

SOUTH VALLEY DATA ATLAS



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NM EVALUATION LAB
University of New Mexico

INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this early developmental evaluation for La Red is to provide a social and demographic snapshot of Albuquerque's South Valley. The data tell a story of community strengths and challenges. We hope that a compilation of these strengths and challenges will help La Red organizations document the context in which they work. Perhaps the Atlas will also incubate ideas for new ways to mobilize the community.

A NOTE ABOUT THE DATA

Most of the information we report is collected by the United States Census Bureau. The Census Bureau collects information from more than 3 million residences every year through its American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS has replaced the "long form" of the decennial Census, providing the same data, but more frequently.

Since only a small percentage of households are surveyed in any given year, the data available for small geographies are for a five-year period. This longer time frame ensures that information is collected from enough households so that the community is faithfully represented. We use the most recent available ACS data, which are for the 2010-2014 period.

By a happy coincidence, the 87105 zip code defines the South Valley very well, and data by zip code can be readily accessed through the Census Bureau's American FactFinder tool <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Although the ACS is a great source of data, there are a few limitations to consider. First, any official survey most surely undercounts undocumented immigrants. Although the ACS promises anonymity, and does not ask questions about immigration status, those who prefer to stay "off the radar" are likely reluctant to respond to a detailed survey. The data reported by the ACS account for non-responding units by increasing the "weight" of responding units. This technique will provide a good estimate of community characteristics only if non-responding units are very similar to responding units.

If, as is likely, non-responding units are materially and socially disadvantaged, the data will overestimate community well-being. It is therefore reasonable to interpret the reported data as an upper bound of well-being; real well-being is probably somewhat lower.

In the "South Valley Numbers" section, we also provide an adjusted estimate of the size of the immigrant community, based on the methods used by the Pew Research Center, a well-respected source of information on the Hispanic population in the United States.

Second, the ACS does not collect data on many characteristics that many people would consider important to their well-being. There are no direct measures of health, job opportunities, educational quality, leisure time activities or community engagement. We encourage La Red to compile a list of additional measures of community well-being. This exercise could lead to data collection from other sources, or to the development of original data collection instruments.

Our other data source is the New Mexico Indicator Based Information System (NM-IBIS) <<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us>>. NM-IBIS is a collection of health data provided by the New Mexico Department of Health. Unfortunately, much of the detailed health information in NM-IBIS is not available at the sub-county level. This prevents us from capturing adult and youth risk behaviors, access to prenatal care, maternal depression and other potentially useful information for South Valley residents.

The data we can provide for the South Valley is reported by “Small Areas,” and includes information drawn from birth and death records.

We use the most recent data available from this source. As with the ACS at the zip code level, data reported for Small Areas aggregates five year periods in order to improve accuracy. A disadvantage of this aggregation is that the information reflects less recent conditions.

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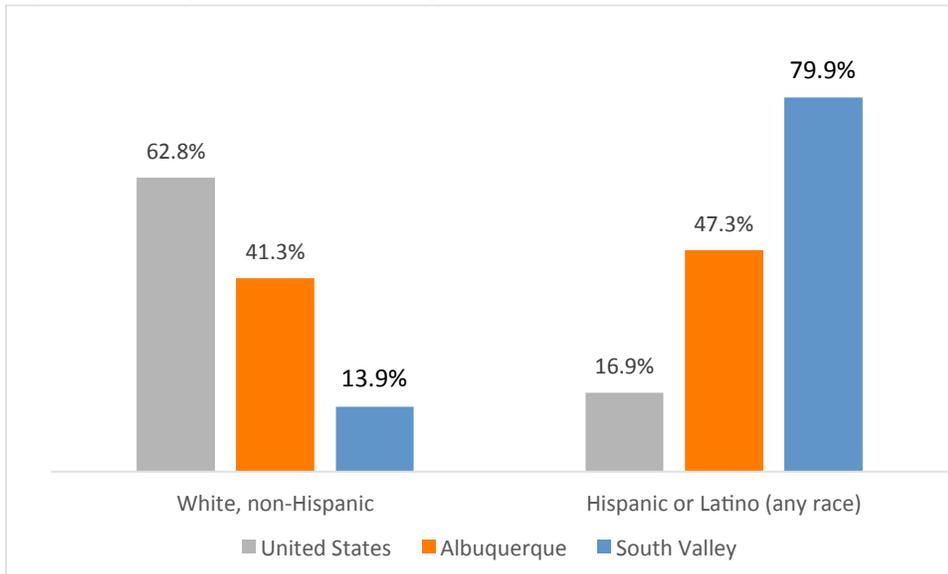
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A. PEOPLE

All data in this section are from the 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Race, Hispanic or Latino Origin, Language and Immigration

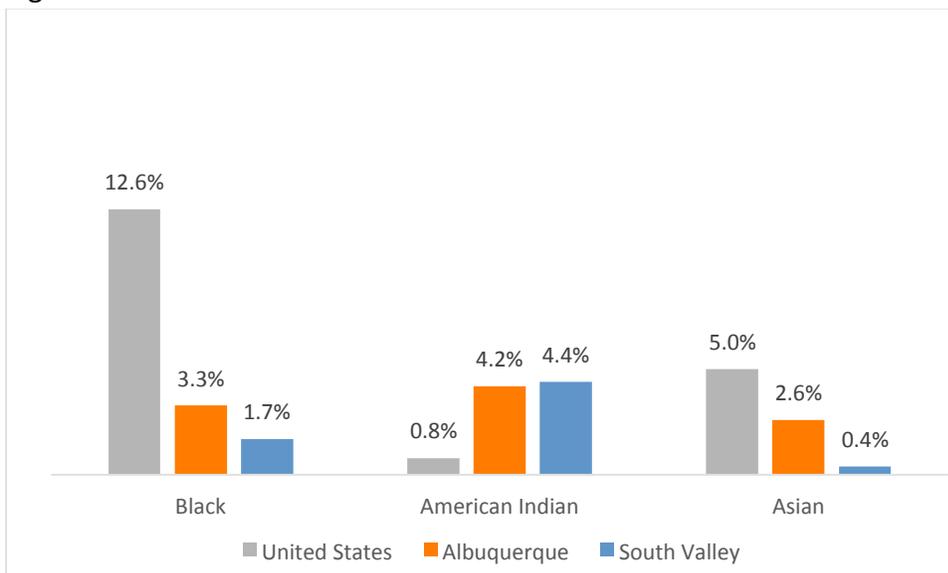
Figure a1. Hispanic or Latino Origin



STRENGTH:
A Hispanic and Latino community with a rich cultural heritage

80% of South Valley residents are of Hispanic or Latino origin. . .

Figure a2. Other race identities



. . . and very few identify as black or African American, especially when compared with the rest of the United States and Albuquerque. 4.4% identify as American Indian, about the same as in Albuquerque, and more than five times the representation in the United States as a whole. The South Valley is home to relatively few Asian people.

In terms of numbers, there are **57,878 South Valley residents**.

46,245 are Hispanic or Latino, any race

8,045 are white, non-Hispanic

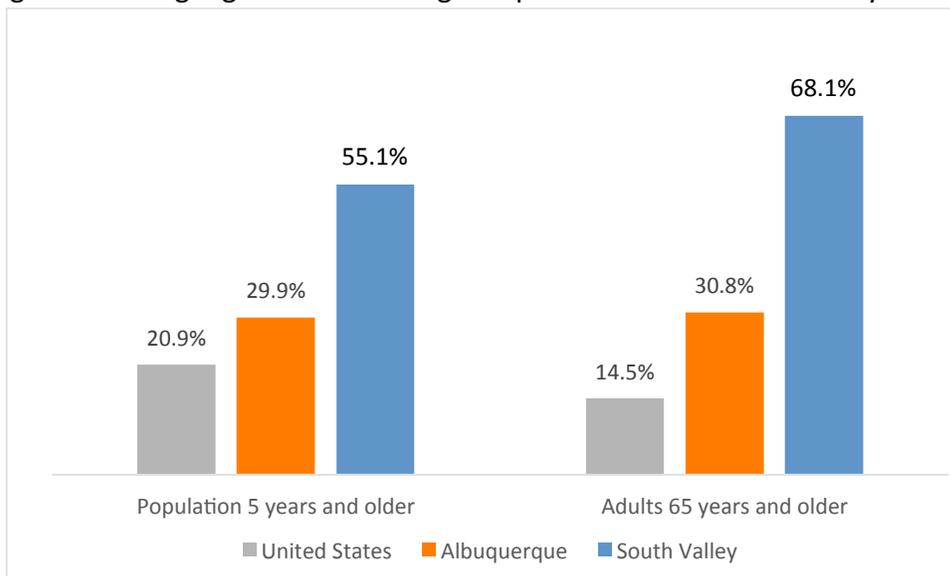
2,547 are American Indian

984 are Black

232 are Asian

(Total is more than 57,878 since some American Indians, Blacks and Asians may also be Hispanic)

Figure a3. Language other than English spoken at home for those 5 years of age and older

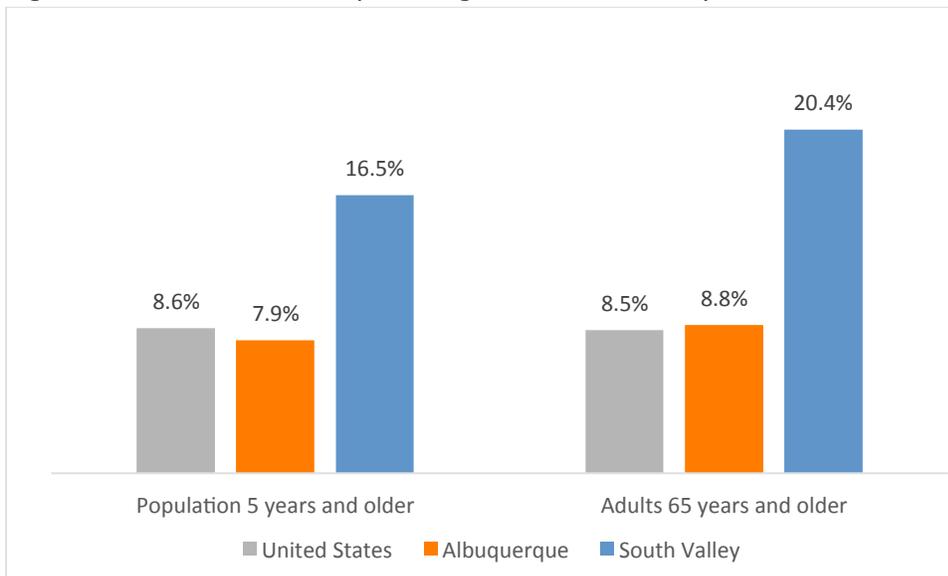


**STRENGTH:
Bi-
Lingualism**

More than half of South Valley residents speak a language other than English (presumably Spanish) at home. This contrasts with 30% of Albuquerque residents and 21% of United States residents. Older South Valley residents are more likely to speak Spanish at home than their younger neighbors. This pattern suggests a potential loss of the Spanish language for residents whose families have been in New Mexico for hundreds of years. For the United States as a whole, younger residents are more likely to speak a language other than English at home.

In terms of numbers, there are **29,818 Spanish speakers in the South Valley**, and **5,265 of them are 65 and older**.

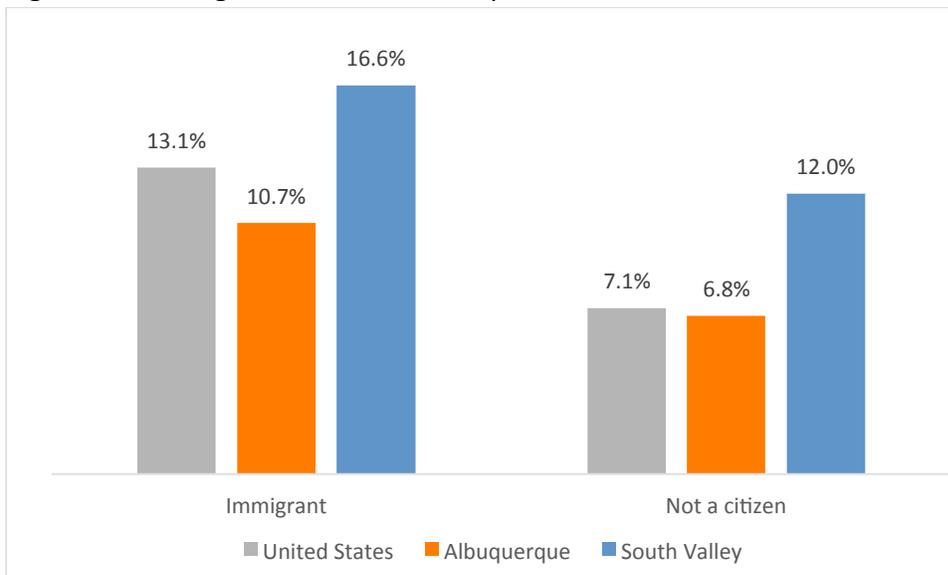
Figure a4. Residents who speak English less than “very well”



CHALLENGE:
Bi-lingualism

17% of South Valley residents (8,929 people) and 20% of older South Valley residents (1,577 people) are not completely comfortable speaking English. These rates are much higher than the rates for Albuquerque and the United States, and suggest a need for bilingual education and for health and social services providers who speak Spanish.

Figure a5. Immigration and citizenship



STRENGTH:
Diversity

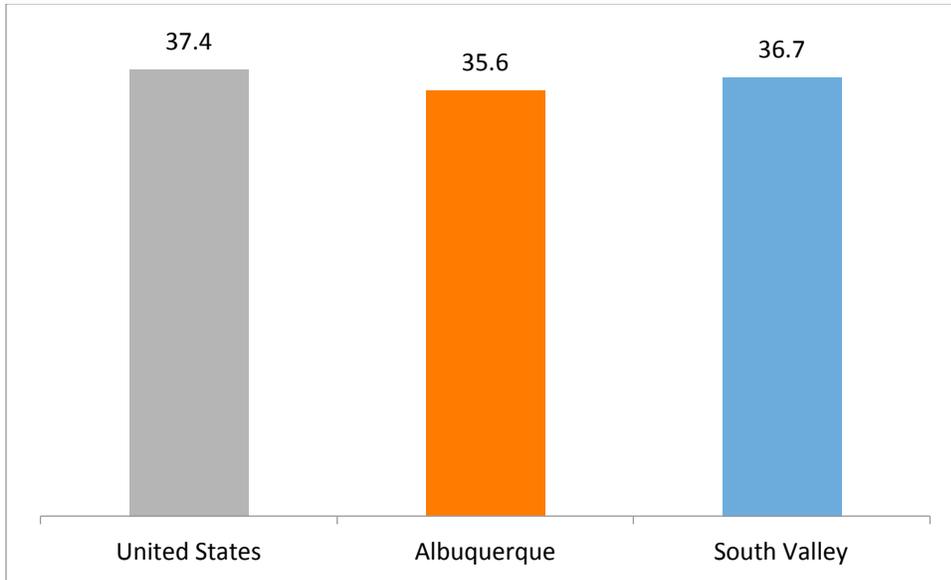
CHALLENGE:
Legal status and access to services

The South Valley is home to a greater share of immigrants than is Albuquerque or the United States as a whole. 17% of South Valley residents are immigrants, compared with 11% in Albuquerque and 13% in the United States. 12% of South Valley residents are not citizens, compared with 7% in Albuquerque and the United States. These percentages rise only slightly when we account for the estimated undercount of undocumented immigrants.

In terms of numbers, ***the South Valley is home to 9,965 immigrants of whom 7,292 are not citizens.*** These numbers reflect a correction used by the Pew Research Center. Pew estimates that 15% of undocumented immigrants are missed by the Census. Since about 28% of immigrants are undocumented, the undercount for immigrants is about 4% (= 28% X 15%). See the appendix for details.

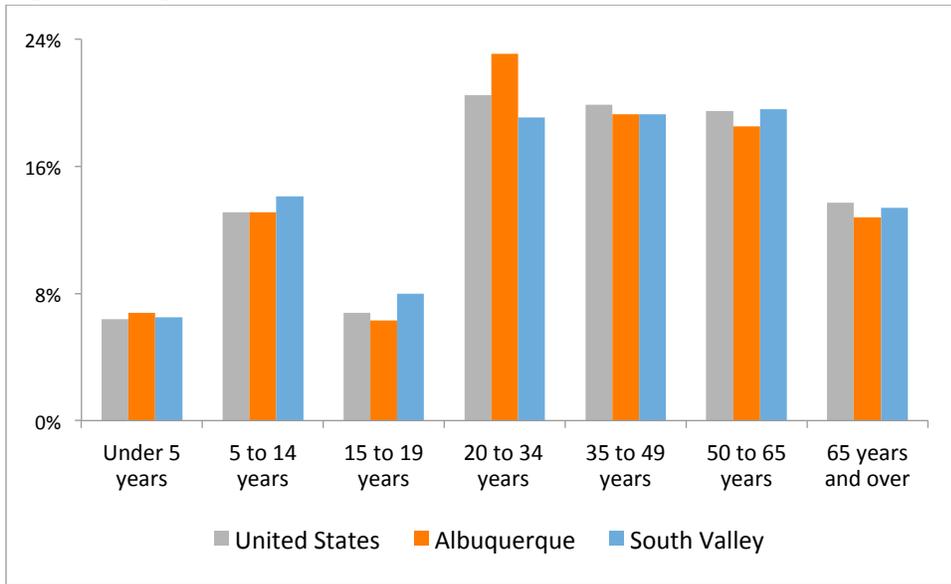
Age

Figure a6. Median age



The median age in the South Valley is about one year higher than in Albuquerque, and a little less than a year lower than in the United States as a whole.

Figure a7. Age distribution



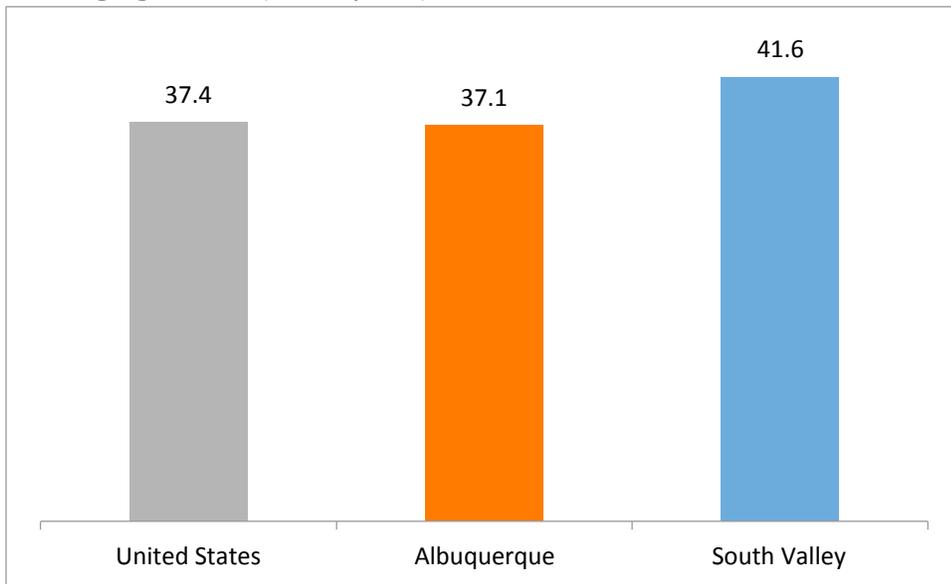
STRENGTH:
Relative abundance of wise elders

School age children and teens are over-represented in the South Valley, relative to Albuquerque and the United States, and young adults (in the 20-34 age bracket) are under-represented. The distribution of adults 50 years of age and older is about the same in the South Valley and the United States, and slightly higher than in Albuquerque.

The South Valley age distribution and number of people in each age category are as follows:

South Valley Residents	Percent	Number
Under 5 years	6.5%	3,762
5 to 14 years	14.1%	8,161
15 to 19 years	8.0%	4,630
20 to 34 years	19.1%	11,055
35 to 49 years	19.3%	11,170
50 to 65 years	19.6%	11,344
65 years and over	13.4%	7,756
All age groups	100.0%	57,878

Figure a8. Child dependency ratio, which is the number of children (0-17 years) per 100 working-age adults (18-64 years)

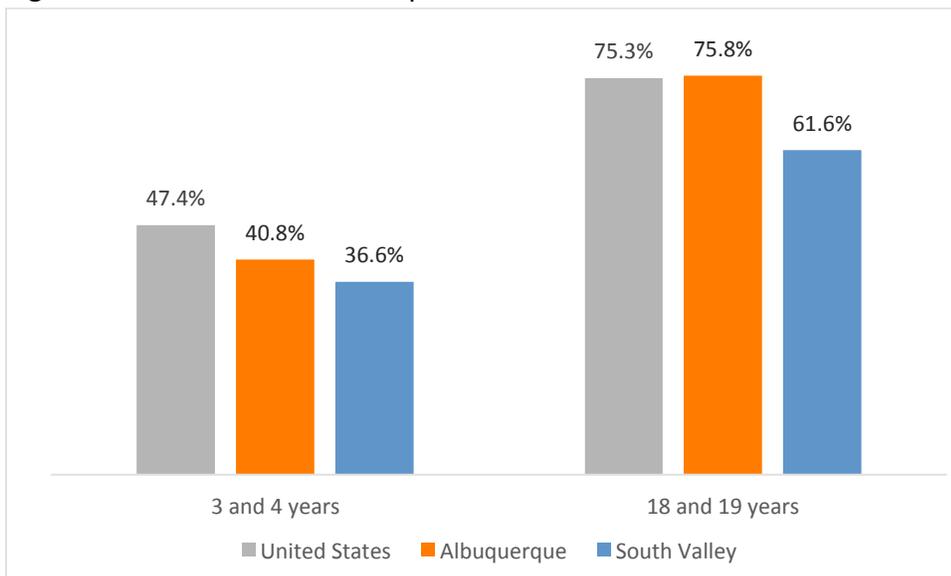


CHALLENGE:
Fewer workers per dependent child

The child dependency ratio reflects the ratio of dependent children to the working age population. The South Valley has a higher child dependency ratio than Albuquerque and the United States. The relative shortage of young adults also contributes to the higher ratio.

Education

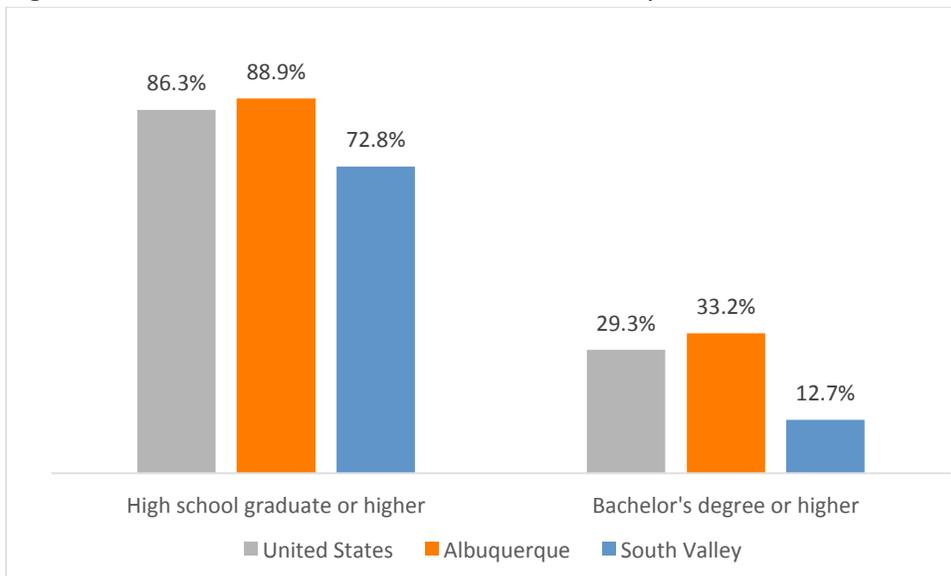
Figure a9. Enrollment rates for pre-schoolers and older teens



CHALLENGE:
Too few young children and older teens in school

Pre-school enrollment for 3 and 4 year-olds in the South Valley is more than 10 percentage points below the United States average, and it is 4 percentage points below the Albuquerque average. At the other end of childhood, school enrollment for 18 and 19 year-olds is 10 percentage points below the United States average and 12 percentage points below the Albuquerque average.

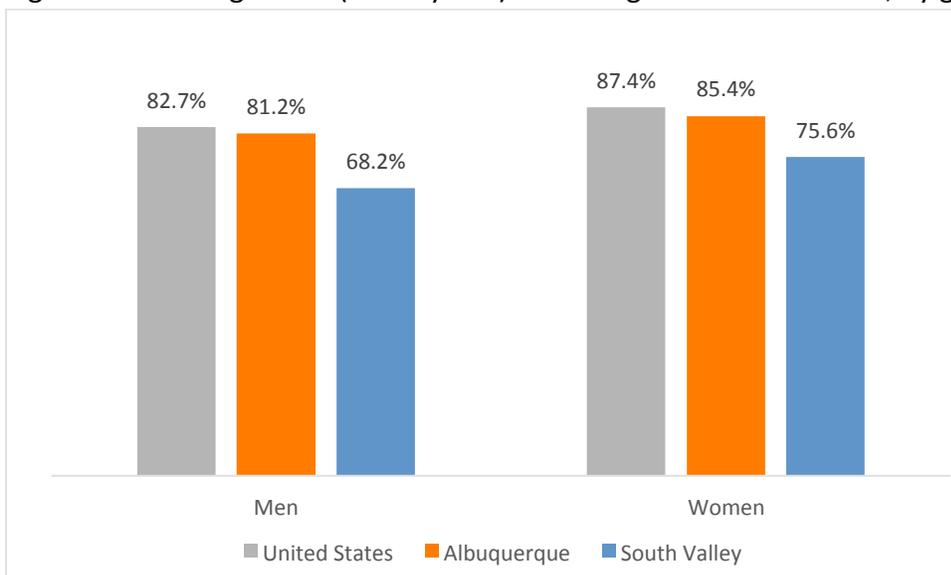
Figure a10. Educational attainment for adults 25 years and older



CHALLENGE:
 Incomplete
 education
 for many
 . . .

The South Valley trails Albuquerque and the United States by 16 and 13 percentage points in the percent of population 25 years and older with at least a high school degree. The discrepancy is even larger for college degree attainment. 13% of South Valley adults hold a college degree or higher, compared with 33% of Albuquerque adults and 29% of adults nationally.

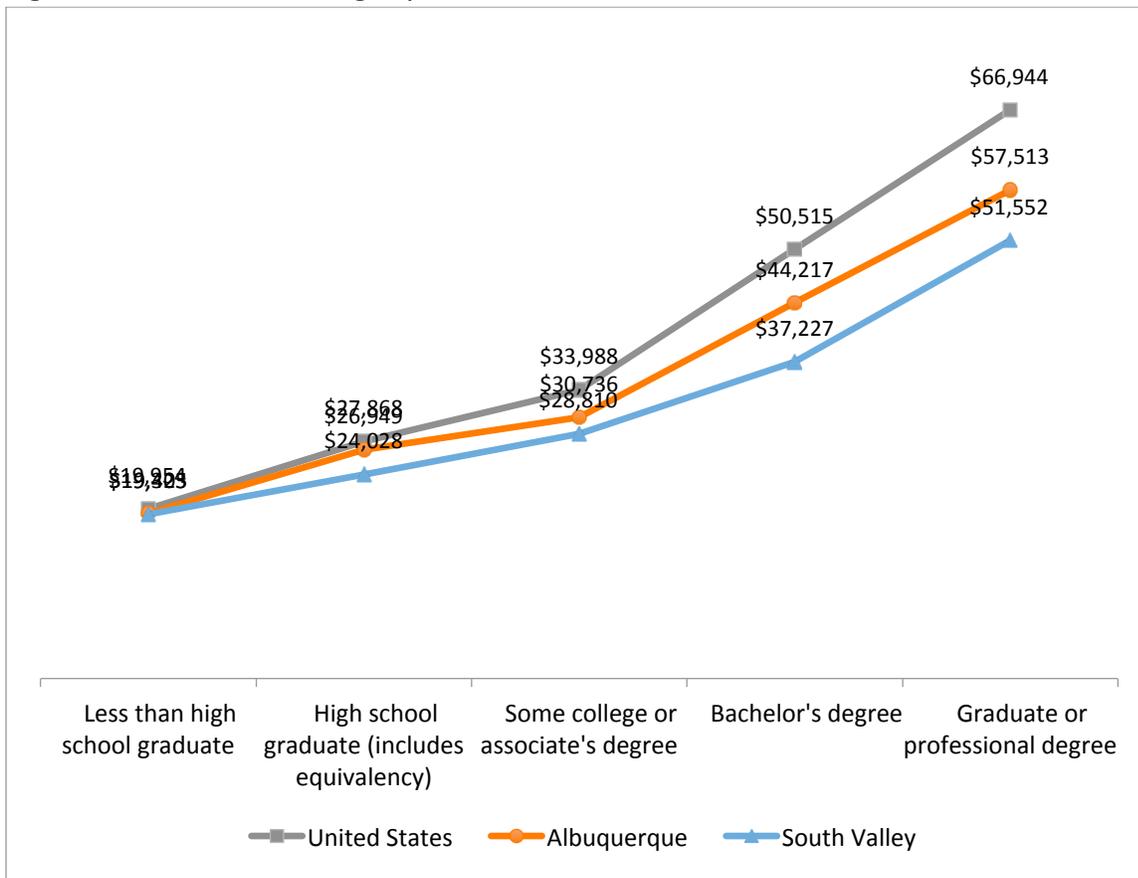
Figure a11. Young adults (18-24 years) with a high school credential, by gender



. . .
 especially
 for young
 adults

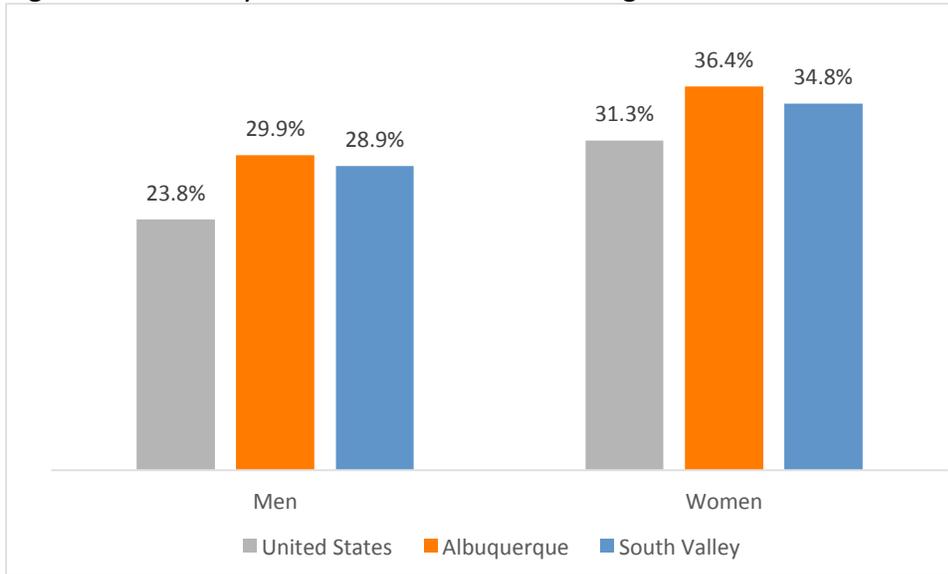
At all geographies, young women are more likely than young men to hold a high school credential. But the disparity is more pronounced in the South Valley, where 68% of young men and 76% of young women have completed high school. These shares are more than 10 percentage points lower than in Albuquerque and the United States.

Figure a12. Median earnings by educational attainment



South Valley residents without a high school credential earn as much as those with the same education level in Albuquerque and the United States. Compared with the United States as a whole, Albuquerque residents with some college or associate’s degree and those with a Bachelor’s degree earn less. For the other comparisons, the estimates have such large margins of error that we cannot be sure that the apparent pattern of lower earnings for South Valley residents truly holds. That is, there is a reasonable probability that another sample of survey respondents would show a smaller earnings gap. At the same time, this uncertainty also means that there is a reasonable probability that another sample of survey respondents would show a larger gap.

Figure a13. Poverty rates for adults without a high school credential

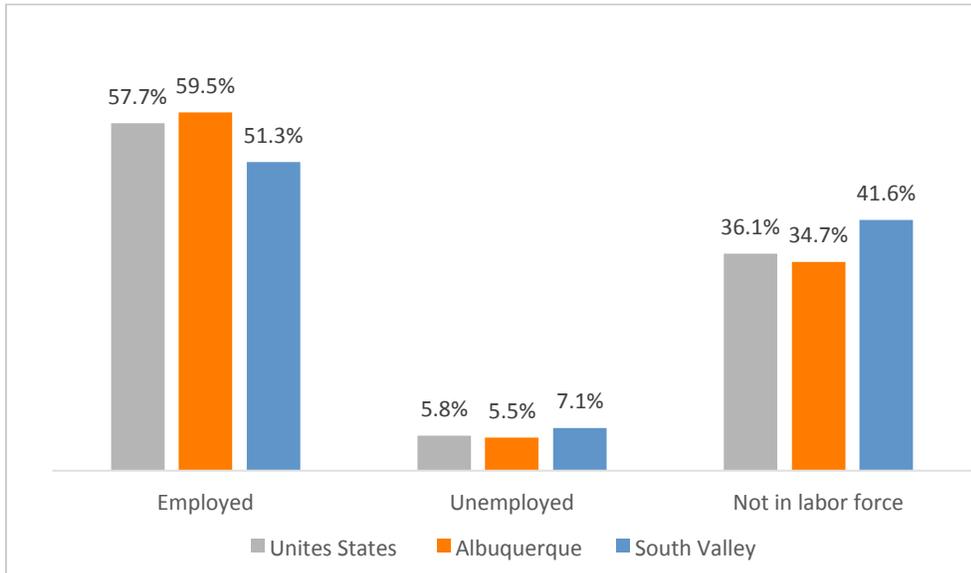


CHALLENGE:
 Poverty rates are very high for those without a high school credential

Women without a high school credential face higher poverty rates than men in all three geographies. Albuquerque and South Valley residents with little education face similar poverty rates, and both groups are more likely have incomes below the poverty line than those with similar schooling in the rest of the country. The rates are very high: 35% of South Valley women who did not graduate from high school and 29% of their male counterparts live in poverty.

Work Force

Figure a14. Percent of civilian population 16 years and older employed, unemployed and not in labor force

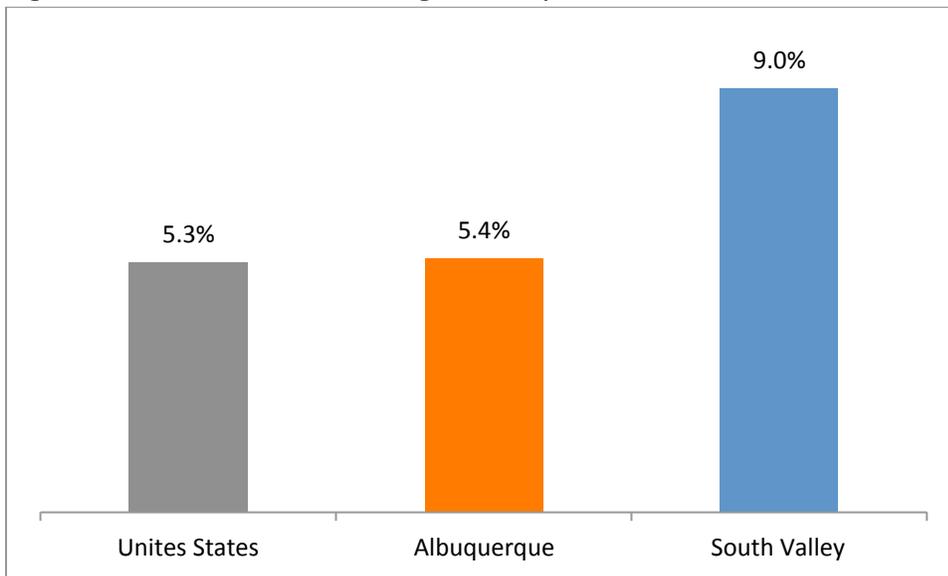


**CHALLENGE:
JOBS!!!**

The first series shows the employment-population ratio, the percent of the underlying population that is working for pay, either as an employee or as a self-employed worker. People who are not working, but who are actively looking and available for work are considered unemployed. The unemployment rate does not include people who would like to work, but who have become discouraged and are no longer job hunting. These “discouraged workers” are considered to be not in the labor force, as is anyone else who is not working or looking for work. Those not in the labor force include students, retirees and homemakers.

Compared with Albuquerque and the United States as a whole, South Valley residents are less likely to be employed, more likely to be unemployed, and more likely not to be in the labor force. The 51% employment rate is 16% lower than in Albuquerque; the 7.1% unemployment is 29% higher than in Albuquerque, and the rate not in the labor force, at 42%, is 20% higher than in Albuquerque. In short, South Valley residents are employed at significantly lower rates than their counterparts in Albuquerque.

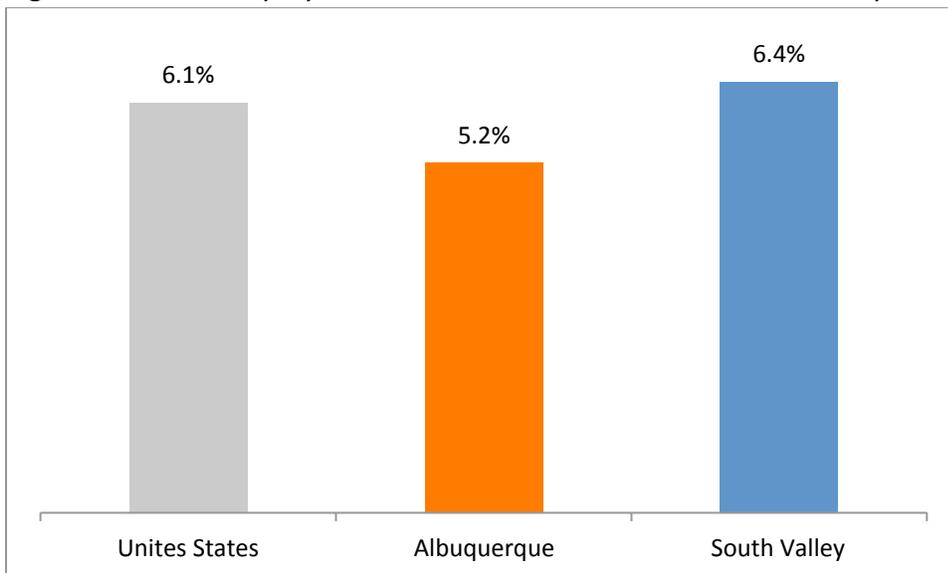
Figure a15. Households receiving disability income



CHALLENGE:
High rates of disability

As a corollary to lower employment rates, South Valley residents are much more likely than their counterparts in Albuquerque and nationally to receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI), a program that supports those unable to work due to disability.

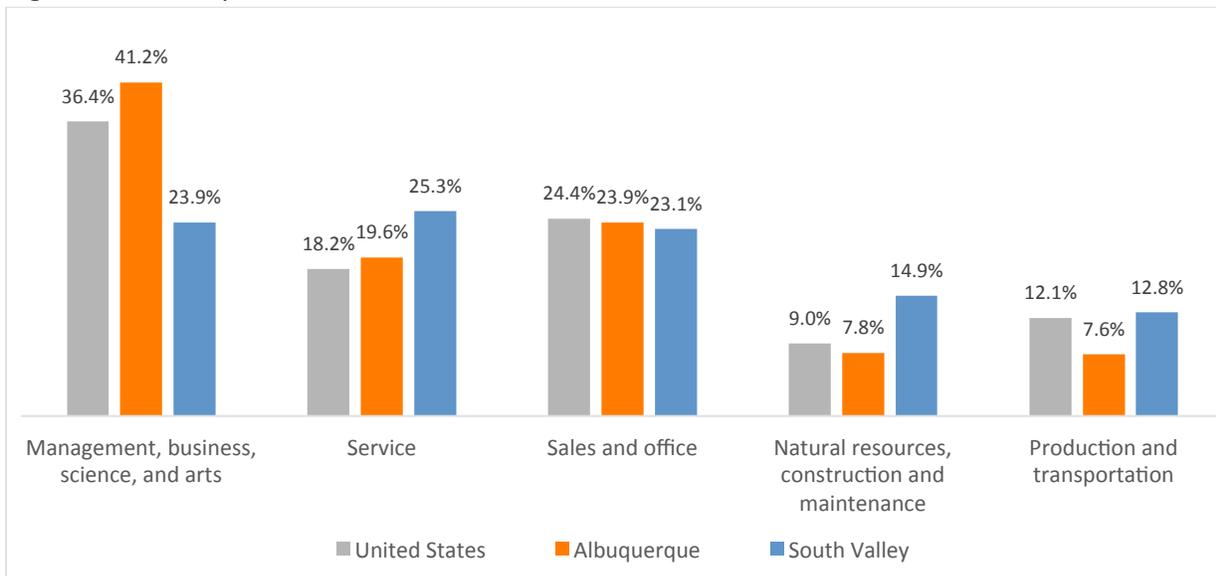
Figure a16. Self-employed workers whose businesses are not incorporated



STRENGTH:
Entrepreneurship

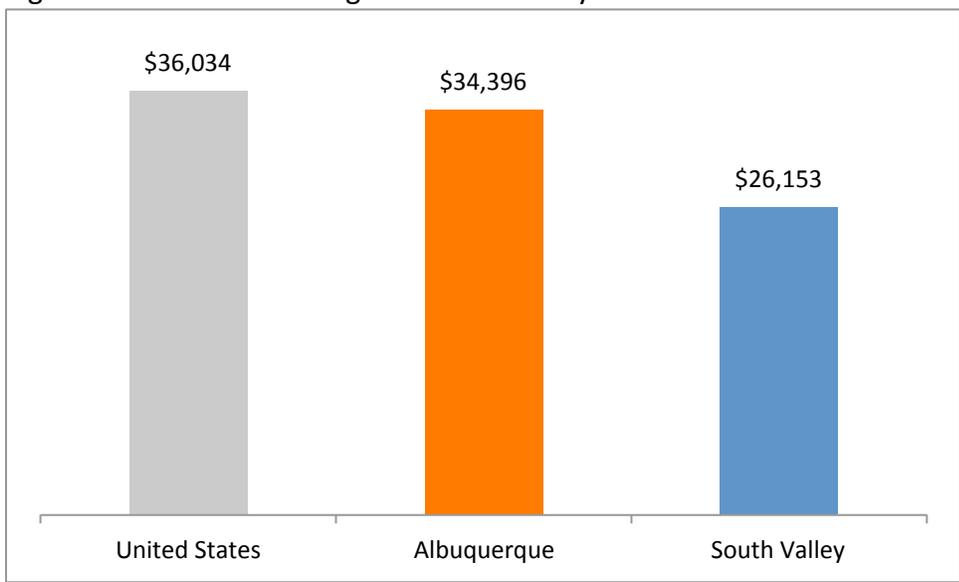
South Valley workers are more likely to run their own small business than Albuquerque workers. The rate, at 6.4%, is similar to the national average.

Figure a17. Occupational distribution



Reflecting low educational attainment, South Valley workers are much less likely than those in Albuquerque and the United States to have occupations in management, business, science and the arts, and much more likely to have service, construction and transportation jobs.

Figure a18. Median earnings for workers 25 years and older

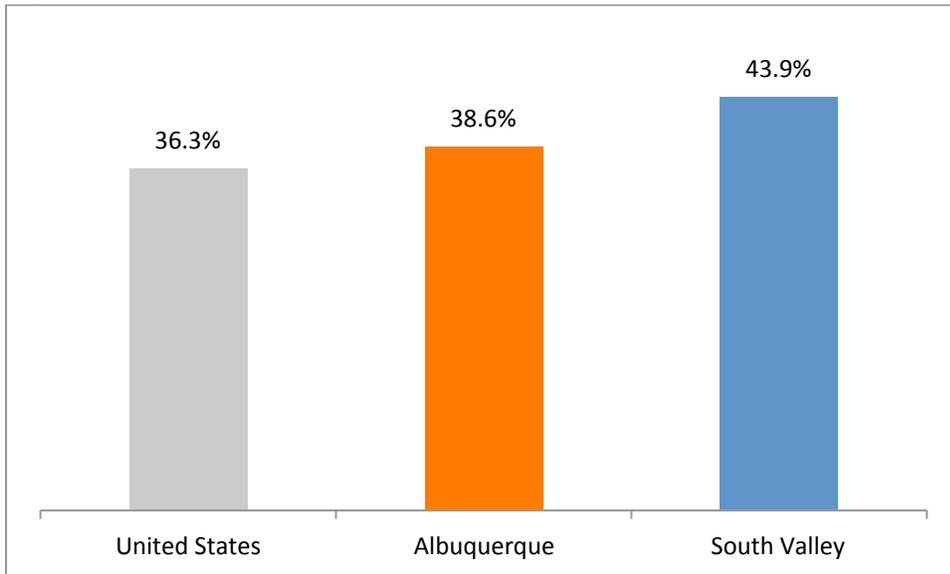


CHALLENGE:
Low earning power

South Valley residents earn substantially less than all residents of Albuquerque and the United States. Median earnings for full-time workers who live in the South Valley are \$26,153, compared with \$34,396 for those who live in Albuquerque, a difference of more than \$8,000.

Older adults

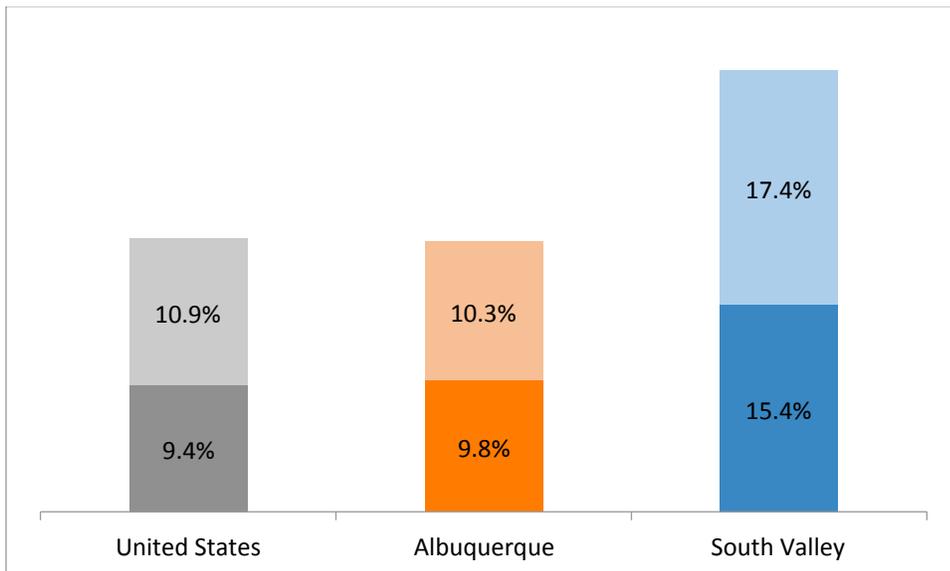
Figure a19. Adults 65 years and older and disabilities



CHALLENGE:
High rates of disability for elders

Forty-four percent of adults 65 and older in the South Valley report a disability, compared with only 39 percent in Albuquerque and 36 percent in the United States.

Figure a20. Poverty (darker segment) and near poverty (lighter segment) for adults 65 and older

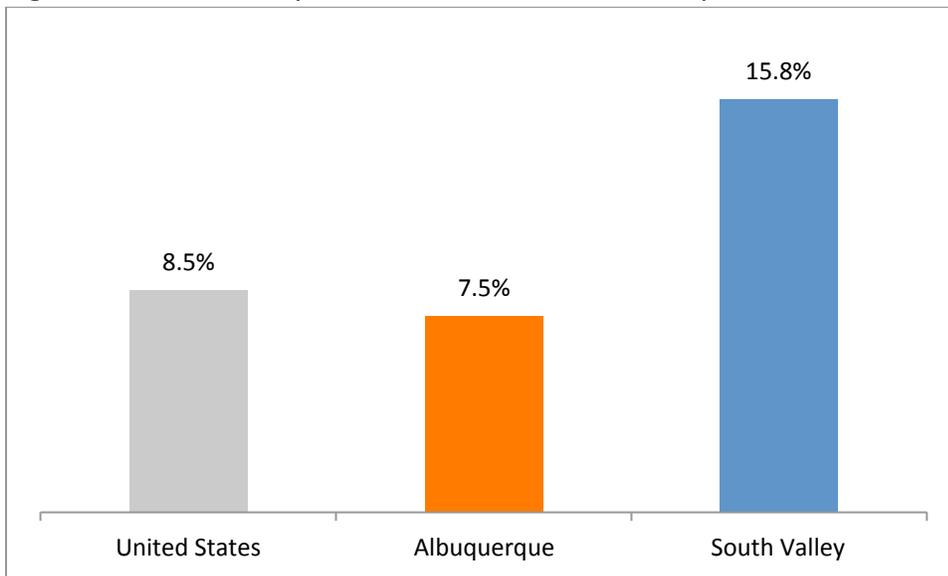


CHALLENGE:
Poverty and near-poverty for older adults

Note: Near poverty is income between 100 and 150% of the poverty line.

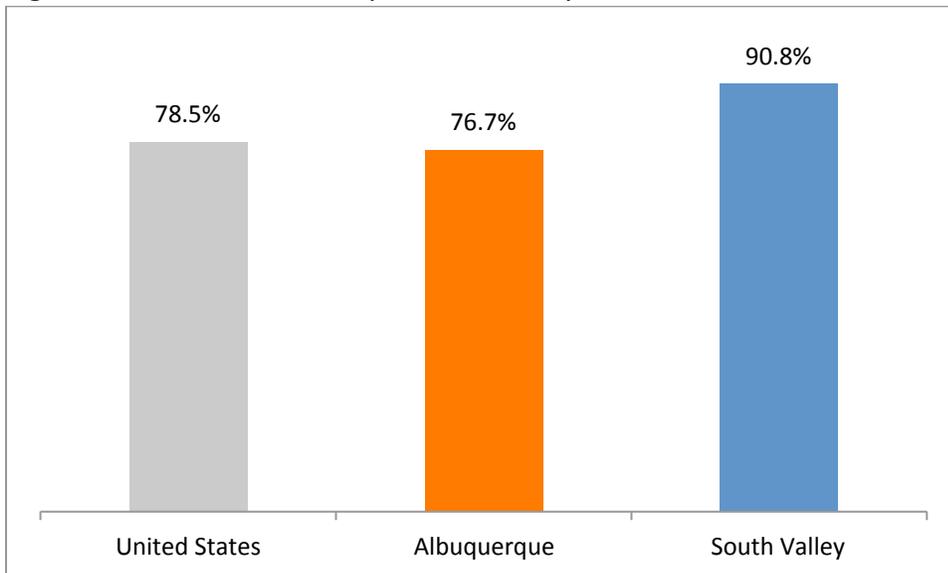
Rates of poverty and near-poverty for adults 65 years and older are much higher in the South Valley than in Albuquerque and the United States as a whole.

Figure a21. Adults 65 years and older with Food stamp/SNAP benefits



Nearly 16% of older adults in the South Valley receive food stamp (SNAP) benefits. This is double the rate of food stamp receipt for older adults in Albuquerque, and close to double the rate for older adults nationally.

Figure a22. Home ownership for adults 65 years and older



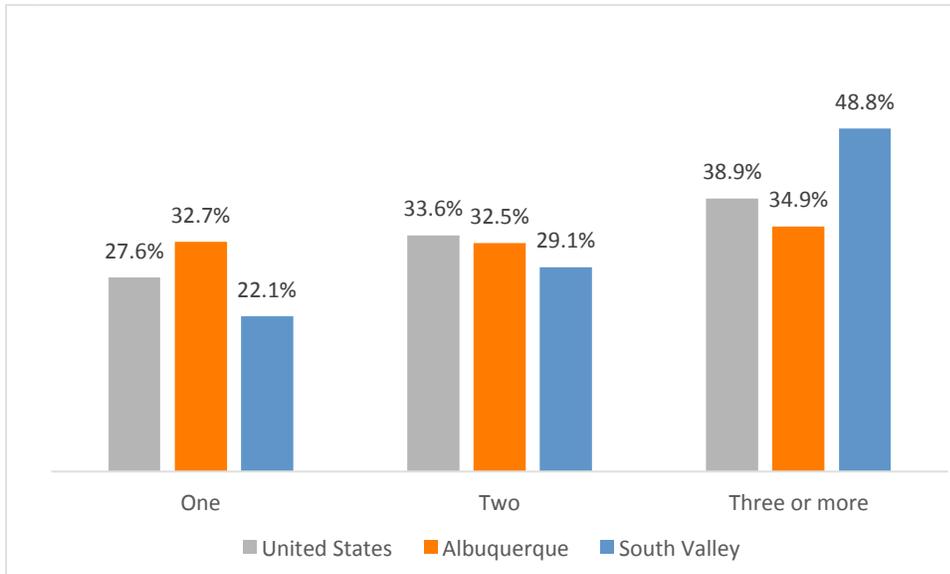
STRENGTH:
High rates of home ownership among older adults

Despite higher levels of poverty, older adults in the South Valley are more likely to own their home than older adults in the United States as a whole and older adults in Albuquerque. 91% of South Valley elders own their homes, compared with 77% in Albuquerque and 79% nationally.

B. HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

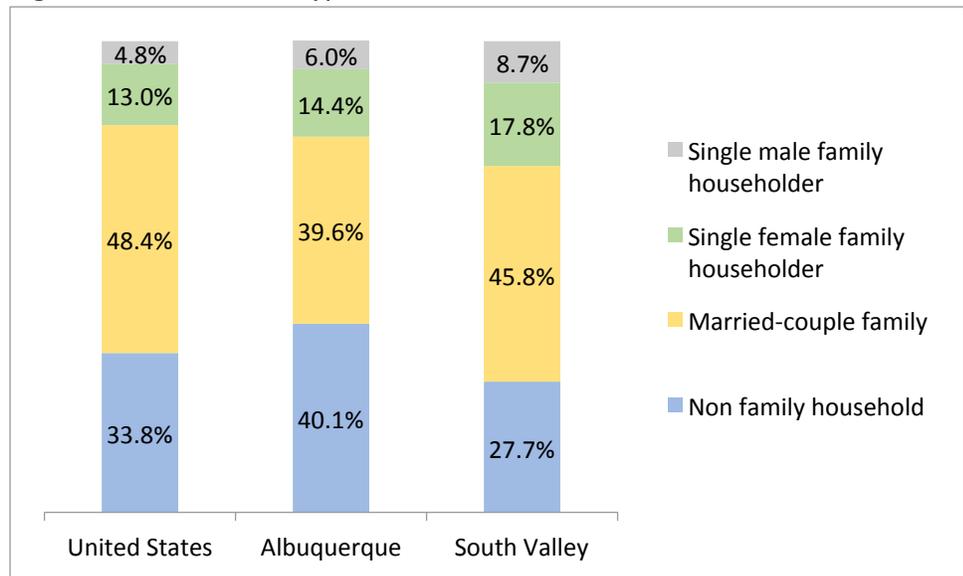
All data in this section are from the 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Figure b1. Household size



Households are larger in the South Valley than in Albuquerque and the United States as a whole. 49% of South Valley residents live in households of three or more people, compared with 35% in Albuquerque and 39% in the United States as a whole.

Figure b2. Household type

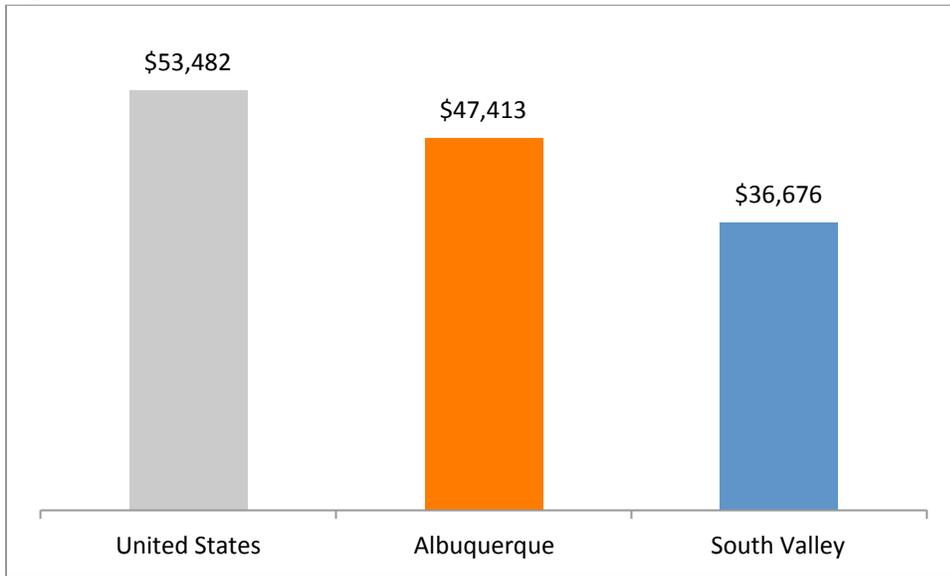


STRENGTH:
 South Valley residents are surrounded by family

The Census distinguishes between family households, composed of two or more related people, and “non-family” households, composed either of one person, or of two or more unrelated people.

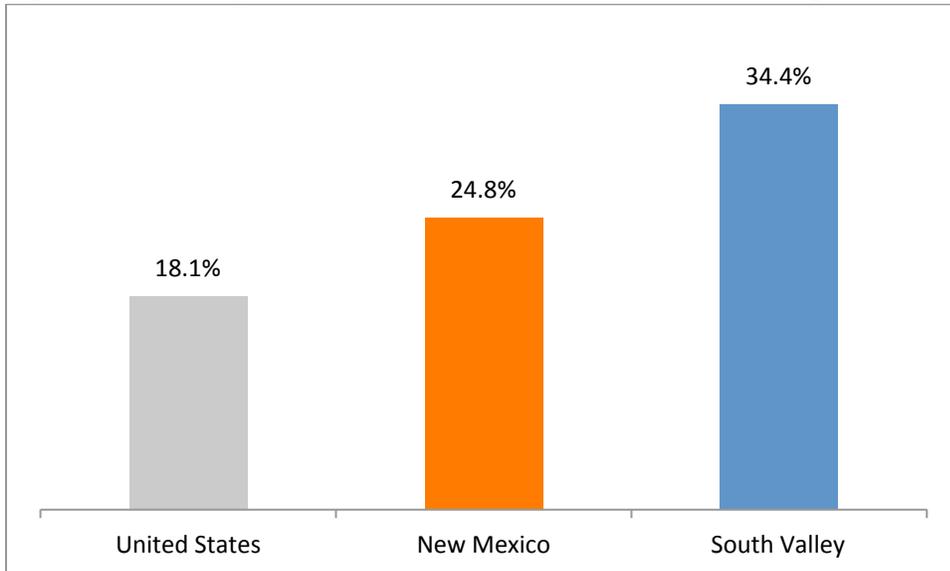
The South Valley has relatively more family households than Albuquerque and the United States. Adding all family households regardless of who heads them, 73% of households in the South Valley are families, compared with 60% in Albuquerque and 66% nationally. The South Valley also has relatively more households composed of families headed by a single male or female. 18% of South Valley households are families with a female householder, compared with 13% and 14% of United States and Albuquerque households, and 9% of South Valley households are families with a male householder, compared with 5% and 6% of United States and Albuquerque households. This means that 27% of South Valley households are likely to be single-parent families, a much greater share than the 20% of Albuquerque households, and 18% of households nationally.

Figure b3. Median household income



Median household income in the South Valley is \$36,676. This figure is more than \$10,000 lower than in Albuquerque, and nearly \$17,000 lower than in the United States as a whole.

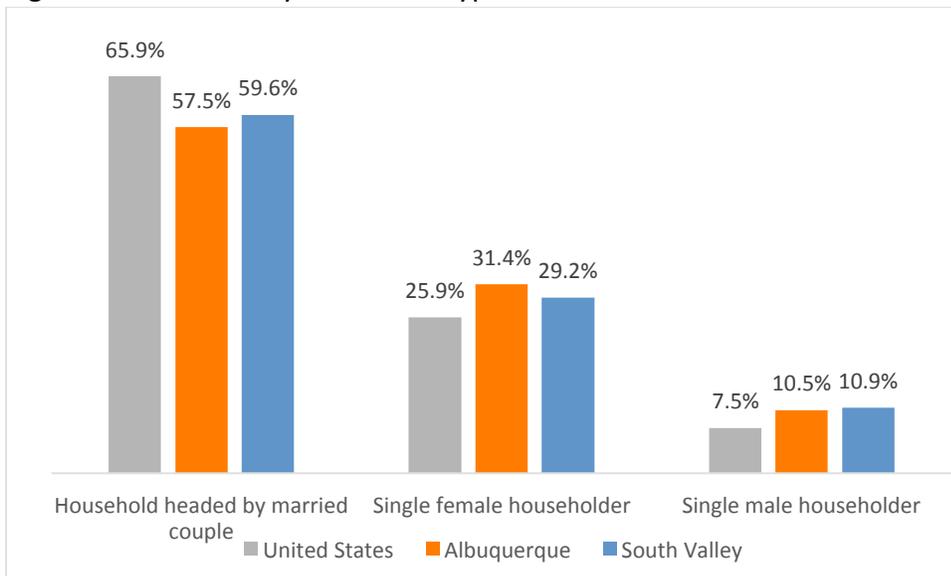
Figure b4. Poverty rates for families with children under the age of 18



CHALLENGE:
 More than 1/3 of families with children face poverty

More than a third of South Valley families with children live in poverty, compared with 25% of Albuquerque families, and only 18% of families nationally.

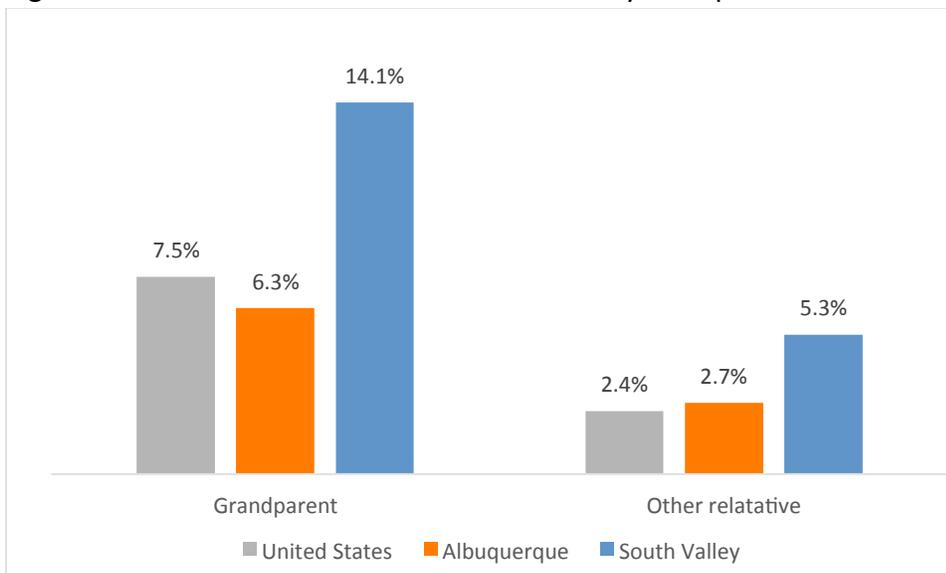
Figure b5. Children by household type



CHALLENGE:
Single parent households

Compared with the United States, children in both Albuquerque and the South Valley are less likely to live in households headed by a married couple, and are more likely to live in households headed by an unmarried parent. 29% of South Valley children live in a household headed by a single woman; 11% live in a household headed by a single man.

Figure b6. Children in households not headed by their parents

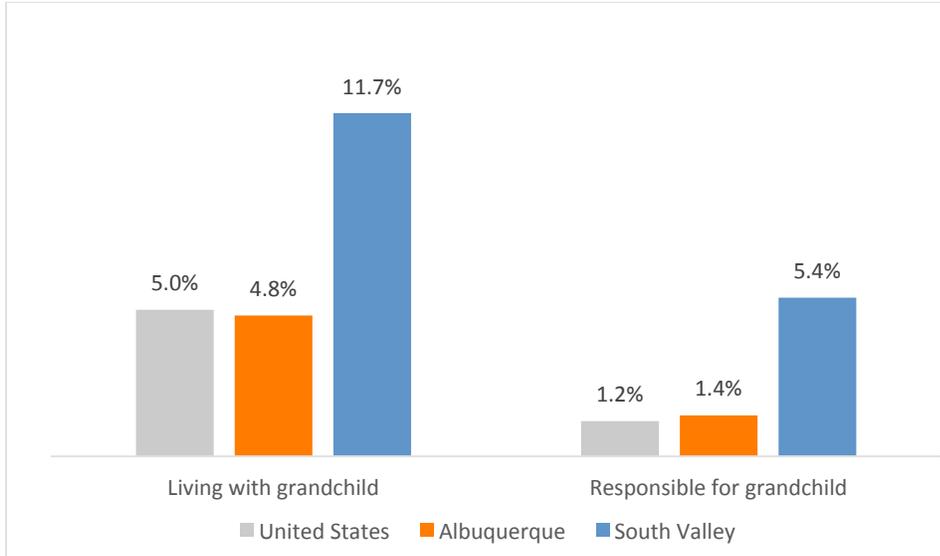


STRENGTH:
Multi-generational families

Children in the South Valley are much more likely than children in Albuquerque and the United States as a whole to live in households that are not headed by their parents. 14% of South Valley children live in households headed a grandparent and another 5% live in households headed by another relative other than a parent. This compares with 6% and 3% of Albuquerque children living with grandparents and other relatives and 7.5% and 2% of children

living with grandparents and other relatives nationally. The greater share of children living in households headed by relatives other than their parents is likely related to the high rates of births to teen moms (see figure d1).

Figure b7. The role of grandparents

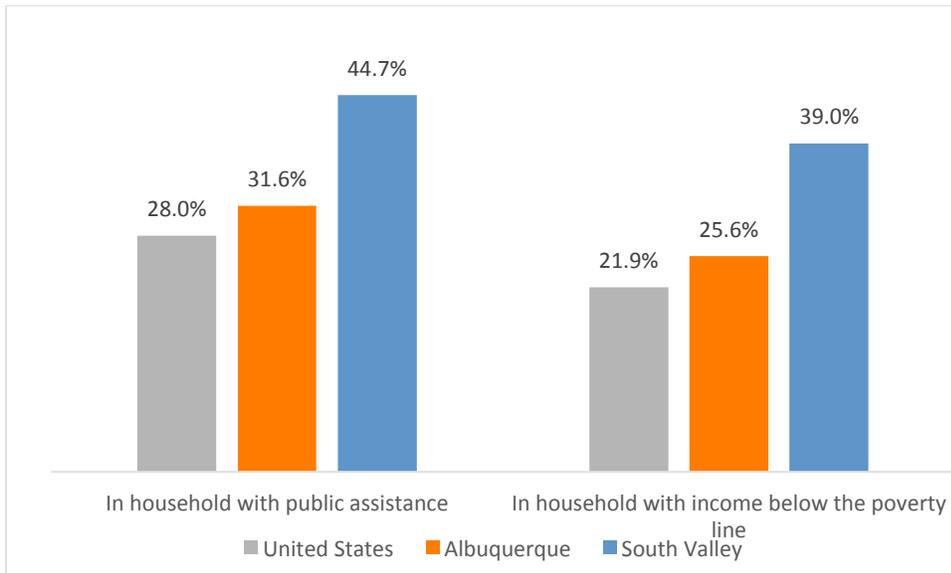


CHALLENGE:
Grandparents raising grandkids

12% of South Valley adults 65 and older live with their grandkids, which is twice the rate for older adults in Albuquerque and in the United States as a whole. 5% of South Valley elders are responsible for raising their grandkids. This rate is more than quadruple the rate for the United States, and more than 3 times the rate for Albuquerque.

In terms of numbers, 907 older adults live with their grandkids, and 419 are raising their grandkids.

Figure b8. Children, public assistance and poverty



39% of South Valley children live in poverty, and 45% live in households that receive either disability insurance through the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, cash public assistance income, or Food Stamp/SNAP benefits. The rate of public assistance is 50% higher than the national average and 40% higher than the Albuquerque rate. Rates of poverty are more than 50% higher than rates in Albuquerque and the country as a whole.

STRENGTH:
Children are connected to public assistance programs

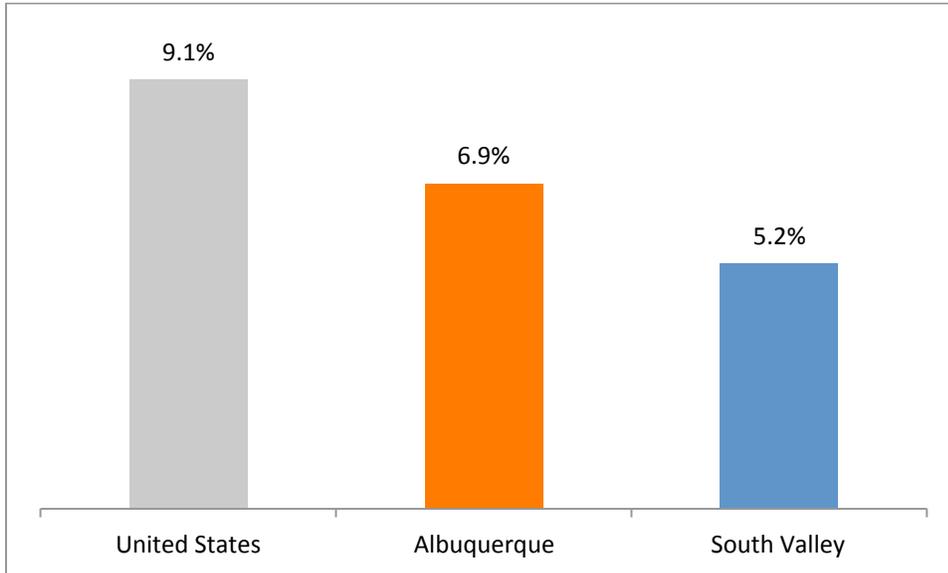
CHALLENGE:
39% of children live in poverty

C. TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING

All data in this section are from the 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

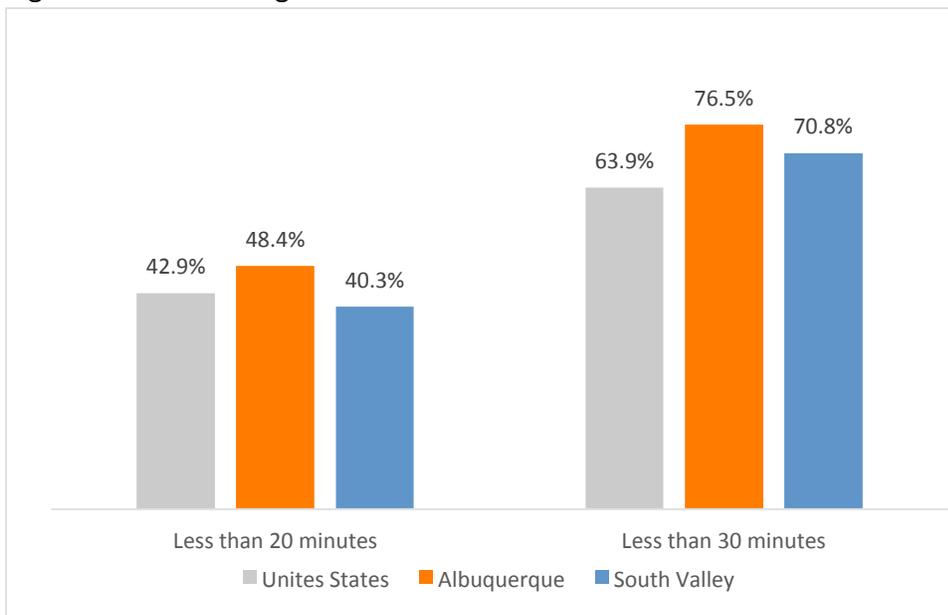
Transportation

Figure c1. Households with no car available



Very few households in the South Valley do not have access to a car, only 5%, compared with 7% of households in Albuquerque and 9% nationally. Although small as a percentage, 989 households in the South Valley have no car.

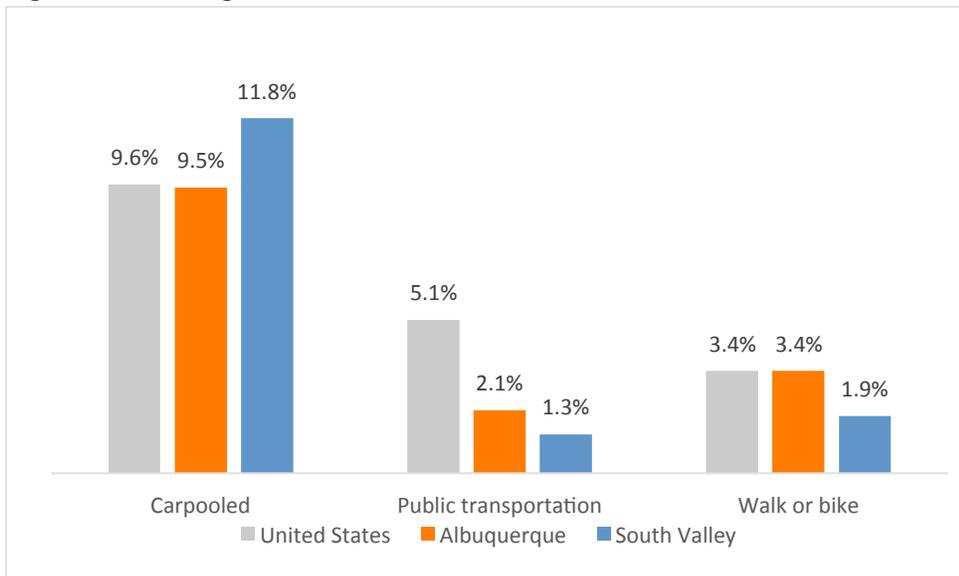
Figure c2. Commuting times



CHALLENGE:
Distance

South Valley workers are less likely than other workers in Albuquerque to have short commutes to work, reflecting greater travel distances.

Figure c3. Getting to work



CHALLENGE:
Public transportation

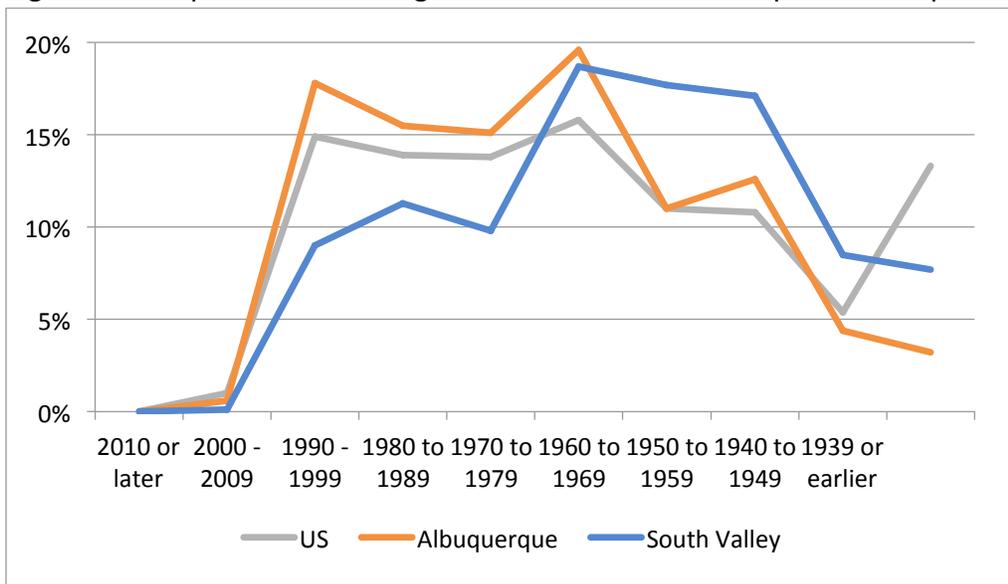
STRENGTH:
Carpooling

South Valley residents are more likely to carpool, but less likely to take public transportation or to walk or bike to work, compared with workers in Albuquerque and the United States as a whole. Use of public transportation and walking or biking are particularly low.

CHALLENGE:
Walking and biking safety

Housing

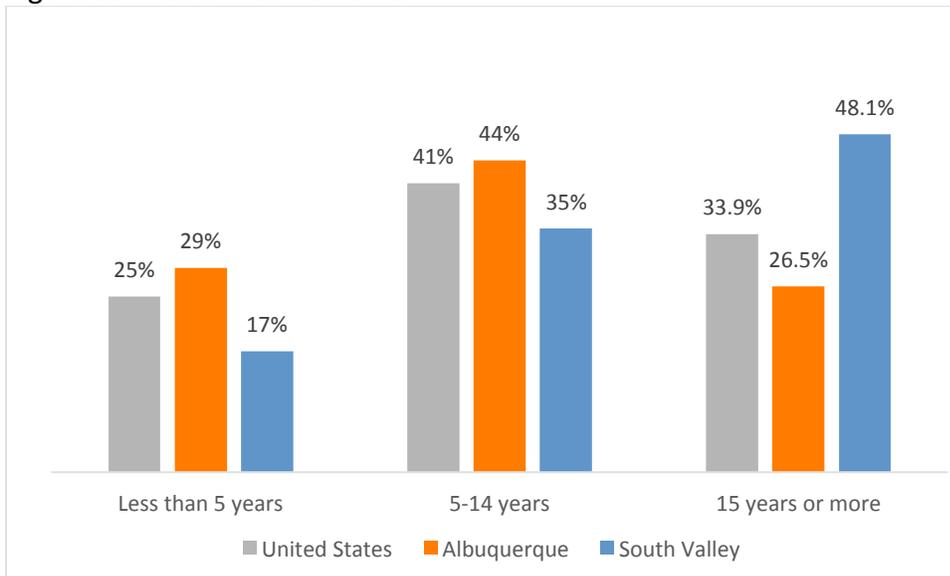
Figure c4. Proportion of housing built in each decade from pre 1940 to present



CHALLENGE:
Older homes

South Valley housing stock is relatively old, with many structures dating to the 1960s or earlier.

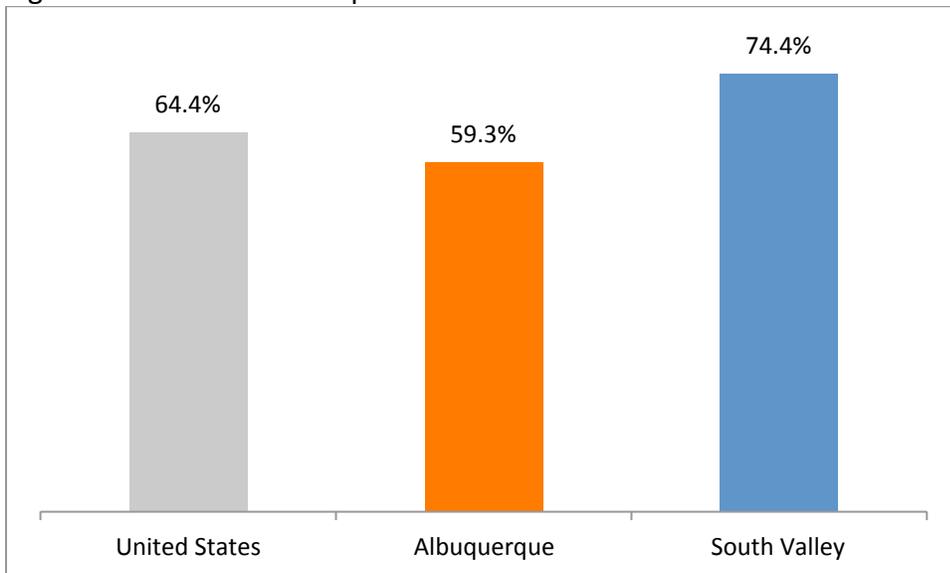
Figure c5. Years in same home



STRENGTH:
Stability!!!

The South Valley is very stable: nearly half of all residents have lived in their homes for 15 years or more, and only 17% have lived in their homes for less than 5 years. By contrast, only 27% of Albuquerque residents have lived in their homes for 15 years or more, and 29% of them have lived in their homes for less than 5 years.

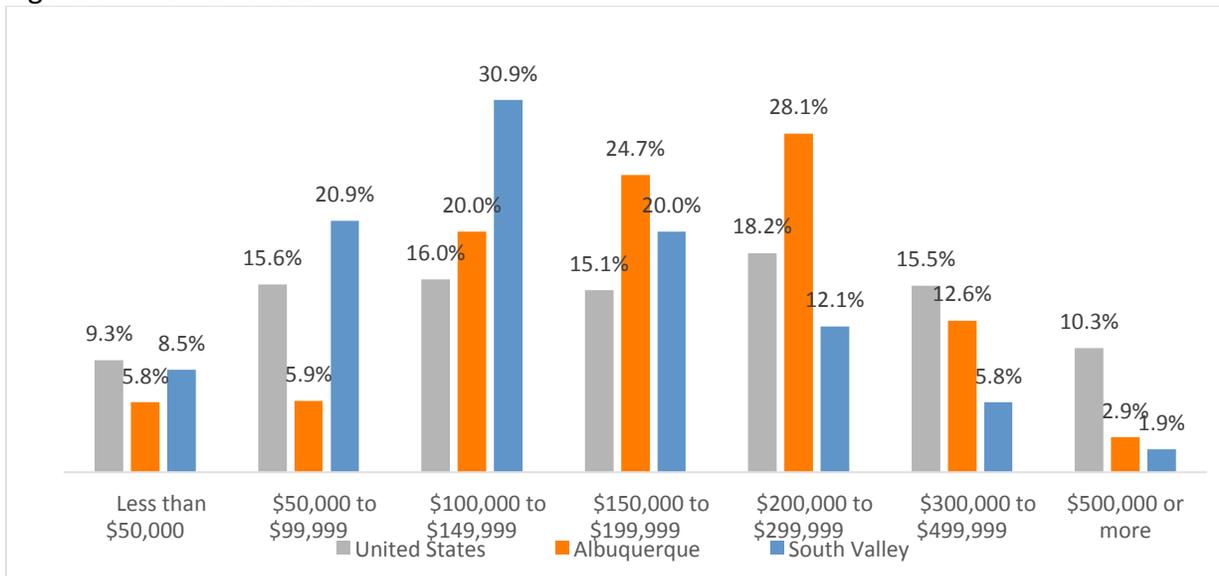
Figure c6. Home ownership



STRENGTH:
High rates
of home
ownership

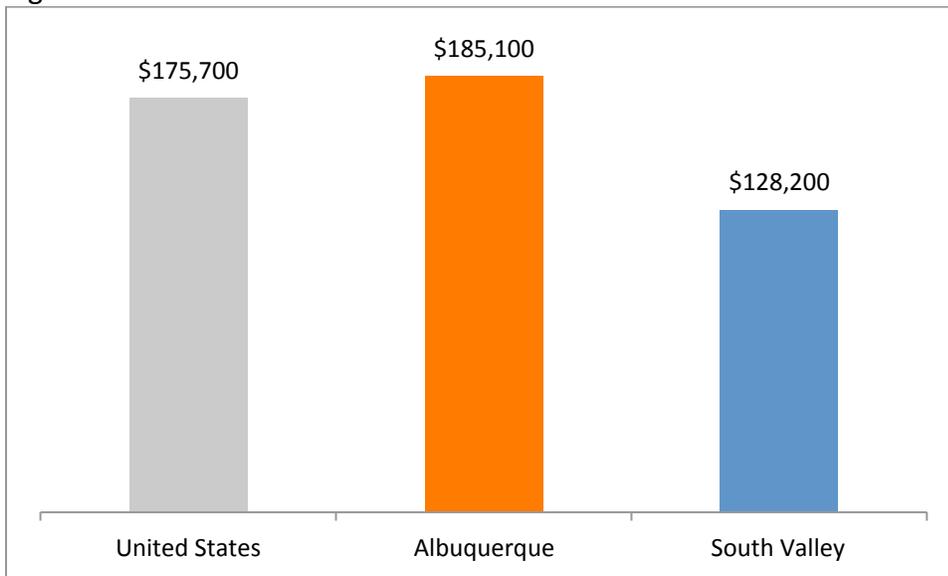
74% of South Valley housing units are owner-occupied, compared with 59% of Albuquerque units and 64% of units nationally.

Figure c7. Home values



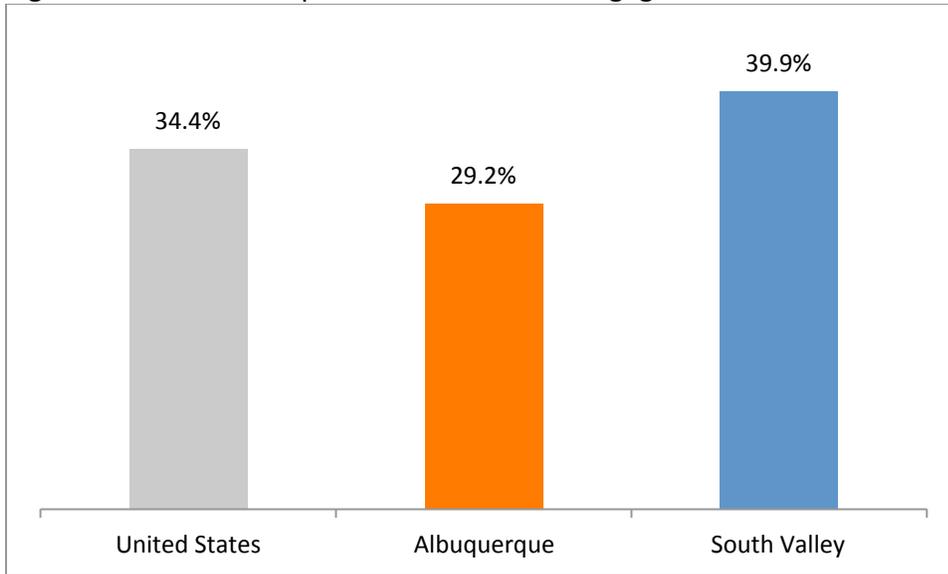
29% of South Valley homes were valued at less than \$100,000 in the 2010-2014 period. (Values prior to 2014 were adjusted for inflation.)

Figure c8. Median home values



South Valley median home values are 30% lower than the median home value in Albuquerque.

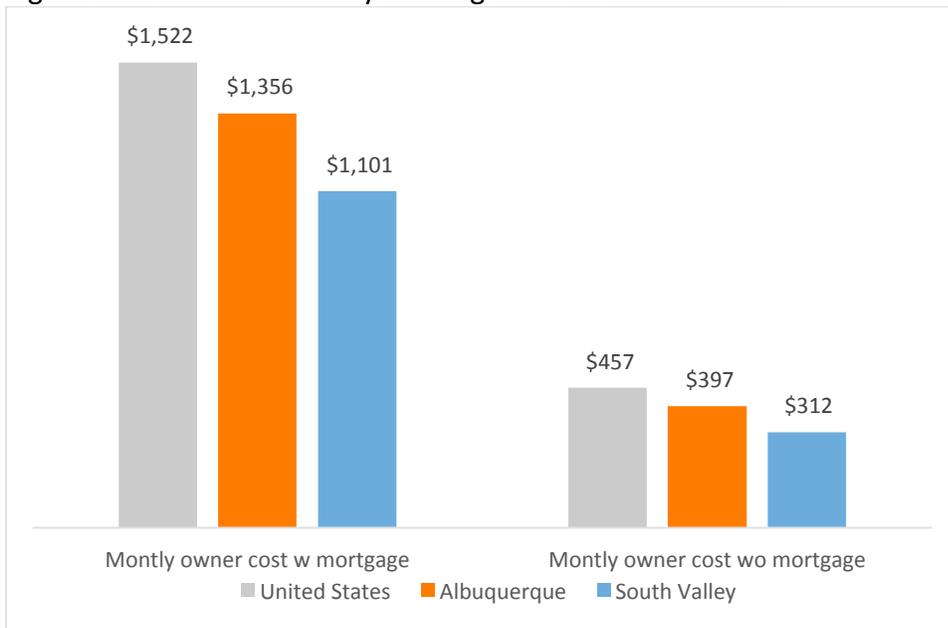
Figure c9. Owner occupied units without mortgages



STRENGTH:
 Many home owners have no mortgage payments

Reflecting the long tenancy of many homeowners in the South Valley, 40% of owner occupied housing units do not have mortgages. This compares with 29% in Albuquerque and 34% nationally.

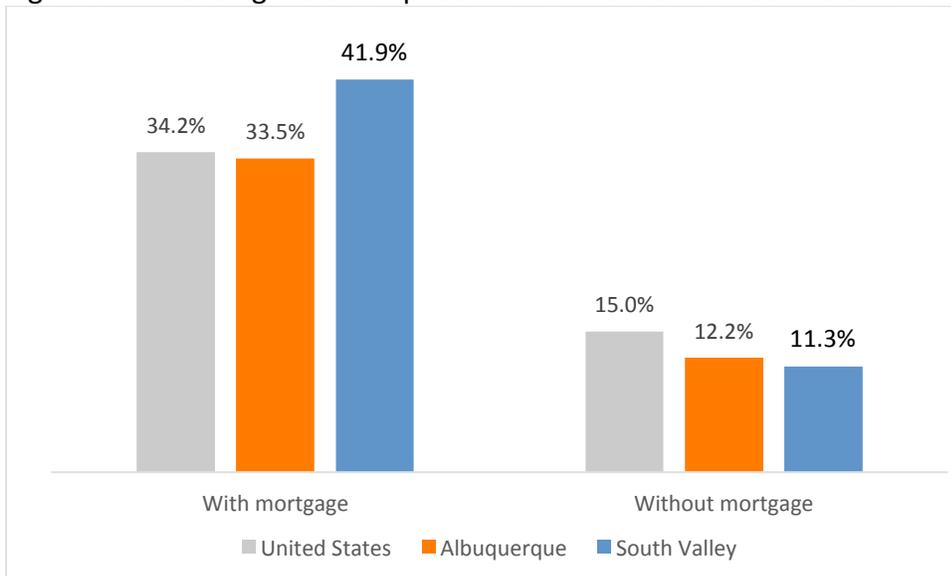
Figure c10. Median monthly housing costs for homeowners



STRENGTH:
 Low cost housing

Housing costs are lower in the South Valley, although. . .

Figure c11. Housing costs comprise 30% or more of homeowners' income

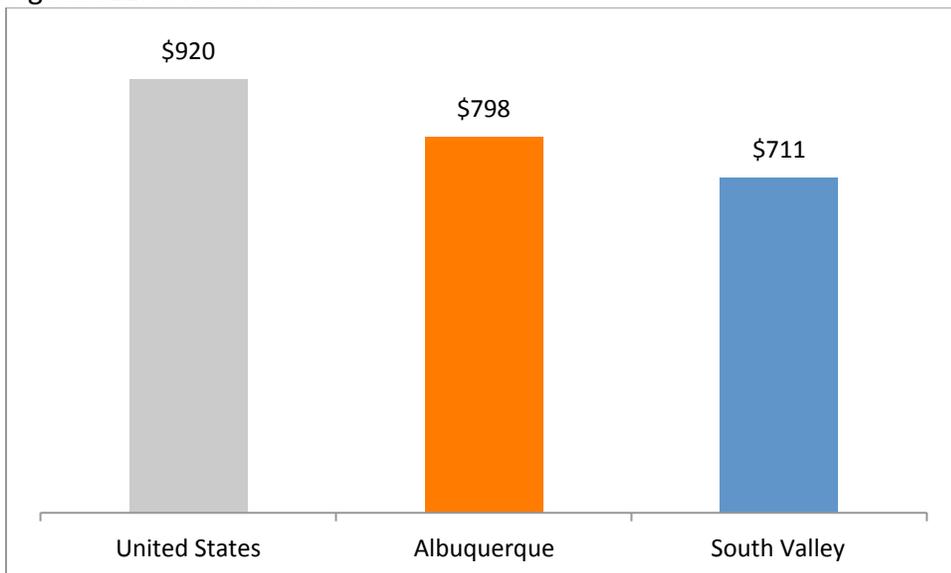


CHALLENGE:
Housing
affordability

... not necessarily more affordable, since 42% of homeowners with a mortgage spend 30% or more of their household income for housing expenses. In Albuquerque and nationally only 34% of homeowners spend as much as a percent of income.

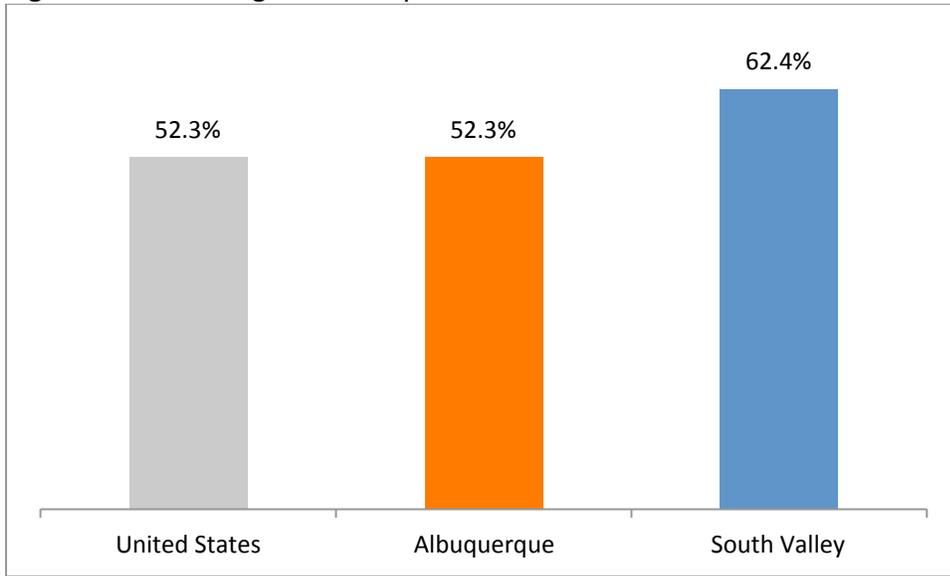
The situation is much better for South Valley homeowners without a mortgage, who are less likely to spend 30% or more of their income on housing expenses than those in Albuquerque and nationally.

Figure c12. Median rent



South Valley rents are lower than in Albuquerque. . .

Figure c13. Housing costs comprise 30% or more of renters' income

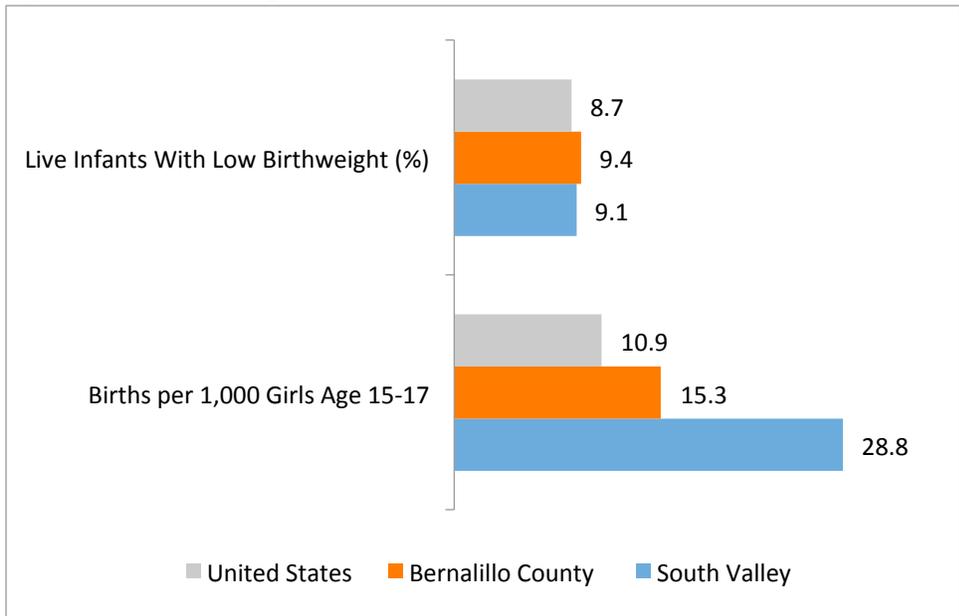


. . . although many renters pay 30% or more of their income for housing. In the South Valley, 62% of renters are in this situation, compared with 52% in Albuquerque and nationally.

D. HEALTH

Unless otherwise noted, data in this section are from the NM-Indicator Based Information System (NM-IBIS).

Figure d1. Birth weight and teen births

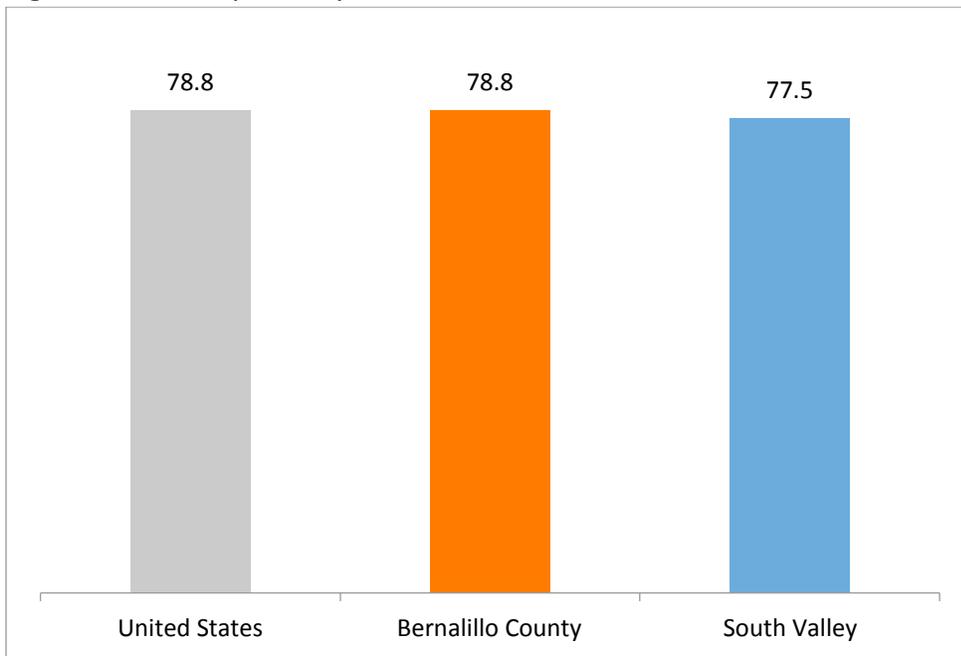


CHALLENGE:
High birth rate for teens

Note: Years of data are 2014 for the United States, 2009-2014 for Bernalillo County and 2009-2013 for the South Valley.

Infants born to South Valley residents are similar in terms of low birth weight to infants born in Albuquerque and the United States as a whole, even though they are more likely to be born to teen mothers. The South Valley teen birth rate is 2-½ times the national rate and just below 2 times the Albuquerque rate.

Figure d2. Life expectancy at birth

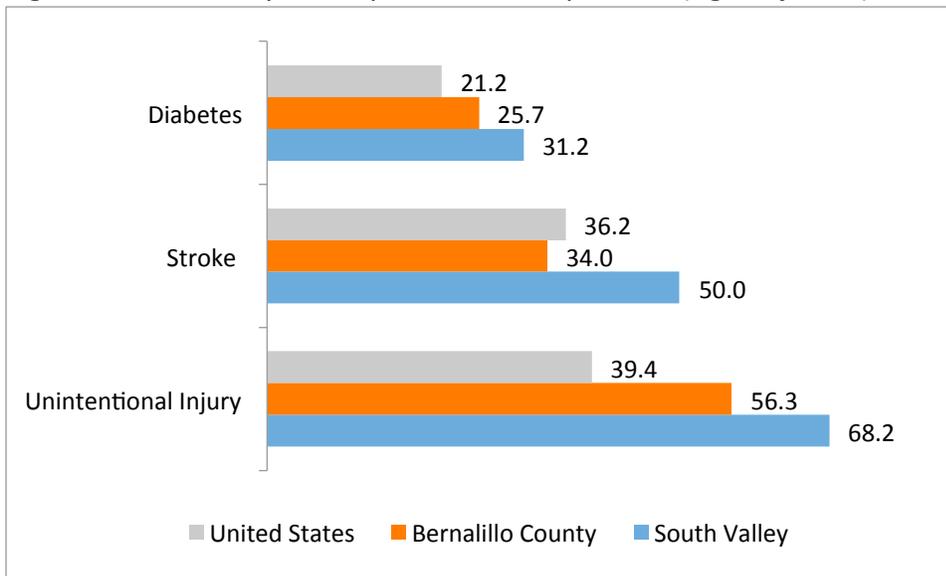


STRENGTH:
Life expectancy close to Albuquerque and United States averages

Note: Years of data are 2012-2014 for the United States and Bernalillo County and 2009-2013 for the South Valley.

Life expectancy at birth for South Valley residents, at 78 years, is just slightly below average life expectancy of 79 years for Bernalillo County and United States residents.

Figure d3. Deaths by Cause per 100,000 Population (Age-adjusted)

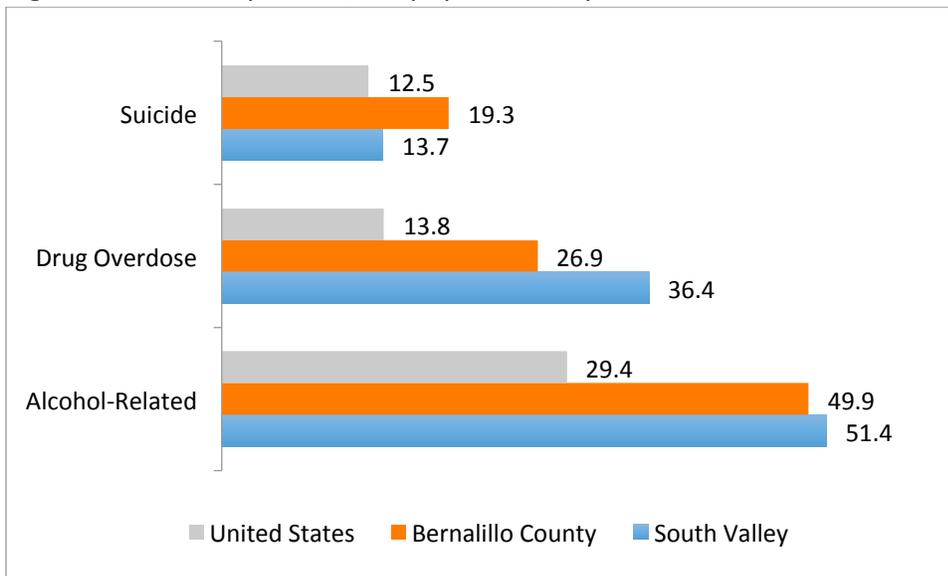


CHALLENGE:
 Excess mortality, especially due to stroke and accidents

Note: Years of data are 2008-2011 for the South Valley, 2012-2014 for Bernalillo County. For the United States, years of data are 2013 for diabetes and unintentional injury mortality rates and 2014 for stroke mortality.

Although South Valley life expectancy is close to life expectancy for the nation as a whole, mortality rates for diabetes, stroke and unintentional injury are much higher in the South Valley than in Bernalillo County and the United States. For example, deaths due to diabetes occurred at the rate of 31 per 100,000 residents in the South Valley, compared with 21 per 100,000 United States residents. Deaths due to stroke were 50 per 100,000 in the South Valley, compared with the United States rate of 36 per 100,000. And accidental deaths were 68 per 100,000 in the South Valley, compared to 39 per 100,000 in the United States.

Figure d4. Deaths per 100,000 population, by causes related to behavioral health



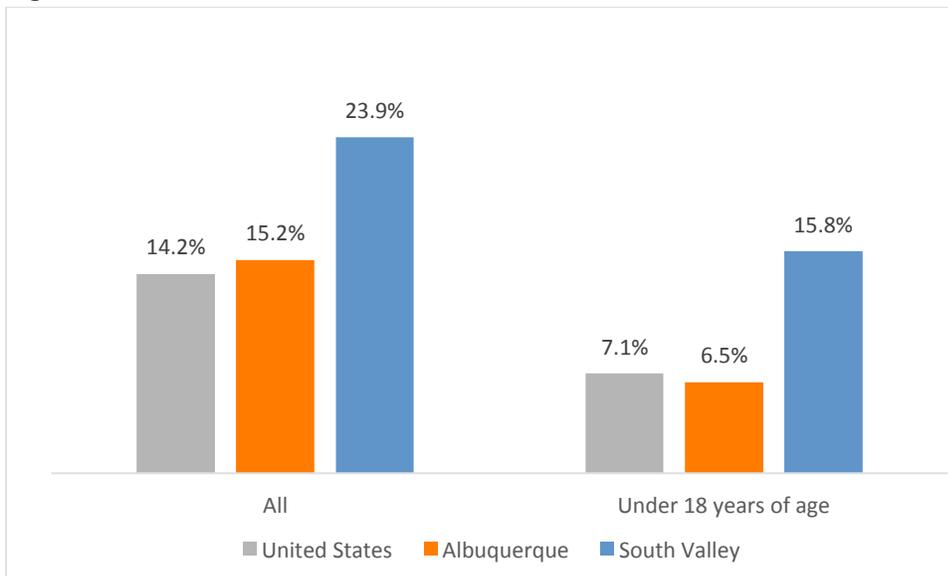
CHALLENGE:
Substance
abuse

Note: Years of data are 2008-2011 for the South Valley, 2010-2014 for Bernalillo County. For the United States, years of data are 2010-2014 for suicide and drug overdose mortality, and 2013 for alcohol-related mortality.

For mortality related to behavioral health, the South Valley rate of suicide, at 14 per 100,000 population, is lower than for Bernalillo County, and just slightly higher than for the United States. Mortality due to drug overdose in the South Valley, at 36 per 100,000, is much higher than in Bernalillo County and the United States, where there are 10 and 22 fewer deaths per 100,000 population, respectively. Alcohol related deaths occur at about the same rate in the South Valley and Bernalillo County, at 49 and 51 deaths per 100,000 population. This represents 20 additional deaths compared with the United States as a whole.

The differences apparent in figures d3 and d4 suggest excess mortality for South Valley residents.

Figure d5. Percent without health insurance



CHALLENGE:
Many have
no health
insurance

Source: American Community Survey 2010-2014.

24% of all South Valley residents were uninsured in the 2010-2014 period, compared with rates of 15% and 14% for Bernalillo County and the United States, respectively. Uninsurance rates for South Valley children are more than double the rates in Albuquerque and the United States. The expansion of insurance through the Affordable Care Act began in January of 2014, so it is possible that insurance rates will rise.

APPENDIX

I. South Valley Data Geography

(1) The American Community Survey reports data by zip code. For this source, the South Valley is defined as the 87105 zip code area.

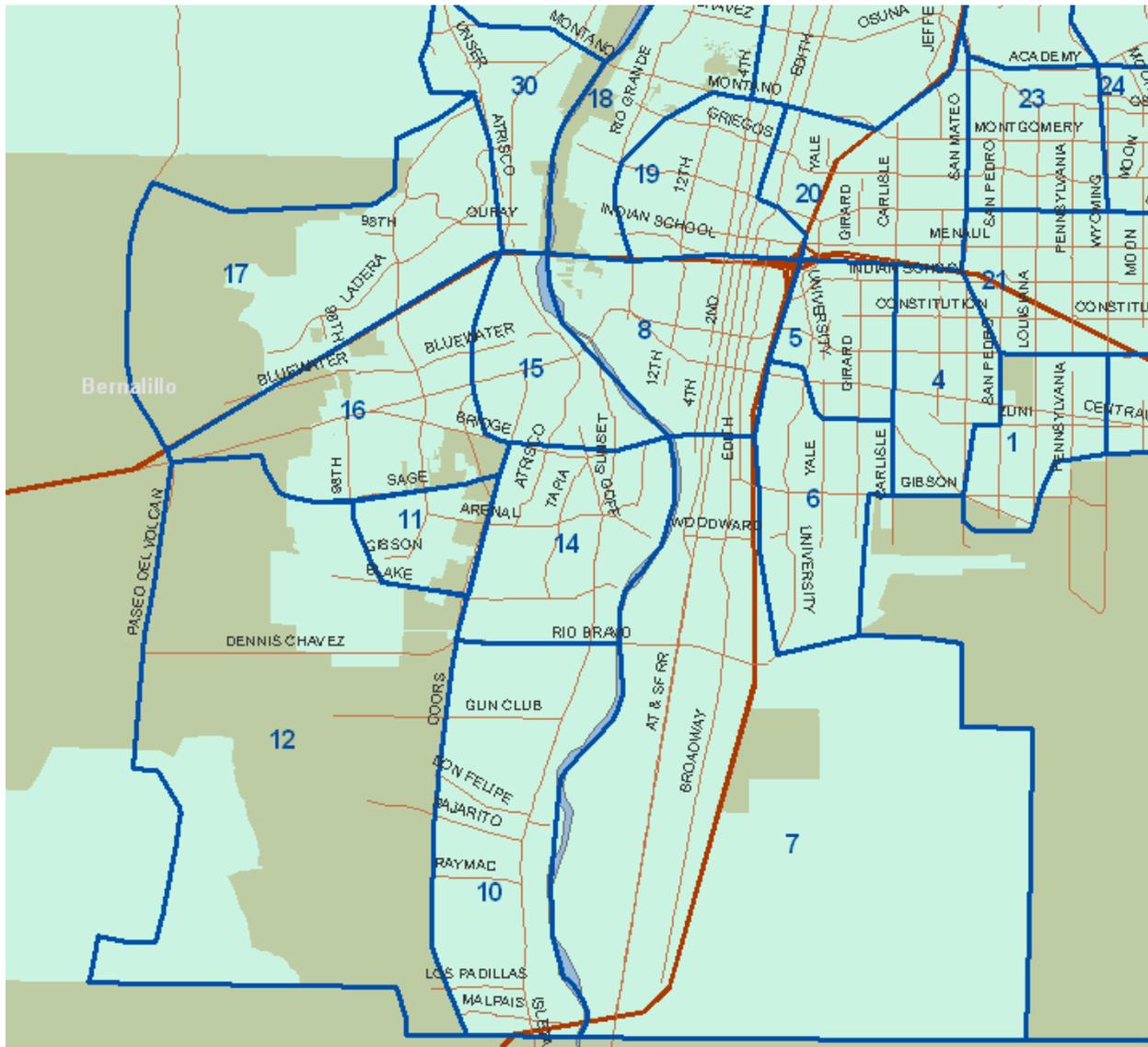
Zip Code Boundaries



Source: City of Albuquerque, <http://www.cabq.gov/parksandrecreation/parks/prescription-trails/images/zip-code-map.png/view>, accessed on May 11, 2016.

(2) The NM-Indicator Based Information System (NM-IBIS) reports some data for “Small Areas.” The figures in section D use the most recent data available and average measures for the two Small Areas (10 and 14) that comprise most of the populated areas of the 87105 zip code.

Map of Small Areas. South Valley figures are calculated as the average measure for Areas 10 and 14.



Source: NM-IBIS <https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/resource/SmallAreaMethods.html#part2>, accessed March 24, 2016.

II. Correction for Undercount of Undocumented Immigrants

Pew estimates that 10-15% of undocumented immigrants do not respond to the Census. This figure comes from a 2001 study of undocumented immigrants from Mexico. Pew estimated that 27.7% of the immigrant population was undocumented in 2011.

The ACS estimated that there were 9,605 immigrants in the South Valley. We want to increase that number by 15% of the undocumented immigrants. The ACS does not ask about immigration status, but from the Pew estimate we know that the percent of undocumented immigrants is 27.7% of all immigrants. To “solve” for the number of undocumented immigrants, we set 27.7% equal to 1.15 times the unknown number of undocumented immigrants divided by responding immigrants plus the additional 15% of non-responding undocumented immigrants. We can then solve for the number of undocumented immigrants, which we find to be 2,401. The ACS thus missed 15% of this number, or 360.

Is this a plausible number? It is if we believe that 85% of undocumented workers respond to the Census. Then the undercount is 15% of the 27.7% of immigrants who are undocumented, which is about a total of a 4% undercount of all immigrants.

Source: Pew Research Center, “Unauthorized Immigrants: How Pew Research Counts Them and What We Know About Them,” April 17, 2013, <http://www.pewresearch.org/2013/04/17/unauthorized-immigrants-how-pew-research-counts-them-and-what-we-know-about-them/>, accessed May 11, 2016