



100% Community Survey Doña Ana County: Need and Access to ECE Services

2019 TO 2024

Prepared by: Center for Community Analysis
New Mexico State University

100%
NEW MEXICO
INITIATIVE



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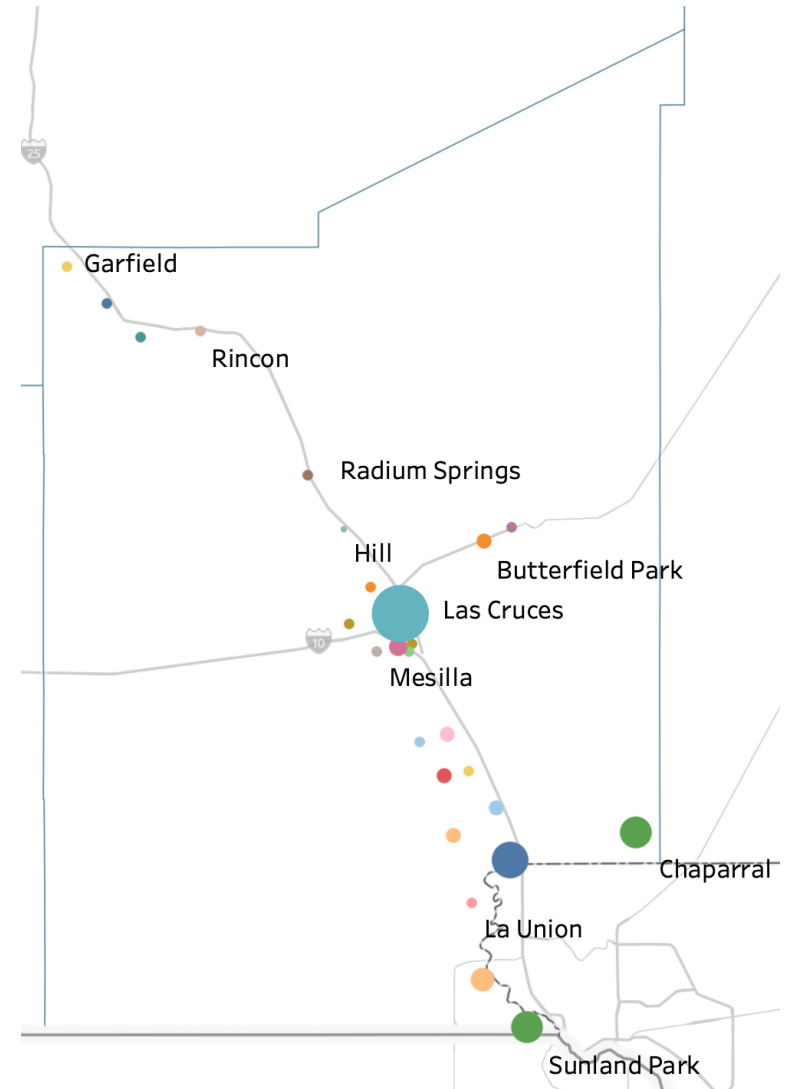
Responses by subgroup

Demographic	Subgroup	Count	Percent
Race/Ethnicity	Asian alone (non-Hispanic)	5	1%
	Black or African American alone (non-Hispanic)	18	2%
	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	696	73%
	Middle Eastern or North African alone (non-Hispanic)	10	1%
	Native American or Alaska Native alone (non-Hispanic)	18	2%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander alone (non-Hispanic)	9	1%
	White alone (non-Hispanic)	178	19%
	Some other race alone, or mixed race (non-Hispanic)	13	1%
	Total	947	
Language Spoken at Home	English Only	537	53%
	Other Language/Bilingual	478	47%
	Total	1015	
Nativity	US-born	633	64%
	Foreign-born	360	36%
	Total	993	
Gender Identity	Woman	673	67%
	Man	307	31%
	Other	26	3%
	Total	1006	
Household Income	\$24,999 or less	304	33%
	\$25,000 - \$54,999	355	39%
	\$55,000 or more	257	28%
	Total	916	
Age	18 - 24	41	4%
	25 - 29	100	14%
	30 - 39	314	31%
	40 - 49	230	23%
	50 - 59	140	14%
	60 or older	182	18%
	Total	1007	
Household with Children	Responsible for children under 18	653	60%
	No children under 18	427	40%
	Total	1080	



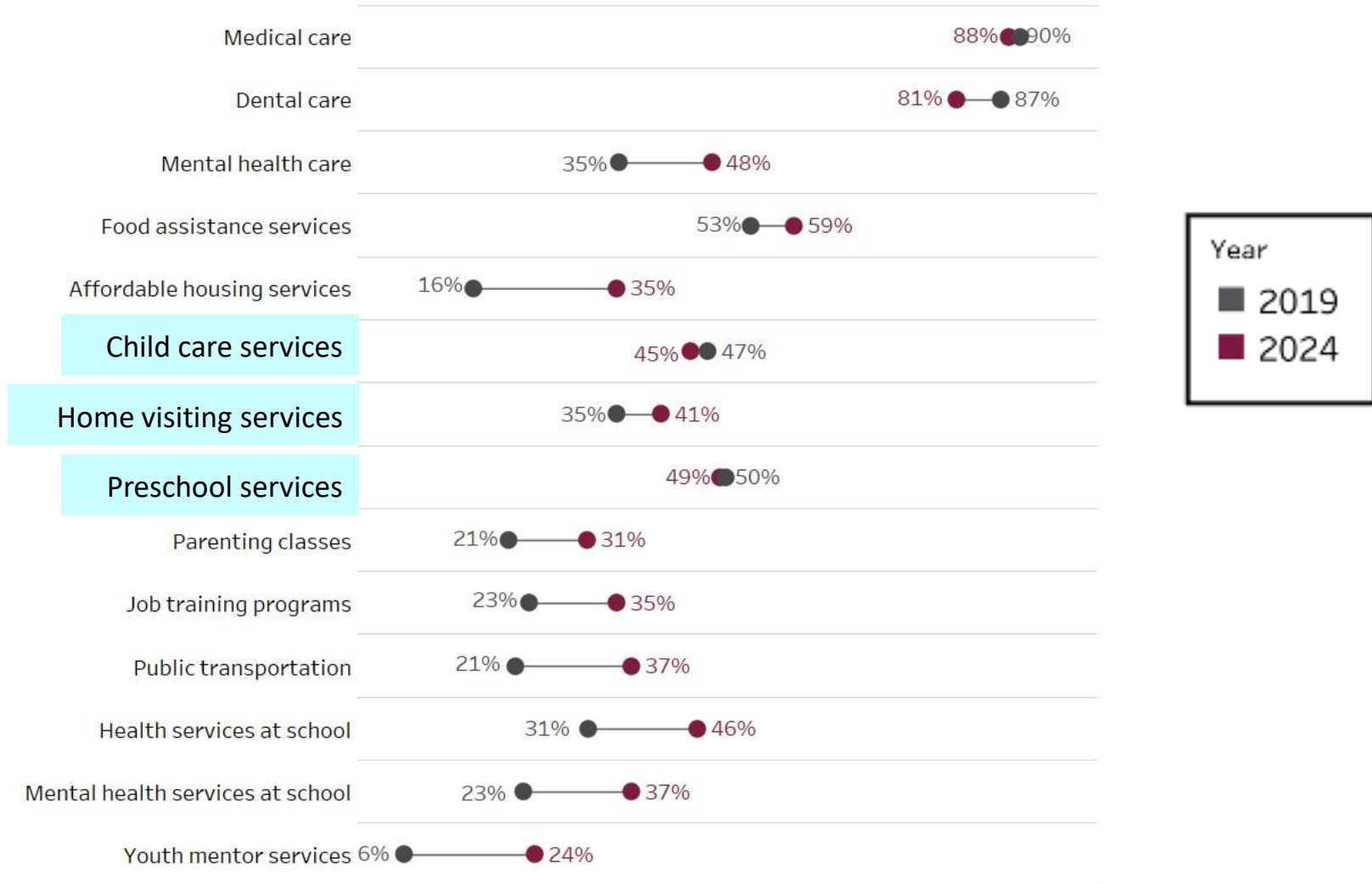
Responses by neighborhood

Neighborhood	N	%
Las Cruces	311	29%
Anthony	130	12%
Sunland Park	95	9%
Chaparral	93	9%
Santa Teresa	51	5%
Mesilla Park	37	3%
Mesquite	22	2%
Butterfield Park	20	2%
Berino	20	2%
La Mesa	17	2%
Chamberino	17	2%
Rincon	14	1%
Radium Springs	14	1%
La Union	13	1%
Fairacres	12	1%
Salem	11	1%
Mesilla	11	1%
Hatch	11	1%
Vado	10	1%
University Park	10	1%
Tortugas	8	1%
San Miguel	8	1%
Organ	8	1%
Garfield	8	1%
San Ysidro	6	1%
Hill	4	0%



Needs

Difference in percentage of respondents who **reported needing services** by year (Percent of respondents who answered “Yes”):



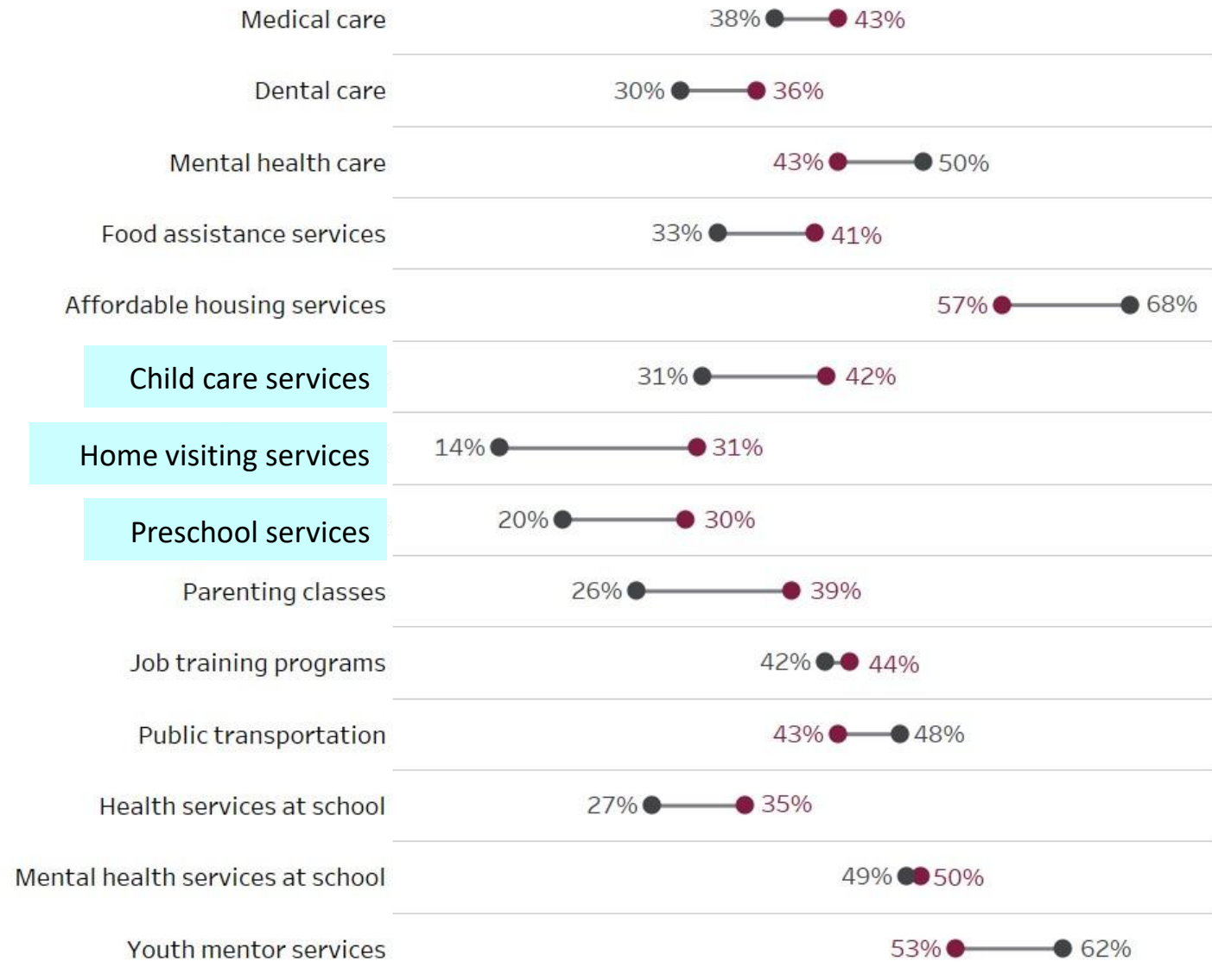
Significance testing for need 2019 vs 2024

Need - Item	p-value	Result
Medical care	0.4083	Not Significant
Dental care	0.0004	Significant
Mental health care	<0.0001	Significant
Affordable housing services	<0.0001	Significant
Food assistance services	0.0063	Significant
Public transportation	<0.0001	Significant
Job training programs	<0.0001	Significant
Home visiting services	0.0284	Significant
Childcare services	0.3643	Not Significant
Preschool programs	0.8262	Not Significant
Parenting classes	<0.0001	Significant
Youth mentor services	<0.0001	Significant
Mental health services at school	<0.0001	Significant
Health services at school	<0.0001	Significant



Difficulties:

Difference in Percentage of respondents who **reported needing services and had difficulty getting services** by year (Percent of respondents who answered “Yes”):



Significance testing for difficulties 2019 vs 2024

Having Difficulty - Item	p-value	Result
Medical care	0.0148	Significant
Dental care	0.0039	Significant
Mental health care	0.0267	Significant
Affordable housing services	0.0188	Significant
Food assistance services	0.0027	Significant
Public transportation	0.2696	Not significant
Job training programs	0.6506	Not significant
Home visiting services	<0.0001	Significant
Childcare services	0.0091	Significant
Preschool programs	0.0022	Significant
Parenting classes	0.0134	Significant
Youth mentor services	0.3064	Not significant
Mental health services at school	0.8342	Not significant
Health services at school	0.0886	Significant

Home Visiting Services

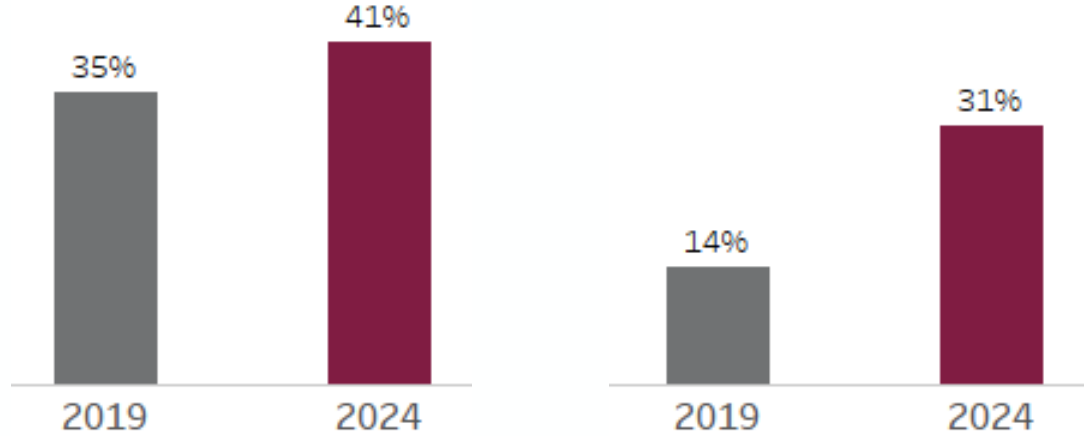
Percentage of respondents who reported

Needing:

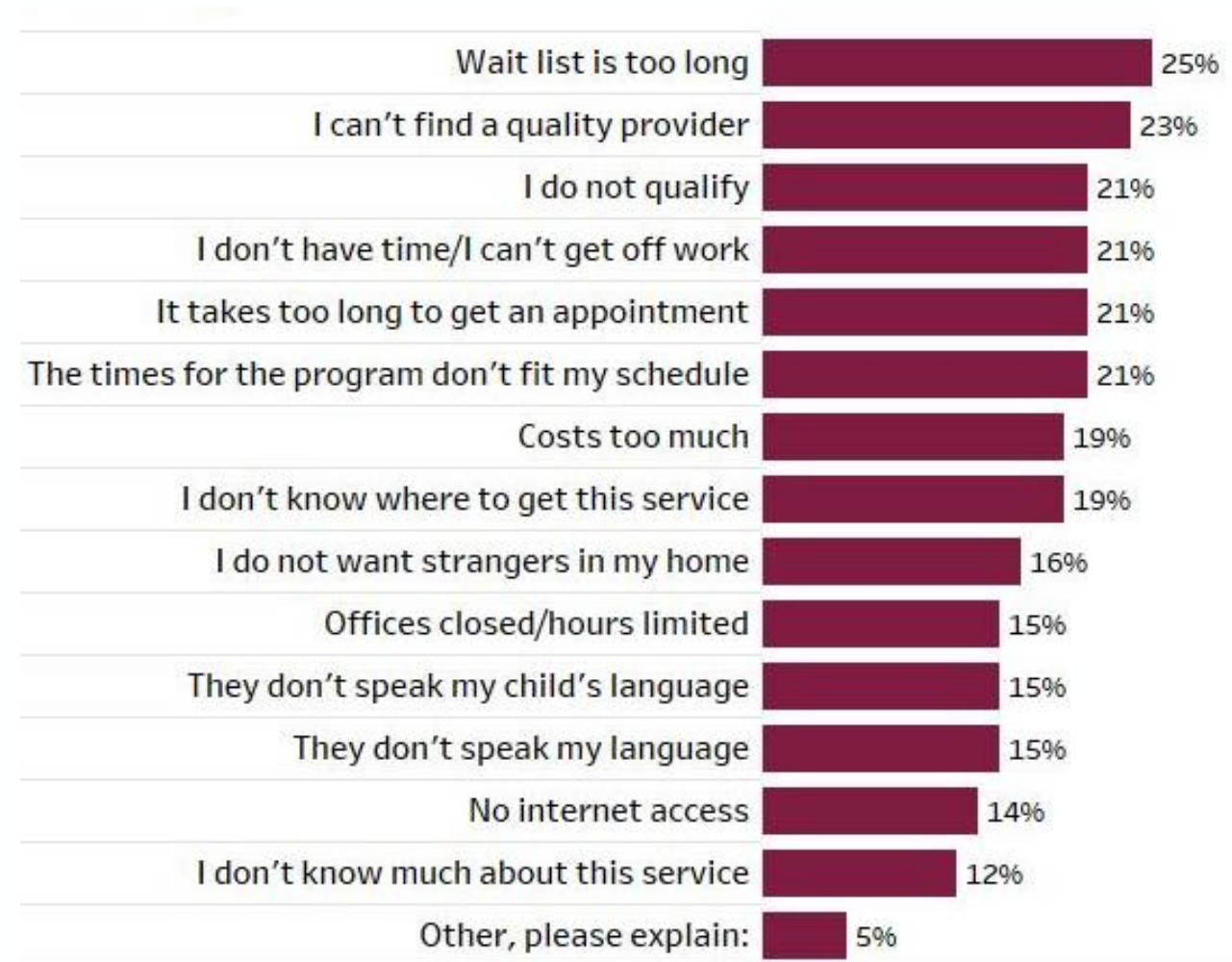
Home Visiting Services

Difficulty getting:

Home Visiting Services



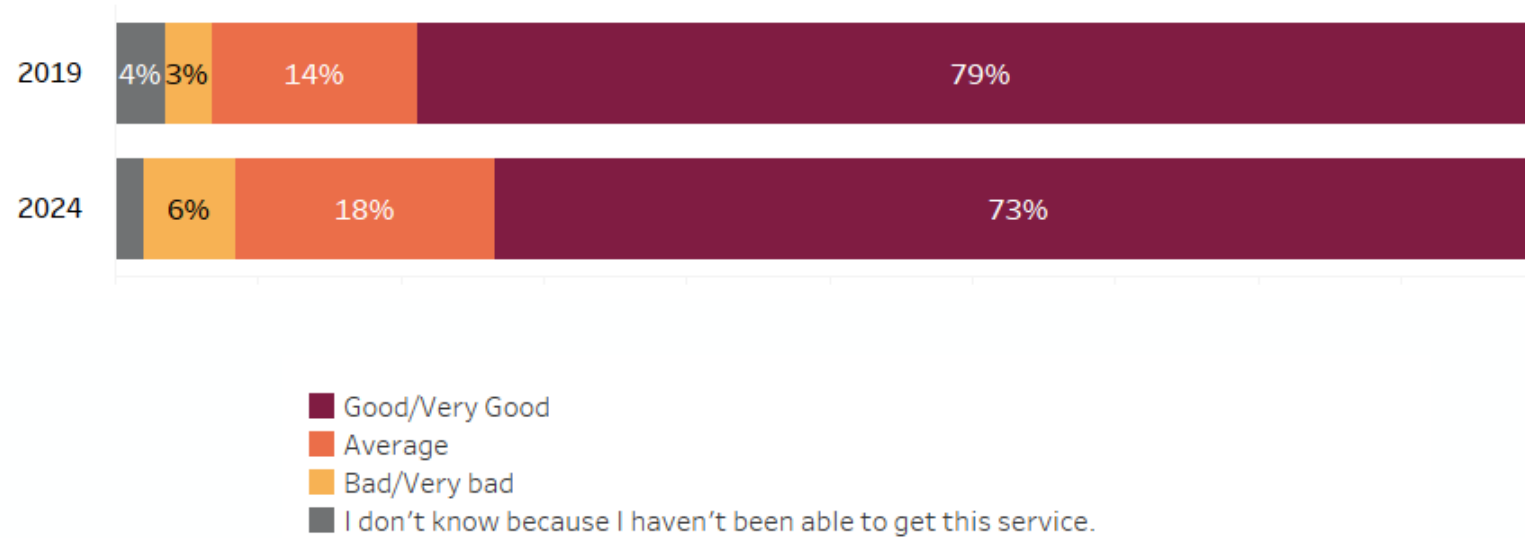
Difficulties accessing **home visiting** services (% of respondents 2024):



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Home Visiting Services Quality:

In general, how would you rate the quality of home visiting services you have received?



Home Visiting Services Need: Statistically significant differences by subgroup

- **Age of Child:** Parents of children aged 3-4 years old reported the highest need for home visiting services (59%).
- **Ethnicity:** Respondents who identified Hispanic or Latino (of any race) were more likely to report needing home visiting services (40%) than White Non-Hispanic respondents (25%).
- **Age of Parent:** Younger parents reported a greater need for home visiting services. Respondents aged 18-24 years reported the highest need for this service (61%).
- **English Proficiency:** Those who spoke English “Not at all/Not Well” were more likely to report needing home visiting services (51%) compared to those who spoke English “Well/Very Well” (38%).
- **Neighborhood:** Respondents from Hatch and surrounding areas reported the highest need for home visiting services (69%).
- **Extended Family:** Respondents living in an extended or multigenerational family were more likely to report a need for home visiting services (55%) compared to those who were not (34%).
- **Tribal Community:** Respondents living in a tribal community reported a much higher need for home visiting services (63%) than those who were not (35%).
- **Nativity:** Foreign-born respondents were more likely to report a need for home visiting services (46%) compared to U.S.-born respondents (36%).



Home Visiting Services Difficulty: Statistically significant differences by subgroup

- **Extended Family:** Those living in extended or multigenerational families were more likely to report difficulty accessing home visiting services (42%) compared to those who did not (22%).
- **Tribal Community:** Respondents living in tribal communities were more likely to report difficulties accessing home visiting services (59%) compared to those who were not (18%).

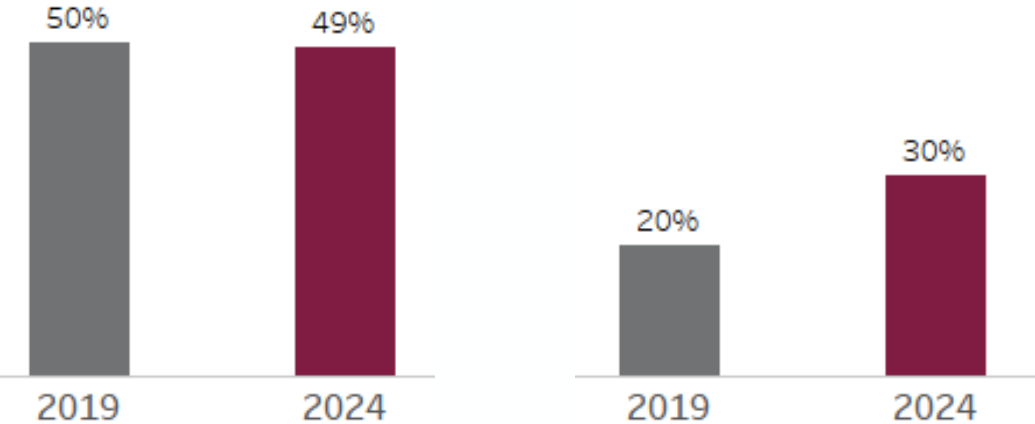


Preschool Services

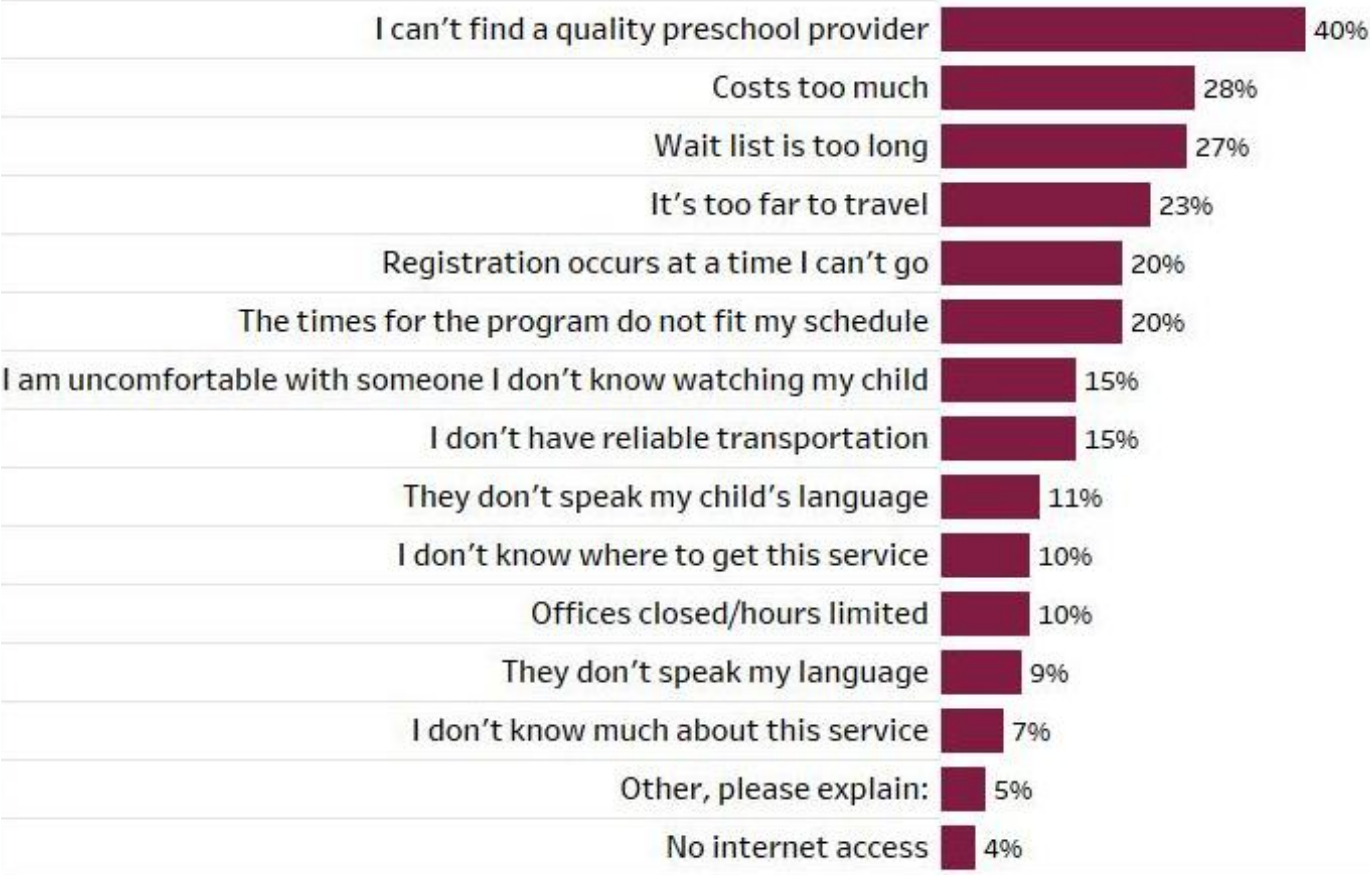
Percentage of respondents who reported

Needing:
Preschool Services

Difficulty getting:
Preschool Services

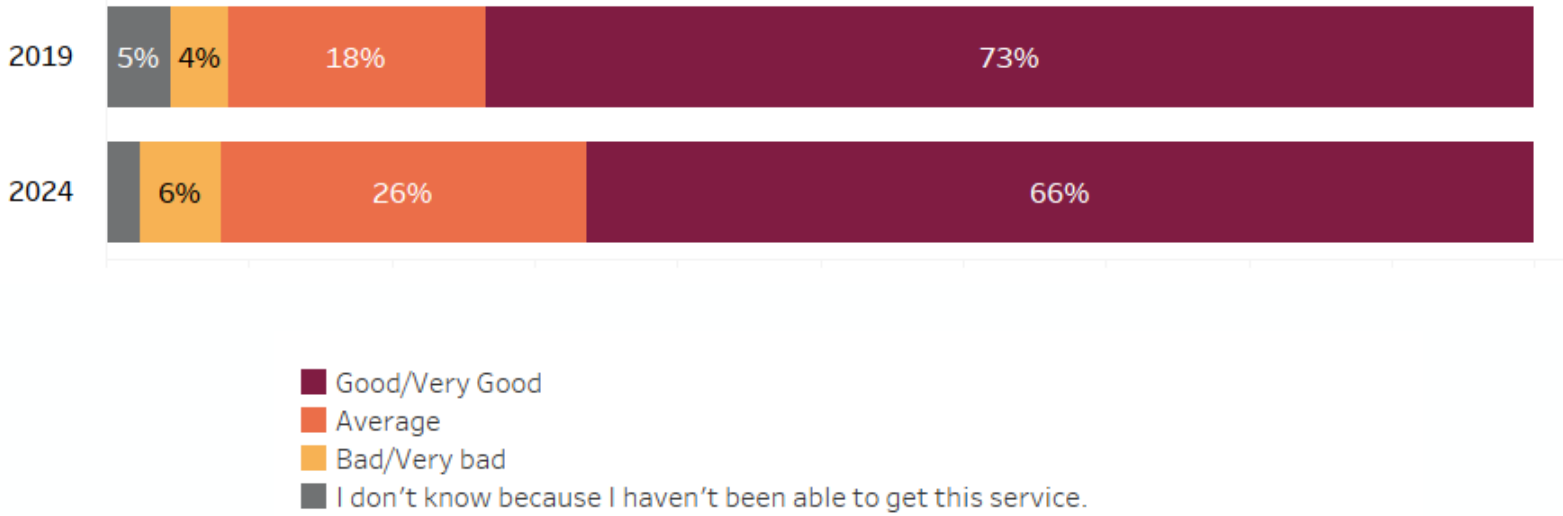


Difficulties accessing preschool services (% of respondents 2024):



Preschool Services Quality:

In general, how would you rate the quality of preschool services you have received?



Preschool Services Need: Statistically significant differences by subgroup

- **Extended Family:** Over half (56%) of those living in extended or multigenerational families reported needing preschool services, compared to 46% of others.
- **Nativity:** Foreign-born respondents were more likely to report needing preschool services (54%) than U.S.-born respondents (45%).



Preschool Services Difficulty: Statistically significant differences by subgroup

- **English Proficiency:** Those with limited English proficiency were more likely to report difficulties accessing preschool services (49%) than those who spoke English well or very well (27%).
- **School District:** Half of respondents in Hatch Valley Public Schools (50%) reported difficulties accessing preschool services, compared to 21% in Gadsden Independent Schools, and 26% in Las Cruces Public Schools.
- **Tribal Community/Extended Family:** Respondents living in tribal communities (57%) and in extended or multigenerational families (41%) were more likely to report difficulty accessing preschool services than their counterparts (22% and 23%, respectively).



Child Care Services

Difficulties accessing **child care** services (% of respondents 2024):

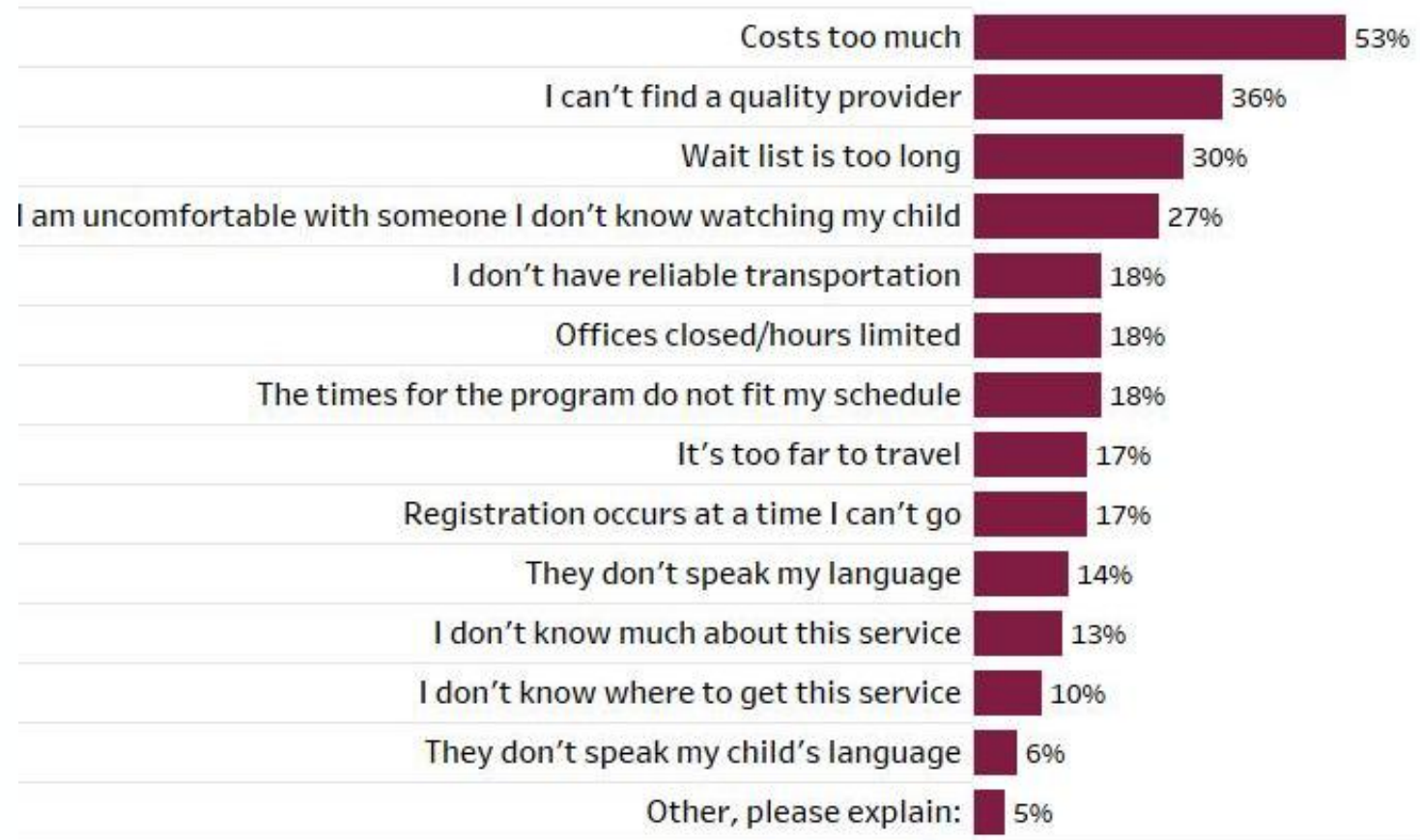
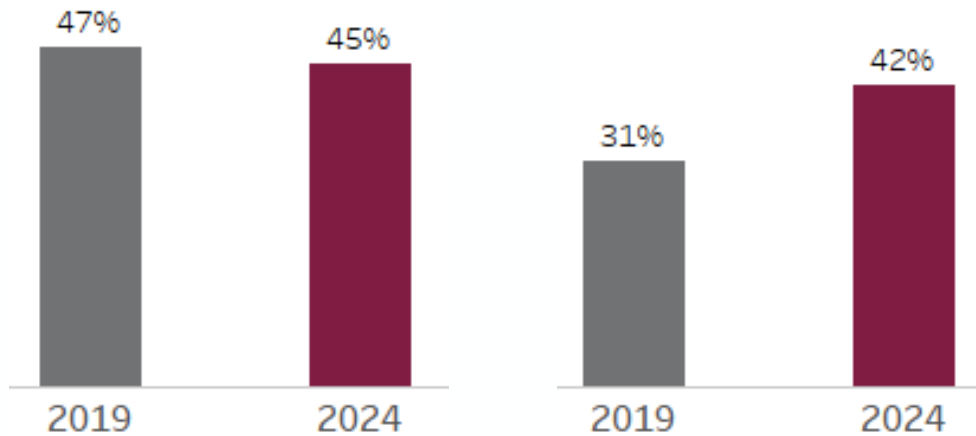
Percentage of respondents who reported

Needing:

Child Care Services

Difficulty getting:

Child Care Services



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Child Care Services Quality:

In general, how would you rate the child care services you have received?



- Good/Very Good
- Average
- Bad/Very bad
- I don't know because I haven't been able to get this service.



Child Care Services Need: Statistically significant differences by subgroup

- **Age of child:** Respondents with children aged two years old or younger were more likely to report needing child care services (65%), followed by those with children aged three to four years old (59%).
- **Age of Parent:** Those aged 25–29 were the most likely to report needing child care (60%), followed by those aged 30–39 (53%).
- **Language Spoken at Home:** Respondents who spoke only English at home were more likely to report needing child care services (50%) compared to those who spoke another language at home (38%).
- **Neighborhood:** Need for child care was highest among respondents from the Hatch and surrounding area (64%) and Doña Ana (58%).
- **Extended Family:** Those living in extended or multigenerational families were more likely to report needing child care (56%) than those who were not (40%).
- **Tribal Community:** Respondents living in a tribal community were more likely to report needing child care services (58%) than those not in a tribal community (41%).

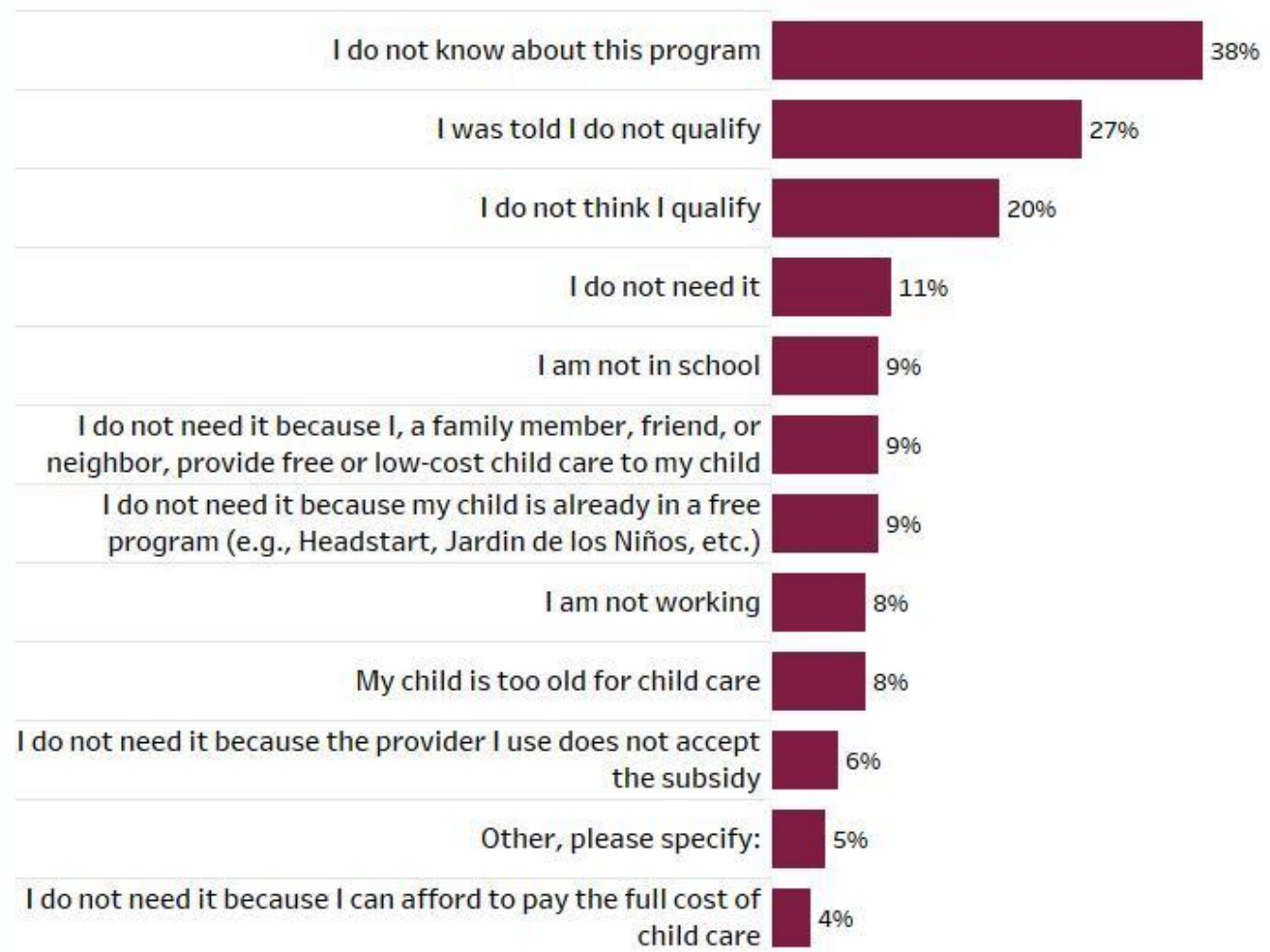


Child Care Services Difficulty: Statistically significant differences by subgroup

- **English Proficiency:** Those with limited English proficiency were more likely to report difficulties accessing child care services (63%) than those who spoke English well or very well (40%).
- **Location:** Those living in a Las Cruces Colonia were the most likely to report difficulty getting child care services (69%).
- **Tribal Community/Extended Family:** Respondents living in tribal communities (59%) and in extended or multigenerational families (50%) were more likely to report difficulty accessing child care services than their counterparts (36%).



Reasons for **not receiving child care assistance subsidy** (% of respondents 2024):



About this survey

The **100% New Mexico** is an initiative of [NMSU's Anna Age Eight Institute](#). The 100% Community Survey for Doña Ana County was first conducted in 2019. The survey was conducted again between April and August 2024. The surveys were available in Spanish and English, online and on paper. The [Doña Ana County Resilience Leaders](#) promoted the survey through personal contacts, community events, and locations providing services, such as medical and behavioral health centers and food distribution sites. The survey was distributed through school district, city, and county outreach methods. An initial sample of 1,338 survey responses was collected. [NMSU's Center for Community Analysis](#) collected responses and analyzed the results. After eliminating responses from those who did not consent, did not answer any service-related questions, or reported living in another county, the final sample consisted of 1,106 valid respondents (775 online and 331 on paper). The survey aims to understand the level of need and access to basic surviving and thriving services. We hope the results serve as a jumping-off point, providing insight into areas that may merit further exploration. Visit the [Doña Ana County Resilience Leaders to learn more.](#)



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