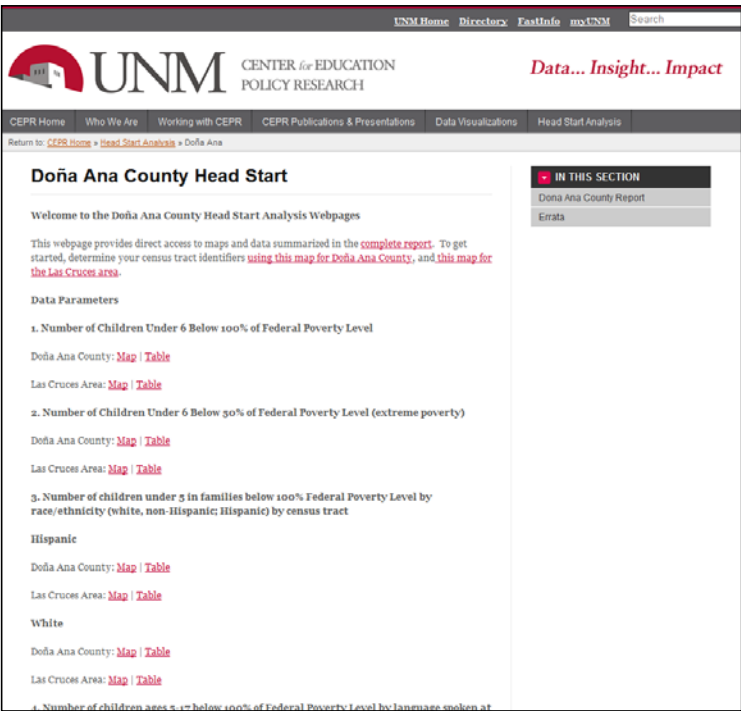
Taos Community Foundation

W.K. Kellogg Foundation

Wallace Genetic Foundation

**Witter Bynner Foundation for Poetry,
Inc.**

We Are Getting Smarter About Targeting Our Needs



CEPR is developing an interactive Education Atlas for New Mexico to help set priorities, target resources and track results.

Finally, The Data Tell A Story Of A Journey Started

How do we build an effective system of support to ensure that all of New Mexico's babies have the nurturing they need to grow up and be everything they want to be?

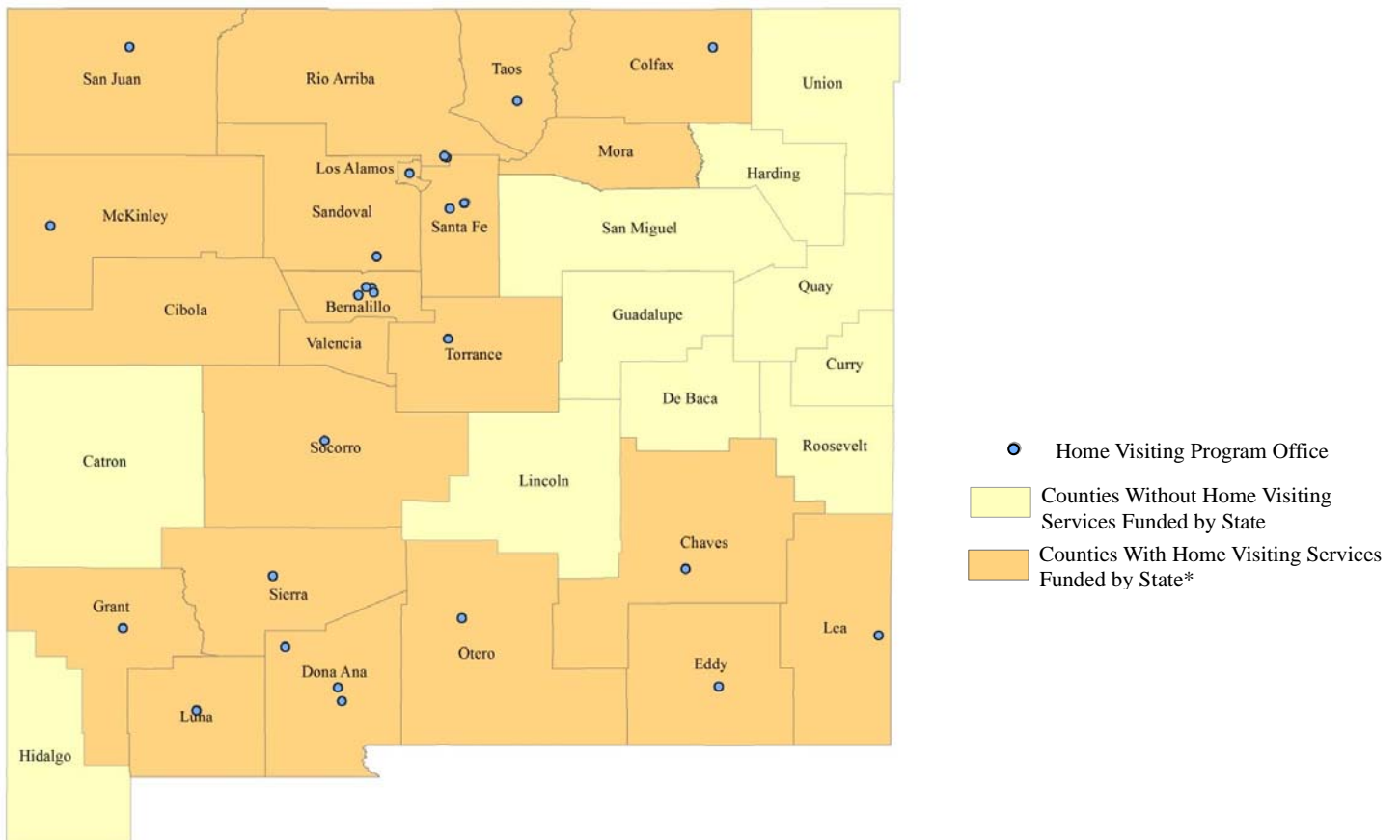
Home Visiting Programs

Home Visiting Programs Funded by the State, by County FY2013

Home Visiting Program	Approximate Number Of Families Funded In FY2013	Counties Served
Ben Archer Health Center Welcome Baby Program	69	Dona Ana, Luna, Otero, Sierra
Colfax County	17	Colfax
Espanola Hospital Presbyterian Health Center First Born	36	Rio Arriba
Gila Regional First Born	60	Grant
Holy Cross Hospital First Steps	90	Colfax, Mora, Taos
La Clinica de la Familia	70	Dona Ana
Las Cumbres Rio Arriba Community Infant Program	17	Rio Arriba
Las Cumbres Santa Fe Community Infant Program	18	Santa Fe
Los Alamos Hospital First Born	27	Los Alamos
Native American Professional Parent Resources, Inc.	35	Bernalillo, Cibola, Sandoval, Valencia
Peanut Butter & Jelly Therapeutic Family Services	37	Bernalillo, Sandoval
Presbyterian Medical Services	75	Chaves, Eddy, Lea, San Juan
Socorro Hospital First Born	57	Socorro
Torrance County Amigas de la Familia	61	Torrance
United Way of Santa Fe First Born	71	Santa Fe
UNM Center for Development and Disability	27	Bernalillo
UNM Young Children's Health Center	33	Bernalillo
Federal MIECHV (Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting) Programs:		
Gallup-McKinley County Schools	80	McKinley
UNM Center for Development and Disability	50	Bernalillo
Total	930	

Source: Children, Youth and Families Department, 2013. Programs listed are funded with State general funds or with federal funds granted to the state.

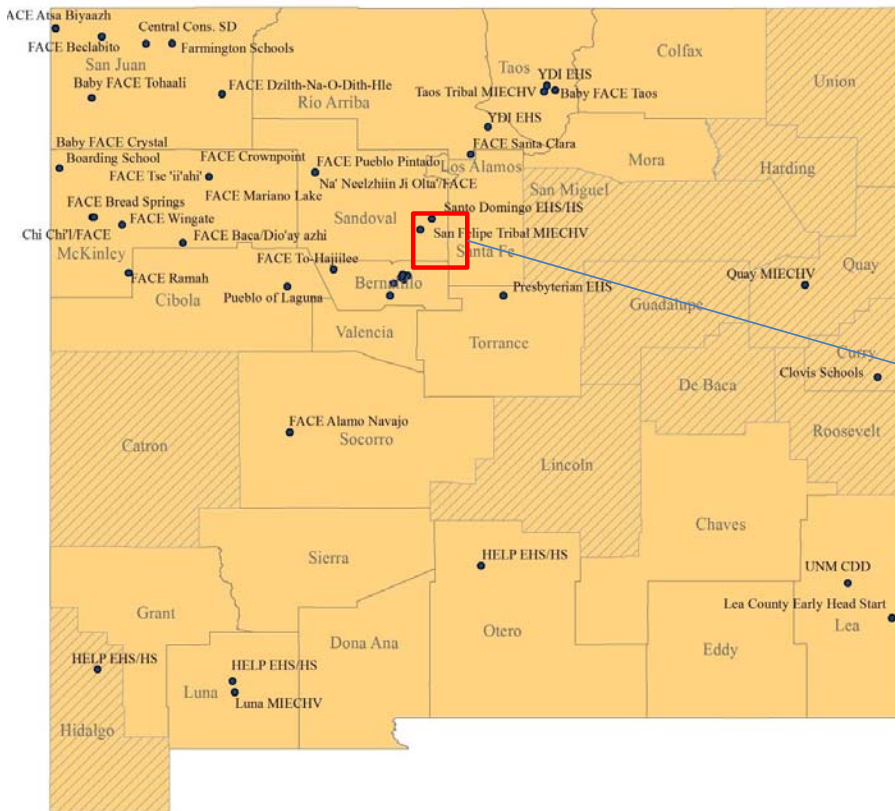
Home Visiting Programs Funded by the State, by County, FY13



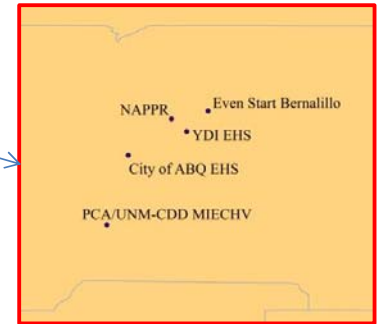
*Some counties may be served by home visiting providers from outside of county.

Source: Children, Youth and Families Department, 2013.

Federal, Municipal, and District-Funded Home Visiting Providers, FY13



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

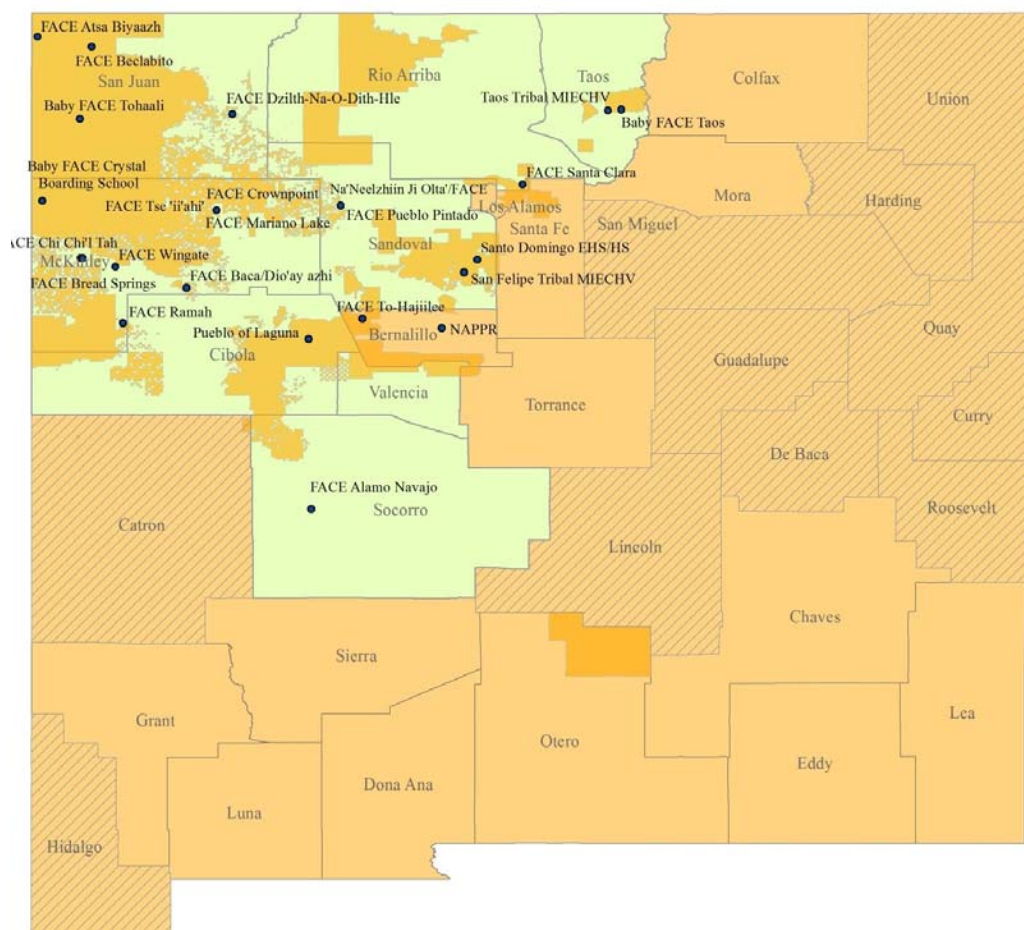


● Federal, Municipal and District Providers

□ 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, FY13



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

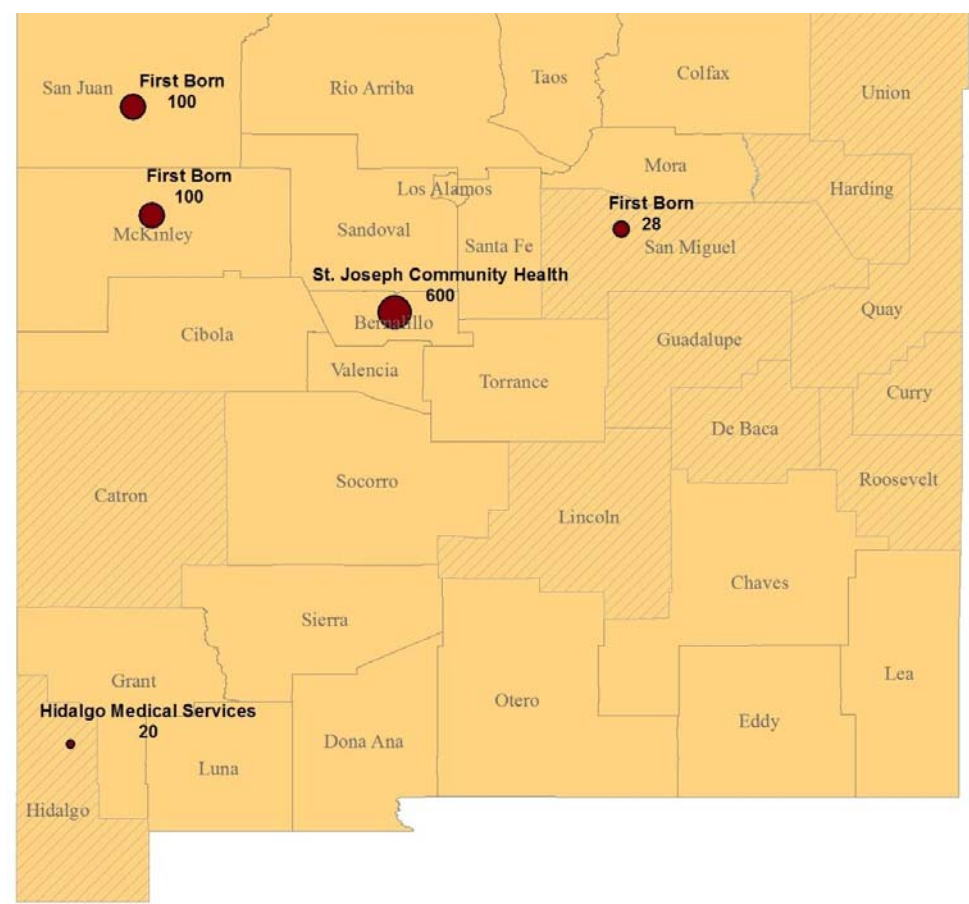
Source: Location data provided by Children, Youth and Families Department, Federal Home Visiting Program; State of New Mexico Home Visiting Needs Assessment, Appendix C (Inventory by County); New Mexico Early Childhood Development Partnership; Parents as Teachers: parentsasteachers.org/resources/locations.

Privately-Funded Home Visiting Programs by County, FY13

Home Visiting Program	Approximate Number Of Families Funded In FY2013	Counties Served
St. Joseph Community Health	600	Bernalillo, Valencia, Sandoval (urban areas only)
First Born Northern New Mexico/Las Vegas	28	San Miguel, Mora, Guadalupe
First Born McKinley-San Juan Counties	200 <i>(projected, to start later in 2013)</i>	McKinley, San Juan
First Born Santa Fe	<i>* see State-funded programs (in final year of private LANL funding)</i>	Santa Fe
First Born Rio Arriba County	<i>* see State-funded programs (in final year of private LANL funding)</i>	Espanola
First Born Los Alamos	<i>* see State-funded programs (in final year of private LANL funding)</i>	Los Alamos
First Born, Hidalgo Medical Services/Lordsburg	20 <i>(projected, to start later in 2013)</i>	Hidalgo
Total # of Families Served Solely through Private Funding:	848	

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

Privately-Funded Home Visiting Providers, FY13



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

- Privately-funded home visiting provider
- County not served by state-funded home visiting agency

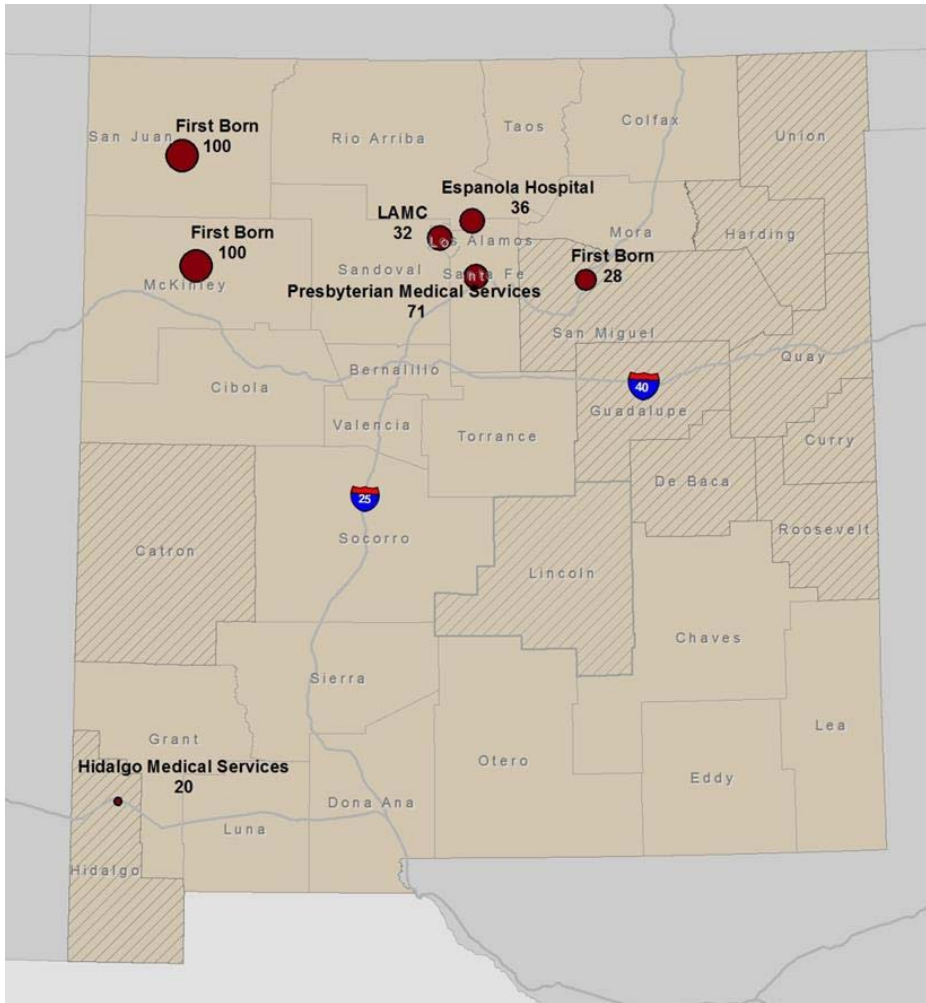
Source: St. Joseph Community Health; Los Alamos National Laboratory Foundation; First Born of Northern New Mexico: firstbornprogram.org.

LANL-Funded First Born Home Visiting Programs by County, FY13

Home Visiting Program	Approximate Number Of Families Funded In FY2013	Counties Served
First Born, Hidalgo Medical Services (Lordsburg)	20 <i>(projected to start early 2013)</i>	Hidalgo
First Born Northern New Mexico/Las Vegas	28	San Miguel, Mora, Guadalupe
First Born McKinley-San Juan Counties	200 <i>(projected, to start later in 2013)</i>	McKinley, San Juan
First Born Santa Fe	71 <i>(estimated 100 families served)</i> <i>* final year of LANL funding; phasing in to all state funded</i>	Santa Fe
First Born Rio Arriba County	36 <i>(estimated 40 families served)</i> <i>* final year of LANL funding; phasing in to all state funded</i>	Espanola
First Born Los Alamos	32 <i>* final year of LANL funding; phasing in to all state-funded</i>	Los Alamos
Total	387	

Source: First Born of Northern New Mexico: firstbornprogram.org; Los Alamos National Laboratory Foundation.

LANL-Funded First Born Programs, FY13



The LANL Foundation currently supports 6 First Born Programs, which serve families in 9 New Mexico counties.

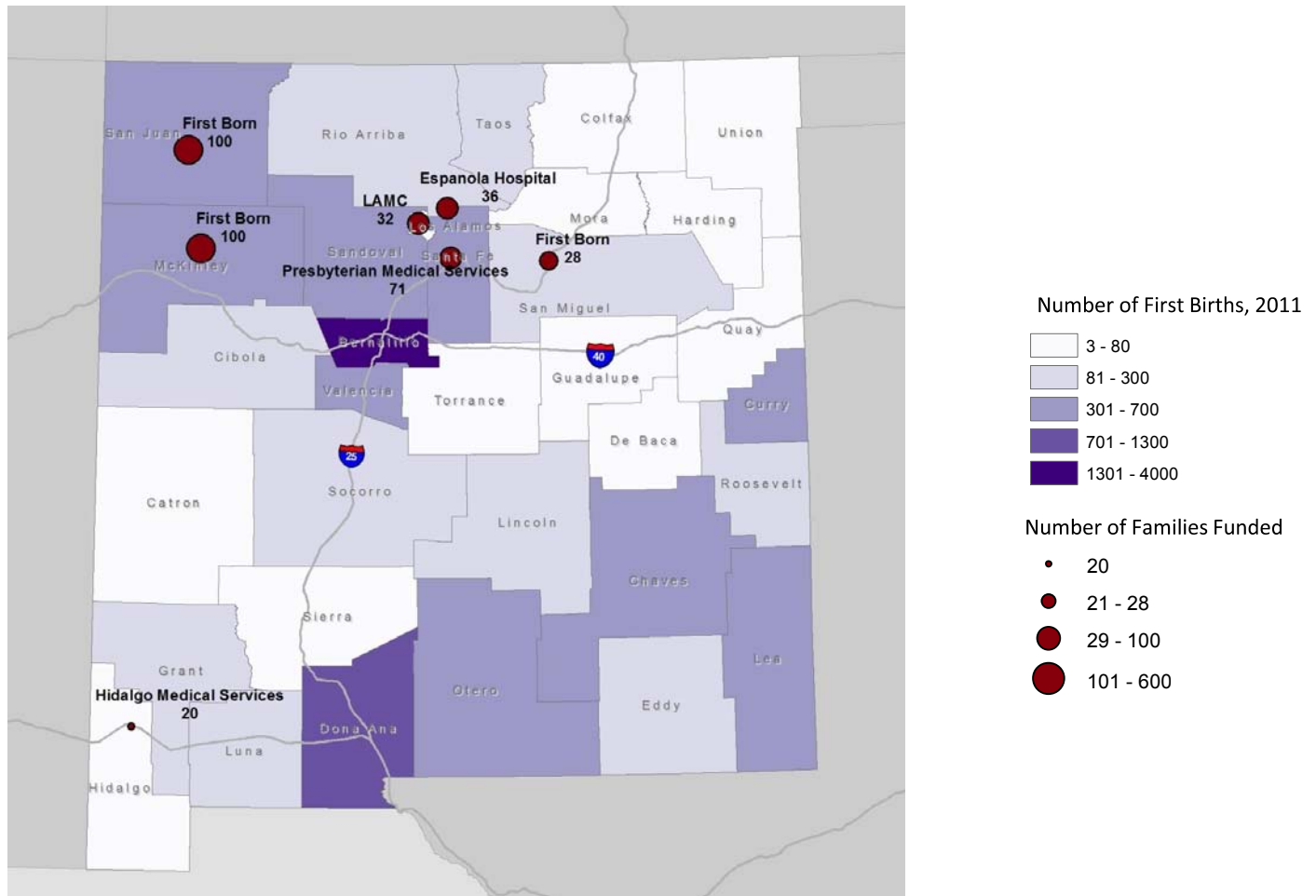
Number of Families Funded

- 20
- 21 - 28
- 29 - 100
- 101 - 600

County Not Served by State Agency



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



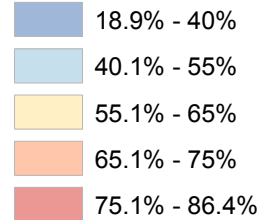
Source: New Mexico Birth Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health: <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/birth/BirthBirthCnty/Count.htm>.

Child Care Programs

Licensed Child Care Programs 2013 (1 STAR – 5 STAR)

Blue number indicates number of programs in County.

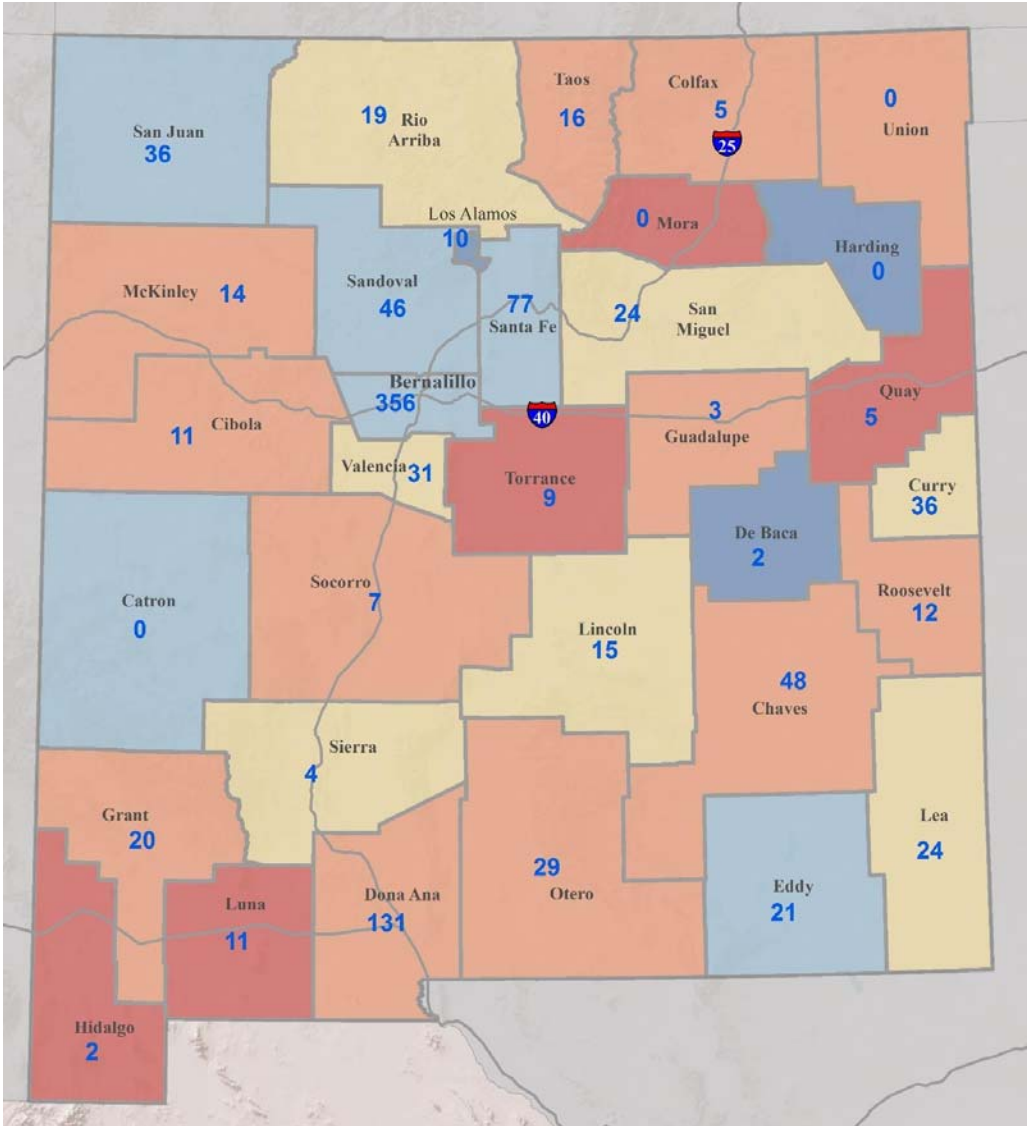
Children Under 6 Below 200% FPL



Source: Addresses of childcare programs from CYFD, from "Active Provider" Placements, May 2013, provided July 2013.

Addresses geocoded to point. Any points located to zip code only were checked against census-based places layer and assigned to named place location. Points may not represent precise street address location.

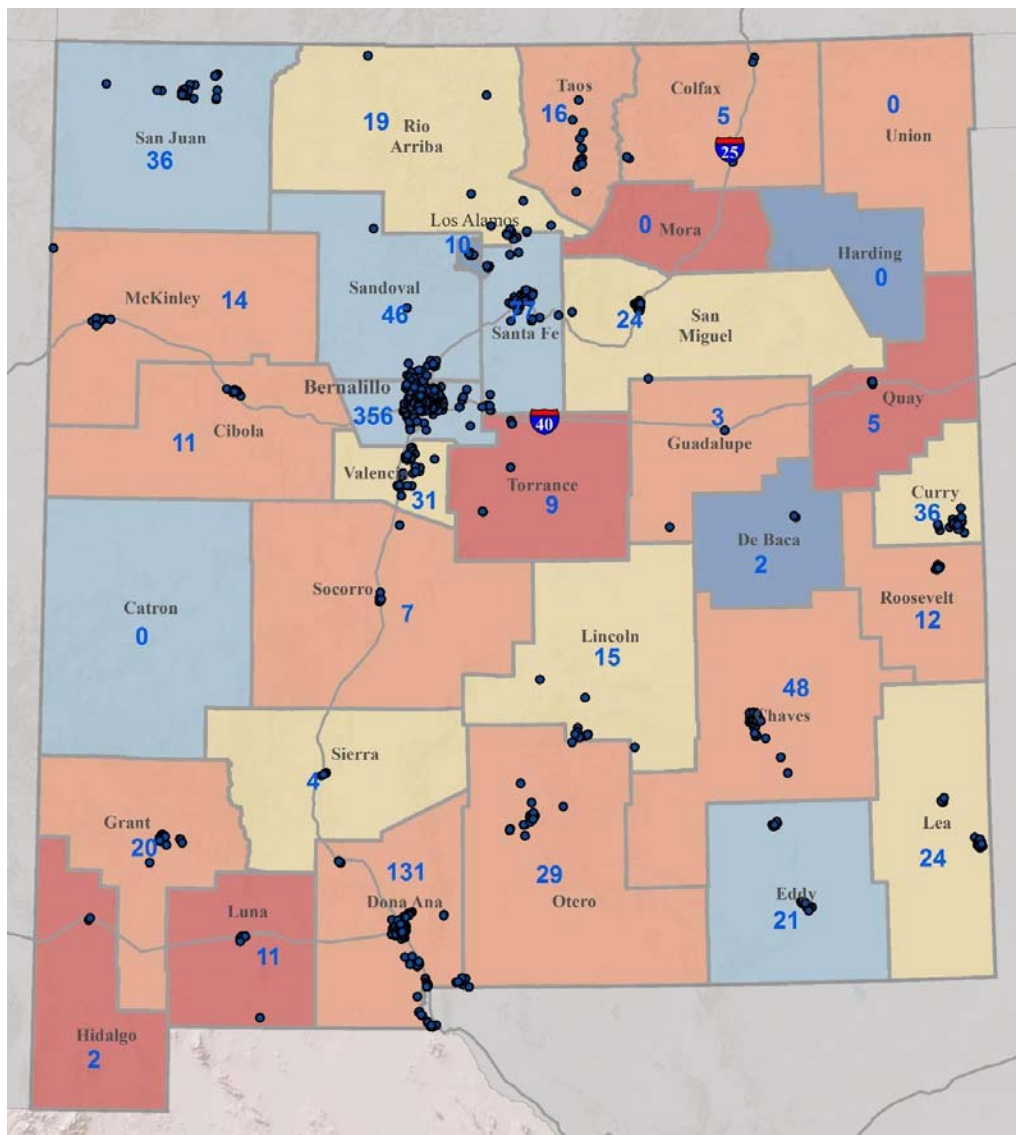
Poverty data from U.S. Census ACS 5-year Summary data, 2007-2011, Table B17024.



Licensed Child Care Programs 2013 (1 STAR – 5 STAR)

Blue number indicates number of programs in County.
Points show locations of programs.

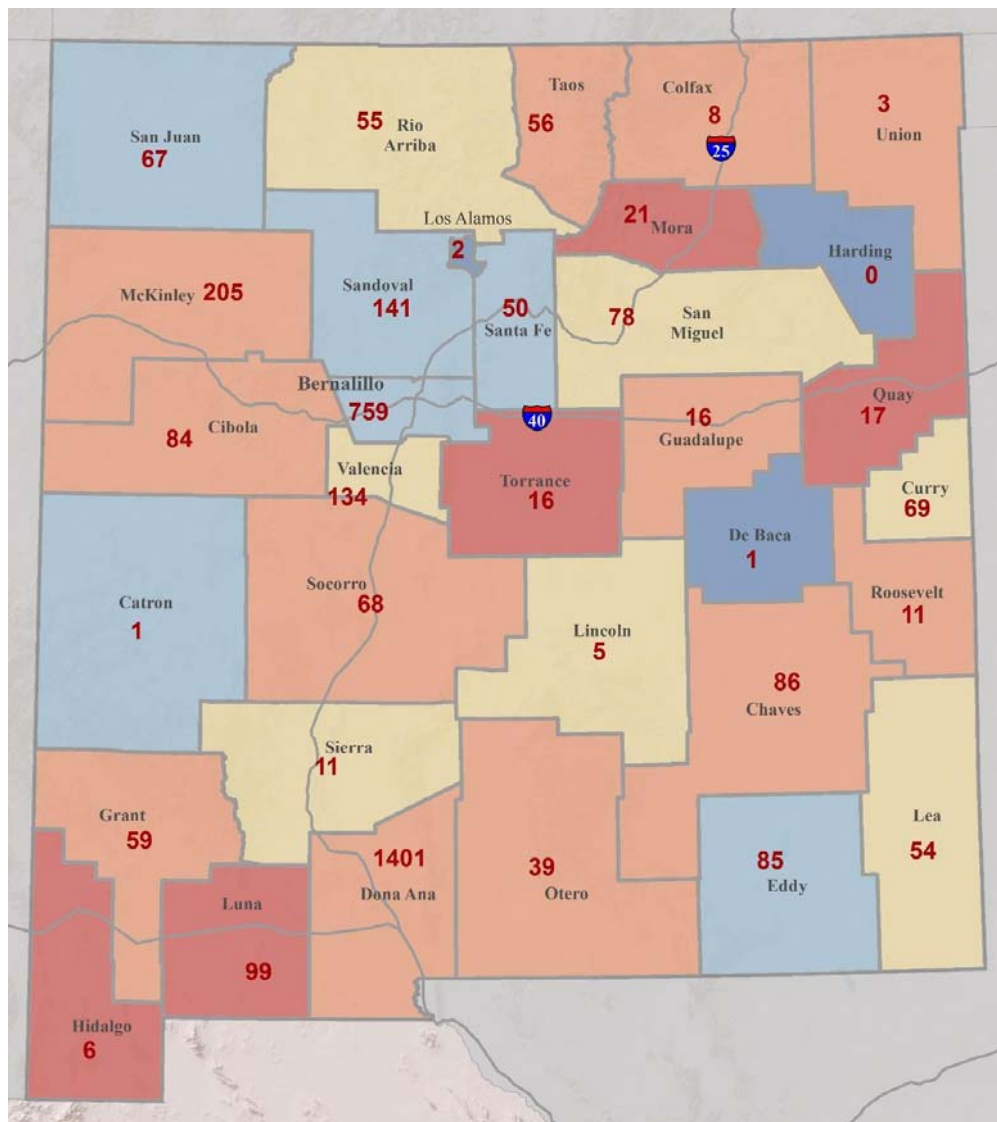
One point may represent more than one program.



Source: Addresses of childcare programs from CYFD, from "Active Provider" and "Placements", May 2013, provided July 2013.

Addresses geocoded to point. Any points located to zip code only were checked against census-based places layer and assigned to named place location. Points may not represent precise street address location.

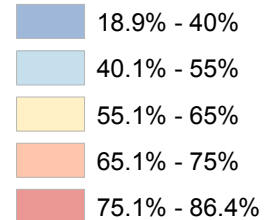
Poverty data from U.S. Census ACS 5-year Summary data, 2007-2011, Table B17024.



Registered Family Child Care Homes, 2013

Red number indicates number of Registered Homes in County.

Children Under 6 Below 200% FPL



Source: Addresses of Registered Homes from CYFD, from "Active Provider" Placements, May 2013, provided July 2013.

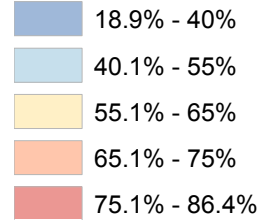
Addresses geocoded to point. Any points located to zip code only were checked against census-based places layer and assigned to named place location. Points may not represent precise street address location.

Poverty data from U.S. Census ACS 5-year Summary data, 2007-2011, Table B17024.

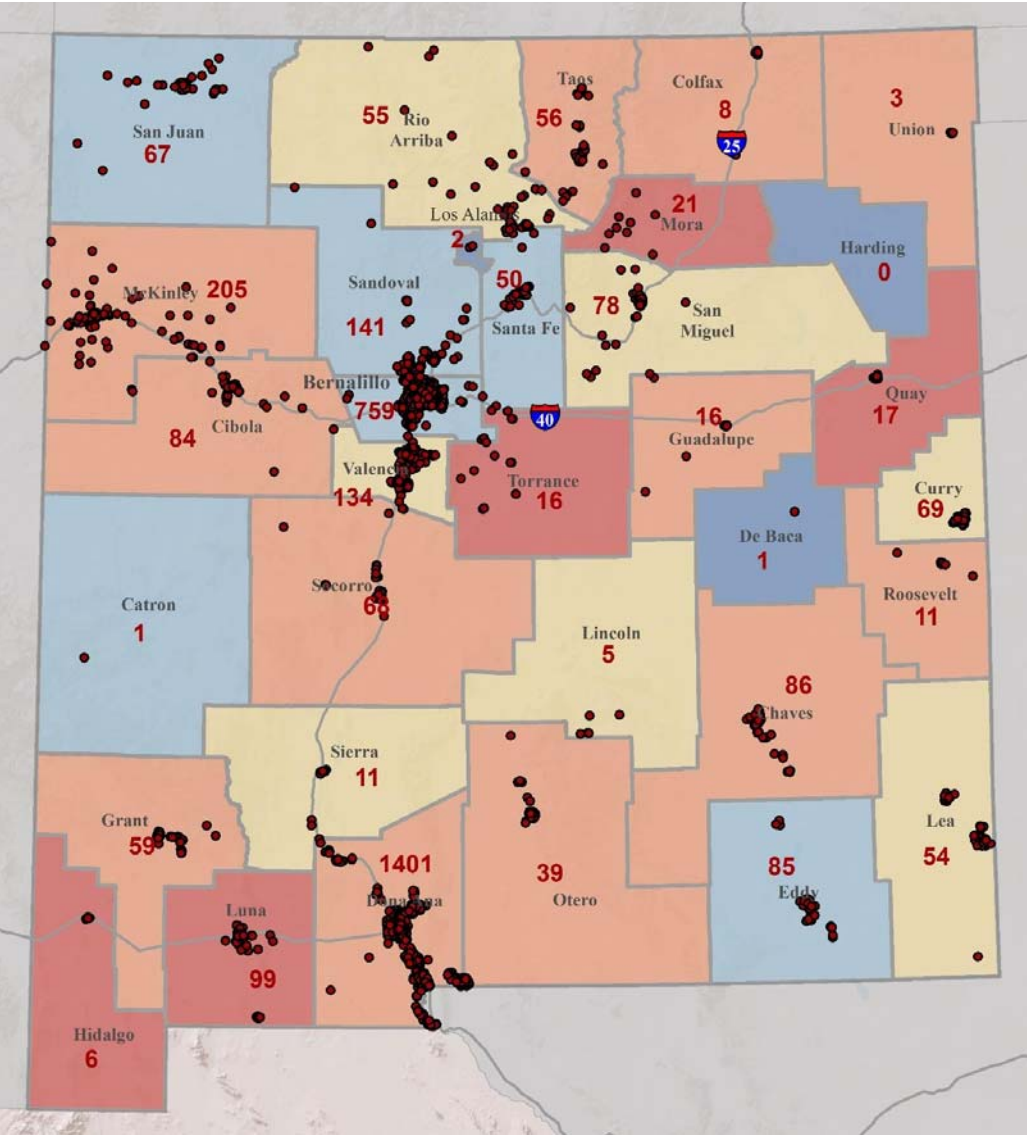
Registered Family Child Care Homes, 2013

Red number indicates number of Registered Homes in County. Points show locations of Homes. One point may represent more than one Registered Home.

Children Under 6 Below 200% FPL



Source: Addresses of Registered Homes from CYFD. Addresses geocoded to point. Any points located to zip code only were checked against census-based places layer and assigned to named place location. Points may not represent precise street address location. Poverty data from U.S. Census ACS 5-year Summary data, 2007-2011, Table B17024.



2013 Child Care Programs by Type and Capacity

	Number of Providers	TOTAL CAPACITY	Capacity: Under Age 2	Capacity: Over Age 2
Licensed Center	738	52,091	8,722	43,369
1 Star	34	2,100	294	1,806
2 Star	415	26,799	3,895	22,904
3 Star	41	3,803	856	2,947
4 Star	71	4,277	979	3,298
5 Star	177	15,112	2,698	12,414
Licensed Family Home	124	752	260	492
1 Star	12	74	26	48
2 Star	99	600	206	394
3 Star	3	18	6	12
4 Star	8	48	18	30
5 Star	2	12	4	8
Licensed Group Home	162	1,916	634	1,282
1 Star	5	60	20	40
2 Star	125	1468	490	978
3 Star	7	84	28	56
4 Star	16	196	64	132
5 Star	9	108	32	76
Registered Family Home	3,707	22,257	7,418	14,839
Child Care Reg. No SSN-Food Only	216	1,296	432	864
Child Care Reg. Self-Cert Exempt	174	1,044	348	696
Child Care Reg. Self-Cert Part	3,317	19,917	6,638	13,279
Total	4,731	77,016	17,034	59,982

Source: CYFD Active Child Care Providers with Placements, May 2013; provided July 2013.

2013 Child Care Programs by Type and STAR Quality Rating

	Licensed Center	Licensed Family Home	Licensed Group Home	Registered Home	Total
Registered				3,707	3,707
5 Star	177	2	9		188
4 Star	71	8	16		95
3 Star	41	3	7		51
2 Star	415	99	125		639
1 Star	34	12	5		51
Total	738	124	162	3,707	4,731

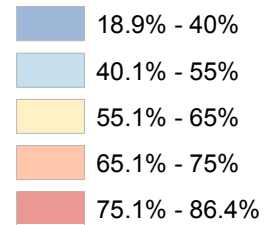
Source: CYFD Active Child Care Providers with Placements, May 2013; provided July 2013.

PreK Programs

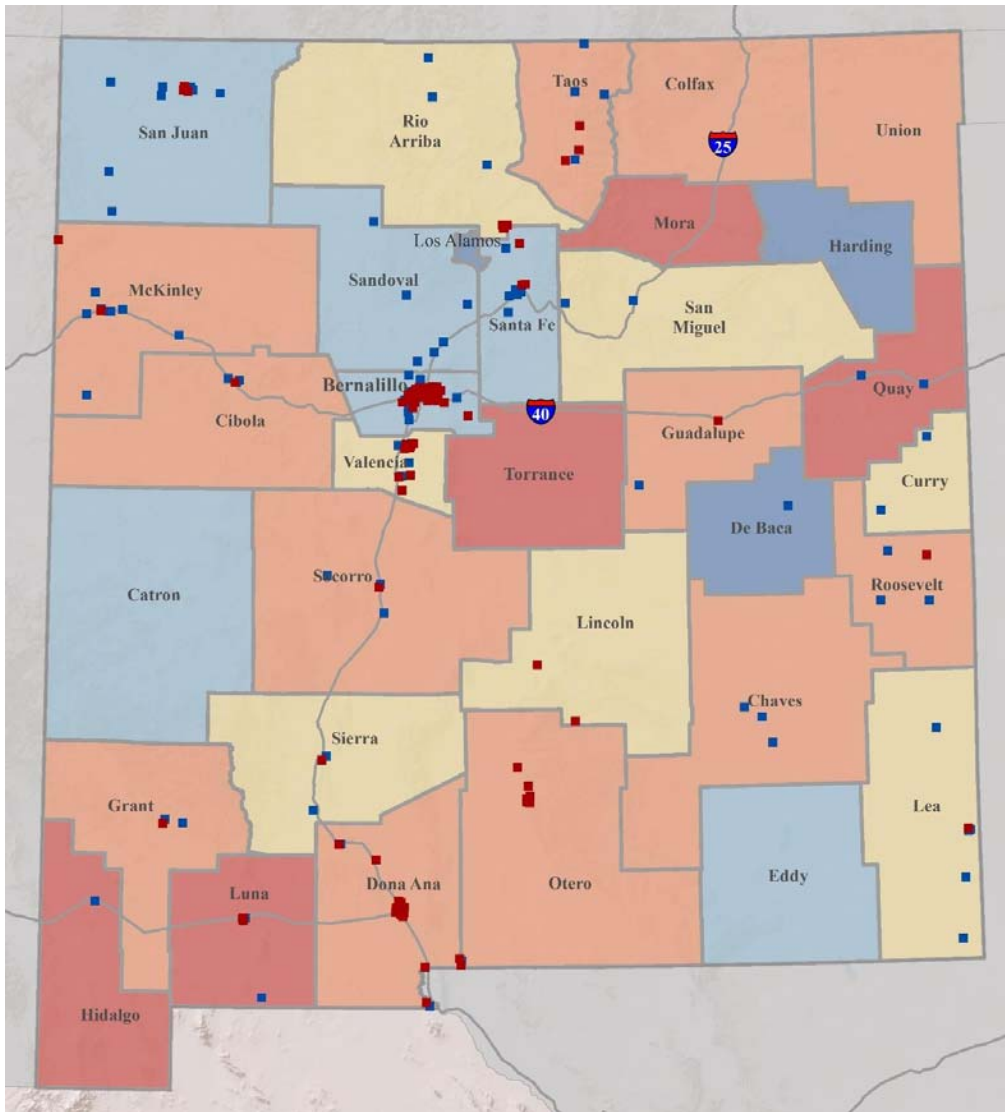
2014 Pre-K Program Sites in New Mexico Counties and School Districts

- " PED Pre-K Sites
- " CYFD Pre-K Sites

Children Under 6 Below 200% FPL



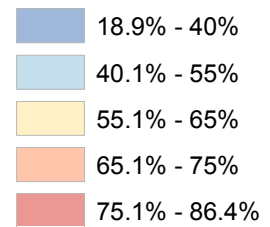
Source: PED and CYFD, July 2013.
CYFD addresses geocoded to point. Any points located to zip code only were checked against census-based places layer and assigned to named place location. Points may not represent precise street address location.
PED programs joined to school point locations from NM Public Schools Facilities Authority.
Poverty data from U.S. Census ACS 5-year Summary data, 2007-2011, Table B17024.



2014 PreK Program Sites in New Mexico Counties

" CYFD Pre-K Sites

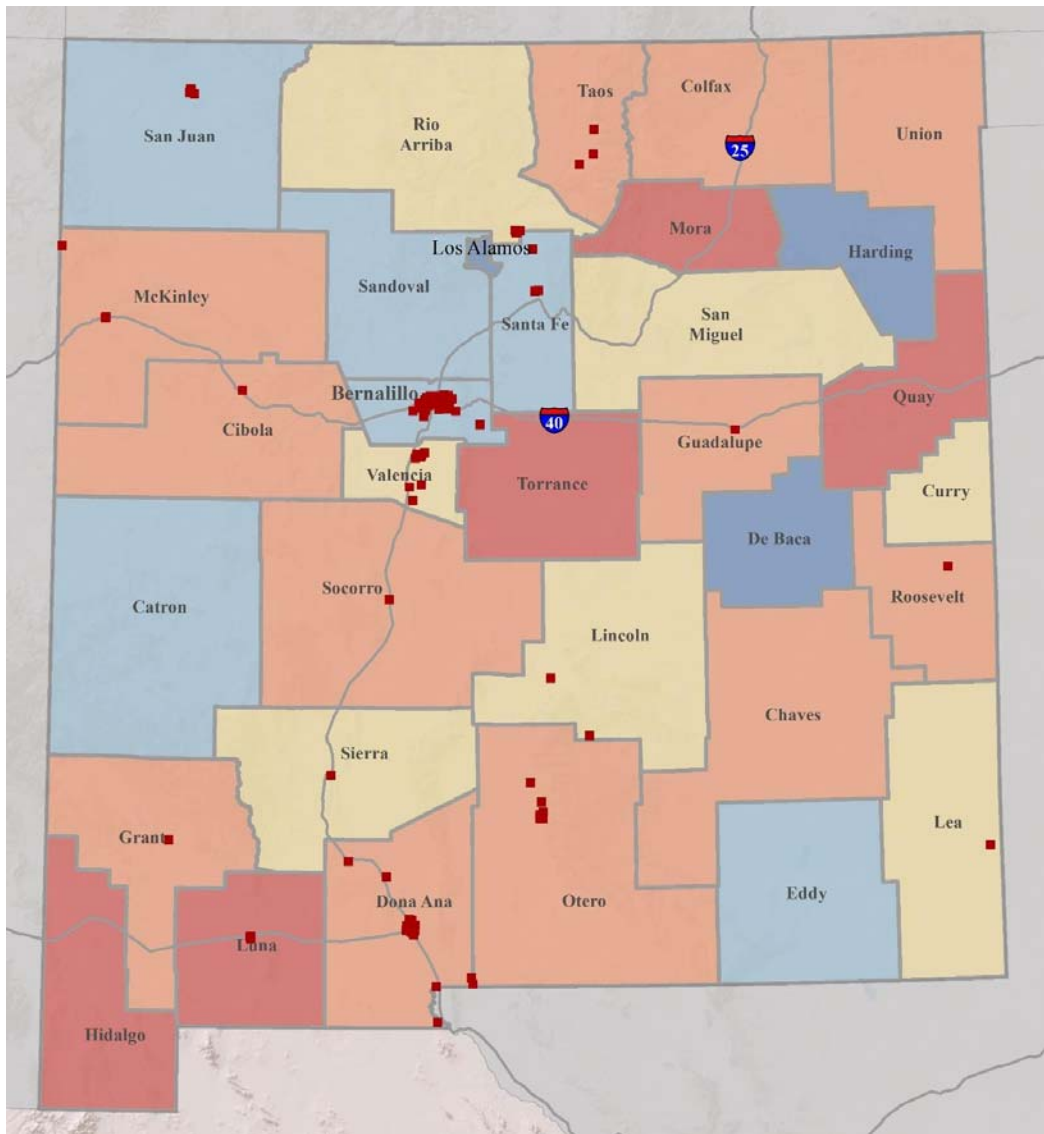
Children Under 6 Below 200% FPL



Source: CYFD July 2013.

CYFD addresses geocoded to point. Any points located to zip code only were checked against census-based places layer and assigned to named place location. Points may not represent precise street address location.

Poverty data from U.S. Census ACS 5-year Summary data, 2007-2011, Table B17024.

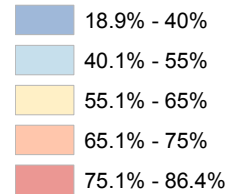


2014 PreK Program Sites in New Mexico Counties and School Districts

" PED Pre-K Sites

White outlines indicate
district boundaries

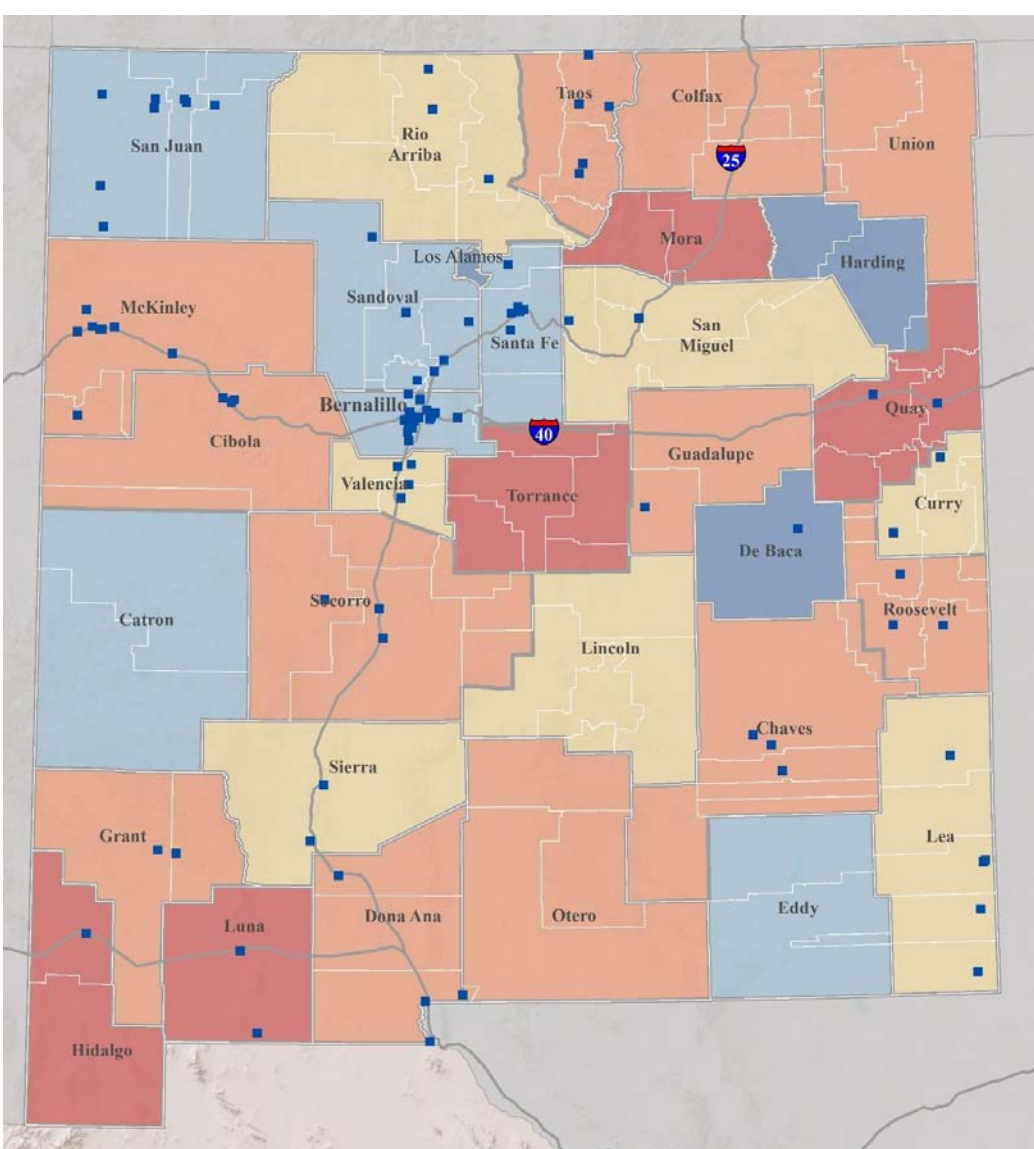
Children Under 6 Below 200% FPL



Source: PED, July 24, 2013.

PED programs joined to school point locations from
NM Public Schools Facilities Authority.

Poverty data from U.S. Census ACS 5-year
Summary data, 2007-2011, Table B17024.



2014 PreK Funded Slots by Agency and by County

	CYFD	PED
Total	3,468	4,230
Bernalillo	1,140	916
Chaves		68
Cibola	40	80
Curry		38
DeBaca		15
Doña Ana	680	470
Grant	40	120
Guadalupe	10	6
Hidalgo		30
Lea	20	148
Lincoln	32	
Luna	123	80
McKinley	77	209
Otero	226	
Quay		7
Rio Arriba	117	48
Roosevelt	20	26
San Juan	354	760
San Miguel		100
Sandoval		481
Santa Fe	136	255
Sierra	35	60
Socorro	20	80
Taos	55	73
Valencia	343	160

There are currently no NM PreK programs in Catron, Colfax, Eddy, Harding, Los Alamos, Mora, Torrance or Union Counties.

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