

Needs Assessment

Using current data and statistics to provide a clear and concise yet detailed description of the problem(s) or issue(s) your site is trying to address. The identified problems and supporting data used must be specific to your local community.

The population in Sandoval County is 139,394 (2015 Estimate) a 93.0% population growth since 1990 and it ranks 1st in New Mexico for its increase in residents. The County’s population is ethnically diverse. According to the U.S. Census Bureau (2015 estimates), of the 139,394 people who reside in Sandoval County, 12.9% are American Indian/Native American, 2.6% are African American/Black, 1.6% are Asian, 35.1% are of Hispanic or Latino origin, and 44.8% are White persons not of Hispanic origin. 37.2% of grandparents who live under federal poverty rate are responsible for raising their grandchildren under the age of 18 years old. 43.3% of children ages 0-17 lived in poverty in 2015 higher than in 2014.

Poverty is an emphatic social determinant in Sandoval County particularly in the most rural communities. According to the Sandoval County State & County QuickFacts, 12.6% persons live below poverty level compared to 20.4% in the state. Many of these low-income individuals and families live in housing that is substandard in neighborhoods that have access to few, if any, services, particularly in the more outlying areas of the county. Both poverty and lack of insurance are factors that have negative impacts on the health and safety of Sandoval County communities. Early childhood poverty has been linked to negative outcomes later in a young person’s life, including teen pregnancy, substance abuse, and educational attainment.

In 2016 the dropout rate in Sandoval School Districts was 4.6%. The more education people acquire the more social support they have. Education helps people to gain a sense of control over their lives, an outcome associated with healthier well-being.

Table 1: Alcohol Use Indicators

Indicator	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	State Rate	Increase Decrease
Current Drinking H.S.	55.7%	47.9%	40.6%	35.5%	26.8%	23.1%	26.1%	↓
Current Drinking M.S.	-	-	15.3%	14.2%	6.8%	-	12.9%	↓
Binge Drinking H.S. (FY13 is 19.8% and ranks 13th in the State).	41.2%	29.5%	25.8%	19.5%	16.5%	13.2%	14.6%	↓
Binge Drinking M.S.	-	-	7.8%	5.7%	2.6%	-	6.3%	↓
Drinking on School Property H.S. (FY13 is 11.8% and ranks 9th in the State).	-	-	-	5.8%	6.0%	5.1%	5.0%	↓
First Drink Before Age 13 (On-Set) H.S.	39.0%	36.1%	32.7%	23.3%	20.5%	18.2%	20.1%	↓
First Drink Before Age 11 (On-Set) M.S.	-	-	14.4%	10.6%	8.2%	-	14.5%	↓
Drinking and Driving H.S.	14.7%	10.0%	9.8%	7.1%	9.4%	6.5%	7.4%	↓
Rode With Drinking Driver H.S.	41.7%	30.6%	28.3%	23.3%	20.4%	18.0%	19.7%	↓
Rode With Drinking Driver M.S.	-	-	31.1	22.4%	19.2%	-	20.9%	↓

Table 1 illustrates alcohol use among high school students and middle school students between 2005 to 2015. While Sandoval County underage drinking rates has decreased significantly and is slightly lower than the state, current drinking among high school students is still an alarming rate of 23.1% (2015). It is at 6.8% among middle school students (2013). Binge drinking among high school students is 13.2% and 5.7% among middle school students. Drinking on school property decreased from 6.0% to 5.1% between FY13 and FY15 and is slightly higher than the state. Drinking and driving has also decreased from 9.4% to 6.5% between FY13 and FY15. Early initiation (starting to use substances at an early age) is a big concern for Sandoval County, because research shows that the earlier youth start drinking alcohol, the more likely they are to experience alcohol dependence and other negative consequences later in life. 18.2% of youth in Sandoval County indicated that they had their first drink before age 13. 10.6% of middle school students had their first drink before age 11.

Only 45.4% of high school students said that drinking at their age is a risky behavior. 66.7% said it is easy for them to access alcohol and only 46.2% indicated that it is wrong for youth their age to use alcohol. 22.1% of students in Sandoval County used marijuana in 2015, 8.7% used pain killers to get high and 30.4% were offered drugs on school property. 4.1% of the students reported inhalant use, 2.6% reported heroin use, 3.4% reported meth use, 8.1% used Ecstasy, and 6.8% used cocaine. Suicide and violence among youth has only decreased slightly between years and continues to be a concern in Sandoval County. 9.7% of students reported that they have attempted suicide with 14.6% indicating that they have made a suicide plan. 34.0% felt sad or hopeless, 8.2% experienced physical violence while dating. 8.0% reported being in a physical fight and 20.4% said they carried a weapon.

The data listed above are clear indicators for and contributing factors to youth problem adolescent behaviors. According to the 2014 JJS Annual Report 16,319 youth ages 10-17 are considered a population at risk. There were 899 juvenile arrests in 2014. 430 cases were referred to juvenile court. 469 cases were diverted, 114 involved secure detentions, and 187 cases were petitioned. 93 cases resulted in delinquent findings, 79 cases resulted in probation, and 10 resulted in confinement in a secure juvenile correctional facility. Hispanics more than any other race/ethnicity make up the highest DMC RRI rates for all referrals in Sandoval County. American Indians follow Hispanics in juvenile arrests and referrals to juvenile court.

The following data indicated the top offenses for delinquent referrals:

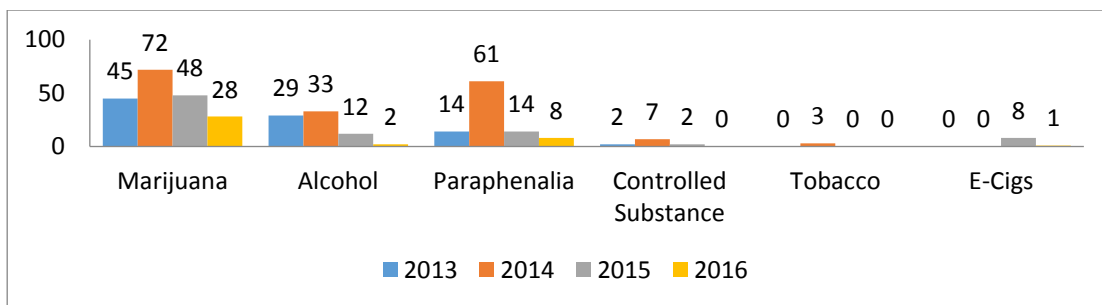
- * Use or possession of drug paraphernalia: 139
- * Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor: 126
- * Disorderly conduct: 82
- * Shoplifting (\$250 or less): 80
- * Possession of marijuana or synthetic Cannabis (1ounce or less) (1st offense): 72
- * Battery: 67
- * Battery (household member): 52
- * Interference with Public Officials or General Public: 46
- * Public affray: 41
- * Criminal damage to property: 40

Twelve (12) of the probation violation referrals are female (25%) and 36 are male (75%). 25% are Non-Hispanic White, 68.8% are Hispanic, 4.2% are African American and 2.1% are Native American. Sixty (60) were handled formally and ten (10) were non-adjudicated.

Two (2) of the status referrals are females with one being handled formally and the other informally One was a truancy offense and the other a runaway.

Referrals for ATOD infractions were lower in FY16 than in FY13 and significantly lower than they were in FY14 (90 in FY13, 176 in FY14, 84 in FY15 and 39 in FY16). Students were initially suspended if there were issues of noncompliance with ATOD laws prior to FY12. Since the inception of RAC where students are referred to for support, counseling, and other services, recidivism has decreased. Out of 98 student referrals to RAC, only 12 are students who have returned for a 2nd or more offense (87.76% did not return). Possession of marijuana and possession of drug paraphernalia are the two infractions students were referred to in FY16. Alcohol referrals have decreased. If this trend continues, the program may see a reduction in alcohol referrals in FY17. Student Retention is the biggest challenge facing educational institutions. In 2014 the dropout rate in Sandoval County was 4.6% compared to the national average rate of 1.9%. Average graduation rate is 70.1% compared to the average national rate of 82.2%. The more education people acquire the more social support they have. Education helps people to gain a sense of control over their lives, an outcome associated with healthier well-being.

ATOD Citations on School Property – Bernalillo High School



The data listed above are clear indicators for and contributing factors to youth problem adolescent behaviors. The proposed goal and objectives will benefit the community by significantly reducing risk factors that contribute to problem adolescent behaviors and increasing protective factors that will help promote positive behaviors and healthy well-being. Students will be provided an opportunity to succeed. They will have access to community resources, they will create plans to help them improve behavior and achieve their educational goals, and they will acquire social skills needed to improve their lives.

What other resources exist within the community that lend support to continuum activities/programs? The following agencies and organizations exist within the community that lend support to the strategies being implemented by this proposed initiative.

Medical:

Planned Parenthood – Rio Rancho – (505)-899-7900: Family planning, STD testing and treatment, pregnancy tests, abortions, annual exams, various contraceptive methods, and treatment for urinary infections.

PMS Health Clinic Counselor Navajo Chapter – (575) 568-4328: Medical services are offered. Job Development/Employment: Workforce Connection of Central NM (Rio Rancho) – (505) 89601765: Services available for employment and job development. Healthcare

Job Development/Employment:

Workforce Connection of Central NM (Rio Rancho) – Services available for employment and job development.

Healthcare:

Sandoval County Health Commons’ Family Support Program – 867-2291: Assistance available for food, clothing, housing, education and more.

El Pueblo Health Services – (505) 867-2324: Family practice, non-surgical women’s health care, newborn care, minor surgeries, preventative services, immunizations, family planning, diabetes prevention, and access to the State Breast and Cervical program. Sliding Fee Scale is available for residents of New Mexico.

Bernalillo Public Schools Spartan Wellness Center – (505) 404-5152: The Bernalillo Public Schools Spartan Wellness Center is located at Bernalillo High School and is a DOH funded School Based Health Center which provides primary and mental health care for children and families of the Bernalillo Public School district.

Food and Clothing:

- Store House West – (505) 892-2077: Provides emergency food, toys, and clothing
- St. Vincent De Paul – (505) 892-0526 or (505) 867-1786: Provides emergency food and clothing, senior wellness program and financial assistance (one time per year)
- Christ the Redeemer – (505) 615-1951: Provides clothing
- First Baptist Church of Rio Rancho – (505) 892-1323: Provides clothing for families in need.
- Nacimiento Medical Foundation (Cuba) – (505) 289-3718: Assistance available for food, clothing, housing, education, etc.
- Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos 1043 Highway 313, Bernalillo, NM 87004, <https://fsipinc.org>, (505) 867-3351.

- High Desert UMC, 4200 Meadowlark Lane, Suite 6, Rio Rancho, NM 87124, <http://highdesertumc.org>, (505) 891-4206.
- People Helping People, 245 Moonstone Dr., Ne Rio Rancho, NM 87124, (505) 615-1951.

Substance Abuse Treatment and Case Management:

- Hogares – (505) 345-8471: Treatment for youth ages 12-18 years old with severe emotional and substance abuse. Residential care, foster care, respite, treatment program for substance abuse and counseling, and case management

Educational Support:

- Sandoval County Juvenile Justice Services – (505) 290-8729: Assessment for RAC and AES referrals. Services include referrals to the learning Lab, RAC, AES, VOMP, counseling, clothing, food, utilities, etc.
- Read West (Rio Rancho) – (505)-892-1131: Tutoring for adults, ESL, and help with work and life skills.

Financial Assistance:

- Sandoval County Income Support Division – (505) 771-6334: Food stamps, Medicaid, TANF (cash assistance) and low income heat and energy assistance (LIHEAP) programs.

Substance Abuse Prevention:

- Sandoval County DWI and Prevention Program – (505) 220-8729: Community-based process and curriculum based classes to reduce underage drinking, underage binge drinking and DWI.
- Five Sandoval Indian Pueblo – (505) 867-3351: Community-based process and curriculum based classes to reduce underage drinking, underage binge drinking and DWI. Services to Native American Indians residing in the five Pueblo communities of Cochiti, Santa Ana, Jemez, Zia and Sandia: WIC, behavioral health services, elderly programs, Head Start Program, food distribution program, and the employment and training project.

Family Support Services:

- Abrazos Family Support Services – (505) 867-3396: Specialized health and developmental services that support families to meet special needs of infants, children and adult family members including developmental assessment, case management, developmental assessment and evaluation, etc.
- PB & J Family Services – (505) 867-2356: Support services for families who are at risk with children age 5 and under. Services may include counseling and art therapy. Home-based programs and prison-related family support programs are also available.

Housing:

- Town of Bernalillo, Department of Housing Services - (505) 867-2792 x21: Information and applications for Section 8 and public housing.
- John Rinaldi Apartments – (505) 867-9778: Low income housing
- Empowering our Communities in NM – (505) 867-3374: Services include home owner rehabilitation, homeless services, financial Literacy training, individual development accounts, shelter plus for care (for chronically homeless people with disabilities – primarily substance dependent, severe mental health, or HIV Aids patients). There is no cost for services.
- Housing Authority-Bernalillo Town, Supportive-Residential Housing Information 857 Calle los Mayores, Bernalillo, NM 87004, <http://www.townofbernalillo.org/>, (505) 867-2792.
- Housing Authority-Cuba, Supportive-Residential Housing Information, 29 Rainbow Loop, Cuba, NM 87013, (505) 289-3499.

Employment Assistance:

- Income Support Division Sandoval County. Helping Families in need of Food, Temporary Financial Assistance, and Health Care Services through Medicaid, 4363 Jager Dr., Rio Rancho, NM 87144 <http://www.hsd.state.nm.us/isd/>, (505) 383-6300.
- Job Corps, 1500 Indian School Road NW Albuquerque, NM 87104, <http://albuquerque.jobcorps.gov>, (505) 346-2769.
- NM Dept. of Labor. Employment Information 501 Mountain Road NE, Albuquerque, NM 87102 (505) 222-4600.
- National Indian Youth Council, Inc. 318 Elm Street SE Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102, <http://www.niyc-alb.org>, (505) 247-2251 NM.
- Workforce & WIA (Workforce Investment Act) 661 Quantum Road Rio Rancho, NM 87124, <http://www.dws.state.nm.us/wdc13.htm>, (505) 896-1765.
- NM DVR Rio Rancho. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation provides short-term employment assistance: job development, placement, & coaching, 3791 Southern Blvd, SE, Rio Rancho, NM 87124, (505) 896-4500.
- Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos Substance Abuse Program, 1043 Highway 313, Bernalillo, NM 87004 <https://fsipinc.org>, (505) 867-3351.
- New Mexico Department of Labor Employment Security Division (505) 891-1911.