



NORTHWEST REGIONAL REPORT

2025

New Mexico Department of Health Maternal and
Child Health Services

Community Health Survey: Northwest Region Results

(n=71) The New Mexico Department of Health Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Community Health Survey was conducted to determine needs across multiple domains in New Mexico for the Title V Maternal & Child Health Needs Assessment. While overall response rates were high, the Northwest region had 71 responses. This may not be representative of all residents in the region, and therefore results should not be generalized. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to the ability for respondents to select multiple choices (“select all that apply”) or skip questions. In addition, not all respondents answered every survey question. Certain domains (such as Maternal Health and Perinatal Health) were only accessible if the respondent indicated being pregnant in the past two years, while other domains (Child Health, Adolescent Health, CYSHCN) were only available if the respondent indicated having a child in the corresponding age group.



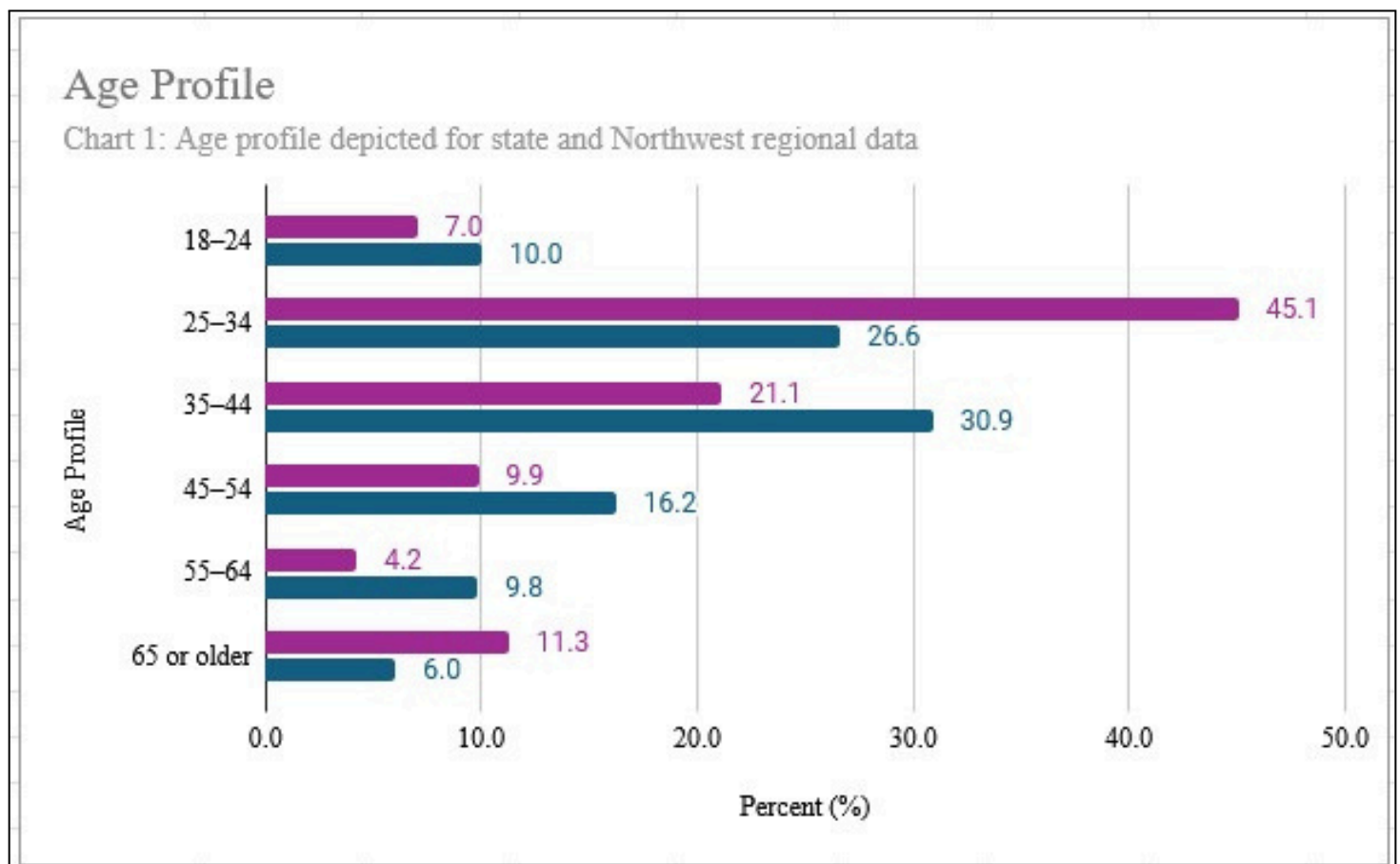
Demographics

Note: *All regional data is included in blue. All state data is included in purple*

Age (Chart1)

Region: Most respondents fell within the 25-34 year age range (45%), with the second highest respondent group falling in the 35-44 age range (21%). 45-54 year old and 65 year old respondents had similar responses (11% and 10% respectively), with 18-24 year olds and 55-64 year olds having the lowest percentages (7% and 4%)

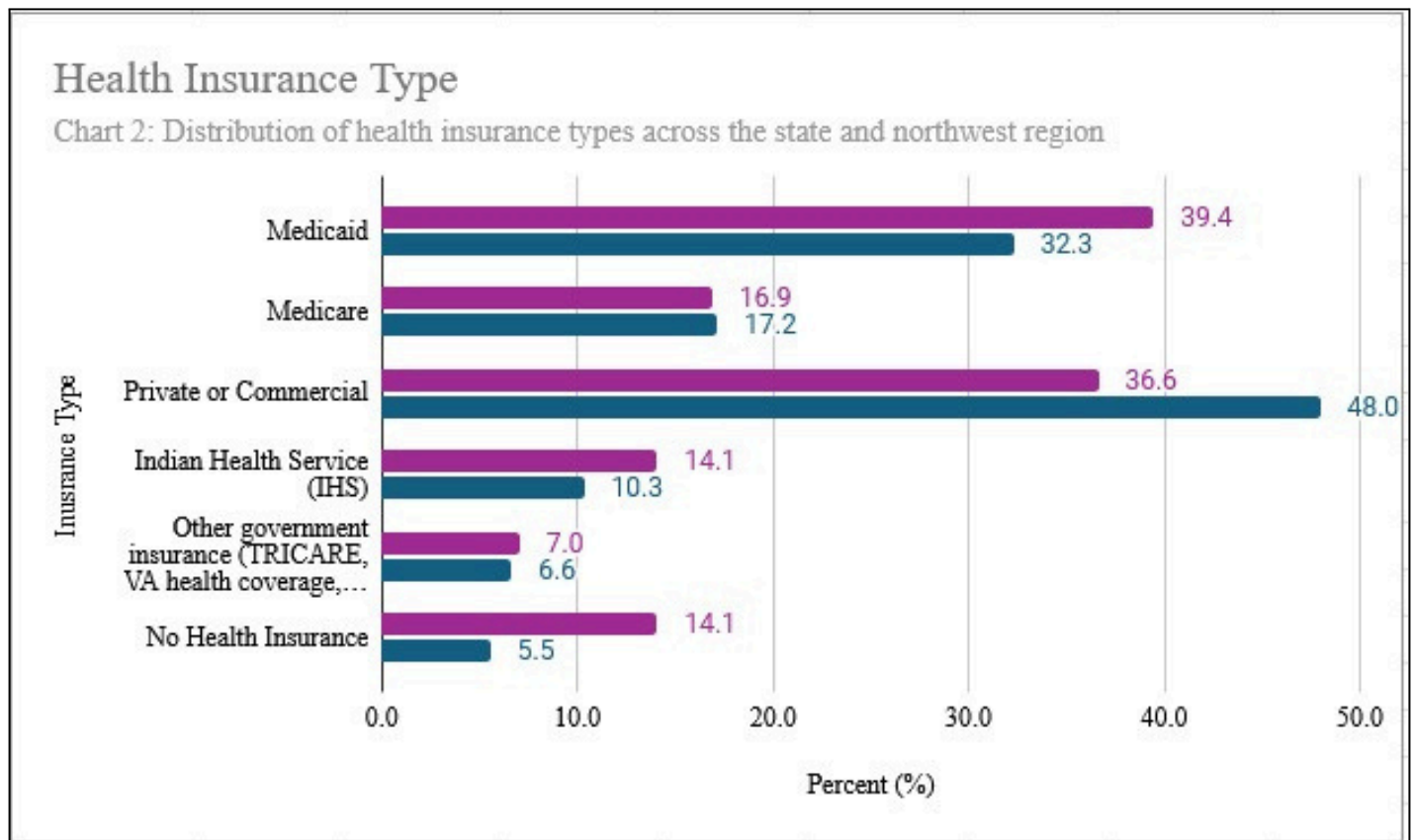
State: Most respondents were within the 35-44 year old age group (30.9%). The second largest group consisted of 25-34 year olds (26.6%) followed by 45-54 year olds (16.2%). 18-24 year olds made up 10% of responses. Similarly 55-64 year olds had 9.8%. The smallest group consisted of individuals 65 and older (6.0%)



Insurance Coverage (Chart 2)

Region: Most (39.4%) of respondents report being covered under medicare. Individuals covered by private or commercial insurance make up 36.6% of responses. Medicare is the third highest coverage group (16.9%). Indian Health Service and individuals with no insurance coverage are represented equally (14.1%). Finally, other government insurance makes up the smallest percentage of responses (7.0%).

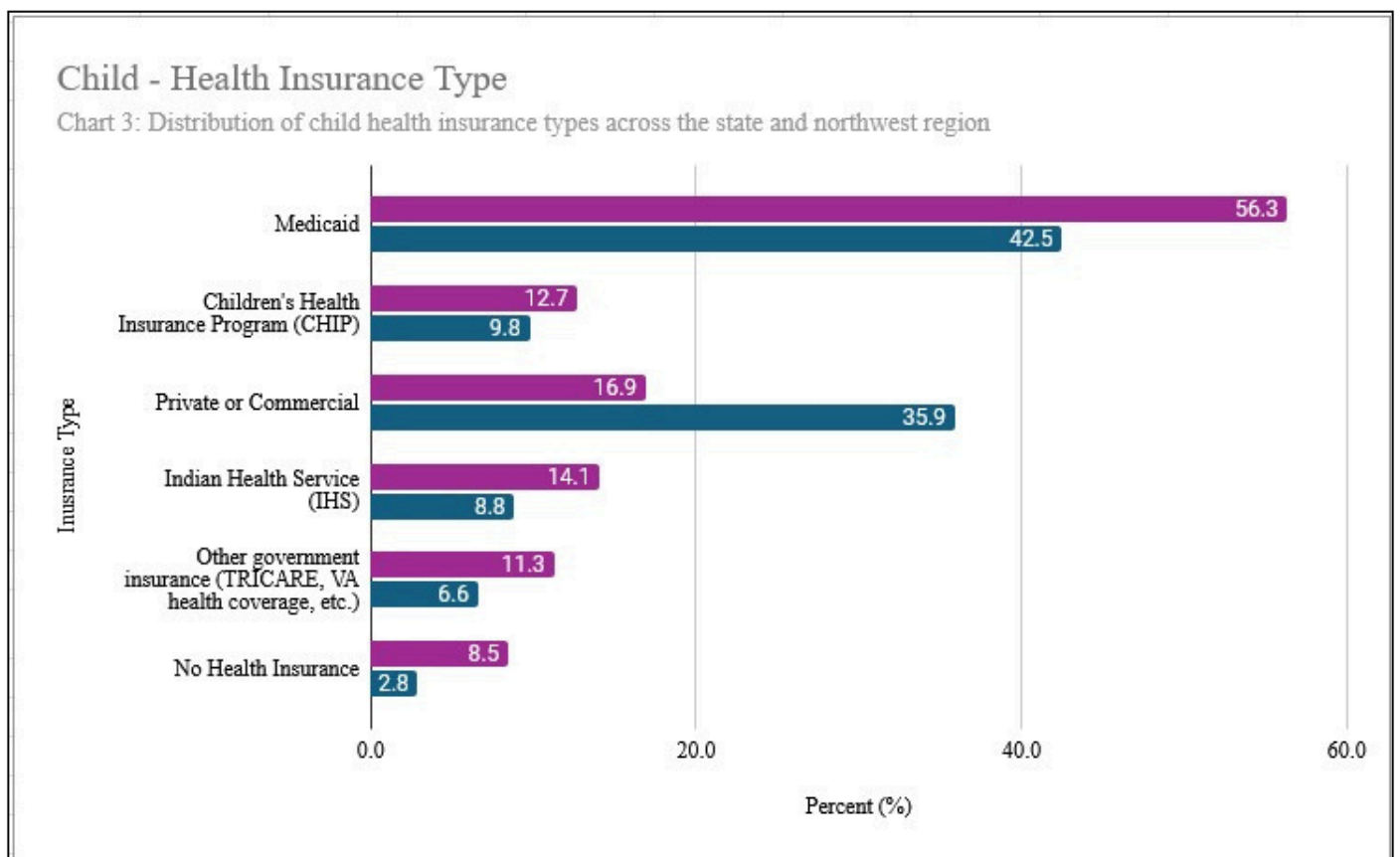
State: Most individuals were covered under private or commercial insurance (48.0%). 32.3% of individuals were covered under medicaid, 17.2% were under medicare, and 10.3% were under Indian Health Service. The smallest groups were under another form of insurance or were not covered at all (6.6% and 5.5% respectively)



Child Health Insurance Coverage (Chart 3)

Region: Most children are covered under Medicaid (56.3%). Four other groups fall between 10 and 20% (private insurance at 16.9%, IHS at 14.1%, CHIP at 12.7% and other government insurance providers at 11.3%). 8.5% of children are not covered by any health insurance.

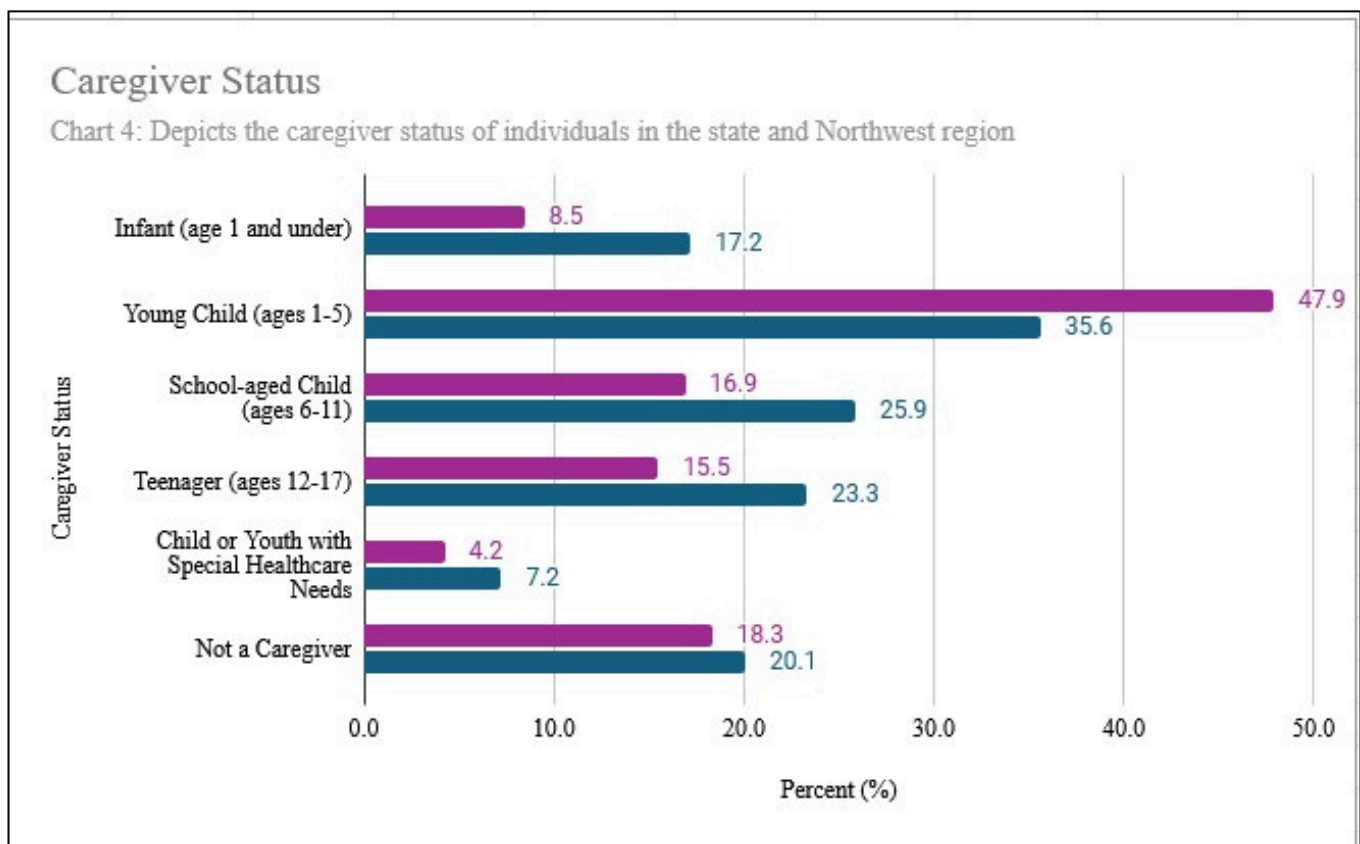
State: Most children were covered by medicaid (42.5%) followed by private or commercial insurance (35.9%). 9.8% of children were covered under CHIP. 8.8% were covered under Indian Health Services. The two smallest groups were covered under other government insurance (6.6%) or were not covered at all (2.8%).




Caregiver Status (Chart 4)

Region: The largest status group was young children (47.9%). The second largest group of respondents were not caregivers (18.3). School-aged children and teenagers make up the next smallest groups (16.9% and 15.5% respectively). Finally, infant caregivers made up 8.5% of responses while CYSHCN made up 4.2%.

State: The largest status group in the state is young children (35.6%). The next largest group is school-aged children (25.9%), followed by teenagers (23.3%). 20.1% of individuals responded that they were not caretakers, and 17.2% of respondents were caregivers of infants. The smallest group of respondents are caregivers of children and youth with special healthcare needs (7.2%).



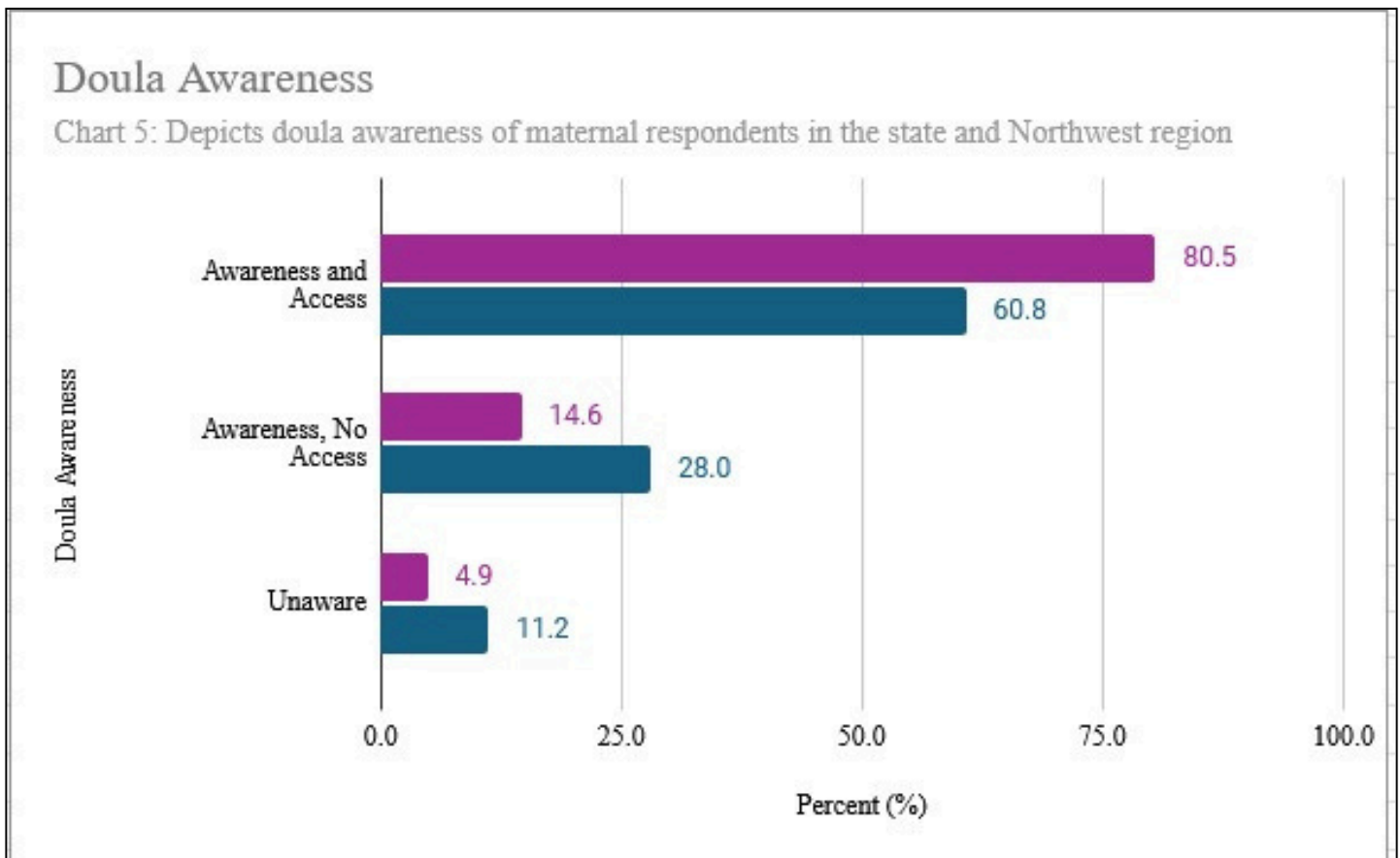


Maternal

Doula Awareness (Chart 5)

Region: 80.5% of responses indicated awareness and access in regards to doula services. 14.6% were aware of doula services but did not have access. 4.9% of respondents were unaware.

State: The largest group of respondents indicated that they were aware of doula services and also had access to them (60.8%). 28.0% of individuals were aware of doula services but did not have access. 11.2% were unaware.



Barriers to Doula Services (Chart 6)

Region: The greatest barrier that respondents faced in relation to doula services was high cost (46.3%). Lack of insurance coverage represents the second greatest barrier (22.0%). Almost 1 in 5 (19.5%) of individuals noted lack of provider recommendation as a barrier. Nearby availability and difficulty navigating services make up 12.2% of responses each. Finally, lack of perceived need and no perceived barriers both represent 7.3% of responses.

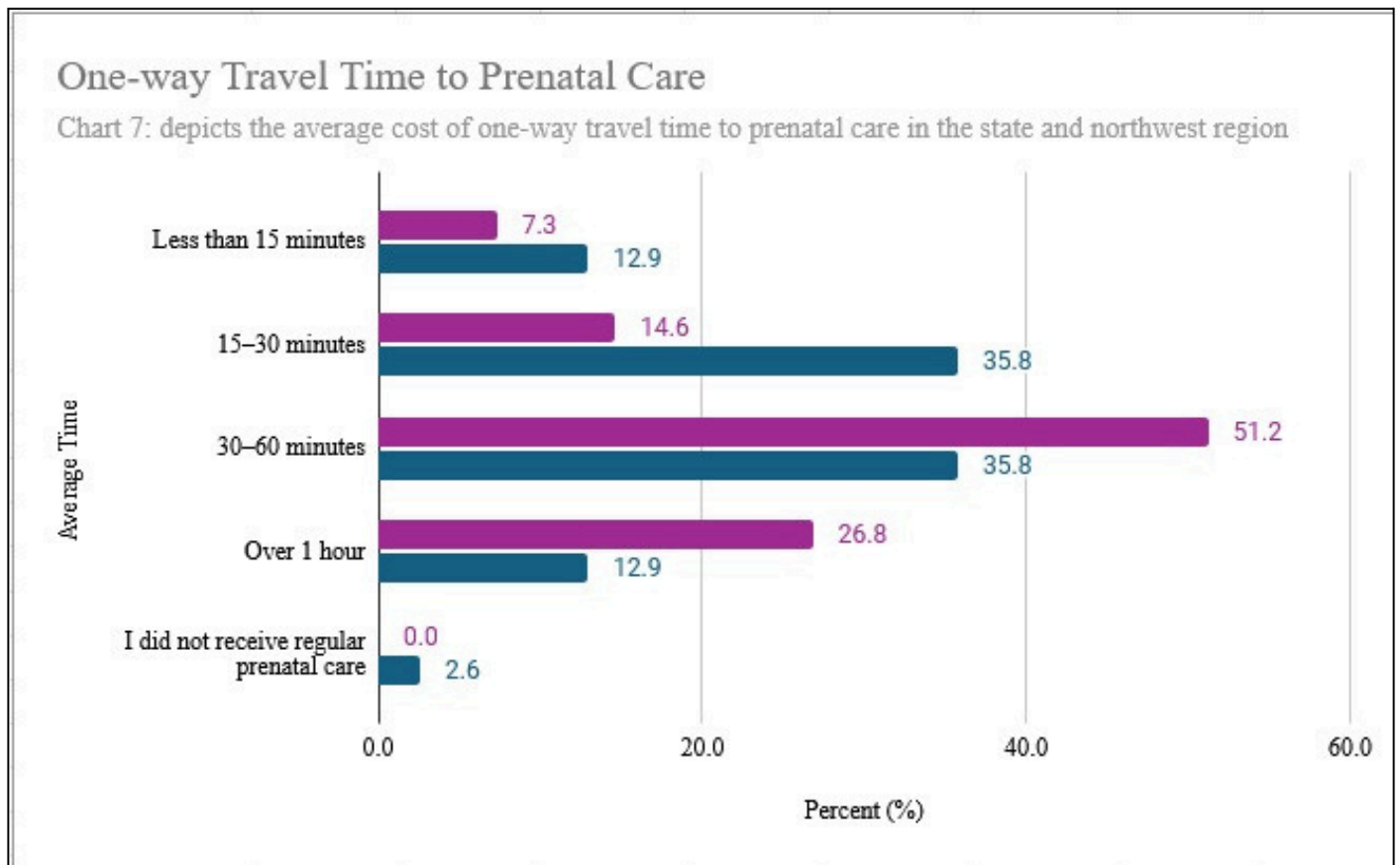
Barriers to Doula Services

Chart 6: Depicts the barriers individuals faced when accessing doula services in the state and northwest region



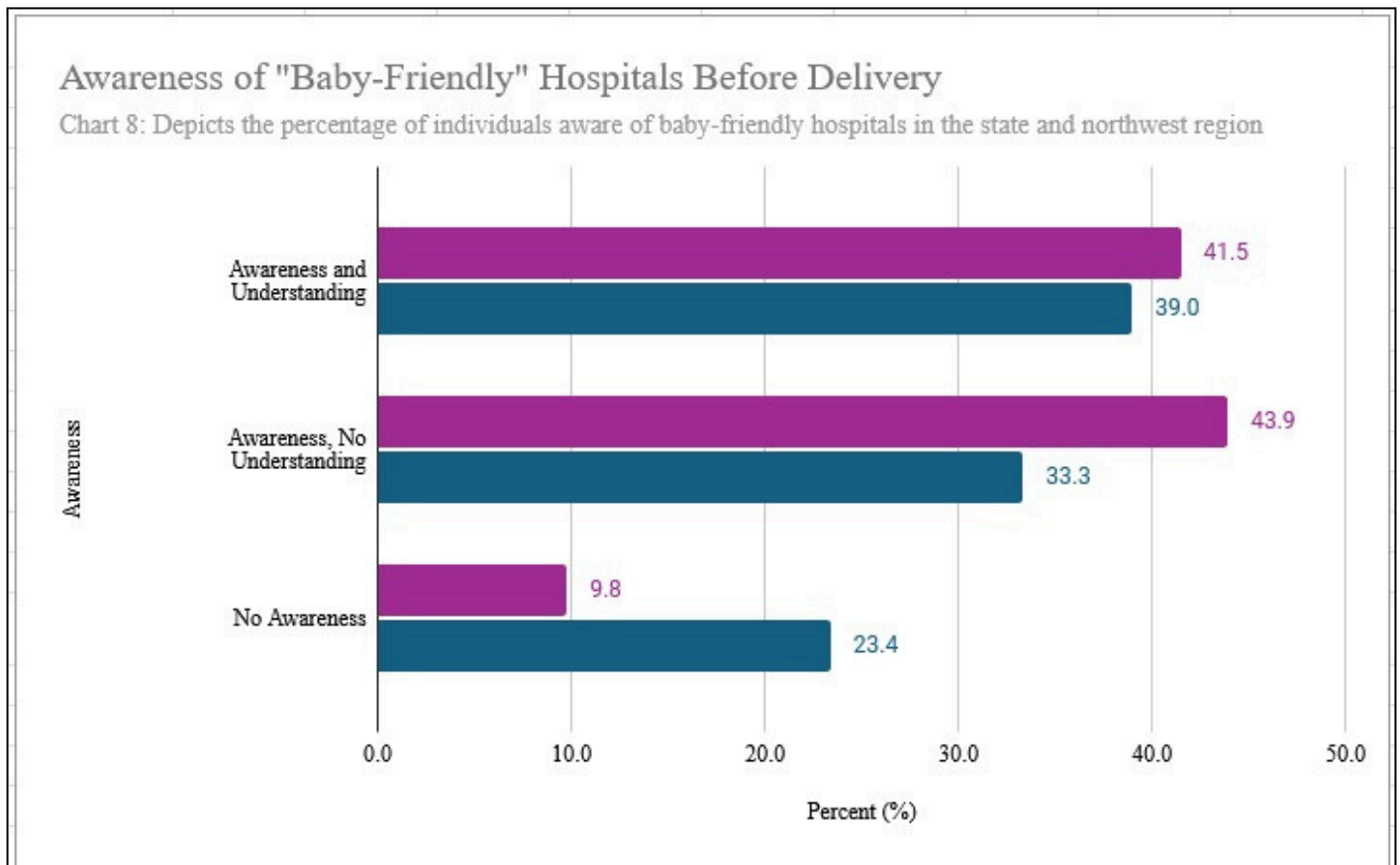
One-Way Travel Time to Prenatal Care (Chart 7)

Region: Of the recorded responses, 51.2% of individuals traveled between 30 and 60 minutes to get to prenatal care appointments and 26.8% of respondents travelled over 1 hour. 15-30 minute travel was the third highest category (14.6%) and less than 15 minutes was the second lowest category (7.3%). No individuals reported not having regular prenatal care.



Awareness of “Baby-Friendly” Hospitals Before Delivery (Chart 8)

Region: Forty-four percent (43.9%) of respondents were aware of but not understanding baby-friendly hospitals before delivery, making up the largest group. 41.5% of individuals reported being aware of and understanding baby-friendly hospitals prior to delivery. Finally, 9.8% of responses showed no awareness of baby-friendly hospitals prior to delivery.

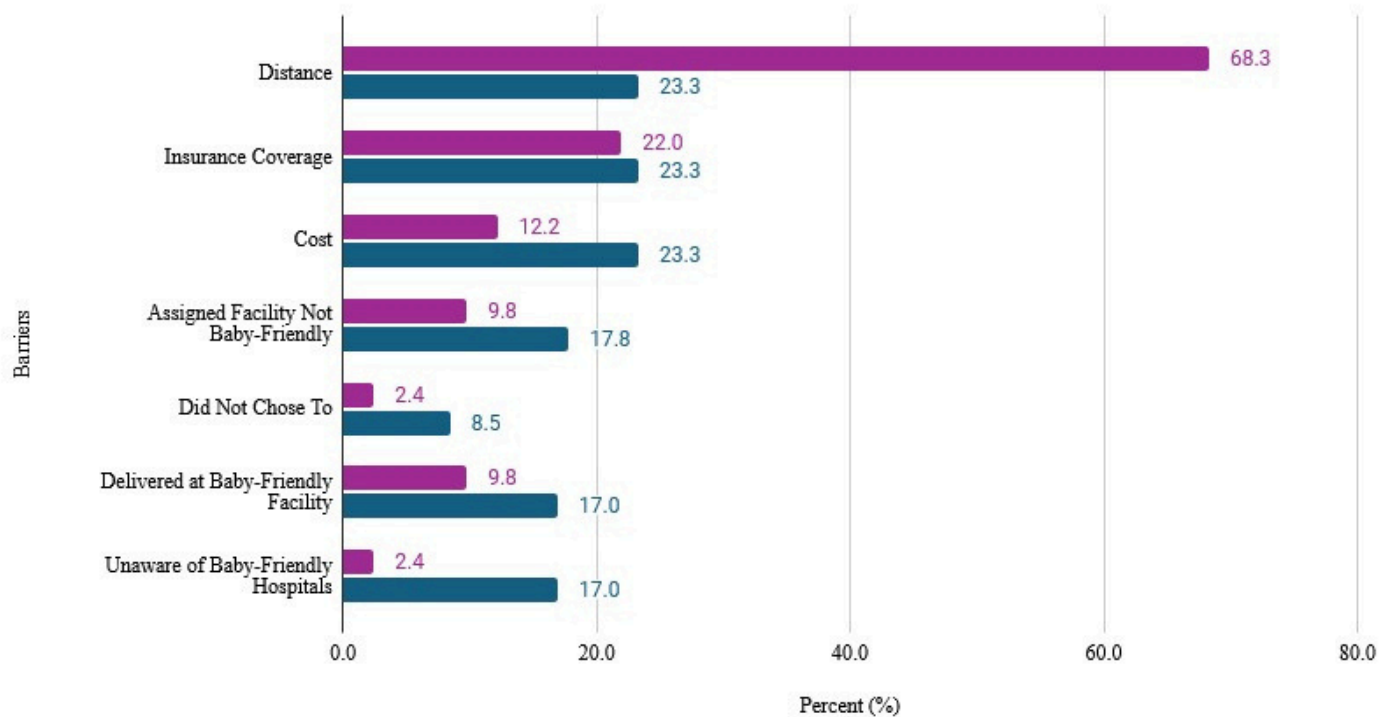


Barriers to Delivering at a Baby-Friendly Hospital (Chart 9)

Region: The largest barrier that individuals reported facing was distance (68.3%) followed by insurance coverage (22.0%). Significantly lower than that, the cost of baby-friendly hospitals was cited by 12.2% of responses. Facility assignment and delivery at a baby-friendly hospital both received 9.8% of responses. Finally, lack of awareness or choice to deliver outside of a baby-friendly hospital represented 2.4% of responses

Barriers to Delivering at a Baby-Friendly Hospital

Chart 9: Depicts the barriers that individuals in the state and northwest region faced in regards to delivering at a baby-friendly hospital

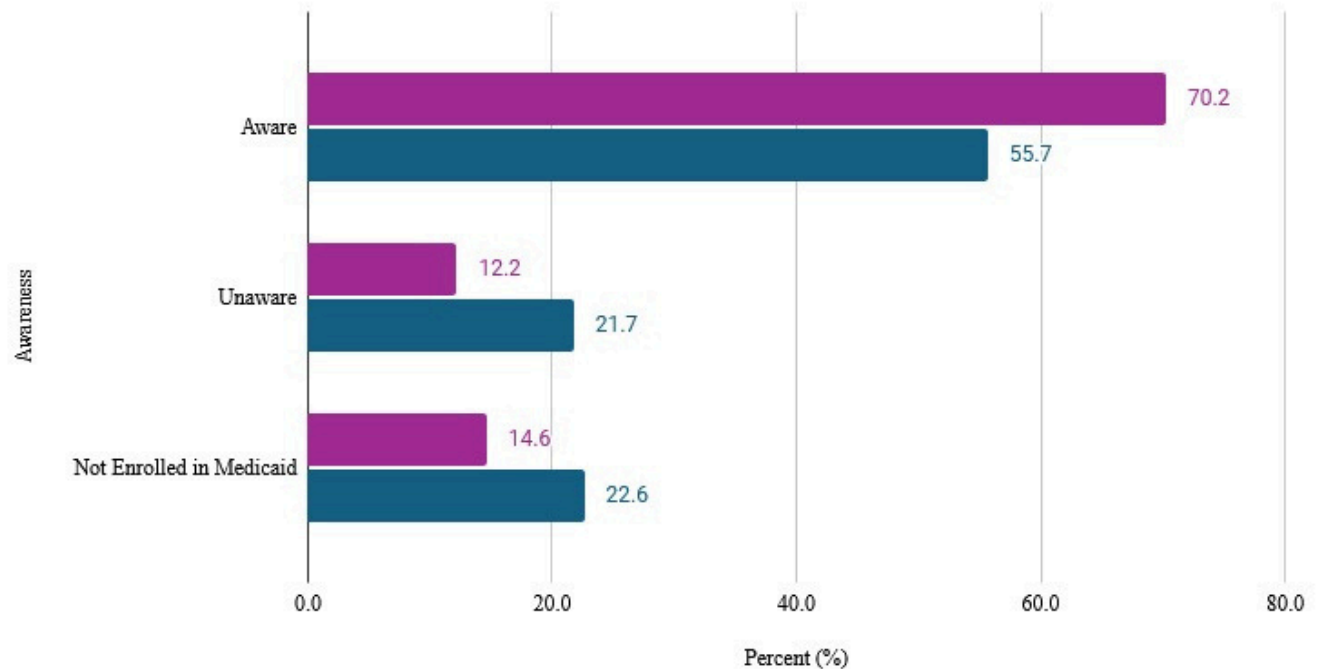


Awareness of 12-Month Postpartum Medicaid Coverage (Chart 10)

Region: Most individuals who responded to the survey were aware of postpartum Medicaid benefits (70.2%). The second largest group of responses recorded came from those who are not enrolled in Medicaid (14.6%). The smallest group of responses was from people who were not aware of this benefit (12.2%).

Awareness of 12-Month Postpartum Medicaid Coverage

Chart 10: depicts the awareness mothers have of 12-month postpartum Medicaid coverage in the state and northwest region

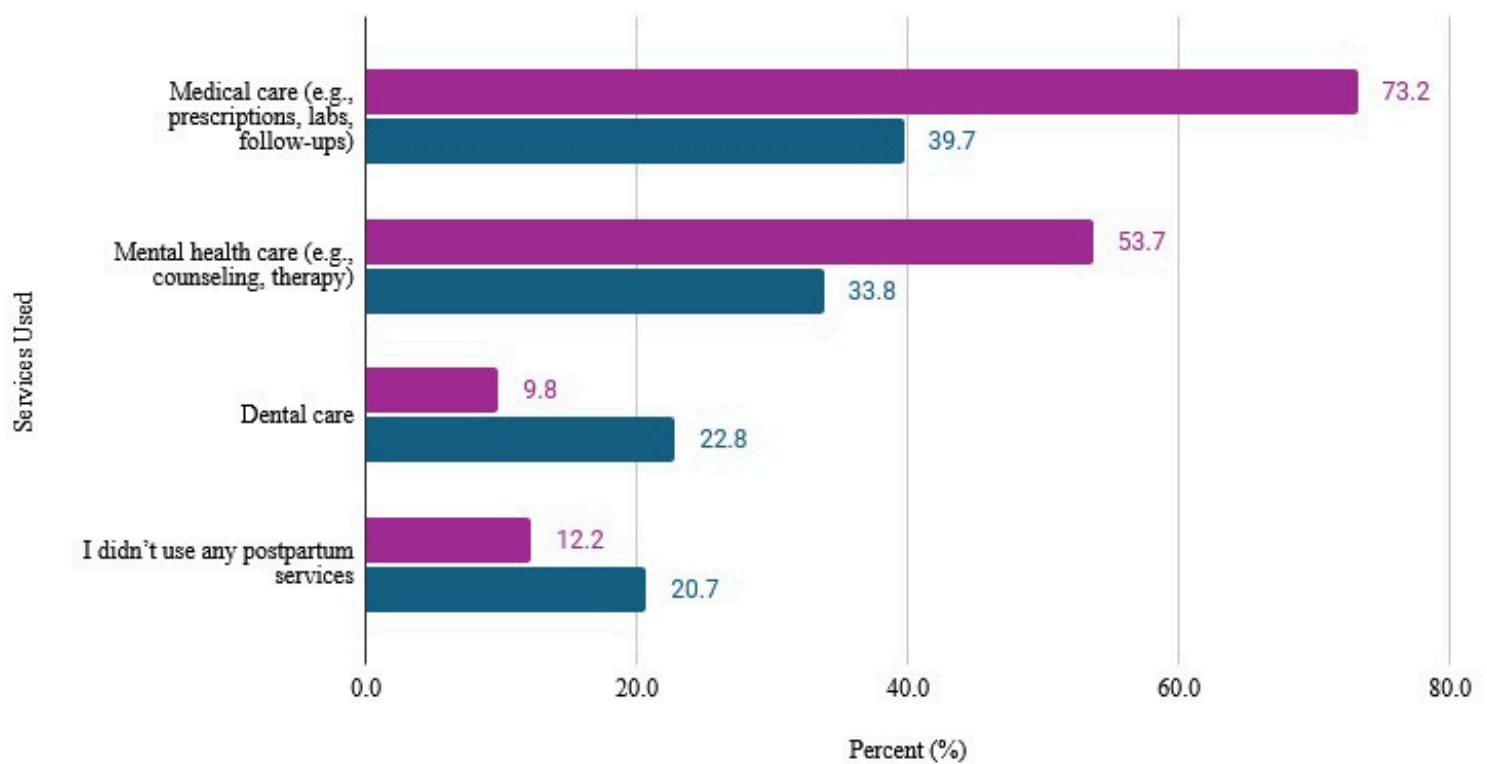


Postpartum Services Used Under Medicaid 12-Month Postpartum Coverage (Medicaid Users) (Chart 11)

Region: Most of the services used under the 12-month postpartum coverage pertained to medical care (73.2%). The second largest contribution was mental health care (53.7%). Only 12.2% of people did not use postpartum services, and 9.8% of responses stated that they used the coverage for dental care.

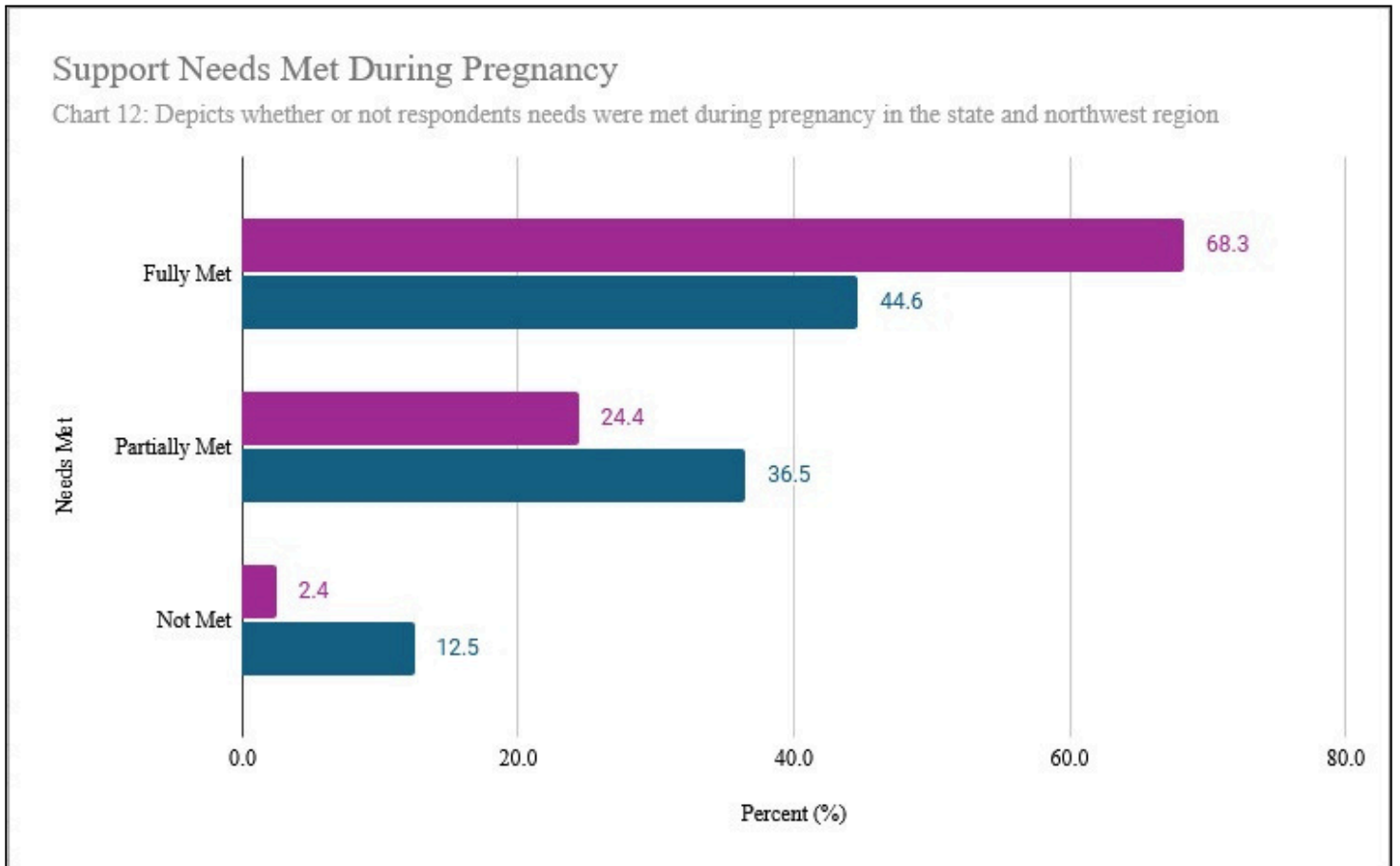
Postpartum Services Used Under Medicaid 12-Month Postpartum Coverage

Chart 11: Depicts the services used by Medicaid recipients in the state and northwest region



Support Needs Met During Pregnancy (Chart 12)

Region: Most responses indicated that their needs were fully met during pregnancy (68.3%). A smaller percentage indicated that they were partially met (24.4%). Finally, 2.4% of responses indicated that their needs were not met.

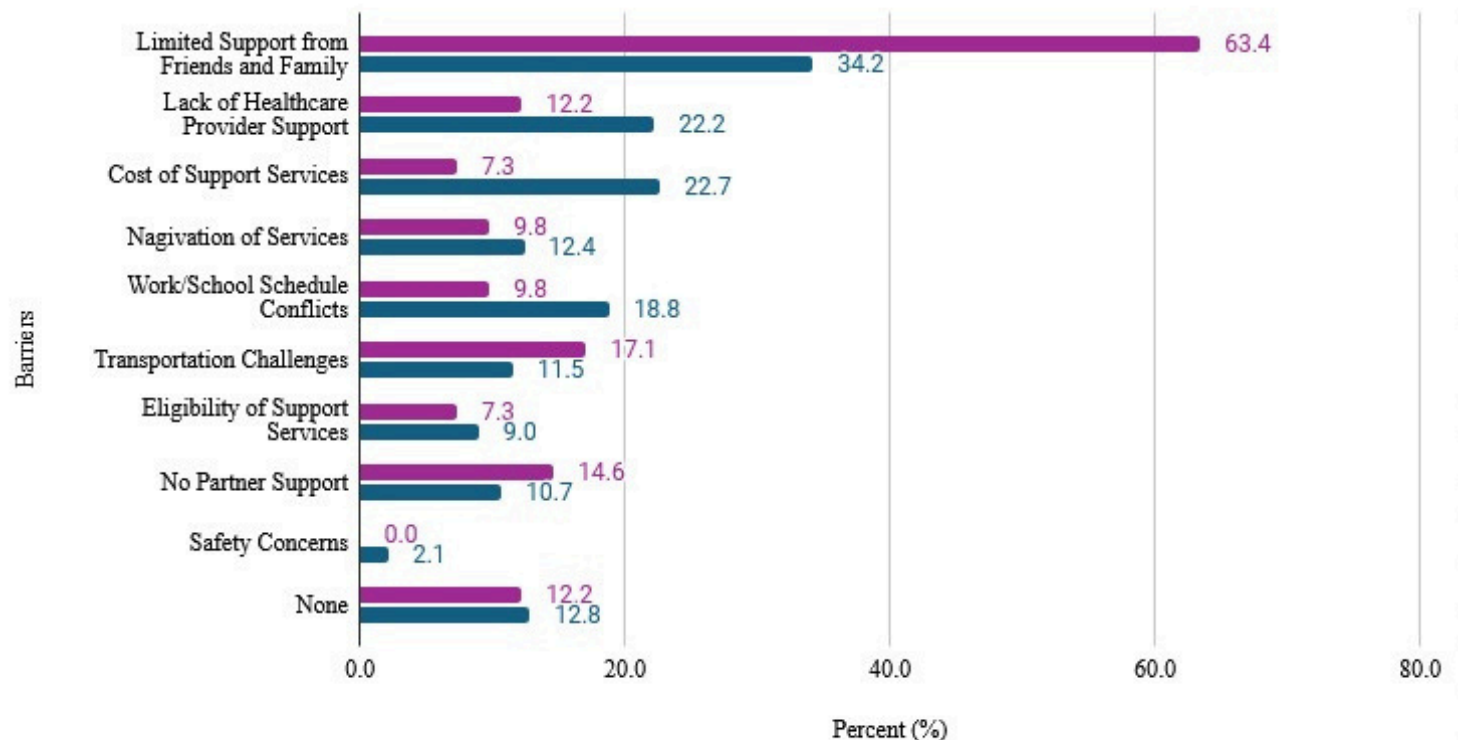


Main Barriers to Receiving Support During Pregnancy (Chart 13)

Region: The most significant barrier documented came from having limited support from friends and family (63.4%). Transportation challenges, no partner support, and lack of healthcare provider support made up the next three biggest barriers (17.1%, 14.6%, and 12.2% respectively). 12.2% of individuals also cited having no barriers to support. Navigation of services and work/school schedule conflicts were listed equally at 9.8%. Cost and eligibility of support services also equally contributed as barriers at 7.3%. Finally, 0% of individuals cited safety concerns as a barrier to receiving support.

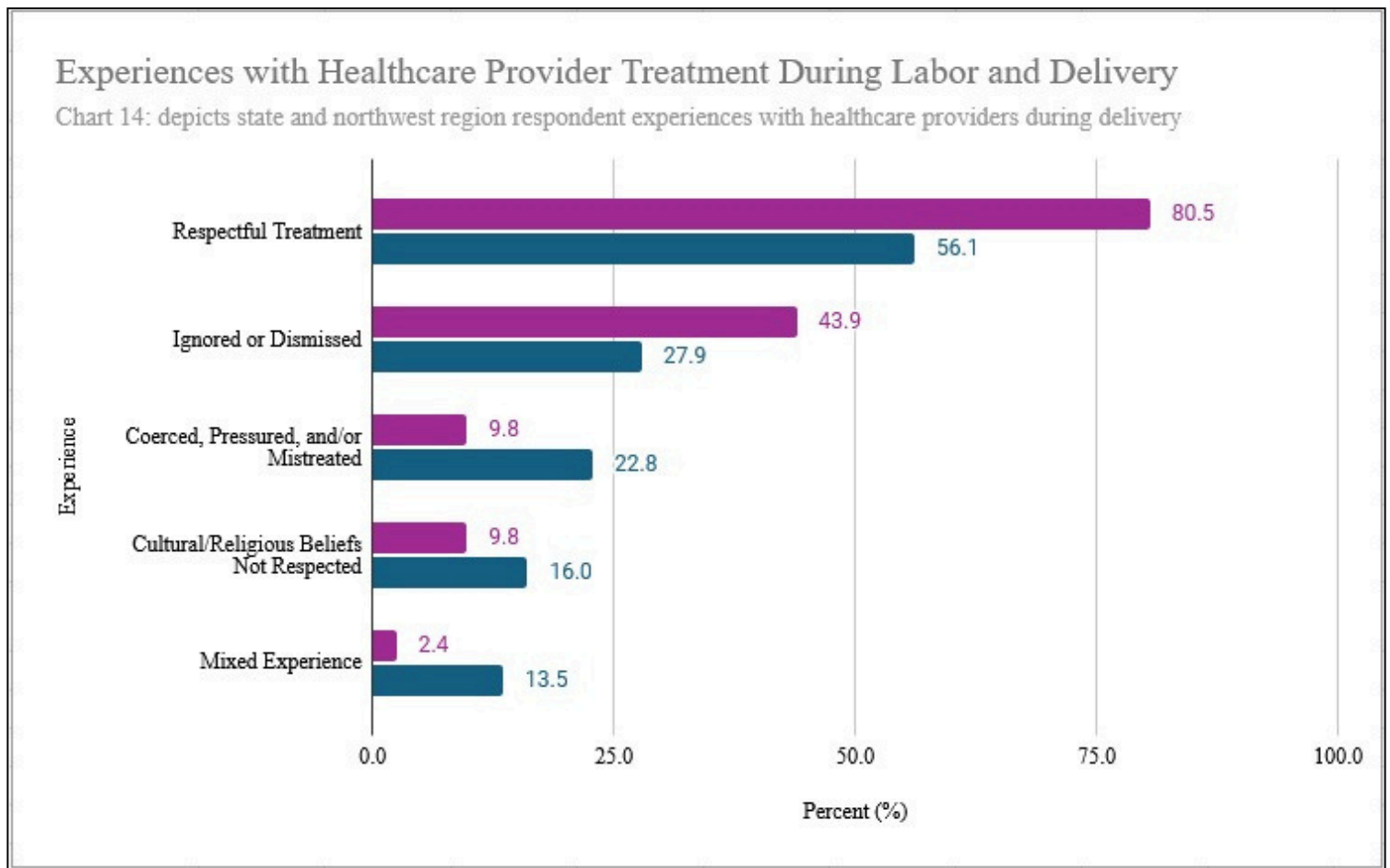
Main Barriers to Receiving Support During Pregnancy

Chart 13: Depicts the barriers individuals faced to receiving support in the state and northwest region



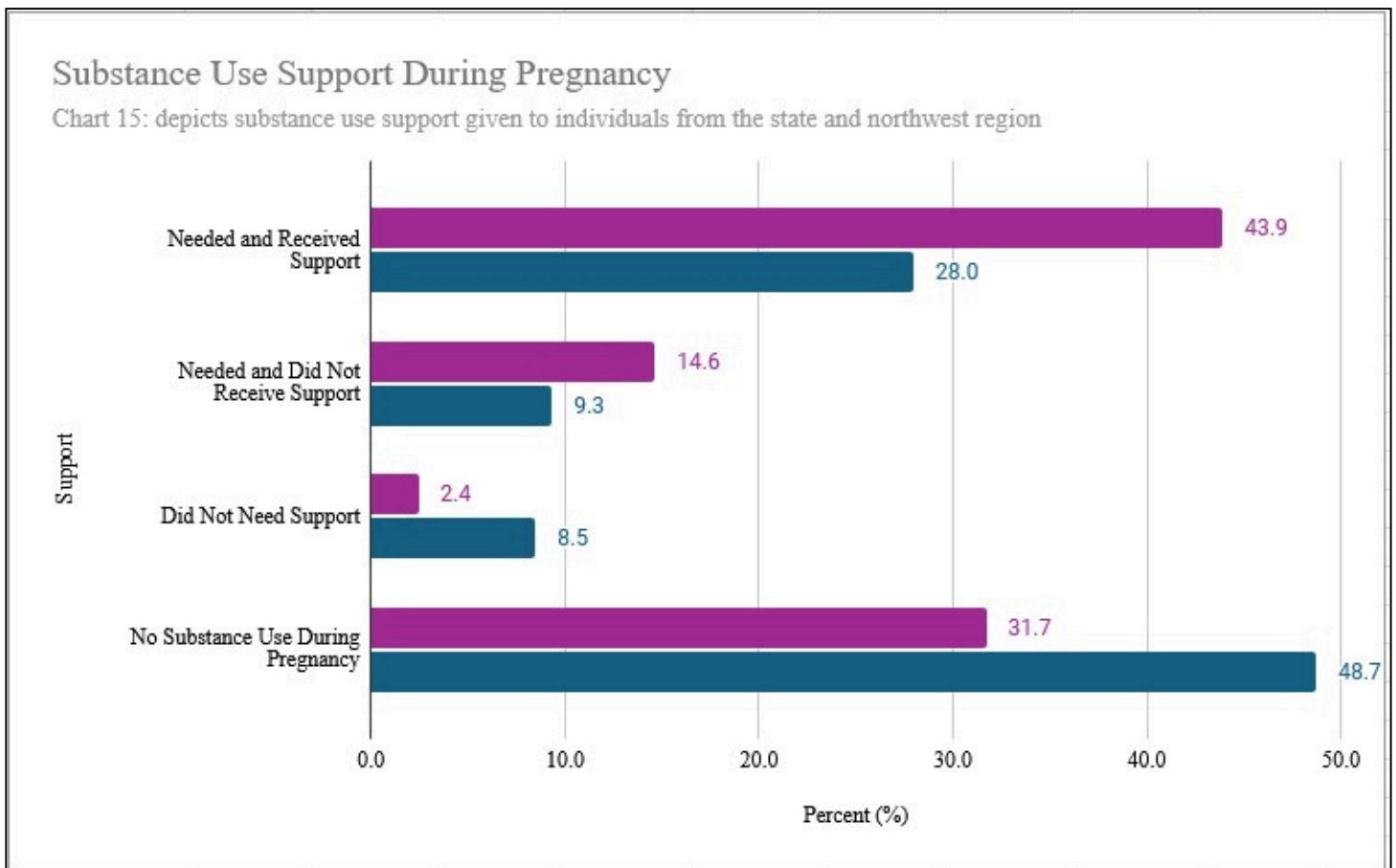
Experiences with Healthcare Provider Treatment During Labor and Delivery (Chart 14)

Region: Most responses indicated that they experienced respectful treatment throughout labor and delivery (80.5%). 43.9% of individuals felt ignored or dismissed. Responses indicating that individuals felt coerced, pressured or mistreated and/or that their cultural/religious beliefs were not respected made up of responses 9.8% each. A small percentage of respondents had a mixed experience (2.4%).



Substance Use Support During Pregnancy (Chart 15)

Region: The largest group of responses indicated that support was needed and received (43.9). The second largest group cited that there was no substance use during pregnancy (31.7). 14.6% of individuals needed support but did not receive it and 2.4% of individuals did not need support.

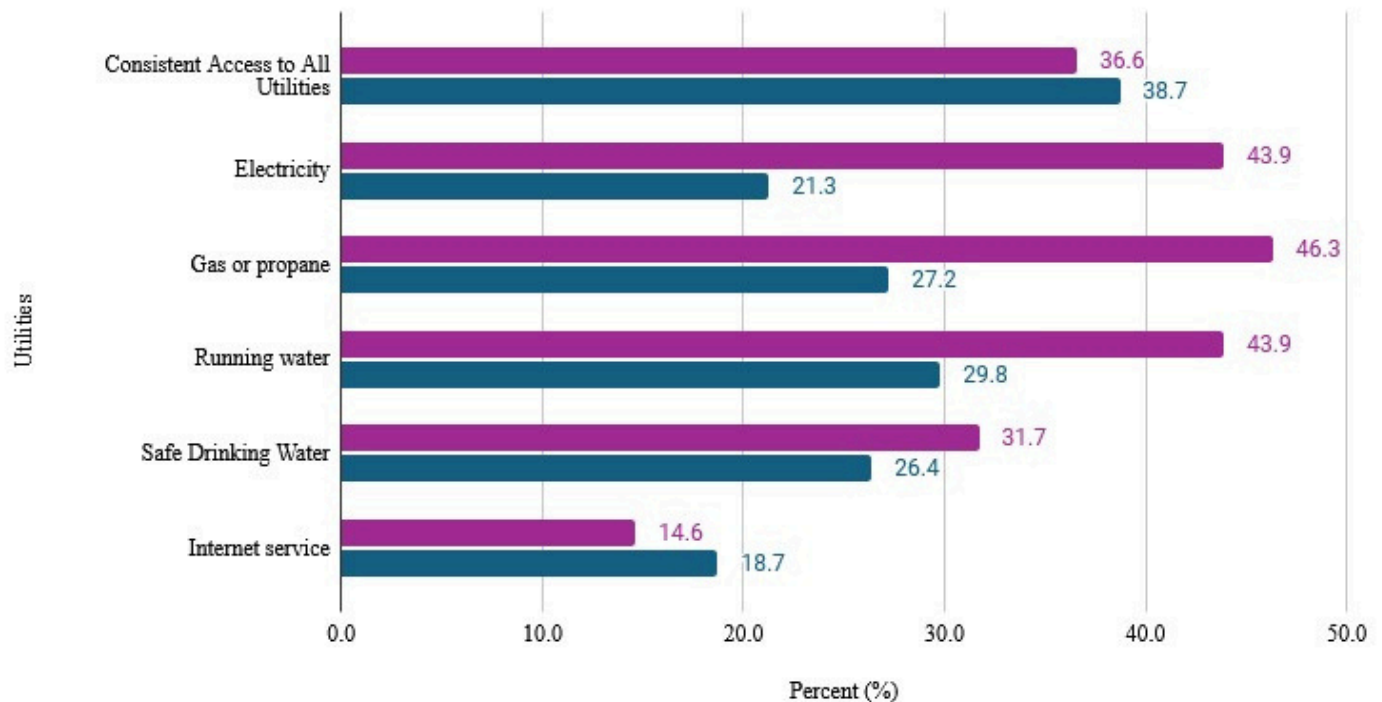


Difficulties Accessing Utilities or Services During Pregnancy (Chart 16)

Region: 46.3% of respondents had difficulty accessing gas or propane, while 43.9% had difficulty with running water. Electricity also has a response rate of 43.9%. Consistent access to all utilities was cited by 36.6% of respondents, however safe drinking water was difficult to access for 31.7% of individuals. Finally, internet access was difficult for 14.6% of survey participants.

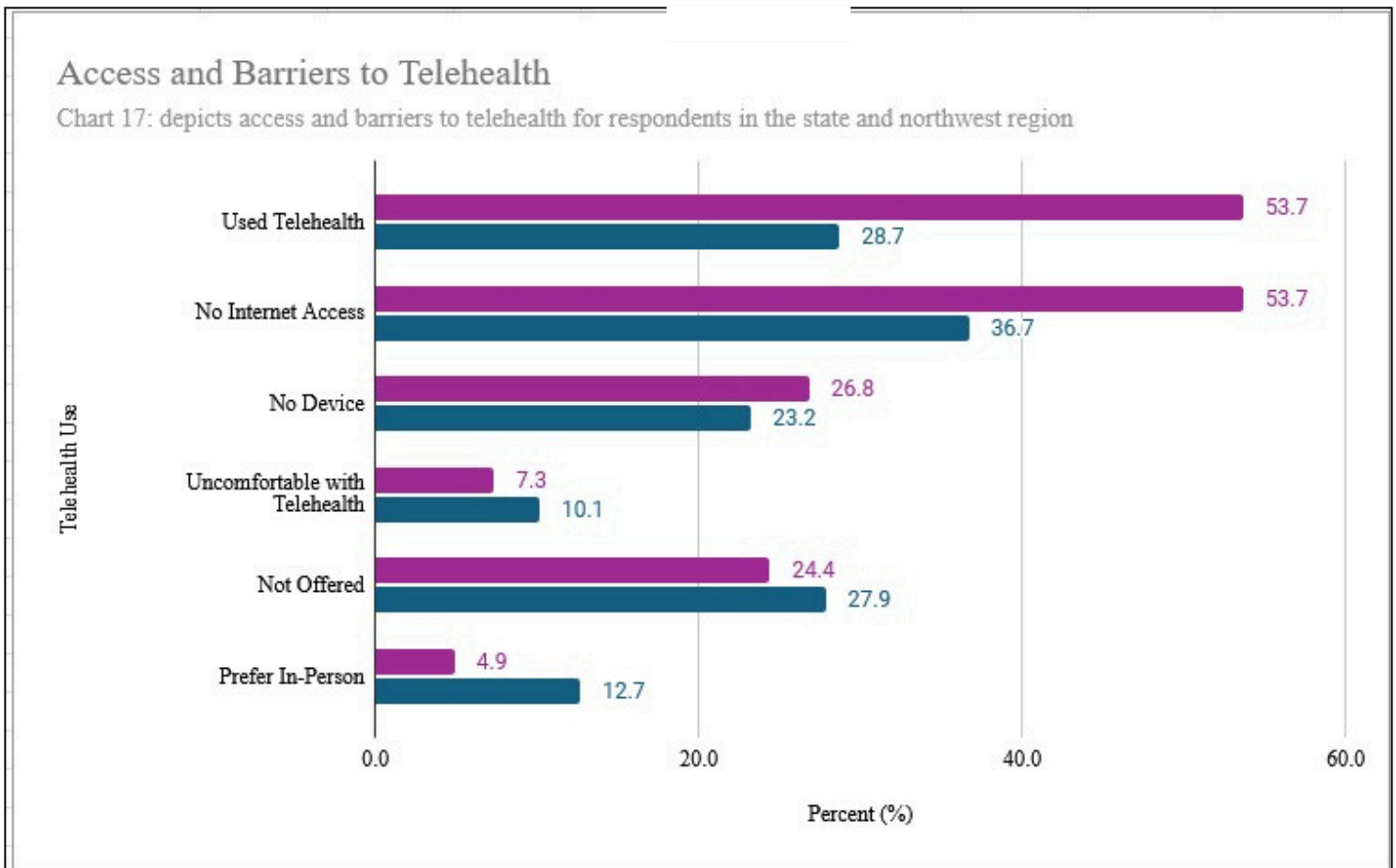
Difficulties Accessing Utilities or Services During Pregnancy

Chart 16: Depicts the access respondents in the state and northwest region had to utilities during pregnancy



Access and Barriers to Telehealth (Chart 17)

Region: Telehealth was used by 53.7% of respondents. Barriers included lack of internet access (53.7%), no devices to use for telehealth (26.8%) and no telehealth services being offered (24.4%). 7.3% of responses indicated discomfort with telehealth and 4.9% of responses cited a preference for in-person visits.



Key Findings

1. A significant portion of respondents were unable to access telehealth services due to a lack of internet access (53.7%).

This response rate is 15% higher than that of the state.

2. A large percentage of respondents indicated that they had difficulty accessing various utilities. The highest response rates were seen for electricity, gas, and running water (43.9%, 46.3%, and 43.9% respectively). These response rates nearly double those of the state



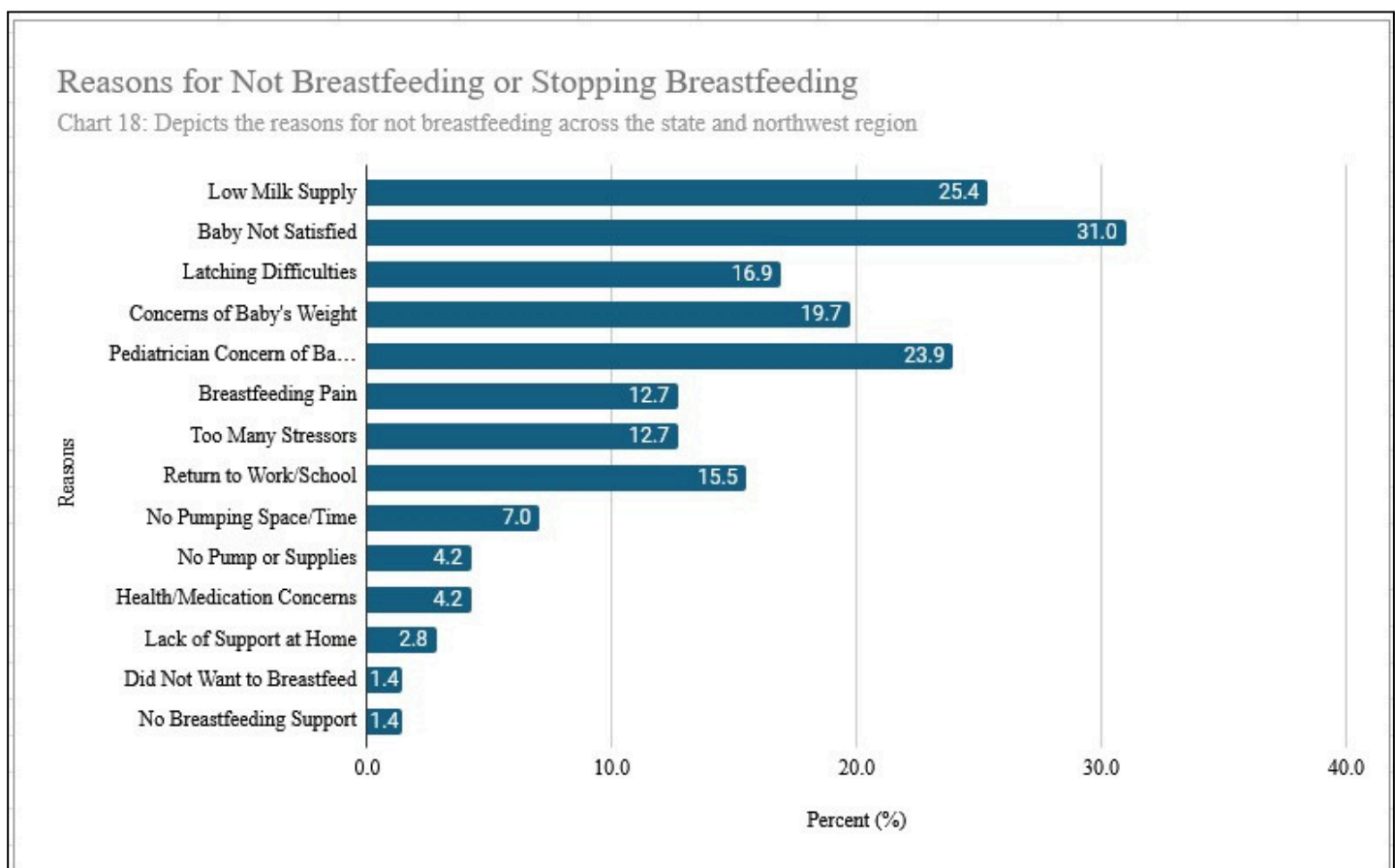
Perinatal/ Infant

Note: On account of the low number of respondents in this category, regional data has been omitted and state data will be supplemented to convey a more comprehensive overview of concerns in New Mexico.

State n = 86

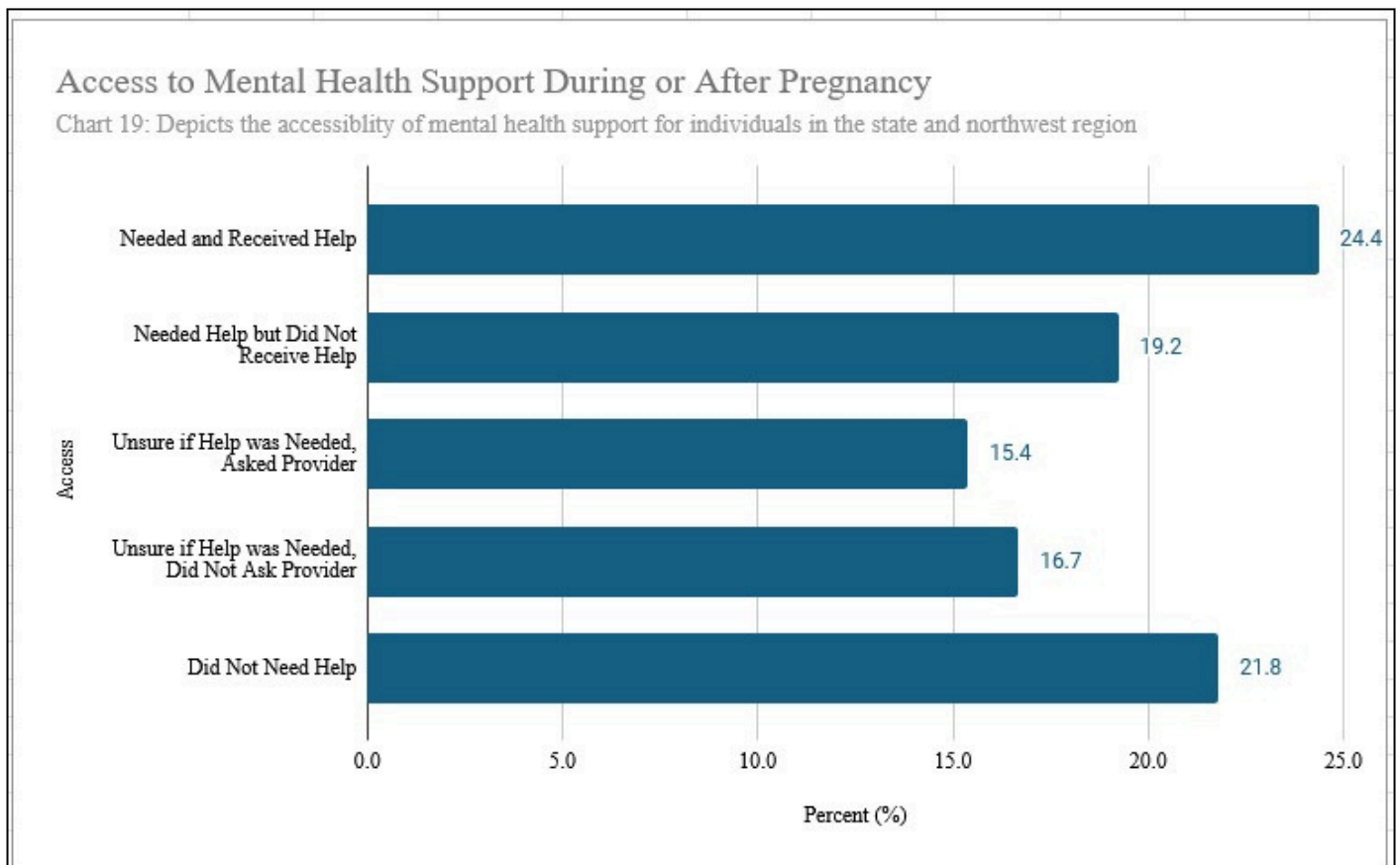
Reasons for Not Breastfeeding or Stopping Breastfeeding (Chart 18)

State: The leading causes of not breastfeeding or stopping breastfeeding are noted as infant dissatisfaction (31.0%), low milk supply (25.4%) and physician concerns about the baby's weight (23.9%). These concerns were closely followed by general concern about the baby's weight (19.7%). Latching difficulties had a 16.9% response rate, and return to work/school were similar at 15.5%. Breastfeeding pain and too many stressors were both at 12.7%. No pumping space/time had a 7% response rate. Respondents also noted no pump or supplies and health/medication concerns at a low rate (4.2% each). Finally, 2.8% of individuals encountered lack of support at home and 1.4% of individuals indicated that they either did not want to breastfeed or had no breastfeeding support.



Access to Mental Health Support During or After Pregnancy (Chart 19)

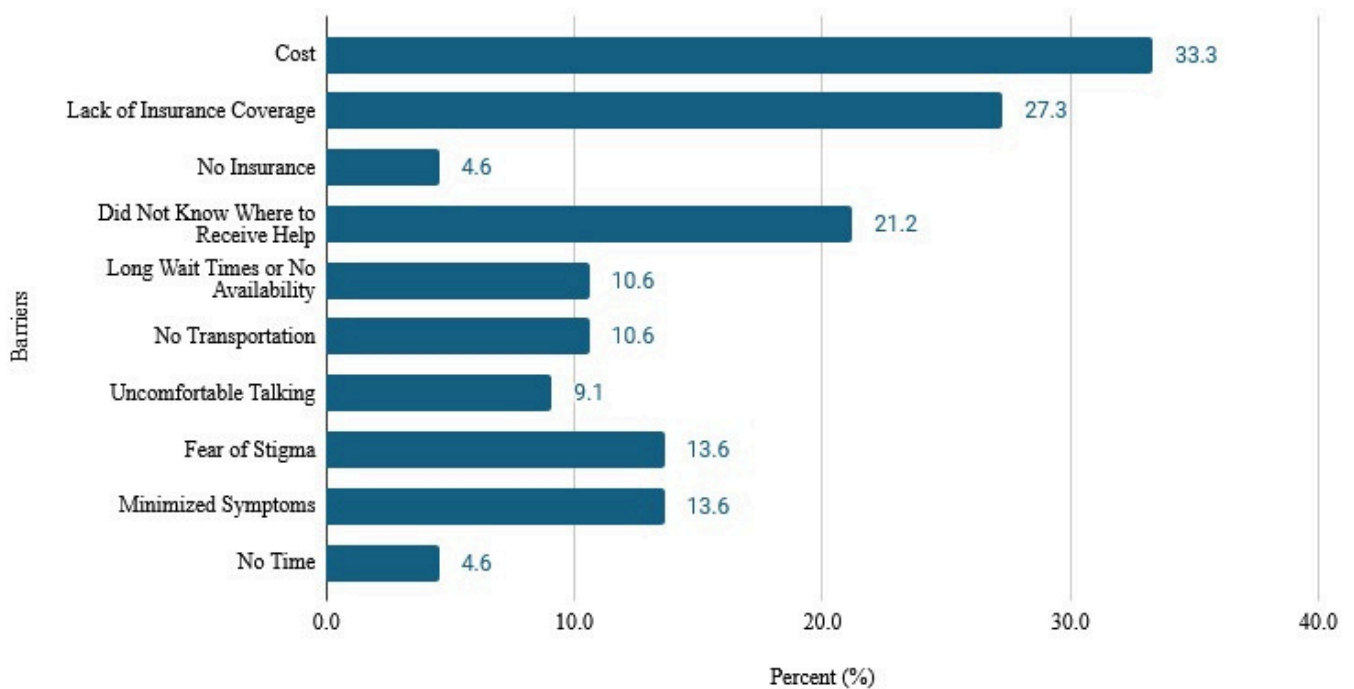
State: The largest group of respondents indicated that they needed and received support (24.4%). Individuals who did not need assistance as well as those who did need help but did not receive it were reported similarly (21.8% and 19.2% respectively). 16.7% of respondents did not know if they needed support and did not ask their provider, while 15.4% did not know if they needed support but did ask their provider.



Barriers to Accessing Mental Health Support (Chart 20) **State:** The most significant barrier to mental health support cited by respondents was the cost (33.3%), followed closely by lack of insurance coverage (27.3%). 21.2% of Individuals also indicated that they did not know where to receive help. A fear of stigma and minimization of symptoms elicited 13.6% responses. Long wait times or lack of availability and no transportation also both had responses from 10.6% of respondents. Finally, the discomfort of talking about mental health had 9.1% and 4.6% of individuals cited no time or no insurance.

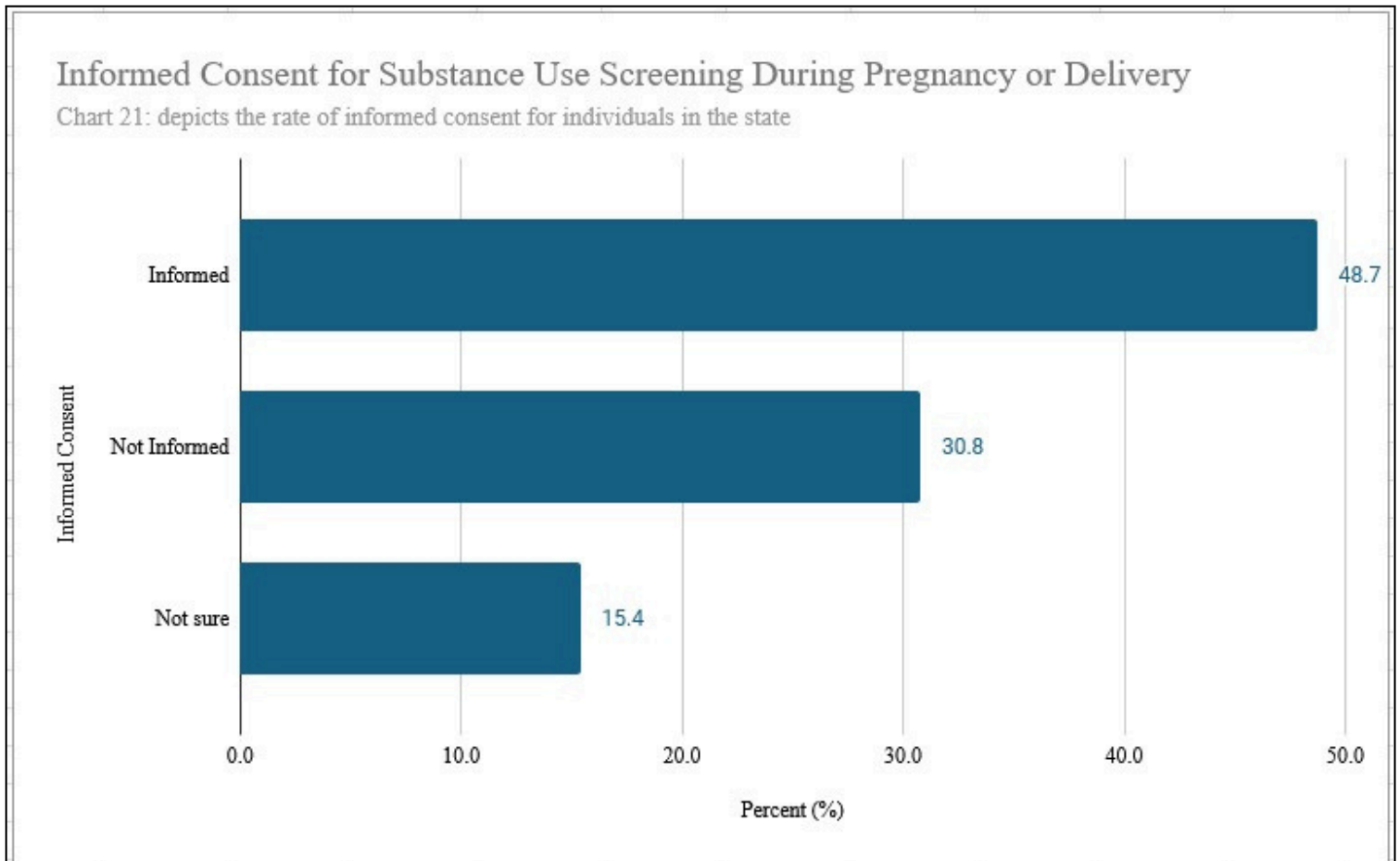
Barriers to Accessing Mental Health Support

Chart 20: depicts the barriers individuals in the state faced when accessing mental health support



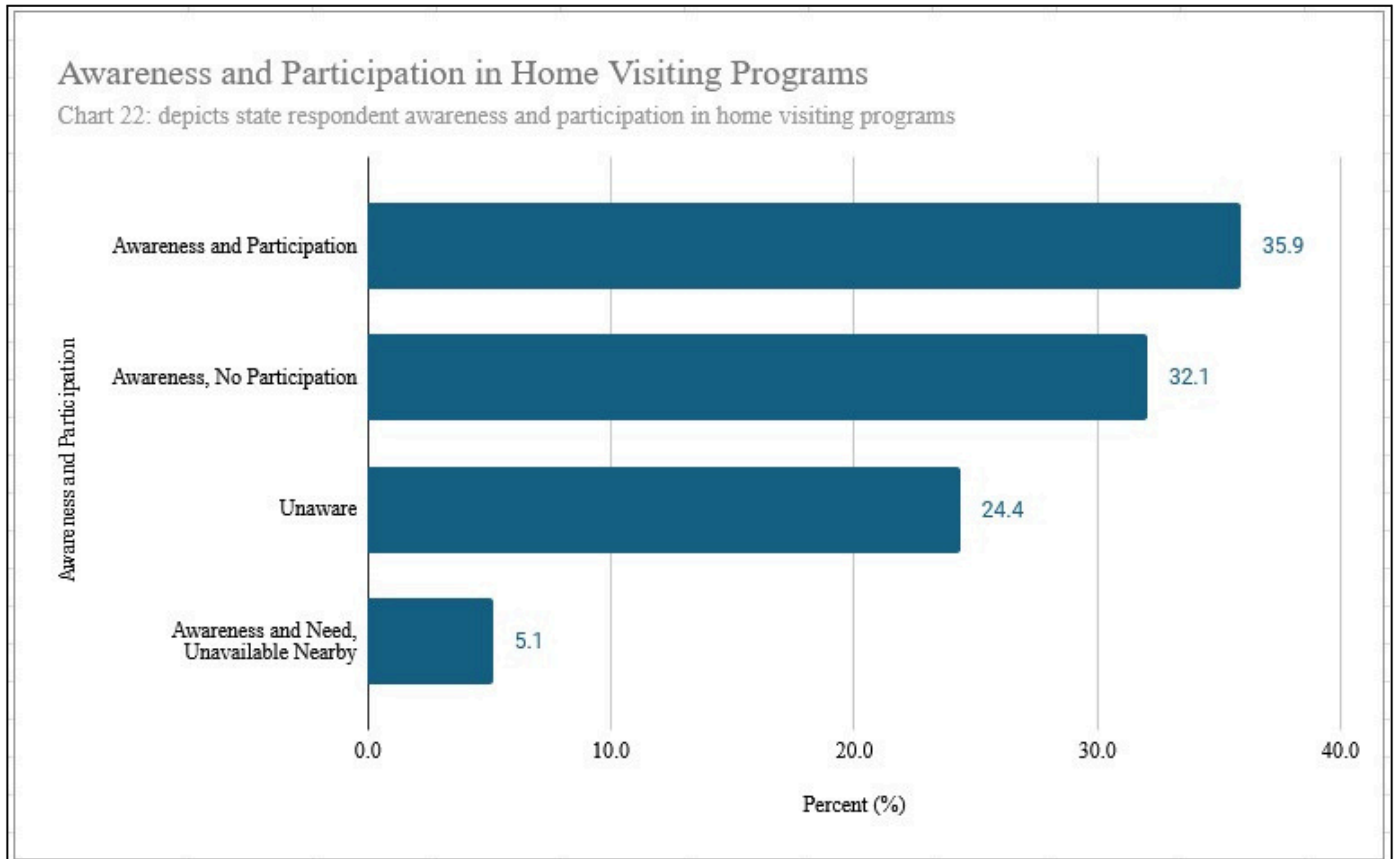
Informed Consent for Substance Use Screening During Pregnancy or Delivery (Chart 21)

State: 48.7% of individuals indicated that they were informed whereas 30.8% of individuals were not. 15.4% of individuals were unsure.



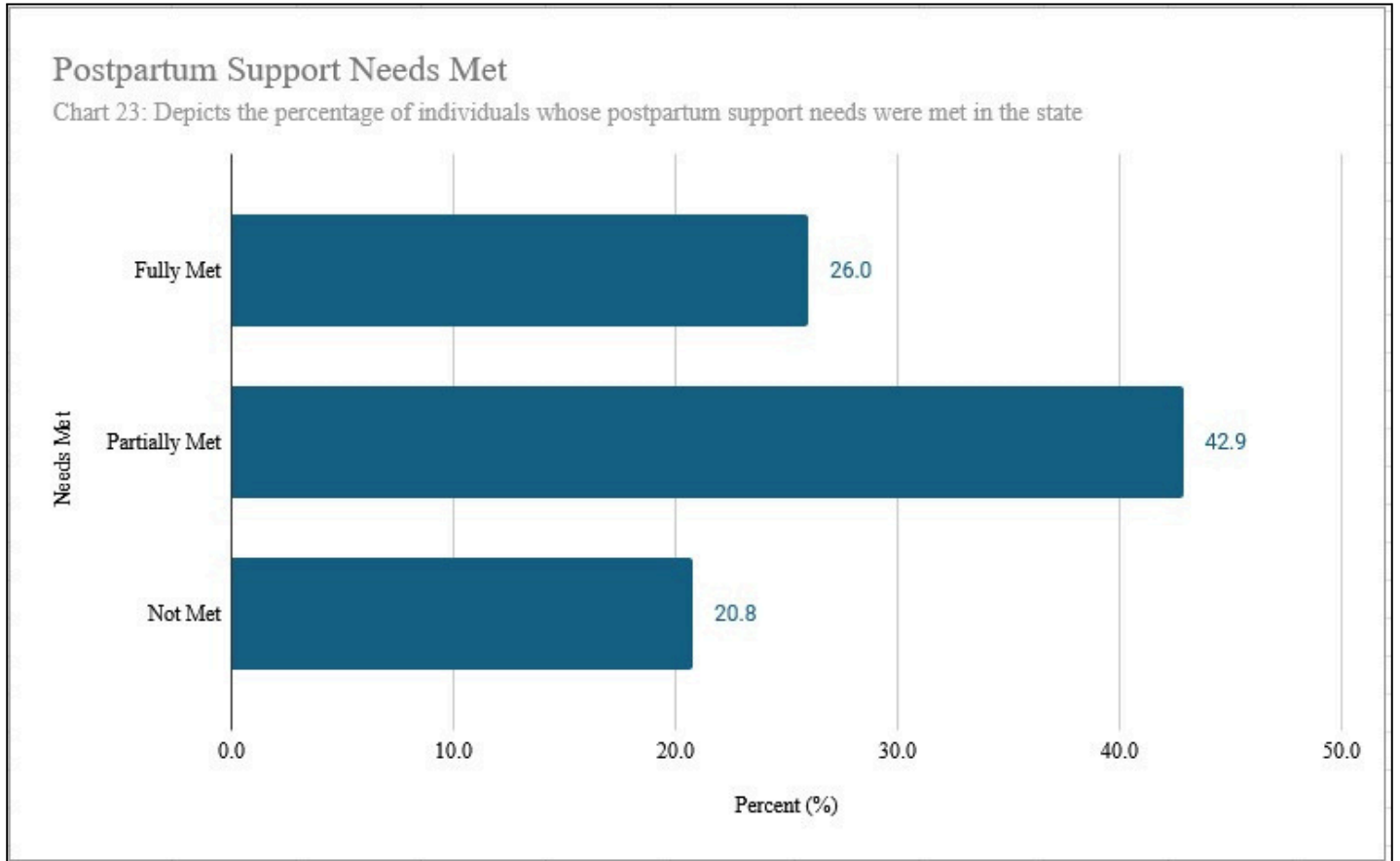
Awareness and Participation in Home Visiting Programs (Chart 22)

State: 35.9% of respondents were aware and participated in home visiting programs. Alternatively, 32.1% were aware but did not participate. 24.4% were unaware and only 5.1% were aware and needed home visiting programs but did not have access to them due to location.



Postpartum Support Needs Met (Chart 23)

State: The largest group of individuals cited that their needs were partially met (42.9%). The second highest group indicated that their needs were fully met (26.0%) and the smallest group indicated that their needs were not met (20.8%).

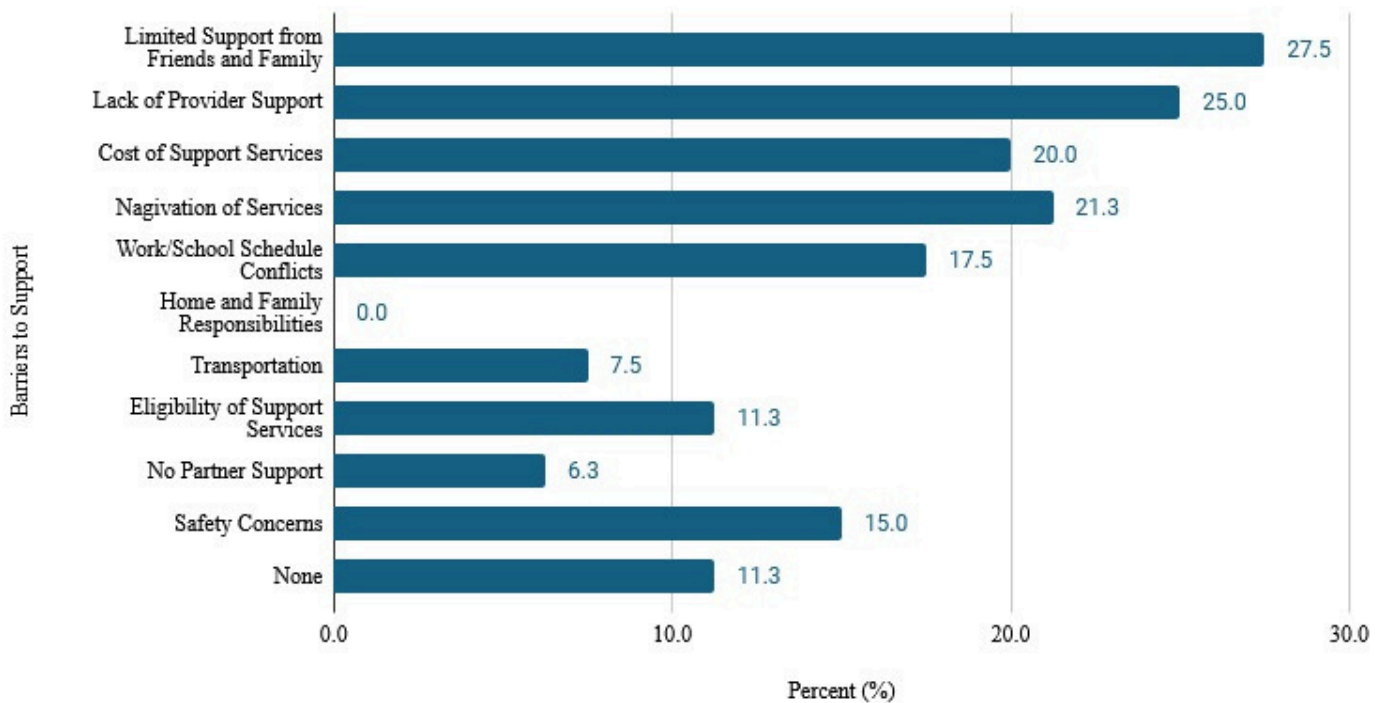


Barriers to Receiving Postpartum Support (Chart 24)

State: The two greatest barriers to receiving postpartum support were limited support from friends and family (27.5%) and lack of provider support (25.0%). Navigation of services was the third most cited reason (21.3%) followed by cost of support services (20.0%). 17.5% of individuals noted work/school schedule conflicts. 15.0% of respondents had safety concerns. 11.3% of responses noted that there were no barriers. Another 11.3% indicated that eligibility of support services was a barrier and 7.5% noted the same for transportation services.

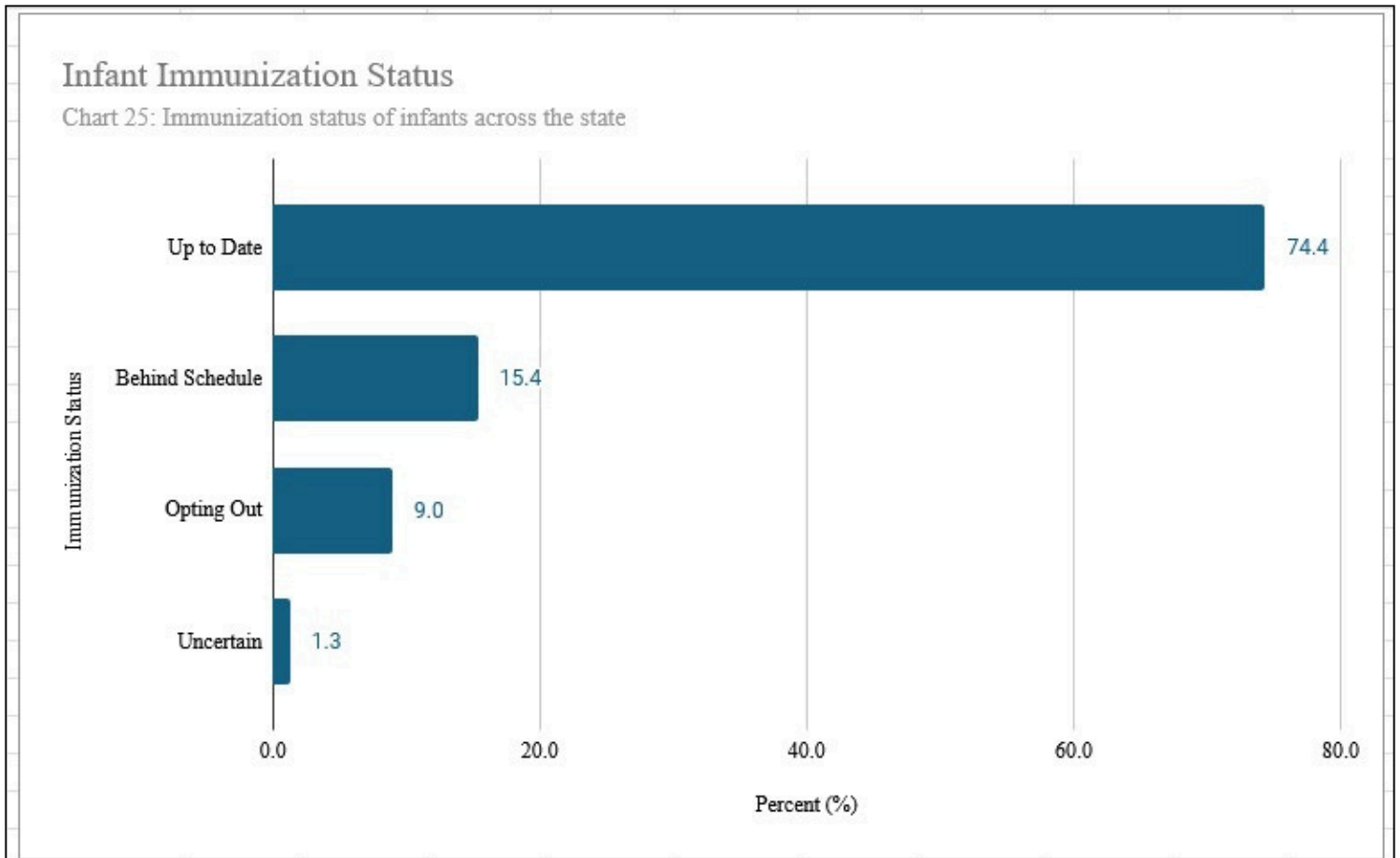
Barriers to Receiving Postpartum Support

Chart 24: Depicts the barriers individuals in the state faced when seeking postpartum support



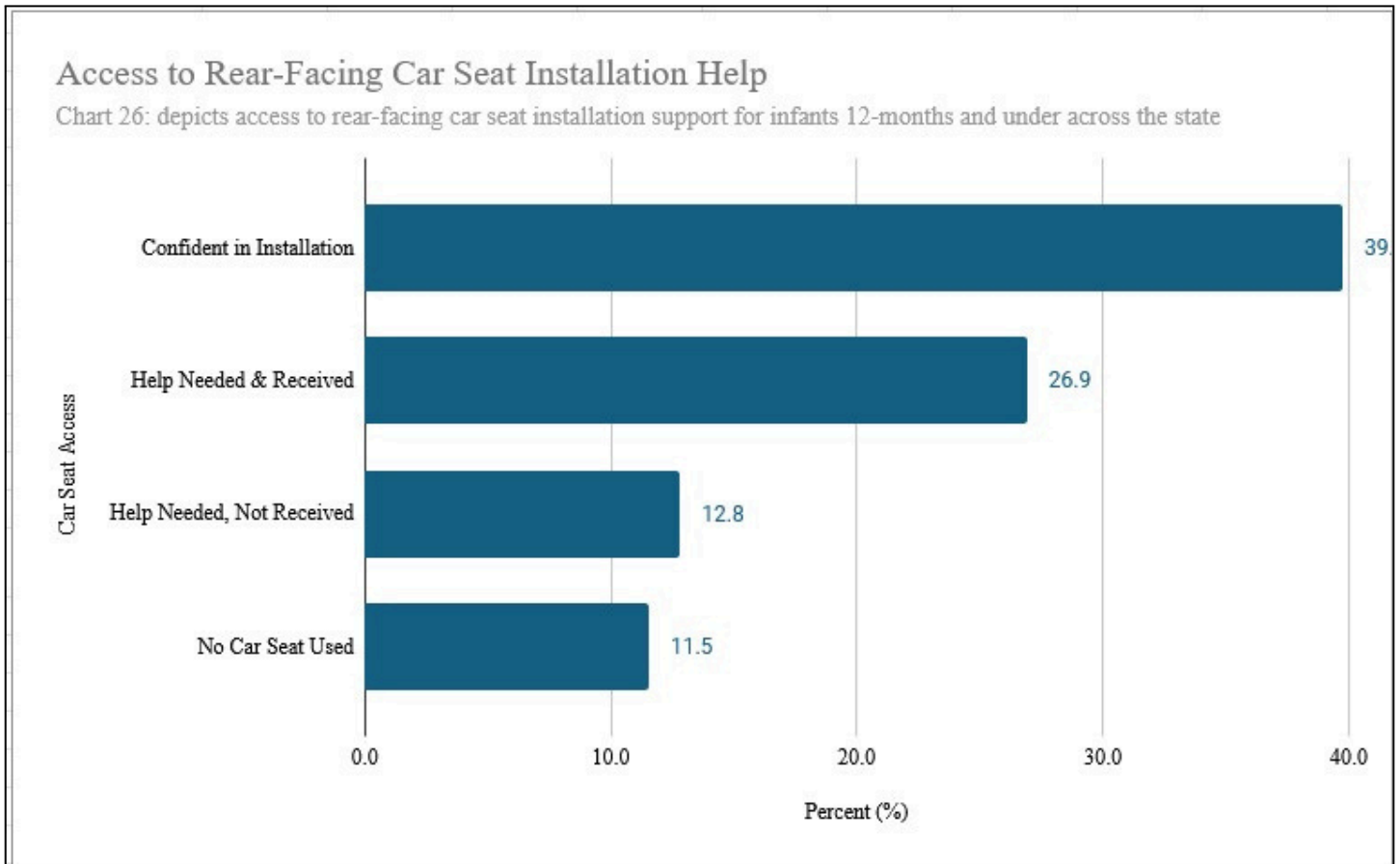
Infant Immunization Status (Chart 25)

State: 74.4% of individuals responded that their infants were up to date on immunizations. 15.4% were behind schedule, 9% opted out, and 1.3% of respondents were uncertain of their child's vaccination status.



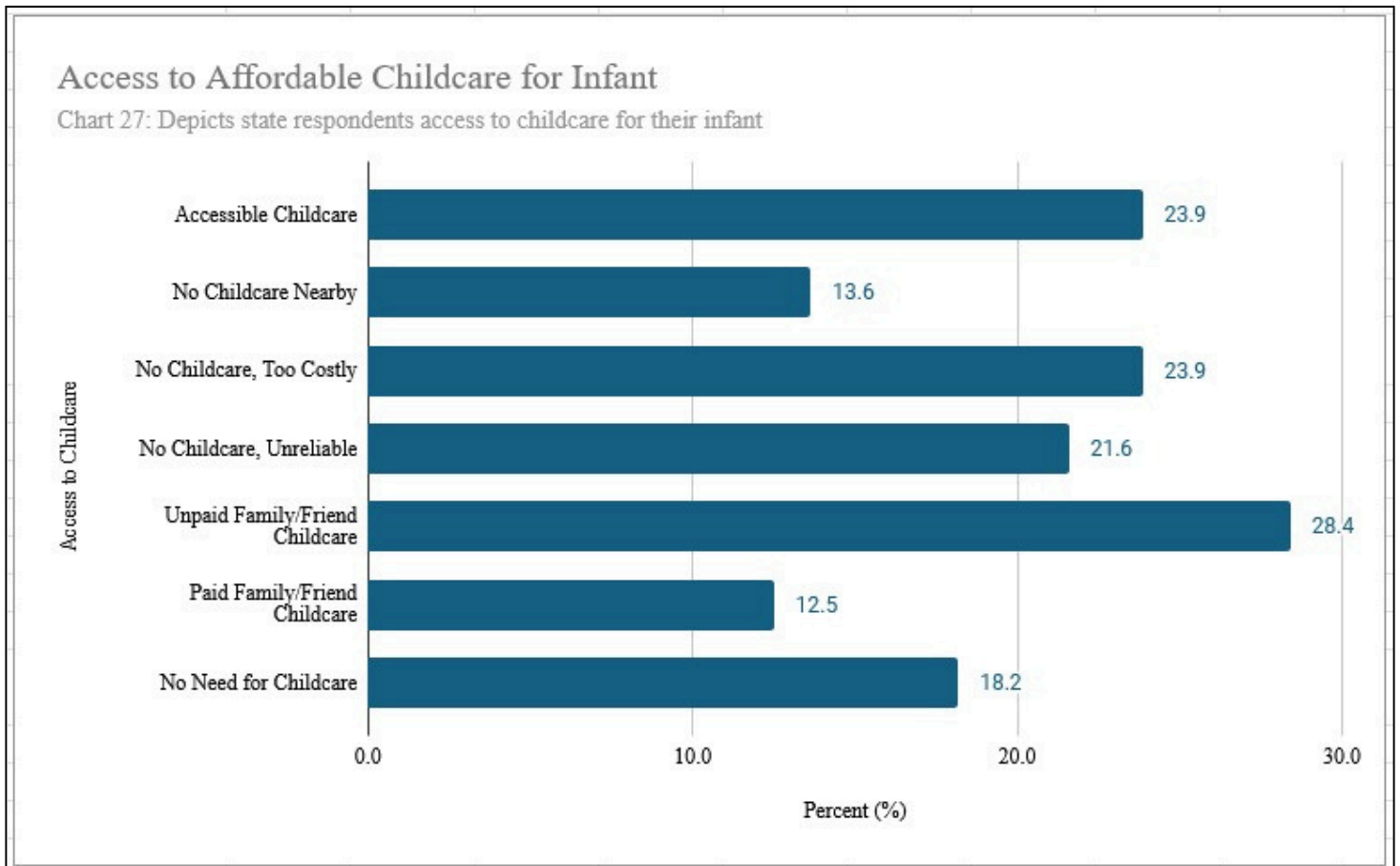
Access to Rear-Facing Car Seat Installation Help (Infant's First Year) (Chart 26)

State: Most individuals were confident in the installation of their infant's car seat (39.7%). The second largest group indicated that they needed help and did receive it (26.9%). Finally, 12.8% needed help but did not receive it and 11.5% did not use a car seat.

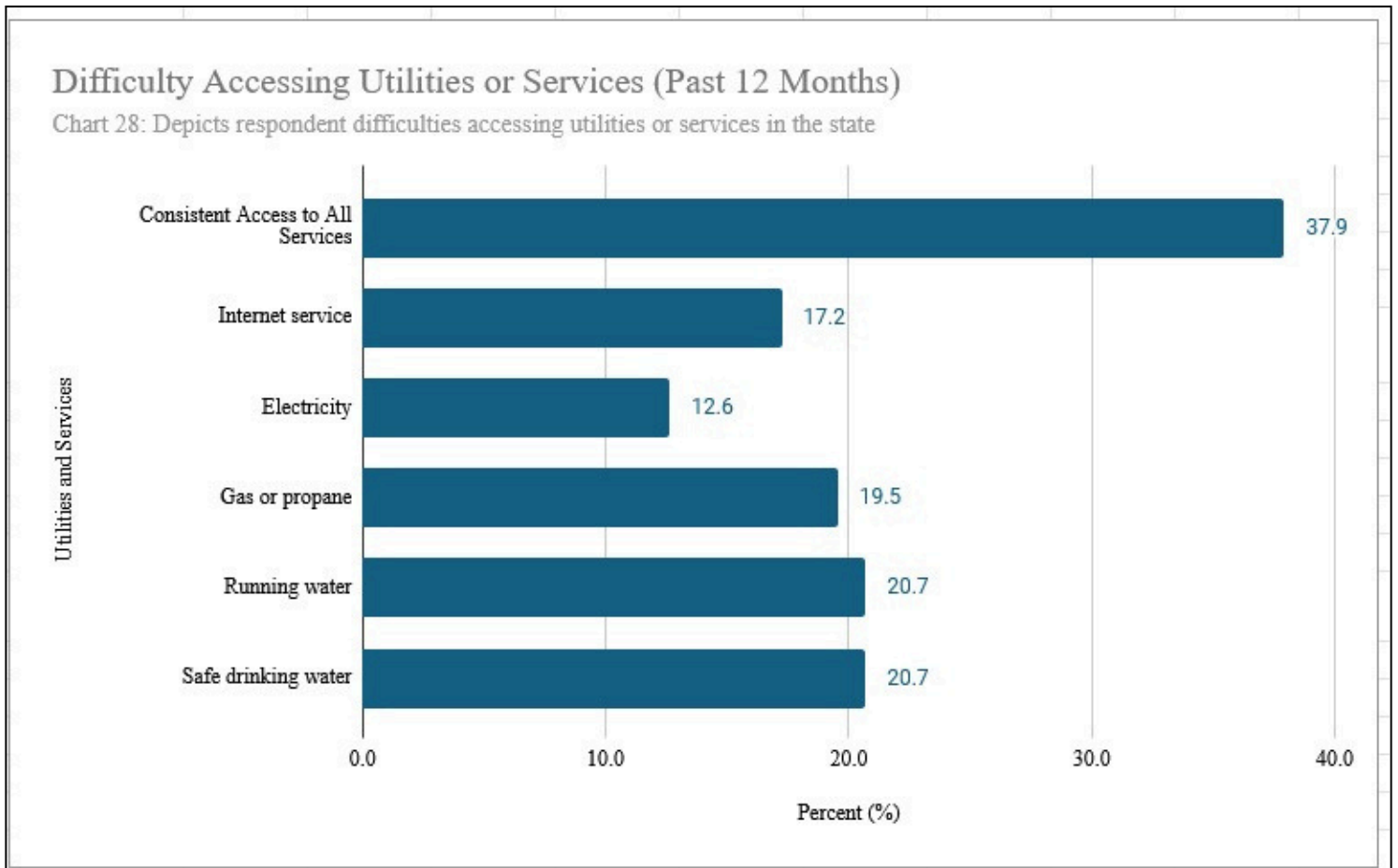


Access to Affordable Childcare for Infant (Chart 27)

State: 28.4% of respondents utilized unpaid family/friend childcare. The second largest responses showed that individuals either had accessible childcare or did not have childcare as it was too expensive (23.9%). 21.6% of individuals did not have childcare as it was too unreliable. The smallest three groups had no need for childcare, had no childcare nearby, or paid for family/friends to care for their child(ren) (18.2%, 13.6%, and 12.5% respectively).

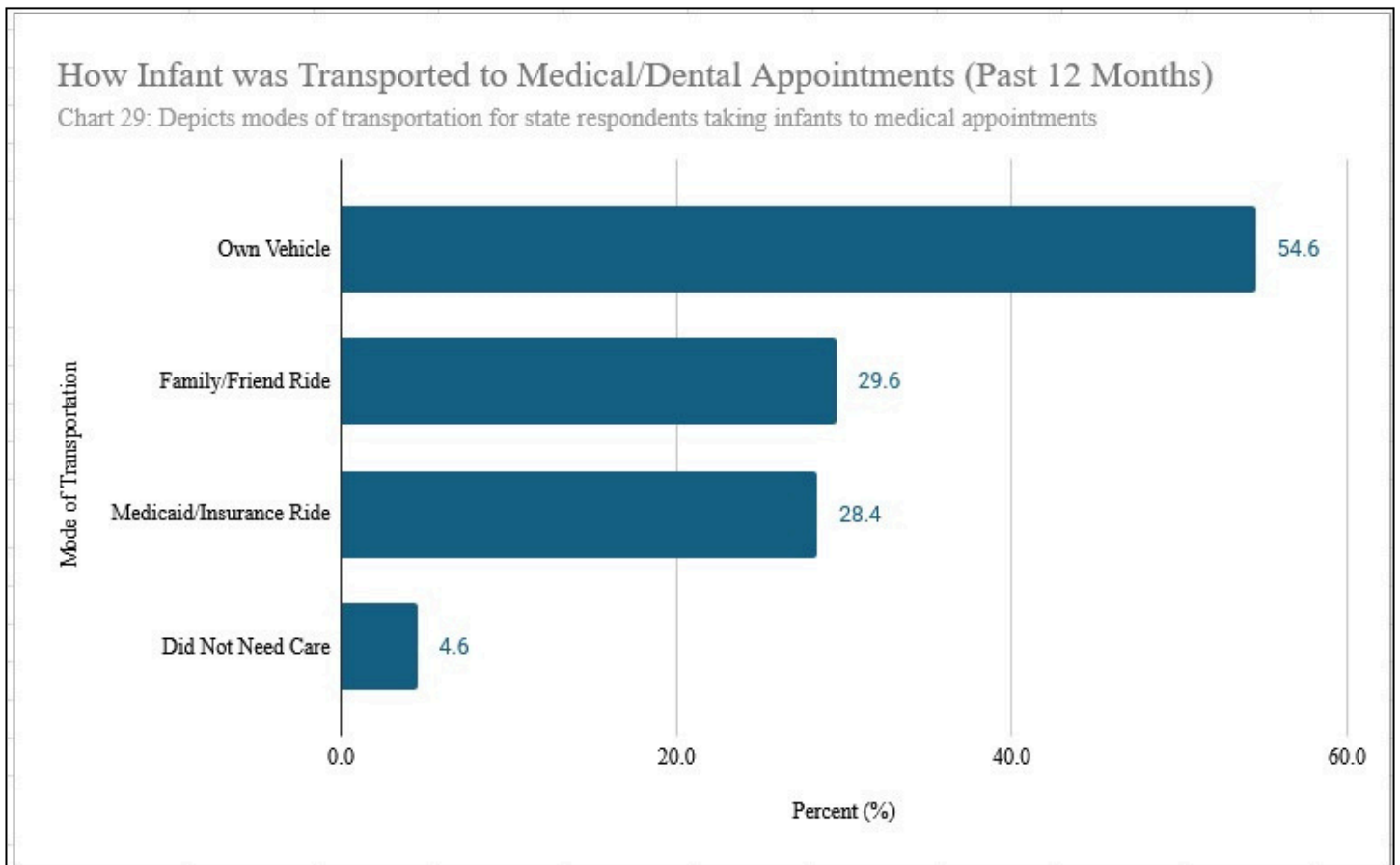


Difficulty Accessing Utilities or Services (Past 12 Months) (Chart 28) **State:** Most individuals had consistent access to all services (37.9%). Access to running water and safe drinking water both received 20.7%. 19.5% of individuals indicated that they had difficulty accessing gas or propane. The next highest group had difficulty with internet service (17.2%) and the final group had difficulty accessing electricity (12.6%).

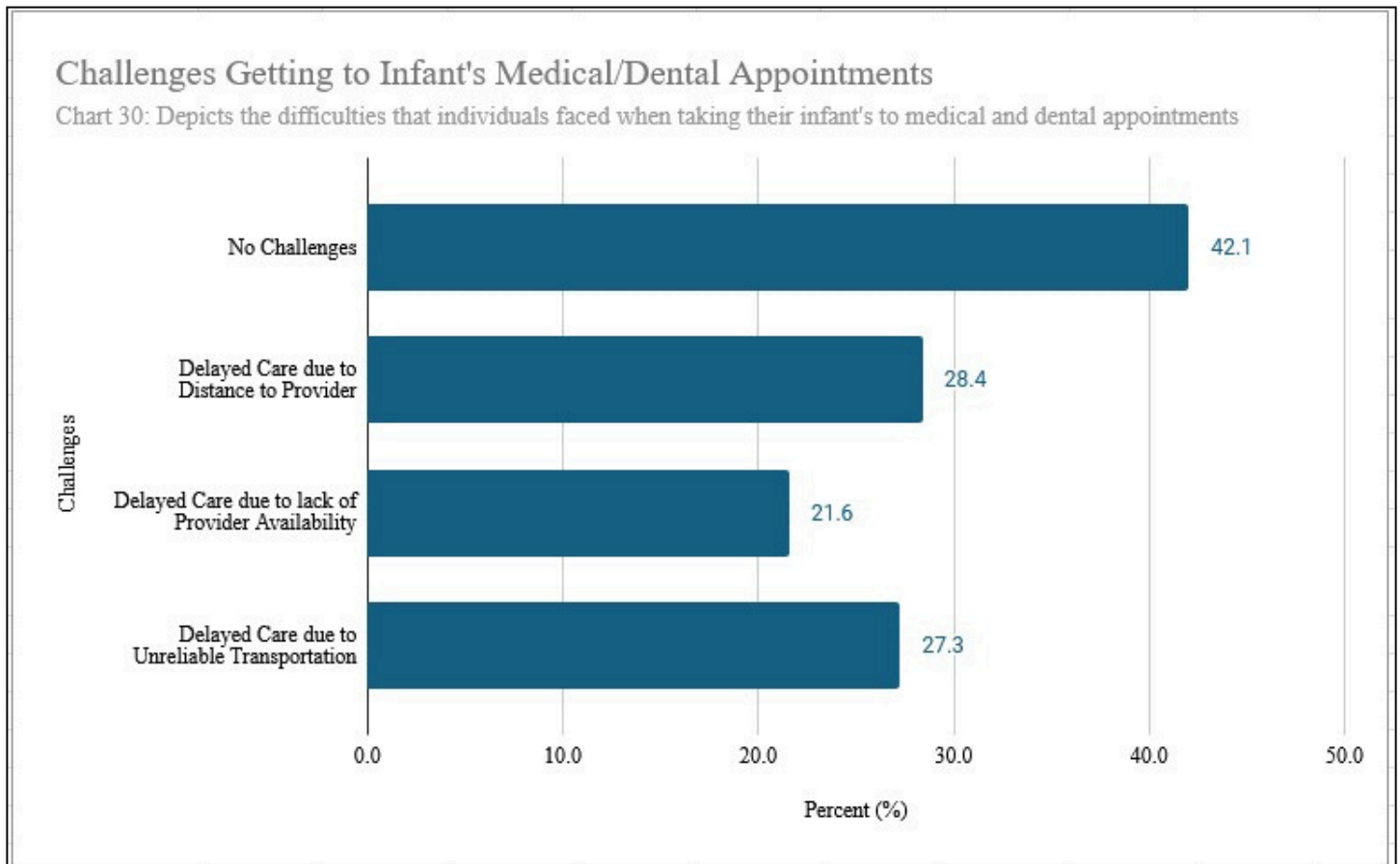


How Infant Was Transported to Medical/Dental Appointments (Past 12 Months) (Chart29)

State: Most individuals used their own vehicles to transport their infant to medical/dental appointments (54.6%). 29.6% were driven by a family or friend, and 28.4% used medicaid or insurance benefits. Only 4.6% of respondents did not need care in the last twelve months.

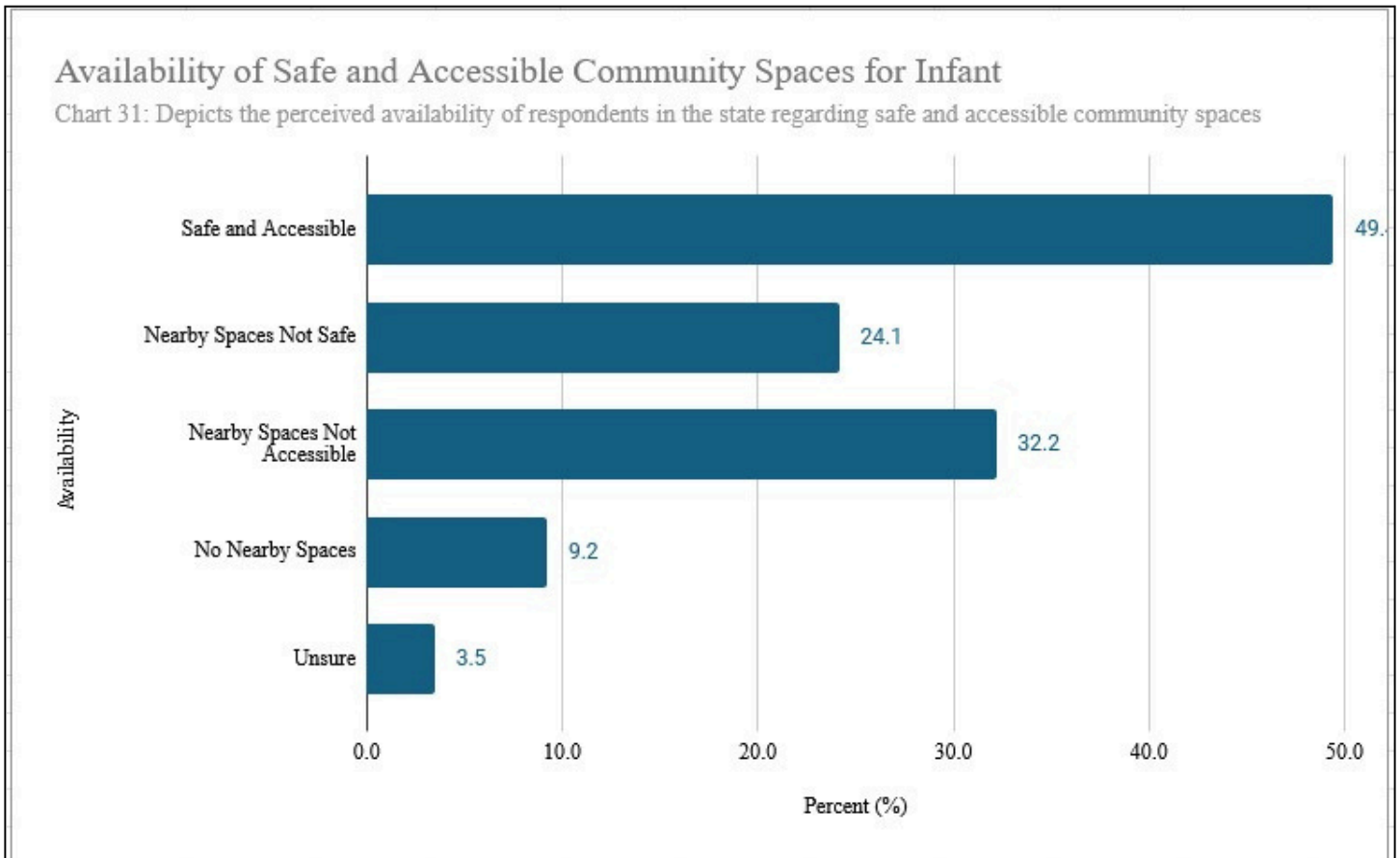


Challenges Getting to Infant's Medical/Dental Appointments (Chart 30) **State:** The largest group of respondents did not have any challenges getting to appointments (42.1%). The next largest group had to delay care due to the distance between them and the provider (28.4%). Similarly, 27.3% of individuals had delayed care due to unreliable transportation. Finally, 21.6% of individuals had delayed care due to a lack of provider availability.



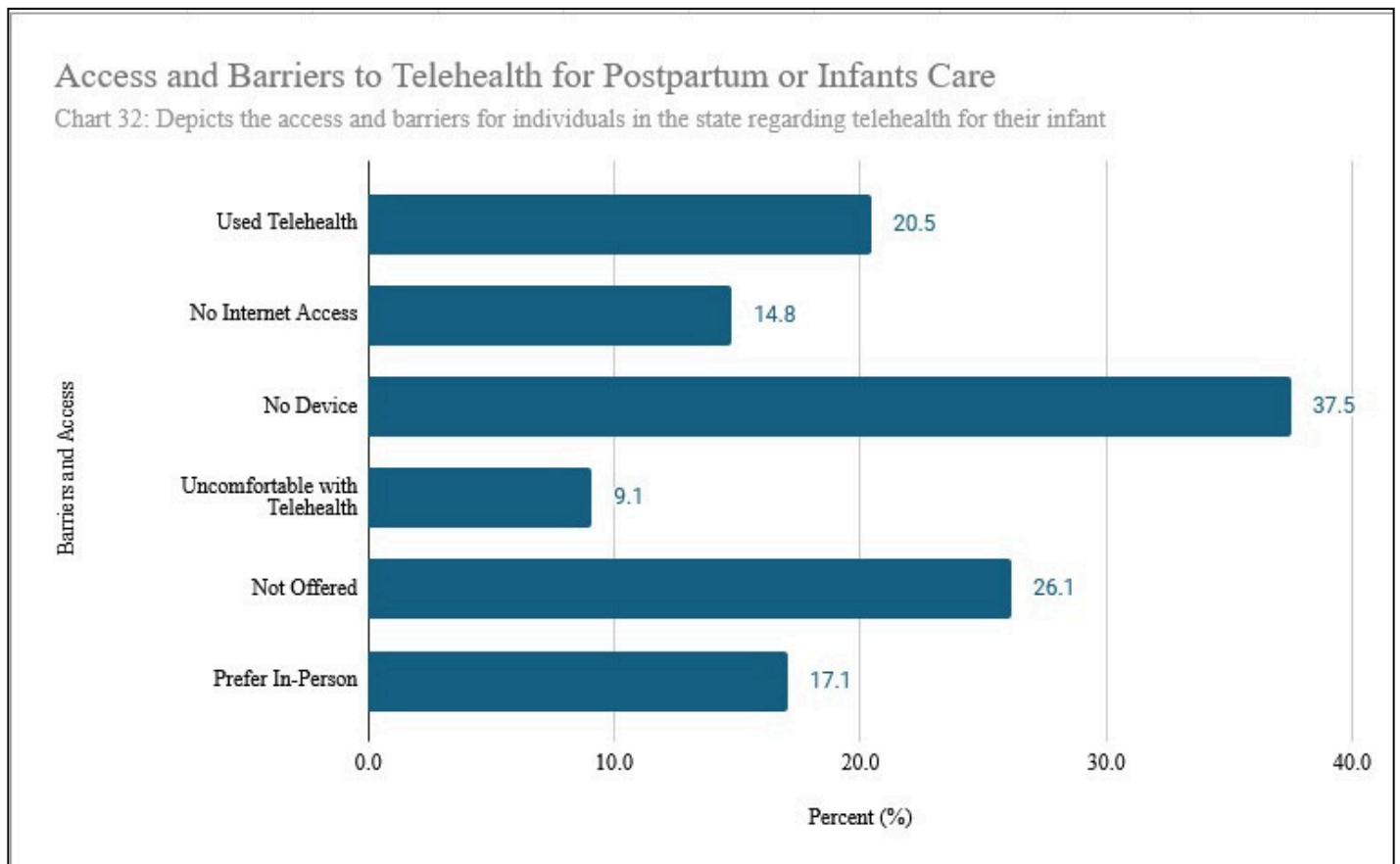
Availability of Safe and Accessible Community Spaces for Infant (Chart 31)

State: Most individuals noted that there were safe and accessible community spaces (49.4%). 32.2% found that nearby spaces were not accessible and 24.1% found that those spaces were not safe. A smaller percentage of individuals noted that there were no nearby spaces (9.2%) and even fewer noted that they were unsure (3.5%).



Access and Barriers to Telehealth for Postpartum or Infant's Care (Chart 32)

State: 20.5% of the respondents did use telehealth. Most of the responses about the disuse of telehealth indicated that the biggest barrier to telehealth was a lack of devices (37.5%). 26.1% of individuals cited that telehealth was not offered to them. 17.1% prefer in-person visits, and 14.8% of individuals had no access to the internet. The smallest group of responses stated that they were uncomfortable with telehealth (9.1%)



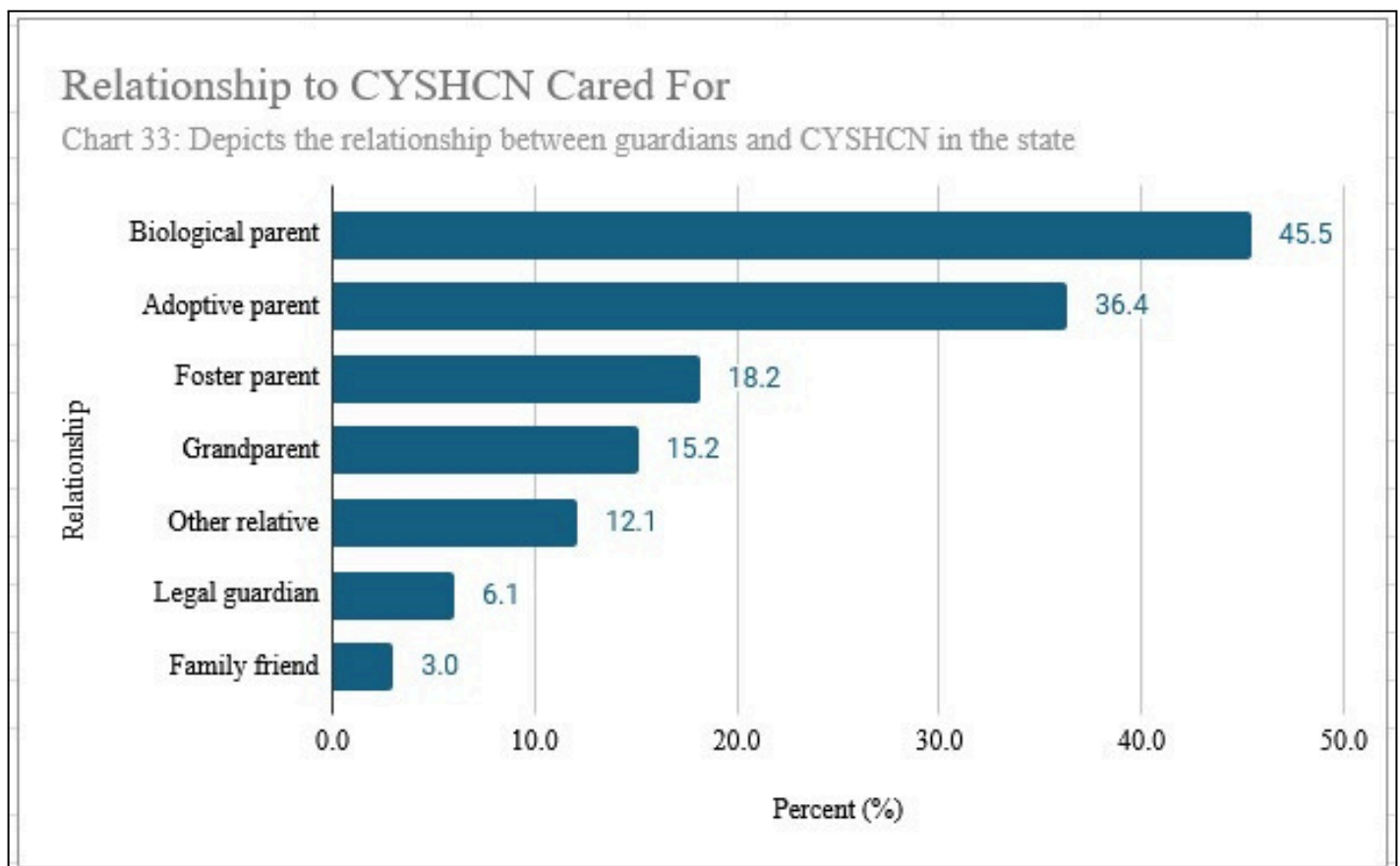


Children and Youth with Special Healthcare Needs

Note: On account of the low number of respondents in this category, regional data has been omitted and state data will be supplemented to convey a more comprehensive overview of concerns in New Mexico.

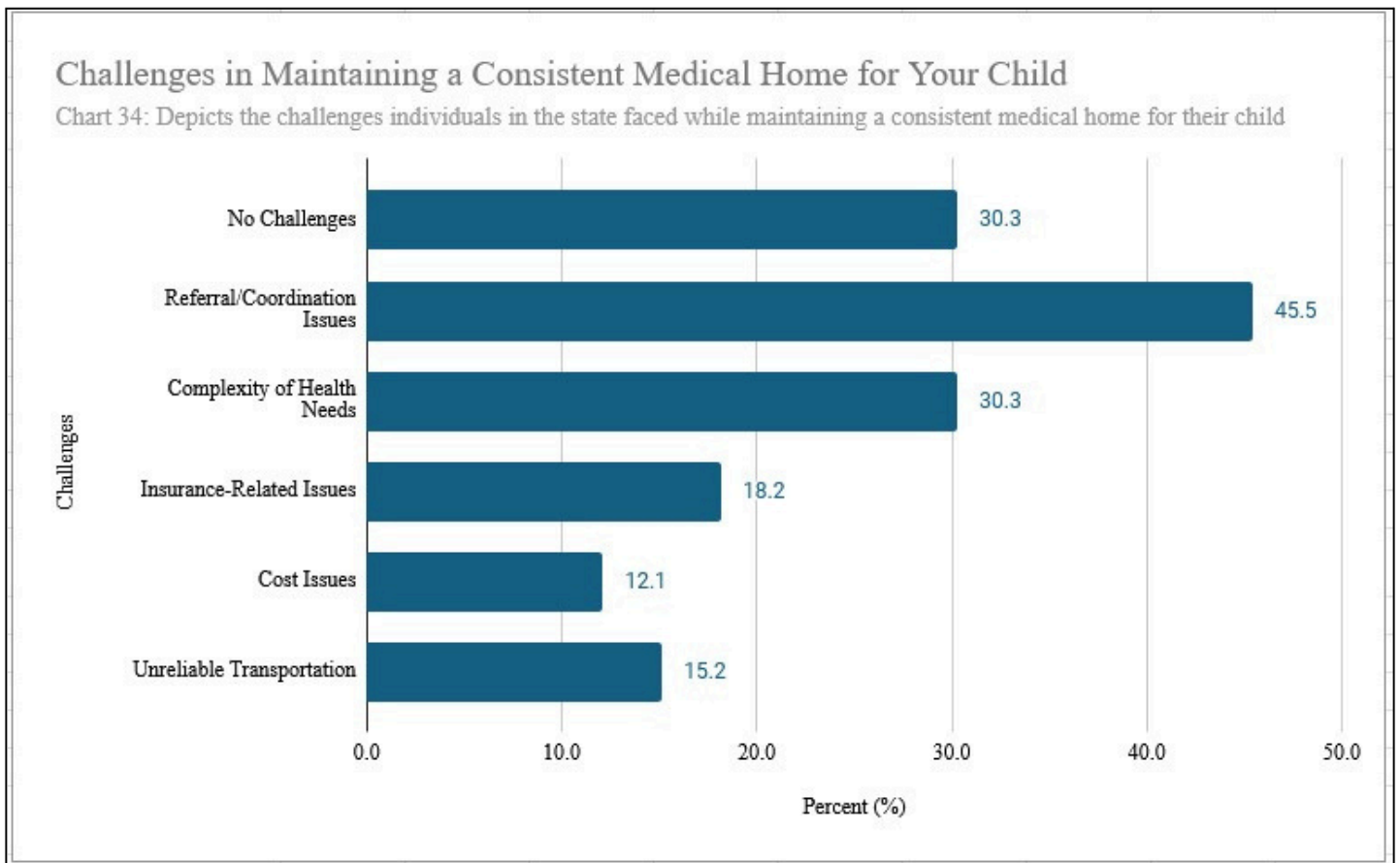
State n = 33

Relationship to CYSHCN Cared For (Chart 33) **State:** The largest group of responses indicates that the caregiver is the biological parent of the child (45.5%). The second largest group consists of adoptive parents (36.4%). Foster parents make up 18.2%, and grandparents make up 15.2%. 12.1% of respondents are other relatives, 6.1% are legal guardians, and 3.0% are family friends.



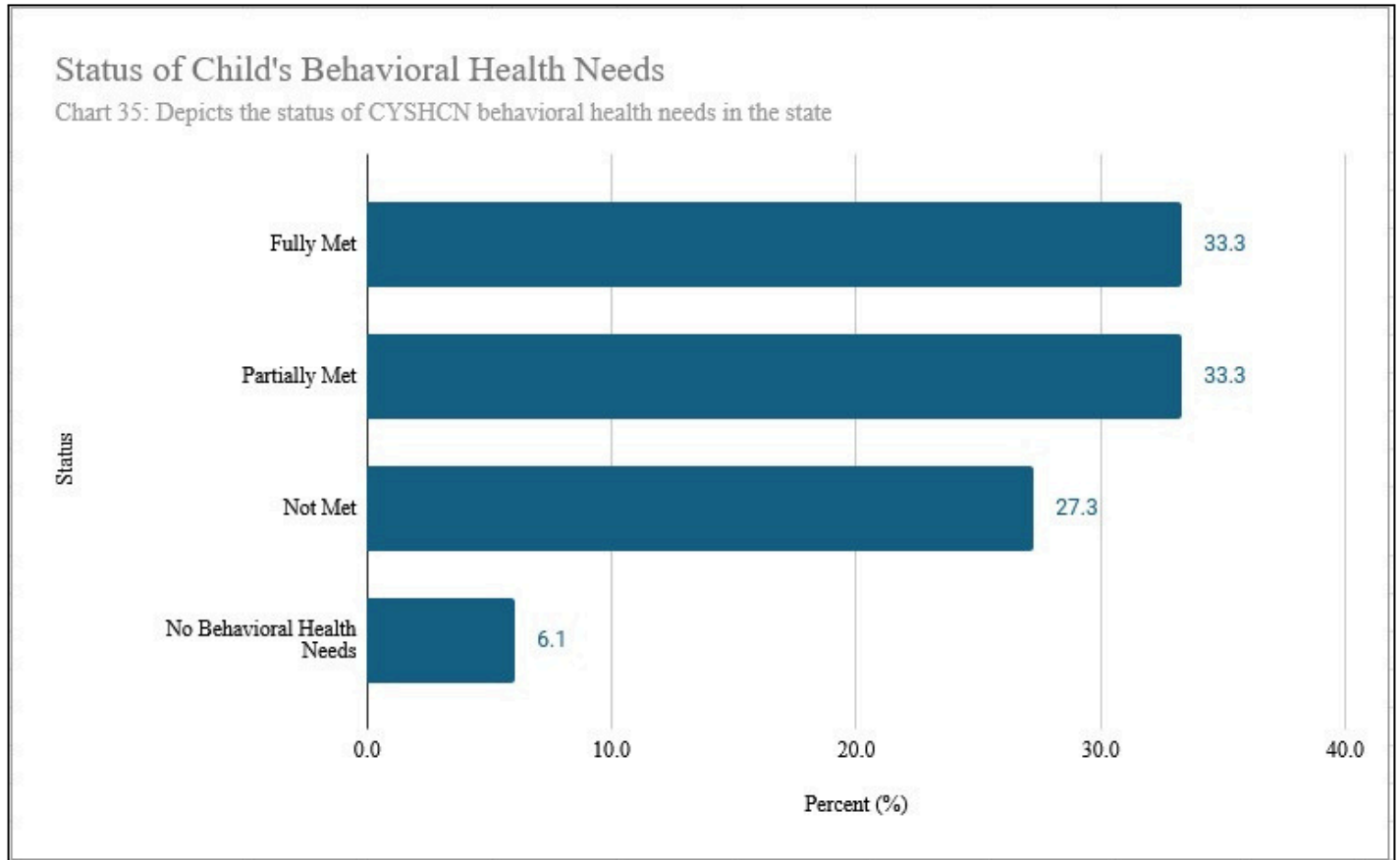
Challenges in Maintaining a Consistent Medical Home for Your Child (Chart 34)

State: The most noted difficulties pertaining to consistent medical homes are referral/coordination issues (45.5%). The second highest category was complexity of health needs (30.3%). Insurance-related issues received responses from 18.2% of respondents. 15.2% indicated that unreliable transportation was a barrier and 12.1% had cost issues. Of all of the respondents, 30.3% did not face any challenges.



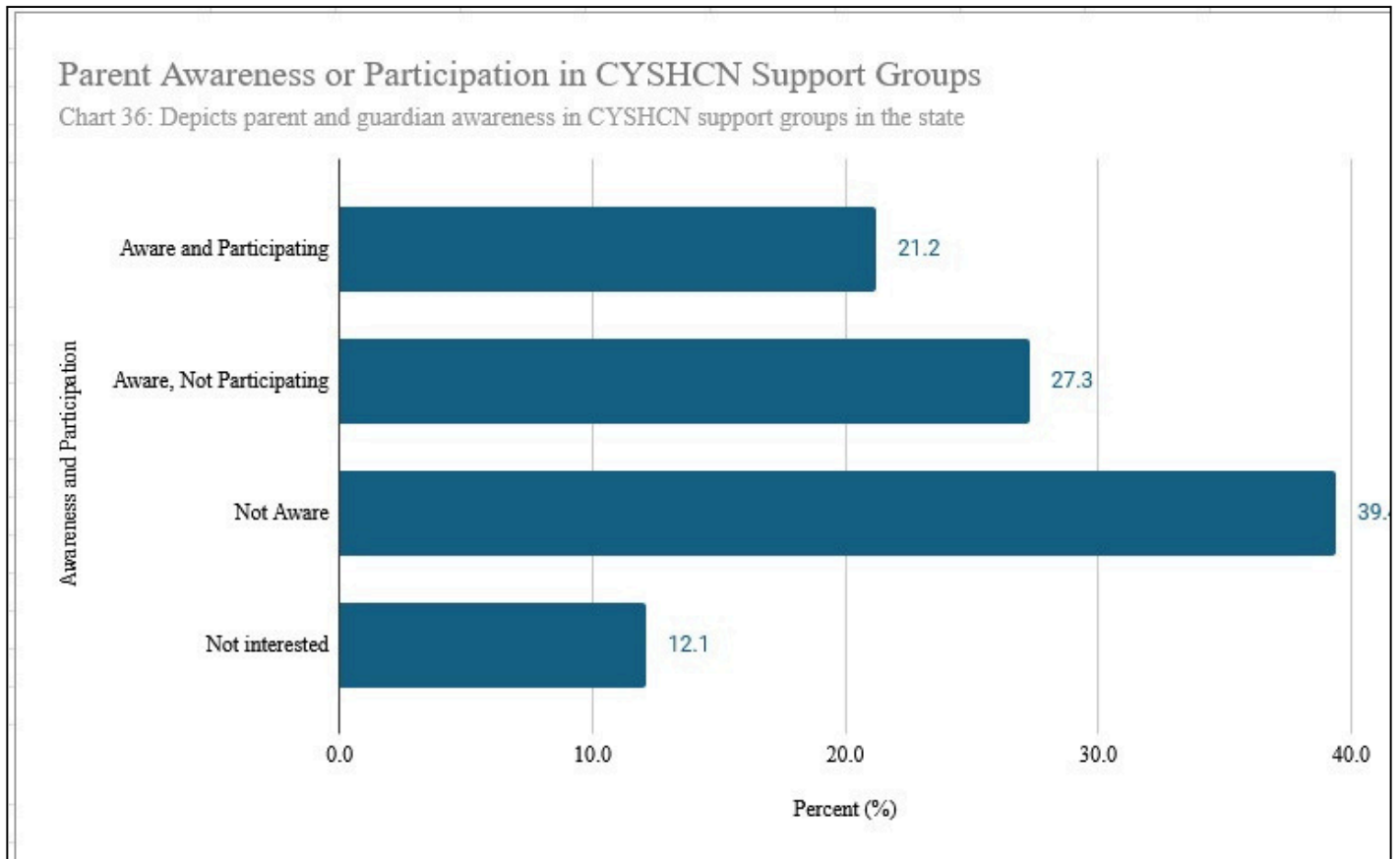
Status of Child's Behavioral Health Needs (Chart 35)

State: 33.3% of child's behavioral health needs were fully met. Another 33.3% were partially met. 27.3% found that their child's needs were not met, and 6.1% had no behavioral health needs.



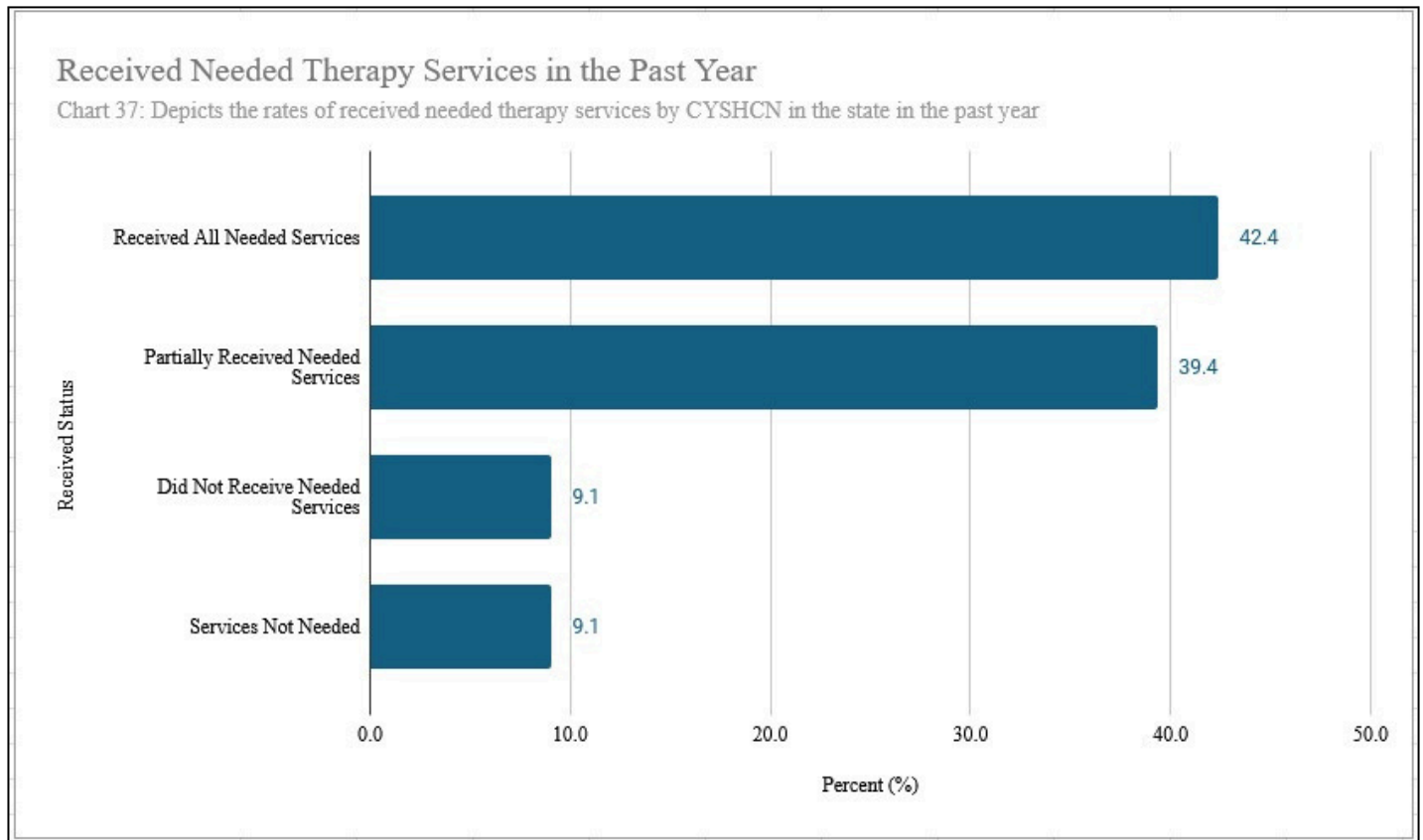
Parent Awareness or Participation in CYSHCN Support Groups (Chart 36)

State: Participant responses indicate that most individuals are not aware of support groups (39.4%). Some individuals are aware but not participating (27.3%). 21.2% of individuals are aware and participating. 12.1% are not interested.



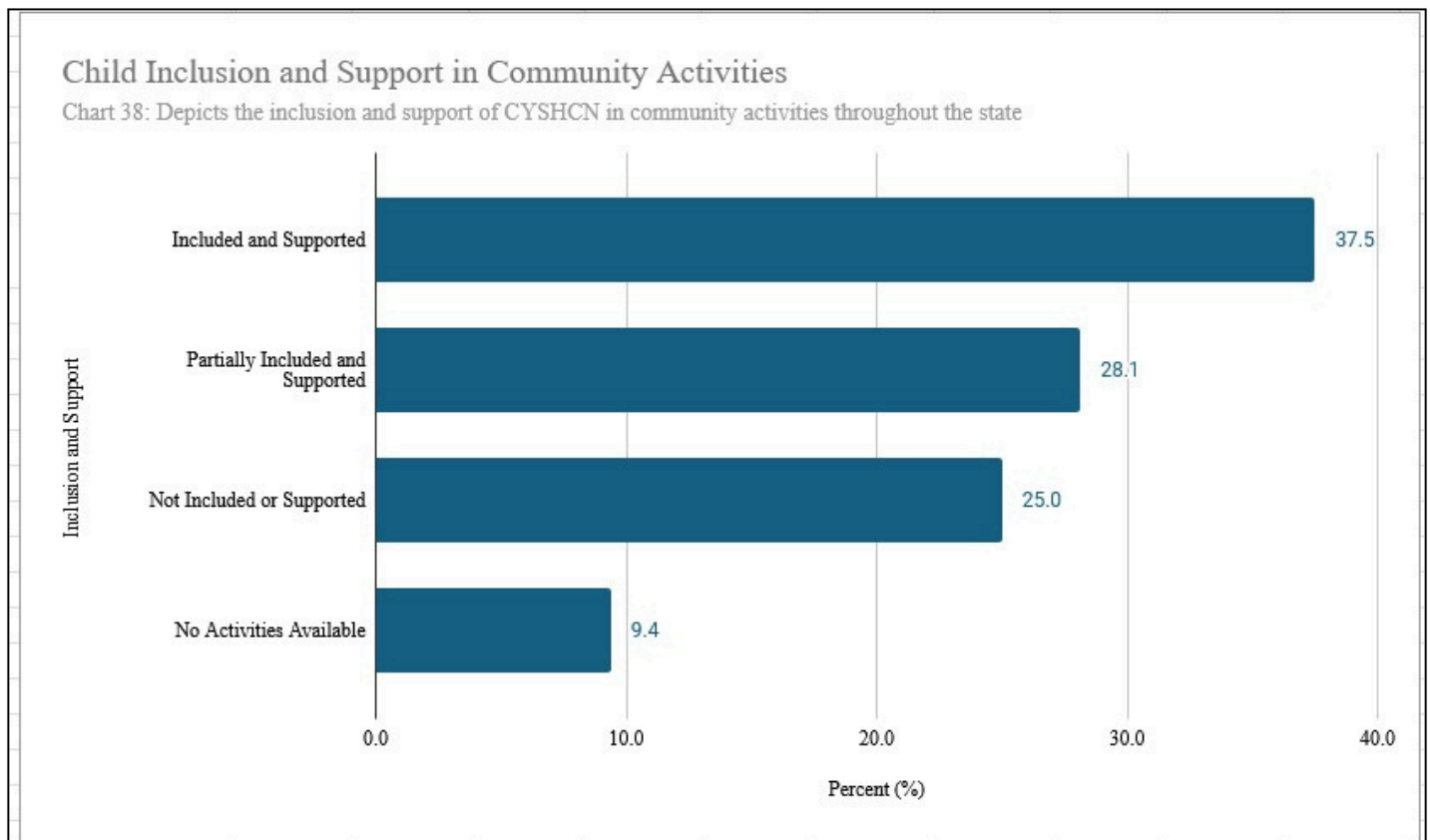
Received Needed Therapy Services (PT, OT, Speech) in the Past Year (Chart 37)

State: 42.4% of individuals received all needed services. 39.4% of respondents indicated that they received some of the needed services. Responses indicating that they did not receive needed services or that they did not need services at all were both 9.1%



Child Inclusion and Support in Community Activities (Chart 38)

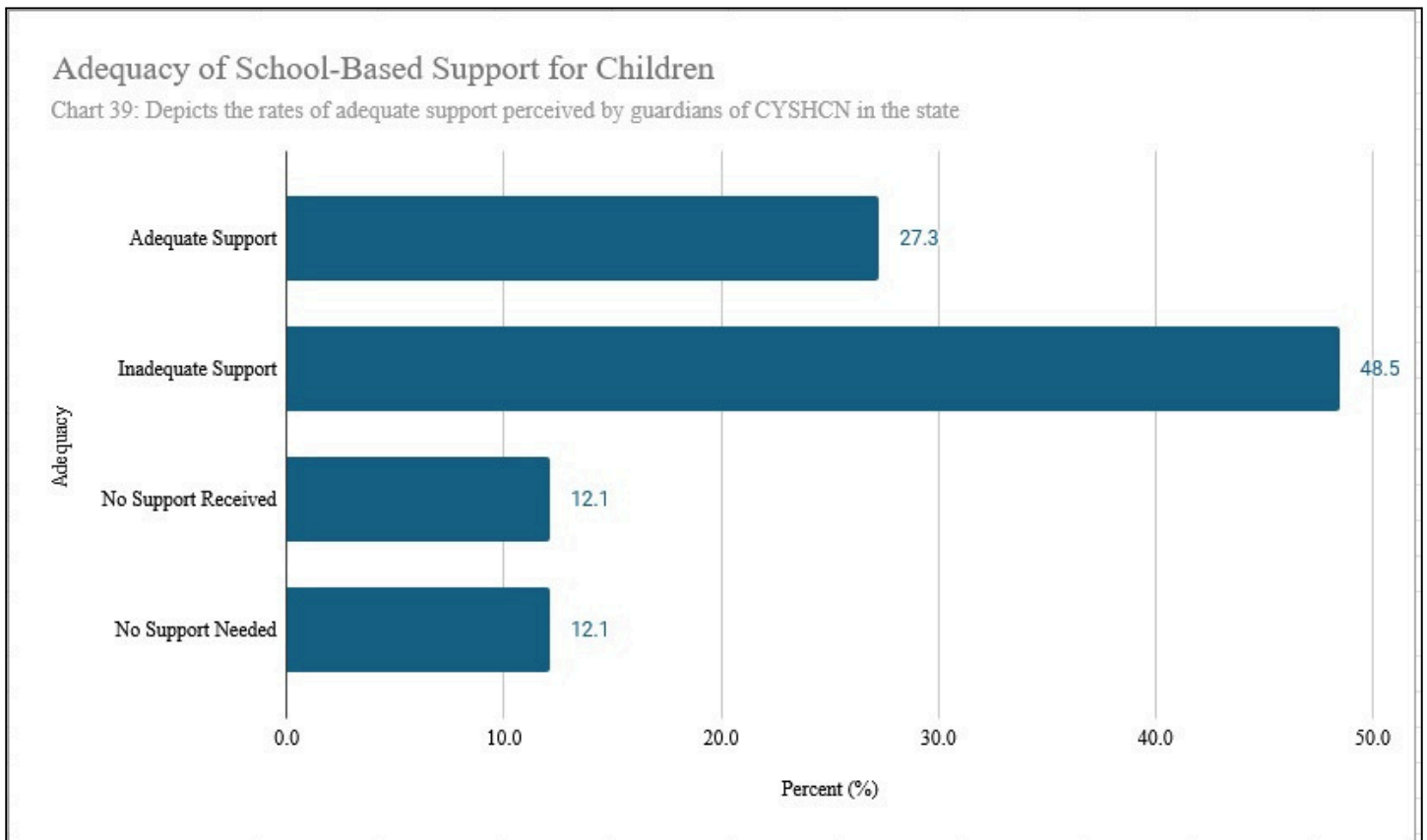
State: Most individuals found that their child was included and supported in community activities (37.5%). The second highest findings were that children were partially included and supported (28.1%) followed closely by not included or supported at all (25.0%). Finally, 9.4% of individuals noted that there were no activities available.



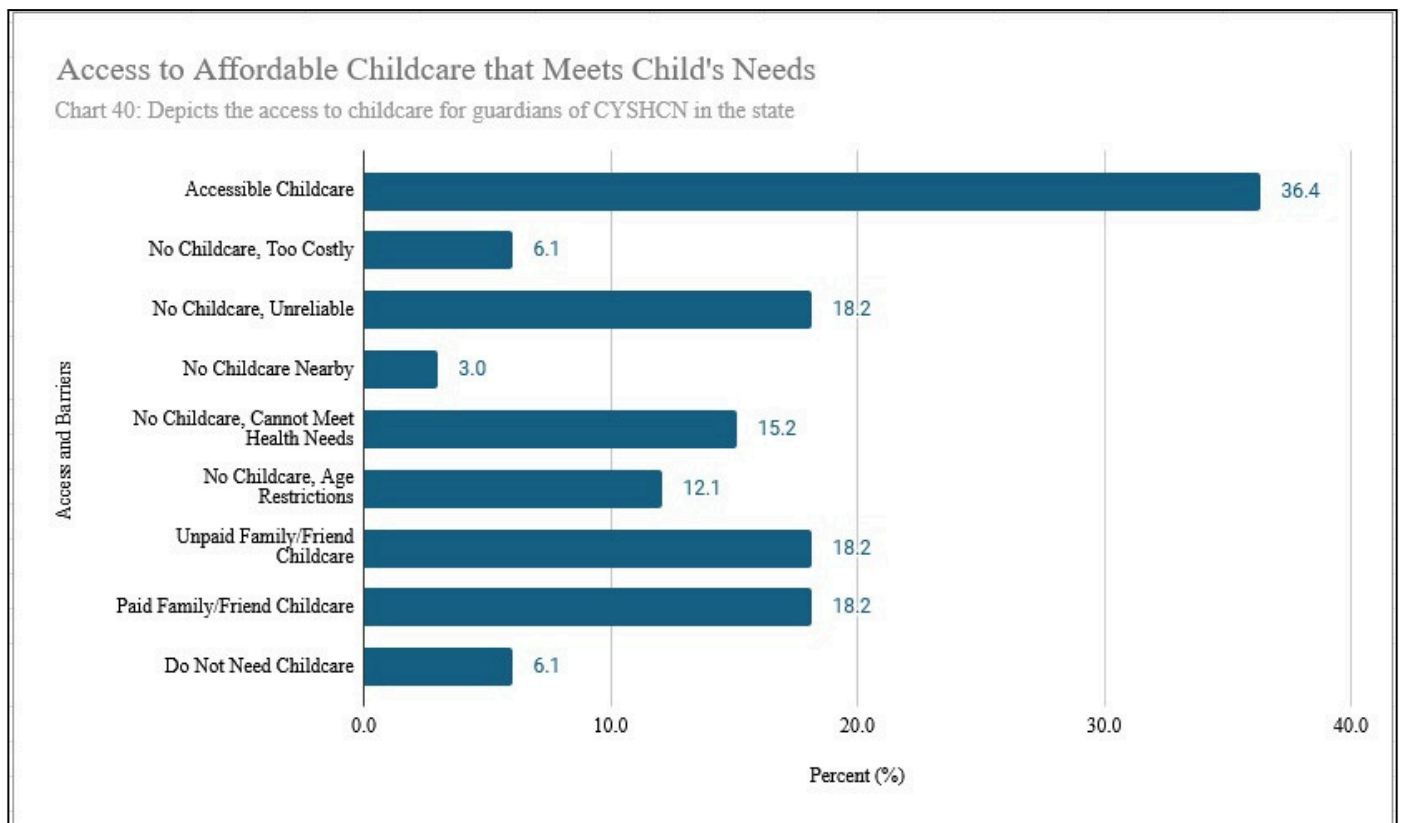
Adequacy of School-Based Support for Children (e.g., IEP, accommodations)

(Chart 39)

State: Based on individual responses, most children are not receiving adequate school-based support (48.5%). 27.3% of individuals believe that they are receiving adequate support. Individuals who did not receive support or who did not need support were equal in responses (12.1%).

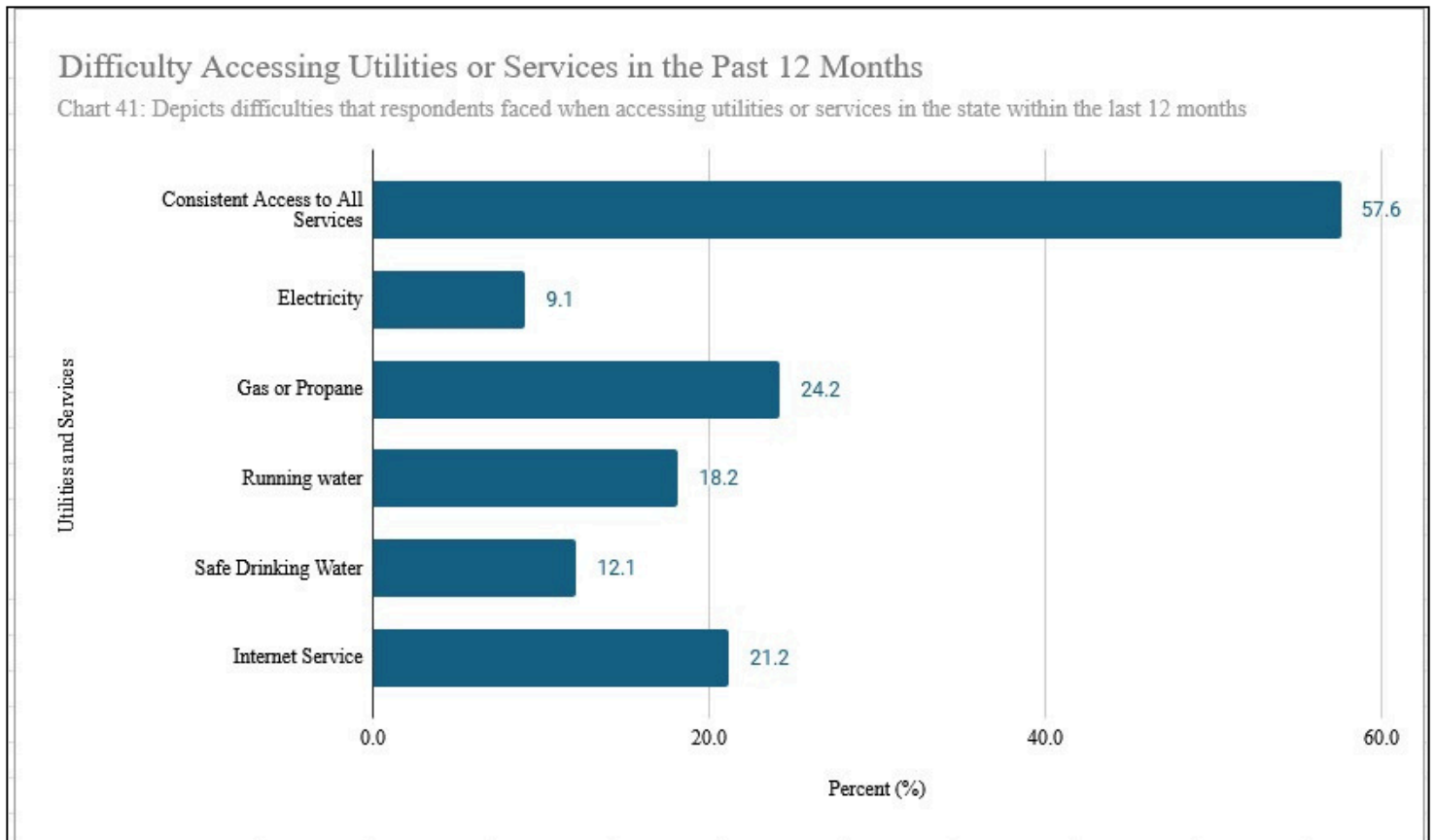


Access to Affordable Childcare That Meets Child's Needs (Chart 40) **State:** Most individuals noted that they had access to childcare (36.4%). Three groups had the second largest percentage of responses (18.2%) - no childcare due to unreliability, paid family/friend childcare, or unpaid family/friend childcare. 15.2% of responses indicated that they did not have access to childcare on account of an inability to meet child health needs. 12.1% of respondents noted that there were age restrictions limiting access to childcare. Individuals who did not need childcare and individuals who could not afford childcare both had 6.1% of responses. Finally, 3.0% of responses indicated that there was no childcare nearby.



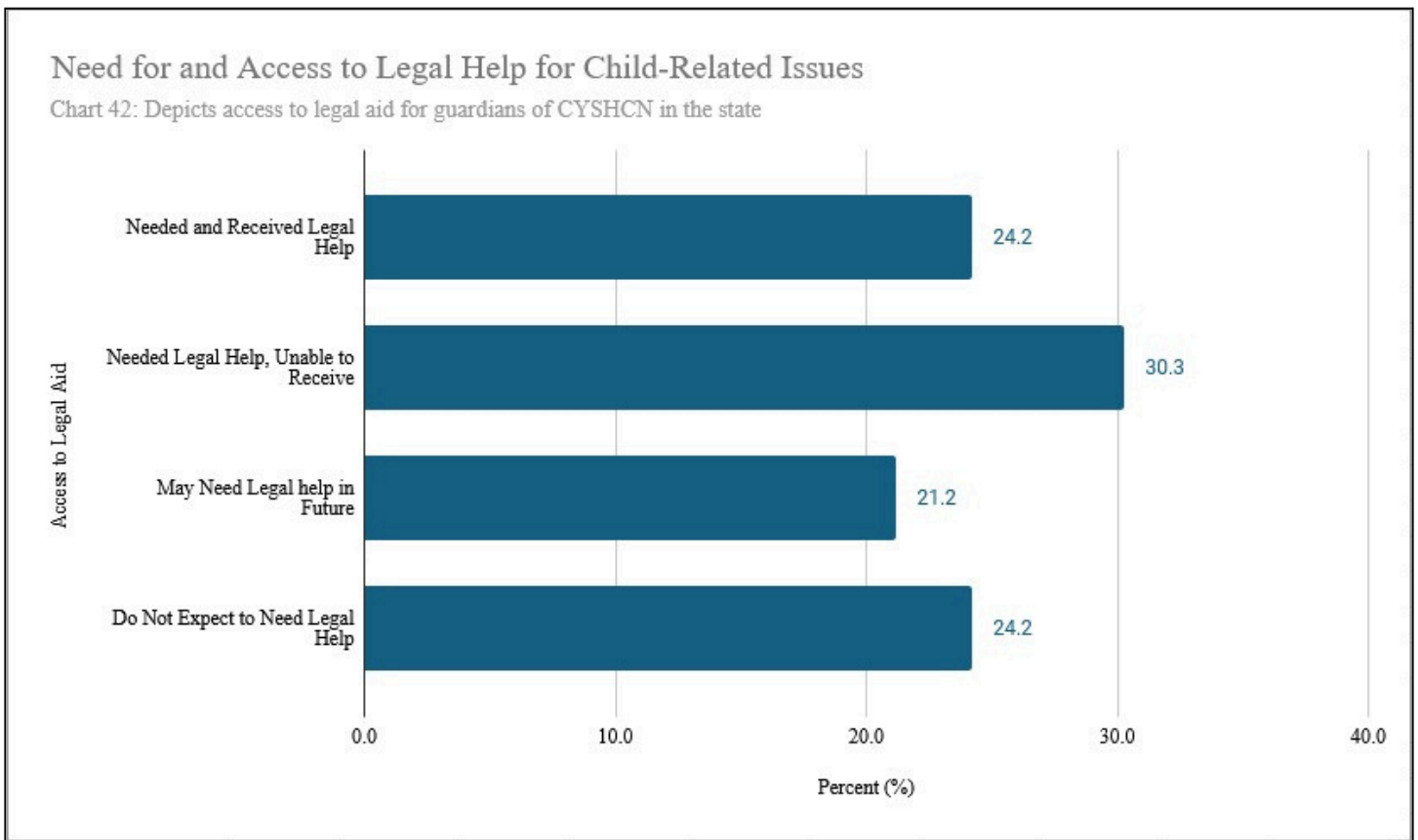
Difficulty Accessing Utilities or Services in the Past 12 Months (Chart 41)

State: Most individuals had consistent access to all services (33.3%). 24.2% of respondents had difficulty accessing gas or propane, and 21.2% had difficulty accessing internet service. Running water and safe drinking water received similar response rates (18.2% and 12.1% respectively). Finally, 9.1% of participants had difficulty accessing electricity.



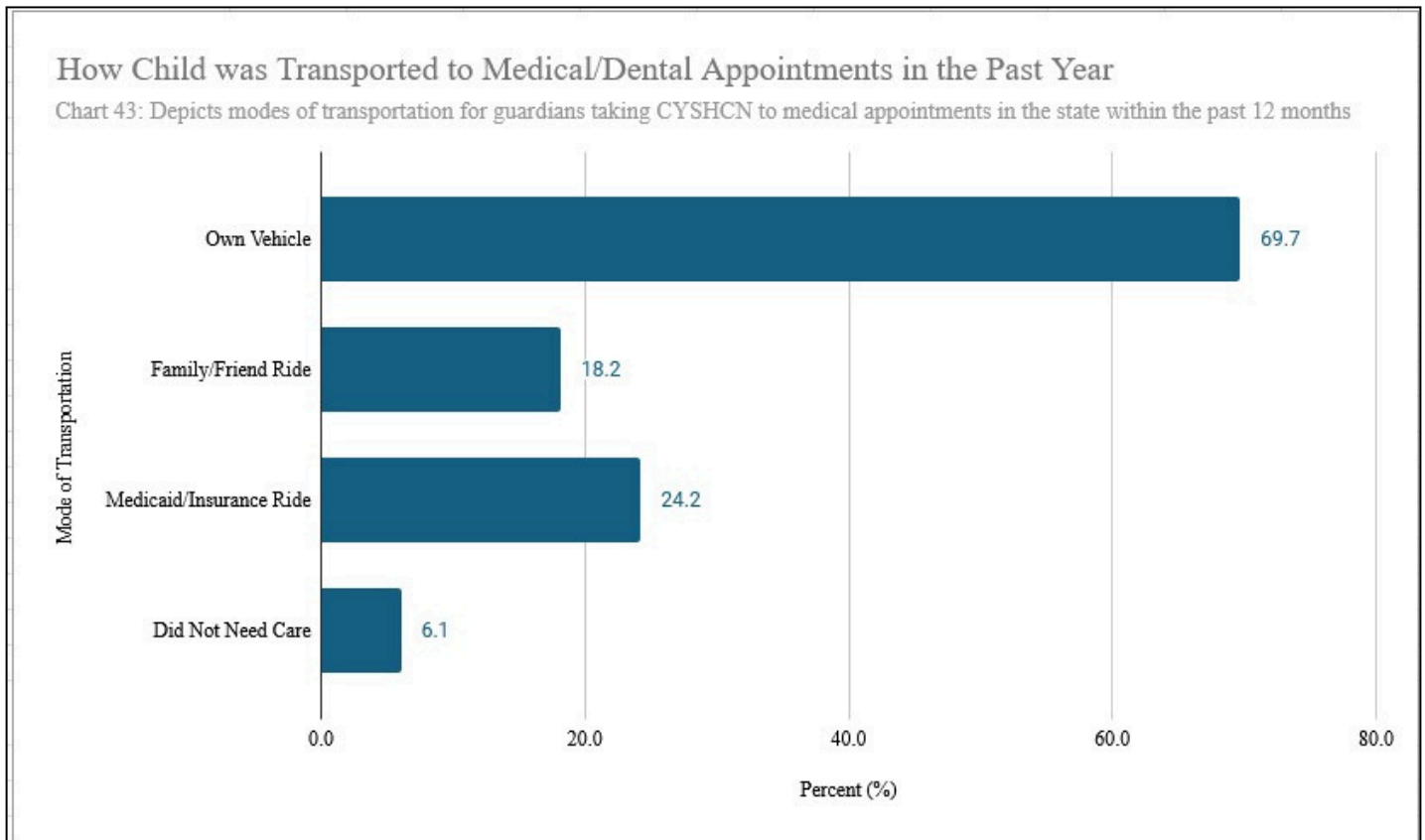
Need for and Access to Legal Help for Child-Related Issues (e.g., guardianship, immigration, child support) (Chart42)

State: The largest group of respondents indicated that they needed legal help but were not able to receive it (30.3%). Individuals who needed and received help and individuals who did not expect to need help responded equally (24.2%). Finally, 21.2% of respondents noted that they may need legal assistance in the future.



How Child Was Transported to Medical/Dental Appointments in the Past Year (Chart 43)

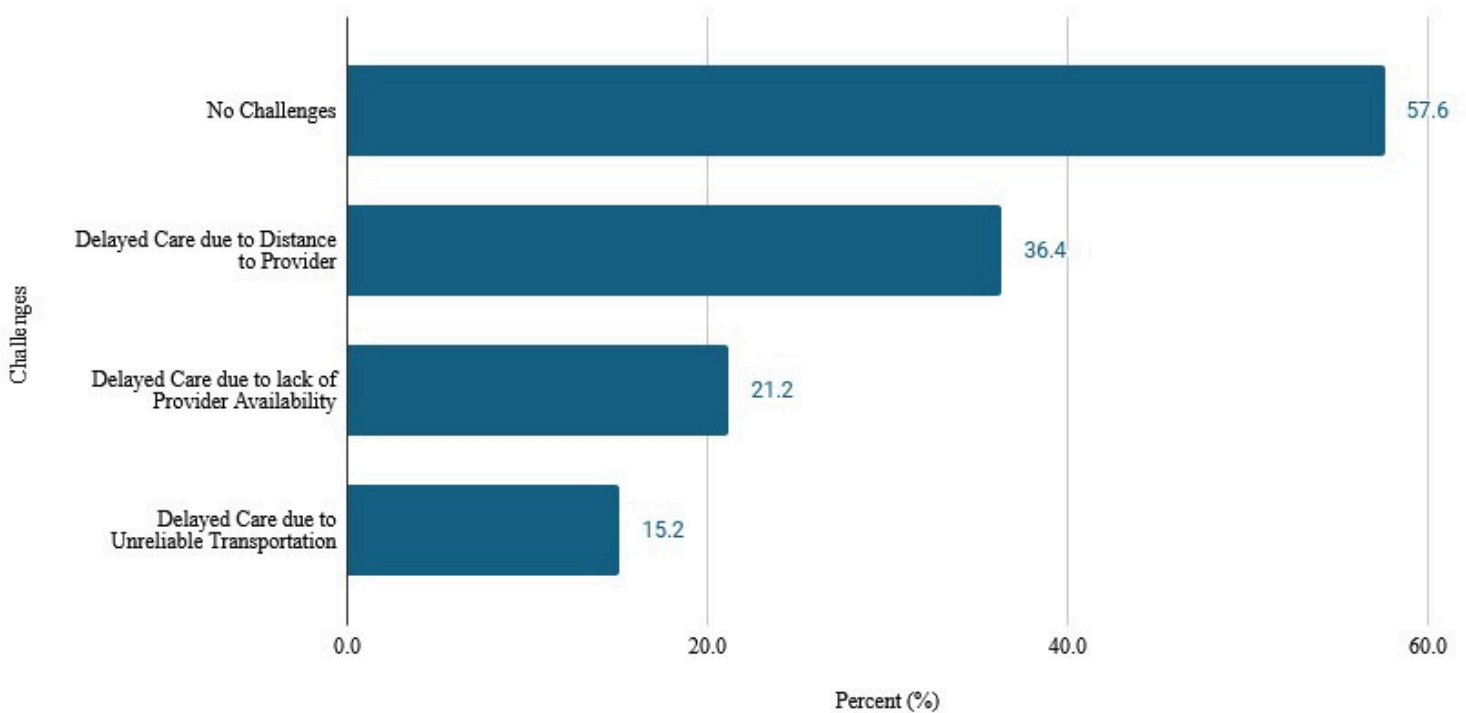
State: Most individuals had their own vehicles to transport their child to appointments (69.7%). 24.2% of individuals used rides provided by insurance or medicaid. 18.2% of respondents got rides from a family or friend, and 6.1% did not need care.



Challenges Getting to Child's Medical Appointments (Chart 44) **State:** The largest group of respondents faced no challenges getting to medical appointments (57.6%). The second largest group had delayed care due to distance from the provider (36.4%). Individuals who faced delayed care due to a lack of provider availability made up 21.2% of responses, and individuals with delayed care due to unreliable transportation made up the remaining 15.2%.

Challenges Getting to Child's Medical Appointments

Chart 44: Depicts challenges getting to child's medical appointments in the state

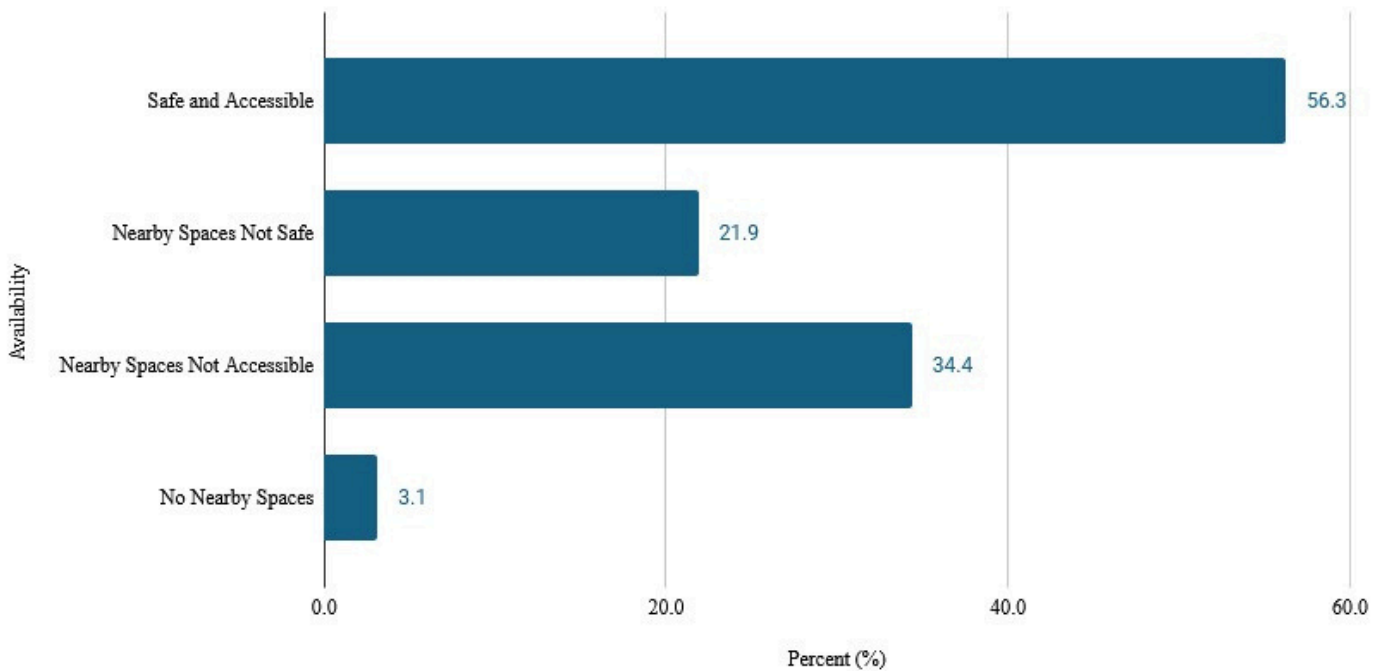


Availability of Safe and Accessible Community Spaces for Children (Chart 45)

State: Most respondents found that there were safe and accessible spaces for their children (56.3%). Some noted that nearby spaces were not accessible (34.4%) and some noted that nearby spaces are not safe (21.9%). 3.1% of respondents cited no nearby spaces.

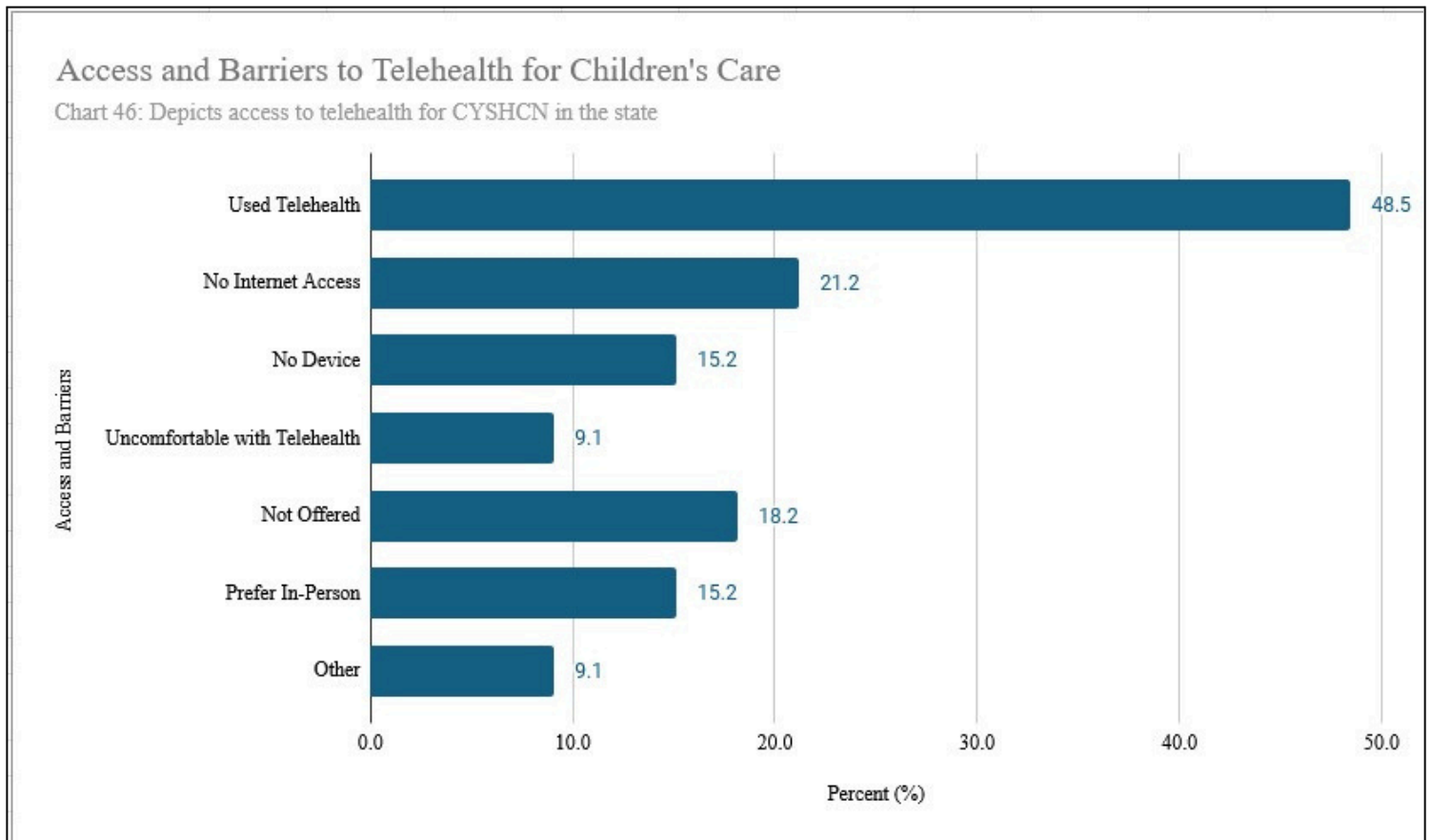
Availability of Safe and Accessible Community Spaces for Children

Chart 45: Depicts the respondents' perception of safe and accessible community spaces for CYSHCN in the state



Access and Barriers to Telehealth for Children's Care (Chart 46)

State: Most respondents used telehealth to receive care for their child (48.5%). 21.2% did not have internet access to attend telehealth appointments. 18.5% cited telehealth not being offered as a barrier. Individuals with no device or who prefer in-person visits had the same response rate (15.2%). Individuals who were uncomfortable with telehealth or provided other reasons for not using this resource were both at 9.1%.



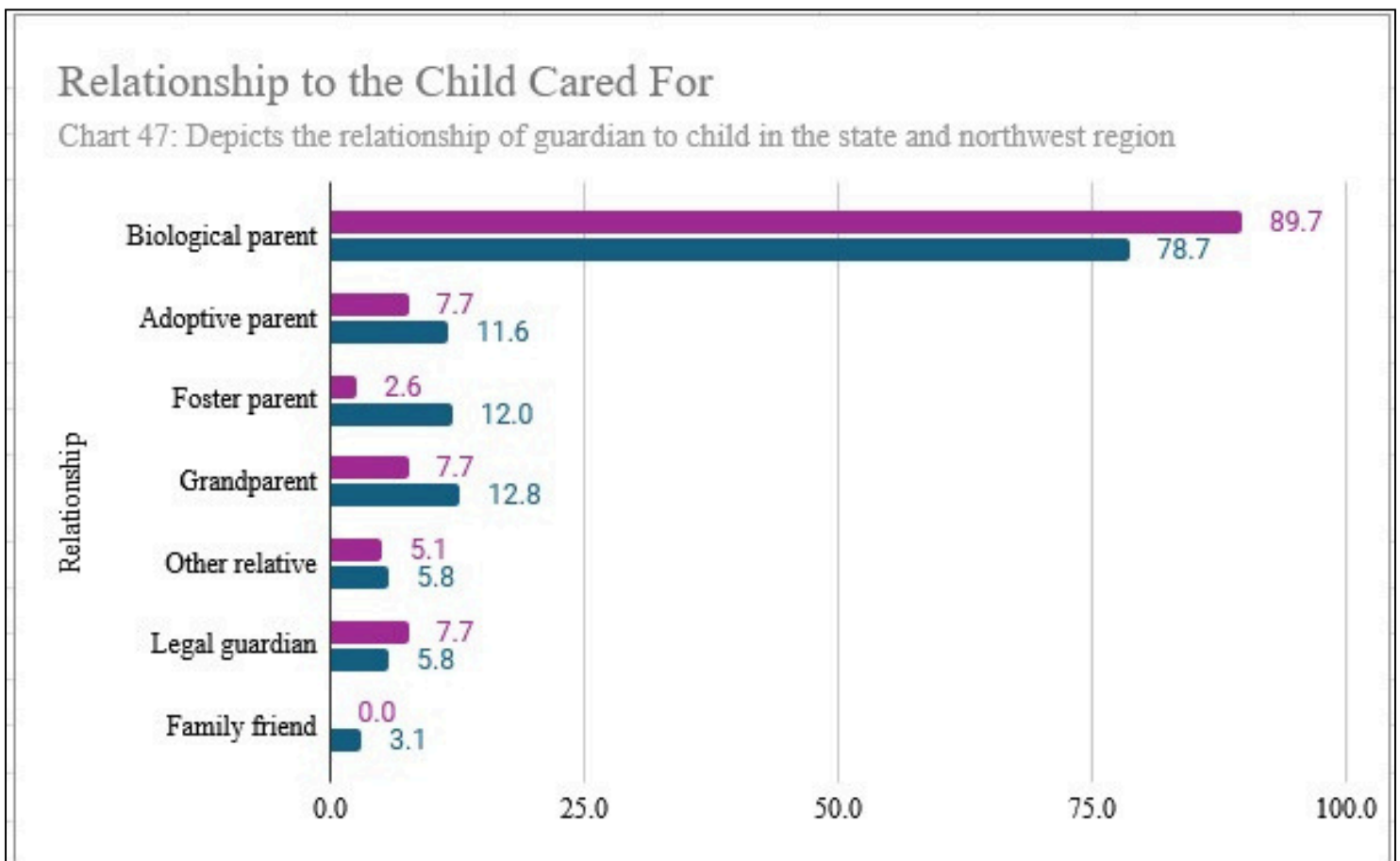


children

Relationship to the Child Cared For (Chart 47)

Region: Most respondents indicated that they are the biological parent of the child being cared for (89.7%). Adoptive parents, grandparents, and legal guardians all received 7.7% of responses. 5.1% of responses were other relatives. 2.6% were foster parents. 0.0% of individuals indicated that they were family friends.

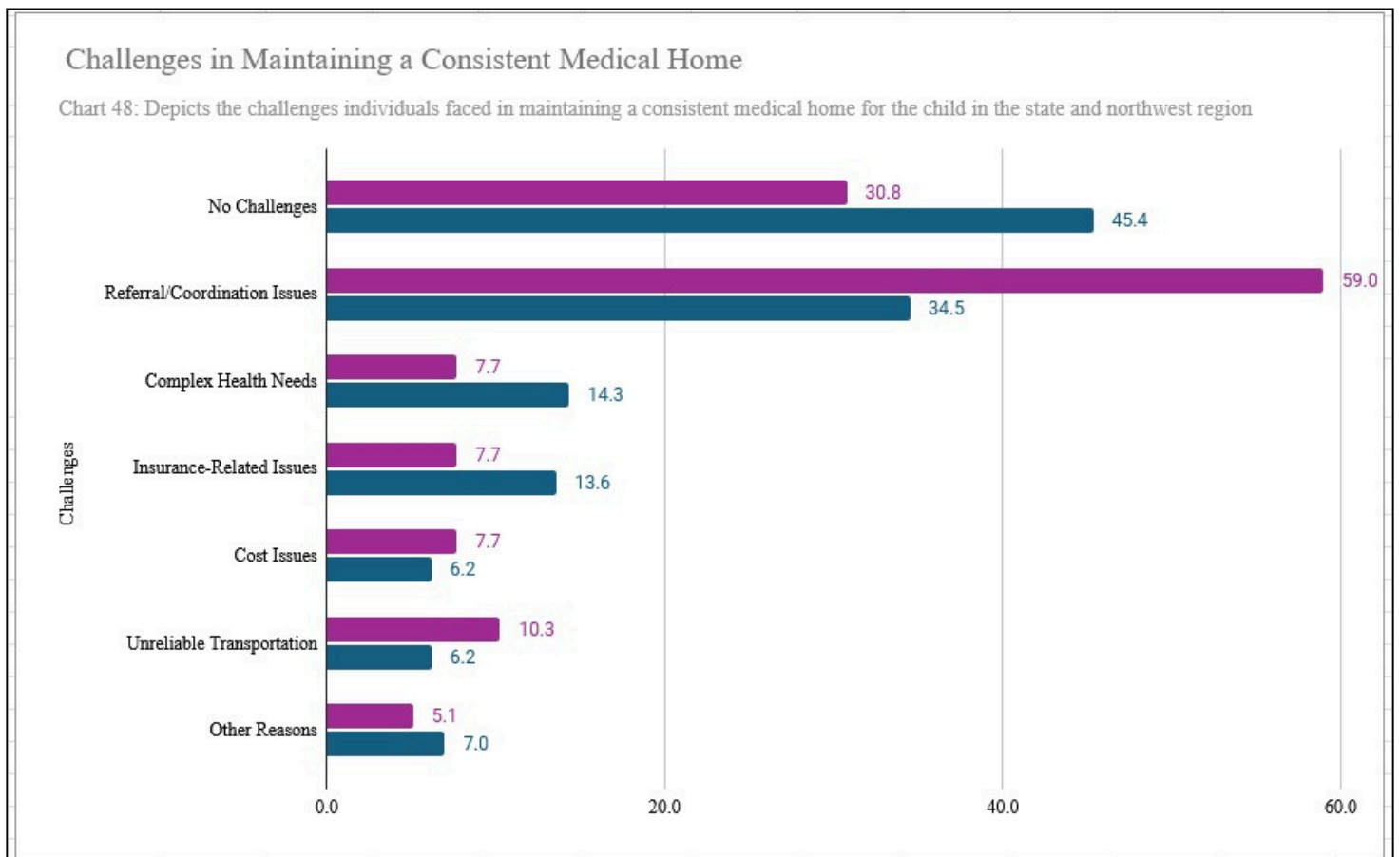
State: 78.7% of responses noted the individual as the biological parent of the child. 12.8% were grandparents, followed closely by foster parents at 12.0%. 11.6% were adoptive parents. Other guardians and legal guardians had equal response rates (5.8%). Finally, family friends consisted of 3.1% of responses.



Challenges in Maintaining a Consistent Medical Home for Your Child (Chart 48)

Region: Most individuals in the region faced difficulty with referrals and coordination (59.0%). The next largest group faced no challenges (30.8%). 10.3% of respondents noted unreliable transportation as a challenge. Complex health needs, insurance-related issues, and cost issues were each indicated by 7.7% of participants. 5.1% of respondents also cited other reasons.

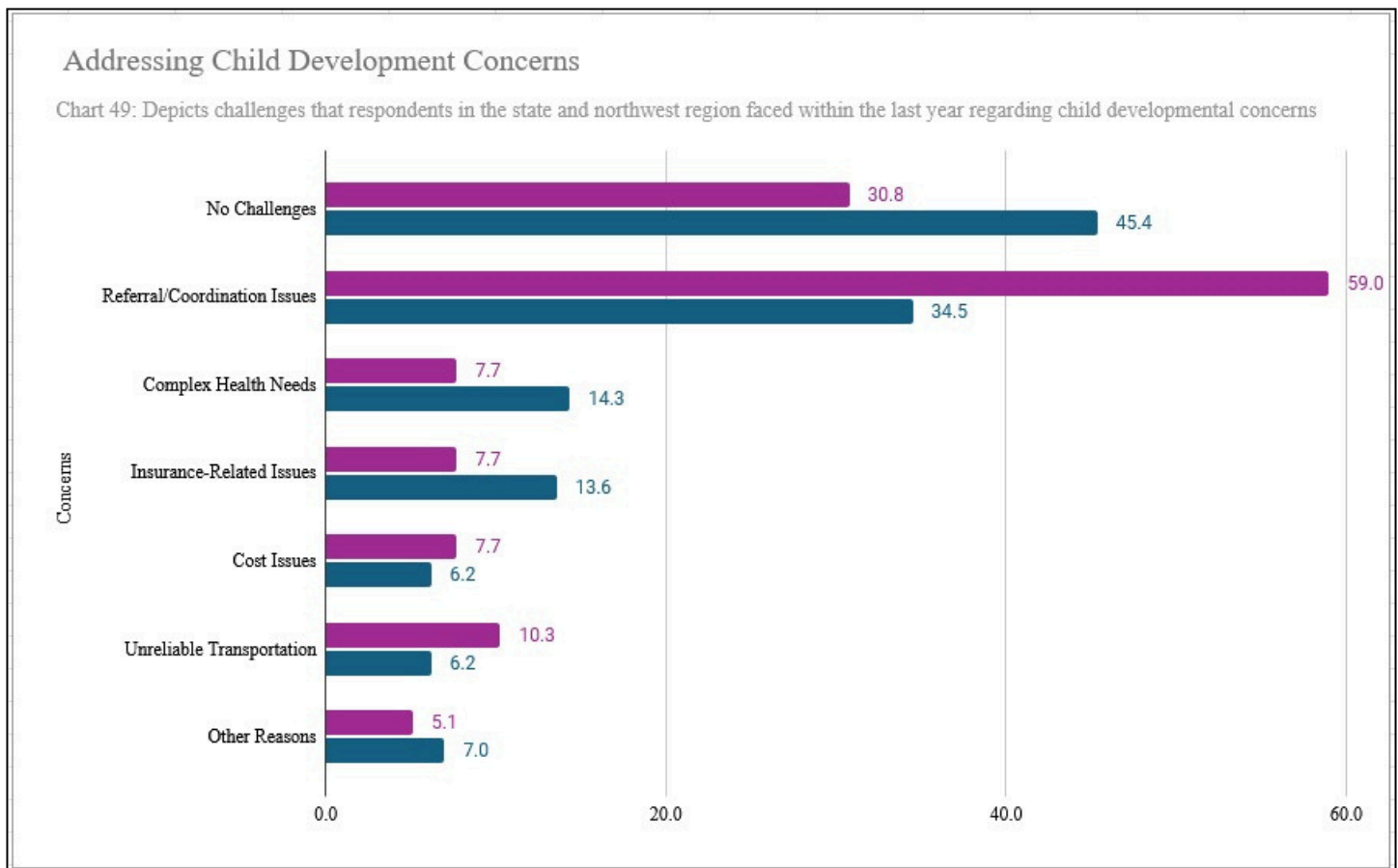
State: The largest category individuals noted indicated that there were no challenges (45.4%). The second largest group was referral/coordination issues (34.5%). 14.3% cited complex health needs, and 13.6% cited insurance-related issues. 7.0% of respondents had other issues maintaining a consistent medical home. Cost issues and unreliable transportation each made up 6.2% of individuals.



Addressing Child Development Concerns (Past 12 Months) (Chart 49)

Region: Most individuals raised their concerns and received help for their child (74.4%). At a significantly lower rate, the second highest percentage had no concerns (15.4%). Individuals who raised concerns but did not get a response from their provider made up 12.8%, and individuals who raised concerns but received no help at all were 10.3%.

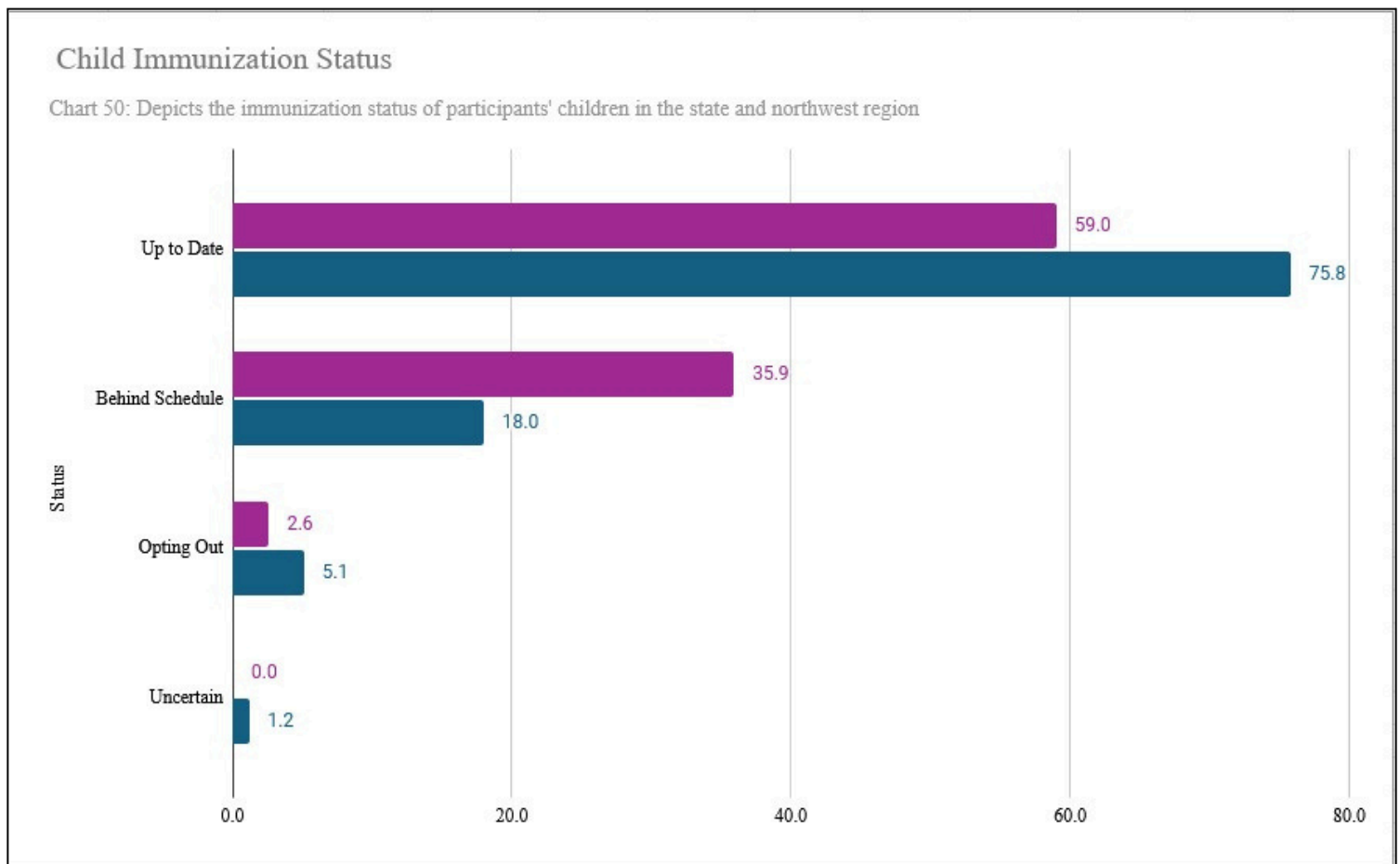
State: 40.7% of respondents raised concerns and received help. Similarly, 39.2% had no concerns. 17.1% had concerns but did not receive help and 15.5% raised concerns but did not hear back from their providers.



Child Immunization Status (Chart 50)

Region: The largest group of children are up to date on their immunizations (59.0%). The second largest group is behind schedule (35.9%). Individuals who opted out of vaccinating their children made up 2.6%. 0% of respondents in the region were uncertain of their child's vaccination status.

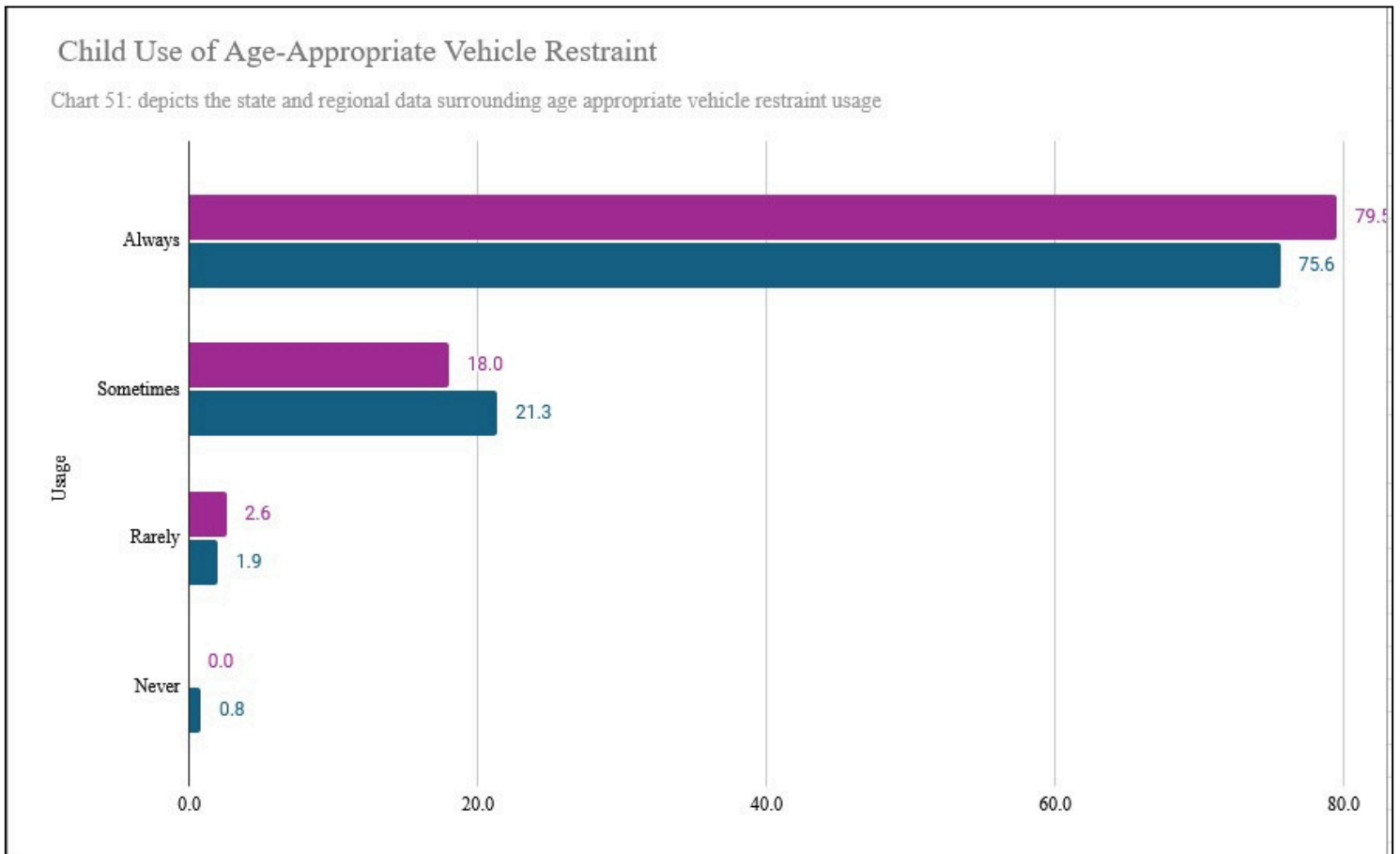
State: Most responses indicate that the children are up to date on their immunizations (75.8%). The next highest group is behind schedule at 18.0%. 5.1% opted out and 1.2% are uncertain.



Child Use of Age-Appropriate Vehicle Restraint (Chart 51)

Region: 79.5% of guardians note that they always use age-appropriate vehicle restraints. 18.0% sometimes adhere to guidelines, 2.6% rarely do, and 0% never do.

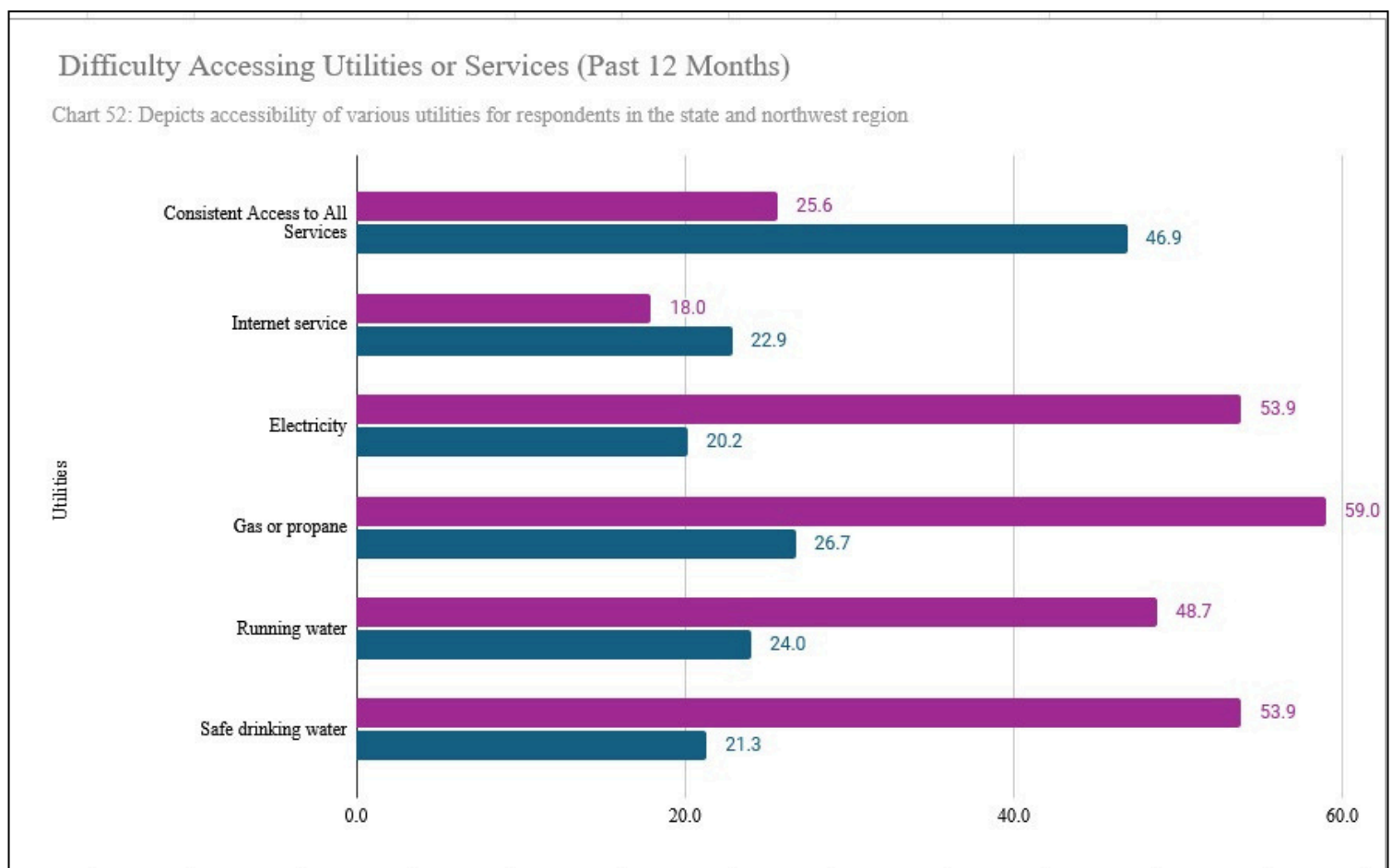
State: Most children are always using age-appropriate restraints (75.6%). Slightly more than one-fifth sometimes do (21.3%). 1.9% rarely do and 0.8% never do.



Difficulty Accessing Utilities or Services (Past 12 Months) (Chart 52)

Region: 59.0% of respondents cite gas or propane as a difficulty. The two second highest responses indicate difficulty accessing electricity and safe drinking water (53.9% each). 48.7% of individuals had difficulty accessing running water and 18.0% had difficulty with internet service. 25.6% had consistent access to all services.

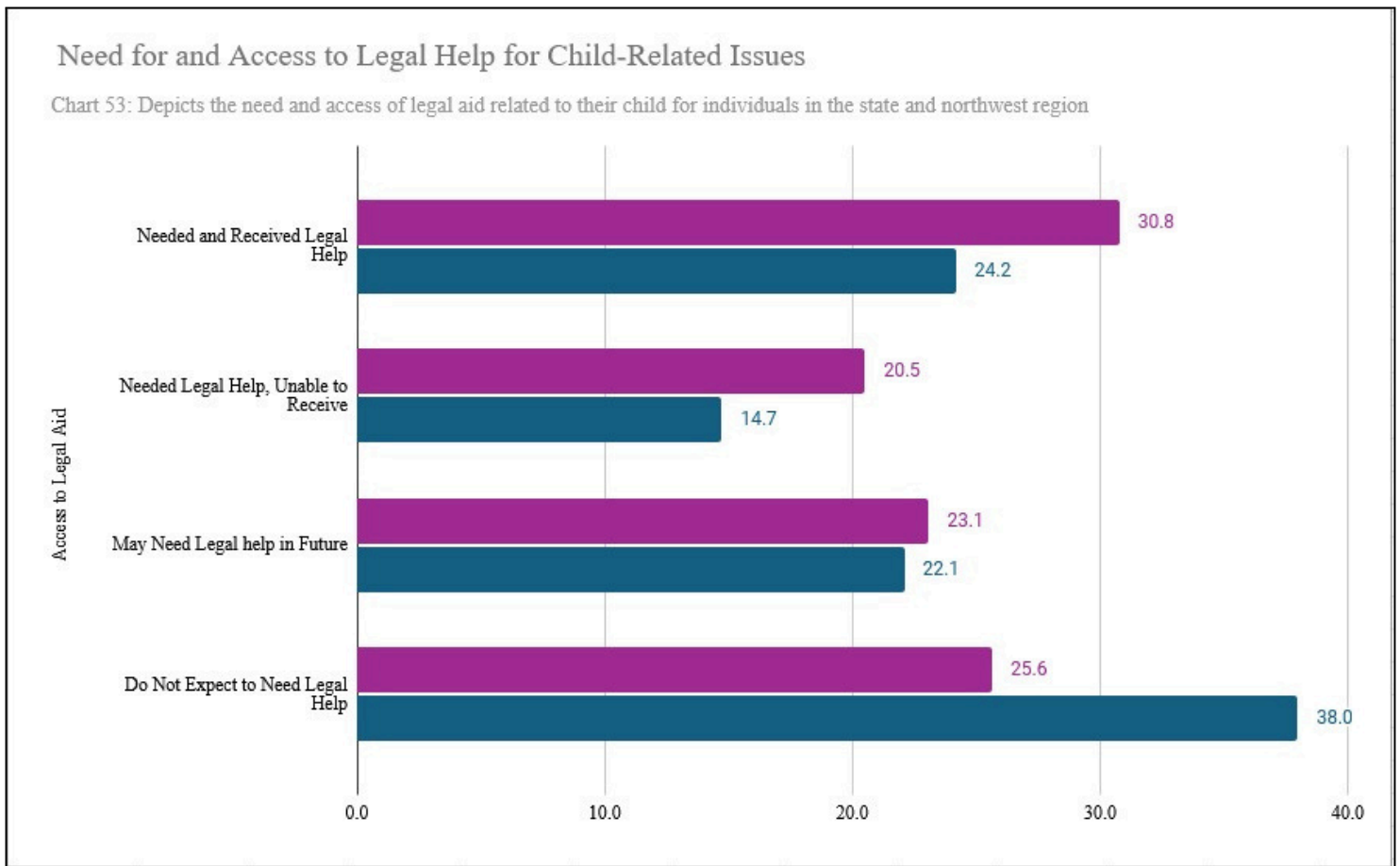
State: Most individuals had consistent access to all services (46.9%). 26.7% had difficulty accessing gas or propane, followed closely by 24.0% with difficulty accessing running water. 22.9% of respondents had difficulty accessing internet service, and 21.3% had issues with safe drinking water. The smallest response rate was electricity (20.2%).



Need for and Access to Legal Help for Child-Related Issues (e.g., guardianship, immigration, child support) (Chart 53)

Region: Most responses indicated that they needed and also received legal help (30.8%). The next largest group does not expect to need legal help (25.6%). 23.1% may need legal help in the future. 20.5% needed legal help but were unable to receive it. 20.5% needed legal help but were unable to receive it.

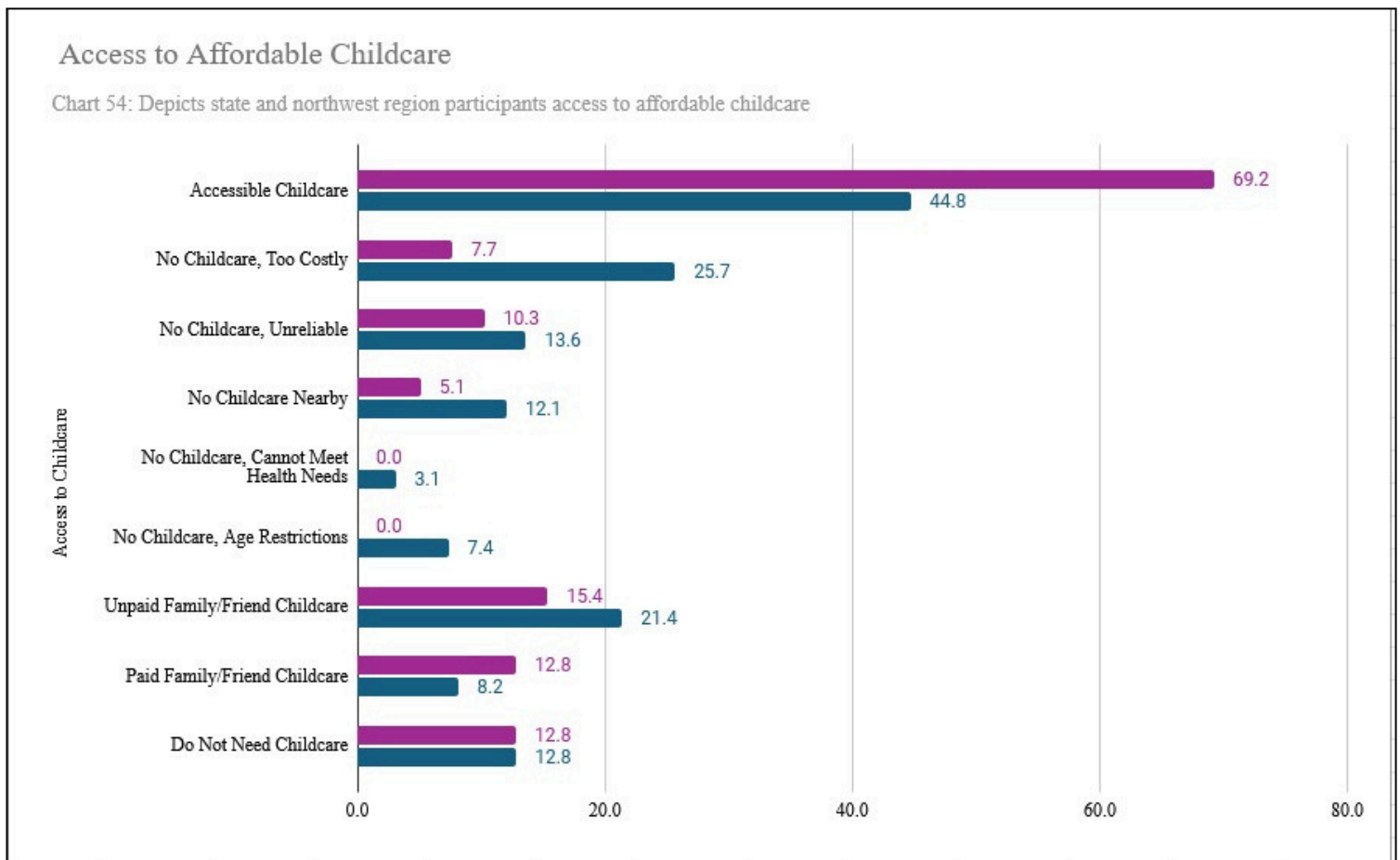
State: Most respondents do not anticipate needing legal help (38.0%). 24.2% needed and received legal help and 22.1% may need legal help in the future. Individuals who needed legal help and were unable to receive it made up 14.7%.



Access to Affordable Childcare (Chart 54)

Region: 69.2% of individuals had accessible childcare. Unpaid family/friend childcare made up the second largest group (15.4%) followed by paid family/friend childcare and individuals who do not need childcare (both at 12.8%). 10.3% indicated that they did not have childcare as it was too unreliable. 7.7% cited high costs as a reason for not having childcare and 5.1% had no childcare nearby. There were no regional responses for childcare that could not meet healthcare needs or inaccessible childcare due to age restrictions.

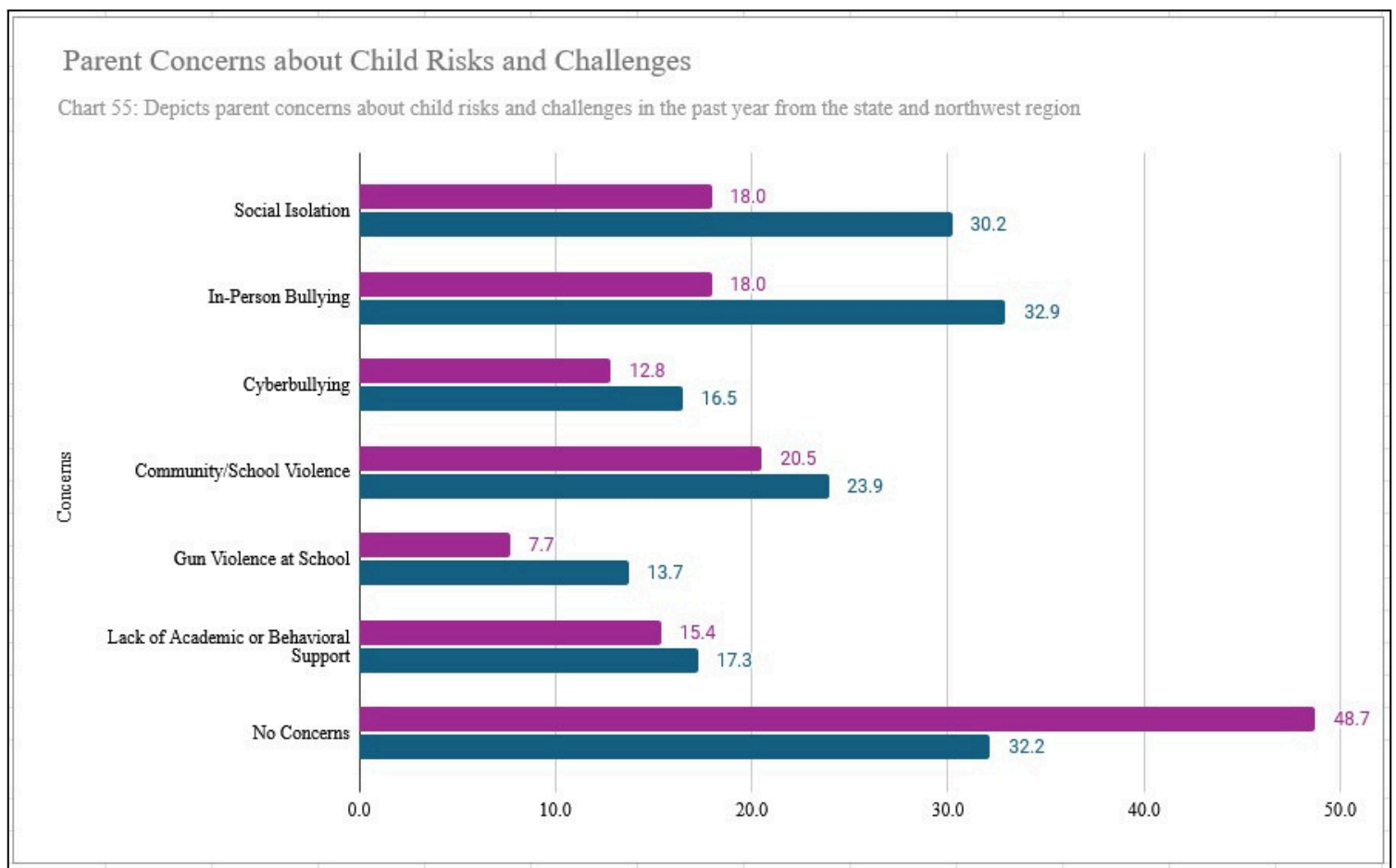
State: 44.8% of respondents had accessible childcare. 25.7% cited the cost as the reason they are unable to have childcare. 21.4% of individuals used unpaid family/friend childcare. 13.6% do not have childcare because of unreliability and 12.8% do not need childcare. 12.1% do not have any childcare nearby. 8.2% of respondents pay a family or friend for childcare, 7.4% do not have childcare due to age restrictions and 3.1% do not have childcare on account of their child's healthcare needs.



Parent Concerns About Child Risks and Challenges (Past 12 Months) (Chart 55)

Region: Most parents do not have concerns about risks and challenges related to their child (48.7%). The largest group of concerns is community/school violence (20.5) followed by social isolation and in-person bullying (18.0% each). 15.4% are concerned about the lack of academic or behavioral support, and 12.8% worry about cyberbullying. 7.7% cite gun violence at school as a concern in the last 12 months.

State: 32.2% of state respondents indicate that they have no concerns. The greatest concerns are in-person bullying (32.9%) and social isolation (30.2%). Community/school violence account for 23.9% and lack of academic or behavioral support are cited by 17.3%. 16.5% have concerns about cyberbullying and finally, 13.7% have concerns about gun violence at school.



How Child Was Transported to Medical/Dental Appointments in the Past Year

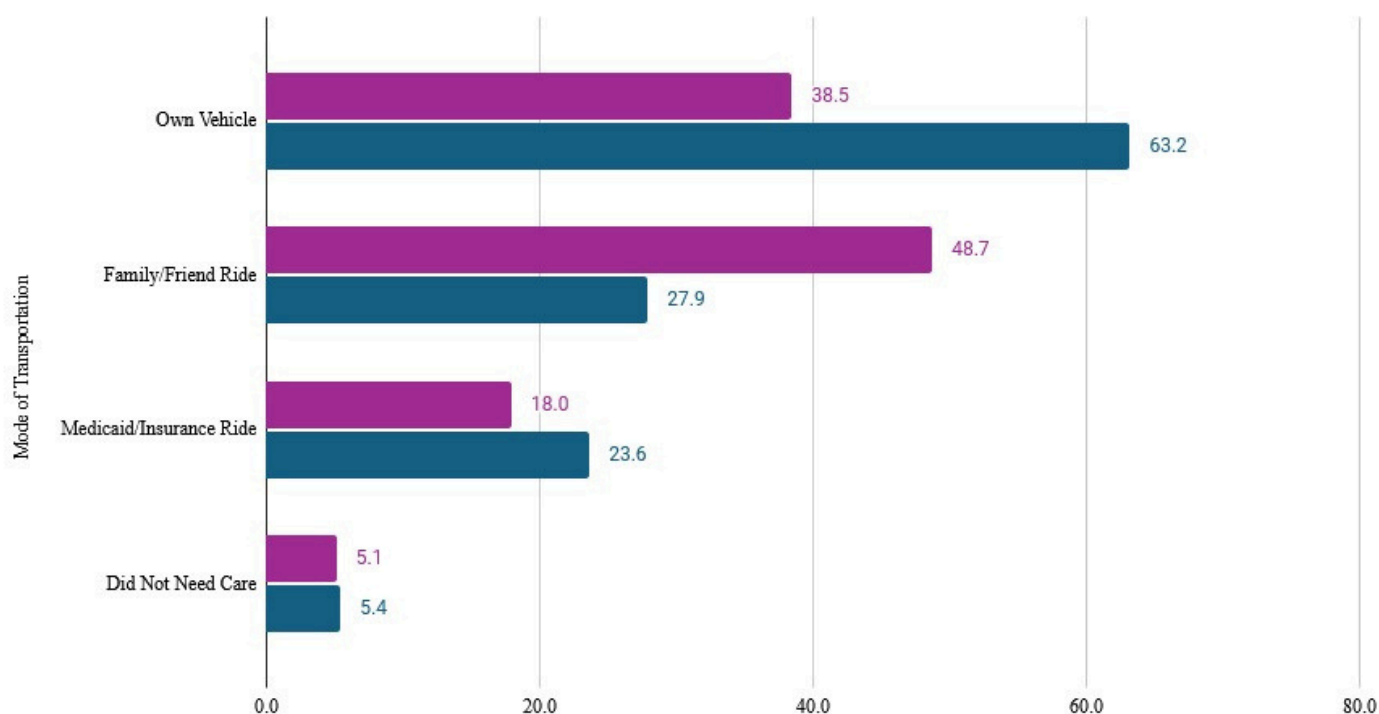
(Chart 56)

Regional: Most individuals got to appointments via rides from family/friends (48.7%). The second largest group of respondents were those who use their own vehicle (38.5%). 18.0% use rides provided by medicaid or insurance and 5.1% did not need care.

State: Most individuals used their own vehicle to get their child to and from appointments (63.2%). The second largest group obtained rides from family or friends (27.9%) followed by those using rides provided by medicaid or insurance (23.6%). 5.4% did not need care.

How Child was Transported to Medical/Dental Appointments in the Past Year

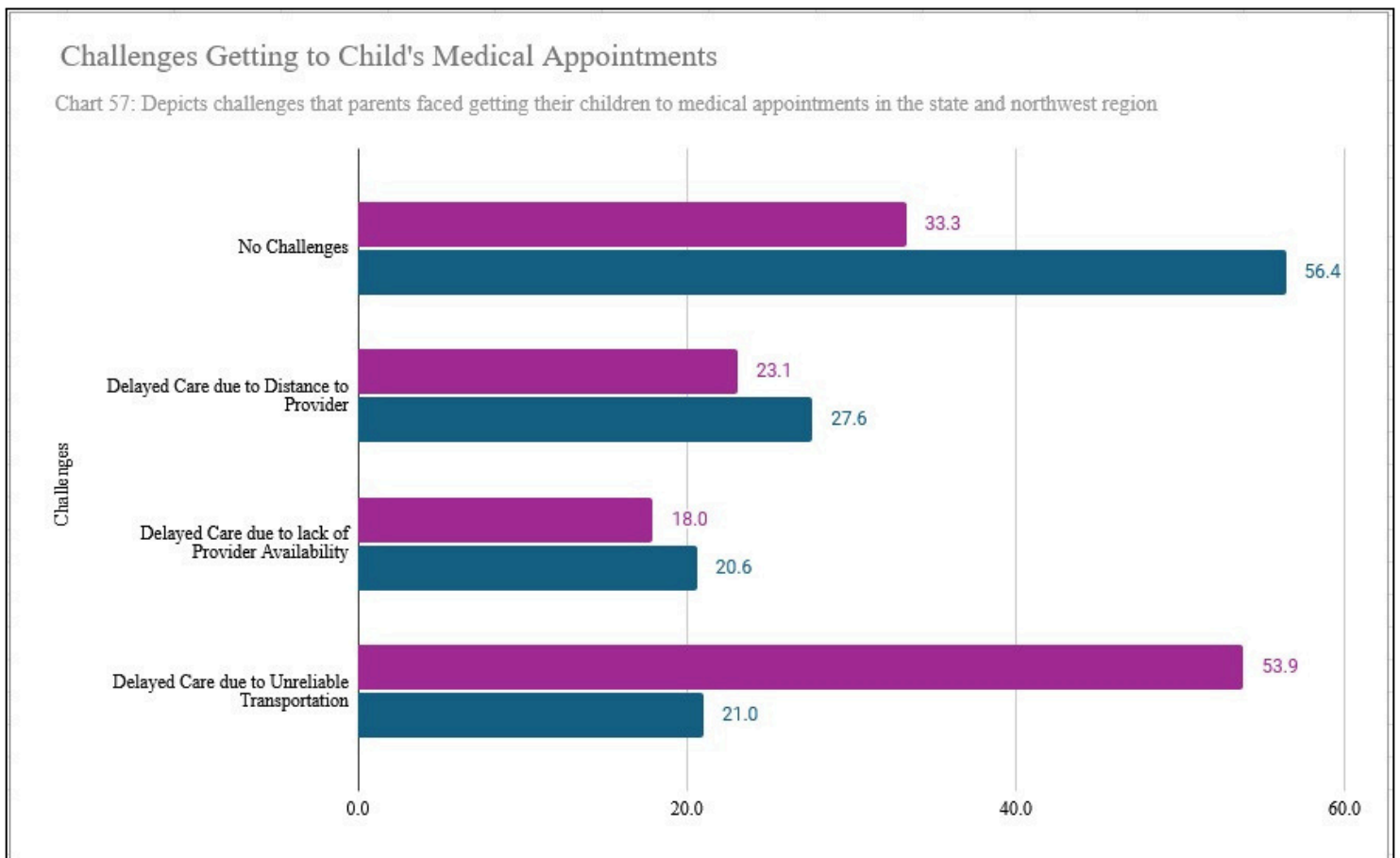
Chart 56: Depicts the modes of transportation to medical/dental appointments for children in the state and northwest region



Challenges Getting to Child's Medical Appointments (Chart 57)

Regional: The largest group of respondents had to delay care due to unreliable transportation (53.9%). The second largest group had no challenges (33.3%). 23.1% had delayed care due to distance to providers and 18.0% had delayed care due to lack of provider availability.

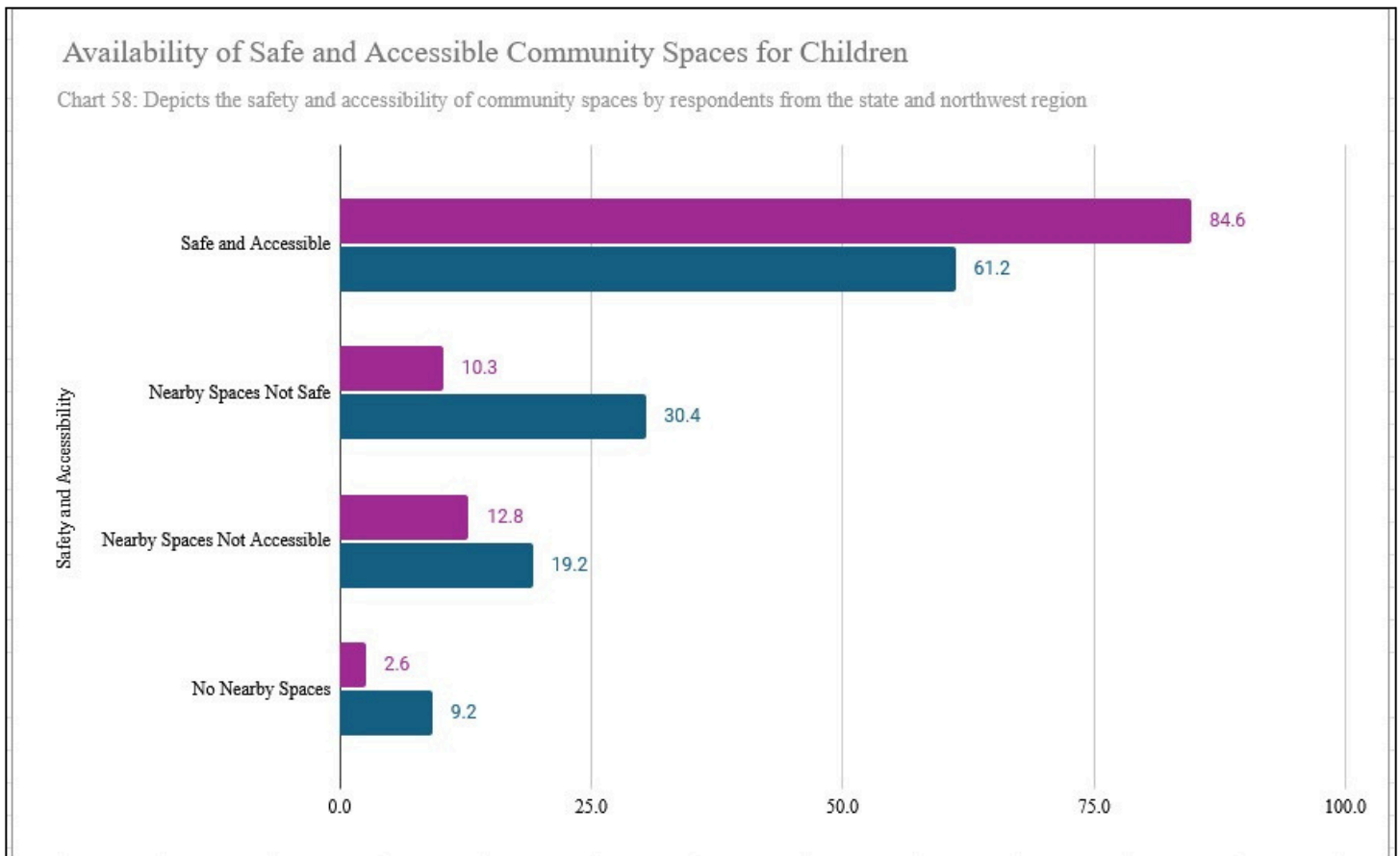
State: 53.9% of individuals faced no challenges getting to their child's medical appointments. Delayed care due to provider distance was a challenge for 27.6% of respondents, then delayed care due to lack of provider availability (20.6%), and finally delayed care due to unreliable transportation (21.0%).



Availability of Safe and Accessible Community Spaces for Children (Chart 58)

Regional: Most individuals found that there were safe and accessible community spaces for their children (84.6%). 12.8% note that nearby spaces are not accessible and 10.3% found that nearby spaces are not safe. For 2.6% of individuals, there are no nearby spaces.

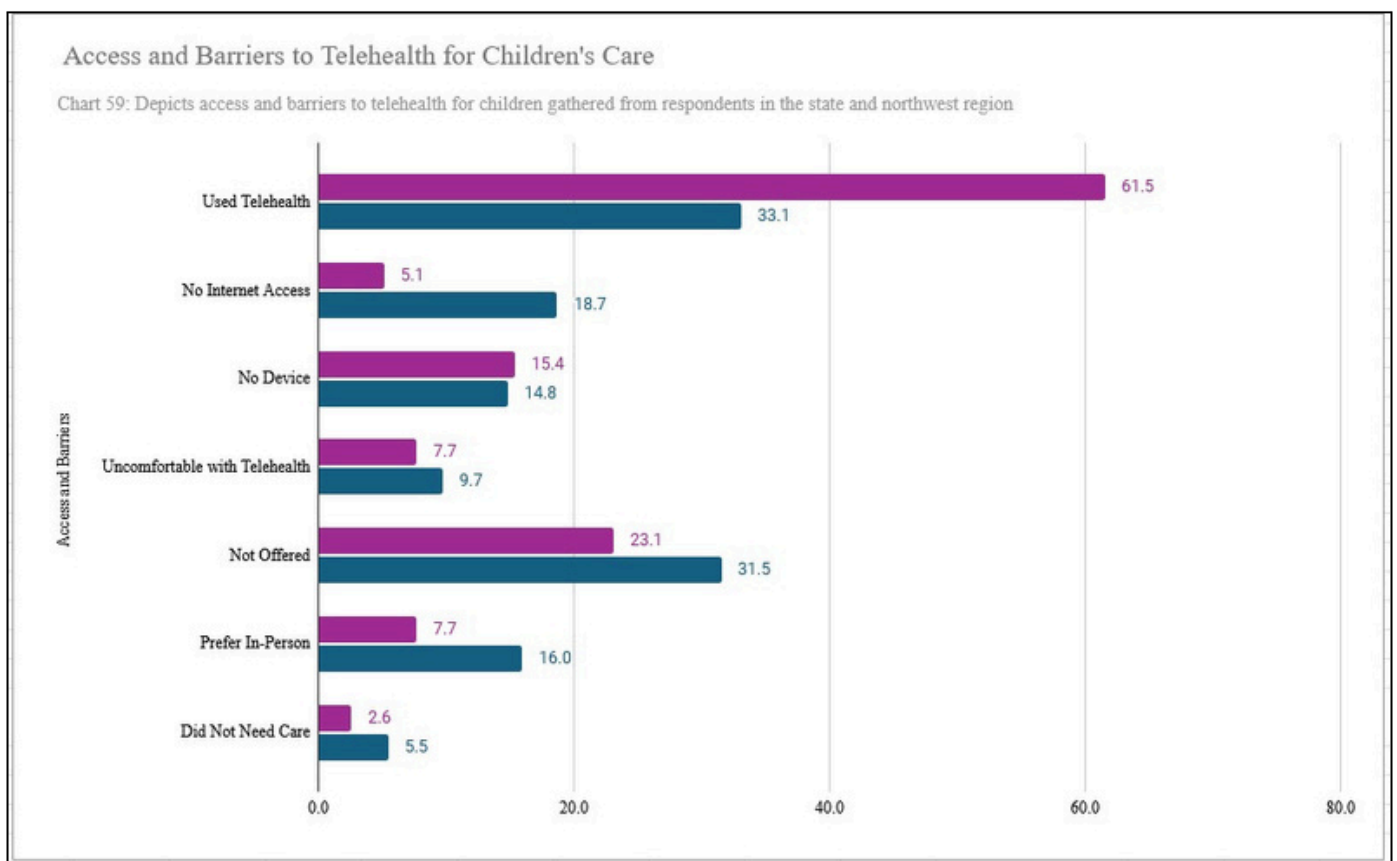
State: 61.2% of respondents have safe and accessible spaces nearby. 30.4% note that nearby spaces are unsafe and 19.2% note nearby spaces that are inaccessible. 9.2% have no nearby spaces.



Access and Barriers to Telehealth for Children's Care (Chart 59)

Region: The largest group of respondents used telehealth for their children's care (61.5%). For those who did not, it was not offered to 23.1%, and 15.4% had no device. Individuals who were uncomfortable with telehealth and who prefer in-person visits account for equal percentages (7.7%). 5.1% of responses indicated that they had no internet access. 2.6% did not need care.


State: 33.1% of individuals in the state used telehealth. Of those that did not, 31.5% were not offered telehealth services, 18.7% had no internet access, 16.0% preferred in-person services, and 14.8% did not have a device. 9.7% were uncomfortable with telehealth and 5.5% did not need care.



Key Findings

1. Unreliable transportation played a substantial role in delaying healthcare for children (53.9% of participants). This was the largest concern in this category and is more than twice as reported in the northwest region than in the state.

2. Many parents or guardians report either needing legal aid but not receiving it (20.5%) or anticipate needing legal aid in the future (23.1%). Both of these response rates are higher than the statewide counterparts.



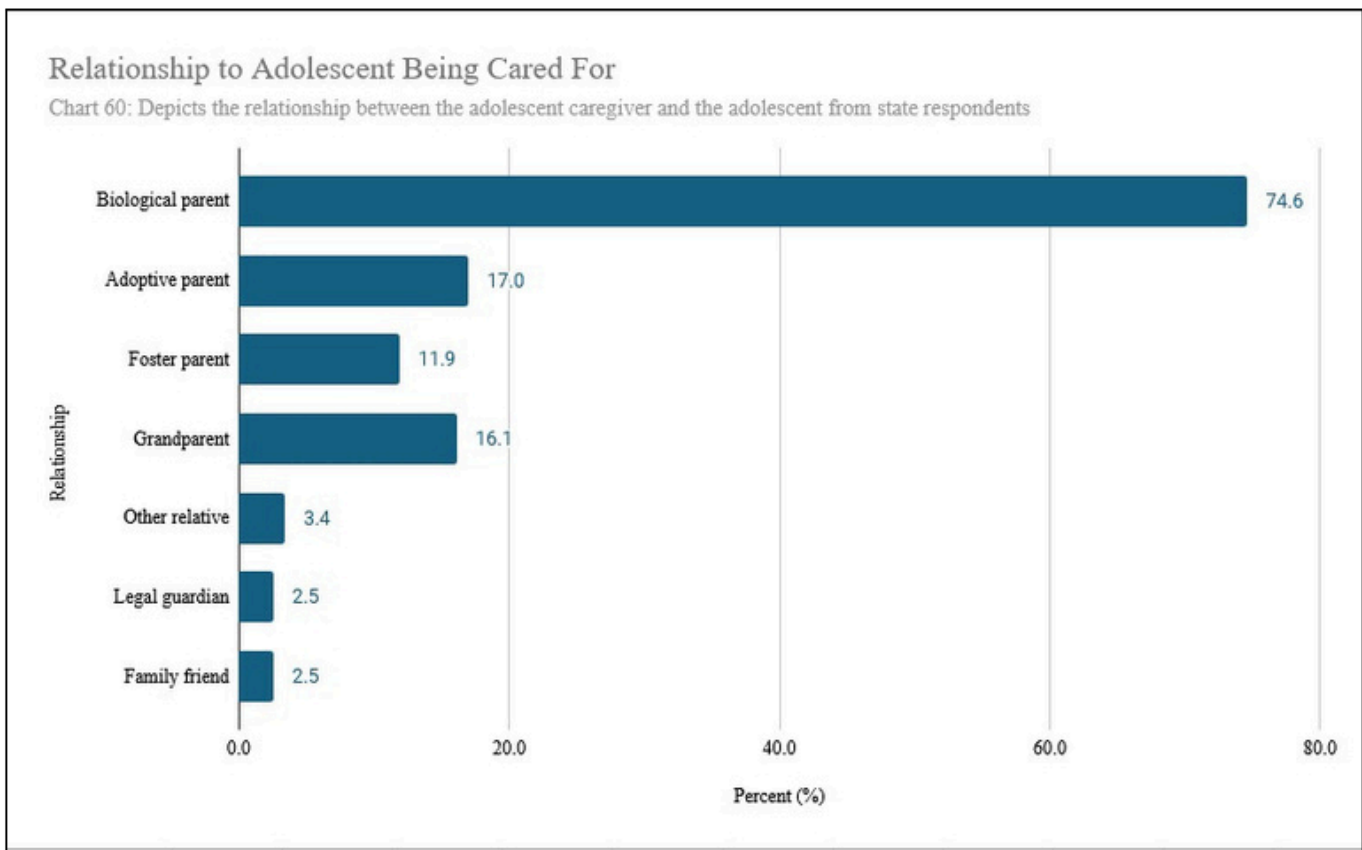
Adolescents

Note: On account of the low number of respondents in this category, regional data has been omitted and state data will be supplemented to convey a more comprehensive overview of concerns in New Mexico.

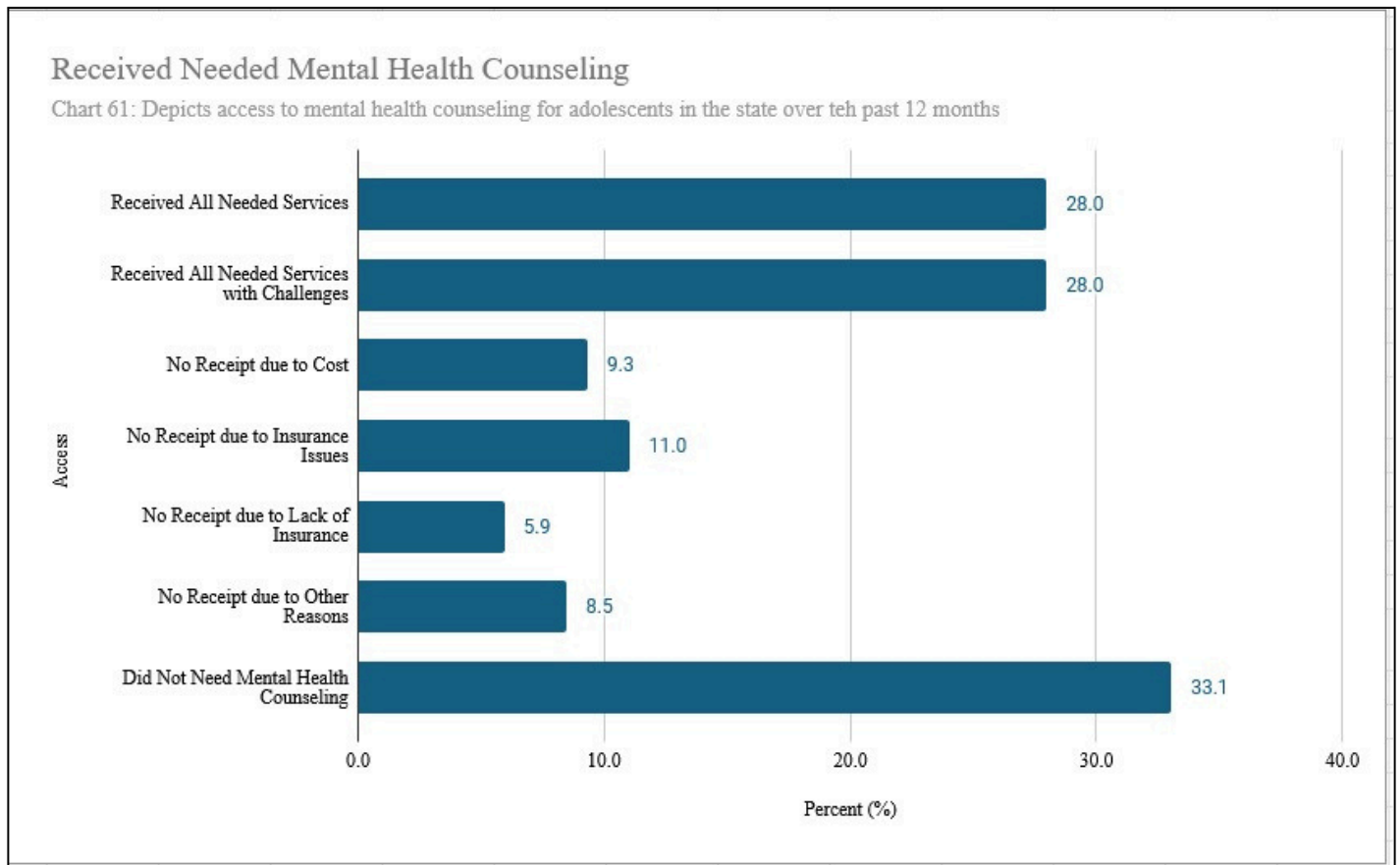
State n = 116

Relationship to the Adolescent Cared For (Chart 60)

State: 74.6% of respondents were the biological parent of the adolescent they were caring for. 17.0% were adoptive parents and 16.1% were grandparents. 11.9% were foster parents. The smallest response groups were other relatives (3.4%), legal guardians (2.5%), and family friends (2.5%).

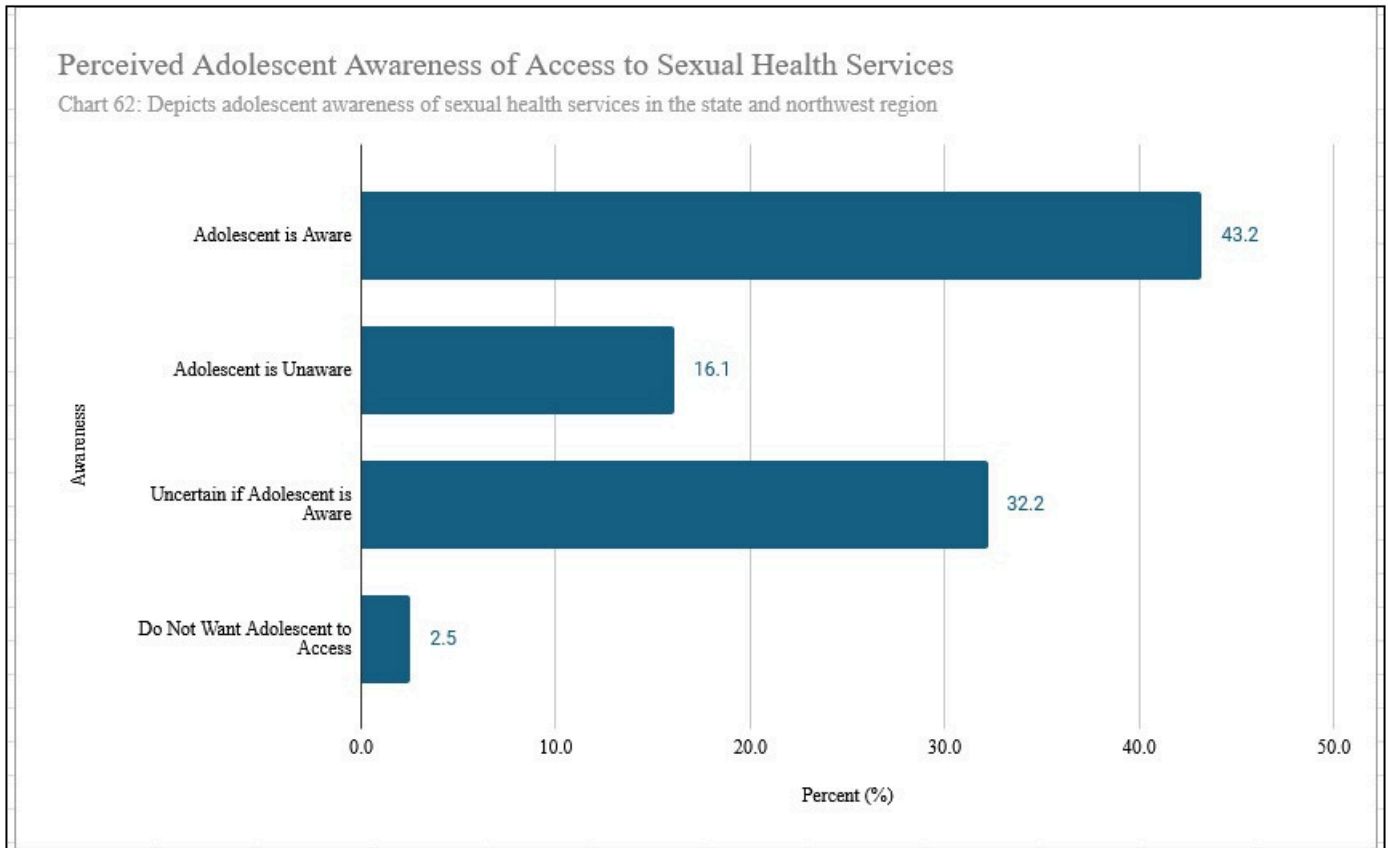


Received Needed Mental Health Counseling (Past 12 Months) (Chart 61) **State:** One third of respondents noted that there was no need for mental health services in the past 12 months (33.1%). Equal respondents indicated that they received all needed services or that they received all needed services with challenges (28.0% each). 11.0% did not receive care due to a lack of insurance and 9.3% did not receive care due to cost. Other reasons accounted for 8.5% and lack of insurance accounted for 5.9%.



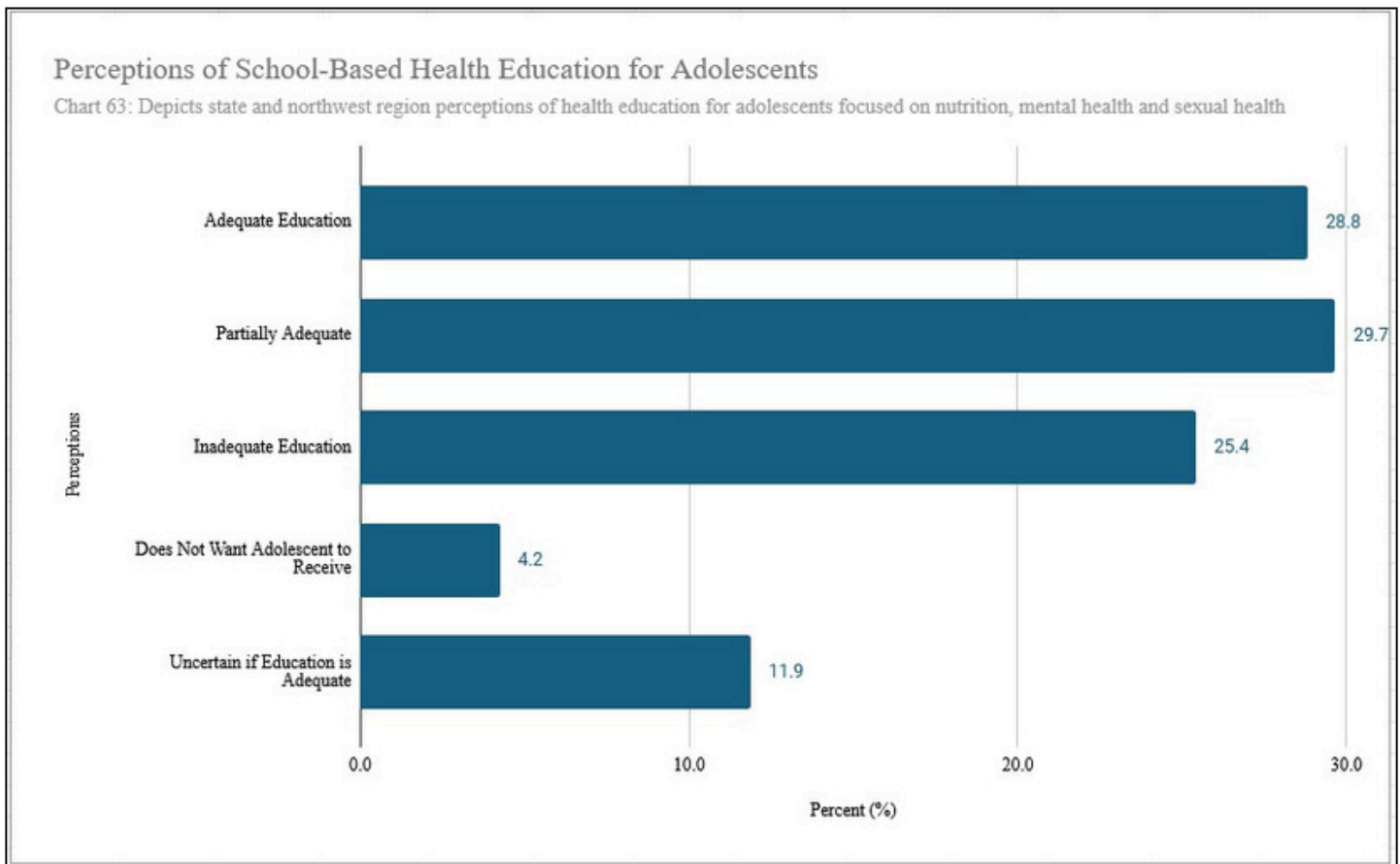
Perceived Adolescent Awareness of Access to Sexual Health Services (Chart 62)

State: 43.2% of respondents indicate that their adolescent is aware of access to sexual health resources. 32.2% are uncertain and 16.1% are certain that their adolescent is unaware. 2.5% do not want their adolescent to have access to sexual health services altogether.

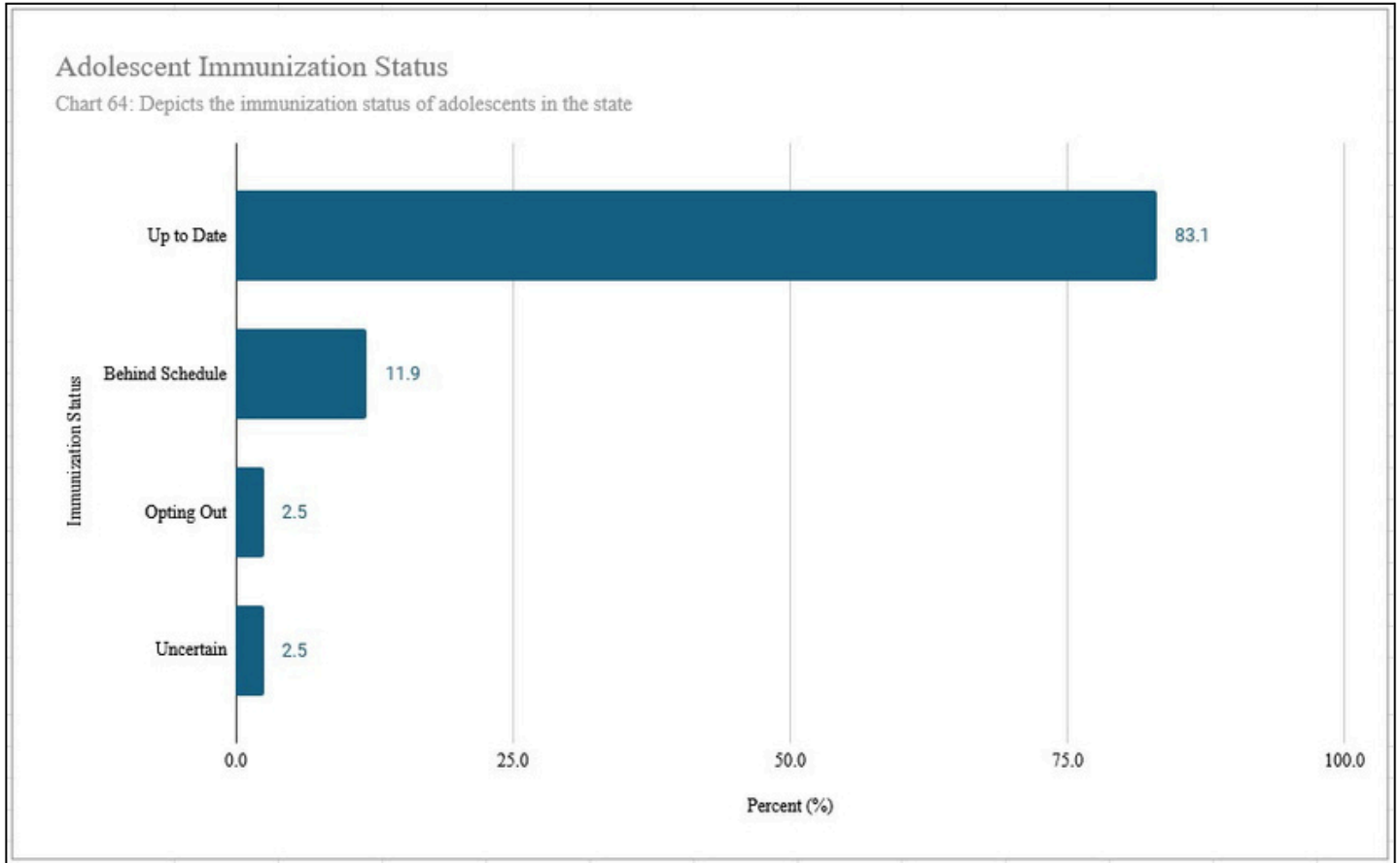


Perceptions of School-Based Health Education for Adolescents (Nutrition, Mental Health, Sexual Health) (Chart 63)

State: 29.7% of individuals feel that school-based health education is partially-adequate for their adolescents, while 28.8% believe that it is fully adequate. 25.4% believe the education is inadequate. 11.0% are uncertain if the education their child is receiving is adequate and 4.2% do not want their adolescent to receive health education at school.

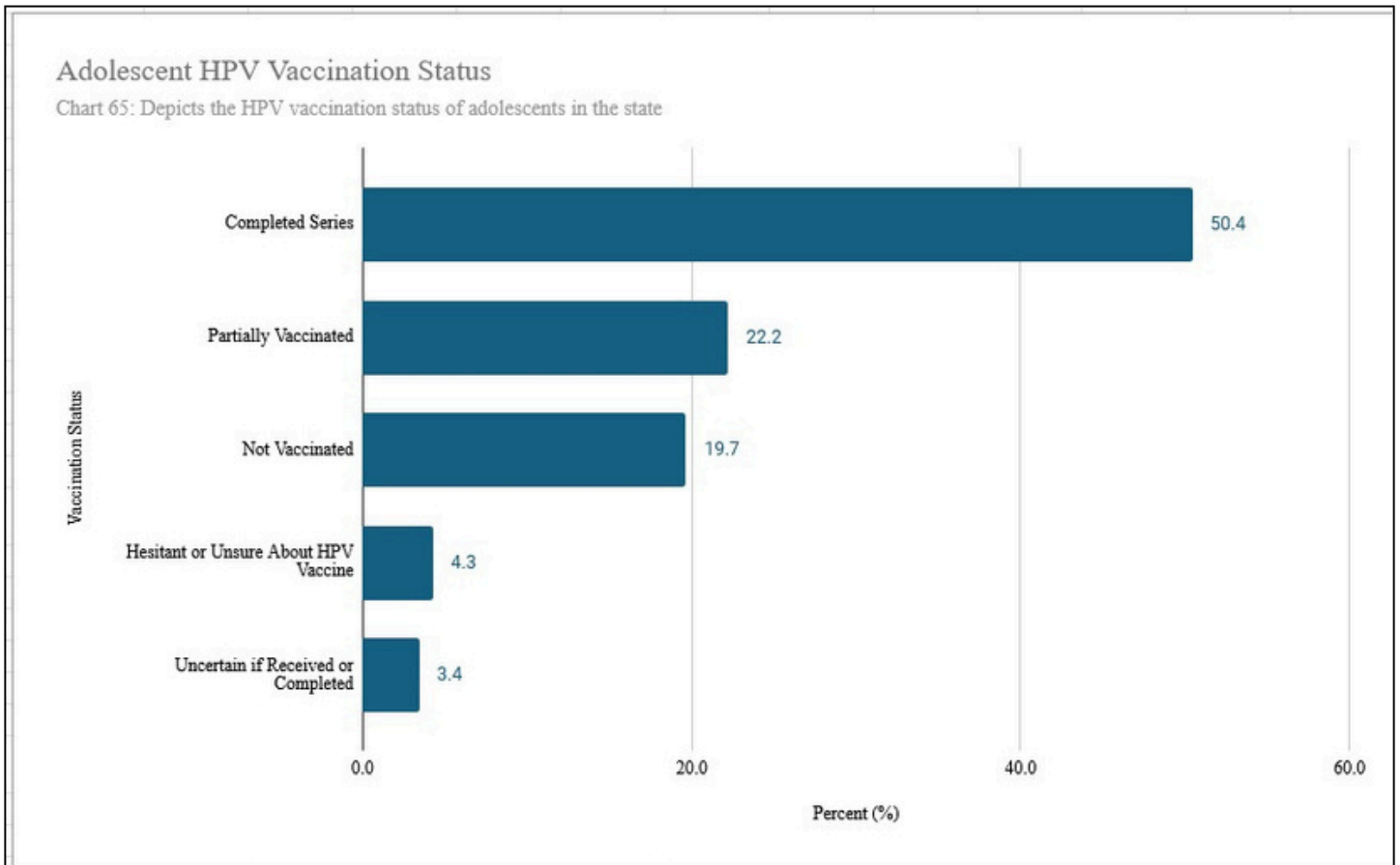


Adolescent Immunization Status (Chart 64) **State:** Most adolescents are up to date on their immunizations (83.1%), and 11.9% are behind schedule. Equal numbers of respondents indicated that they were opting out of vaccination or were uncertain about their adolescent's immunization status (2.5% each).



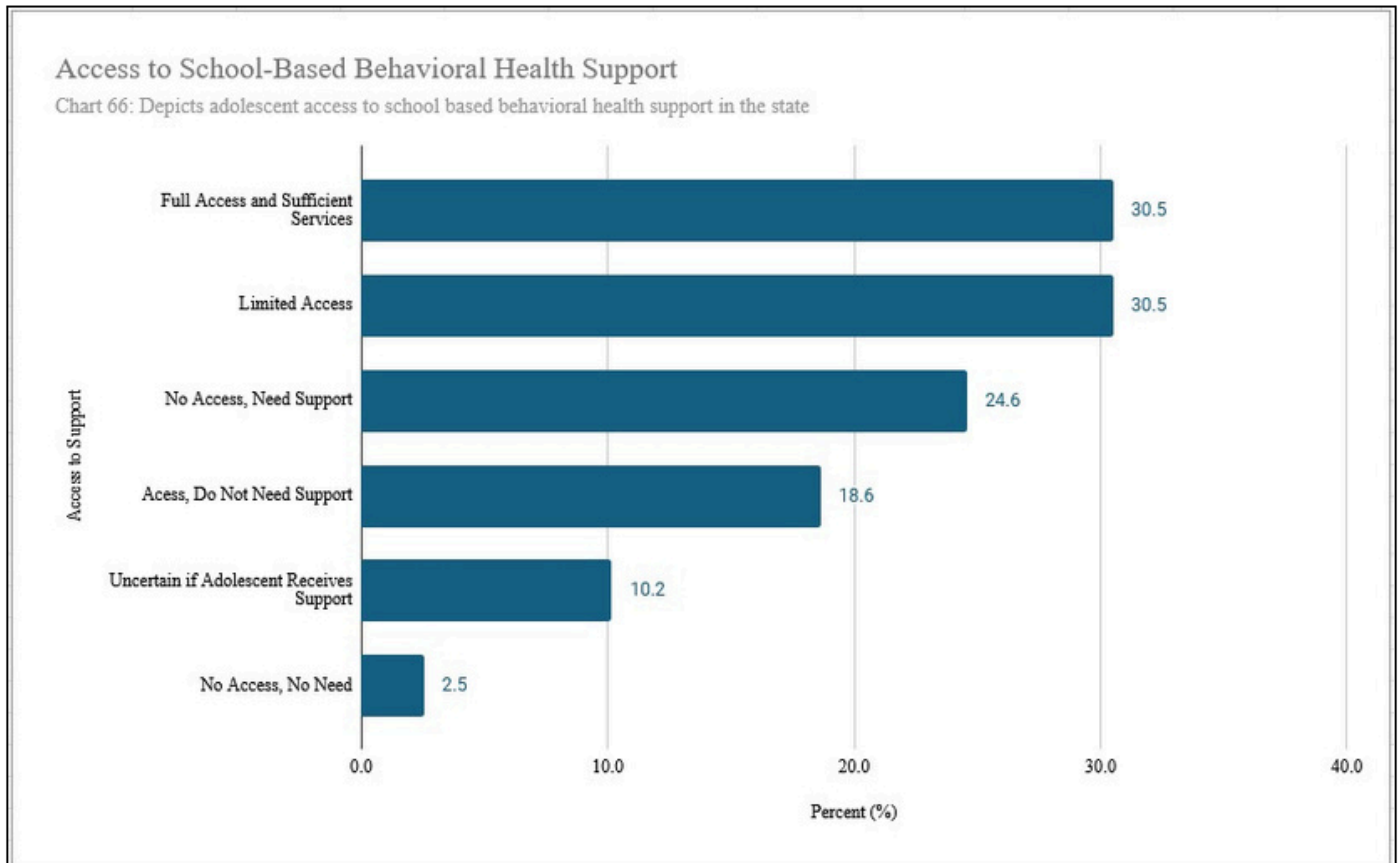
Adolescent HPV Vaccination Status (Chart 65)

State: Most adolescents have completed the HPV vaccination series (50.4%) and 22.2% are in the process of completing the series. 19.7% are not vaccinated at all. The smallest groups are those who are hesitant or unsure about the HPV vaccine (4.3%) and those who are uncertain if their adolescent has received or completed the series (3.4%)



Access to School-Based Behavioral Health Support (Chart 66)

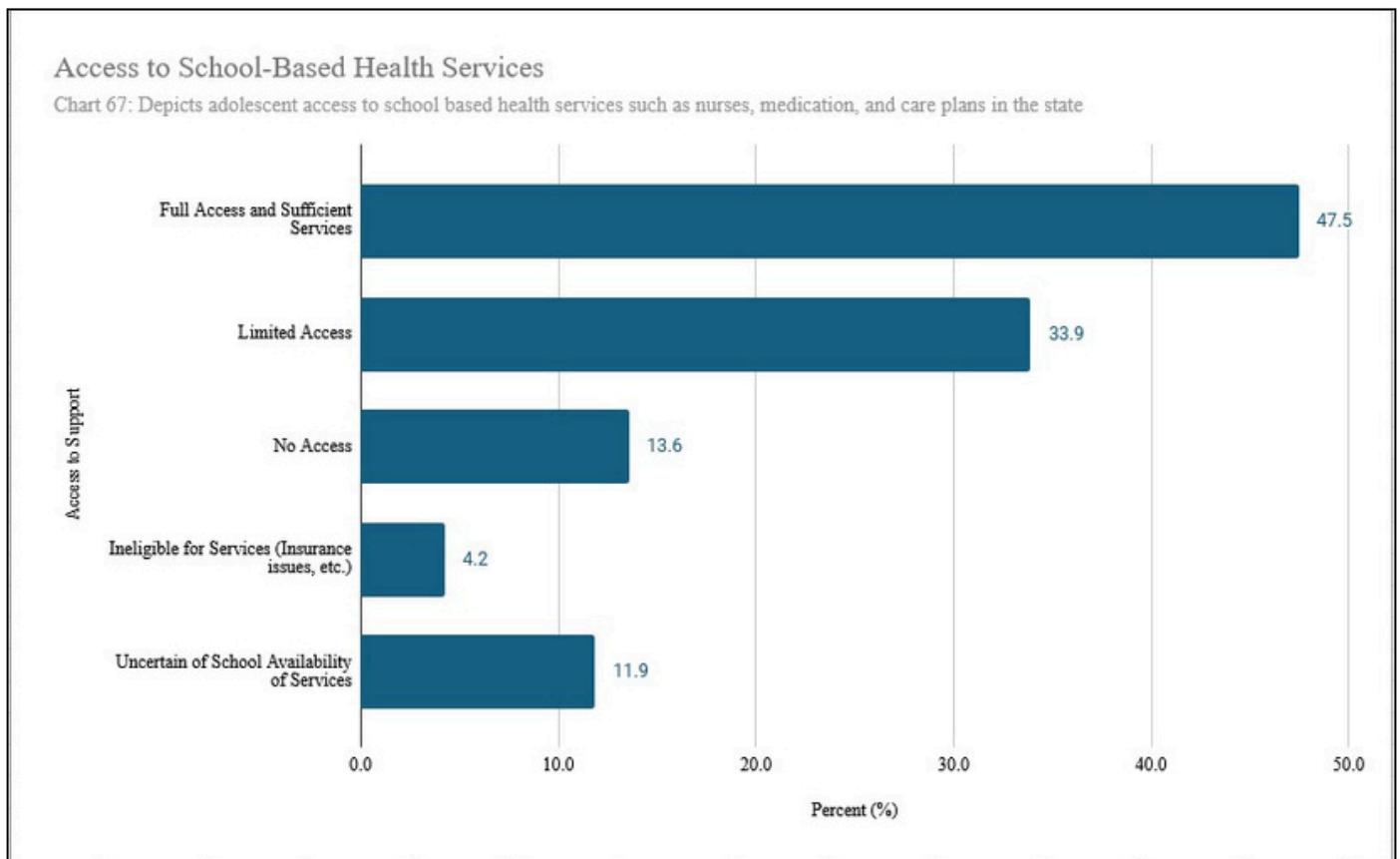
State: Individuals who had full access and sufficient services as well as those who had limited access were equally the largest group of respondents (30.5%). 24.6% of participants needed support but had no access. Individuals that had access but did not need support made up 18.6%. 10.2% of respondents were unsure if their adolescent received support and 2.5% noted that there was no access and no need.



Access to School-Based Health Services (e.g., Nurse, Medication, Care Plan)

(Chart 67)

State: The largest group of respondents indicated that they had full access to school-based health services and that they were sufficient (47.5%). 33.9% indicated that they had limited access and 13.6% had no access at all. 11.9% of individuals were uncertain about the availability of services and finally, 4.2% were ineligible for services for various, unspecified reasons.



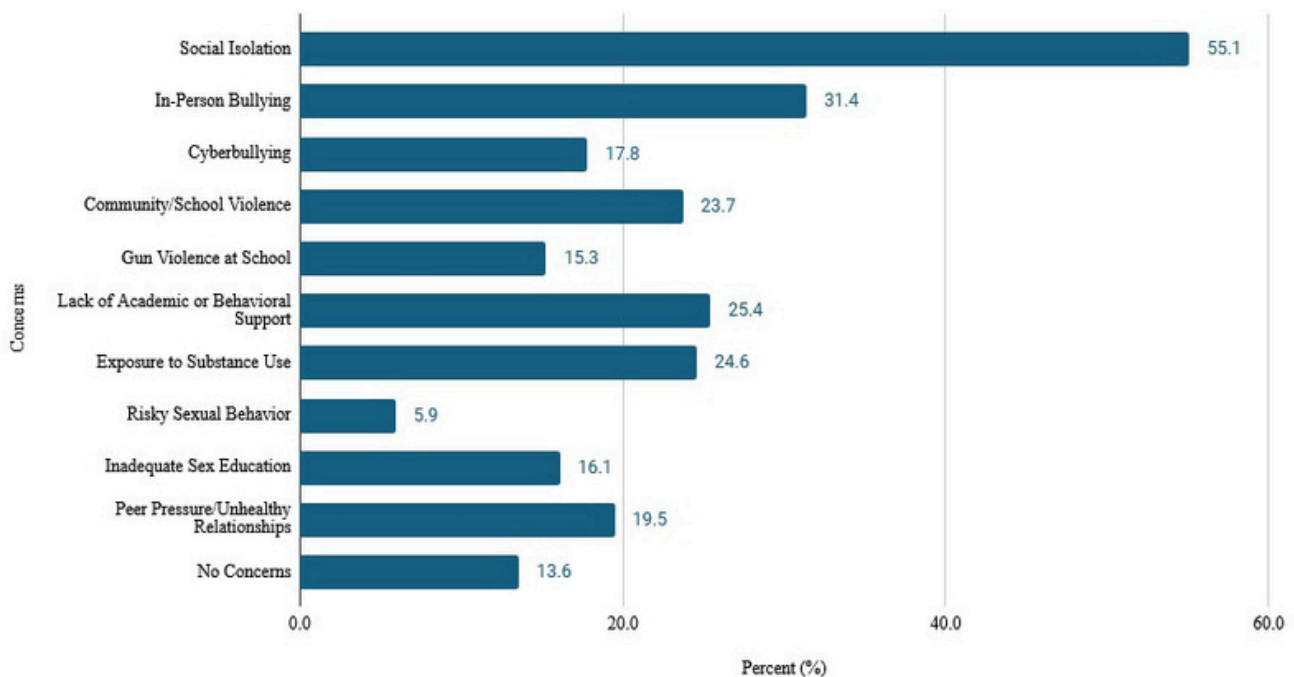
Parent Concerns About Adolescent Risks and Challenges (Past 12 Months)

Access to Extracurricular Activities (Chart 68)

State: The greatest concern for parents was social isolation and was indicated by 55.1% of respondents. 31.4% were concerned about in-person bullying. Lack of academic or behavioral support, exposure to substance use, and community/school violence made up the next three largest groups (25.4%, 24.6%, and 23.7% respectively). 19.5% were concerned about peer pressure/unhealthy relationships. 17.8% of parents cited cyberbullying as a concern, and 16.1% worried about inadequate sex education. 15.3% had concerns about gun violence at school and 13.6% had no concerns. Finally, 5.9% noted risky sexual behavior as a concern.

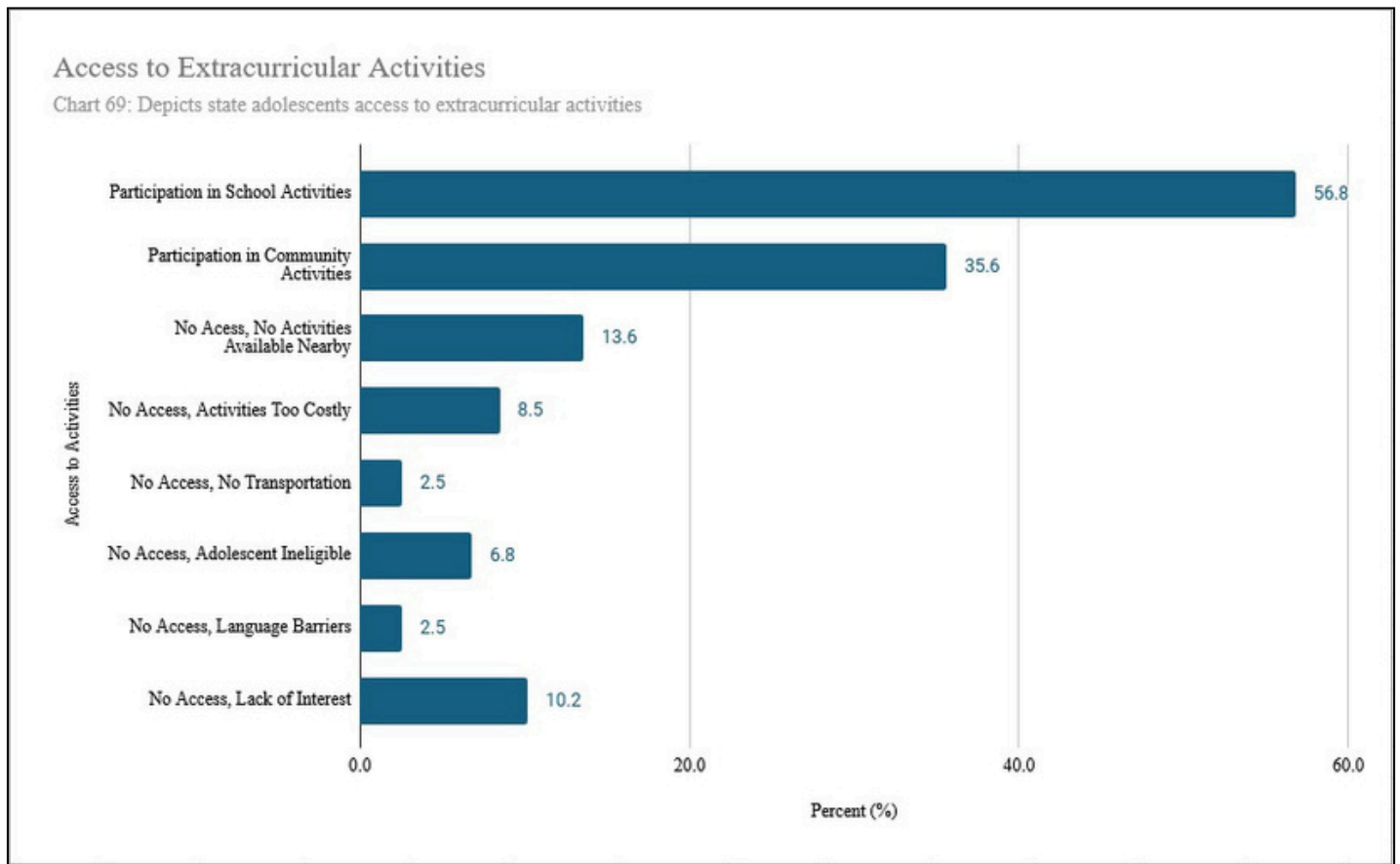
Parent Concerns About Adolescent Risks and Challenges

Chart 68: Depicts challenges and concerns that parents in the state had about their adolescents within the past 12 months



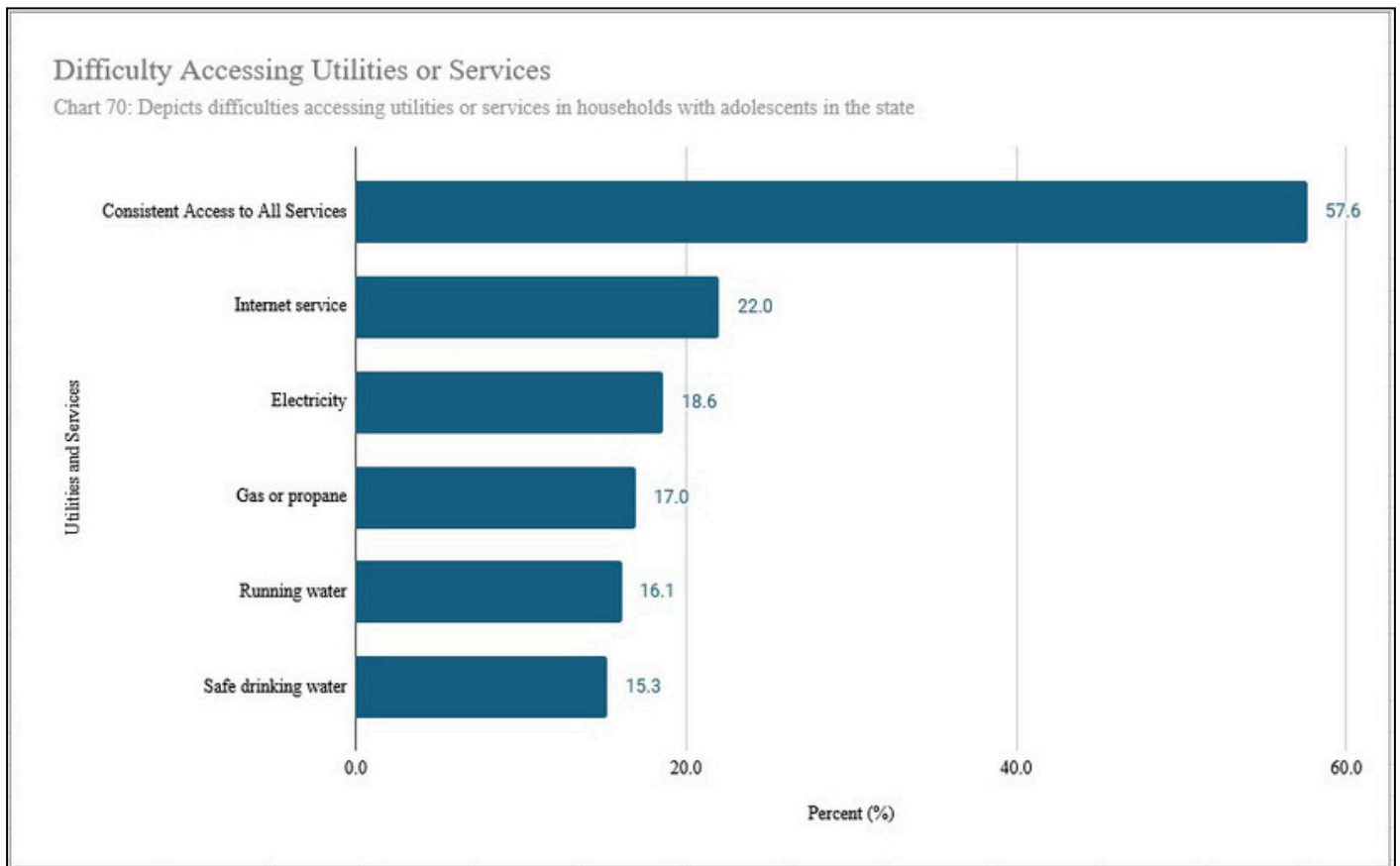
Access to Extracurricular Activities (Chart 69)

State: Most adolescents participate in school activities, according to their parents (56.8%). A significant percentage also participate in community activities (35.6%). 13.6% have no access to activities due to location, 10.2% have no access and a lack of interest, 8.5% have no access due to the cost of activities. Adolescent ineligibility accounts for 6.8% of respondents and lack of transportation and language barriers both account for 2.5%.



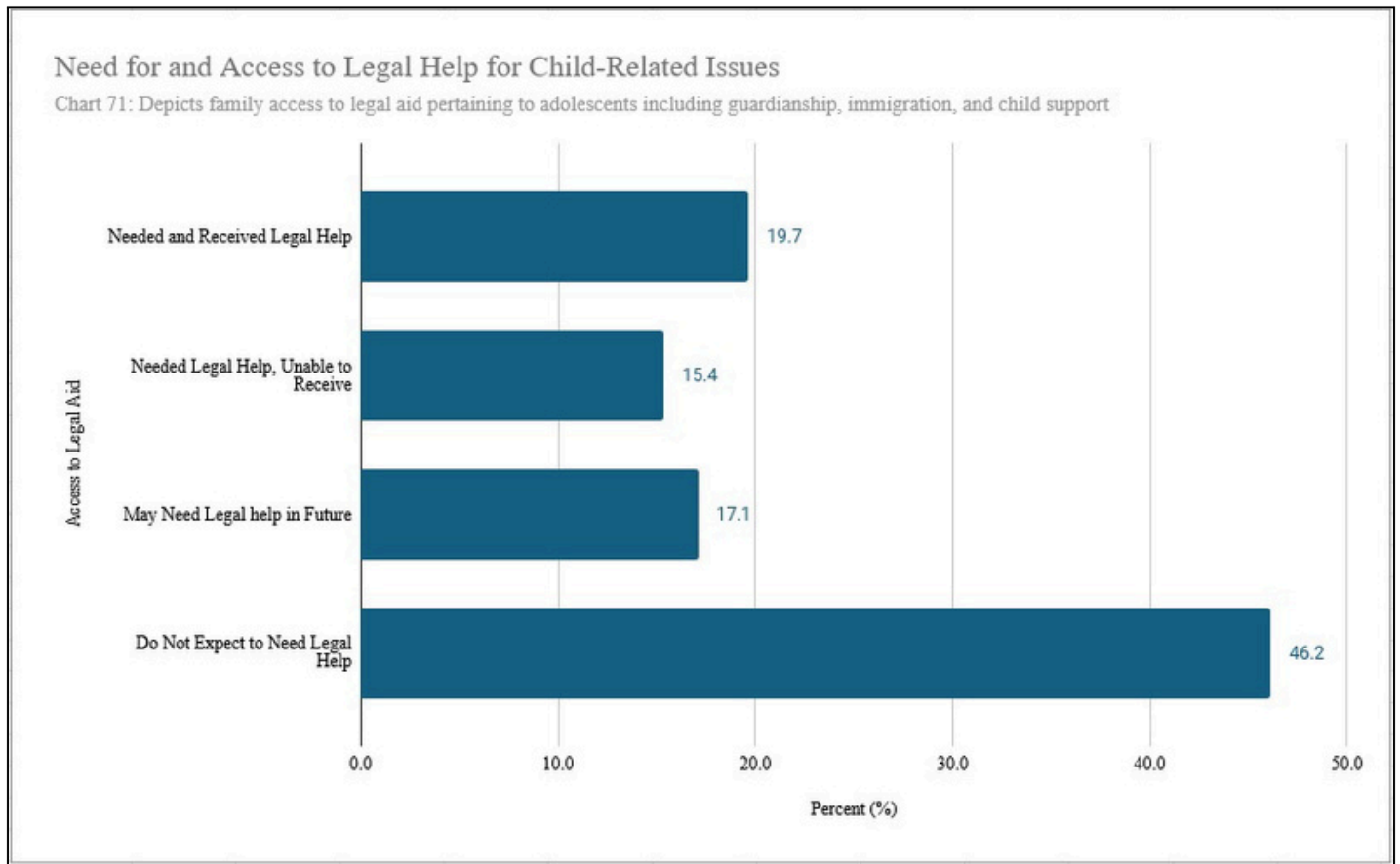
Difficulty Accessing Utilities or Services (Past 12 Months) (Chart 70)

State: The majority of respondents indicate that they have consistent access to all services (57.6%). 22.0% had difficulty accessing internet services, and 18.6% encountered difficulty with electricity. Gas or propane access was the fourth most common response (17.0%), followed by running water (16.1%) and safe drinking water (15.3%).



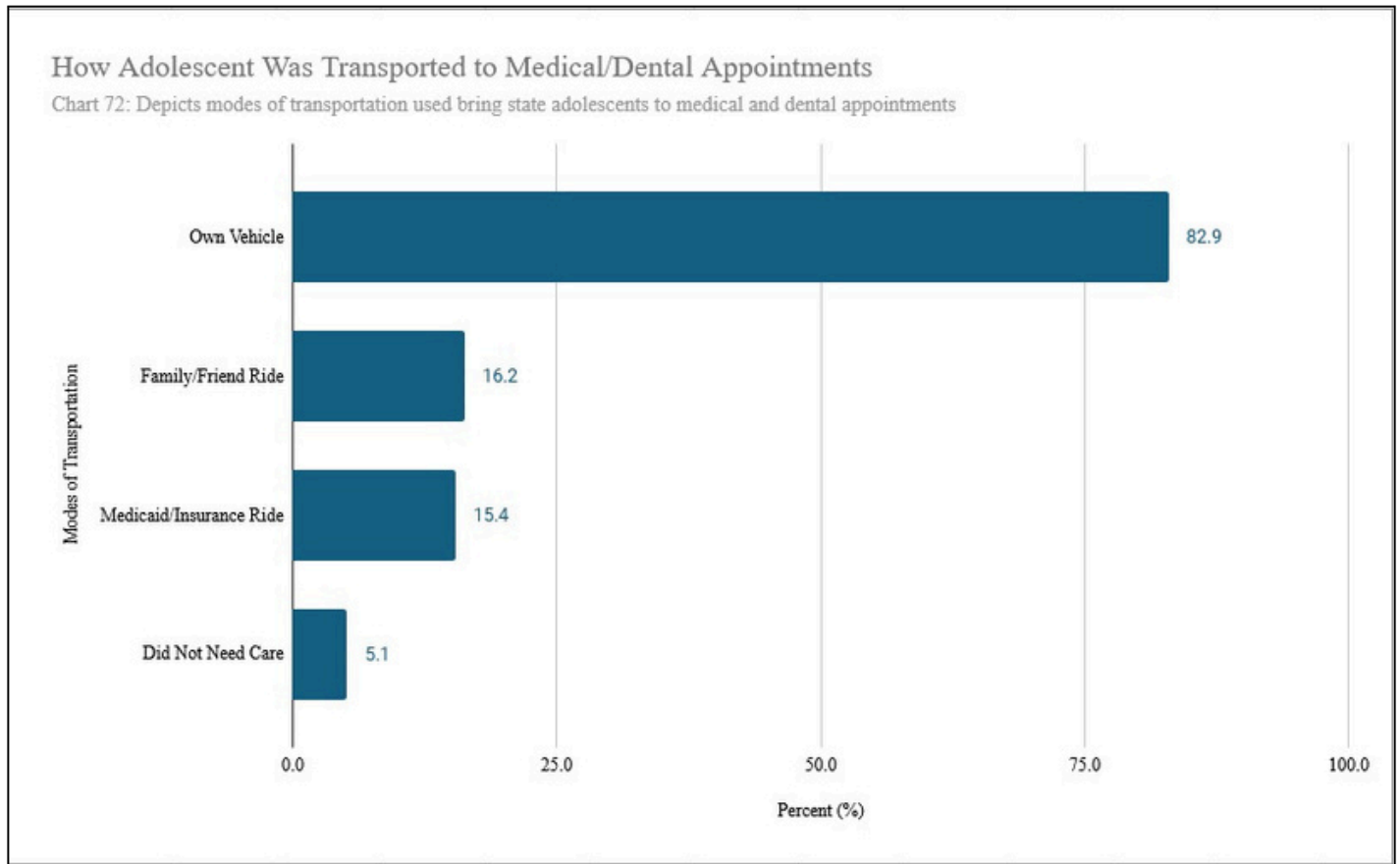
Need for and Access to Legal Help for Child-Related Issues (e.g., guardianship, immigration, child support) (Chart71)

State: Most respondents didnot anticipate needing legalhelp (46.2%). Ofthose that did, or suspect that they might, 19.7% needed and received it, 15.4% needed but did not receive it, and 17.1% might need it in the future.



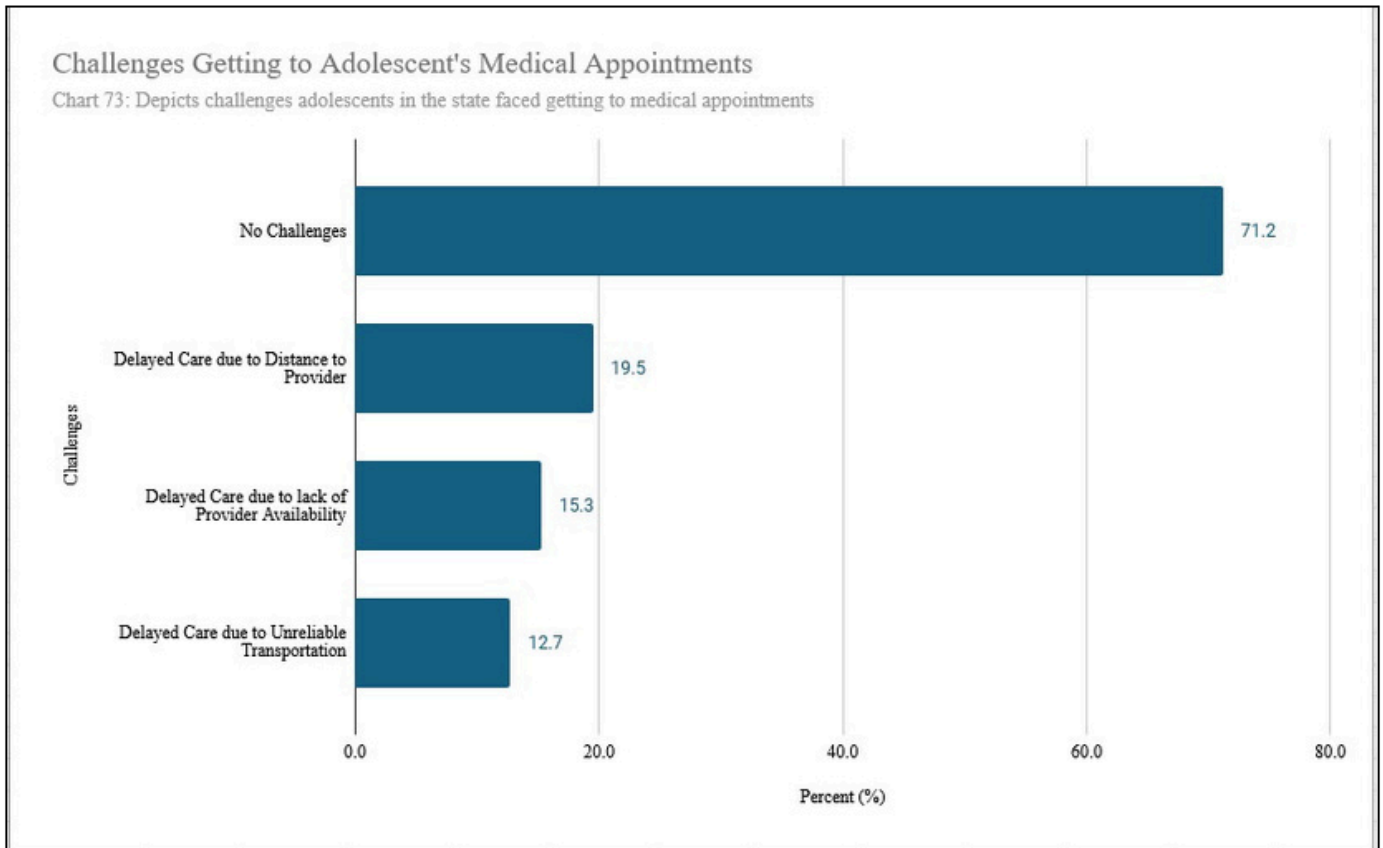
How Adolescent Was Transported to Medical/Dental Appointments (Past 12 Months) (Chart 72)

State: The majority of transportation took place with the family's own vehicle (82.9%). 16.2% relied on a ride from family or friends, 15.4% utilized medicaid or insurance support, and 5.1% did not seek care within the last year.



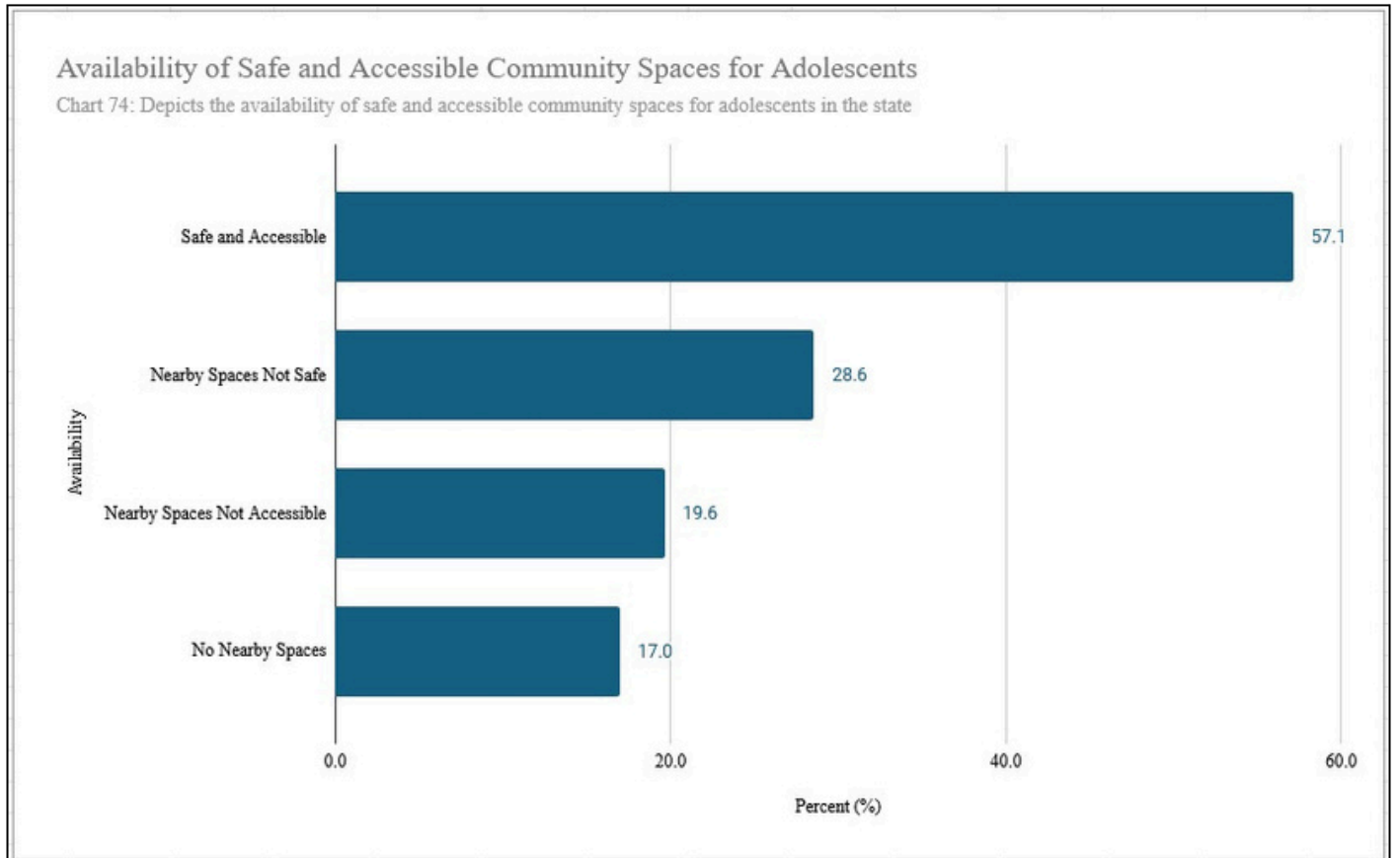
How Adolescent Was Transported to Medical/Dental Appointments (Past 12 Months) (Chart 73)

State: 71.2% of respondents did not face challenges with transportation. 19.5% had to delay care due to the distance to providers and 15.3% delayed care due to a lack of provider availability. Finally, 12.7% delayed care due to unreliable transportation.



Availability of Safe and Accessible Community Spaces for Adolescent (Chart 74)

State: Most respondents indicated that there were safe and accessible community spaces for their adolescent (57.1%). The second largest group noted that nearby spaces were not safe (28.6%) followed by the group which indicated spaces are not accessible (19.6%). Finally, 17.0% cited no nearby spaces.



Access and Barriersto Telehealth for Adolescent's Care (Chart 75) **State:** Most responsesindicated that they were not offered telehealth for their adolescent (36.8%).29.9% were offered telehealth and did use it. 20.5% preferred in person. Of those whocould not access telehealth, 14.5% had no internet access and 12.8% had no device.8.6% of respondents were uncomfortable with telehealth services, and finally,6.8% did not need care.

Access and Barriers to Telehealth for Adolescent's Care

Chart 75: Depicts barriers to access for telehealth for adolescent care in the state

