# New Mexico

#### PERCENT OF STATE POPULATION ENROLLED

## STATE SPENDING PER CHILD ENROLLED (2011 DOLLARS)





ince launching New Mexico PreK in the 2005-2006 school year, the state has offered center-based early childhood education services for 4-year-olds. About half of enrolled children attend programs in public schools while the other half are served in nonpublic settings, such as faith-based centers, community and municipal child care centers, Head Start programs, family child care homes, and universities. Enrollment in the program during the 2010-2011 school year was 4,264 children, a decrease of 12 percent from the previous year. Despite a decline in statewide enrollment, four additional school districts offered the pre-K program.

New Mexico PreK program funding is allocated on a competitive basis. Priority is given to programs in areas where schools have the highest percentages of children failing to meet the adequate yearly progress in math and reading called for in No Child Left Behind. Child eligibility for the program is not determined by a specific income requirement, though two-thirds of enrolled children at each program site must live in the attendance zone of a Title I elementary school. Half-day preschool slots are funded at the rate of half of the funding level for kindergarten slots.

Revised in 2010, the New Mexico Early Learning Guidelines address multiple domains of early development and learning. New Mexico PreK had been formally evaluated on an annual basis through 2009 for both process quality and program impact/child outcomes using child outcome data and classroom observation data. Due to financial constraints, planned evaluation for subsequent years was discontinued.

A second early learning initiative, the Child Development Program (CDP), provided family support services, early childhood education, and home visits to at-risk children from birth to age 3 who did not qualify for other eligibility-based programs. Largely as a result of several years of budget cuts, CDP no longer serves any of the state's 4-year-olds and serves fewer than 1 percent of 3-year-olds. Therefore, NIEER no longer considers the program's primary focus to be providing center-based preschool education for 3- and 4-year-olds, and thus it is not profiled in this report.

In the past, New Mexico allocated state funds to provide additional slots in federal Head Start programs as well as extend the day to allow families that were TANF-eligible to work and/or go to school. However, in January 2010, the Head Start state supplement was permanently eliminated.

| ACCESS RANKINGS |             |  |
|-----------------|-------------|--|
| 4-YEAR-OLDS     | 3-YEAR-OLDS |  |
| 28              | None Served |  |

| RESOURCES RANKINGS |                       |  |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--|
| STATE SPENDING     | ALL REPORTED SPENDING |  |
| 25                 | 31                    |  |

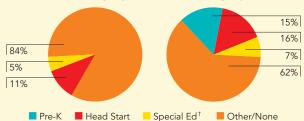
#### **NEW MEXICO PREK**

## **ACCESS**

| Total state program enrollment            | 4,264              |
|---|--------------------|
| School districts that offer state program | 54%                |
| Income requirement                        | None               |
| Hours of operation                        | Determined locally |
| Operating schedule                        | Academic year      |
| Special education enrollment              | 4,405              |
| Federally funded Head Start enrollment    | 7,749              |
| State-funded Head Start enrollment        | 0                  |
|   |                    |

# AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION 4-YEAR-OLDS 3-YEAR-OLDS

STATE PRE-K AND HEAD START ENROLLMENT



<sup>†</sup> This is an estimate of children in special education who are not enrolled in state-funded pre-K or Head Start.

## **QUALITY STANDARDS CHECKLIST**

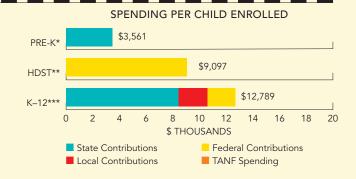
| POLICY                       | STATE PRE-K<br>REQUIREMENT   | BENCHMARK              |              | QUIREMENT<br>NCHMARK? |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Early learning standards     | Comprehensive  | Comprehensive          | ightharpoons |                       |
| Teacher degree               | HSD <sup>3</sup>   | BA                     |              |                       |
| Teacher specialized training | gSee footnotes ³   | Specializing in pre-K  | $\checkmark$ |                       |
| Assistant teacher degree     | HSD <sup>3</sup>   | CDA or equivalent      |              |                       |
| Teacher in-service           | 45 clock hours per year  | At least 15 hours/year | $\checkmark$ | TOTAL                 |
|                              |  | 20 or lower            | $\checkmark$ | BENCHMARKS<br>MET     |
|                              | NA<br>20   |                        |              |                       |
| Staff-child ratio            |  | 1:10 or better         | <b>✓</b>     | O O                   |
|                              | NA<br>1:10   |                        |              | •                     |
|                              | Vision, hearing, health, dental,<br>developmental; and support services <sup>4</sup> |                        | ✓            |                       |
| Meals                        | At least one meal  | At least 1/day         | V            |                       |
|                              | Site visits and other monitoring   | · ·                    | V            |                       |

## **RESOURCES**

| Total state pre-K spending\$              | 15,182,900 |
|---|------------|
| Local match required?                     | No         |
| State Head Start spending                 | \$05       |
| State spending per child enrolled         | \$3,561    |
| All reported spending per child enrolled* | \$3,561    |

- ${}^\star$  Pre-K programs may receive additional funds from federal or local sources that are not included in this figure.
- \*\* Head Start per-child spending for the 2010-2011 year includes funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).
- \*\*\* K-12 expenditures include capital spending as well as current operating

Data are for the '10-'11 school year, unless otherwise noted.



- Priority is given to children who will attend Title I schools with the highest percentages of children failing to meet NCLB AYP in reading and math.
- Schedules are determined locally but the majority of programs operate 2.5-3 hours daily for 5 days per week with state funding paying for 2.5 hours per day.
- Lead teachers in public school programs must have a bachelor's degree and licensure in early childhood education. Teachers who have an elementary education license are required to take early childhood education coursework. Teachers in non-public school settings should, but are not required to, have a bachelor's degree and are required to take at least 6 college credits annually with an approved professional development plan to complete the degree in early childhood education.
- Assistant teachers in both public and nonpublic settings are expected to have an AA in early childhood education but may be hired without an AA with an approved professional development plan and take at least 6 college credits annually toward the requirement.
- Support services include parent conferences or home visits, parent education or job training, parenting support or training, parent involvement activities, health services for children, information about nutrition, referral to social services, and transition to kindergarten activities.
- Supplemental State Head Start funding was eliminated in January 2010 by a legislative action designed to curb state spending.