

# **SOUTH VALLEY, ALBUQUERQUE EARLY CHILDHOOD DATA PROFILE**



**State of New Mexico  
Children, Youth and Families Department  
Early Childhood Services Division  
2014**



## Table of Contents

Introduction	1
County Map: South Valley School Districts	3
County Map: South Valley Dept. of Health Small Areas	4
County Map: South Valley Zip Codes	5
County Map: South Valley Census Tracts	6
Demographic Overview	7
Birth Factors	9
Family Environment Factors	16
Education Factors	19
Early Learning Factors	20
Secondary School Factors	27
Economic Factors	29
State Map: Poverty Rates – Children Less Than Age Five	30
State Map: Poverty Rates – Children Less Than Age 18	31
County Map: House District 10, 12, 13, 14, Senate District 14	32
County Map: County Commission District 2	33
County Map: City Council Districts	34
Appendix: Census Tract Data	35
Data Sources	37

The ***South Valley, Albuquerque Early Childhood Profile*** is a publication of the Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD), Early Childhood Services Division. It is produced by Coop Consulting, Inc. For more information or to report an error in this publication please contact Michael Coop, [coopconsulting@gmail.com](mailto:coopconsulting@gmail.com), or Dan Haggard, [dan.haggard@state.nm.us](mailto:dan.haggard@state.nm.us).

Cover art by Erin, age six.

## Introduction

New Mexico's Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD) established Early Childhood Investment Zones in 2010. Since that time CYFD has prioritized funding for these communities when new funding streams have become available for early childhood services.

A taskforce from the New Mexico Department of Health, Public Education Department, and Children Youth and Families Department used epidemiological data to compare levels of risk across New Mexico's communities to rank these geographical areas by level of risk. Those with the highest aggregated need were identified as Investment Zones. These Early Childhood Investment Zones touch every region and every border of New Mexico, and range from frontier to urban population centers covering 11 counties and 35 school districts.

Data were gathered and analyzed from all of New Mexico's counties and school districts. The combined county and school district data allowed a broad look at indicators associated with health, family environment, poverty levels, child development, and factors that support literacy and school readiness. Also included were indicators related to school success including graduation rates, resource investment at the school district level, and support for pregnant and parenting teens.



The intent is that these communities “establish community-specific capacity building, infrastructure development and comprehensive integrated early childhood care, health and education services in ways that can be used as models by other communities across the state,” *State of New Mexico Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge Application For Phase 2 Funding, 2012*.

For this *Early Childhood Data Profile*, the original data have been updated and expanded to include many additional indicators that can be used in local planning efforts. The data presented here are categorized into four broad domains:

- Birth factors;
- Family environment;
- Education factors;
- Economic factors.



Due to the much larger population of Albuquerque Public Schools and Bernalillo County, smaller areas were examined independently. The analyses of these early childhood indicators describing South Valley neighborhoods were undertaken through the use of the New Mexico Department of Health Small Area Geocoding Project, school enrollment zones, and U.S. Census data compiled by census tract. South Valley small areas analyzed for this profile include seven, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16, which encompass the Rio Grande High School District. Data for these areas indicate a number of risk factors for families and their children less than age five. South Valley indicators were ranked by quartile with all counties in the state (33), with “1” denoting the highest incidence or risk and “4” the lowest.

South Valley Early Childhood Indicators					
	Indicator	South Valley Rate/Percent	Bernalillo Co. Rate/Percent	NM Rate/Percent	South Valley Quartile Rank
<b>Birth Factors<sup>1</sup></b>	Adolescent birth rate (ages 15-19)	89.6/1,000	46.3/1,000	56.6/1,000	1
	Infant mortality rate (<12 months) live births	7.0/1,000	5.4/1,000	5.7/1,000	1
	Low, very low birthweight (<2500 g)	10.1%	8.5%	8.7%	1
	Preterm births (<37 wks)	13.8%	11.7%	11.9%	2
<b>Family Factors<sup>2</sup></b>	Child abuse, substantiated victims	6.48/1,000	3.1/1,000	3.3/1,000	4
	Domestic violence incidents (2010)	n/a	11.9/1,000	9.5/1,000	n/a
	Juvenile referrals (2013)	4,725/100,000	6,424/100,000		n/a
<b>Education Factors<sup>3</sup></b>	High School Graduation (2012)	66.3%	86.3%	70.4%	2
<b>Economic Factors<sup>4</sup></b>	Unemployment, civilian labor force (2008-2012)	10.7%	8.5%	5.5%	1
	Percent residents below 100% poverty level (2012)	18.9%	16.4%	19.5%	3

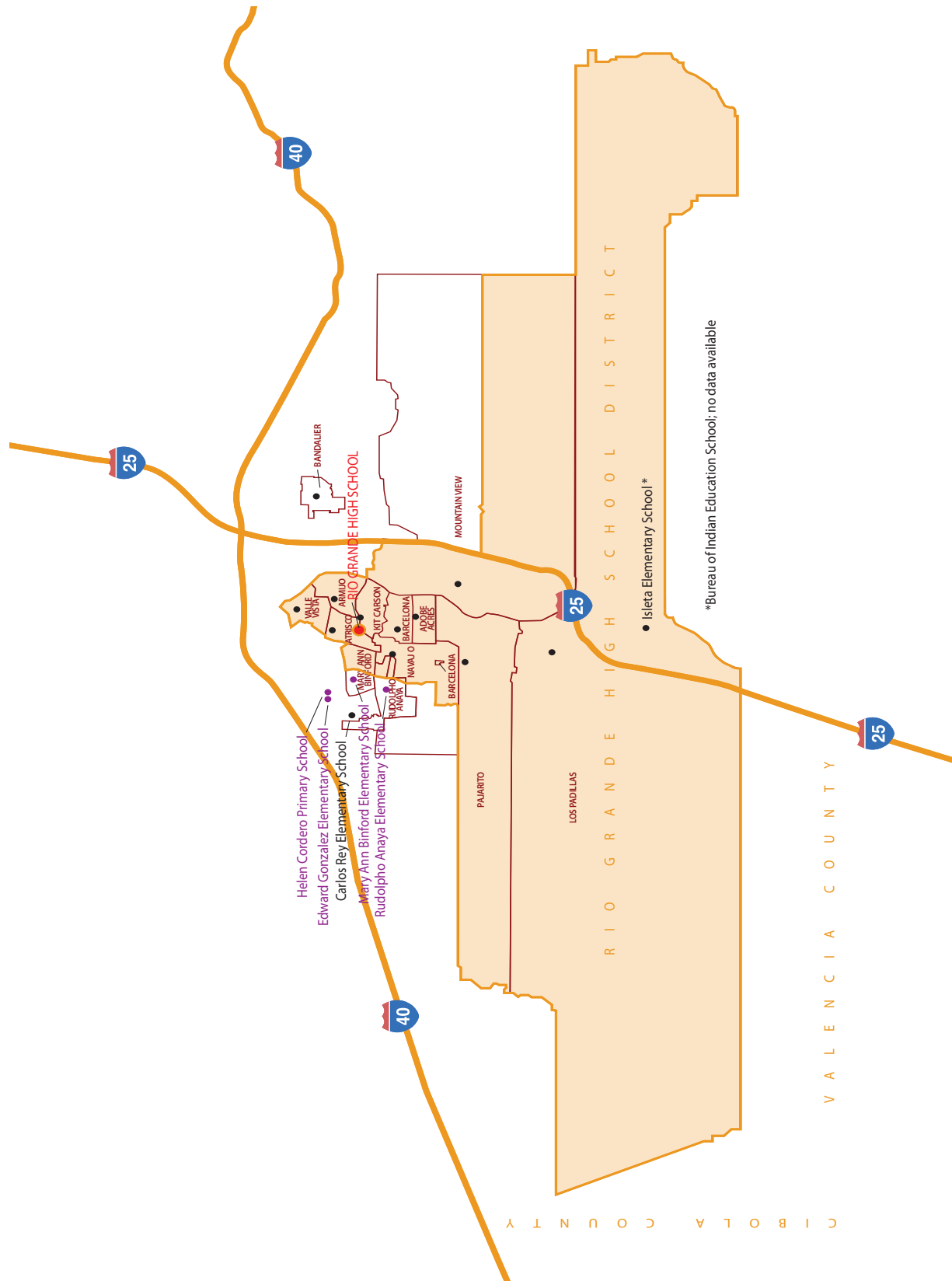
<sup>1</sup> Data compiled from New Mexico Department of Health, Indicator-Based Information System (IBIS): <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>. South Valley data from 2006-2009; Bernalillo County and New Mexico data from 2006-2012

<sup>2</sup> Child abuse, neglect rates for South Valley compiled from New Mexico Community Data Collaborative, 2007-2011 (<http://nmcdc.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap>) and reflect abuse and neglect rather than substantiated victims; Rates for Bernalillo Co. and New Mexico compiled from Children, Youth and Families Dept. Protective Services Division *360 Yearly* for substantiated victims, 2012-2013; Juvenile arrest data for Bernalillo County published by New Mexico Juvenile Justice Services, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2013, [http://cyfd.org/docs/FY13\\_JJS\\_Annual\\_Report.pdf](http://cyfd.org/docs/FY13_JJS_Annual_Report.pdf); South Valley is cumulative data by census tract from New Mexico Community Data Collaborative, 2008-2012, (<http://nmcdc.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap>)

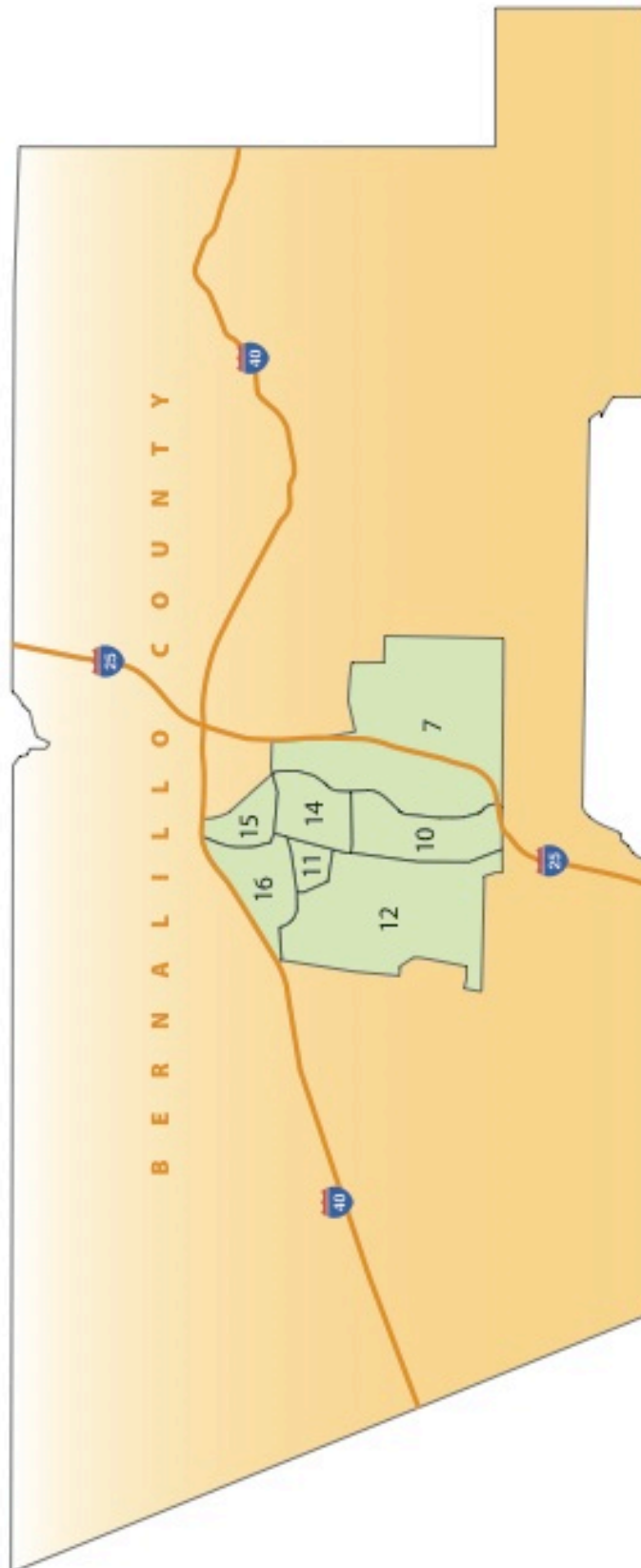
<sup>3</sup> Data compiled from New Mexico Public Education Department: <http://www.ped.state.nm.us>; percentages are averages for Rio Grande High School and Atrisco Heritage High

<sup>4</sup> Residents below poverty compiled from American Community Survey data, 2008-2012; Unemployment data from 2012 U.S. Census: <http://www.census.gov>

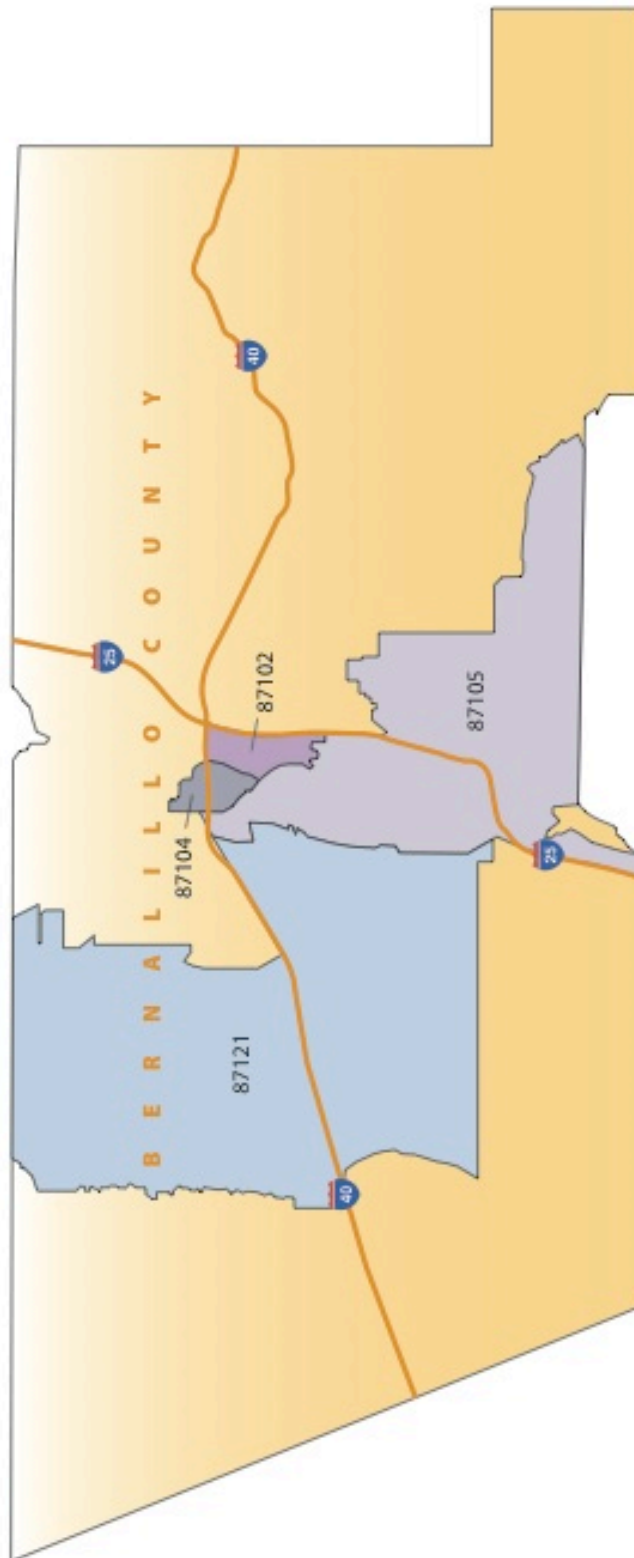
The following map shows the overlap of the enrollment zones of Rio Grande High and the elementary schools of the South Valley.



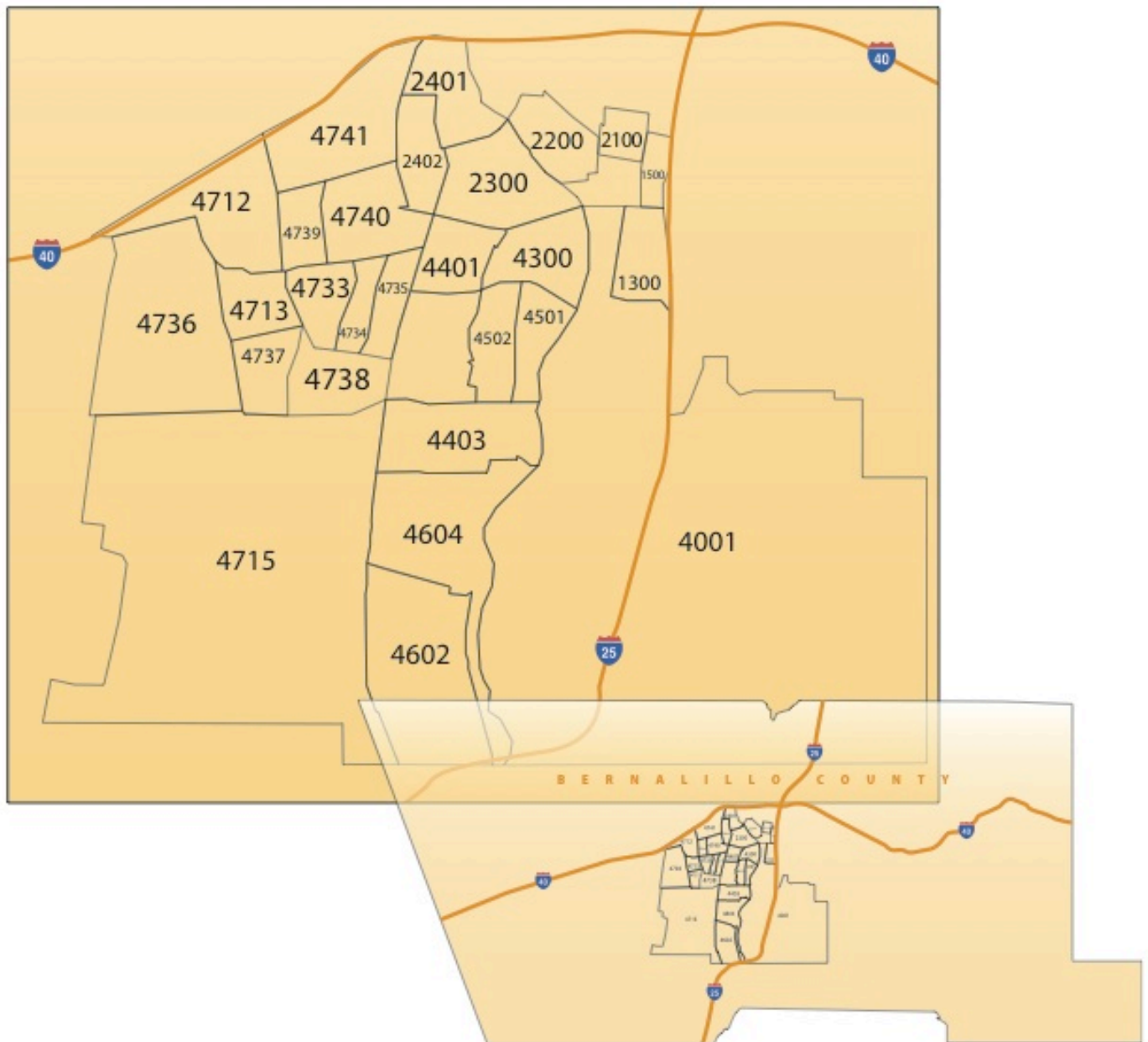
The following map indicates the Department of Health Small Area designations considered to be in the South Valley for this profile.



The following map shows zip codes for areas considered to be within the South Valley.



The following map displays the 28 census tracts considered to be within the South Valley area.





## Demographic Overview

Demographic data were retrieved from the New Mexico Department of Health (DoH), Indicator-Based Information System (IBIS) based on small area data. South Valley small area regions included in this report are: seven, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16. Rates are calculated from totals for the designated populations and indicators specified. The South Valley geographic area is comprised of: the Bernalillo County region south of Central and west of I-25; and the area east of I-25 and south of Rio Bravo and the Albuquerque Sunport area, and south to the Bernalillo County boundary.

The table below displays the estimated 2012 population of the South Valley area, and shows totals, by age groups, of the seven DoH small areas compared to Bernalillo County. Approximately 12,234 South Valley residents are younger than age five, and the population of the South Valley area represents 20% of the county's total population.

<b>South Valley Population by Age (2012)</b>				
<i>Population by Age</i>	<i>South Valley Number</i>	<i>South Valley Percent</i>	<i>Bernalillo Co. Number</i>	<i>Bernalillo Co. Percent</i>
Less than 5	12,234	9.0%	45,871	6.8%
5-14 years	24,181	17.7%	88,644	13.1%
15-24 years	21,523	15.7%	96,788	14.3%
25-64	67,219	49.3%	358,328	53.0%
65+	11,326	8.3%	85,919	12.8%
Totals	136,483	100%	675,550	100%

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

The largest percentage of the population is comprised of individuals self-identifying as Hispanic. The following data for race/ethnicity are based upon totals for the DoH small areas and compares the South Valley population to Bernalillo County.

<b>South Valley Population by Race (2012)</b>		
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	<i>South Valley Percentage</i>	<i>Bernalillo Co. Percentage</i>
Hispanic or Latino	54.1%	48.0%
White, not Hispanic/Latino	37.1%	42.4%
Black or African American	4.4%	2.9%
American Indian, Alaska Native	3.0%	4.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.4%	2.5%

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

South Valley elementary schools are in the Albuquerque Public School District. Following are enrollment data from the two high school enrollment zones in the South Valley: the ten elementary schools within the Rio Grande High School enrollment zones, as well as four schools in the Atrisco Heritage Academy enrollment district. In the 2013-2014 school year, a total of 8,127 students were enrolled in all elementary schools in the South Valley.

<b>South Valley Elementary School Enrollment (2013-2014)</b>	
<i>School Name</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
<b>Rio Grande High Area Schools</b>	
Adobe Acres	596
Armijo	455
Atrisco	384
Barcelona	537
Kit Carson	485
Los Padillas	283
Mountain View	374
Navajo	694
Pajarito	551
Valle Vista	567
Totals	4,926
<b>Atrisco Heritage Area Schools</b>	
Edward Gonzalez	647
Helen Cordero	788
Mary Ann Binford	898
Rudolfo Anaya	868
Totals	3,201
<b>Total both enrollment areas</b>	<b>8,127</b>

<http://www.ped.state.nm.us>

## Birth Factors

South Valley Birth Factors					
	Indicator	South Valley Rate/ Percent	Bernalillo Co. Rate/Percent	New Mexico Rate/ Percent	South Valley Quartile Rank
<b>Birth Factors<sup>1</sup></b>	Adolescent birth rate (ages 15-19)	89.6/1,000	46.3/1,000	56.6/1,000	1
	Infant mortality rate (<12 months) live births	7.0/1,000	5.4/1,000	5.7/1,000	1
	Preterm births (<37 wks)	13.8%	11.7%	11.9%	2
	Low, very low birthweight (<2500 g)	10.1%	8.5%	8.7%	1

<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>

South Valley data from 2005-2009; Bernalillo County and New Mexico data from 2006-2012

All birth-related information was compiled through New Mexico Department of Health (DoH), Indicator-Based Information System (IBIS). Indicators are based on DoH small areas seven, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, and 16, that closely match the geographic area of the South Valley. Rates are calculated from totals for the designated populations and indicators specified.

South Valley Number of Live Births (2005-2009)			
Year	South Valley Live Births	Bernalillo Co. Live Births	South Valley Percentage of County Births
2005	2,312	9,297	24.8%
2006	2,492	9,633	25.9%
2007	2,670	9,809	27.2%
2008	2,611	9,146	28.5%
2009	2,467	9,122	27.0%

<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>

The following table displays adolescent birth rates by maternal age groups for the South Valley compared to Bernalillo County and New Mexico.

South Valley Adolescent Birth Rates (2010-2011)			
Age Group	South Valley Rate/1,000	Bernalillo Co. Rate/1,000	New Mexico Rate/1,000
Ages 10-14	1.2/1,000	1.1/1,000	0.8/1,000
Ages 15-17	36.2/1,000	28.4/1,000	31.6/1,000
Ages 18-19	95.6/1,000	88.0/1,000	94.2/1,000

<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>

The following data reflect the number of births, by maternal age groups, to single mothers for the South Valley compared to Bernalillo County and the state.

<b>South Valley Births to Single Mothers (2010-2011)</b>			
<i>Age Group</i>	<i>South Valley Rate/1,000</i>	<i>Bernalillo Co. Rate/1,000</i>	<i>New Mexico Rate/1,000</i>
Ages 10-14	.6/1,000	.3/1,000	.3/1,000
Ages 15-17	16.7/1,000	9.8/1,000	12.5/1,000
Ages 18-19	38.7/1,000	26.8/1,000	34.7/1,000
Ages 20-29	34.6/1,000	23.7/1,000	29.9/1,000
Ages 30-39	11.7/1,000	9.1/1,000	9.3/1,000
Ages 40+	.1/1,000	.1/1,000	.1/1,000

<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>

A number of factors impact maternal health, birth outcomes, and infant mortality. The following table lists causes of death for infants less than one year of age for the South Valley, compared to Bernalillo County and New Mexico. Data for the South Valley small areas are derived from years 2005 to 2009, and Bernalillo and state data from 2006 to 2012.

<b>South Valley Infant Mortality: Causes of Death</b>			
<i>General Causes of Death</i>	<i>South Valley Rate/1,000 (2005-2009)</i>	<i>Bernalillo Co. Rate/1,000 (2006-2012)</i>	<i>New Mexico Rate/1,000 (2006-2012)</i>
Perinatal conditions	1.7/1,000	2.7/1,000	2.5/1,000
Congenital malformations	0.6/1,000	1.2/1,000	1.3/1,000
Other diseases/undetermined causes	0.5/1,000	0.3/1,000	0.3/1,000
SIDS	0.2/1,000	0.2/1,000	0.4/1,000
Accidents/other injuries	0.2/1,000	0.3/1,000	0.3/1,000
Assault/homicide	.05/1,000	0.1/1,000	0.1/1,000
Medical conditions	-	0.4/1,000	0.7/1,000
Total number	60	231	1,141
Total rate	3.5/1,000	5.3/1,000	5.7/1,000

<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>

Some causes of infant mortality listed above can be related to a number of general maternal factors and health issues, including month of initiation of prenatal care and substance and tobacco use. The tables below include data for a number of factors that may contribute to poor birth outcomes and/or infant mortality, and show data for South Valley small areas compared to Bernalillo County between 2010 and 2011.

South Valley Prenatal Care Initiated First Trimester (2010-2011)					
Age Group	South Valley Number Live Births	South Valley Number w/First Trimester Care	South Valley Percentage w/First Trimester Care	Bernalillo Co. Percentage w/First Trimester Care	New Mexico Percentage w/First Trimester Care
10-14	14	6	42.9%	42.3%	63.8%
15-17	241	116	48.1%	50.9%	27.8%
18-19	425	237	55.8%	55.7%	54.2%
20-24	1,249	784	62.8%	63.9%	60.3%
25-29	1,265	849	67.1%	70.6%	67.1%
30-39	1,093	696	63.7%	72.9%	69.4%
40-44	84	52	61.9%	71.6%	66.2%
45-49	3	2	66.7%	60%	59.1%
Totals	4,374	2,742	67.4%	67.9%	62.7%
South Valley Prenatal Care Initiated Third Trimester (2010-2011)					
Age Group	South Valley Number Live Births	South Valley Number w/Third Trimester Care	South Valley Percentage w/Third Trimester Care	Bernalillo Co. Percentage w/Third Trimester Care	New Mexico Percentage w/Third Trimester Care
10-14	14	3	21.4%	11.5%	16.7%
15-17	241	24	10%	10%	10.2%
18-19	425	44	10.4%	8.7%	8.1%
20-24	1,249	81	6.5%	6.5%	7.2%
25-29	1,265	67	5.3%	4.1%	5.5%
30-39	1,093	57	5.2%	3.7%	4.9%
40-44	84	10	11.9%	4.2%	5.3%
45-49	3	1	33.3%	5%	7.6%
Totals	4,374	287	6.6%	5.3%	6.3%
South Valley No Prenatal Care (2010-2011)					
Age Group	South Valley Number Live Births	South Valley Number w/No Care	South Valley Percentage w/No Care	Bernalillo Co. Percentage w/No Care	New Mexico Percentage w/No Care
10-14	14	2	14.3%	7.7%	5.6%
15-17	241	6	2.5%	2.1%	2.8%
18-19	425	4	0.9%	0.8%	2%
20-24	1,249	12	1%	0.9%	1.8%
25-29	1,265	5	0.4%	0.5%	1.4%
30-39	1,093	12	1.1%	0.6%	1.4%
40-44	84	0	0	1.4%	2%
45-49	3	0	0	0	2%
Totals	4,374	41	0.9%	0.7%	1.6%

<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>



The timing between pregnancies may affect the risk of pregnancy complications. A Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) report from October 2006 cited a large study (Fuentes-Afflick et al) in which women with short interpregnancy spacing (IPS) were more likely to have a premature birth. The study also found that women with the shortest intervals had the highest risk of premature births. Women with IPS of less than three months were at higher risk for preterm births (earlier than 37 weeks), small gestational age (less than the tenth percentile), and low birth weight (less than 2500 grams). Data reflect pre-term births for the seven DoH small areas that comprise the South Valley compared to Bernalillo County percentages. All births were to women who had previously given birth.

South Valley Area Pre-Term Births (2010-2011)				
<i>Infant's Birthweight</i>	<i>South Valley Number Live Births</i>	<i>South Valley Number Pre-Term Live Births (&lt;37 weeks)</i>	<i>South Valley Percentage Pre-Term Live Births (&lt;37 weeks)</i>	<i>Bernalillo Co. Percentage Pre-Term Live Births (&lt;37 weeks)</i>
Very low (<1500 g)	51	50	98%	97.6%
Low (1500-2499 g)	340	177	52.1%	53.5%
Normal (2500-3999 g)	3,748	305	8.2%	7.7%
High (4000+ g)	223	5	2.2%	2.3%
Unknown, not reported	12	4	33.3%	39.2%
Totals	4,374	541	12.4%	12.2%

<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) found that women with an interpregnancy interval less than 18 months are at greater risk of delivering a low birthweight infant compared to women with interpregnancy intervals of 24 to 36 months. The tables below list percentages for interpregnancy spacing by infant birthweights for the South Valley compared to Bernalillo County and the state.

South Valley Interpregnancy Intervals (2010-2011)										
<i>Infant's Birthweight</i>	<i>1-6 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>7-12 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>13-15 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>16-24 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>25+ Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>
Very low (<1500 g)	0	0	2	11%	0	8%	4	6%	10	6%
Low (1500-2499 g)	0		4		7		13		88	
Normal (2500-3999 g)	0	-	48	-	76	-	237	-	1,400	-
High (4000+ g)	0		2		4		9		92	
Total	0		56		87		263		1,590	

<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>

**Bernalillo County Interpregnancy Intervals (2010-2012)**

<i>Infant's Birthweight</i>	<i>1-6 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>7-12 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>13-15 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>16-24 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>25+ Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>
Very low (<1500 g)	0	0	3	11%	0	6%	7	6%	46	7%
Low (1500-2499 g)	0		15		19		73		350	
Normal (2500-3999 g)	4	-	141	-	257	-	1,133		5,173	-
High(4000+ g)	0		9		18		83		386	
Total	4		168		294		1,296		5,955	

<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>

**New Mexico Interpregnancy Intervals (2010-2012)**

<i>Infant's Birthweight</i>	<i>1-6 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>7-12 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>13-15 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>16-24 Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>	<i>25+ Mos.</i>	<i>% Low, Very Low BW</i>
Very low (<1500 g)	0	7%	25	12%	13	7%	52	6%	277	7%
Low (1500-2499 g)	2		129		117		434		1,826	
Normal (2500-3999 g)	24	-	1,032	-	1,548	-	6,586	-	27,873	-
High(4000+ g)	3		50		73		464		2,095	
Total	29		1,236		1,751		7,536		32,071	

<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>

The dangers of tobacco use to infants during pregnancy include premature birth, some birth defects, and infant death. Even second-hand exposure to cigarettes can put a woman and her baby at risk. Following are birthweight statistics for women who reported using tobacco during pregnancy. Of the 403 women who reported using tobacco while pregnant, 67, or 17%, gave birth to low or very low birthweight babies.

South Valley Maternal Tobacco Use During Pregnancy (2010-2011)					
<i>Birthweight</i>	<i>South Valley Number Live Births</i>	<i>South Valley Number Live Births w/Maternal Tobacco Use During Pregnancy</i>	<i>South Valley Percentage Live Births w/Maternal Tobacco Use During Pregnancy</i>	<i>Bernalillo Co. Percentage Live Births w/Maternal Tobacco Use During Pregnancy</i>	<i>New Mexico Percentage Live Births w/Maternal Tobacco Use During Pregnancy</i>
Very low (<1500 g)	51	10	19.6%	15%	12.1%
Low (1500-2499 g)	340	57	16.8%	10.5%	15.5%
Normal (2500-3999 g)	3,748	324	8.6%	10.6%	10.6%
High (4000+ g)	223	12	5.4%	7.4%	7.2%
Unknown, not reported	12	0	0	-	9%
Total	4,374	403	9.2%	10.8%	10.8%

<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>

Maternal use of alcohol during pregnancy can have multiple adverse effects on an infant, including low birthweight. Other long-term effects can include fetal alcohol spectrum disorders that may affect physical, behavioral, and learning development. The table below reflects birthweights for infants whose mothers used alcohol during pregnancy. Of the 328 who reported using alcohol during pregnancy, 25, or eight percent (8%) gave birth to low or very low birthweight babies.

South Valley Maternal Alcohol Use During Pregnancy (2010-2011)					
<i>Birthweight</i>	<i>South Valley Number Live Births</i>	<i>South Valley Number Live Births w/Maternal Alcohol Use During Pregnancy</i>	<i>South Valley Percentage Live Births w/Maternal Alcohol Use During Pregnancy</i>	<i>Bernalillo Co. Percentage Live Births w/Maternal Alcohol Use During Pregnancy</i>	<i>New Mexico Percentage Live Births w/Maternal Alcohol Use During Pregnancy</i>
Very low (<1500 g)	51	3	5.8%	9.8%	7.8%
Low (1500-2499 g)	340	22	6.5%	12.2%	9.1%
Normal (2500-3999 g)	3,748	280	7.5%	13.1%	8.9%
High (4000+ g)	223	23	10.3%	13.7%	8.4%
Unknown, unreported	12	-	-	-	5.6%
Total	4,374	328	7.5%	13.1%	8.9%

<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>

The table below lists the rate of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) in Bernalillo County compared to statewide rates. NAS can occur when a newborn has been exposed to addictive substances while in the mother's womb (U.S. National Library of Medicine, 2012).

<b>Bernalillo County Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (2011-2012)</b>		
	<i>Bernalillo Co. Rate/100,000</i>	<i>New Mexico Rate/100,000</i>
Total Births	16,764	54,241
NAS Diagnosis	190	376
Rate/100,000	11.3/100,000	6.9/100,000

NM DoH, *Hospital Discharges Related to NAS by County, 2011-2012*

## Family Environment Factors

South Valley Family Environment Factors				
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>South Valley Rate</i>	<i>Bernalillo Co. Rate</i>	<i>NM Rate</i>	<i>County Rank within State</i>
Domestic violence incidents (2010) <sup>1</sup>	n/a	11.9/1,000	9.5/1,000	4
Juvenile referrals (2013) <sup>2</sup>	4,725/100,000	6,424/100,000	n/a	22
Child abuse/neglect ages 0-17/1,000 (2007-2011) <sup>3</sup>	7.4/1,000 (avg*)	9.4/1,000	13.4/1,000	27

<sup>1</sup> NM DoH, *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico, XII, 2012*

<sup>2</sup> South Valley data compiled from New Mexico Data Collaborative, 2008-2012, <http://nmcdc.maps.arcgis.com>; county-level data compiled from CYFD, *360 Yearly Protective Services Fact Book*, FY 2012-2013; [http://cyfd.org/docs/360ANNUAL\\_FY13\\_1210.pdf](http://cyfd.org/docs/360ANNUAL_FY13_1210.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> New Mexico Community Data Collaborative, 2007-2011 (<http://nmcdc.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap>) (\*average of 28 census tracts, see p. 17 for specifics)

Postpartum depression is moderate to severe depression that a woman may experience after giving birth, and may interfere with parenting and lead to poor physical and mental health in children. While data are not available for small areas or counties, the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring Systems (PRAMS) Surveillance Report published in 2012 contains state-level information compiled between 2006 and 2008. Among 17 states collecting information on postpartum depressive symptoms, New Mexico mothers reported the highest rate, 20%, for the 2004-2005 reporting period. Additionally, during the 2006-2008 time frame, 22.4% of Native American mothers reported these symptoms, compared to 19% of Hispanic, and 16.4% of non-Hispanic White women. Postpartum depression may be a complication of giving birth, and can be associated with fear, anxiety, or stress, and may result in longer-term depression. The following PRAMS data display the number of women who responded to the PRAMS survey who reported experiencing postpartum depression. Over the three years of data displayed below, 18% of women who responded to the PRAMS survey reported experiencing postpartum depression.

New Mexico Postpartum Depression		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Number Responses</i>	<i>Percentage Postpartum Depression</i>
2006	1,510	19.1%
2007	1,016	19.2%
2008	1,267	17%

[www.cdc.gov/prams](http://www.cdc.gov/prams)



Data derived from the 2009-2010 PRAMS report show the following sources of stress New Mexican women reported experiencing during their pregnancies; no small area or county-level PRAMS data are available.

<b>New Mexico Maternal Sources of Stress Reported on PRAMS (2009-2010)</b>	
<i>Source of Stress</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Partner lost their job	17%
Lost their job	11.4%
Separated/divorced	11.3%
Partner rejected pregnancy	8.8%
Partner went to jail	7.2%
Involved in a fight	4.4%
Experienced homelessness	3.5%

[www.cdc.gov/prams](http://www.cdc.gov/prams)

The annual *National Kids Count Data Book* ranks states and counties on child well-being based on 16 indicators that reflect child health and education outcomes, and economic and family risk and protective factors. Following are data for a number of those factors for children in the South Valley. Census-level data were compiled through the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau and are based on five-year estimates from 2008 to 2012. The following 28 census tracts were included to most closely represent the geographic area of the South Valley: (3500-100) 1300, 1500, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2401, 2402, 4001, 4300, 4401, 4402, 4501, 4502, 4602, 4603, 4604, 4712, 4713, 4715, 4733, 4734, 4735, 4736, 4737, 4738, 4739, 4740, and 4741. Averages of indicators for the 28 census tracts have been manually calculated to reflect rates and percentages in the South Valley.

An estimated 4,831 grandparents live with their grandchildren under 18 years of age, and of those, 2,003, or 41%, are responsible for the care of their grandchildren. Following are the time periods for which grandparents report they have been responsible for their grandchildren.

<b>South Valley Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren (2008-2012)</b>	
<i>Time Responsible</i>	<i>Estimated Number of Grandparents</i>
< 6 months	341
6 – 11 months	278
1 – 2 years	411
3 – 4 years	324
5 + years	649
Total Grandparents	2,003

[www.factfinder2.census.gov](http://www.factfinder2.census.gov)

The table below lists child abuse and neglect rates. Rates for the South Valley area and Bernalillo County were compiled through the New Mexico Data Collaborative website based on census tract data. When South Valley rates are compared to rates for the 33 counties in New Mexico, rates for children ages one to four and birth to 17 rank within the fourth quartile (“1” being the highest rate and “4” being the lowest). South Valley abuse and neglect rates for children less than age one rank within the third quartile of all counties in New Mexico.

<b>South Valley Child Abuse &amp; Neglect (2007-2011)</b>		
	<i>South Valley Rate/1,000 (average)</i>	<i>Bernalillo Co. Rate /1,000</i>
Child abuse/neglect ages <1	17.1/1,000	14.9/1,000
Child abuse/neglect ages 1-4/1,000	7.3/1,000	1.7/1,000
Child abuse/neglect ages 0-17/1,000	7.4/1,000	2.5/1,000

<http://nmcde.maps.arcgis.com> (average of 28 census tracts, see p. 17 for specifics)

In both 2011 and 2012, Bernalillo County ranked third in the state for domestic violence. Rates decreased slightly over the three-year period displayed below, but still exceed state rates. Data are not available for smaller areas.

<b>Domestic Violence Rates (2011-2012)</b>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Bernalillo Co. Rate/1,000</i>	<i>New Mexico Rate/1,000</i>
2010	12/1,000	9.5/1,000
2011	11.9/1,000	10.2/1,000
2012	11.4/1,000	9.5/1,000

NM DoH, *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico, XII, 2012*

## Education Factors

South Valley Education Factors				
<i>Factor</i>	<i>Rio Grande Enrollment Zone</i>	<i>Atrisco Heritage Enrollment Zone</i>	<i>Albuquerque Public Schools</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>
Third Grade Reading Proficiency Rates, Proficient & Above (2012-2013) <sup>1</sup>	41.2% (avg*)	38.5% (avg*)	56.0%	55.2%
Third Grade Math Proficiency Rates, Proficient & Above (2012-2013) <sup>1</sup>	39.1% (avg*)	34.4% (avg*)	51.7%	51%
Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Meals (Rio Grande, Atrisco 2009, Albuquerque 2014) <sup>2</sup>	80.8% (avg*)	77.2% (avg*)	62.6%	66.2%
High School Graduation – Percentage of All Students Who Graduate (2012) <sup>2</sup>	55.6%	76.9%	65.1%	70%
Births to Women w/No High School Diploma <sup>3</sup>	39.3%	34.5%	59%	21%

<sup>1</sup> New Mexico Public Education Department (PED): <http://www.ped.state.nm.us>

<sup>2</sup> Rio Grande & Atrisco Heritage High data compiled from *Albuquerque Public Schools 2008-2009 Student Demographics*, published by Albuquerque Public Schools Research, Deployment and Accountability; Albuquerque Public Schools compiled from NM PED, 2014: <http://www.ped.state.nm.us>

<sup>3</sup> NM DoH, IBIS: <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>

\*Averages calculated manually from school percentages (10 elementary schools in Rio Grande enrollment zone; four in Atrisco Heritage enrollment zone)

South Valley Educational Support Factors			
<i>Factor</i>	<i>Rio Grande Enrollment Zone</i>	<i>Atrisco Heritage Enrollment Zone</i>	<i>Albuquerque Public Schools</i>
Schools w/School-based Health Centers (2013) <sup>1</sup>	1	0	7*
Graduation, Reality and Dual Role Skills (GRADS) Programs (2012-2013) <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0
Schools Title I Designation (minimum of 50% of students from low-income families) (2008-2009) <sup>3</sup>	100%	100%	64.7%
Dollars expended on personnel salaries per pupil (2008-2009) <sup>3</sup>	\$3,468 (avg**)	\$3,040 (avg**)	\$2,906
Elementary schools graded “D” or “F” (2011-2012) <sup>4</sup>	75%	100%	32.9%

<sup>1</sup> Data compiled June 2014 from New Mexico Alliance for School-based Health Care:  
<http://www.nmasbhc.org/index.html>

<sup>2</sup> GRADS data compiled February 2014 from New Mexico GRADS program: <http://nmgrads.org/>

<sup>3</sup> New Mexico Community Data Collaborative: <http://nmcddc.maps.arcgis.com/home>

<sup>4</sup> Data compiled from New Mexico PED: <http://www.ped.state.nm.us>

\* Located within the city of Albuquerque

\*\* Averages were calculated manually from individual school data (10 elementary schools in the Rio Grande enrollment zone and four in the Atrisco Heritage enrollment zone)

Positive and impactful early learning is key to children's later social emotional and intellectual success, yet many of New Mexico's children lack access to consistent, high-quality care and educational opportunities. A new and major body of research from multiple fields has demonstrated that the most important period of brain development is during the first six years of life, setting the stage for children's school success. High-quality early child care and education include services such as: prenatal care, home visiting and parent mentoring, licensed child care, and preschool programs.

### Early Learning Factors

Home Visiting programs are voluntary services designed to promote child well-being and prevent adverse childhood experiences. Trained staff who work with evidence-based home visiting programs promote effective parental skills and increase parenting confidence, and support successful early childhood health and development. The University of New Mexico (UNM) Parents as Teachers and Nurse Family Partnership programs are located in the South Valley and target services to South Valley families. Other programs serve all of Bernalillo County, including the South Valley. Early Head Start programs also provide home visitation services, but the number of clients served through home visits is not published.

South Valley Home Visiting Programs (2013)	
<i>Program</i>	<i>Potential Capacity</i>
Peanut Butter & Jelly Home Visiting Program	38
St. Joseph's First Born	600 <sup>1</sup>
University of New Mexico CDD Parents as Teachers	100
University of New Mexico CDD Nurse Family Partnership	76
City of Albuquerque Early Head Start Home Visiting	60
Total potential capacity	874

Bernalillo County Home Visitation Workgroup, *Home Visitation Capacity, August 2014*

<sup>1</sup> Total for Bernalillo Co.; as of 6/30/14 serving approximately 100 South Valley families

The table below lists the number of childcare providers by type, and includes the capacity for each type of provider by age group. The data that follow were compiled from CYFD program data for the following zipcodes that fall within the South Valley geographic area: 87102, 87104, 87105, and 87121.

<b>South Valley Summary of Child Care Providers (2014)</b>			
<i>Type</i>	<i>Potential Capacity &lt; Age 2</i>	<i>Potential Capacity Age 2+</i>	<i>Total Potential Capacity</i>
Licensed 5-Star Centers (20)	129	1,062	1,191
Licensed 4-Star Centers (1)	16	16	32
Licensed 4-Star Group Homes (1)	4	8	12
Licensed 3-Star Centers (2)	84	195	279
Licensed 3-Star Group/Family Homes (3)	10	20	30
Licensed 2-Star Centers (33)	318	2,069	2,387
Licensed 2-Star Group/Family Homes (31)	104	195	299
Licensed 1-Star Centers (1)	11	111	122
Registered Providers (393)	786	1,572	2,358
Totals (485)	1,462	5,248	6,710

CYFD Childcare program data by county, 1/31/14

According to the PEW Center 2011 report, *Transforming Public Education: Pathway to a PreK-12 Future*, "Participation in high-quality early education programs not only improves early literacy and math skills, but is also associated with later academic performance in the primary grades and beyond." In New Mexico, only 40% of children attend preschool (*2013 Kids Count in New Mexico*). The following data for Head Start/Early Head Start and prekindergarten capacity were provided by CYFD.

<b>South Valley Head Start/Early Head Start Capacity (2013-2014)</b>		
<i>Provider</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>FY 2013 Capacity</i>
City of Albuquerque	Cuidando de los Niños EHS	24
	School on Wheels EHS	16
	Catholic Charities EHS	16
Youth Development, Inc.	Mary Ann Binford HS	40
	La Promesa Early Learning Center HS	80
	Mel Aragon HS	40
	Los Padillas HS	40
	Pedro Baca HS	80
	South Valley CNM	40
	Rio Grande HS	20
Totals		396

CYFD Head Start/Early Head Start providers program data, 2013



Even Start is a family literacy program for families with preschool age children, who have at least one adult family household member with a literacy need. Literacy needs may include basic adult education (e.g. General Educational Development) and basic tutoring (e.g. English as a Second Language). Adult family members who commit to taking basic education classes, attend at least one parenting class per month, and volunteer twice per month in a preschool classroom qualify their children ages three to five for this preschool program. Participating schools hold both morning and afternoon preschool classes and serve 30 children per year. Even Start Family Literacy programs are available at the following elementary schools in the South Valley area: Adobe Acres, Atrisco, Kit Carson, and Pajarito.

Following are data for PED-funded PreK programs in the South Valley; CYFD did not fund PreK programs in the South Valley during 2013-2014.

<b>South Valley PED PreK Capacity Albuquerque Public Schools (2013-2014)</b>			
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>School District/Contractor</i>	<i>School/Site</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
PED PreK	Rio Grande Enrollment Zone Schools	Adobe Acres	56
		Barcelona	57
		Kit Carson	55
		Los Padillas	16
		Navajo	40
		Pajarito	65
		Valle Vista	74
	Atrisco Heritage Enrollment Zone Schools	Helen Cordero	124
Total PreK Capacity			487

[www.ped.state.nm.us](http://www.ped.state.nm.us)

School-based Health Centers (SBHC) provide services to students that include primary medical care, behavioral health, and health promotion and education. The table below lists SBHC in the South Valley.

<b>South Valley School-based Health Centers (2013)</b>	
<i>School</i>	<i>Grades Served</i>
Rio Grande High School	9-12

[www.nmasbhc.org](http://www.nmasbhc.org)

The consequences of insufficient access to high-quality early education can be seen as early as third grade, reflected in reading proficiency scores. According to the report, “*Learning to Read—Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of Third Grade Matters*,” conducted for the Annie E. Casey Foundation in 2010 (Fiester, L. & Smith, R.), “Reading proficiency by fourth grade is considered a ‘make or break’ benchmark for whether a child will succeed in school and in life.”

Because children learn to read through third grade, in fourth grade they must “read to learn.” Following are third grade reading proficiency percentages published by PED for the elementary schools in the South Valley, compared to Albuquerque Public Schools and the State.

<b>South Valley Third Grade Reading Proficiency, Proficient &amp; Above (2012-2013)</b>							
<i>School Name</i>	<i>All Students</i>	<i>African American</i>	<i>American Indian</i>	<i>Caucasian</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Economically Disadvantaged</i>	<i>English Language Learners</i>
Rio Grande Enrollment Zone Schools							
Adobe Acres	40%	-	-	-	42%	40%	36.2%
Armijo	33.3%	-	-	-	31.9%	33.3%	25.0%
Atrisco	63%	-	-	-	63.5%	63.0%	57.7%
Barcelona	41.4%	-	-	-	40.9%	41.4%	28.9%
Kit Carson	33.3%	-	-	-	31.1%	33.3%	27.3%
Los Padillas	40%	-	-	-	40%	40.0%	26.3%
Mountain View	37.3%	-	-	-	38.7%	37.3%	31.0%
Navajo	36.5%	-	-	-	35.2%	36.5%	29.8%
Pajarito	52.9%	-	-	-	51.8%	52.9%	45.9%
Valle Vista	34.9%	-	-	-	34.1%	34.9%	36.5%
Atrisco Heritage Enrollment Zone Schools							
Edward Gonzalez	38.5%	-	-	-	37.6%	38.5%	-
Helen Cordero (Pre-K-2 <sup>nd</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mary Ann Binford	39.6%	-	-	-	37.9%	39.6%	-
Rudolfo Anaya	37.3%	-	-	-	36.5%	33.3%	-
South Valley	39.9% (avg)*				39.1% (avg)*	38.9% (avg)*	34.5% (avg)*
Albuquerque Public Schools	56%	52.1%	44.9%	75.4%	49.5%	46.2%	34.2%
New Mexico	55.2%	56.6%	39.2%	71.1%	51%	48.4%	35.9%

www.ped.state.nm.us (\*South Valley averages calculated manually from data for the 14 schools listed above)

The following tables display third grade math proficiency rates for South Valley elementary schools, Albuquerque Public Schools, and all New Mexico schools by race/ethnicity.

South Valley Third Grade Math Proficiency, Proficient & Above (2012-2013)							
School Name	All Students	African American	American Indian	Caucasian	Hispanic	Economically Disadvantaged	English Language Learners
Rio Grande High Enrollment Zone Schools							
Adobe Acres	36%	-	-	-	37.7%	36.0%	38.3%
Armijo	25%	-	-	-	23.2%	25.0%	16.7%
Atrisco	50.9%	-	-	-	51%	50.9%	46.2%
Barcelona	45.7%	-	-	-	47%	45.7%	44.7%
Kit Carson	27%	-	-	-	24.6%	27%	21.2%
Los Padillas	25.7%	-	-	-	25.7%	25.7%	26.3%
Mountain View	35.85	-	-	-	35.5%	35.8%	33.3%
Navajo	45.8%	-	-	-	44.3%	45.8%	29.8%
Pajarito	50.6%	-	-	-	49.4%	50.6%	48.6%
Valle Vista	48.8%	-	-	-	48.8%	48.5%	51.9%
Atrisco Heritage Enrollment Zone Schools							
Edward Gonzalez	29.1%	-	-	-	29.2%	29.1%	24.7%
Helen Cordero (Pre-K-2 <sup>nd</sup> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Mary Ann Binford	40.3%	-	-	-	40.2%	40.3%	47.5%
Rudolfo Anaya	33.8%	-	-	-	33.3%	33.8%	28.1%
South Valley	38.2% (avg*)				37.8% (avg*)	38.1% (avg*)	36.8% (avg*)
Albuquerque Public Schools	51.7%	43.3%	40.4%	71%	45.1%	42.1%	34.6%
New Mexico	51%	47.7%	37.4%	66%	46.7%	44.3%	35.3%

www.ped.state.nm.us (\*South Valley averages calculated manually from data for the 14 schools listed above)

PED developed a grading system to assess school districts and individual schools. Grades take into account student proficiency rates and student performance growth, among other factors. Albuquerque Public Schools district received an overall “C” grade for the district. Following are the PED grades for each elementary school within the Rio Grande High area. Of the 14 schools listed below, in 2012-2013 three received a “C” grade, nine a grade of “D,” and two graded “F.”

South Valley Elementary School Grades (2013)	
<i>School Name</i>	<i>Grade</i>
Rio Grande Enrollment Zone Schools	
Adobe Acres	F
Armijo	D
Atrisco	D
Barcelona	D
Kit Carson	D
Los Padillas	C
Mountain View	C
Navajo	D
Pajarito	D
Valle Vista	C
Atrisco Heritage Enrollment Zone Schools	
Edward Gonzalez	D
Helen Cordero	D
Mary Ann Binford	F
Rudolfo Anaya	D

www.ped.state.nm.us

The following table reflects habitual truancy rates in South Valley elementary schools. Habitual truancy is defined as “accumulating the equivalent of ten or more unexcused absences within a school year.”

South Valley Elementary School Habitual Truancy Rates		
<i>School Name</i>	<i>Percentage 2010-2011</i>	<i>Percentage 2011-2012</i>
Rio Grande Enrollment Zone Schools		
Adobe Acres	10.7%	4.0%
Armijo	14.3%	8.9%
Atrisco	20.4%	26.2%
Barcelona	8.1%	4.4%
Kit Carson	14.3%	15.1%
Los Padillas	15.7%	10.5%
Mountain View	13.2%	6.3%
Navajo	10.1%	11.9%
Pajarito	12.9%	13.2%
Valle Vista	4.2%	10.3%

Atrisco Heritage Enrollment Zone Schools		
Edward Gonzalez	n/a	7.7%
Mary Ann Binford	9.9%	9.7%
Helen Cordero (Pre-K-2 <sup>nd</sup> )	7.6%	14%
Rudolfo Anaya	10.2%	10.0%
South Valley	10.8% (avg*)	10.7% (avg*)
Albuquerque Public Schools	8.2%	8.2%
New Mexico	-	11.1%

www.ped.state.nm.us (\*South Valley averages calculated manually from data for the 14 schools listed above)

According to 2012 *National Kids Count* data, New Mexico ranks second in the nation for children living in households with food insecurities (28%). Eligibility for the free and reduced-price meal program is a reflection of local poverty levels. Children from families with incomes at or below 185% of the poverty level, or \$43,568 for a family of four, are eligible for free or reduced price meals (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service). Sixty-six percent (66%) of New Mexico's 344,000 students enrolled in the state's school districts are eligible for free and/or reduced price meals.

South Valley Elementary Schools Free/Reduced Price Meal Program (2013-2014)		
School Name	Enrollment	Percentage
Rio Grande Enrollment Zone Schools		
Adobe Acres	596	86.6%
Armijo	455	95.5%
Atrisco	384	89.4%
Barcelona	537	87.9%
Kit Carson	485	92.9%
Los Padillas	283	90.4%
Mountain View	374	90.4%
Navajo	694	89.9%
Pajarito	551	88.5%
Valle Vista	567	91.2%
Atrisco Heritage Enrollment Zone Schools		
Edward Gonzalez	647	82.3%
Mary Ann Binford	788	88.2%
Helen Cordero (Pre-K-2 <sup>nd</sup> )	898	80.9%
Rudolfo Anaya	868	82.5%
South Valley	8,127	88.3% (avg*)
Albuquerque Public Schools	87,296	62.6%
New Mexico	344,532	66.2%

www.ped.state.nm.us (\*South Valley averages calculated manually from data for the 14 schools listed above)



Title I designation is based on poverty levels; for a school to receive a Title I designation, a minimum of 40% of students must be from low-income families (U.S. Dept. of Education). Funding is distributed to schools and school districts for educational purposes, dropout prevention, and improvement of schools. One-hundred percent (100%) of the elementary schools in the South Valley area are designated Title I.

### Secondary School Education Factors

Research indicates that children who are not proficient readers by fourth grade are more likely to drop out or not graduate from high school; New Mexico's low proficiency scores correlate with the state's graduation rates. In a 2012 report from the U.S. Department of Education only one state ranked lower than New Mexico for on-time graduation rates. The following graduation rates are based upon the four-year cohort graduating in 2013.

Bernalillo County Graduation/Dropout Rates					
	<i>Atrisco Heritage High<sup>1</sup></i> (2012)	<i>Rio Grande High<sup>1</sup></i> (2012)	<i>Albuquerque Public Schools<sup>2</sup></i> (2013)	<i>Bernalillo Co.<sup>2</sup></i> (2013)	<i>New Mexico<sup>2</sup></i> (2013)
Graduation rate	76.9%	55.6%	68.7%	n/a	70.3%
Dropout rate (2011-2012)	-	-	5.5%	3%	5.2%

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.aps.edu/news/hitting-the-target>

<sup>2</sup> [www.ped.state.nm.us](http://www.ped.state.nm.us)

Only 25% of New Mexico youth between ages 16 and 19 are employed, and approximately 12% of these teens are not in school and not working (2012 Kids Count in New Mexico). Youth that do not gain early work experience are more likely to suffer from later unemployment and less likely to achieve higher-level careers. The table below lists the percentage of teens between ages 16 and 19 in Bernalillo County that are not in school and not working.

Bernalillo County Teens Not in School and Not Working (2013)		
	<i>Bernalillo Co.</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>
Teens not working, in school	9%	10%

2013 Kids Count in New Mexico

Individuals without a high school diploma often experience higher rates of unemployment and have more difficulty keeping jobs that offer high pay and benefits. The table below lists percentages of families in which the head of household lacks a high school diploma, and the percentage of those families who live in poverty.

<b>Bernalillo County Head of Household Lacks High School Diploma (2007-2011)</b>		
	<i>Bernalillo Co.</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>
Families head of household – no diploma	9%	10%
Families head of household – no diploma, living in poverty	34%	36%

2012 Kids Count in New Mexico

Young mothers without a high school diploma find it even harder to obtain a rewarding job with adequate pay that supports themselves and their children. The table below indicates the number of women in the seven DoH small areas who did not have a high school diploma and gave birth over the five years indicated below.

<b>South Valley Births to Women With Less than High School Diploma (2005-2009)</b>					
<i>Year</i>	<i>South Valley Total Births</i>	<i>South Valley Number of Births Mothers No Diploma</i>	<i>South Valley Percentage of Births Mothers No Diploma</i>	<i>Bernalillo Co. Percentage of Births Mothers No Diploma</i>	<i>New Mexico Percentage of Births Mothers No Diploma</i>
2005	2,312	922	39.9%	23.9%	27.3%
2006	2,492	945	37.9%	23.5%	26.3%
2007	2,670	948	35.5%	22.7%	25.8%
2008	2,611	973	37.3%	23.7%	26.1%
2009	2,467	920	37.3%	22.9%	24.8%

<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>

New Mexico GRADS programs are in-school programs to help teen parents graduate from high school by teaching students how to balance work and family roles. GRADS offers on-site childcare centers, a career readiness curriculum, and instruction and support in youth leadership and fatherhood. According to the New Mexico GRADS program, in 2013, 82% of teen mothers enrolled in GRADS graduated, compared to approximately 50% of teen mothers nationwide. Neither Rio Grande nor Atrisco Heritage High schools have GRADS programs.

## Economic Factors

South Valley Economic Factors				
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>South Valley Percentage (average)*</i>	<i>Bernalillo Co. Percentage</i>	<i>New Mexico Percentage</i>	<i>South Valley Quartile Rank</i>
Unemployment, civilian labor force (2008-2012)	8.9%	8.5%	5.5%	2
Percent residents below 100% poverty level (2012)	23.6%	16.4%	19.5%	2

www.census.gov (\*average of 28 census tracts, see page 17 for specifics)

With 29% of New Mexico children living at or below 100% of the poverty level (*2012 National Kids Count*), New Mexico ranks third in the nation for children living in poverty. The data below further describe the economic conditions of many families and children in Bernalillo County:

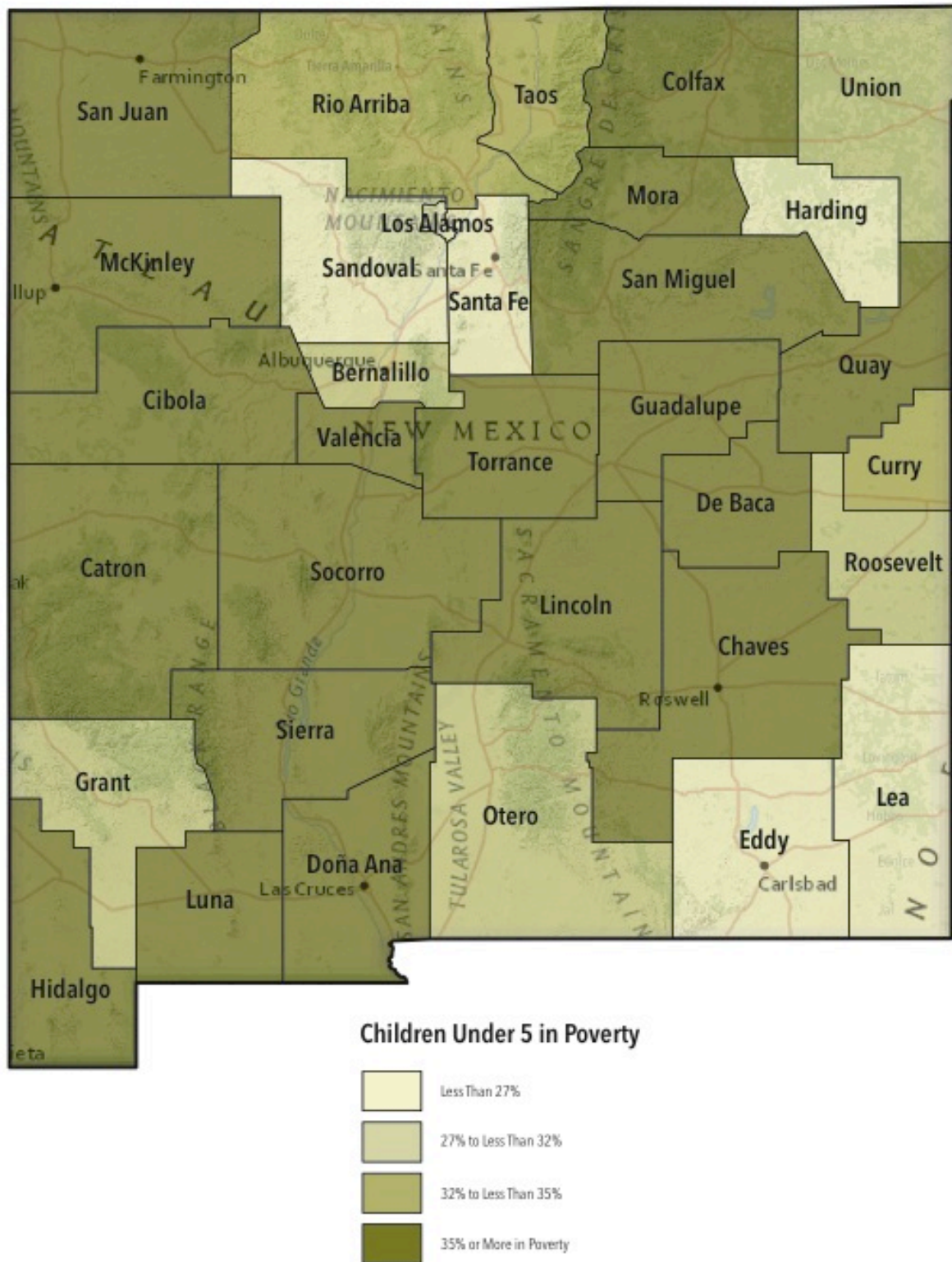
- In 2011, 24% of children lived in poverty (*2012 Kids Count in New Mexico*);
- In 2011, 46% of families spent more than 30% of their income on rent for housing (*2013 Kids Count in New Mexico*);
- Between 2006 and 2010, an average of 47.2% of South Valley families had incomes less than 185% of the federal poverty level (ACS);
- The median household income for South Valley families averaged \$40,866 between 2008 and 2012, compared to the county level of \$48,398 (ACS).

The table below lists economic data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey for families in the South Valley, compared to Bernalillo County and the state.

South Valley Estimated Median Income Levels (2008-2012 Avg.)			
	<i>South Valley (average*)</i>	<i>Bernalillo</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>
All households	\$40,866	\$48,398	\$44,886
Families with children <18	\$37,860	\$50,576	\$46,729
Families with female householder (no husband present)	\$26,530	\$31,179	\$27,988

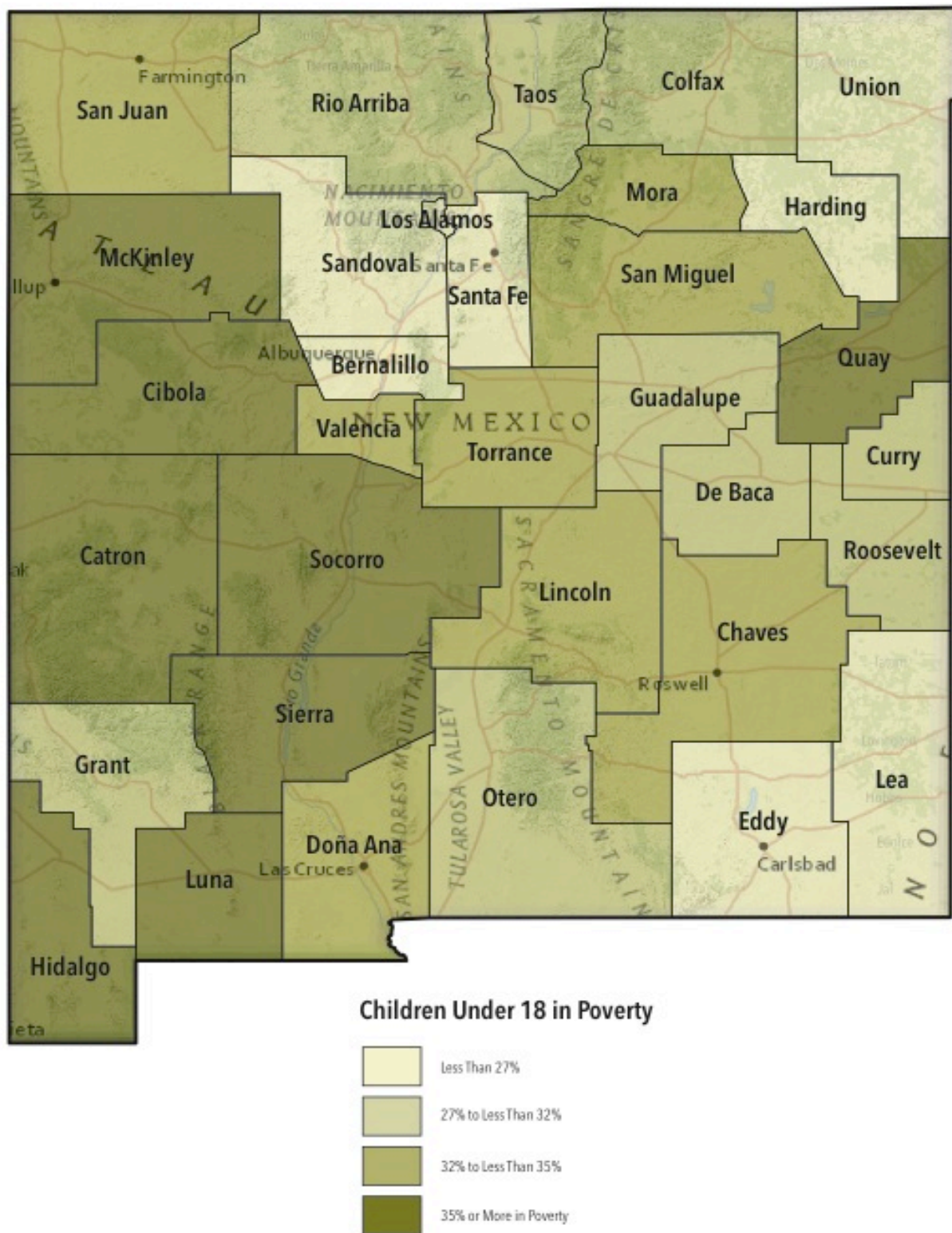
http://factfinder2.census.gov (\*average of 28 census tracts, see page 17 for specifics)

The map below reflects poverty levels for the state for children less than age five.

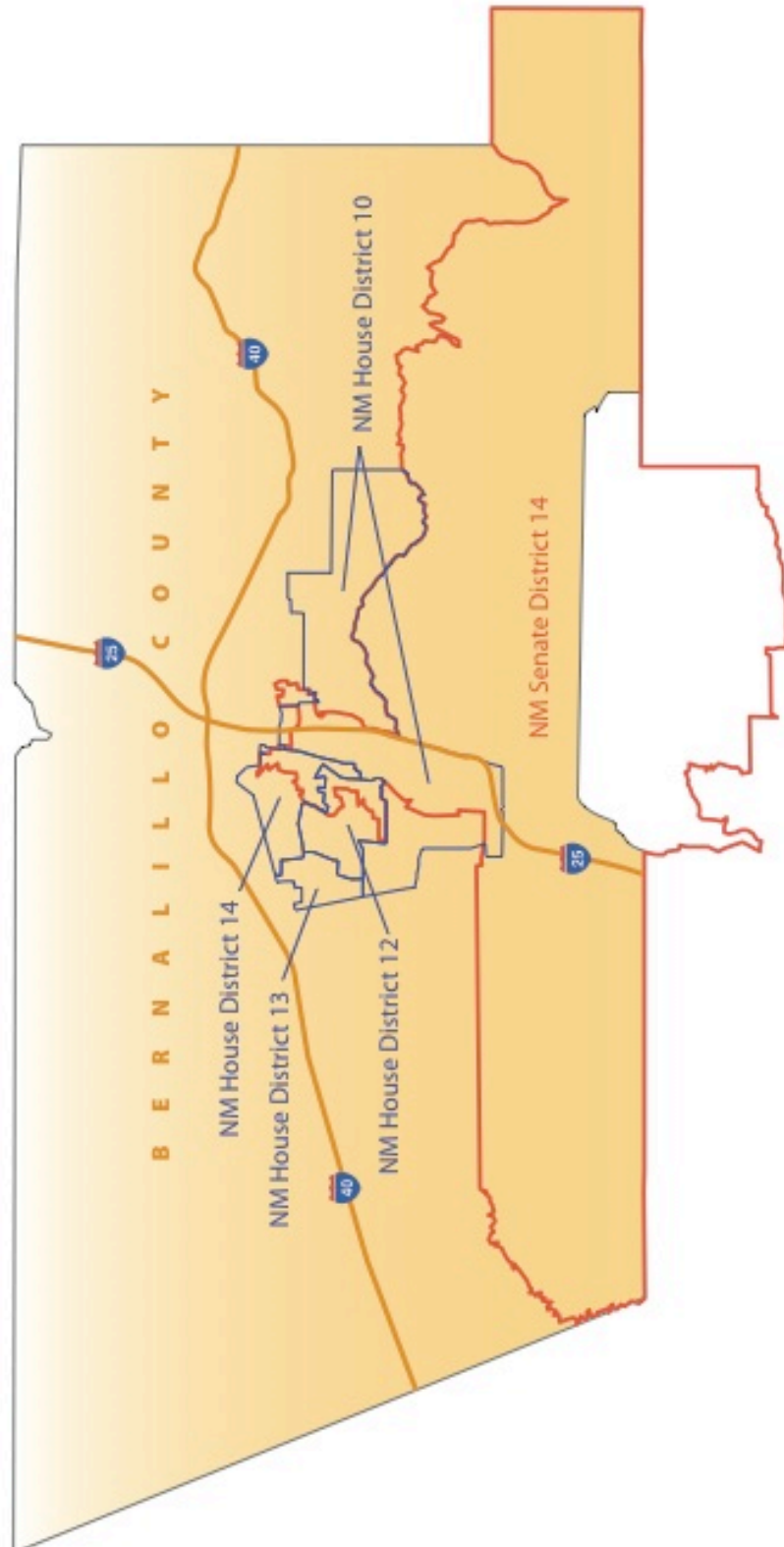




The map below reflects poverty levels for the state for children less than age 18.



The following map displays New Mexico House Districts 10, 12, 13 14, and Senate District 14, which include most of the South Valley geographic area.

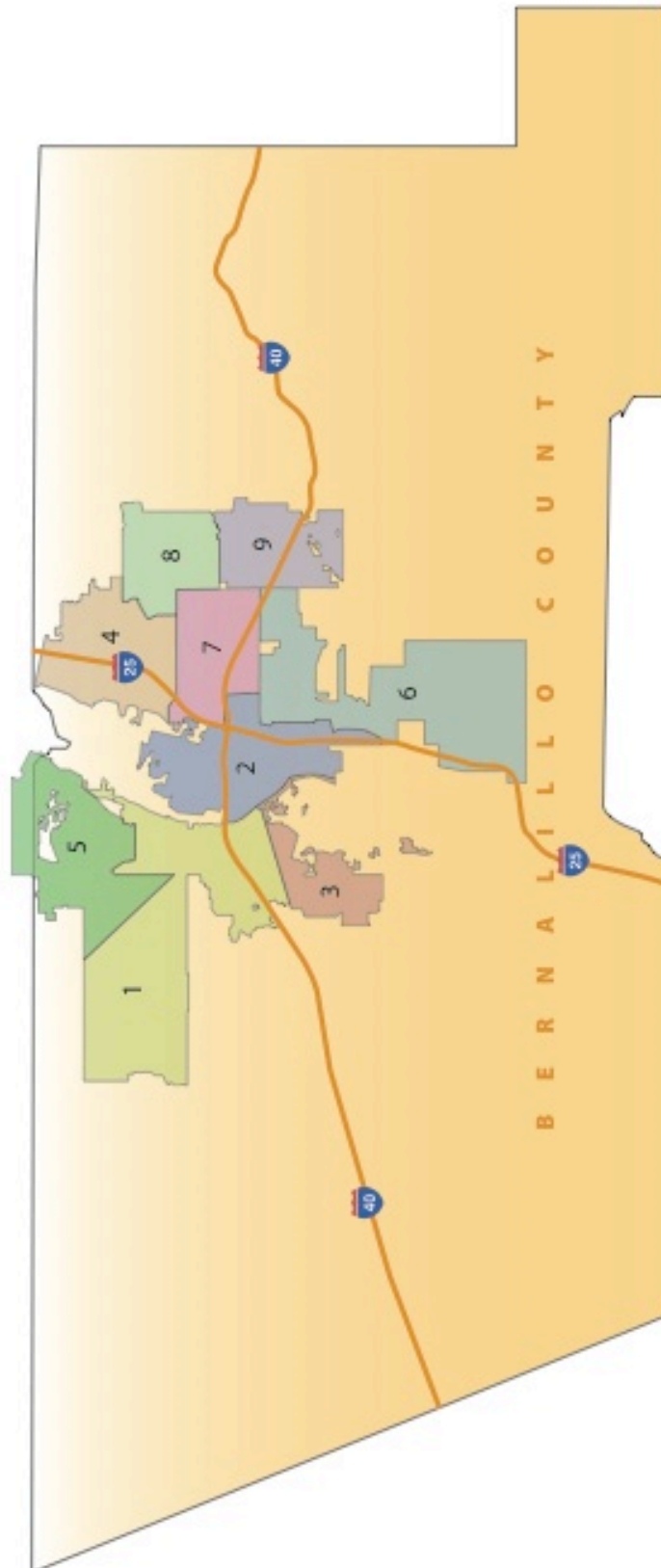


The following map displays Bernalillo County Commission District 2.





The following map displays City Council Districts for Bernalillo County.



## Appendix

Following are data for the 28 individual census tracts that most closely represent the area commonly referred to as the South Valley. Data were compiled through the U.S. Census, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. The following rates for child abuse and neglect are listed by census tract for 2007 to 2011, and relate to rates listed on page 18 of this profile.

Census Tract #	Total Population under 18	Child Abuse Rate Ages <1 Per 1,000	Child Abuse Rate Ages 1-4 Per 1,000	Child Abuse Rate Ages <18 Per 1,000
3500 100 1300	1,442	18.3%	6.3%	6.9%
3500 100 1500	585	49.1%	15.8%	15.1%
3500 100 2100	103	-	-	21.3%
3500 100 2200	497	17.0%	13.7%	10.1%
3500 100 2300	2,530	20.7%	8.0%	8.0%
3500 100 2401	1,299	16.5%	10.3%	10.2%
3500 100 2402	2,542	19.9%	11.3%	10.2%
3500 100 4001	1,351	27.7%	16.7%	11.5%
3500 100 4300	1,387	28.0%	9.2%	9.8%
3500 100 4401	888	13.4%	15.1%	11.7%
3500 100 4402	1,076	16.2%	6.8%	5.8%
3500 100 4501	1,084	16.2%	7.0%	5.5%
3500 100 4502	1,023	45.2%	11.8%	10.4%
3500 100 4602	1,057	33.7%	6.1%	4.4%
3500 100 4603	954	17.5%	7.4%	6.5%
3500 100 4604	1,513	2.6%	4.4%	4.9%
3500 100 4712	2,292	10.8%	5.6%	5.6%
3500 100 4713	1,952	13.2%	2.7%	4.2%
3500 100 4715	1,595	15.5%	3.7%	3.9%
3500 100 4733	2,095	9.2%	4.0%	4.9%
3500 100 4734	2,496	12.2%	5.2%	5.5%
3500 100 4735	770	8.5%	9.2%	5.7%
3500 100 4736	370	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
3500 100 4737	1,820	5.3%	1.7%	3.0%
3500 100 4738	1,680	5.9%	2.4%	4.1%
3500 100 4739	2,103	5.0%	1.6%	4.0%
3500 100 4740	2,192	19.0%	3.4%	5.5%
3500 100 4741	2,137	14.9%	8.2%	6.9%
Averages		17.1%	7.3%	7.4%

Following are data for the 28 individual census tracts that most closely represent the area commonly referred to as the South Valley. Data were compiled through the U.S. Census, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. The following income, unemployment and poverty data are from 2008 to 2012 and relate to information on page 29 of this profile.

Census Tract #	Est. Median Household Income	Est. Median Household Income Families w/Children <18	Estimated Median Inc. Female Householder No Husband	Percent Families 100% Below FPL	Percent Families 185% Below FPL	Percent Families Below FPL w/Children <5	Percent Unemploy Ages 20-64
3500 100 1300	25,929	30,486	22,100	27.8%	65.4%	32.4%	13.7%
3500 100 1500	31,780	12,143	17,313	35.6%	57.5%	100.0%	13.5%
3500 100 2100	31,000	15,750	16,750	47.0%	44.1%	-	1.9%
3500 100 2200	37,587	61,172	38,750	17.9%	41.7%	36.8%	5.5%
3500 100 2300	32,665	27,917	12,723	29.7%	50.1%	49.4%	10.9%
3500 100 2401	48,750	41,408	33,676	17.2%	34.0%	0.0%	4.7%
3500 100 2402	32,409	33,110	32,653	21.6%	56.0%	32.2%	17.2%
3500 100 4001	49,660	53,136	34,813	12.2%	34.0%	0.0%	7.3%
3500 100 4300	38,074	41,818	37,115	23.3%	50.4%	30.0%	7.0%
3500 100 4401	40,711	34,118	40,408	30.2%	61.2%	13.2%	7.6%
3500 100 4402	45,515	33,281	33,342	25.7%	38.4%	100.0%	9.1%
3500 100 4501	30,805	28,750	17,935	34.3%	60.6%	52.1%	13.5%
3500 100 4502	31,638	28,333	24,315	21.9%	52.0%	22.3%	8.2%
3500 100 4602	53,897	63,750	26,597	11.9%	29.5%	28.3%	7.1%
3500 100 4603	47,156	48,269	29,511	7.7%	20.9%	0.0%	6.2%
3500 100 4604	39,444	26,991	17,813	22.9%	42.0%	81.7%	11.4%
3500 100 4712	53,729	56,953	45,195	10.6%	37.2%	0.0%	6.7%
3500 100 4713	43,611	34,224	30,404	19.4%	39.5%	44.2%	11.7%
3500 100 4715	34,476	38,096	15,469	23.1%	51.3%	57.8%	13.3%
3500 100 4733	53,225	45,148	22,857	22.2%	38.0%	6.0%	6.0%
3500 100 4734	40,866	35,663	26,988	31.3%	58.3%	0.0%	8.5%
3500 100 4735	28,136	28,538	16,583	37.7%	77.6%	0.0%	8.6%
3500 100 4736	43,295	43,125	27,292	31.6%	61.1%	0.0%	11.4%
3500 100 4737	60,199	44,444	33,946	11.8%	30.3%	0.0%	6.7%
3500 100 4738	53,141	46,635	25,375	22.0%	51.0%	24.0%	6.8%
3500 100 4739	44,126	35,566	30,482	18.2%	44.9%	13.1%	9.4%
3500 100 4740	38,954	32,324	26,696	21.1%	45.1%	53.2%	10.1%
3500 100 4741	33,476	38,938	22,315	25.0%	50.1%	33.5%	5.4%
Averages	40,866	37,860	26,530	23.6%	47.2%	30.0%	8.9%

## Data Sources

- Albuquerque Public Schools, *Albuquerque Public Schools 2008-2009 Student Demographics*, published by Albuquerque Public Schools Research, Deployment and Accountability, NM PED, 2014, <http://www.ped.state.nm.us>; <http://www.aps.edu/news/hitting-the-target>
- American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>
- Bernalillo County Home Visitation Group, *Home Visitation Capacity, 2013*
- Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico (BBER), <http://bber.unm.edu/>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [www.cdc.gov/features/](http://www.cdc.gov/features/); [www.cdc.gov/pednss/](http://www.cdc.gov/pednss/)
- Childcare Center.us, [www.childcarecenter.us/provider\\_detail/](http://www.childcarecenter.us/provider_detail/)
- Children, Youth and Families Department: Child Care Data, 1/31/2014; *New Mexico 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Home Visiting Report, FY2013*, retrieved from [http://cyfd.org/docs/NM\\_1st\\_Annual\\_Home\\_Visiting\\_Report\\_FY2013.pdf](http://cyfd.org/docs/NM_1st_Annual_Home_Visiting_Report_FY2013.pdf); *New Mexico PreK Annual Report 2012-2013*
- Epidemiology and Response Division, New Mexico Department of Health, <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>
- Learning to Read–Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of Third Grade Matters*, Fiester, L. (Annie E. Casey Foundation, May 2010)
- Lowry & Associates, Santa Fe, New Mexico
- National Kids Count Data Center*, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
- New Mexico Community Data Collaborative, <http://nmcdc.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html>
- New Mexico Dept. of Health, Office of Injury Prevention, New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository, *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XII: 2012*, published October 2013
- Kids Count in New Mexico, 2012 & 2013*, published by New Mexico Voices for Children, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation
- New Mexico Public Education Department, <http://ped.state.nm.us/ped/index.html>
- PEW Center on the States, *Transforming Public Education: Pathway to a PreK-12 Future*, September 2011; from *New Mexico PreK Annual Report 2012-2013*
- Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring Systems (PRAMS) Surveillance Report (2008-2011) published 2012, [www.cd.gov/prams](http://www.cd.gov/prams)
- U.S. Census Bureau, <http://factfinder2.census.gov> [South Valley averages calculated from 25 census tracts; see page 15 for specifics]
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, *National School Lunch Program Fact Sheet*, September 2013
- U.S. Department of Education Food and Nutrition Service, *Title I, Part A, Additional Information*, <http://www2.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/index.html>
- U.S. National Library of Medicine, <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/007313.htm>