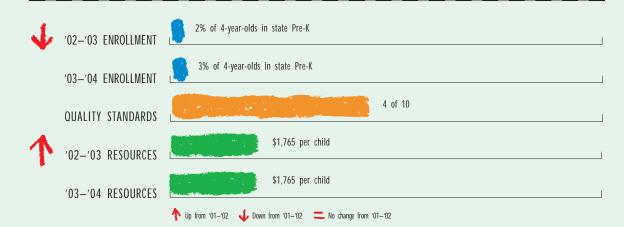
New Mexico



ew Mexico began appropriating funds for the Child Development Program in 1991. These funds support prekindergarten as well as home visits, family support services, and other types of services for children from birth to age 5. The Child Development Program does not have specific income criteria but instead aims to serve children at risk who do not qualify for other eligibility-based programs. This allows for local flexibility, with enrollment priorities based on local needs. Groups that communities choose to target include children of teen parents, homeless families, families in poverty, or children with special emotional or mental health needs.

Prekindergarten classes funded by the program can be operated by public schools, private child care centers, or institutions of higher education. Programs are required to offer comprehensive services and work toward accreditation. The Child Development Program also funds home-based services such as Parents as Teachers programs and hospital-based services for high-risk infants.

All programs that children attend on a regular basis are required to use the Focused Portfolio System, which assists teachers in observing and documenting children's cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development, and in planning appropriate activities.

In 2003–2004, state funding of \$1,499,900 provided for an enrollment of 850 children.

New Mexico also dedicates funds to enhance services in federal Head Start classrooms. During fiscal year 2003, the state supplement to Head Start totaled \$1.65 million.

ACCESS RANKING-4s	ACCESS RANKING—3s	RESOURCES RANKING
34	23	33

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		STATE PR	E-K AND HEAD STAF	RT ENROLLMENT AS PERCEN'	[AGE	
al state program enrollment	850 1	OF TOTAL POPULATION				
nool districts that offer state program			3-YEAR-OLDS	4-YEAR-OLDS		
ome requirement	None				2%	
urs of operation Det	termined locally					
erating schedule De	etermined locally 2	86%	100		18%	
ecial education enrollment	3,116	4%	No of Victor		8%	
derally funded Head Start enrollment	7,031	9%	The state of		72%	
te-funded Head Start enrollment	0	1%				
		!	📂 HdSt 👅 Pre-K	SpEd - Other/None		

QUALITY STANDARDS CHECKLIST

POLICY	STATE PRE-K	REQUIREMENT	BENCHMARK	DOES R	REQUIREMENT	MEET BENCHMARK?
Curriculum standards	Not	comprehensive	Comprehensive			
Teacher degree requirement		None	ВА			
Teacher specialized training requireme	nt	None	Specializing in Pre-K			
Assistant teacher degree requirement		None	CDA or equivalent			
Teacher in-service requirement		24 clock hours	At least 15 hours/year	\square		TOTAL
Maximum class size			20 or lower			TOTAL:
3-year-olds		24 ³				G I
4-year-olds		24 ³				
Staff-child ratio			1:10 or better			of 10
3-year-olds		1:12 3				
4-year-olds		1:12 ³				
Screening/referral requirements	- Vision, hear	ing, and health	Vision, hearing, and health			
Required support services	2 par	ent conferences	At least 1 service	\checkmark		
	and s	upport services 4				
Meal requirement		At least 1 meal ⁵	At least 1/day	V		

RESOURCES



- 1 This enrollment total includes children from birth to age 5. Some of the infants and toddlers received home-visiting or hospital-based services rather than attending center-based programs.
- 2 Most programs operate year-round.
- 3 These figures represent state child care licensing regulations. Child Development programs are required by contract to be accredited or working toward accreditation. Out of the 18 center-based programs in operation during 2002—2003, 10 are either accredited or awaiting validation. These 10 programs maintain lower class sizes and child-staff ratios than licensing regulations require. 4 Support services include parenting support or training, parent involvement activities, referral to social services, transition to kindergarten activities, and child assessments.
- 5 Center-based programs that meet for at least a half-day session must provide meals. The home-visiting and hospital-based programs funded by this initiative are not required to offer meals.
- 6 New Mexico did not break its total enrollment figure into specific numbers of 3- or 4-year-olds. As a result, these calculations are estimates, based on proportions of enrollees who were ages 3 and 4 in states that served 3-year-olds and provided age breakdowns for 2002-2003. Although New Mexico's Pre-K program served children younger than age 3, for the purposes of these calculations we considered all children to be ages 3 or 4. This likely results in overestimates of spending per 3-year-old and spending per 4-year-old.