



NEW MEXICO



Children's
CABINET

NEW MEXICO CHILDREN'S CABINET

2019 REPORT CARD & BUDGET REPORT

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MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR



Dear Friends,

Our children are our future. That is the guiding tenet of my administration, which is why, upon taking office last year, I revived the New Mexico Children’s Cabinet, which had been dormant for eight years. At the time of its last report, in 2011, our state was facing challenging economic conditions, yet the Children’s Cabinet still recognized the urgent need to invest in our children. Today’s economic climate is very different. New Mexico is enjoying record revenues and, while we are also rebuilding other key institutions after years of neglect, we are finally able to fulfill our long-overdue promise to our children. We’re actively investing in building what will be the nation’s best cradle-to-career education system -- a system that will nurture our youngest minds, that will provide family-centered wrap-around services as needed, that will remove affordability as a barrier to college. Much of this report is based on year-old data and is not a measure of what we accomplished in this past year. Rather it serves as a critical benchmark that shows how far we need to go to improve outcomes for our children. I am therefore pleased to present the first children’s report card and budget report of the revived New Mexico Children’s Cabinet.

Sincerely,

Michelle Lujan Grisham
New Mexico Governor

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PROFILE OF NEW MEXICO CHILDREN

Racial and ethnic distribution of NM children, 2018 estimate

Age	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black or African American	Hispanic	White	Total
0-4 Yrs	12,873	1,717	3,169	75,298	31,636	124,693
5-9 Yrs	14,513	1,863	3,335	81,859	33,656	135,227
10-14 Yrs	15,413	1,964	3,066	85,058	34,858	140,360
15-19 Yrs	14,793	2,177	3,343	83,403	35,793	139,509
Total	57,592	7,721	12,913	325,618	135,943	539,788

Figure 1

In 2018, there were an estimated 2,101,730 New Mexicans of all ages and an estimated 539,788 children age 0-19 years old. Children and youth comprised 25.7% of the total population.¹

In 2018, an estimated 55,725 children under 18 were living with their grandparents; 10.8% of these grandparents were the sole support for these children. That year an estimated 10.3% of NM children lived with their grandparent(s) contrasted with slightly more than 6% of the nation's children who lived with grandparent(s). These children are more likely to live in poverty and be uninsured.

Children's relationship to householder

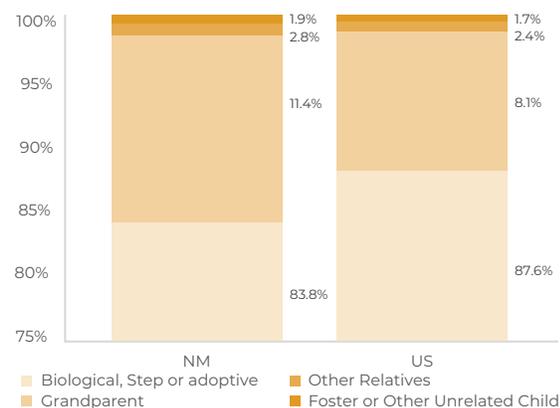


Figure 2

In New Mexico, 83.8% of children lived with a biological, step or adoptive parent; 11.4% lived with grandparent(s), 2.8% lived with other relatives and 1.9% were foster children or in some other unrelated situation.²

Race ethnicity of New Mexico Children in 2018

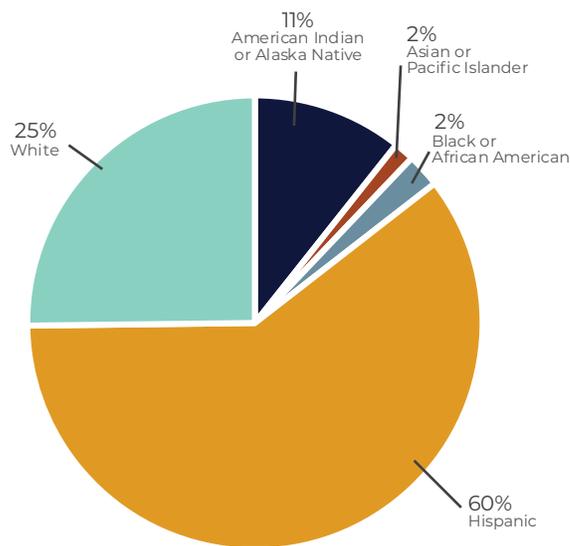


Figure 3

New Mexico is a minority-majority state with 60.3% Hispanic children, 10.7% American Indian-Alaska Natives, 2.4% Black African Americans, 1.4% Asian-Pacific Islanders, and with non-Hispanic White children making up only 25.2% of the population.

Percent of children living in poverty by type of household

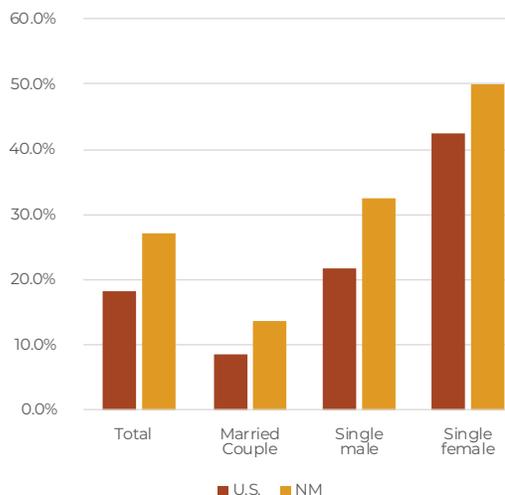


Figure 4

In 2017, children in single parent households in NM were over two to almost four times as likely to live in poverty as those who lived in a two-parent household.

Poverty and New Mexico's Children

In 2017, an estimated 27.0% of NM children and 18.1% of US children less than 18 years of age were living in families at or below the federal poverty level (FPL). Poverty is one of the most significant determinants of health and well-being for a child.

In 2017 the federal poverty level (FPL) was an annual income of \$24,600 for a family of four. In 2017, the most recent data available for counties, the percent of children living at or below the FPL was higher than the statewide estimate of 29.1% in 20 of the 33 NM counties. Because the US measures poverty by an outdated standard over 50 years old, research has shown that most families need an income of about twice the FPL to meet basic needs.

In 2017 an estimated 57.9% of children lived in married couple households; 11.8% in single parent homes headed by a male; and 30.4% in a single parent home headed by a female. An estimated 13.7% of children in married couple households were poor compared to 50.1% of children living in a household headed by a female, which means these children are almost four times more likely to live in poverty than the children of married couples. The poverty rate for children in a single parent home headed by a male is 32.4%.

An estimated 20% of children lived in households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), public assistance income or food stamp benefits. The estimate varied by family composition: 9.4% in married couple family households; 20% in a single parent home headed by a male; and 45% in a single parent home headed by a female. Poverty is linked to educational attainment. Adults who fail to complete high school are twice as likely to live in poverty than those who completed high school; six times more likely than those who finished college; and ten times more likely than those who obtained a graduate or professional degree.

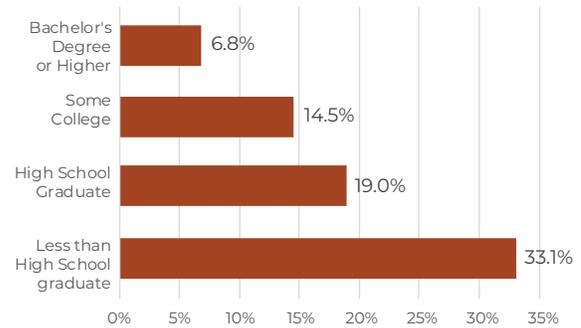


Figure 5: Percent of New Mexico adults age 25 and older who lived in poverty by their educational achievement level

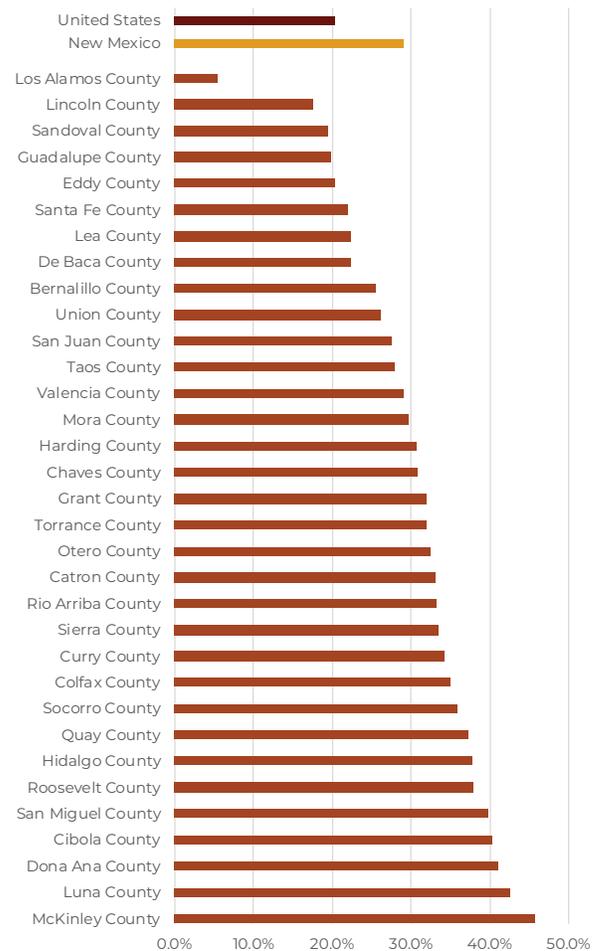


Figure 6: Percent of children under 18 years of age who are living in families with an income at or below the poverty level, ranked by county in New Mexico and the US, 2017.

BUDGET SUMMARY

Total Program Funding by State Agency

STATE AGENCY	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Total Programs and Total Funding		Total Programs and Total Funding		Total Programs and Total Funding		Total Programs and Total Funding		Total Programs and Total Funding	
Public Education Department State Funds	29	\$ 131,631,900	27	\$ 151,427,600	26	\$ 140,920,700	21	\$ 133,875,000	23	\$ 132,711,600
Public Education Department Federal Funds	18	\$ 403,665,294	18	\$ 410,552,456	20	\$ 448,545,492	17	\$ 431,895,281	18	\$ 436,731,798
State Equalization Guarantee (*SEG)		\$ 2,482,600,454		\$ 2,497,476,907		\$ 2,486,143,507		\$ 2,498,258,700		\$ 2,587,377,551
Aging and Long Term Services Department							3	\$ 1,805,000	3	\$ 1,948,803
Children Youth and Families Department	30	\$ 291,998,841	30	\$ 325,580,119	30	\$ 332,280,662	30	\$ 357,146,901	30	\$ 389,504,852
Department of Cultural Affairs	17	\$ 670,000	17	\$ 673,656	17	\$ 794,429	17	\$ 768,858	17	\$ 1,083,498
Department of Health	16	\$ 263,036,375	16	\$ 271,034,553	16	\$ 269,882,462	15	\$ 258,476,752	15	\$ 263,508,275
Department of Workforce Solutions	3	\$ 5,329,968	3	\$ 6,267,785	3	\$ 5,377,524	3	\$ 6,053,647	3	\$ 9,413,695
Higher Education Department	5	\$ 66,307,300	5	\$ 64,796,100	5	\$ 65,876,300	5	\$ 49,833,336	5	\$ 43,564,300
Human Services Department	11	\$ 1,003,472,506	11	\$ 1,051,082,989	10	\$ 1,030,422,004	10	\$ 978,357,251	10	\$ 984,527,843
Corrections Department	8	\$ 568,154	6	\$ 568,154	6	\$ 158,738	6	\$ 159,188	6	\$ 152,138
Department of Finance and Administration	4	\$ 3,156,700	4	\$ 3,223,000	4	\$ 2,995,900	1	\$ 17,700	1	\$ 17,700
Indian Affairs Department	1	\$ 249,300	1	\$ 249,300	1	\$ 249,300	2	\$ 442,061	2	\$ 395,300
Office of African American Affairs									4	\$ 47,000
Grand Total	142	\$ 4,652,686,792	138	\$ 4,782,932,619	138	\$ 4,783,647,018	130	\$ 4,717,089,675	137	\$ 4,850,984,353

*The SEG uses a formula to distribute funding to 88 school districts and state-run charter schools.

Figure 7: Provides a detail of aggregated total funding per Children's Cabinet Outcome for FY 15-FY 19 with the educated outcome reflecting total recurring public education (PreK-12) appropriations. With the State Equalization Guarantee added to total agency spending for FY19, an estimated \$4.31 billion (nearly 61%) of the state budget of nearly \$7.1 billion in total recurring state appropriations for FY19 was committed to New Mexico's population of young children and youth. Note that the SEG is projected to increase significantly in response to the Yazzie-Martinez lawsuit, from approximately \$2.6 billion in FY19 to \$3.1 billion in FY20.



Total program funding disaggregated by primary outcome, FY15-FY19

PRIMARY OUTCOME	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Total Programs and Total Funding		Total Programs and Total Funding		Total Programs and Total Funding		Total Programs and Total Funding		Total Programs and Total Funding	
Healthy										
Children, Youth and Families Dept.	7	\$ 70,012,020	7	\$ 73,131,306	7	\$ 72,488,561	7	\$ 75,604,600	7	\$ 81,612,150
Indian Affairs Department	1	\$ 249,300	1	\$ 249,300	1	\$ 249,300	1	\$ 249,300	1	\$ 249,300
Department of Health	14	\$ 261,726,037	14	\$ 269,678,464	14	\$ 268,599,810	14	\$ 257,369,752	14	\$ 259,129,419
Human Services Department	2	\$ 880,664,085	2	\$ 925,109,596	2	\$ 903,257,521	2	\$ 857,129,103	2	\$ 852,890,305
Office of African American Affairs									1	\$ 10,000
Public Education Department (State funds)	6	\$ 34,949,700	6	\$ 39,589,700	6	\$ 36,724,600	6	\$ 40,625,000	6	\$ 36,325,000
Healthy Subtotal	30	\$ 1,247,601,142	30	\$ 1,307,758,366	30	\$ 1,281,319,792	30	\$ 1,230,977,755	31	\$ 1,230,216,174
Educated										
Public Education Department (State Funding)	23	\$ 96,682,200	21	\$ 111,837,900	20	\$ 104,196,100	15	\$ 93,250,000	17	\$ 96,386,600
State Equalization Guarantee (SEG)		\$ 2,482,600,454		\$ 2,497,476,907		\$ 2,486,143,507		\$ 2,498,258,700		\$ 2,587,377,551
Public Education Department (Fed. Funds)	15	\$ 260,712,208	15	\$ 260,696,082	17	\$ 299,266,619	14	\$ 282,430,658	15	\$ 287,909,855
Higher Education Department	5	\$ 66,307,300	5	\$ 64,796,100	5	\$ 65,876,300	5	\$ 49,833,336	5	\$ 43,564,300
Children, Youth and Families Dept.	6	\$ 79,856,672	6	\$ 93,901,874	6	\$ 81,815,734	6	\$ 99,469,534	6	\$ 102,580,623
Department of Cultural Affairs	13	\$ 620,000	13	\$ 619,317	13	\$ 743,596	13	\$ 716,316	16	\$ 1,065,998
Department of Finance & Administration	3	\$ 3,136,700	3	\$ 3,203,100	3	\$ 2,976,800	0		0	
Department of Health	1	\$ 1,846,756	1	\$ 1,782,319	1	\$ 1,861,519	1	\$ 1,861,456	2	\$ 3,271,856
Indian Affairs Department							1	\$ 192,761	1	\$ 146,000
Educated Subtotal	66	\$ 2,991,762,290	64	\$ 3,034,313,599	65	\$ 3,042,880,175	55	\$ 3,026,012,761	62	\$ 3,122,302,783
Safe										
Children, Youth and Families Dept.	13	\$ 49,636,965	13	\$ 54,070,056	13	\$ 56,759,448	13	\$ 58,241,512	13	\$ 58,062,110
Safe Subtotal	13	\$ 49,636,965	13	\$ 54,070,056	13	\$ 56,759,448	13	\$ 58,241,512	13	\$ 58,062,110
Supported										
Aging and Long Term Services Department							3	\$ 1,805,000	3	\$ 1,948,803
Children, Youth and Families Dept.	3	\$ 90,489,245	3	\$ 102,584,598	3	\$ 118,875,589	3	\$ 121,497,396	3	\$ 145,172,614
Corrections Department	8	\$ 568,154	6	\$ 568,154	6	\$ 158,738	6	\$ 159,188	6	\$ 152,138
Department of Health	2	\$ 1,310,338	2	\$ 1,356,089	2	\$ 1,282,652	1	\$ 1,107,000	1	\$ 1,107,000
*Public Education Department (USDA- Fed. Funds)	3	\$ 142,953,086	3	\$ 149,856,374	3	\$ 149,278,873	3	\$ 149,464,623	3	\$ 148,821,943
*Human Services Department	9	\$ 122,808,421	9	\$ 125,973,393	8	\$ 127,164,483	8	\$ 121,228,148	8	\$ 131,637,538
Supported Subtotal	25	\$ 358,129,244	23	\$ 380,338,608	22	\$ 396,760,335	24	\$ 395,261,355	24	\$ 428,840,036
Involved										
Children, Youth and Families Dept.	1	\$ 2,003,939	1	\$ 1,892,285	1	\$ 2,341,330	1	\$ 2,333,859	1	\$ 2,077,355
Department of Workforce Solutions	3	\$ 5,329,968	3	\$ 6,267,785	3	\$ 5,377,524	3	\$ 6,053,647	3	\$ 9,413,695
Department of Cultural Affairs	4	\$ 50,000	4	\$ 54,339	4	\$ 50,833	4	\$ 52,542	1	\$ 17,500
Office of African American Affairs									3	\$ 37,000
Dept. Finance and Administration	1	\$ 20,000	1	\$ 19,900	1	\$ 19,100	1	\$ 17,700	1	\$ 17,700
Involved Subtotal	9	\$ 7,403,907	9	\$ 8,234,309	9	\$ 7,788,787	9	\$ 8,457,748	9	\$ 11,563,250
Grand Total	143	\$4,654,533,548	139	\$4,784,714,938	139	\$ 4,785,508,537	131	\$4,718,951,131	139	\$4,850,984,353

*Supported outcome subtotals for HSD are also included in the *Healthy* outcome from FY15-FY18
 * (See *Total Program Funding by State Agency* on page 8 for both federal and state funding for PED).

Figure 8: Provides a detail of aggregated total funding per Children's Cabinet Outcome for FY 15-FY 19 with the educated outcome reflecting total recurring public education (PreK-12) appropriations.

HEALTHY REPORT CARD

The following section provides an overview of indicators and budget information related to efforts to support the Children’s Cabinet Healthy outcome.

Promoting Healthy Births

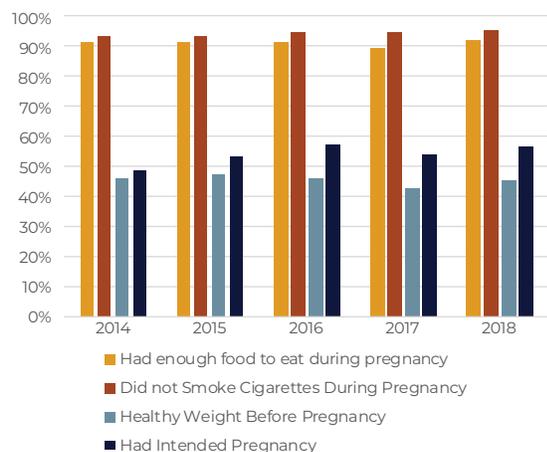


Figure 9: The percentage of new mothers who had all characteristics of a healthy birth composite Indicator (i.e. Had enough food to eat during pregnancy, no cigarette smoking during pregnancy, healthy weight before pregnancy, had an intended pregnancy)

How is New Mexico Doing?

Almost 1 in 4 NM women giving live birth from 2014-2018 (24%) were prepared for a healthy birth, including all four factors measured: prenatal food security, abstaining from tobacco use during pregnancy, having a healthy preconception weight (BMI) and intending

pregnancy. That prevalence has not improved or worsened significantly over the period of 2014 to 2018. From 2014-2018, about 68% of women in New Mexico who smoked cigarettes before pregnancy quit smoking during pregnancy, and 94% of NM pregnant women abstained from smoking cigarettes during pregnancy. Just under half (47%) of NM women were a healthy weight (a BMI of 18.5 to 24.9) prior to pregnancy, and 91% said they had enough food to eat around the time of their pregnancy. Over 50% of women giving birth had an intended (wanted at conception or sooner) pregnancy.

How does New Mexico compare to the nation?

In 2018, the percentage of women who did not smoke before pregnancy was 84.3% in NM and averaged 82.4% in other states. The percentage of women who did not smoke during pregnancy was 94.2% in NM compared to 91.9%, nationally. A similar percentage of NM mothers were at healthy pre-pregnancy weight (45.0%) compared to those in other states (45.4%).

What does this mean?

Smoking during pregnancy increases the risk of poor birth outcomes including preterm birth, low birth weight and birth defects of the mouth and lips. Mothers who are overweight or obese during the preconception period are more likely to have gestational diabetes, high blood pressure and the need for cesarean delivery than mothers who are of normal weight. Women with intended pregnancies (those wanted when conception occurred) are more likely to abstain from smoking tobacco or using other substances, are more likely to seek timely prenatal care and have better birth outcomes compared to women whose pregnancy is unintended (unwanted or mistimed).



Teen Births

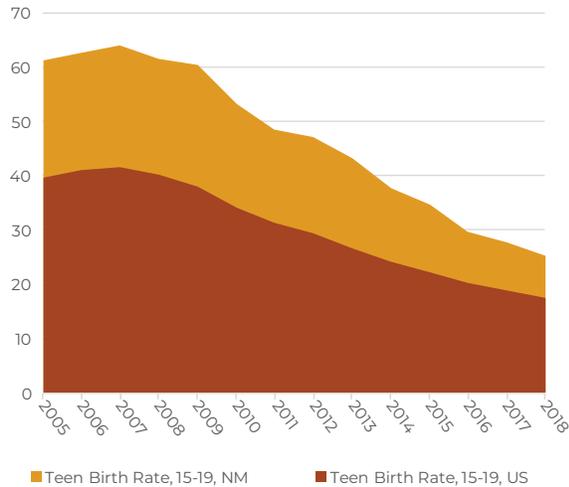


Figure 10: The rate of births to teens age 15-19 per 1,000 population

How is New Mexico Doing?

In 2018 there were an estimated 25 live births for every 1,000 teen females age 15-19 in NM - a provisional count of 1,724 births. Although the rate has decreased since 2010, there are significant disparities. In NM and the US, birth rates are higher for Hispanic teens; and NM has a high proportion of Hispanic teens. Most births to teens are the result of an unintended pregnancy, most having not used any kind of contraception before getting pregnant.

How does New Mexico compare to the nation?

The NM rate has shown a steeper decline in contrast to the National rate which has gradually declined since 2010.

What does this mean?

The United States has seen a 70 percent decline in the teen birth rate since 1991, including profound declines in all 50 states and among all racial/ethnic groups. Service learning and education through the Teen Outreach Program

has also contributed to the decline in the teen birth rate in our state. Since 2006, New Mexico has dropped from 50 to 42 in teen births among the states. This is a major achievement, but disparities suggest more outreach is needed for Native American and Hispanic women. For teen clients of the NM Department of Health, Family Planning Program, the use of LARC has increased from 3% in 2011 to 29% in 2018.

Educational services through the NM Department of Health, Family Planning Program are provided by community-based providers to over 500 students across NM. The two curricula focus on issues around values, community involvement/connection, sense of purpose, healthy behaviors, relationships with family and peers, life skills, and sexuality, including sexual health lessons. Matched pre-/post-tests indicate that 99% of teen participants report not getting or causing a pregnancy in the year after programming. Curricula that use the positive youth development framework (which is the theory that forms the evidence base of TOP and Project AIM) show that participants have a 53% lower risk of teen pregnancy, a 52% lower risk of school suspension, a 60% lower risk of academic failure, and a 60% lower risk of school dropout.



Childhood Immunizations

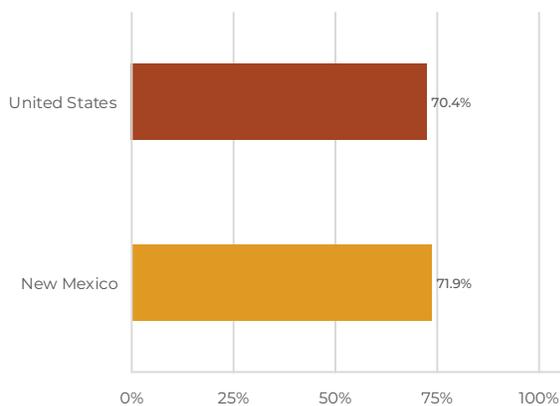


Figure 11: The percentage of children 19-35 months of age who were up-to-date for immunizations in 2017.

How is New Mexico Doing?

In 2017, 71.9% of NM children age 19-35 months of age were up to date for the vaccine combination of 4:3:1:0:3:1:4: a series made up of 4 Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis shots, 3 Polio, 1 Measles-Mumps-Rubella, 0 doses H-Influenza b*, 3 Hepatitis B, 1 dose of Varicella (chicken pox) and 4 doses of Pneumococcal Virus vaccine.

How does New Mexico compare to the nation?

70.4% of the nation's children were up-to-date for the 4:3:1:0:3:1:4 immunizations in 2017; NM compared favorably with the nation.

What does this mean?

Keeping children safe from disease by immunizing them is a critical mission for the Department of Health and healthcare providers around the state. The Vaccine Purchase Act, which passed in 2015, asked the Immunization Program to bill insurers for the cost of vaccines for privately insured children. As a result, the \$18-\$20 million annual budget for the Immunization Program is self-funded, with no cost or impact to the General Fund. New Mexico is a "universal vaccine" state, which means that vaccines are free for any child birth through 18.

Immunizations are the best way to protect children from serious, preventable diseases. NM is doing well compared to the U.S. but there is still room for improvement. Some diseases, such as measles, require a vaccination rate as high as 95% in order to fully protect those who are immune-compromised or otherwise cannot be vaccinated.



Children’s Weight

Background

In 2009, state agencies with Women, Infants and Children (WIC) programs were required to implement redesigned WIC food packages to better align with the U.S. Dietary Guidelines for Americans and infant feeding practice guidelines of the American Academy of Pediatrics. This change led to increased availability of healthier foods and beverages in authorized WIC stores and improved dietary quality among families who enrolled in WIC. In addition to the food packages, WIC helps to establish successful long-term breastfeeding, provides participants with a wider variety of food, and offers WIC state agencies greater flexibility in prescribing food packages to adapt to participants with cultural food preferences. During 2010–2016, obesity decreased by more than 3% in seven WIC state and territorial agencies (New Jersey, New Mexico, Utah, Virginia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico).

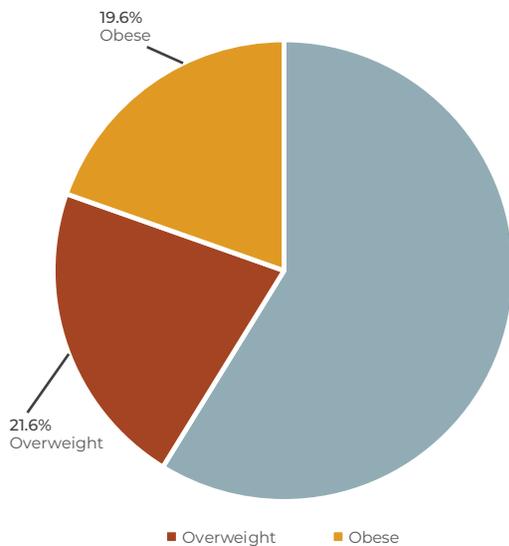


Figure 12: The percentage of WIC-eligible children in NM ages 2-5 who were overweight or obese (Certification start date Jan 2017-Jan 2020)

How is New Mexico Doing?

In 2017, 16.4% of NM youth were overweight as compared with 16.2% in 2015; 15.3% were obese, lower than the 15.6% reported in 2015. The percent of NM youth that were overweight or obese rose from 27.2% in 2011 to 31.7% by 2017. “Overweight” means the 85th-95th percentile on a growth chart; “obese” means at or above the 95th percentile. Slightly more than half (51.2%) of NM youth said they were physically active five times per week for 60 minutes a day.

How does New Mexico compare to the nation?

In 2017, 15.6% of the nation’s youth were overweight; 14.8% were obese. New Mexico has slightly more overweight or obese youth than the nation. An estimated 46.5% of the nation’s youth were physically active five times per week for 60 minutes.

What does this mean?

Increases in childhood obesity have resulted in dramatic increases in youth-onset diabetes. Nearly 60% of overweight children ages 5-10 years had at least one metabolic risk factor for heart disease and stroke, including elevated total cholesterol, triglycerides, insulin and high blood pressure. Overweight and obese children are also more likely to be overweight as adults and suffer from chronic diseases such as heart disease, certain cancers and diabetes. Obesity also affects the mental health of children with some studies reporting that severely obese children report a lower quality of life and obese children are more likely than non-obese children to feel sad, lonely and nervous.¹²

Child Health Insurance

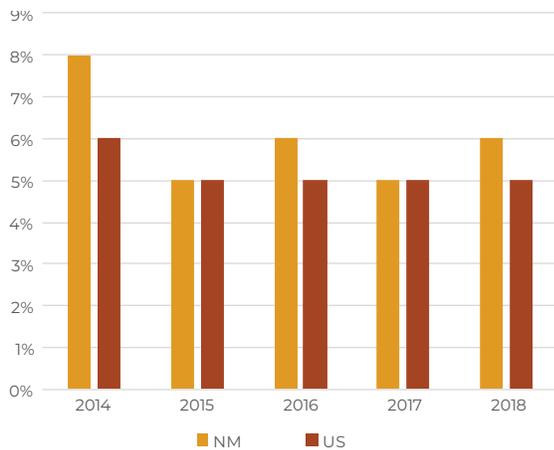


Figure 13: The percentage of low income children who are uninsured. Source: US Census American Community Survey, 2008-2018

How is New Mexico Doing?

In 2018, 53% of NM children under age 18 were from lower-income families and 6% were uninsured. From 2013-2018, the percentage of uninsured children living at or below 200% of poverty decreased from nearly 10% to 6%. This significant decline can be attributed to the state's improved retention efforts & coverage initiatives, including implementation of the Affordable Care Act. The Department of Health, through the Children's Medical Services program, partially covers approximately 2000 additional children who are in low-income families but ineligible for Medicaid. The program utilizes the NM Medical Insurance Pool for those with high cost medical conditions.

How does New Mexico compare to the nation?

NM has a slightly better rate of uninsured children than the national average, but a higher proportion of children living in poverty. In 2018, 40% of the nation's children were from lower-income families with 5% uninsured.

What does this mean?

Families with health care coverage are more likely to access preventive health care services which results in better health outcomes. Child enrollment in Medicaid remains high with approximately 356,703 children enrolled as of November 2019. Years of aggressive enrollment efforts, a simplified renewal process, and ACA implementation and related increases in funding are all contributing factors to this increase.



Trends & Considerations

Family Nutrition funding increased by \$1,500,000 from FY09, based on the number of meals and snacks that are reimbursed under the program; and Home Visiting funding increased by \$18,793,000 from FY09. In Juvenile Justice Services (JJS), the cost has gone up since 2009 based on the cost of labor. JJS is paying nurses and staff more than we were in 2009. Also, since JJS has numerous vacancies in nurses, the cost of contract nurses is much higher than in 2009. Overall, Behavioral Health Services (BHS) funding for “Healthy Outcomes” has remained consistent. Variations in funding have largely been due to the division being awarded federal grants or federal grants ending; several grants were awarded in FY14 and then ended in FY18, FY19, and FY20. BHS began a cycle of new federal grant awards in FY 19 and FY20. In the past, BHS also received approximately \$400K in Mental Health Block Grant funds from HSD. These funds were reduced by HSD and are currently at \$31,000.

The Department of Health notes that the total budget for Children’s Medical Services has stayed relatively steady for the past decade but general funds going to the program have decreased and billing revenue has increased as the program can now bill Medicaid for the care coordination provided by medical social workers. The department also clarified that Families FIRST is funded with billing revenues, Medicaid outreach and state general funds. In FY19 the Families FIRST program had a decline in revenues, mostly due to the change in MCOs.

The Healthy Kids Fund (HKF), which used to pay for primary care services for children, was closed in 2010. Children previously covered by HKF now receive care through Children’s Medical Services, Federally Qualified Health Centers, and/or Medicaid. The Newborn Genetic Screening program is funded through billing revenues (hospitals are billed for the testing kits). Costs for this testing have gone up over the past ten years

Programs Supporting Healthy Outcome by Agency

(\$1,230,216,174 in Total Funding for FY19; percent of total budget for each agency in parentheses)

Children Youth and Families Department (6.6%)

Community Behavioral Health Clinicians	\$	2,395,400
Adolescent Substance Use Effort	\$	1,166,650
Infant Mental Health	\$	2,247,556
Community Based Services	\$	8,009,000
Early Childhood Development	\$	296,900
Family Nutrition	\$	42,697,900
Home Visiting	\$	20,677,800
Medical	\$	4,120,944
CYFD agency total	\$	81,612,150

Department of Health (21.1%)

Children's Medical Services	\$	11,821,472
Families First	\$	1,135,800
Family Planning Program	\$	2,648,100
Immunizations - Vaccines for Children (VFC)	\$	22,733,800
Maternal Child Health	\$	2,331,900
New Mexico WIC Program	\$	52,736,600
Newborn Genetic Screening	\$	3,100,000
Newborn Hearing Screening Program	\$	300,000
Office of School and Adolescent Health	\$	5,808,600
Rural Primary Health Care Act	\$	9,958,900
Sequoyah Adolescent Treatment Center	\$	3,609,707
Tobacco Abuse Prevention and Control	\$	6,399,800
Autism Programs	\$	3,431,040
Developmental Disabilities Waiver	\$	108,232,300
Family, Infant Toddler Program	\$	23,481,400
Medically Fragile Waiver	\$	1,400,000
DOH agency total	\$	259,129,419

Human Services Department (69.3%)

Behavioral Health Prevention Services/Substance Abuse	\$	9,057,500
Prevention Treatment Block Grant		
Centennial Care	\$	843,832,805
HSD agency total	\$	852,890,305

Indian Affairs Department (<1%)

Tobacco Cessation & Prevention Program	\$	249,300
IAD agency total	\$	249,300

Office of African American Affairs (<1%)

Infant Mortality	\$	10,000
OAAA agency total	\$	10,000

Public Education Department (2.9%)

USDA Elementary Breakfast	\$	1,600,000
After School & Summer Enrichment Programs	\$	325,000
New Mexico Grown Fresh Fruits & Vegetables	\$	200,000
Interventions & Support for Students, Struggling Schools & Parents	\$	4,000,000
Kindergarten Three Plus Fund	\$	30,200,000
PED agency total	\$	36,325,000

because new conditions have been added to the screening panel. The Newborn Hearing Screening program is completely funded with federal grants.

The Office of African American Affairs provides the following information regarding its Infant Mortality program:

Infant Mortality

African Americans have 2.2 times the infant mortality rate as non-Hispanic whites. African American infants are 3.2 times as likely to die from complications related to low birthweight as compared to non-Hispanic white infants. African Americans had over twice the sudden infant death syndrome mortality rate as non-Hispanic whites, in 2014.

Outcome: Assist in providing resources for teen pregnancy, smoking/tobacco, family involvement and collaborating with health organizations to help the African American community communicate with their health providers on these health issues.

Total funding trend by healthy outcome

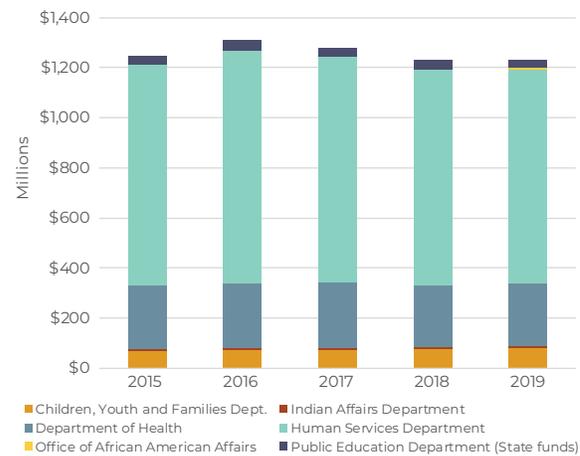


Figure 14: Reflects total state, federal and other funding for all agency programs supporting healthy outcomes for New Mexico's children and youth.

Medical Screening

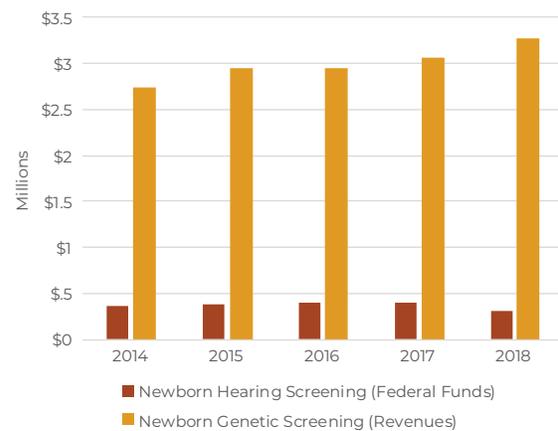


Figure 15

School-based Services

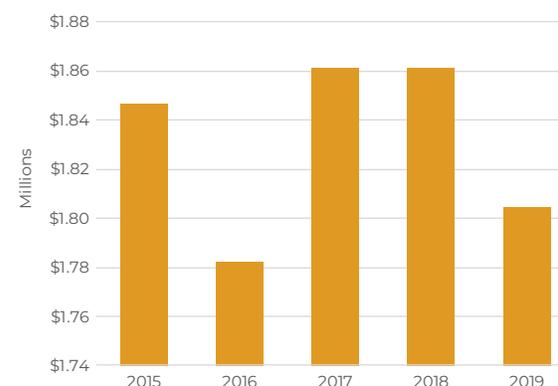


Figure 16



Centennial Care 2.0 (Medicaid)

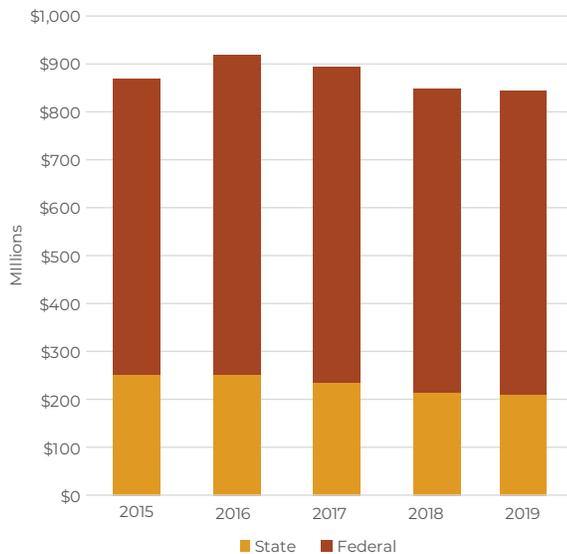


Figure 17: Displays state and federal funding streams for the Centennial Care 2.0 (Medicaid) health insurance program between FY 15 and FY 19. In FY 19 the estimated aggregate state and federal funding directed toward Centennial 2.0 was \$843.8 million. Centennial Care entered its sixth year in 2019 with a transition from Centennial Care 1.0 to Centennial Care 2.0, moving towards a modernized healthcare delivery system that focuses on improved access to care, integrated care, care coordination, and quality of services.

Home Visiting

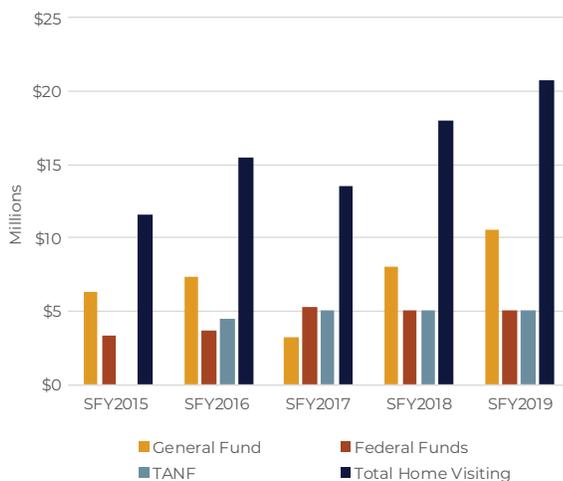


Figure 18

Centennial Care 2.0 Estimated number of children served and average per-child expenditure FY15 – FY19

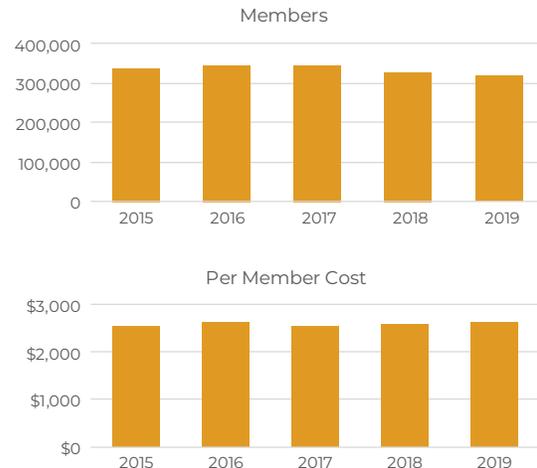


Figure 19: Displays the approximate number of children, as well as the estimated average expenditure per child, who participated in the Centennial Care 2.0 program between FY15 and FY19. Cost controls have achieved improved expenditure rates per child through contract negotiations with managed care organizations.¹⁹

Family Planning Services

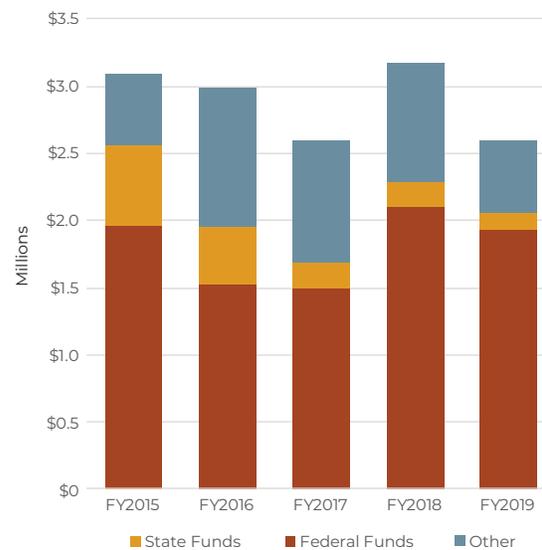


Figure 20: The funding for Family Planning Services is a combination of state, federal and billing from Medicaid. These graphs show funding levels and the percentage of total funding.

The following section provides an overview of indicators and budget information related to efforts to support the Children’s Cabinet Educated outcome.

Trends & Considerations

Governor Lujan Grisham’s call to action in A New Direction for New Mexico Schools reads, in part, “The future of New Mexico depends on providing our children a high-quality education so that they are prepared to succeed in life and our changing economy. It is our shared responsibility to ensure that every child is prepared with the right technical and problem-solving skills so they can reach their full potential and help drive our state forward to a better future.” The Public Education Department (PED) continues to build upon this vision through the expansion of existing and new state and federal funding initiatives. Cognizant of the critical linkage between health and academic success, the PED has seen, and continues to see, an increase in state and federal funding targeting the health risks and the well-being of New Mexico children and youth. Embracing the diversity of New Mexico students, the PED’s targeted funding for disenfranchised students, and its commitment to ensuring all students are healthy, safe, and ready to learn, continues on an upward trajectory. While there is work to be done, New Mexico is seeing the results of this focus on the whole child through a noted five-year increase in reading and math scores and a continued increase in graduation rates.

For Early Childhood Scholarships and Wage Incentives, CYFD indicates funding increased by \$495,095 from FY09 to FY19. Funding in FY09 of \$1,947,800 was eliminated during the economic downfall of 2009; and PreK funding increased by \$22,727,951 from FY09 (see Educated Budget Report on page 24).

Maintaining and increasing services to rural and tribal communities is fundamental to the mission of the Department of Cultural Affairs. As part of its Rural Services Program, the State

Library operates three bookmobiles that provide library and information services to underserved and rural communities. Each bookmobile carries up to 4,000 volumes and makes a monthly route of regularly scheduled stops in rural and tribal communities. Also hitting the road for DCA is Wonders on Wheels. Our WoW bus is a specially retrofitted 38-foot RV featuring 300 square feet of arts, culture, history, and science exhibits and curriculum-based programming targeted toward fourth and fifth grade students. The WoW mobile museum brings exhibits curated from one of DCA’s eight museums to public schools and libraries in communities throughout New Mexico. In addition, the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture has a vast network of relationships in tribal communities. Past collaborations have included the popular Native Youth Summer Film Camp with the Institute of American Indian Arts. DCA’s ongoing partnership with the Department of Indian Affairs increases knowledge and awareness of cultural resource issues and expands the capacity and impact of the Tribal Libraries program.



Access to Quality Early Learning

Public Education Department (PED) Preschool Scholarship Program

- 2014-15: 129 scholars from 27 districts and 1 state charter school (Approximately 50% of scholarships were subsidized by the federal Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge Grant)
- 2015-16: PED funded 134 scholars from 30 districts and 2 state charter schools (Approximately 40% of scholarships were subsidized by the federal Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge Grant through CYFD's Contract)
- 2016-17: PED funded 105 scholars from 22 districts and 2 state charter schools; CYFD provided 376 scholarships to child care educators to complete their CDC, AA and BA degrees under the T.E.A.C.H.® Program. In addition, 153 PreK Scholars were supported with scholarships to continue their education during that year
- 2017-18: PED funded 90 PreK scholars from 25 school districts and 2 state charter schools
- 2018-19: As of SY2018-19, T.E.A.C.H. Scholarships are now PED PreK Scholarships contracted through Regional Education Cooperative 9. PED-funded 131 scholars from 32 districts and 2 state charter schools; and CYFD provided 684 Scholarships to Child Care Educators to complete their CDC, AA and BA Degrees. In addition, 153 PreK Teachers and 55 Home Visitors were supported with scholarships to continue their education during that year.

How is New Mexico Doing?

New Mexico is defining high-quality Child Care programs as those successfully completing the criteria at FOCUS Levels 3, 4, and 5. FOCUS on Young Children's Learning, New Mexico's Tiered Quality Rating and Improvement System (TQRIS), moved out of the pilot phase in 2016 and was fully implemented in 2018. FOCUS provides early childhood program personnel with the resources

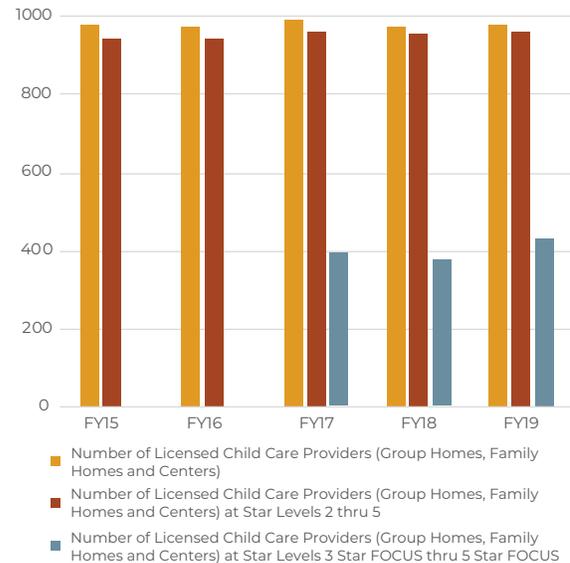


Figure 21: The number of licensed and star-quality child care providers

they need to improve the quality of their programs. Since the implementation of FOCUS the number of programs in STAR level 3-5 has increased by 285%.

What Does it Mean?

A child's brain develops at a rapid pace in the first 5 years of life, especially before they turn 3. Access to high-quality child care with an experienced and well-trained workforce can have a significant impact on this brain development, especially for at-risk children:

- High-quality child care narrows school readiness gaps and has a strong return on investment because children are less likely to need remedial education and more likely to graduate high school, attend college, and be employed as adults. Access to reliable, affordable, high-quality child care promotes family economic security – increased child care investments subsidize the cost of working and boost take home pay.
- Child care investments support the economy by improving productivity and labor force

- participation, especially for mothers.
- National research shows families with access to child care subsidies are more likely to be employed or in school, and experience fewer work disruptions related to child care.
- According to the Center for American Progress, access to affordable child care would boost the New Mexico economy by an estimated \$1.26 billion annually. (Source: Center for American Progress)

When families need to use child care, it is important that their children are enrolled in the highest quality care possible. Children who have spent time in high-quality child care environments have lasting benefits from the experience. Research indicates that children who receive a high-quality early childhood education have better math, language and social skills as they enter school, and as they grow older require less special education, progress further in school, have fewer interactions with the justice system and have higher earnings as adults (Barnett, 1995).

How does New Mexico compare to the nation?

New Mexico's child care system has made marked gains in the nearly 20 years since the state adopted the nation's first Tiered Quality Rating and Improvement System (TQRIS). High-quality practices are now more widespread than ever before, and more low-income children are able to access this improved quality. Not all states have a Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS). In some states the QRIS is statewide and other areas, the QRIS is regionally-based. In addition, some states attached their QRIS to their basic license and it is mandatory. Not all states have a tiered system attached to their reimbursement level. With the purpose of incentivizing child care programs serving low income children to increase their quality, New Mexico has implemented a voluntary Tiered Quality Rating and Improvement system, similar to rating systems for restaurants and hotels. Programs earn their rating by undergoing a comprehensive verification process against set standards.



Performance at Grade Level

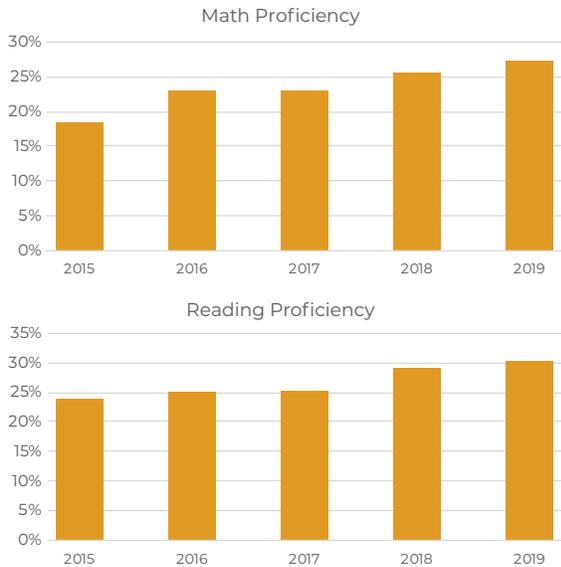


Figure 22: The percentage of 4th graders who achieved a score of “at or above proficient” in reading and math standards-based assessments

How is New Mexico Doing?

In the 2018-2019 school year, 30.4% of 4th graders were reading at or above proficiency, a 1.7% increase from the prior year. In the same year, 27.2% of 4th graders were doing math at or above proficiency, an increase of 1.3% from the previous year.

What does this mean?

Fourth grade reading for all students has increased for each of the past five years with a 6.7% increase over the past five years. Fourth grade math proficiency has also seen a significant increase over the past five years with a five-year gain of 8.7%.²²



Highly Qualified Teachers

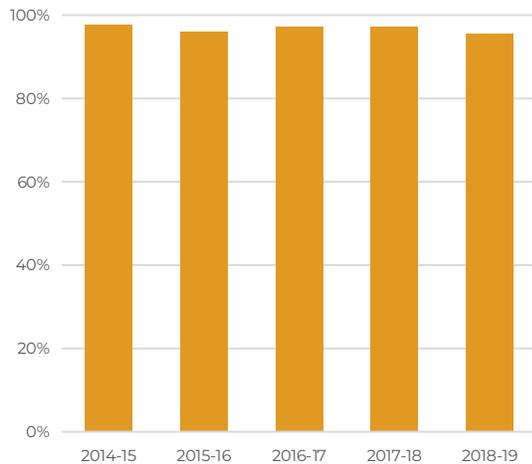


Figure 23: The percentage of core classes taught by high-quality teachers in public schools.

How is New Mexico Doing?

In the 2018-19 school year, the overall percentage of classes that were taught by high-quality teachers (HQT) was 95.7%—down 1.3 points from last year.

What does this mean?

Highly qualified teachers have a bachelor's degree and meet other licensure requirements. The number of classes taught by HQT has increased as required by No Child Left Behind legislation. Many school districts in New Mexico have 100% HQT or are very close to 100% HQT, with the smaller rural districts having greater success at achieving this value. Challenges facing schools with less than 100% HQT are: 1) minority students who require teachers with bilingual endorsements; and 2) not enough special education teachers at the secondary level are mandated to meet requirements for an endorsement for each subject area that they teach. This is very difficult because many of these teachers teach all core subjects, meaning that they must be endorsed in all the core areas.²³

Graduation

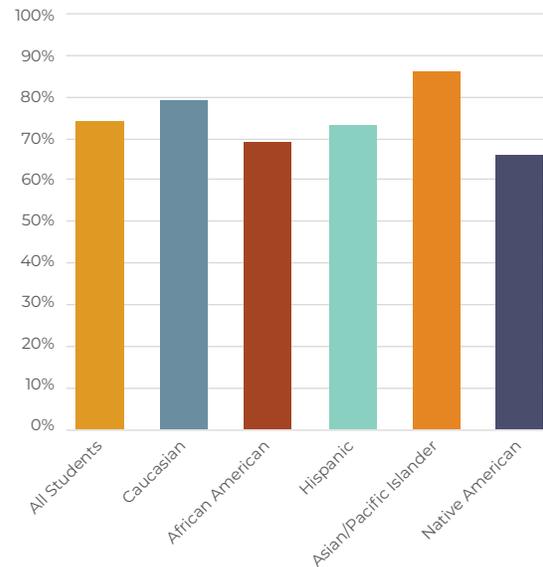


Figure 24: The percentage of students who graduated high school within 4 years.

How is New Mexico Doing?

In 2018-19, overall 73.9% of NM students graduated high school within four years, a 2.8% increase from 2017-18. Although disparities by racial and ethnic groups persist, there was strong improvement for Hispanic and American Indian students.

What does this mean?

Educational systems implement meaningful change with data-driven decisions. The 4-year cohort rate provides schools with a rich source of information by which to gauge their effectiveness. The U.S. Department of Education approved New Mexico's cohort graduation method in 2010, so data systems are in place and cohort trajectories established. New Mexico has set an ambitious goal for the 5-year graduation rate of 85% in the year 2020. All high schools with a 12th grade will be held to that standard.²⁴

Disparities in College Enrollment

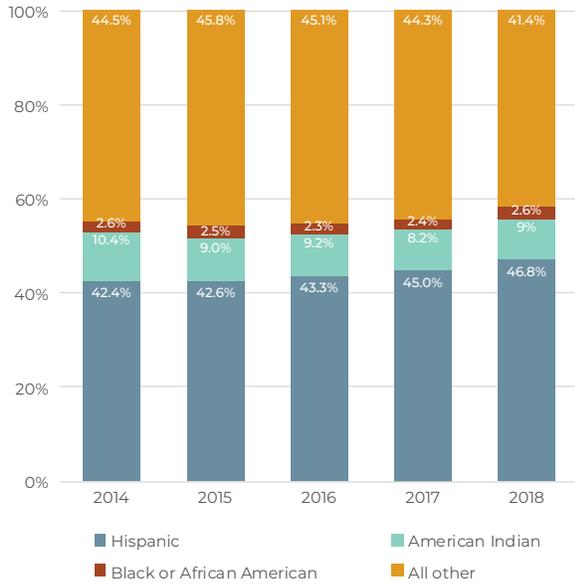


Figure 25: The percentage of minority group students and all other students enrolled in post-secondary institutions.

Public Higher Education Enrollment by Age

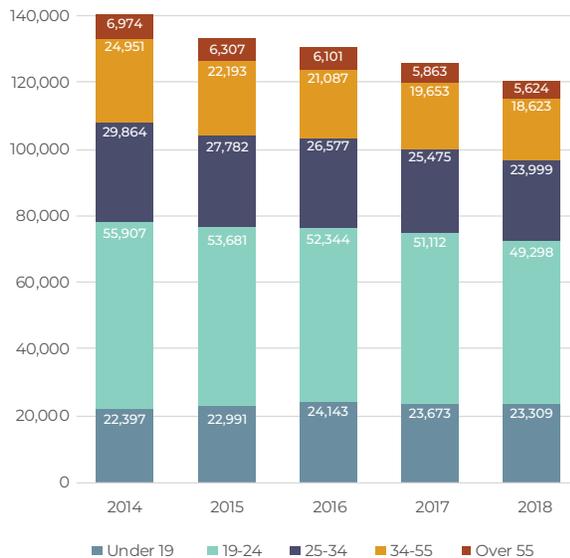


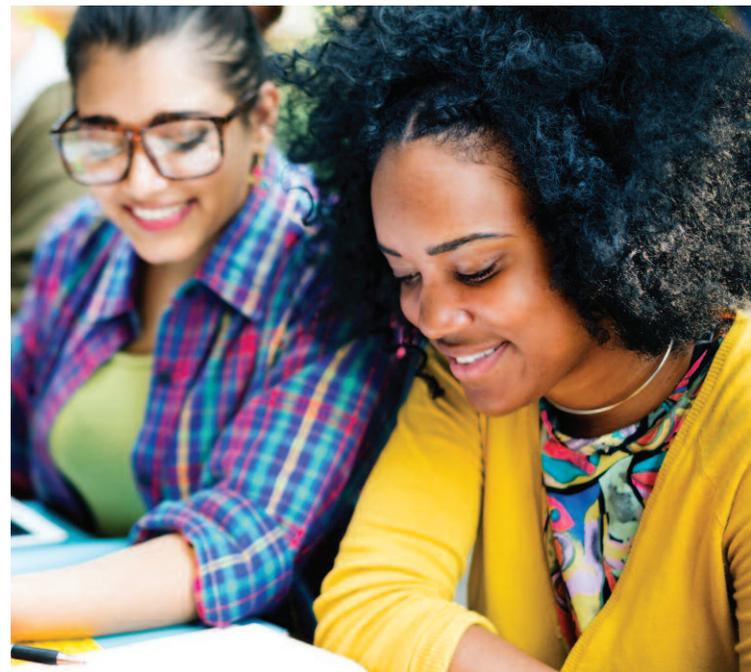
Figure 26: This graph shows the overall enrollment trend in higher education. The great majority of enrollment is under 34. Many of the older students would be non-degree or in graduate school. Note that the enrollment totals reported before included Tribal Colleges, these totals only include the 24 public higher education institutions funded by the state funding formula.

How is New Mexico Doing?

Enrollment at New Mexico’s public colleges and universities decreased from 140,093 in the fall of 2014 to 120,853 in 2018. The increase in Hispanic and American Indian students ages 18-24 years toward a percentage more reflective of the State’s ethnic population is encouraging. In 2018, among youth 18-24 years of age, Hispanic student enrollment was 46.9%.

What does this mean?

New Mexico is a minority majority state, meaning that the traditional minority groups—Hispanic, Black and American Indian—have become the majority in the population (68.6% of the population ages 18-24 years in 2018). The ethnic distribution of students aged 18 to 34 closely matches the distribution of the New Mexico population for all groups except American Indians, with a statewide percentage of 10.7% compared to 7.5% of enrollment. The percentage enrollment of Hispanic and Black or African American students exceeds their percentage in the state population.²⁵



EDUCATED BUDGET REPORT

Programs Supporting Educated Outcome by Agency

(\$3,122,302,783 in Total Funding for FY19; *percent of total budget for each agency in parentheses)

Children Youth and Families Department (3.3%)

Child Care Scholarships-and Wage Incentives	\$ 1,028,900
NM Pre-K Scholarships	\$ 203,800
Head Start	\$ 69,557,500
Community Based Family Resources	\$ 378,548
Pre-K	\$ 31,291,000
Teen Parent Services	\$ 120,675
CYFD Agency Total	\$ 102,580,423

Department of Cultural Affairs (<1%)

NM State Library	
Reading/Library programming	\$ 65,400
NM Arts	
K-12 Grants Program - Arts learning in schools	\$ 88,167
Preservation and Archaeology	
Educational programming	\$ 32,550
Museums & Historic Sites	
Wonder on Wheels Mobile Museum Program	\$ 119,560
Museum of Natural History & Science: Sandia Mountain Center	\$ 80,000
Museum of Natural History & Science: Educational Programs	\$ 88,500
National Hispanic Cultural Center: Summer Institutes	\$ 98,091
National Hispanic Cultural Center: Educational Programs	\$ 22,653
Museum of Space History: Educational Programs	\$ 142,692
Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum: Educational Programs	\$ 17,100
History Museum/Palace of the Governors: Educational Programs	\$ 63,160
Jemez Historic Site: Educational Program	\$ 500
Museum of International Folk Art: Educational Programs	\$ 42,475
Museum of Indian Arts & Culture: Educational Programs	\$ 27,000
Museum of Indian Arts & Culture: WoW exhibit 2019	\$ 160,000
Museum of Art: Educational Programs	\$ 18,150
DCA Agency Total	\$ 1,065,998

Department of Health (<1%)

Family Planning Program	\$ 1,425,100
Sequoyah Adolescent Treatment Center	\$ 1,846,756
DOH Agency Total	\$ 3,271,856

Higher Education Department (1.4%)

College Affordability Scholarship	\$ 100,000
Legislative Lottery Scholarship	\$ 42,000,000
Math, Engineering and Science Achievement (MESA) Program	\$ 1,189,300
Firefighters and Police Officers Survivors Scholarship	\$ 25,000
New Mexico Scholars	\$ 250,000
HED Agency Total	\$ 43,564,300

Indian Affairs Department (<1%)

Special Project Grant Program- Language Projects	\$ 146,000
IAD Agency Total	\$ 146,000

Public Education Department (State; 3.1%)

Principals Pursuing Excellence	\$ 2,000,000
Teachers Pursuing Excellence	\$ 2,000,000
Breakfast for Elementary Students	\$ 1,600,000
After School & Summer Enrichment Programs	\$ 325,000
Pre- Kindergarten Program	\$ 32,500,000
Truancy & Dropout Prevention	\$ 4,000,000
GRADS- Graduation, Reality, & Dual-Role Skills Program	\$ 400,000
New Mexico Grown Fresh Fruits & Vegetables	\$ 200,000
Kindergarten Three Plus Fund	\$ 30,200,000
Advanced Placement Framework	\$ 1,000,000
Early Reading Initiative	\$ 8,837,000
Science, Technology, Engineering and Math Initiative	\$ 3,000,000
Teacher & School Leader Preparation	\$ 1,000,000
Teacher & Administrator Evaluation System - NM Teach	\$ 2,000,000
College Preparation, Career Readiness & Dropout Prevention	\$ 1,500,000
Interventions & Support for Students, Struggling Schools & Parents	\$ 4,000,000
Indian Education Fund	\$ 1,824,600
PED Supporting Educated Outcome State Funding	\$ 96,386,600

State Equalization Guarantee (SEG; 82.9%)

\$ 2,587,377,551

Public Education Department (Federal; 9.2%)

USHHS Expectant and Teen Parenting Grant	\$ 970,000
IDEA B	\$ 96,223,277
IDEA B-Preschool	\$ 3,277,000
TITLE I - School Improvement	\$ 129,745,118
TITLE I - Migrant	\$ 848,000
TITLE I - Neglect & Delinquent	\$ 325,000
TITLE I Migrant Consortium	\$ 136,000
Homeless Education	\$ 747,000
21st Century	\$ 9,728,000
Rural & Low Income	\$ 1,869,000
TITLE III - Language Acquisition	\$ 4,645,000
TITLE II - Teacher Quality	\$ 16,431,291
State Assessments	\$ 4,386,000
TITLE IV - SSAE	\$ 9,373,000
CARL PERKINS	9,206,169
PED Supporting Educated Outcome Federal Funding	\$ 287,909,855

PED Agency Total

\$ 384,296,455

Total funding trend by educated outcome (federal not included)

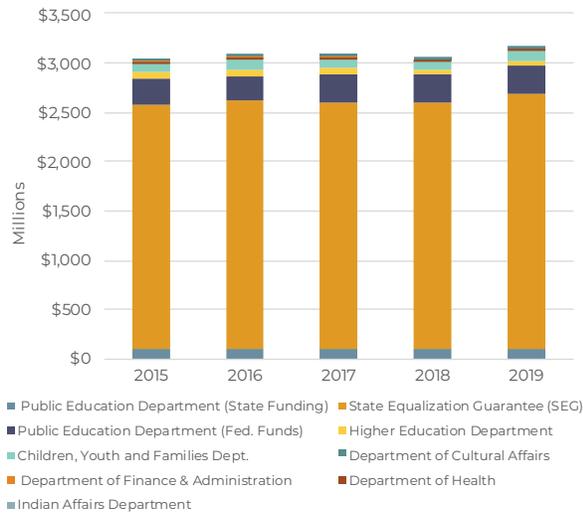
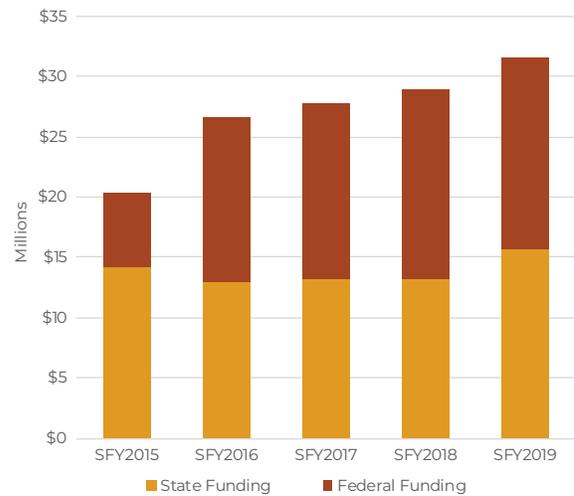


Figure 27: Depicts total state funding that supports educational outcomes for NM’s children and youth between FY15 and FY19. Although PED initiatives make up the majority of education related programs, New Mexico’s children benefit from other education services provided through different state agencies. Readers are referred to figure 30 for an illustration of total recurring appropriations for public education (PreK–12).

State and Federal Funding Early Childhood Education



*These numbers are CYFD only and do not reflect PED funding

Figure 28: Illustrates supports for early childhood care and education programs from state and federal funding for FY 15 to FY 19. high-quality early education is a good public investment. As established by expert research, high-quality early education provides a solid foundation for latter school success, including reduced special education referrals, grade retentions, reduced dropouts, increased high school graduation, increased college attendance, being employed and less reliance on public assistance. NM state funding for early childhood education in public schools has increased by roughly 41.1% from approximately \$19,137 million in FY14 to approximately \$32.5 million in FY19. Although state funding effectively remained flat during the period FY16 to FY18, in FY19 it increased \$8 million, or approximately 41.1% above FY15.²⁷



State funding for early childhood education

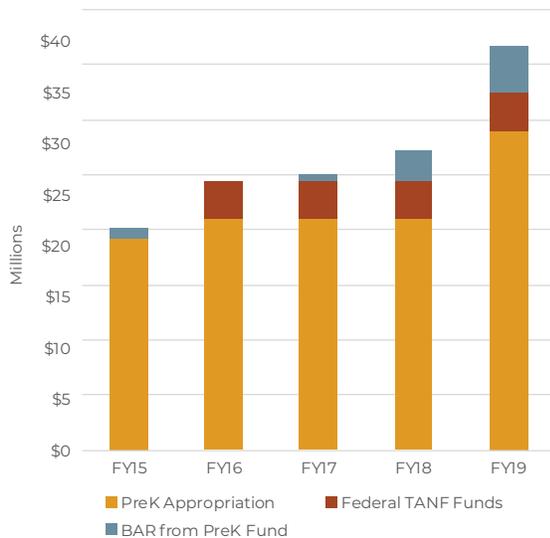


Figure 29: Shows the five-year trend of state funding for PreK and available federal TANF funds. While all children benefit from high-quality early childhood education, the greatest benefits are often seen in children who come from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. To this end, New Mexico PreK has contributed to enhanced school readiness for approximately 47,592 4-year-olds since FY06. In turn, these children enter Full Day Kindergarten, which serves over 98% of 5-year-olds, better prepared to succeed.²⁸

Total recurring public school appropriations

Breakfast For Elementary Students	\$1,924,600.00	FY15
Student Equalization Guarantee (SEG)	\$2,482,600,454.00	FY15
Pre-K	\$20,136,600.00	FY15
	\$2,504,661,654.00	
SEG	\$2,497,476,907.00	FY16
Pre-K	\$24,900,000.00	FY16
	\$2,522,376,907.00	
SEG	\$2,486,143,507.00	FY17
Pre-K	\$26,500,000.00	FY17
	\$2,512,643,507.00	
Breakfast for Elementary Students	\$1,540,583.00	FY16 & FY 17
Breakfast for Elementary Students	\$374,170.00	FY16 & FY 17
	\$1,914,753.00	
Breakfast for Elementary Students	\$1,600,000.00	FY18
SEG	\$2,498,258,700.00	FY18
Pre-K	\$27,250,000.00	FY18
	2,527,108,700.00	
Breakfast for Elementary Students	\$1,600,000.00	FY19
SEG	\$2,587,377,551.00	FY19
Pre-K	\$36,690,000.00	FY19
	2,625,667,551.00	

Figure 30: displays total recurring state public education (PreK-12) appropriations for FY 15 – FY 19. The funding enjoyed an upward trend until FY 09 when it hit a peak of approximately \$2.6 billion. In FY 19, state recurring expenditures for education rebounded with an increase of nearly \$98 million to \$2.63 billion.

Nutrition and physical education, grades K-5: Children involved in the elementary physical education program and nutrition and obesity awareness initiatives are provided a coordinated approach to improve their overall health and increase the likelihood they will continue these positive behaviors and habits well into adulthood. The program has significant importance because as the CDC reports, “obesity has been recognized as a national health threat and a major public health challenge.”²⁹ Funding for these initiatives has remained at a level of \$16 million (embedded in the SEG) per year since FY 09.

K-3 Plus

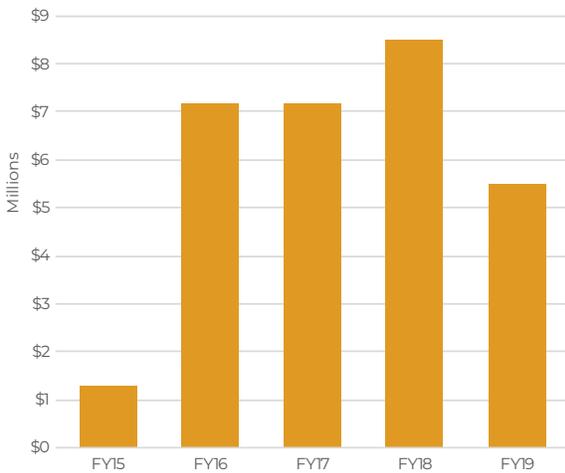


Figure 31: Represents state funding for FY 15 to FY 19 for the K-3 Plus program, which increases the length of the school year by 25 days in kindergarten through grade three in selected schools statewide. Started in SY 2003-2004 as a pilot program for kindergarten, the model extended out to reach grade five in SY 2018-2019 through a K-3+, 4-5 pilot program with full expansion of K-5+ beyond FY19. This emphasis on early childhood education serves to further prepare New Mexico students as it has been noted, through a 2012 study by Utah State University, that students who participate in K-3 Plus significantly outperformed their peers in reading.

State funding for higher education scholarships

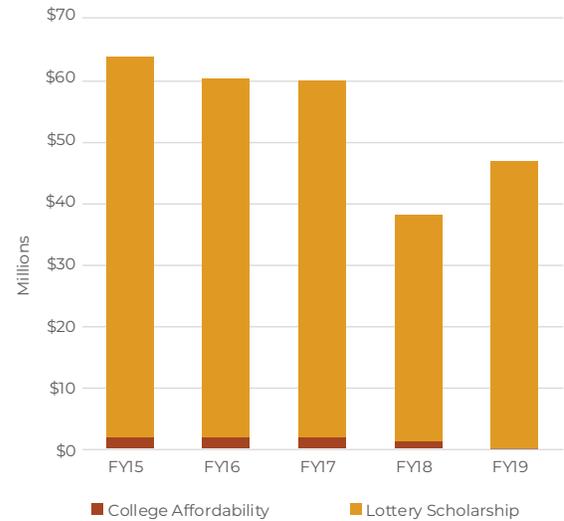


Figure 32: Shows state funding for the Legislative Lottery Success Scholarship (LLSS) FY15 to FY19 and the College Affordability Scholarship (CAS) FY15 to FY19. The LLSS, which provides up to 100% of tuition support through the Lottery Tuition Fund, is offered to NM high school graduates beginning with their second semester in a NM institution of higher education. Students who do not qualify for the LLSS can access the CAS as need-based financial aid to attend NM public colleges and universities. The CAS will increase to \$3 million for FY20.



School Meals

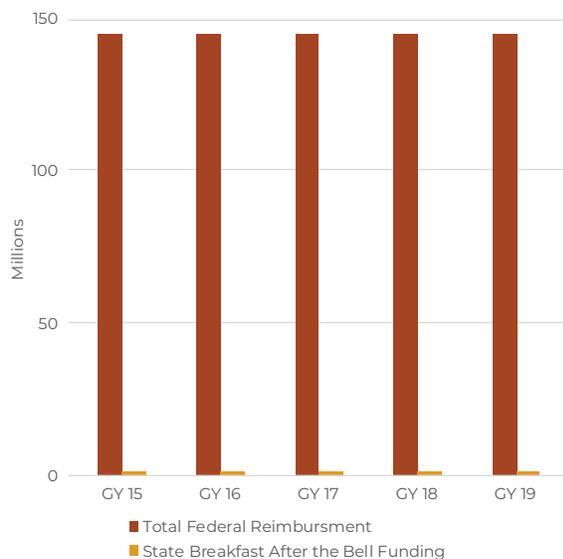


Figure 33: New Mexico Public Education Department (NMPED) has been working closely with Breakfast After the Bell (BATB) legislative funds to provide as many free breakfasts to students and schools that participate in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP). The funding is used to provide funding to reduced and paid students. The original allocation for BATB was \$1.9 million until fiscal year 2018 when it decreased to \$1.6 million.

Free and Reduced Lunch Percentages

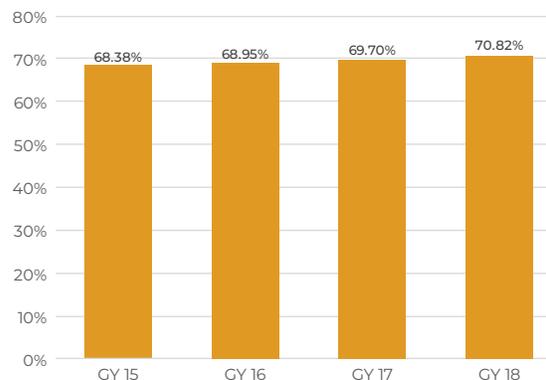


Figure 34

The BATB program primarily serves elementary students in high poverty schools with a free and reduced-price lunch rate of 85 percent or above, and those schools electing the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) and Provision 2 in which the aggregate percentage of the CEP grouping is 85% or above (excluding the reduced lunch rate in calculations). All CEP schools and Provision 2 schools are 100% funded for this program. Standard schools below the 85 percent threshold may participate, depending on funding remaining once all eligible schools are funded. Currently, New Mexico is number two in the nation in providing breakfasts to students which is directly related to this initiative.



Educator Professional Development Title II Funds

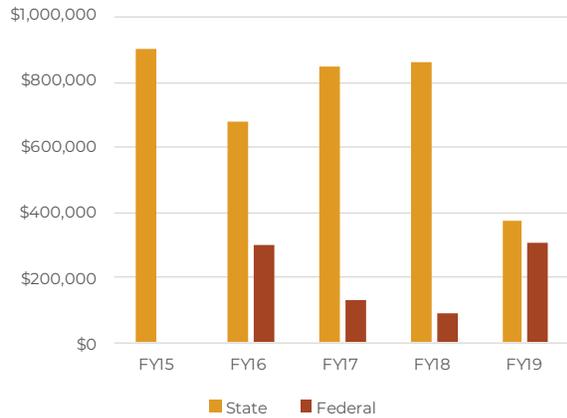


Figure 35: Illustrates state and federal funding spent to support an increase in teacher effectiveness. The effectiveness of the classroom teacher has long been established as the single most important factor in determining a child's success in the classroom. One of the most important factors for influencing teacher effectiveness is professional development. Professional development services are provided through various agencies and contribute to improved education outcomes statewide. Approximately 95% of these Title II monies are allocated directly to districts and state charter schools based on a formula provided to the NMPED by the U.S. Department of Education. Districts with local charters and private schools then allocate a portion of their award to these entities based on a per pupil amount determined by the local education agency.

The additional 5% of the award is used by the NMPED to provide training and technical support to teachers and school leaders throughout the state.³⁰

Math & Science Bureau

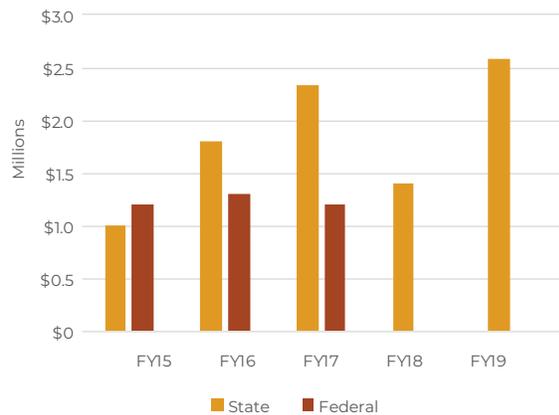


Figure 36

Literacy

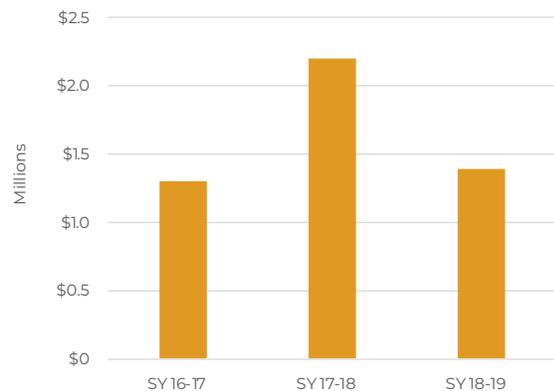


Figure 37



The following section provides an overview of indicators and budget information related to efforts to support the Children’s Cabinet Safe outcome.

Trends & Considerations

Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD)

Child Care Assistance funding increased by \$53,396,900 from FY12 and Training & Technical Assistance funding has increased by \$335,100 since FY09. The Juvenile Public Safety Advisory Board (JPSAB), created in 2009, consists of up to 7 members appointed by the Governor for a 6-year term. The JPSAB is administratively attached to CYFD and supported by CYFD employees. The Board’s purpose is to advise CYFD on release decisions for juvenile offenders committed to the custody of CYFD.

Department of Health (DOH)

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic experiences faced by children in the household including abuse and neglect, divorce, substance abuse, domestic violence, and bullying. The experience of ACEs can have long-term negative impacts, including lower educational success; higher rates of physical and psychological illness and developmental problems; higher health care costs; higher rates of risk behaviors including depression, obesity and smoking; and more interactions with the criminal justice system. New Mexico children experience higher rates of ACEs than the general U.S. population. In New Mexico 24% of children 0 to 17 years have experienced at least one ACE (2016-2017 National Survey of Child Health). And more than 20% of NM children experienced two or more adverse experiences compared to 14% of children nationwide.

New Mexican children with special health care needs experience ACEs at significantly higher rates than children without. Sixty-seven percent of Care for Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs (CYSHCN) experienced one or more ACEs compared to 52% of non-CYSHCN. Seventeen percent of CYSHCN experienced four or more ACEs compared to 5% of non-CYSHCN. Nineteen percent more CYSHCN in the state lived with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed than non-CYSHCN, and 12% more CYSHCN than non-CYSHCN had lived with someone who had a problem with alcohol or drugs.

Prevalence of Adverse Child Experiences, NM and US, 2017-2018

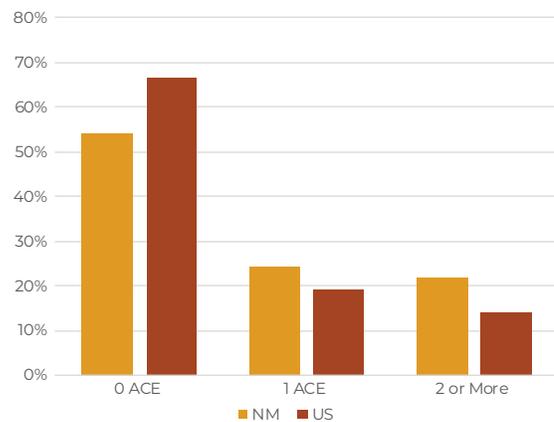


Figure 38: Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. 2017-2018 National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH) data query. Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health supported by Cooperative Agreement U59MC27866 from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration’s Maternal and Child Health Bureau (HRSA MCHB). Retrieved [02/12/2020] from www.childhealthdata.org. CAHMI: www.cahmi.org.

There are positive factors that help buffer the effects of ACEs. The National Survey of Children's Health measures "resiliency factors" (talking together about problems, working together to solve problems, staying hopeful in difficult times, and knowing they have family strengths in the face of problems), which are important in modifying the impact of ACEs on a child and family. About 77% of NM children age six and over lived in a household with all four family resilience characteristics.

The Epidemiology and Response Division at DOH reports that sponsorship of the NM Safe Kids Coalition was transferred to the UNM Department of Emergency Medicine in 2017. This increased the profile and influence of the coalition, given that it became a project of the UNM Children's Hospital Child Ready program, which has a team of pediatricians upgrading both skills and equipment specific to pediatric emergencies statewide.

The agency has a representative on the Safe Kids Coalition and his specialty in the group is developing and supporting bicycle helmet distribution programs, including traffic safety training, as well as pedestrian safety, which is a growing problem nationwide. He is also the State Designee for the national Consumer Product Safety Commission.

Adverse Child Experiences by Indicator, New Mexico 2017-2018

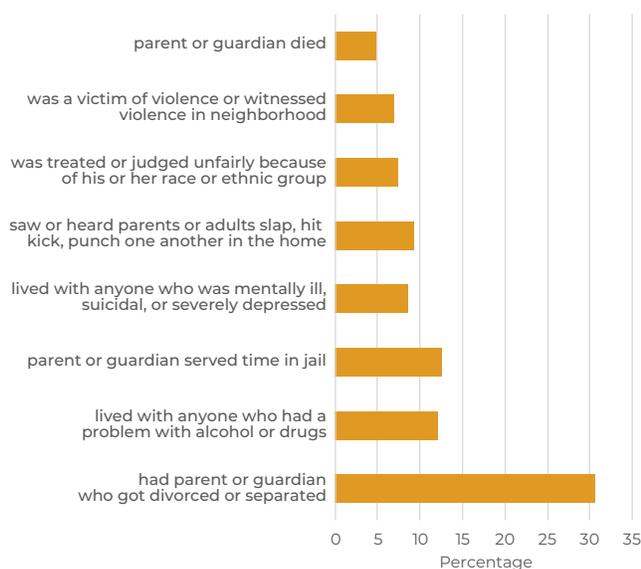


Figure 39



Bullying in NM Public Schools

The percentage of students who were bullied on school grounds

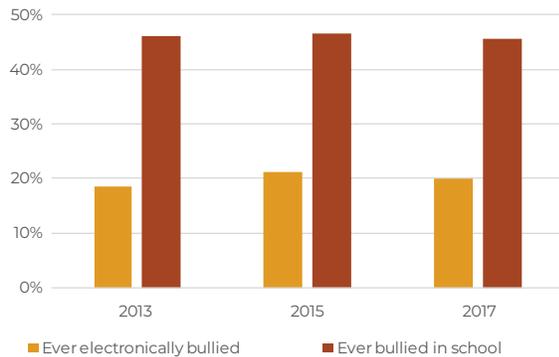


Figure 40: Grades 6-8 (Middle School), NM

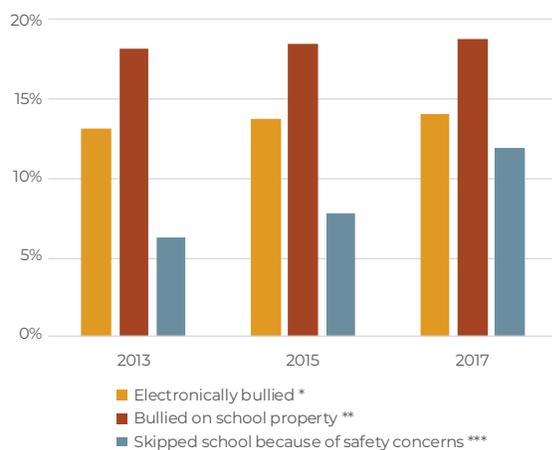


Figure 41: Grades 9-12 (High School), NM

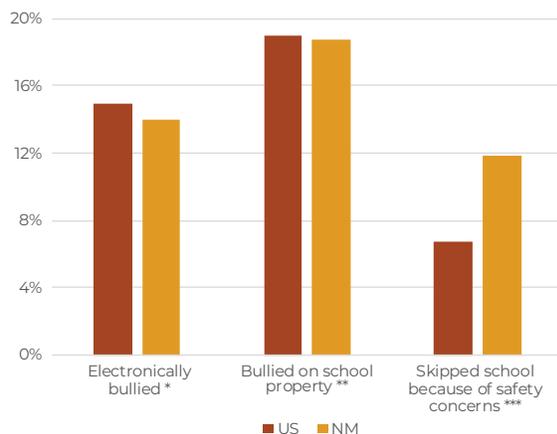


Figure 42: Grades 9-12 (High School), NM

How is New Mexico Doing?

Overall 45.6% of middle school and 18.7% of high school students said they had been bullied on school property during the past 12 months, which is similar to the average U.S. rates, and the rate of NM high school students who reported they hadn't gone to school on at least 1 day of a 30 day period because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school was almost twice the national average (11.8% vs 6.7%). Electronic bullying by email or texting has increased slightly among high school students, from 13.1% in 2013 to 14.0% in 2017.

How does New Mexico compare to the nation?

At the high school level, 19.5% were bullied, similar to the 19.5% reported for NM; about 5.0% hadn't gone to school on at least 1 day of 30 for fear they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school, 2.2 points lower than the NM estimate of 7.2%.

What does this mean?

School bullies or their victims are at risk of school dropout, poor psychosocial adjustment, criminal activity and other negative long-term consequences. Prevention and early intervention programs need to begin at preschool and elementary school; and continue through middle and high school. This is not a situation of "kids will be kids" but something parents and schools need to learn to deal with for the bullying child as well as the victim. Schools with easily understood rules of conduct, smaller class sizes and fair discipline practices report less violence. A positive school climate will reduce bullying and victimization. Statewide there are rules to address bullying but no funding for programs to address risk, including cyberspace bullying.³¹

Childhood Injury

The rate of unintentional fatal injuries in children age 1-4 years per 100,000 population

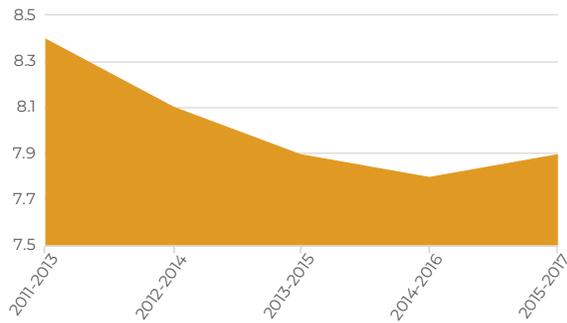


Figure 43: The rate of unintentional fatal injuries in children age 1-4 years per 100,000 population in New Mexico

How is New Mexico Doing?

There were 37 unintentional injury deaths in this age group during the three-year period 2016-2018. 14 were related in some way to transportation; 8 were from drowning; 4 were from fire/hot object. Fall, suffocation, machinery, natural/environmental and struck by/against were the cause of the 11 other deaths.

How does New Mexico compare to the nation?

In 2017, the NM rate was 11.6/100,000 population and the national rate for the same time period was 7.9 deaths per 100,000 population.

What does this mean?

Motor vehicle fatalities continue to be the leading cause of death for this age group. Factors such as poverty, single parent households, education level of parents, race and ethnicity, access to health care, and safe communities are associated with overall child wellbeing and may contribute to high rates of unintentional injury deaths in this age group.

*The 2018 NM rate is the same as the 2017 national rate (7.9/100,000 population).

Youth Suicide

The percentage of high school students who seriously considered suicide

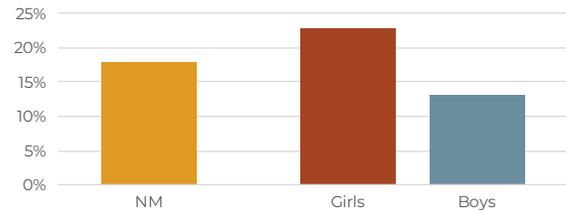


Figure 44: The percentage of high school students who seriously considered suicide

How is New Mexico Doing?

In 2017, 17.8% of NM public high school students said they had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months. This was more common among females (22.7%) than males (13.0%), but males were more likely to die by suicide. This rate has not changed significantly since 2007.

How does New Mexico compare to the nation?

In 2017, 17.2% of US high school youth said they had seriously considered suicide. Across all participating states, the percentage ranged from 12.4% to 23.2%.

What does this mean?

When teens experience tough problems or strong feelings, suicide can seem like the only solution. In NM, health education standards include mental health and suicide prevention, and school-based health centers work to reduce the stigma of seeking mental health care. After a suicide, team approaches are key. Successful prevention and intervention in the juvenile justice setting require rigorous screening and diagnosis coordinated with initiatives to address the risk factors that increase impulse and decrease hope in distressed youth. Research shows that youth who feel highly connected to their family, peers, schools and community are less likely to engage in risky behavior.³³

Child Abuse

The number of completed investigations and substantiated victims

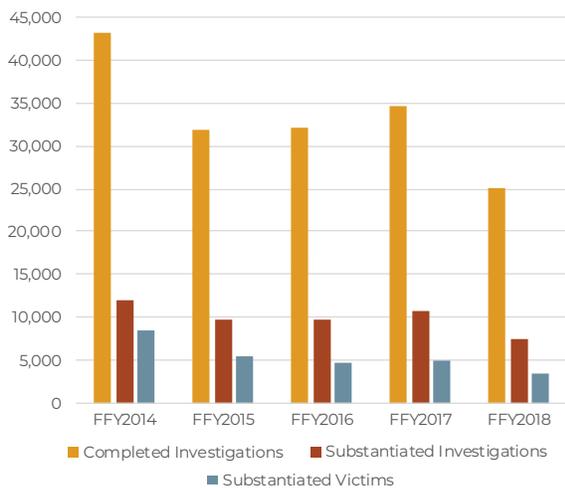


Figure 45

How is New Mexico Doing?

Completed investigations in 2018 are down from 2017, as is the number of total unique victims. The overall rate of child victims in New Mexico was lower in 2018 than it had been for the last five years. This could be due, in part, to children experiencing multiple episodes of maltreatment (most commonly neglect), as well as use of a new Safety Organized Practice framework, which encourages Protective Services staff to consider the impact that identified safety threats have on the child(ren)'s safety and wellbeing. The much higher numbers of completed investigations and unique victims observed for 2014 are due primarily to a statewide effort to address a growing investigation backlog; an unusually high number of cases were closed during that year.

How does New Mexico compare to the nation?

Nationally, in 2018 there were 9.1 maltreated children per 1,000 children under age 18 in the population; that same rate was 7.1 in New Mexico. The national rate has dropped steadily in the last decade; in New Mexico, the rate is lower than the previous year, but whether that turns into a trend remains to be seen. It could be that as more cases screened in for investigation during 2018 are closed during 2019, the rate will look similar to rates of previous years (around 10-11 per 1,000 children in the population). Due to the increased complexity of many cases screened in for investigation, certain cases that will eventually be substantiated may have remained open at the time these data were reported.

What does this mean?

Maltreatment includes abuse and neglect and can place children at risk of learning, developmental, and behavioral problems, affecting some for a lifetime. The majority of substantiated cases involve neglect of children under the age of five. Both nationally and in New Mexico, the ongoing urgency of the opioid crisis, as well as other substance use disorders, have had a broad impact on family functioning. New Mexico in particular continues to struggle with its array of available services to address issues such as substance use and mental health after many core service providers left the state in 2013-2015. CYFD also supports prevention strategies such as home visiting programs, quality child care, and parenting programs.

Domestic Violence

Percentage of new mothers who were physically abused

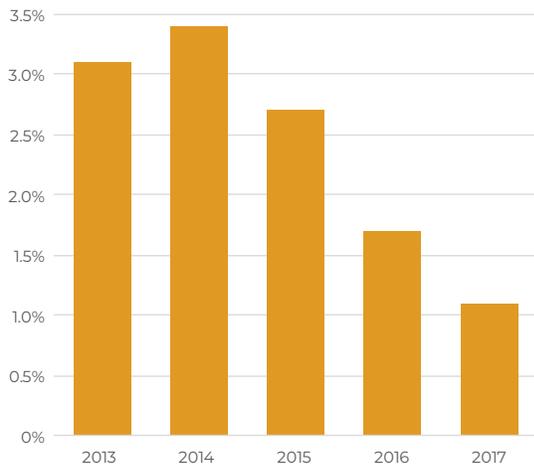


Figure 46: The percentage of new mothers who were physically abused (pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked or physically hurt in any other way) by a husband, boyfriend or partner during pregnancy.

How is New Mexico Doing?

An estimated 2.4% of women who had a live birth from 2013-2017 reported that they were physically abused by an intimate partner during pregnancy. This compares to over 5% of NM women who experienced physical abuse by a partner during the period 2004-2008.

How does New Mexico compare to the nation?

NM ranked 19th of 19 states reporting PRAMS data in 2003; the range was 2.2% in Maine to 7.6% in NM. Among all PRAMS states in 2016-2017, 2.0% of women reported physical abuse during pregnancy, which indicates that New Mexico has moved from one of the worst states to better than the national average on this indicator.

What does this mean?

Women who are abused during pregnancy may be more likely to delay entry to prenatal care or other health services. Emotional and physical abuse in the perinatal period are associated to maternal depression, substance abuse, smoking during pregnancy, anemia, insufficient gestational weight gain, and unhealthy eating patterns. Intimate partner violence during pregnancy is also associated with a reduction in birth weight.

SAFE BUDGET SUMMARY

Programs supporting Safe Outcome by Agency

Agency (\$58,062,110 in Total Funding for FY19;

*percent of total budget for each agency in parentheses)

Children Youth and Families Department (100%)

Behavioral Health Services	\$	5,082,350
Early Childhood Services	\$	143,074
Juvenile Justice Services	\$	23,428,761
Protective Services	\$	29,407,925
CYFD agency total	\$	58,062,110

Total funding trend by Safe Outcome

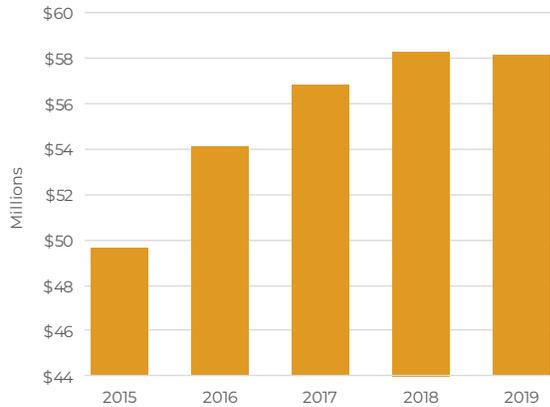


Figure 47: Illustrates total state, federal and other funding between FY15 and FY19 for programs supporting safe outcomes for NM children and youth. Secure settings for children in their homes, schools and communities provide the key purpose of those programs focused on safe outcomes

Domestic violence prevention and services

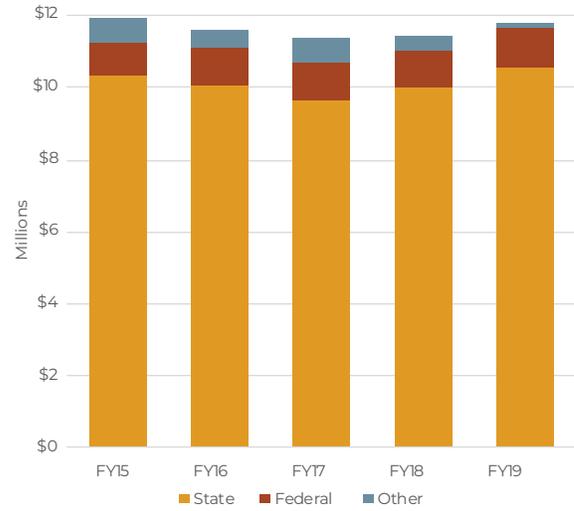


Figure 49

Child abuse and neglect prevention and intervention

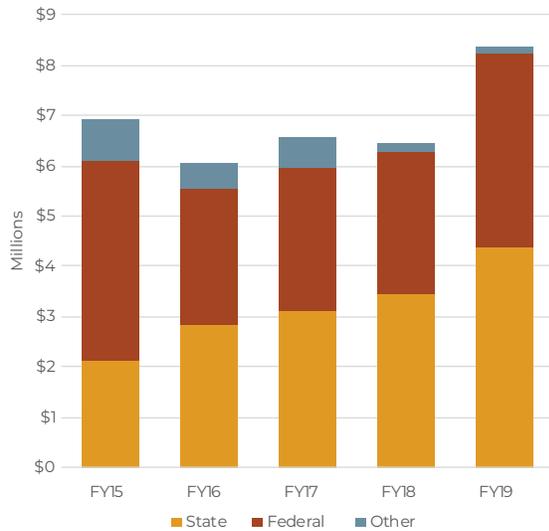


Figure 48: Efforts to prevent traumatic events including exposure to domestic violence are needed to ensure that children's exposure is limited and reduces the lasting physical and emotional impact. Children exposed to domestic violence do not have to be injured during the violence to sustain emotional and physical trauma. Trauma informed assessment and support is necessary for all children exposed to domestic violence. Programs working with domestic violence survivors need to offer trauma informed assessment and treatment for the children to help them overcome the negative impact. ³⁶

Juvenile justice facilities

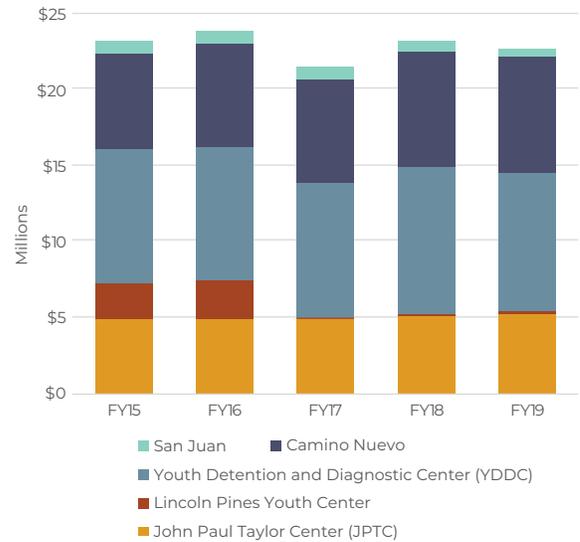


Figure 50: Reflects state funding for juvenile justice services. For over a decade the Children Youth and Families, Division of Juvenile Justice Services (JJS), has been involved in a progression of reform efforts that have helped us mature from a correctional/punitive system to a rehabilitative one that encompasses a continuum of services to address the needs of the individual client. The graph indicates consistency from one year to the next, with a slight decrease in FY17 and FY19. Budgets for facility are usually based on actuals and population.

SUPPORTED REPORT CARD

The following section provides an overview of indicators and budget information related to efforts to support the Children's Cabinet Supported outcome.

Trends & Considerations

New Mexico ranks highest in the nation for children experiencing food insecurity, with as many as one in four children at risk of going hungry. Hunger negatively impacts child development, physical and mental health, and educational success. Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham is committed to ending childhood hunger in New Mexico and through the Children's Cabinet is implementing the Childhood Hunger Initiative which seeks to ensure that children have access to three meals a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. In addition, this initiative is building awareness of the impacts of hunger on children and families and is creating a heightened investment from community partners to meet this acute need through community-based projects such as food distributions and community meal events.

Over the last year, state agencies have worked collaboratively to improve access to food assistance programs, streamline enrollment, share data and resources, and optimize federal nutrition programs including SNAP, WIC, meals in early childhood education and care settings, and school and summer meals.

ALTSD has collaborated with statewide agencies, community partners and volunteers to host twenty-eight community meals in Chaves, Rio Arriba, and McKinley counties. During the events they served home cooked meals to 2,543 children and adults, as well as distributed 3,200 bags of groceries.

The HSD has served as a resource to other state agencies particularly with enrollment to federal programs. The Income Support Division (ISD) is currently sharing data with the Department of Health regarding Medicaid recipients who are five years and younger or pregnant to encourage recruitment for the Women Infant and Children (WIC) program. Through this process 52,000 eligible families have been identified for the WIC

program. ISD has provided staff to conduct outreach to families informing them of the WIC program, to date 17,500 calls have been made, of those 2,069 are pursuing program enrollment.

HSD is identifying ways to put more money into the pockets of New Mexicans. One effort is through the Heat and Eat program which will provide a \$21 fuel assistance payment to certain SNAP households that do not pay heating or cooling expenses and do not receive Low Income Energy Assistance Program payments. HSD is also conducting outreach to SNAP recipients in order to encourage families to take advantage of the Working Families Tax Credit which allows families to reduce or eliminate their state income tax liability if they qualify for the Federal Earned Income Tax Credit.

CYFD and PED have led efforts to expand federal food programs including At Risk and summer meals in order to eliminate gaps throughout the year particularly during summer and holiday breaks. The USDA At Risk program provides funding for snacks and supper for children after school as well as when schools aren't in session. CYFD and PED have worked collaboratively with program sponsors to increase the number of sites especially in underserved areas of the state. CYFD increased the At-Risk Meal Program by 8.5% for a total of 90,318 additional meals from Sept 2019 to December 2019.

CYFD is currently collaborating with the USDA to pilot the Meals to You Demonstration Project currently taking place in Texas. The project provides crucial nutrition during the summer months to children in rural and frontier areas. The Meals to You project ships breakfast and lunch meals directly to children's homes who are income eligible. The pilot will be implemented during the 2020 summer with expansion planned in future years.

Food Security

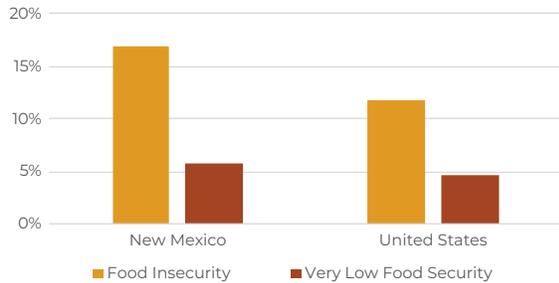


Figure 51: The percentage of households with low and very low food security

How is New Mexico Doing?

A total of 16.8% of NM families in 2016-2018 had problems with having enough good food for their family: 11.7% had low food security which means they had reduced quality and variety of foods and could afford fewer foods. 5.8% had very low food security which means they sometimes went without food.

How does New Mexico compare to the nation?

New Mexico has significantly higher rates of Food Insecurity and Very Low Food Security compared to the nation as a whole.

What does this mean?

Food security—access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life—is necessary for a population to be healthy and well nourished. Safety net programs addressing this issue include state and tribal WIC programs serving over half of pregnant women and children under age 5, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) serving very low income eligible families, child care and school-based meal programs for low income children; as well as community-based food pantries, emergency kitchens and food banks. Many programs teach cooking to stretch the food dollar.³⁸



Reading to Children

The educational attainment level of NM parents

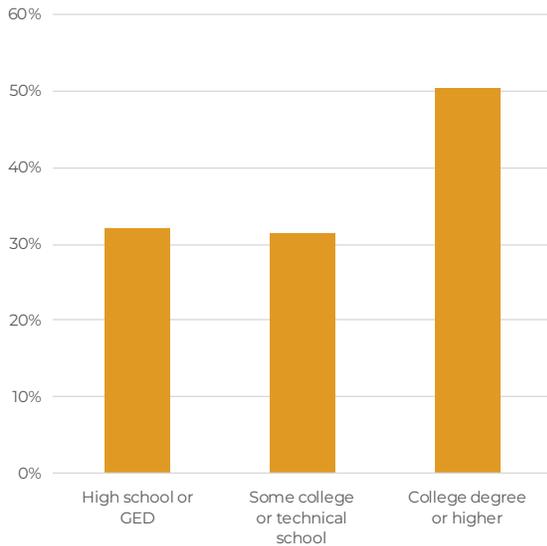


Figure 52: The educational attainment level of NM parents with children age 0-5 years who were read to daily, 2017-2018
National Survey of Children’s Health- New Mexico

How is New Mexico Doing?

About 37.0% of NM children 0-5 years of age are read to by an adult every day of the week; only 6% are never read to during the week (2017-2018). Children in families where at least one parent had a college degree (or higher) education were somewhat more likely to be read to every day compared to children whose parent had a high school (or lower) education, however the difference was not statistically significant (50.1% v. 32.0%).

How does New Mexico compare to the nation?

New Mexico met the national average on this indicator.

What does this mean?

The single most important activity for building knowledge for eventual success in reading is reading aloud to children, as stressed by the Commission on Reading. Reading aloud to children of all ages is important because it presents books as exciting and relatable experiences. Reading aloud to children helps them make sense of what they see, hear and read. Parents and teachers are role models and reading aloud lets children use their imaginations to explore people, places, times and events beyond their own experiences and supports the development of thinking skills.³⁹



SUPPORTED BUDGET REPORT

Programs supporting Supported Outcome by Agency

(\$428,840,036 in Total Funding for FY19; *percent of total budget for each agency in parentheses)

Aging and Long Term Services Department (<1%)	
Foster Grandparent Program	\$ 1,629,921
Grandparents Raising Grandchildren (Title IIIIE)	\$ 70,882
Legal Services for Kinship Caregivers	\$ 248,000
ALTSD agency total	\$ 1,948,803

Children Youth and Families Department (33.9%)	
Child Care	\$ 139,000,000
Independent Living Services	\$ 774,907
Post Adoption Degree Services	\$ 5,397,706
CYFD agency total	\$ 145,172,613

Corrections Department (<1%)	
Fathers as Readers	
Inside Out Dads	
24/7 Dads	
Moms from the inside	
Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT)-Parenting	
Wings for Life	
CD agency total	\$ 152,138

Department of Health (<1%)	
State General Funded Children's Respite	\$ 1,107,000
DOH agency total	\$ 1,107,000

Human Services Department (30.7%)	
Child Support Enforcement	\$ 29,476,377
Food and Nutrition Services Bureau	\$ 25,537,173
TANF Child Care	\$ 33,527,500
TANF Cash Assistance Program	\$ 43,096,487
HSD agency total	\$ 131,637,537

Public Education Department (Federal Funding) (34.7%)	
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	\$ 2,247,810
State Administrative Expenditures	\$ 1,689,752
National School Lunch program	\$ 144,884,381
PED Supporting Supported Outcome Federal Funding Total	\$ 148,821,943

Total funding trend by supported outcome

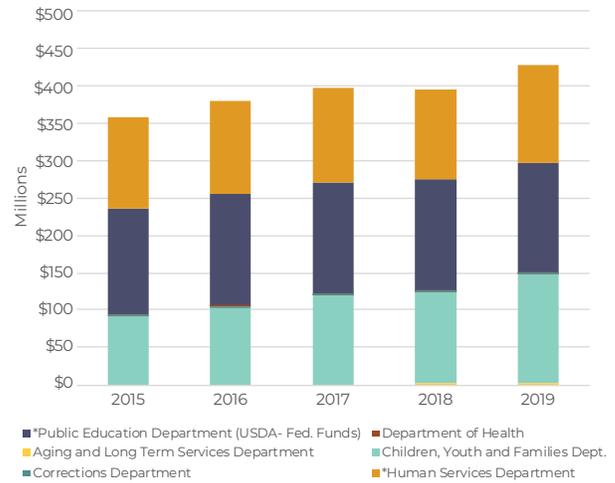


Figure 53: NM youth have benefitted from state and federal funds supporting the New Mexico Graduation Reality and Dual-Role Skills (GRADS) programs located at 26 sites within New Mexico school districts and charter schools across the state. GRADS facilitates dropout recruitment of expectant and parenting teens, graduation, and the pursuit of higher education and/or employment for both young mothers and fathers. GRADS initiatives have resulted in 83% of teen mothers enrolled in GRADS graduating in 2019 compared to a 53% national average for teen mothers (<http://nmgrads.org/>).



The following section provides an overview of indicators and budget information related to efforts to support the Children’s Cabinet Involved outcome.

Trends & Considerations

The Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA)

The Department of Cultural Affairs is launching a statewide outreach and engagement committee to develop a collaborative process for understanding how the department may better serve New Mexico. The goal is to design highly effective outreach initiatives to meet the needs of residents, schools, libraries and community centers. DCA is extraordinarily fortunate in its breadth of riches and opportunity. The newest Historic Site, Los Luceros, received its designation from Governor Lujan Grisham in March 2019. The fourth celebration of Los Luceros’ Fall Harvest Festival in September 2019 drew approximately 2,000 guests—including large numbers of children and youth—to pick apples from its vast orchards that lie beside the Rio Grande. This event, which has been free to the public since its inception in 2016, has grown substantially from the 600 participants in its first year. Families from across New Mexico come to experience 148 picturesque acres teeming with vitality. Flocks of sheep, goats, and chickens have enchanted hundreds of children, who also enjoy the magnificent Hacienda that houses centuries of history within its walls. Another example of DCA’s commitment to the youth of New Mexico is Poetry Out Loud, a program of New Mexico Arts. For the past 14 years, more than 12,000 high school students across New Mexico have participated in the Poetry Out Loud state recitation competitions. Poetry Out Loud is sponsored by the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and The Poetry Foundation. The New Mexico Poetry Out Loud champion travels to Washington, DC for the national competition. Expanding access and inclusion is integral to the vision of DCA’s Cabinet Secretary Debra Garcia y

Griego. Utilizing partnerships with other state agencies is ideal. DCA partners with CYFD to provide free admission to all foster families to our museums and historic sites. The FamilyPass program is a partnership with local libraries. The FamilyPass can be borrowed from public libraries across New Mexico for up to one week; it affords free admission for up to six people to state museums and historic sites across New Mexico. In FY19 alone, the museums and historic sites that make up the Museum of New Mexico system (NM History Museum, NM Museum of Art, International Folk Art Museum, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, and NM Historic Sites) offered free admission to over 22,000 children. Several DCA institutions, including the National Hispanic Cultural Center and the NM Museum of Natural History and Science offer free admission to New Mexico residents on the first Sunday of every month. The Department of Cultural Affairs is constantly looking for collaborative opportunities and partnerships that will foster the growth of collective impact.

The Office of African American Affairs (OAAA)

The OAAA Mentorship program provides middle school students of color an opportunity to achieve greater inner strength and support one another along life’s journey while empowering them. The program is an extension of the inner beauty and male summits to assist middle school girls and boys by receiving mentorship and focus on weekly topics including leadership, college readiness, academic success, and development of one’s self, just to name a few. The continued growth of this program is extending to other schools with a focus of working statewide with school districts, administrators, faculty and students.

The Inner Beauty Summit provides middle school girls of color an opportunity to achieve greater inner strength and ways to support one another along life's journey while empowering them. High school girls, from 20 schools, were encouraged, enlightened and empowered to be the "TOTAL ME" of who they are both inside and out. Topics discussed included hair and skin care, healthy relationships, academic advancement, teen suicide prevention, bullying and personal hygiene, social media engagement, and mental well-being.

The Christmas with CYFD event brings awareness to the African American community of the many services CYFD has to offer and encourages foster care programs. Approximately 100 families and community members attended last year. Children received gifts and parents were able to ask questions and receive information at a variety of booths hosted by CYFD.

Youth involvement

Youth who volunteer in their communities

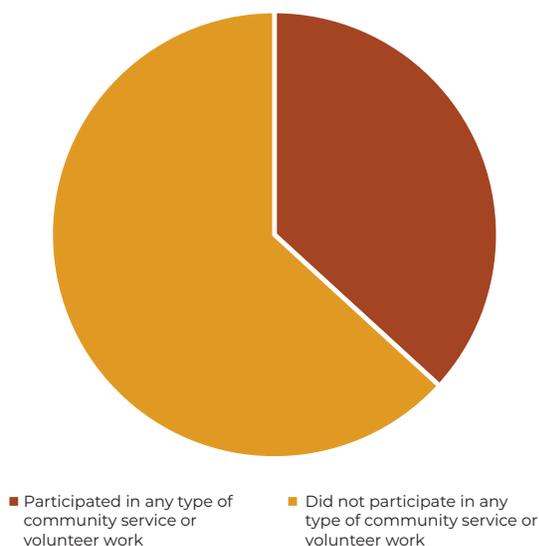


Figure 54: The percentage NM youth who volunteered at least once a month or as much as once a week in their community by selected characteristics, 2016-2017

How is New Mexico Doing?

Overall an estimated 36.8% of NM youth 12-17 years old volunteered in their community at least a few times a month or as much as once a week or more. This level of volunteering is consistently seen in over 30% of NM youth. The level of volunteering by residence was high – 36.3% in of youth urban areas and 37.5% of youth in rural areas. Females were a little more likely than males to volunteer at this level: 42% compared to 32.4%. Children from low income and middle-income families were active in volunteering; around 34-35% of those from Hispanic or non-Hispanic White families were also active volunteers.

How does New Mexico compare to the nation?

A national group that promotes community volunteering reported that 25.5% of the nation's youth age 16-19 had engaged in volunteering as compared to 19.9% of NM youth.

What does this mean?

The Commission for Community Volunteerism supports AmeriCorps activities that strengthen communities by offering youth an opportunity to volunteer. An example of this work is through Partnership Make a Difference which is training classroom teachers about service learning strategies to enhance volunteerism and connect this service to improvements in academic performance. Youth, faith-based organizations, and others provide rich opportunities to NM youth to make positive contributions in our communities while they are learning important life skills, supporting their educational attainment levels, and developing a pathway to prosperity through meaningful service. NM youth continue to actively seek opportunities to serve.⁴¹

Supportive Relationships for Youth

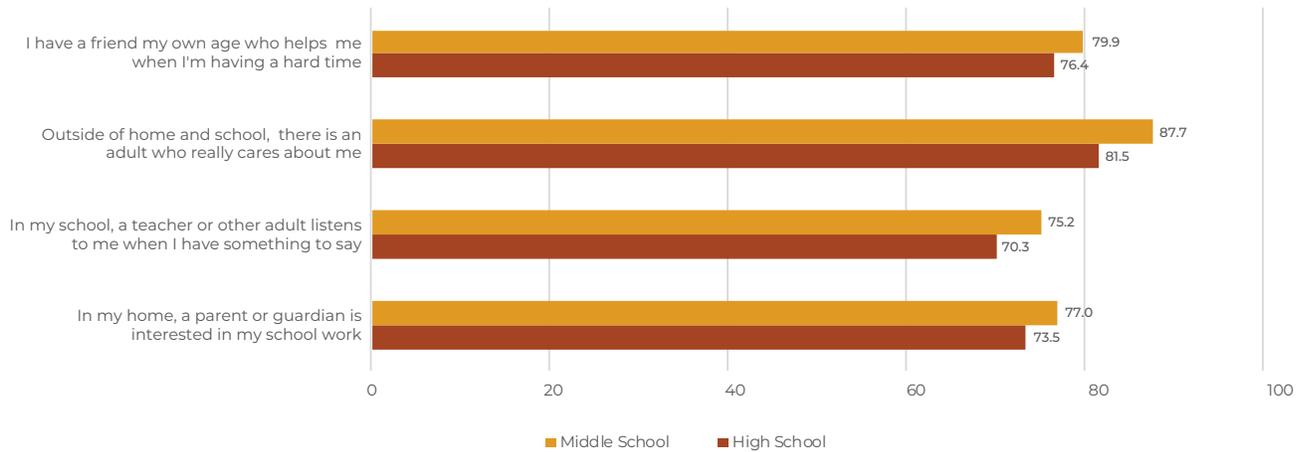


Figure 55: The percentage of youth who have caring and supportive relationships at home, school, community and with peers

How is New Mexico Doing?

Among youth in public high school and middle school students, most students reported having caring and supportive relationships in their family, in their school, with adults in the community, and with friends their age. This was true across all domains for a number of indicators of care and support. In the 2019 Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS), students were considered to have these relationships if they indicated that each of the following statements was “Very much true” or “Pretty much true”.

- In my home, a parent or guardian is interested in my school work.
- In my school, a teacher or other adult listens to me when I have something to say.
- Outside of home and school, there is an adult who really cares about me.
- I have a friend my own age who helps me when I'm having a hard time.

There is no national comparison data for these data.

What does this mean?

Youth who have a high level of support from a caring and responsible adult are less likely to get involved in high risk behaviors than youth who have only a low level of support. Some of these high-risk behaviors are smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol or binge drinking, and using drugs like cocaine or marijuana. Protection from high risk behaviors appears to be strongest if it comes from an adult in the home. A high level of support at home can also reduce some of the risk of teens engaging in risky sexual behavior. Support at home has also been tied to increased physical activity.⁴²



INVOLVED BUDGET REPORT

Programs supporting Involved Outcome by Agency

(\$11,563,250 in Total Funding for FY19;

*percent of total budget for each agency in parentheses)

Children Youth and Families Department (18%)

Juvenile Community Corrections \$ 2,077,355

CYFD agency total \$ 2,077,355

Department of Cultural Affairs (<1%)

Poetry Out Loud Statewide Contest \$ 17,500

DCA agency total \$ 17,500

Department of Finance and Administration (<1%)

State-wide Teen Court \$ 17,700

DFA agency total \$ 17,700

Department of Workforce Solutions (81.4%)

Americorps \$ 2,373,644

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act \$ 6,954,597

Work Permits \$ 85,454

DWS agency total \$ 9,219,098

Office of African American Affairs (OAAA; <1%)

Christmas with CYFD \$ 7,000

Inner Beauty Summit \$ 15,000

Mentorship \$ 15,000

OAAA agency total \$ 37,000

Total funding trend by involved outcome

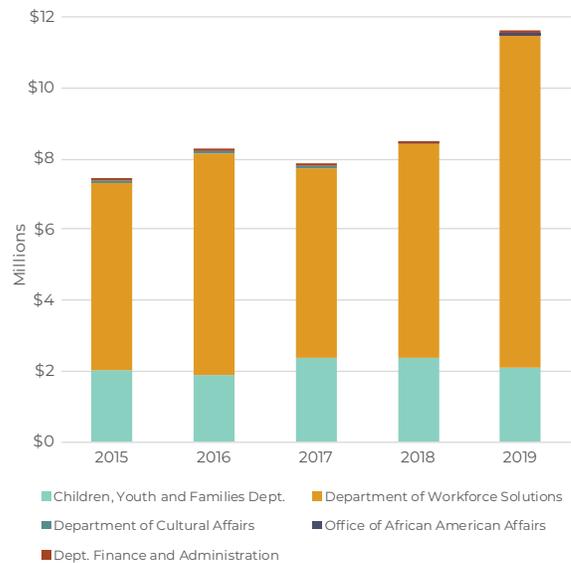


Figure 56: Reflects the total state, federal and other funding for programs devoted to providing involved outcomes for NM's children and youth between FY15 and FY19. Involved outcomes include those that promote positive engagement between children and their schools, families and communities.



FAMILY & CHILD TAX CREDITS

The Working Families Tax Credit is based on the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), considered one of the most effective anti-poverty programs of the federal government. The Working Families Tax Credit is intended to amplify the effect of the EITC. It is designed to support New Mexico families who are working hard but still struggling to afford basic necessities. As a refundable credit, it not only reduces tax liability, but can result in a cash refund even after tax liability has been reduced to zero.

The Low Income Comprehensive Tax Rebate similarly is designed to help the state's most at-risk taxpayers by offsetting sales taxes which tend to take up a larger proportion of low-income family's wages, putting more money into their hands for basic needs.

The Child Day Care credit lowers the cost of day care of lower income families, making employment and educational opportunities more attainable.

New Mexico Personal Income Tax Credits and Rebates

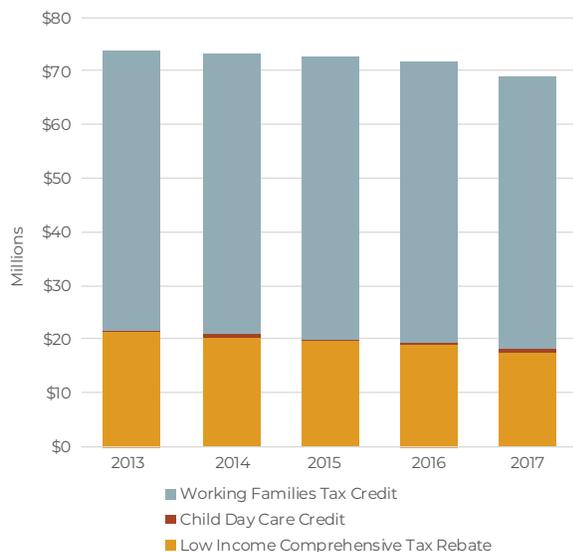


Figure 57: Indicates that from 2013 to 2017 state tax credits and rebates ranged from \$500,00 for the Child Day Care Credit to \$52.4 million for the Working Families Tax Credit.

Federal Tax Credits

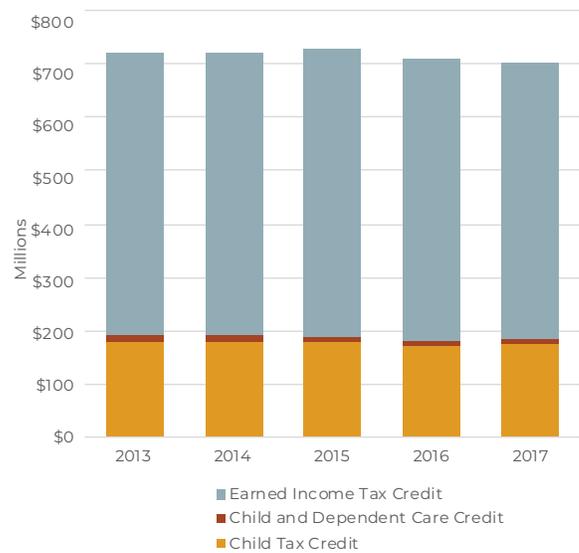


Figure 58: Shows that federal tax credits for New Mexico tax payers raising children ranged from \$12.8 million for the Child and Dependent Care Credit in 2017 to \$537.8 million for the Earned Income Tax Credit in 2015.



Profile

1. Census Data: The 2018 Intercensal estimate from BBER at UNM shows smaller numbers for children ages 0-4 years and 5-9 years than expected.
2. Children's relationship to householder and percent of children living in poverty by type of household: 2016-18 American Community Survey, New Mexico Children Characteristics. <http://factfinder.census.gov>
3. Current federal poverty guidelines can be checked on the next to last page of monthly HSD reports at www.hsd.state.nm.us/isd/reports.html.
4. Poverty by Education Achievement: 2015-17 American Community Survey, New Mexico Children Characteristics. <http://factfinder.census.gov>
5. Children in Poverty by NM County: County level poverty data from <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/saipe/saipe.cgi> For further explanation of poverty, please see Technical Appendix.

Children's Cabinet Budget Summary

6. Total funding by outcome for children birth-21 including total recurring education appropriations: provides a detail of funding per Children's Cabinet Outcome area for FY15 – FY19 with the educated outcome showing total recurring education appropriations as well as all programs other agencies indicate as supporting that outcome.
7. 2019 total spending by outcome: Healthy refers to physical fitness and mental health. Educated refers to preparedness for and success in school. Safe refers to family and community safety and support. Supported refers to successful transition to purposeful adulthood and employment. Involved refers to valued contributions to and active participation in communities.
8. 2019 total spending by outcome including total education appropriations: Total

education appropriations include the state equalization guarantee, total public school support, and related recurring appropriations as defined by the NM Department of Finance and Administration.

Healthy

9. Healthy Birth Index: New Mexico Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), an ongoing survey of new mothers; NM Department of Health; www.health.state.nm.us/phd/prams/home.html.
10. Teen births: NM Number and Rates for 2017 and 2018 are preliminary and could change; from NM Vital Records and Health Statistics; please note rate for 2018 based on 2017 BBER/UNM census data; US Rates for 2017-2018 from Births Preliminary Data for 2018, National Vital Statistics Report.
11. Immunization: National immunization survey of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), New Mexico sample. www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/nis/data/tables_2018.htm
12. Children's weight: Youth New Mexico Youth Risk Resiliency Survey 2018, NM Department of Health and Public Education Department; and the CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2018.(HSD) https://www.hsd.state.nm.us/uploads/FileLinks/5bc82a76689a437682dbd68988331f79/November__All_Children_under_21_by_Managed_Care_Organization_Fee_for_Service.pdf
13. Child health insurance: US Census Bureau; Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2018.
14. Medical screening: programs reflected in this graph include: DOH – Family Planning Program, Newborn Genetic Screening, Newborn Hearing Screening Program, and Rural Primary Health Care Act.
15. School-based health services: The SBHCs offer an array of services by a multidisciplinary team, including primary

care for injuries and illness, well-child exams, immunizations and laboratory tests, over-the-counter medications and prescriptions, telehealth services, as well as referrals to other providers. Behavioral health services include: awareness and outreach, including suicide prevention; counseling for alcohol and substance abuse; crisis intervention; depression screening; individual, group and family therapy. Prevention services focus on health promotion and risk reduction programs; HIV/AIDS and STD awareness and education; nutrition; sports, and physical activity. Equity, opportunity and access for all children to health care make SBHCs an integral part of the state's health care delivery system.

16. Nutrition/obesity awareness and prevention program: Programs include: DOH – NM WIC Program, Office of School & Adolescent Health; HSD – Food and Nutrition Services Bureau; PED – After School Enrichment, Elementary Physical Education and Obesity Prevention.
17. Home visiting: Programs identified as having a home visiting component include: CYFD: Home Visiting; DOH: Maternal Child Health, and Families First. Source: CYFD.
18. Family planning services: NMDOH, Family Planning Program – Teen Pregnancy Site: http://www.health.state.nm.us/phd/fp/teen_pregnancy.htm
19. Centennial Care 2.0: Medicaid expenditure and enrollment numbers are subject to revision for up to 30 months from the date originally released. Centennial Care 2.0 (Medicaid) estimated number of children served and average per child expenditure (avg. exp)

Educated

20. Figure – T.E.A.C.H.® Scholars: New Mexico Association for the Education of Young Children, NM T.E.A.C.H.® 2018. The data are

inclusive of all funding sources for T.E.A.C.H.® scholarships; Pass rates for competency testing were from NM PED. Higher numbers related to increased funding for the reporting year.

21. Star Quality Child Care: Children, Youth and Families Department, Family Services. Stars Report July 2015-July 2019
22. Reading & Math at 4th Grade: New Mexico Public Education Department, Assessment and Accountability Division, September 2018. There are no comparable US data. Each state develops their assessment based on locally designed content and performance standards.
23. Core classes, highly qualified teachers: Report of Core Classes Taught by Highly Qualified Teachers by Elementary, Middle and High Schools, NM Public Education Department; for definitions see http://www.teachnm.org/docs/highly_qualified.pdf
24. High school graduation: The NGA cohort rate requires that students be given 4 full years to graduate, including the summer following their 12th grade year. New Mexico implemented its first 4-year graduation rate in 2009, and is part of an elite group of 20 states that publicly report the data prior to the federally mandated date of 2011. New Mexico's Shared Accountability model, which apportions student outcomes across all high schools for mobile students, is being studied by the National Governor's Association (NGA) as an innovative solution for other states. In this baseline year, 60% of students in public education are known to graduate in 4 years. Since this rate includes students who would normally be allowed longer under the NGA guidelines, it serves as a rigorous reference point from which to depart.
25. Disparities in college enrollment: Percentage of youth enrolled in higher education by race-ethnicity, age 18-24 from the NM Department of Higher Education. Percentage of youth by race ethnicity in the

population from the UNM BBER inter-census estimates for 2018. All Public Higher Education institutions in New Mexico offer early childhood education programs, childcare, and/or summer programs for kids. An example for each institution is listed below:

Central New Mexico Community College, CNM, Tres Manos – Child Care –
<https://www.cnm.edu/depts/financial-aid/resources/tres-manos-child-care>

Clovis Community College, CCC, Child Development Lab School –
<https://www.cloviscollege.edu/student-services/child-development-lab-school.html>

Eastern New Mexico University, ENMU, Child Development Center –
<https://www.enmu.edu/academics/colleges-departments/college-of-education-and-technology/child-development-center>

ENMU-Roswell, Early Childhood Education program –
<https://www.roswell.enmu.edu/early-childhood-education/>

ENMU-Ruidoso, Early Childhood Education program –
<https://ruidoso.enmu.edu/academics/associate/early-care-education/>

Luna Community College, LCC, Early Childhood Program –
<https://luna.edu/departments/education>

Mesalands Community College, MCC, Summer Adventure Camp –
<https://www.mesalands.edu/community/community-education/summeradventurecamp/>

New Mexico Highlands University, NMHU, has a lead role in developing statewide early childhood learning needs assessment –
<https://www.nmhu.edu/highlands-to-help-develop-statewide-early-childhood-learning-needs-assessment/>

New Mexico Junior College, NMJC, Early Childhood Education –
https://www.nmjc.edu/program/early_child/index.aspx

New Mexico State University, NMSU, Myrna's Childrens Village –
<https://tpal.nmsu.edu/academics/graduate-programs/concentrations/eced/mcvi/>

NMSU-Alamogordo, Early Childhood Associate Degree –
<https://nmsua.edu/career-and-technology/areas-of-study/education-department/>

NMSU-Carlsbad, Early Childhood Education degree – <https://catalogs.nmsu.edu/carlsbad/associate-degree-certificate-programs/early-childhood-education/#text>

NMSU-Dona Ana, Early Childhood Education – <https://dacc.nmsu.edu/educ/>

NMSU-Grants, Small Wonders Child Care – <https://grants.nmsu.edu/community/small-wonders/>

New Mexico Tech, NMT, Children's Center – <https://www.nmt.edu/childcare/index.php>

Northern New Mexico College, NNMC, Early Childhood Associate and Bachelor's Programs –
<https://nnmc.edu/home/academics/colleges-and-departments/college-of-education/ece-ee/>

University of New Mexico, UNM, Children's Campus – <https://childcare.unm.edu/>

UNM-Gallup, Early Childhood and Family Center –
https://childcarecenter.us/provider_detail/unm_gallup_early_childhood_family_center_gallup_nm

UNM-Los Alamos, Summer Program for Youth –
<http://losalamos.unm.edu/community-education/for-younger-students.html>

UNM-Taos, Kids Campus –
<http://taos.unm.edu/kids-campus/index.html>

UNM-Valencia, Child Care Center –
<https://www.greatschools.org/new-mexico/los-lunas/1697-Unm-Valencia-Child-Care-Center/>

San Juan College, SJC, Community / Child and Family Development Center –
<https://www.sanjuacollege.edu/community/departments/child-and-family-development->

[center/](#)

Santa Fe Community College, SFCC, Kids Campus – <http://kidscampus.sfcc.edu/>
Western New Mexico University, WNMU, Child Development Center – <https://ecp.wnmu.edu/programs/cdc/cdc/>

26. Total funding trend by educated outcome: Graph reflects all Children’s Cabinet agency programs identified as supporting the educated outcome.
27. State and federal funding for early childhood education: Programs include: PED – Full Day Kindergarten, Kindergarten three plus, William F. Goodling Even Start; combined PED & CYFD – NM PreK; CYFD – Early Childhood Development, Head Start; DOH – NM SAFE Kids Coalition; and HSD – TANF Child Care.
28. State funding early childhood education: The Executive and Legislature share a key policy goal of reducing the achievement gap between ethnic groups and advantaged and disadvantaged children. High-quality early education – including options such as Head Start, state-funded PreK, or full-day kindergarten, all reflected in this graph – contribute to realizing this and improving school readiness and long-term outcomes for children in New Mexico.
29. Nutrition and physical education, grades K-5: CDC, MMWR, August 6, 2018.
30. Educator professional development: displays state and federal funding information for programs devoted toward professional development that impact NM children and youth. Primarily these programs are directed towards educators. These programs include: DCA: Art is Fine, Digital Storytelling, Project Astro-NM, Statewide Classroom, Teacher Training; IAD: Financial Literacy Program; PED: Advanced Placement, Career-Technical Education, Charter School, Comprehensive School Reform, Core Curriculum, Domestic Violence Curriculum Educational Technology, NM PreK, Partnership in Character Education, Priority Schools

Bureau, Professional Development Fund, Reading First, State Bilingual Education Title III, Summer Reading, Math & Science Institutes, Math & Science Partnership (MSP), T.E.A.C.H.® Early Childhood NM—NM PreK Scholarships, Tech Prep, Three Tier Teacher Licensure, Title II-Part A, Transition to Teaching; CYFD: T.E.A.C.H.®- Child Care & PreK, and Training and Technical Assistance (TTAP).

Safe

31. Bullying: The New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey. New Mexico Department of Health and Public Education Department, Middle School and High School 2009, and the CDC YRBS Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Report Surveillance Summaries, June 4, 2010. MMWR 2018.
32. Childhood injury: <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/mort/MortInjCntyICD10/Count.html> NM data are 3-year averages due to small numbers; most current for US data is 2017. US data suggest a decreasing trend while NM data show variability with an increasing trend for the period.
33. Youth who seriously consider suicide: New Mexico Youth Risk Resiliency Survey 2018, NM Department of Health and Public Education Department; and the CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2009, see www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss5905.pdf
34. CYFD completed investigations and substantiated victims: 2018 data reflect efforts to clear a backlog of cases. Reported “child victims” reflects substantiation of one or more allegation of maltreatment for each child. “Investigations” summarizes all cases whether maltreatment was substantiated for one or more child in the investigation. Calendar year NM data may differ from federal due to method differences and reporting timeframes.

- 35. Abuse of pregnant women - National data <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/ss/ss5509.pdf>
- 36. Child abuse and neglect prevention and intervention: Programs include: CYFD – Permanency Planning, Domestic Violence Services, In-home Services, CPS Investigations, and CPS Intake.
- 37. Domestic violence prevention & services: Programs represented in this graph include: CYFD: Domestic Violence Services; PED: Domestic Violence Curriculum. Juveniles exposed to domestic violence are disproportionately represented in the juvenile justice system. Consequently, programs directed toward the prevention of domestic violence are a critical aspect in the reduction of juvenile incarceration. Domestic violence services must be made available to help parents improve interactions with their children. Services include health care, child protective services, mental health, and law enforcement agencies, as well as courts and community-based domestic violence programs. For an overview of efforts to prevent violence at the federal level, see: Dahlberg LL, Mercy JA. History of violence as a public health issue. *AMA Virtual Mentor*, February 2009. Volume 11, No. 2: 167-172.

Supported

- 38. Food security: http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/FoodSecurity/stats_graphs.htm#geographic
- 39. Reading to young children: MM Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. 2007 National Survey of Children’s Health, Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health website.
- 40. Child food security in NM: programs that address food security issues range from school meals to food stamps, including: CYFD – Family Nutrition; DOH – NM WIC Program, Healthier Kids Fund, SNAP E&T Childcare, TANF Cash Assistance Program;

PED – Obesity Prevention, Elementary Breakfast, Elementary Physical Education, and After School Enrichment.

Involved

- 41. Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative: 2017 National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH), Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health website.
- 42. Youth with supportive relationships: 2018 New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey. New Mexico Department of Health and Public Education Department.

Family and Child Tax Credits

NM aggregate tax credits: The data given in Figures 57 & 58 were supplied by the NM Tax and Revenue Department. NM has a “Low-Income Comprehensive Tax Rebate” for state income taxpayers with a modified gross income of less than \$22,000 and may be claimed even with no taxable income. The rebate amount is dependent upon modified gross income and the number of exemptions claimed. To claim the Child Day Care Credit (which may not exceed \$1,200, or \$600 for a married taxpayer filing a separate return), you must meet various qualifications including qualified childcare. The Working Families Tax Credit allows New Mexicans to reduce or eliminate their state income tax liability if they qualify for the federal Earned Income Tax Credit. This credit is also refundable, often resulting in a refund check for recipients of the credit.

Federal tax credits include: The Child Tax Credit (CTC) is an important tax credit worth up to \$2,000 per child that families may claim on their federal tax returns. To claim the Child Tax Credit, you must have at least one “qualifying” child under 17 years of age and have income under a certain limit, depending upon your tax filing

status (e.g., single, married filing jointly, etc.). The CTC is “partially refundable” for some families. For specific guidance on how to file for the CTC, please refer to IRS publication 972.

The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit can be claimed if you paid someone to care for a child under age 13 or a qualifying spouse or dependent so you could work or look for work. You may be able to reduce your tax liability by claiming the Child and Dependent Care Credit on your federal income tax return. For specific guidance on how to file for the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, please refer to IRS publication 503.

To claim the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) on your tax return, you must meet all of the following rules – a taxpayer: must have a valid Social Security Number; must have earned income from employment or from self-employment; filing status cannot be married, filing separately; must be a U.S. citizen or resident alien all year, or a nonresident alien married to a U.S. citizen or resident alien and filing a joint return; cannot be a qualifying child of another person. The amount of the credit is dependent on income level and the number of qualified children. If you do not have a qualifying child, you must: 1) be age 25 but under 65 at the end of the year; 2) live in the United States for more than half the year; and 3) not qualify as a dependent of another person. This federal credit is refundable. To determine if you are eligible for the EITC, please refer to IRS publication 5334. Instructions for claiming the EITC are included as part of the IRS 1040 and 1040-SR instructions.

For further information, visit the Internal Revenue website at <http://www.irs.gov/> or the NM Tax and Revenue Department at <http://www.tax.state.nm.us/>.

NEW MEXICO



Children's
C A B I N E T

FEBRUARY 2020