

New Mexico Juvenile Justice Services
Fiscal Year 2016
Annual Report



Children Youth & Families Department

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State of New Mexico

CHILDREN, YOUTH and FAMILIES DEPARTMENT

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Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2016

(July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016)

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From the Cabinet Secretary



Dear legislators, stakeholders and staff,

I want to thank you for your support and interest in the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD). The mission of CYFD is to improve the quality of life for our children. We are committed to ensuring that our work is focused on positive outcomes for the children and youth of New Mexico. This annual report outlines the activities, strategic initiatives and performance results for our Juvenile Justice Service (JJS) Division for FY16.

Over the past year, we have been dedicated to executing our agency's strategic plan which will drive our efforts to improve our own performance and actively engage those we work with. This plan includes shoring up our core functions, focusing on abuse and neglect prevention, improving our communications with law enforcement, ensuring that we have sound financial controls within CYFD, and involving our communities in our efforts.

On behalf of the entire CYFD team, thank you for your continued support of our agency. We look forward to working with each and every one of you as we pull together to make New Mexico the best place to be a kid.

Best regards,

Monique Jacobson
Cabinet Secretary

From the Juvenile Justice Services Director

Dear Stakeholders:

We are pleased to present you with the Fiscal Year 2016 Annual Report of the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department, Division of Juvenile Justice Services (JJS). The majority of the data for this report is extracted from our case management system (FACTS), which has been operational in JJS since 1999. We hope this information will be useful, not only as it relates to your respective efforts, but in our collaborative commitment to effectively serve the youth and families of New Mexico.

This year under the leadership of Secretary Jacobson our department has been unified under one mission: *To improve the quality of life for our children.* The expanded application for JJS is: *To keep our children safe and to prepare them to be contributing members of society.*

Building on our foundational elements/practices, we will continue to demonstrate resiliency and the sustained commitment to the continuous improvement of the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety, holds clients accountable, and provides treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families. Throughout the system we have established data standards and quality assurance measures to monitor compliance with policy and adopted standards to ensure that our youth are receiving the highest quality services and care.

This report represents the hard work of over 900 JJS employees. Day in and day out they work to make the State of New Mexico a safer place and I commend them for working together to navigate the many challenges we currently face. They perform their duties in an honorable and professional manner while accomplishing the CYFD mission. I remain grateful for their service and blessed to work beside them and with each of you.

Sincerely,

Tamera Marcantel

Director of Juvenile Justice Services

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CYFD's **mission** is to improve the quality of life for our children. To have quality of life, children need to be alive, be safe, be nurtured, be a contributing member of society, and have connections. Towards this end, CYFD uses the operating principles and strategies outlined below.

Operating principles

- ◆ Be kind, respectful and responsive
- ◆ Be child/youth-centric
- ◆ Create a culture of accountability and support
- ◆ Simplify: do fewer, bigger things that produce results
- ◆ Behavioral health and program support strategically enveloped in all programs
- ◆ It's all about the quality of our workers

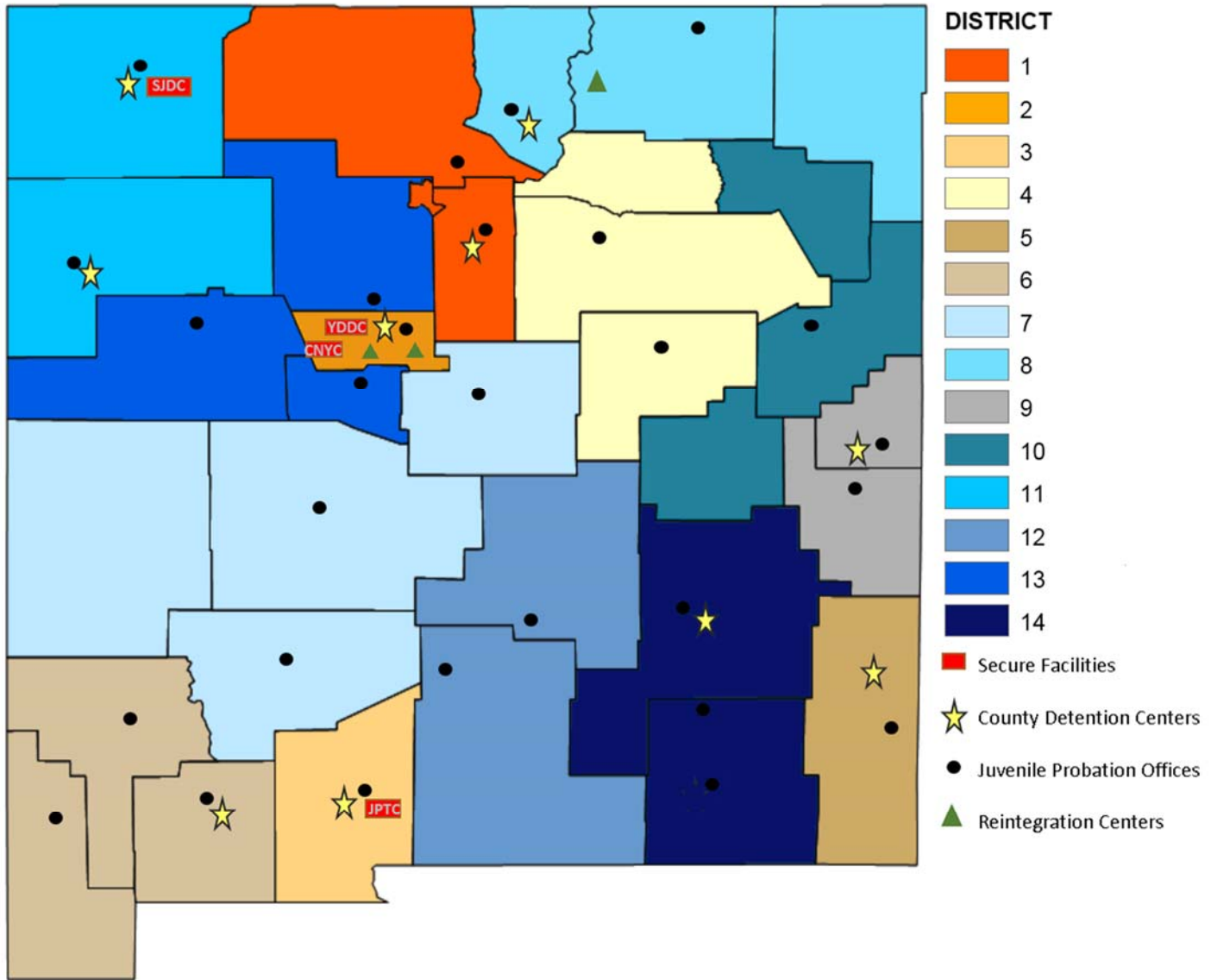
Strategic planks

- ◆ Shore up our core functions
- ◆ Prevention
- ◆ Improve communications with law enforcement
- ◆ Financial controls
- ◆ Community engagement

CYFD has forty-five (45) offices statewide that provide an array of services in local communities in partnership with other public, private and non-profit agencies to address the needs of children and families. CYFD has four programmatic divisions intended to integrate and put appropriate emphasis on services provided by multiple state agencies, ranging from early childhood development to institutional care. They include the Office of Community Outreach and Behavioral Health Programs, Early Childhood Services (ESC), Protective Services (PS), and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS).

Unlike many states, all juvenile justice functions, from arrest or other referral, to release from court ordered supervision or custody, are unified in a single governance structure that includes: Secure Facilities, Reintegration Centers, Releasing Authority, Probation/Supervised Release, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, Community Corrections, and Transition Services. **Figure A** on page 11 provides a geographic description of FY16 New Mexico JJS facilities, Juvenile Probation Offices, and County Detention centers.

Figure A: Map of Juvenile Justice Services facilities, offices, and centers, New Mexico, FY16



Secure Facilities

- Youth Diagnostic & Development Center (YDDC)
- Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC)
- John Paul Taylor Center (JPTC)
- Lincoln Pines Youth Center (LPYC) *(closed on*
- San Juan Juvenile Detention Center (SJDC)

Reintegration Centers

- Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (ENRC)
- Carlsbad Community Residential Facility (CCRF)
- Albuquerque Girls Reintegration Center (AGRC)
- Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC)

Juvenile Justice System Reform Efforts

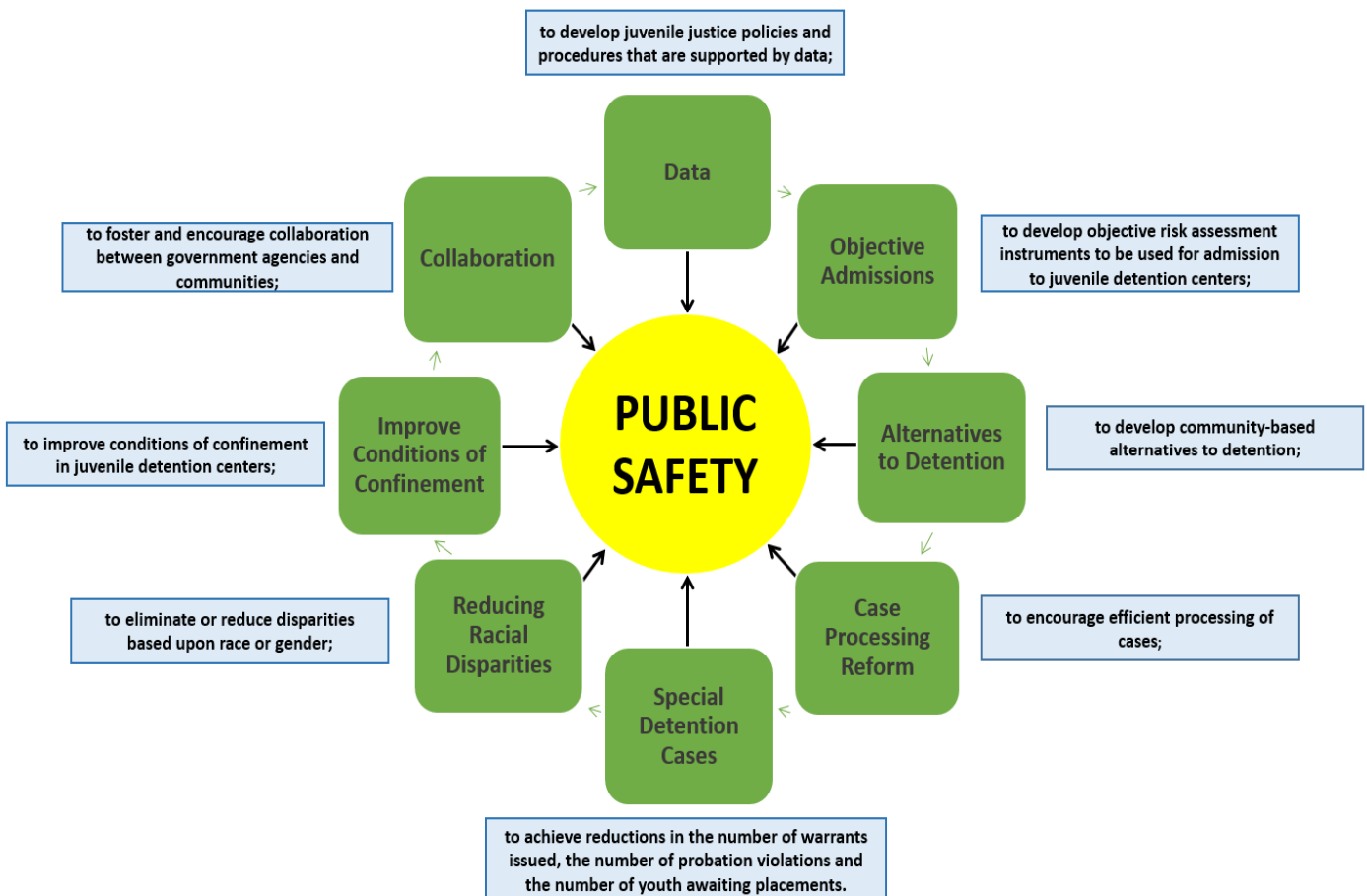
During the 1980s the United States began to realize a dramatic pendulum swing away from individualized treatment and services for youth towards “law and order” efforts. The perception of a growing juvenile crime epidemic in the early 1990s fueled public scrutiny of the system's ability to effectively control violent juvenile offenders. State legislatures responded to this outcry by passing laws to crack down on juvenile crime.

Contrary to predictions, violent juvenile crime arrests declined by the mid 1990s. During the same time frame, the number of incarcerated youth also dropped significantly. Mass incarceration proved not to be fiscally sustainable, and innovative ideas began to flourish about how to best deal with these youth. The following provides a brief description of key reform efforts implemented in New Mexico.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

With a vision that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system should have opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults, while promoting public safety, the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) began to tackle juvenile justice reform efforts through the implementation of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) using eight (8) core strategies which have been replicated in 300 jurisdictions in 40 states and the District of Columbia. These strategies are described in **Figure B** below, and include: data-driven decision making; objective admissions based on valid risk assessment instruments; alternatives to detention; case processing reform; special detention cases; reducing racial disparities; improving conditions of confinement; and collaborative partnerships.

Figure B: Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF)



Around 2003, the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department joined in this initiative which sparked both procedural and program reforms statewide and has now become ingrained in the vision and policies of the department and the New Mexico Children’s Code. In 2013, the AECF broadened the focus of JDAI to the dispositional (or “deep”) end of juvenile justice and Bernalillo County was selected as one of the five model sites. CYFD has been an active partner in the quantitative and qualitative assessment to better understand local dispositional trends and to identify opportunities for safely reducing the number of out-of-home placements. In FY15, a statewide steering committee was convened to develop a work plan for continuing our efforts to implement the JDAI strategies in sites throughout New Mexico.

Juvenile Community Corrections

The JCC program is one of CYFD’s alternatives to incarceration for youth on probation or supervised release. More information on the JCC program can be found in the Special Program Unit’s annual report.

Screening, Admissions, & Release Application (SARA)

In 2008, the New Mexico JDAI team developed and implemented the Screening, Admissions & Release Application (SARA). Section 7 beginning on page 57 of this report provides additional information on SARA.

Cambiar New Mexico

In 2008, Juvenile Justice Services adopted *Cambiar New Mexico* as the model for facilities. This rehabilitative model for youth in custody includes several concepts from the *Missouri Model*, including:

- ◆ Individualized service plans addressing carefully assessed needs, strengths and risks of New Mexico youth
- ◆ Smaller, secure regional facilities across New Mexico
- ◆ Smaller, more nurturing living units within those facilities
- ◆ Youth centered unit management and milieu therapy
- ◆ Rich programming, education, vocational training, medical, behavioral health, and community services

Today, Juvenile Justice Services continues to develop *Cambiar New Mexico*, employing performance-based, research-driven best practices in both facilities and field offices. JJS promotes public safety by engaging youth and their families to develop the beliefs, skills and relationships necessary to thrive in their communities. Services and support are provided in the most beneficial and least restrictive setting necessary, including serving youth in their communities whenever possible. By combining both the field and facility services under one governing model, a continuation of services is provided throughout a client’s involvement with the juvenile justice system.

Detention Inspection Certification

CYFD is responsible for the annual inspection and certification of the state’s juvenile detention centers. More information on detention inspection can be found in the Special Program Unit’s annual report.

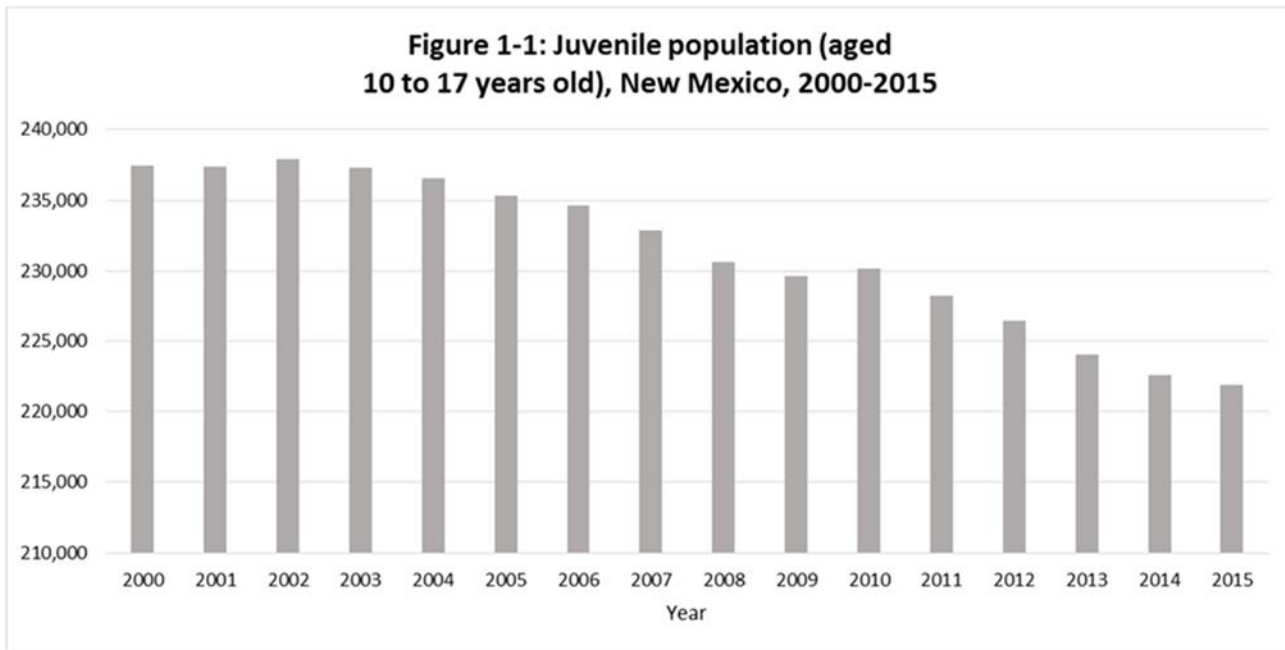
Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC)

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) is appointed by the governor and is an advisory group to CYFD, the governor, and the legislature. The JJAC advocates for the prevention of delinquency, alternatives to secure detention, improvement of the juvenile justice system, and the development of a continuum of graduated sanctions for juveniles in local communities. More information on JJAC can be found in the Special Program Unit’s annual report.

Section 1: New Mexico Juvenile Population

This section presents the latest data available from the United States Census Bureau on population numbers and projections for New Mexico juveniles aged 10 to 17 years old. Data is also presented by; gender, age, and race/ethnicity, and provides a context for considering subsequent sections of this report.¹

In 2015, New Mexico's Juvenile population was 221,944 which was the lowest number of youth aged 10 to 17 years old during the last 15 years. This represents a roughly 0.3% decrease from 2014, when the juvenile population was 222,584. As Figure 1-1 below shows, the juvenile population peaked in 2002 when there were 237,910 youth in New Mexico.

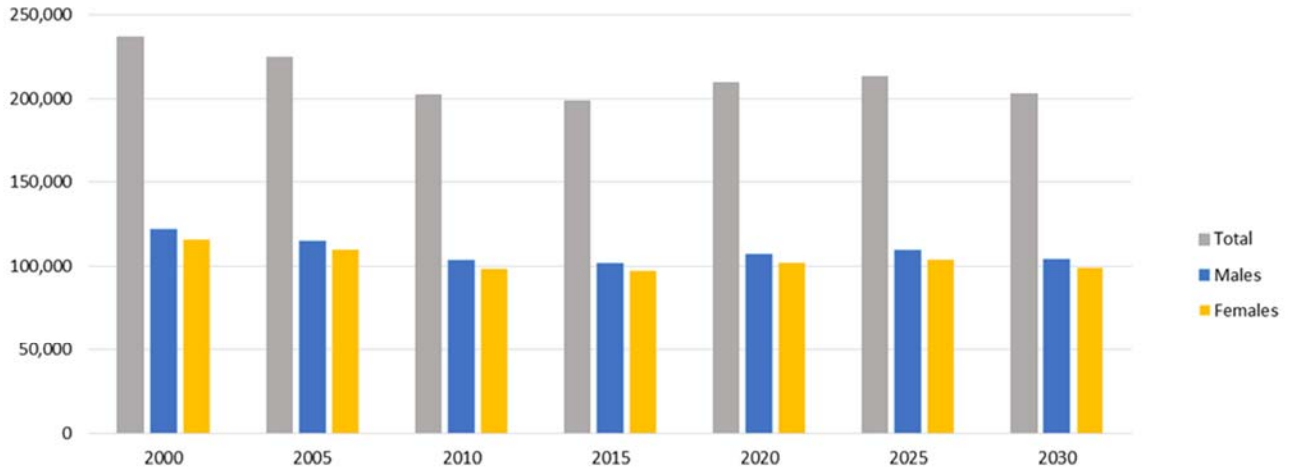


Data source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2015). *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2014*. Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Figure 1-1 shows, the youth population has been gradually decreasing within in the past 15 years, with the peak year being 2002 which had a youth population of 237,910.

¹Throughout this report, the reader should keep in mind that some youth served by Juvenile Justice Services in FY16 were less than 10 years old and some were aged 18 years and older. In addition, different presentations of race/ethnic groups are made because of different reporting standards across data collection requirements across the juvenile justice system. For example, American Indian may be reported as Native Indian/Alaska Native, or Hispanic may be reported as Hispanic/Latino. A uniform standard across data set systems for presenting data could help improve this issue in the future.

Figure 1-2: Projected juvenile population (aged 10 to 17 years old), by gender, New Mexico, 2000 to 2030



Data source: *File 4. Interim State Projections of Population by Single Year of Age: July 1, 2004 to 2030*; United States Census Bureau, Population Division, *Interim State Population Projections, 2005*.

Population Projections compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau had suggested that New Mexico’s Juvenile population will decrease to a low in the year 2015, but will then rebound and increase until the year 2030. The population projection in **Figure 1-2** indicates that during the next 15 years there will be more males than females, but only by a slight margin. The percentage breakdown between males and females will continue to be around 50/50.

Figure 1-3: Juvenile population (aged 10 to 17 years old), percent by gender, New Mexico, 2015

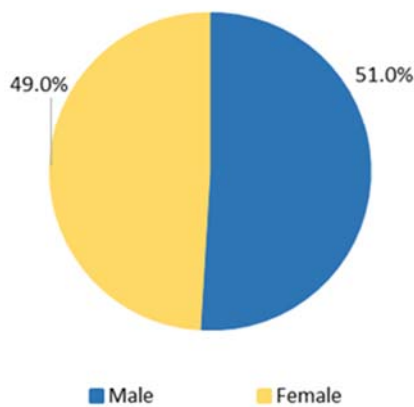
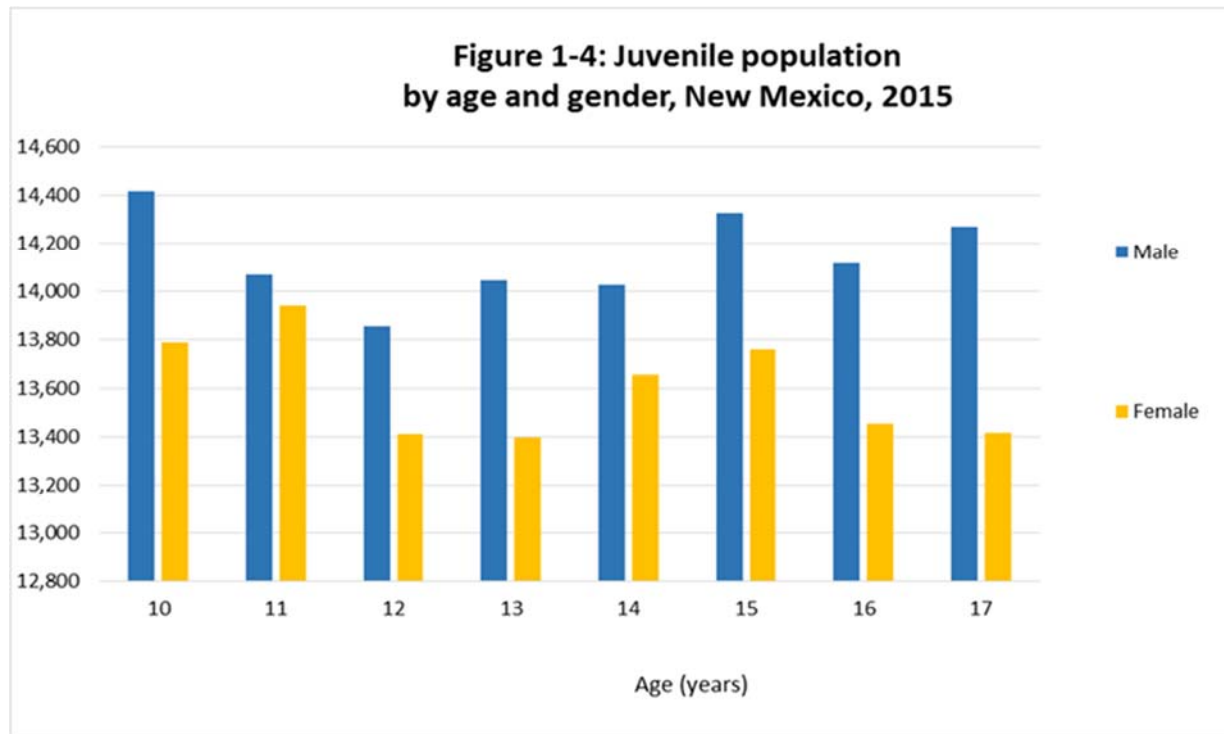


Figure 1-3 In 2015, 51% of New Mexico’s Juvenile population was male, while the remaining 49% was female. These are similar numbers to the years in the past, and also to the projected population numbers discussed earlier.

Data source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2015). *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2014*. Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>



Data source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2015). *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2014*. Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Figure 1-4 presents the number of juveniles by gender and age group in New Mexico. In 2015, males outnumbered females by an average of 3.8% across all Juvenile age groups for New Mexico. This was similar to 2014 in which there was an average difference of 3.6% between the same age groups. The biggest difference between male and females in 2015 came at the 17 year old age group with the difference being 5.9%. Additionally, the 10 year old age group had the most combined juveniles for this age range at 28,206.

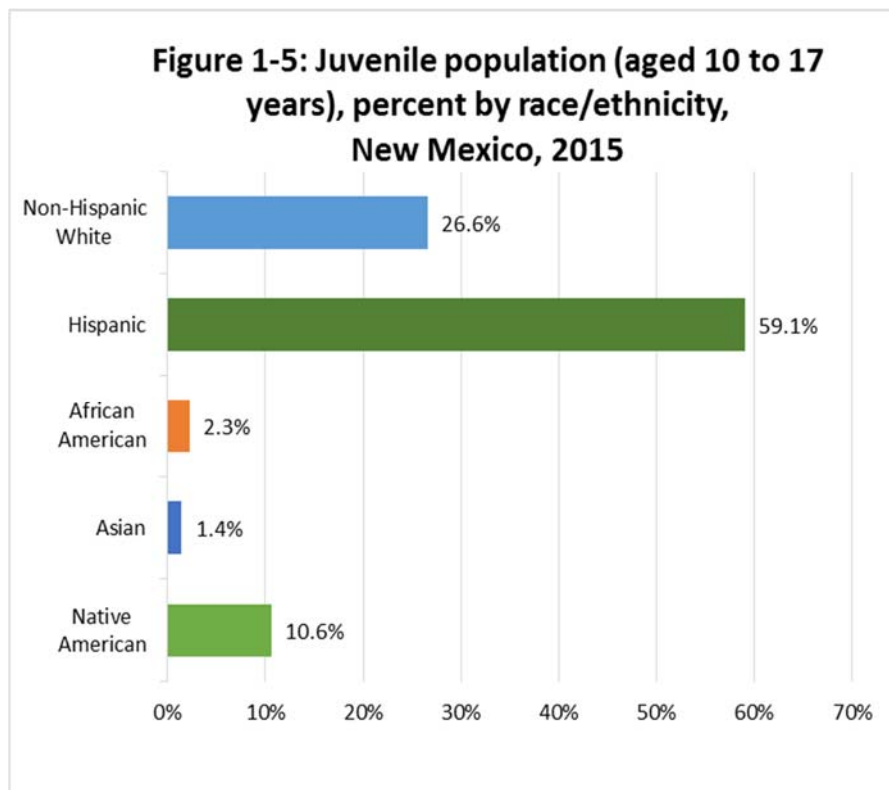


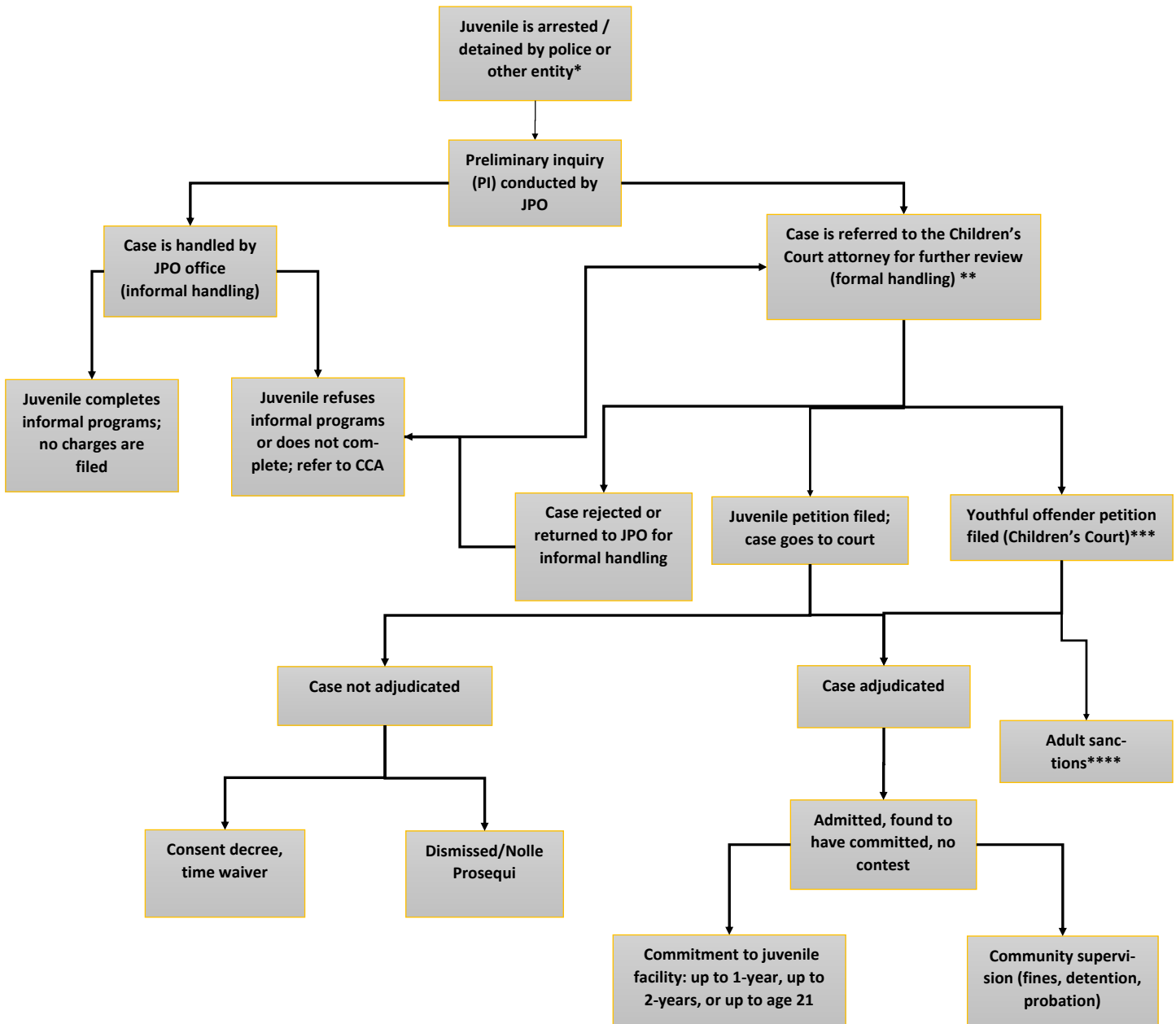
Figure 1-5 provides a breakdown of New Mexico’s Juvenile population by Race/Ethnicity. 59.1% of youths in New Mexico were Hispanic, with the next largest group being Non-Hispanic Whites at 26.6%. Both were trailed by American Indian which was the third largest race/ethnic group for Juveniles at 10.6%. 2015 had similar Race/Ethnic statistics as 2014 with the biggest difference from last year being an increase in Hispanics from 58.7% to 59.1%.

Data source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2015). *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2014*. Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Section 2: Client Referral Pathway

This section describes juvenile arrests in FY16. **Figures 2-1** and **2-2** illustrate vertical and horizontal diagrams, respectively, of how juvenile cases were handled from arrest/detainment (i.e., referrals) to final disposition as clients navigated the Juvenile Justice System.

Figure 2-1. Client referral pathway, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico



*Other entities include County, State, Municipality, University/College, Public School Police Department, Fire Department, Correctional/Detention Facility, Border Patrol, Federal Agency, Parent/Guardian, and Citizens. Referrals for Probation Violations are handled similarly.

**The CCA is in the Office of the District Attorney specializing in juvenile cases. Cases referred to the CCA will be evaluated, and if enough evidence is present, will be remanded to juvenile court (petition will be filed).

***Youthful Offender petition may be filed after a juvenile petition was filed.

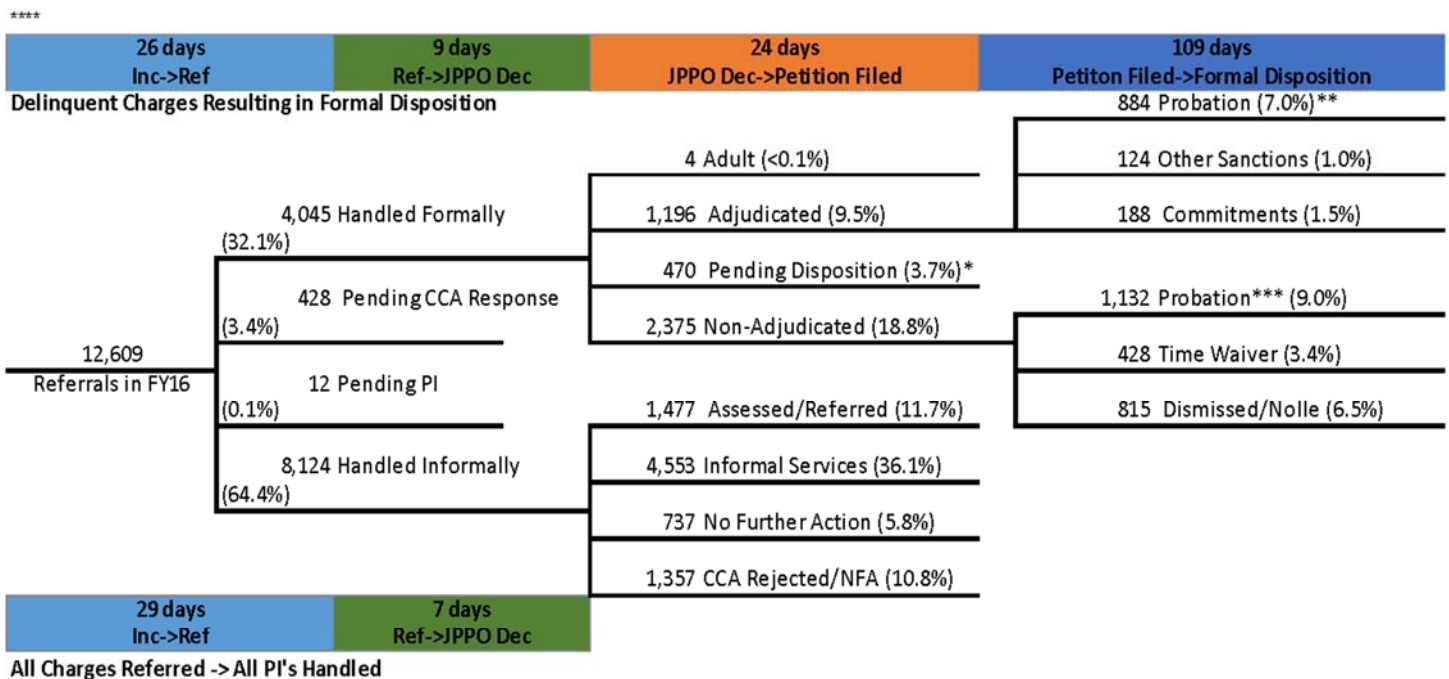
****Serious Youthful Offenders are not handled within the juvenile system and are excluded from this pathway.

Figure 2-2 is a Tree-statistics diagram and includes timelines and numbers on outcomes for juvenile-clients arrested/detained (N=12,609) by the New Mexico Juvenile Justice System in FY16. Of the referrals for FY16, 32.1% were handled formally, 64.4% were handled informally, and the remainder were pending.

In general, juveniles who are detained and/or arrested are referred to a district Juvenile Probation Office. After assignment to a Juvenile Probation Officer (JPO), the client and family members meet to discuss the case (preliminary inquiry or PI). After discussing the referral with the client and their family members, the JPO makes a decision to either refer the case to the children’s court attorney (CCA) or to handle the case through informal means. If the JPO refers the case to the CCA (formal handling), then the client goes on to court proceedings to determine the next steps. Outcomes for cases sent to the CCA include: commitment, detention, fines, probation, and dismissal.

Figure 2-2: Outcomes for juvenile referrals/arrests (Tree Stats), New Mexico, FY16

Outcomes for FY16 Referrals



SOURCE: CYFD FACTS--Data Pull November 8, 2016

*Assumption: The large number of pending petitions is due to case processing time of 5-6 months

**Reconsiderations of commitment were counted as commitments

***Consent Decree in which no Judgment (adjudicated delinquent) is entered (32A-2-22)

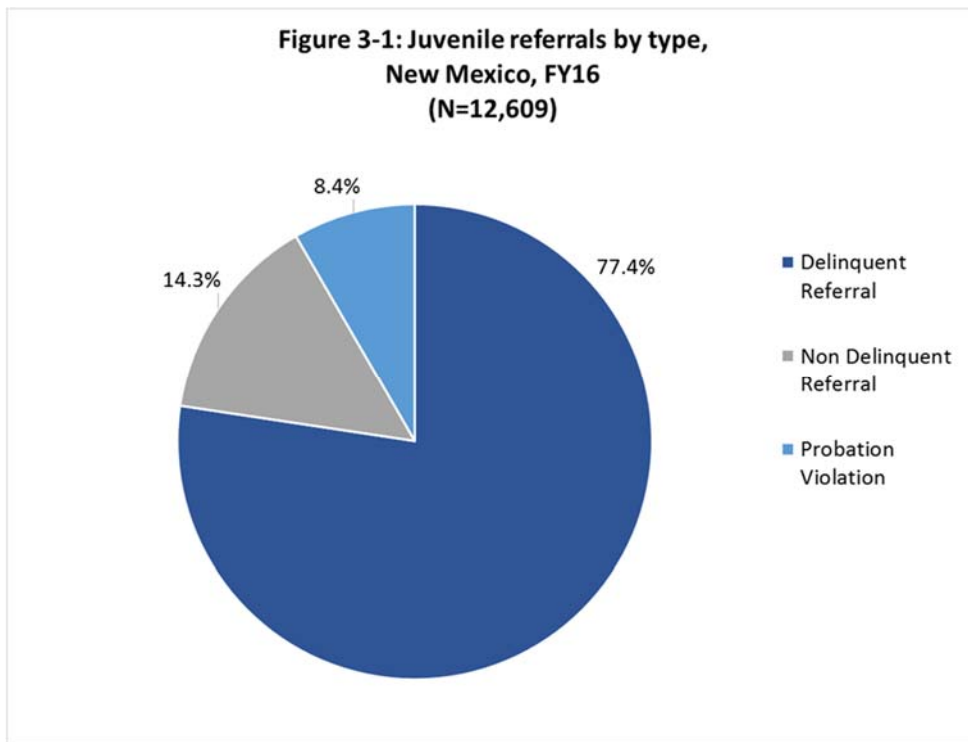
**** Case Processing Utilizes Disposition Charges-Case Processing file FY16

Section 3: Juvenile Referrals

This section presents juvenile referral data. The Juvenile Justice System follows the law set forth in the New Mexico Children’s Code [32A-1-1 NMSA 1978], and observes the following three juvenile referral/offense types:

- **Delinquent Referrals:** An act committed by a child that would be designated as a crime under the law if committed by an adult.
- **Status Referrals (non-delinquent offenses):** Also referred to as Families In Need of Services (FINS) referrals, an act that is a violation only if committed by a juvenile, and include: runaway, incorrigible, and truancy.
- **Probation Violations:** Any violation of the terms of probation (which are specific to each client), which may include, but are not limited to, the following categories (in FACTs):

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| - Alcohol/Drugs | - Associates | - Community Service | - Counseling |
| - Curfew | - Driving | - General Behavior | - Parents |
| - Residence | - Restitution | - School/Education | - Special Condition |
| - Travel | - Weapons | | |



Overall in FY16, there were 19,767 accrued offenses. The most serious charge determined if a referral is processed as delinquent, status, or probation violation. **Figure 3-1** shows that of the 12,609 referrals, 77.4% were delinquent referrals (N=9,756), 14.3% were status (non-delinquent) referrals (N=1,800), and 8.4% were probation violations referrals (N=1,053).

The next few pages provide trend information on referrals and demographics. This is followed by a more intensive breakdown of each referral type. Additionally, because a client may have multiple offenses for one or more referral type, data is presented for number of clients with referrals and for the total number of referrals in that category during the reporting period.

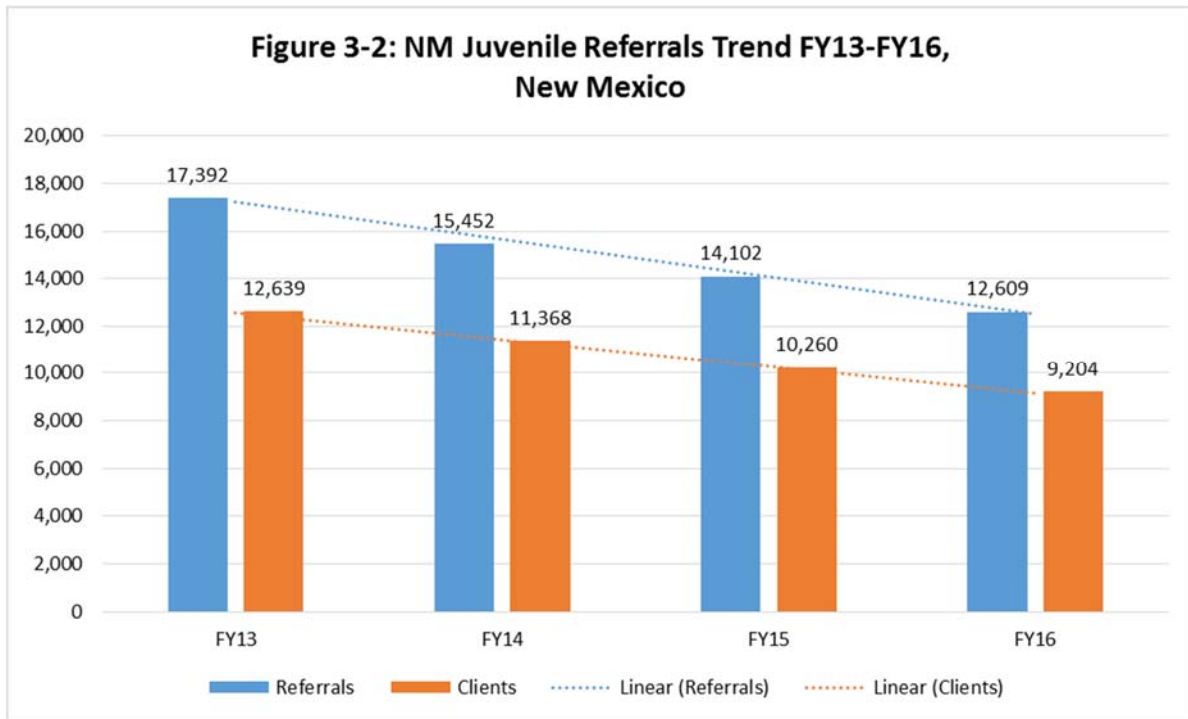


Figure 3-2 displays a trend graph of the overall amount of juvenile referrals from FY13 to FY16. As the graph indicates, there is a decreasing trend in both the total number of referrals and the total number of clients who received a referral. FY16 is the first fiscal year within the last decade where less than 10,000 clients received a referral.

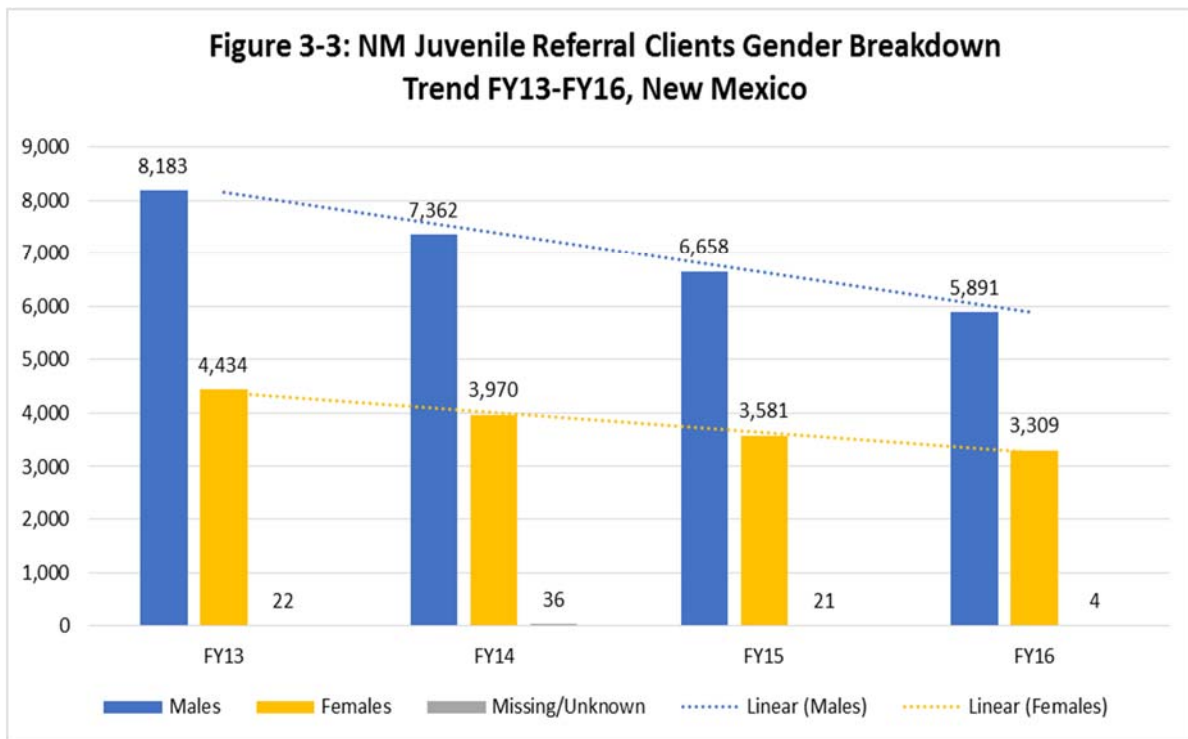


Figure 3-3 provides a gender breakdown of the number of clients who received a referral during the time period of FY13 through FY16. The average number of males who received a referral compared to the number of females has been at a consistent 65/35 ratio across the four fiscal years.

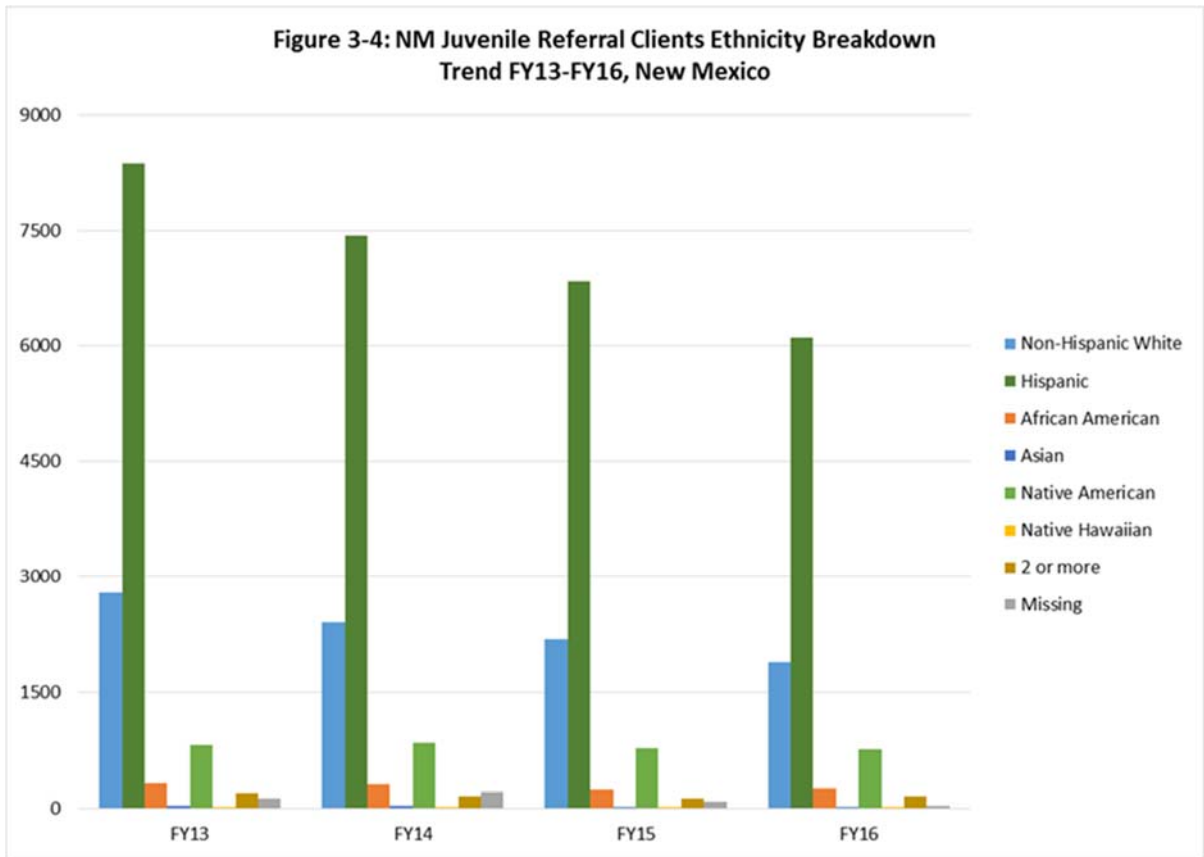


Figure 3-4 provides an ethnicity breakdown of the number of clients who received a referral during the time period of FY13 through FY16. Throughout this time range the rankings are consistent every fiscal year in that Hispanic is the primary ethnicity that receives a referral, followed by Non-Hispanic White, and Native American.

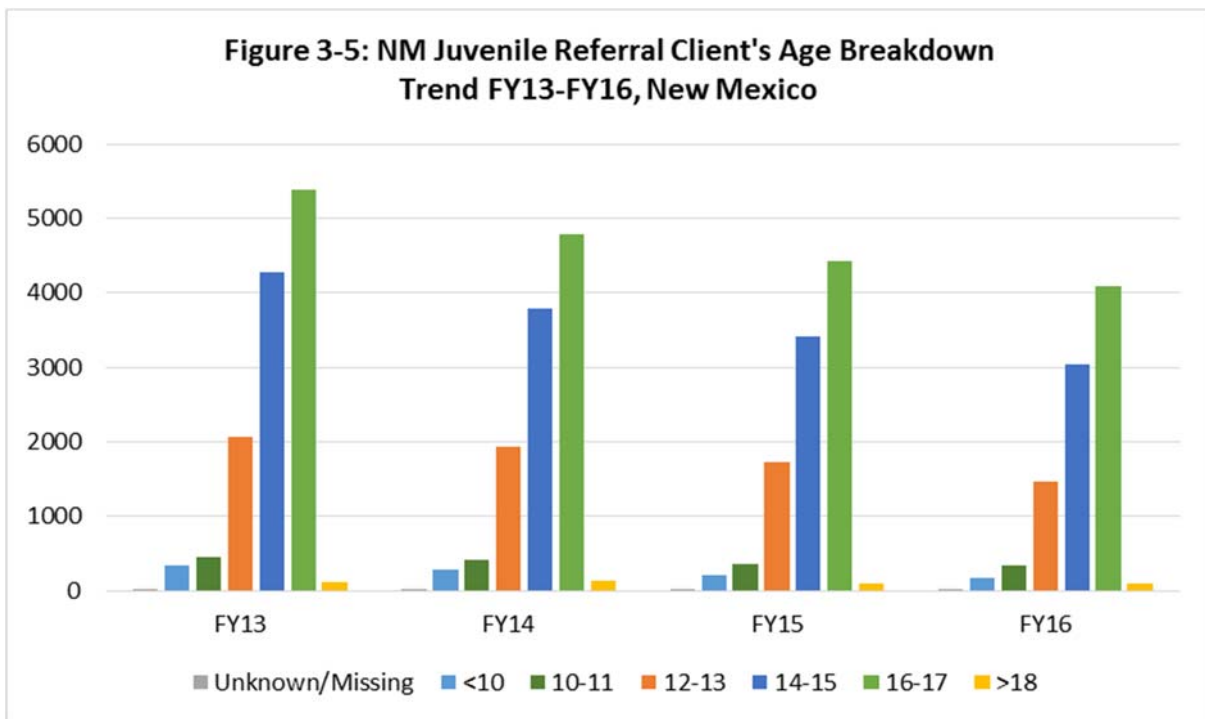


Figure 3-5 provides an age breakdown for the clients who received a referral during the time period of FY13 through FY16. Roughly 75% of all referrals are received by clients between the ages of 14 and 17 in any specified fiscal year.

DELINQUENT REFERRALS

In FY16, there were a total of 10,065 unduplicated clients across all three referral types, and there were a total of 12,609 referrals (some clients had multiple referrals/arrests and could have been represented in one or more referral types). Of the 12,609 referrals, 9,757 were for delinquent referrals.

Table 3-1 provides a breakdown of referral sources. The majority of delinquent referrals (64.0%) came from Municipal Police Departments, while Department of Public Safety and County Sheriff’s Departments came in at second (14.2%) and third (14.0%) respectively. The top 3 referral sources made up 92.2% of all Delinquent Referral Sources.

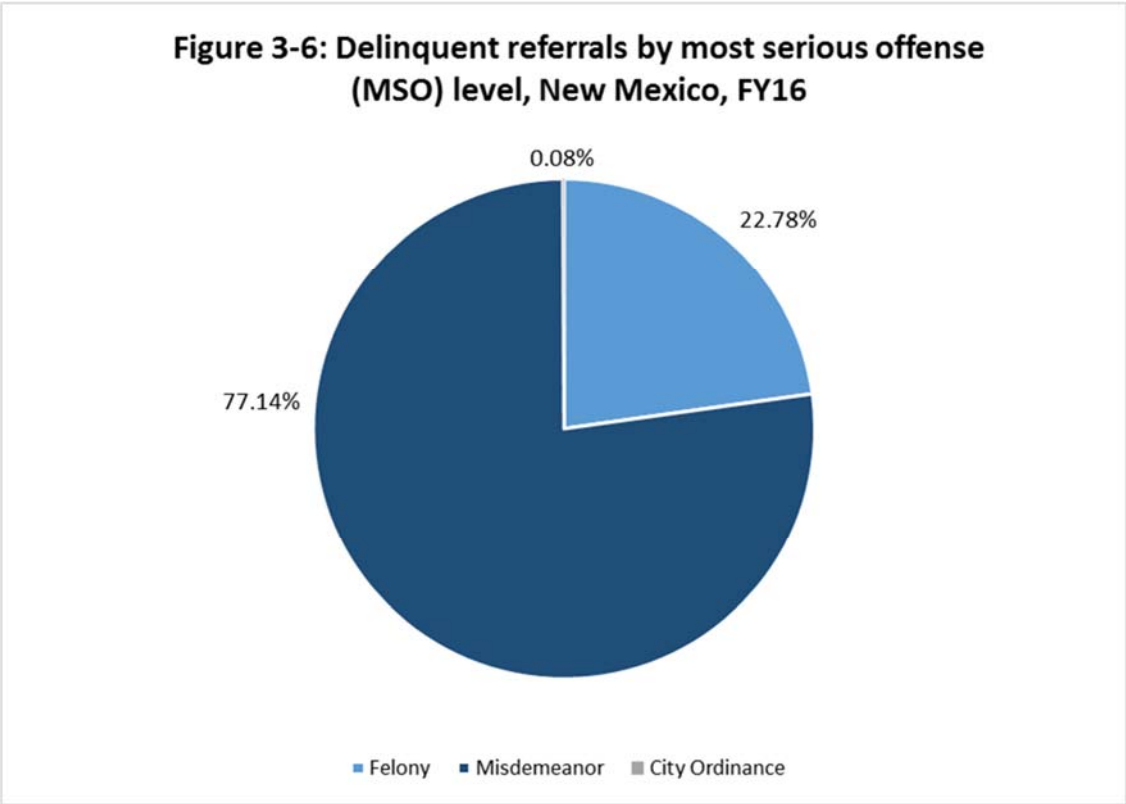
Table 3-1: Delinquent referral sources, New Mexico, FY16

	Number	Percent
Municipal Police Department	6,242	64.0%
Department of Public Safety	1,391	14.2%
County Sheriff's Department	1,368	14.0%
Public School Police Department	526	5.5%
Other	60	0.6%
University/College Police Department	50	0.5%
Correctional/Detention Facility	46	0.4%
County Marshal's Office	31	0.3%
State Agency	23	0.2%
Juvenile Probation Officer	7	0.1%
Federal Agency	5	0.1%
Public School Department	4	0.0%
Fire Department	2	0.0%
Tribal Police Department	2	0.0%
Total delinquent referrals	9,757	100.0%
Total Referrals	12,609	

Table 3-2: Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals, New Mexico, FY16

	Number	Percent
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	1,315	9.0%
Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	1,294	8.9%
Battery	1,194	8.2%
Poss. of Marij. or Synth. Cannab. (1 oz or Less)(1st Off)	1,019	7.0%
Battery (Household Member)	675	4.6%
Public Affray	612	4.2%
Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor	605	4.2%
Criminal Damage to Property	605	4.2%
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	440	3.0%
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	225	1.5%
Larceny (\$250 or less)	196	1.3%
Disorderly Conduct	178	1.2%
No Driver's License	171	1.2%
Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises	168	1.2%
Burglary (Automobile)	158	1.1%
Top 15 offenses for Delinquent Referrals	8,855	60.9%
Total Number of Offenses for Delinquent Referrals	14,546	
Total number of offenses for all referrals	19,765	

In FY16, the 12,609 referrals received accumulated 19,767 offenses. Out of these 19,767 total offenses, 14,546 or roughly 74% of all offenses, were from delinquent referrals. **Table 3-2** provides a breakdown of the top 15 most common offenses for these delinquent referrals. 9% of the total offenses for delinquent referrals were for, Shoplifting (\$250 or less). This was followed by Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia at 8.9% and, Battery at 8.2%. These top 15 offenses accounted for 60.9% of all delinquent referral offenses.



Often times, a single referral to JJS consists of multiple offenses. **Figure 3-6** displays a pie chart for the most serious offense type for each delinquent referral from FY16. 77.14% of the most serious offense types on a delinquent referral were at the misdemeanor degree/level. While 22.78% were at the felony degree level and city ordinances were last at 0.08%.

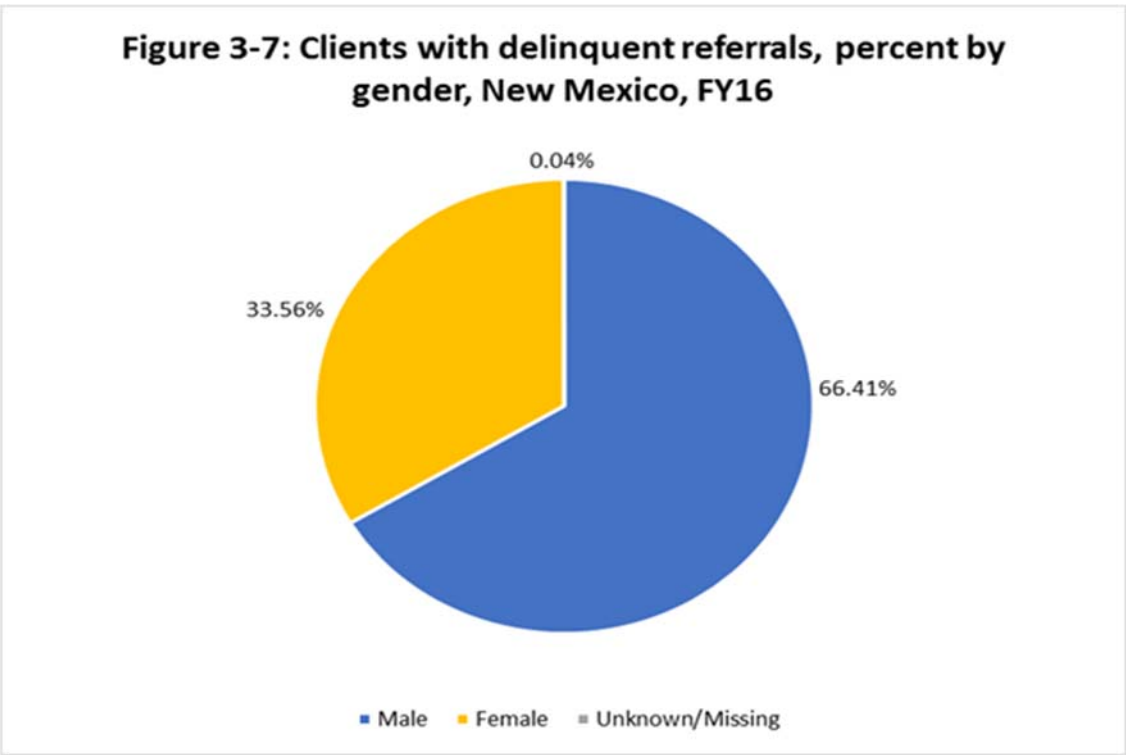


Figure 3-7 There were a total of 7,659 youths that received a delinquent referral in FY16. The majority of delinquent referrals were for males at 5,086 or 66.41%; while females accounted for the remaining portion of delinquent referrals at 2,570 or 33.56%.

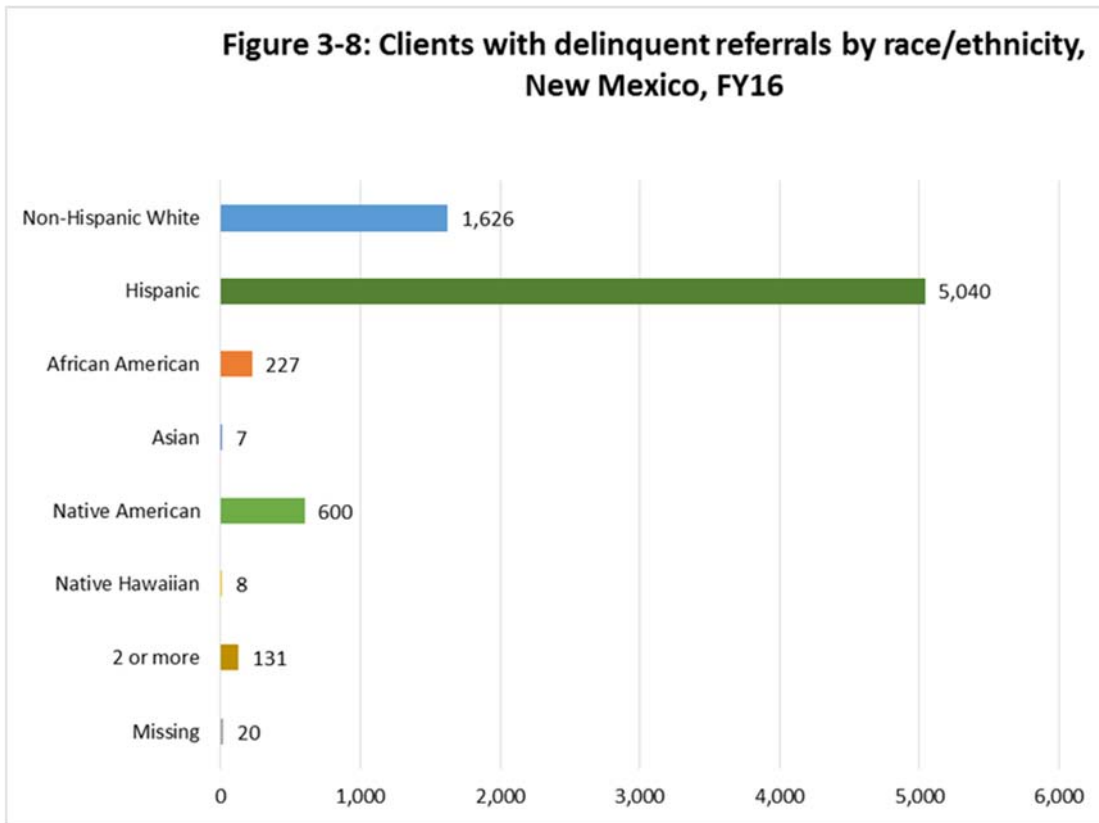


Figure 3-8 provides a Race/Ethnicity breakdown of the 7,659 clients who received a delinquent referral in FY16. 65.8% of delinquent referral clients self-identified as Hispanic. Non-Hispanic White came in second at 21.2%, which was followed by Native American at 7.8%. The top three race/ethnicity groups accounted for 94.9% of all delinquent referral clients.

Table 3-3: Clients with delinquent referrals by age group, New Mexico, FY16

Age group	Number of clients with a delinquent referral	% of Delinquent referral clients	Number of clients for all referral types	% of clients for all referral types
<10	71	0.9%	179	1.8%
10-11	252	3.3%	342	3.4%
12-13	1,295	16.9%	1,529	15.2%
14-15	2,546	33.2%	3,352	33.3%
16-17	3,483	45.5%	4,539	45.1%
>=18	3	0.0%	112	1.1%
Unknown	9	0.1%	12	0.1%
Total	7,659	100.0%	10,065	100.0%

*<10 includes 5-9 years olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds. Source: FACTS Database

*Clients can be represented more than once due to being able to receive multiple referral types

Table 3-3 provides an age group breakdown of unduplicated clients who received a delinquent referral in FY16. The age groups 16-17 and 14-15 accounted for 78.7% of all delinquent referral clients. These two age groups also accounted for 78.4% of all referral clients in FY16. (All clients include all Delinquent, Status, and Probation referral clients. This total includes any duplicate clients that have a referral(s) within multiple referral categories.)

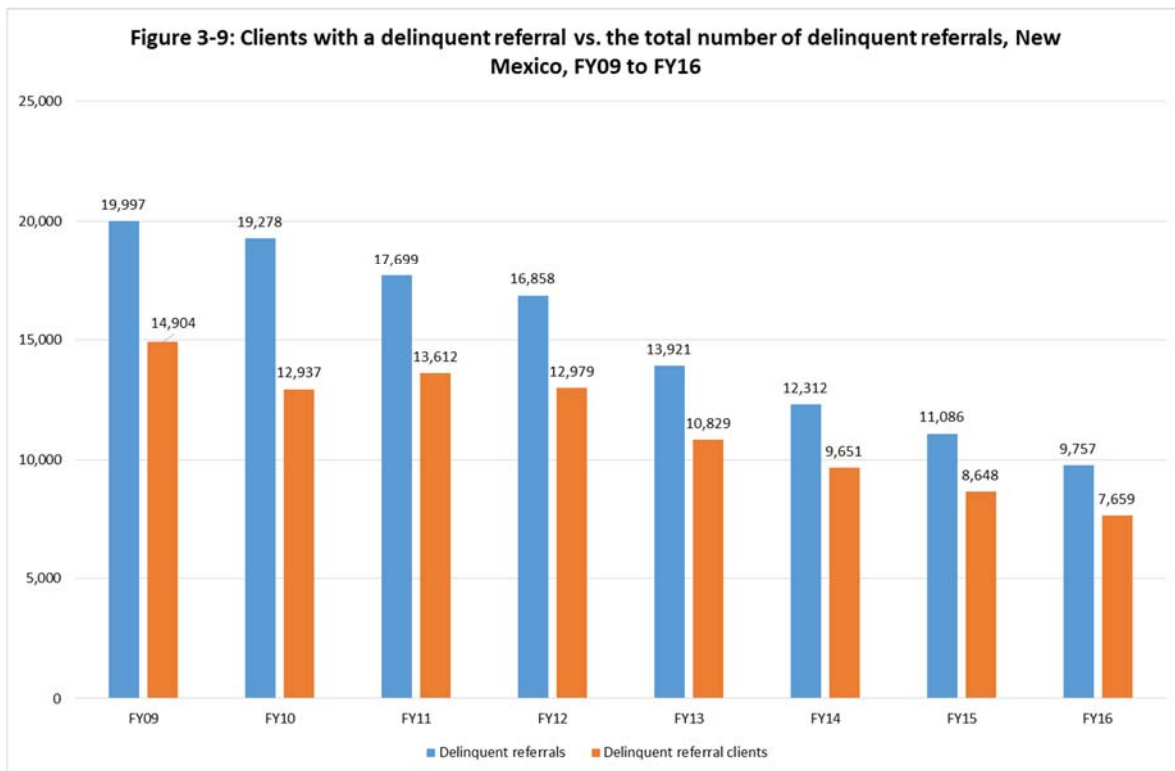


Figure 3-9 The total number of *delinquent referrals* and *delinquent-referral clients* has been steadily declining in the last seven years, with the peak for both categories coming in FY09 which had 19,997 delinquent referrals and 14,904 delinquent referral clients. FY16 has the lowest total within this seven year time period with 9,757 total delinquent referrals and 7,659 delinquent referral clients. These two numbers also represented a decrease of 10.6% and 10.3% compared to FY15 respectively.

Table 3-4: Action taken/dispositions for delinquent referrals (N=9,751), New Mexico, FY16

	Number
Handled Formally	4,408
Adult sanctions - jail	0
Consent decree	958
Dismissed	486
Judgment - CYFD commitment	81
Judgment - detention	46
Judgment - fines	1
Judgment - probation	468
Nolle prosequi or time expired	162
Refiled	0
Time waiver	375
Youthful offender judgment - CYFD commitment	3
Youthful offender judgment - probation	1
Non-adjudicated	1,827
Pending preliminary inquiry	12
Handled informally	5,331
Assessed/referred	744
Informal services	3,957
Referred to Children's Court attorney after informal disposition	245
No further action	385
Children's Court attorney rejected	0

*There were 6 referrals that were received in FY16, but not yet processed at the time of reporting

Table 3-4 There were a total of 9,751 Delinquent Referrals in FY16 that had either a formal or informal action taken at the time of reporting. 5,331 or 54.7% of delinquent referrals were handled informally. The remaining 4,408 or 45.2% were handled formally. Of the referrals handled formally, 21.9% were settled with a consent decree while 10.9% were dismissed entirely.

Table 3-5: Top 15 disposed offenses for delinquent referrals, New Mexico, FY16

	Number	Percent
Battery	350	4.9%
Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	335	4.7%
Battery (Household Member)	320	4.5%
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	286	4.0%
Criminal Damage to Property	273	3.8%
Poss. of Marij. or Synth. Cannab. (1 oz or Less)(1st Off)	232	3.3%
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	216	3.0%
Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor	174	2.5%
Burglary (Automobile)	144	2.0%
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	140	2.0%
Criminal Sexual Penetration 1st Degree (Child Under 13)	116	1.6%
Disorderly Conduct	114	1.6%
Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle (1st Offense)	113	1.6%
Probation Violation - General Behavior (Law)	106	1.5%
Larceny (\$250 or less)	106	1.5%
Top 15 disposed offenses	3,025	42.6%
Total Disposed Offenses from Delinquent Referrals	7,093	
Total number of disposed offenses	10,462	

In FY16, a total of 7,093 offenses from delinquent referrals were disposed of, or handled in Children’s Court. **Table 3-5** provides a breakdown of the top 15 most common of these offenses for FY16. Number one on the list was Battery, which accounted for 4.9% of all disposed offenses for delinquent referrals. The top 15 list accounted for 42.6% of all disposed offenses for delinquent referrals in FY16.

STATUS (NON-DELINQUENT) REFERRALS

In FY16 there were a total of 12,609 referrals to the New Mexico Juvenile Justice Services Department. Of that total, 1,800 were for status referrals. **Table 3-6** provides a breakdown of the referral sources. The majority of status referrals (55.0%) came from a Public School Department, while Municipal Police Department and Parent/Guardian came in at second (24.1%) and third (8.4%) respectively. In all, the top 3 referral sources made up 87.5% of all status referral sources.

Table 3-6: Status referral sources, New Mexico, FY16

	Number	Percent
Public School Department	988	55.0%
Municipal Police Department	435	24.1%
Parent/Guardian	150	8.4%
County Sheriff's Department	128	7.1%
Other	35	1.9%
Juvenile Probation Officer	32	1.8%
Department of Public Safety	14	0.8%
State Agency	11	0.6%
Protective Services Division	5	0.3%
County Marshal's Office	2	0.1%
Total Status referrals	1,800	100.0%
Total Referrals	12,609	

Table 3-7: Offenses for Status Referrals, New Mexico, FY16

	Number	Percent
Truancy	1,050	58.0%
Incorrigible	402	22.2%
Runaway	349	19.3%
Offenses by Minors	9	0.5%
Total number of status referral offenses	1,810	100.0%
Total number of offenses for all referrals	19,765	

Out of the 19,765 total offenses from FY16 referrals, 1,810 or 9.2% of all offenses, were from status referrals. **Table 3-7** provides a breakdown of the offenses for these status referrals. 58.0% of the total offenses for status referrals were for, Truancy. This was followed by the offenses; Incorrigible at 22.2% and, Runaway at 19.3%.

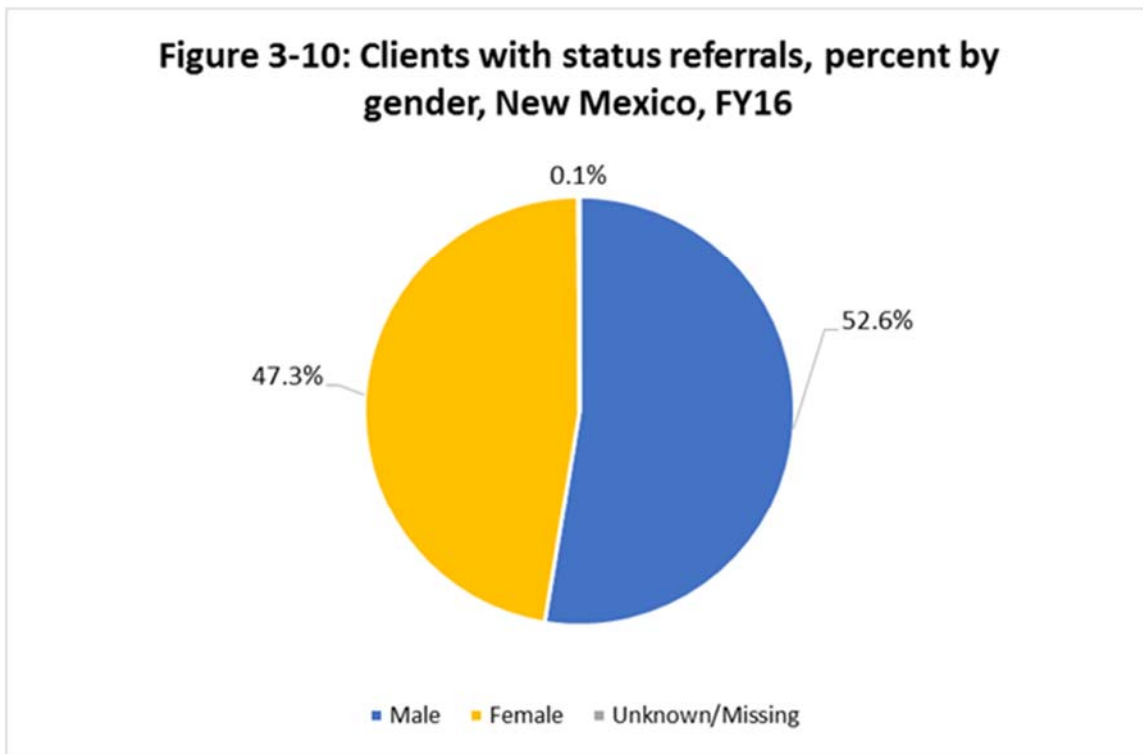


Figure 3-10 In FY16 there were a total of 1,640 clients that, received a status referral. The majority of status referrals were for males who made up 52.6% or 863 of all status referral clients. Females accounted for 47.3% or 776, of the status referral clients.

Figure 3-11: Clients with status referrals by race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY16

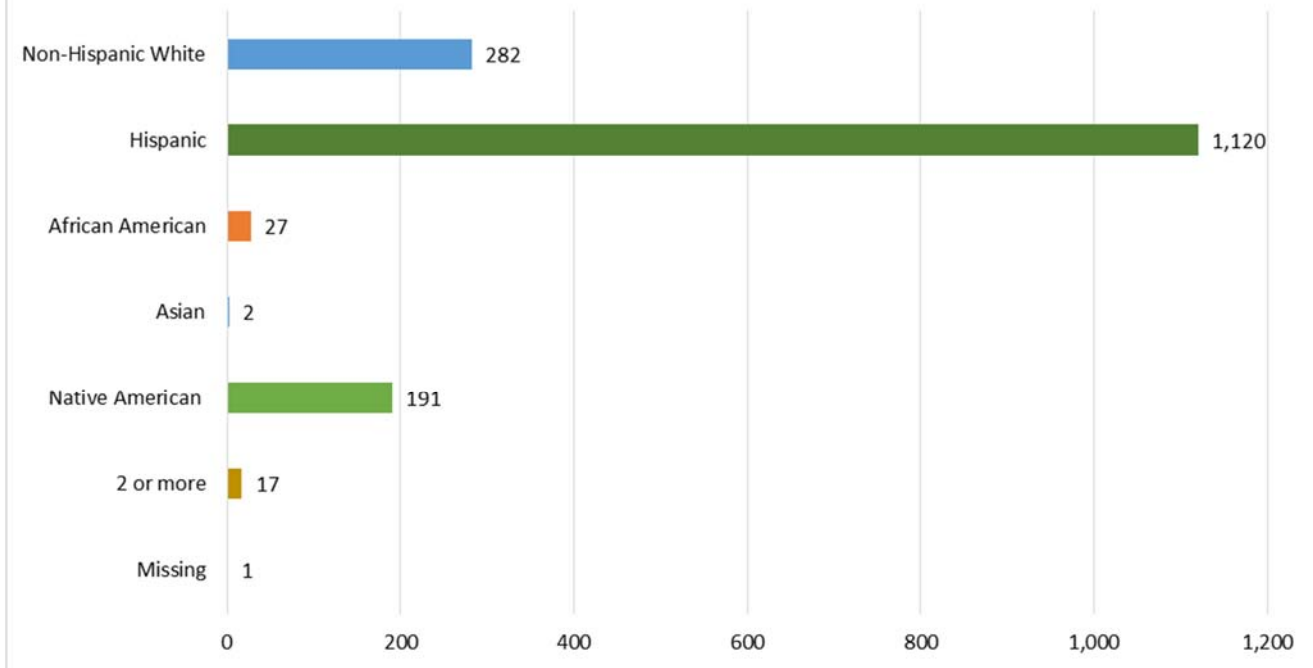


Figure 3-11 provides a race/ethnicity breakdown of the 1,640 clients who received a status referral in FY16. 68.3% of status referral clients self-identified as Hispanic. Non-Hispanic White came in at second with 17.2%, followed by Native American at 11.7%. The top three race/ethnicity groups accounted for 97.1% of all status referral clients.

Table 3-8: Clients with status referrals by age group, New Mexico, FY16

Age group	Number of Status referral clients	% of Status referral clients	Number of clients	% of clients for all
<10	108	6.6%	179	1.8%
10-11	90	5.5%	342	3.4%
12-13	212	12.9%	1,529	15.2%
14-15	578	35.2%	3,352	33.3%
16-17	647	39.5%	4,539	45.1%
>=18	2	0.1%	112	1.1%
Unknown	3	0.2%	12	0.1%
Total	1,640	100.0%	10,065	100.0%

*<10 includes 5-9 years olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds. Source: FACTS Database

*Clients can be represented more than once due to being able to receive multiple referral types

Table 3-8 provides an age group breakdown of unduplicated clients who received a status referral in FY16. The age groups 14-15 years old and 16-17 years old accounted for 74.7% of all status referral clients. This followed the same findings for the other referral types in that the primary age of clients who received a referral was between 14 and 17 years old.

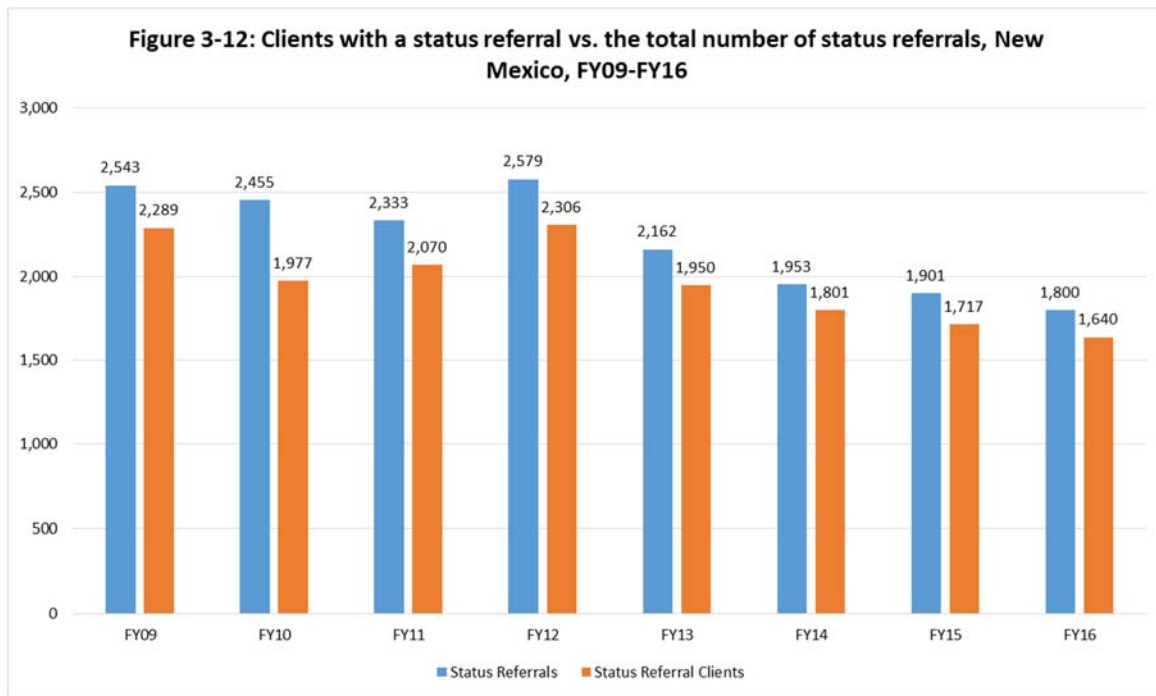


Figure 3-12 The total number of status referrals and status referral clients has been steadily declining in the past seven years, with the peak for both categories coming in FY12 which had 2,579 status referrals and 2,306 status referral clients. FY16 had the lowest total within the past seven years with 1,800 total status referrals and 1,640 status referral clients. These two numbers also represented a decrease of 4.5% and 5.3% respectively compared to FY15.

Table 3-9: Action taken/dispositions for status referrals (N=1,800), New Mexico, FY16

	Number
Handled Formally	188
Adult sanctions - jail	0
Consent decree	0
Dismissed	1
Judgment - CYFD commitment	0
Judgment - detention	0
Judgment - fines	0
Judgment - probation	0
Nolle prosequi or time expired	0
Refiled	0
Time waiver	2
Youthful offender judgment - CYFD commitment	0
Youthful offender judgment - probation	0
Non-adjudicated	185
Pending preliminary inquiry	0
Handled informally	1,612
Assessed/referred	730
Informal services	537
Referred to Children's Court attorney after informal disposition	22
No further action	322
Children's Court attorney rejected	1

Table 3-9 There were a total of 1,800 status referrals in FY16 that had either a formal or informal action taken. 1,612 or 89.6% of the status referrals were handled informally. The remaining 188 or 10.4% were handled formally.

PROBATION VIOLATION REFERRALS

In FY16 there were a total of 12,609 referrals to the New Mexico Juvenile Justice Services department. Of that total, 1,053 were probation violation referrals. **Table 3-10** provides a breakdown of the referral sources. The majority of probation violation referrals (95.1%) came from Juvenile Probation Officers, while Municipal Police Departments and the Department of Public Safety came in at second (2.4%) and third (0.7%) respectively.

Table 3-10: Probation Violation referral sources, New Mexico, FY16

	Number	Percent
Juvenile Probation Officer	1,002	95.1%
Municipal Police Department	25	2.4%
Department of Public Safety	7	0.7%
County Sheriff's Department	6	0.6%
Other	5	0.5%
County Marshal's Office	3	0.3%
Parent/Guardian	2	0.2%
Public School Department	2	0.2%
Citizen	1	0.1%
Total Probation Violation Referrals	1,053	100.0%
Total Referrals	12,609	

Table 3-11: Offenses for Probation Violation referrals, New Mexico, FY16

	Number	Percent
Probation Violation - Alcohol/Drugs	688	20.2%
Probation Violation - Residence	498	14.6%
Probation Violation - Special Condition	396	11.6%
Probation Violation - Curfew	342	10.0%
Probation Violation - General Behavior (Law)	331	9.7%
Probation Violation - School/Education	326	9.6%
Probation Violation - Reporting	291	8.5%
Probation Violation - Counseling	239	7.0%
Probation Violation - Parents	185	5.4%
Probation Violation - Associates	47	1.4%
Probation Violation - Community Service	27	0.8%
Probation Violation - Travel	19	0.6%
Probation Violation - Driving	11	0.3%
Probation Violation - Restitution	6	0.2%
Probation Violation - Weapons	4	0.1%
Total number of Probation Violation offenses	3,410	100.0%
Total number of offenses for all referrals	19,765	

In FY16 the total number of referrals consisted of 19,765 offenses. Of these offenses, 3,410 or 17.3% were for probation violations. **Table 3-11** provides a breakdown of these offenses. 20.2% of the total offenses for probation violation referrals were for Alcohol/Drugs. This was followed by Residence at 14.6% and Special Condition at 11.6%.

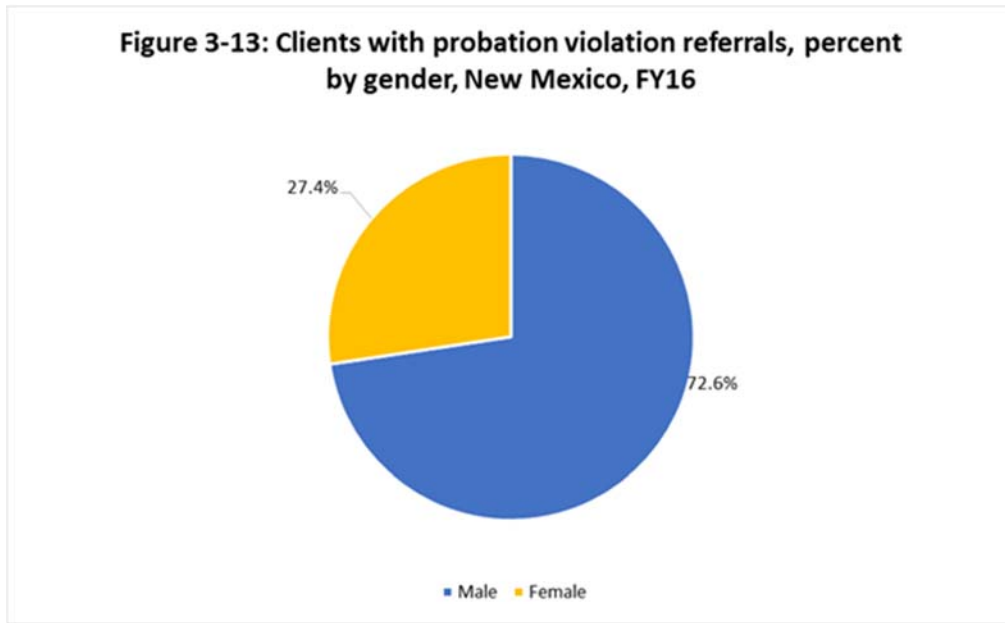


Figure 3-13 In FY16 there was a total of 766 clients that received a probation violation referral. The majority of probation violation referrals were for males who made up 72.6% or 556 of all probation violation referral clients. Females accounted for 210 or 27.4% of the remaining probation violation referral clients.

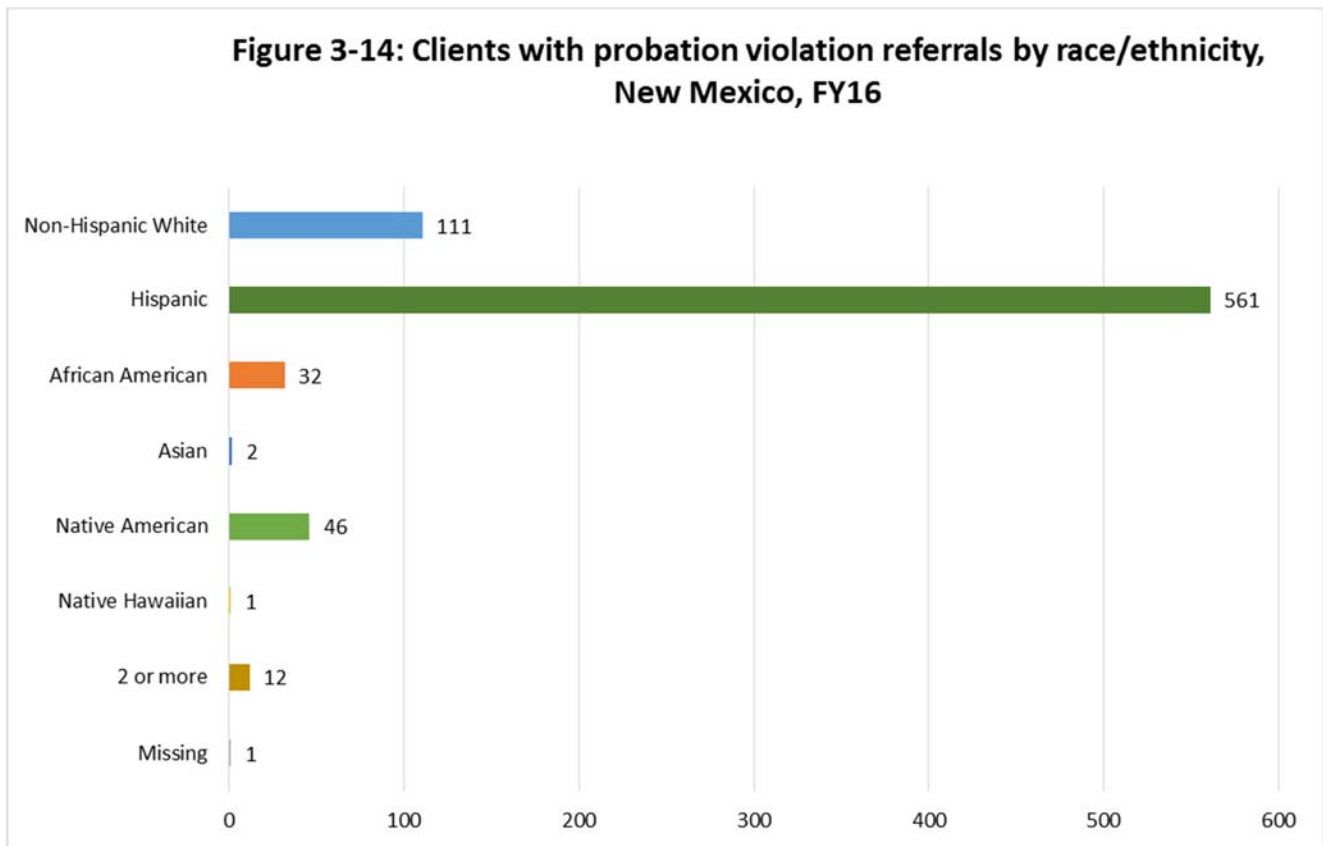


Figure 3-14 provides a race/ethnicity breakdown of the 766 clients who received a probation violation referral at some point in FY16. 73.2% of probation violation referral clients self-identified as Hispanic. Non-Hispanic White came in at second at 14.5%, which was followed by Native American at 6.0%. The top three race/ethnicity groups accounted for 93.7% of all probation violation referral clients.

Table 3-12: Clients with Probation Violation referrals by age group, New Mexico, FY16

Age group	Number of clients with a Probation Violation referral	% of Probation Violation referral clients	Number of clients for all referral types	% of clients for all referral types
<10	0	0.0%	179	1.8%
10-11	0	0.0%	342	3.4%
12-13	22	2.9%	1,529	15.2%
14-15	778	79.8%	3,357	33.3%
16-17	409	53.4%	4,539	45.1%
>=18	107	14.0%	112	1.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	12	0.1%
Total	766	100.0%	10,065	100.0%

*<10 includes 5-9 years olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds. Source: FACTS Database

*Clients can be represented more than once due to being able to receive multiple referral types

Table 3-12 provides an age group breakdown of unduplicated clients who received a probation violation referral in FY16. The age groups 14-15 years old and 16-17 years old accounted for 83.2% of all probation violation referral clients. This followed the same findings for the other referral types in that the primary age of clients who received a referral was 14 to 17 years old.

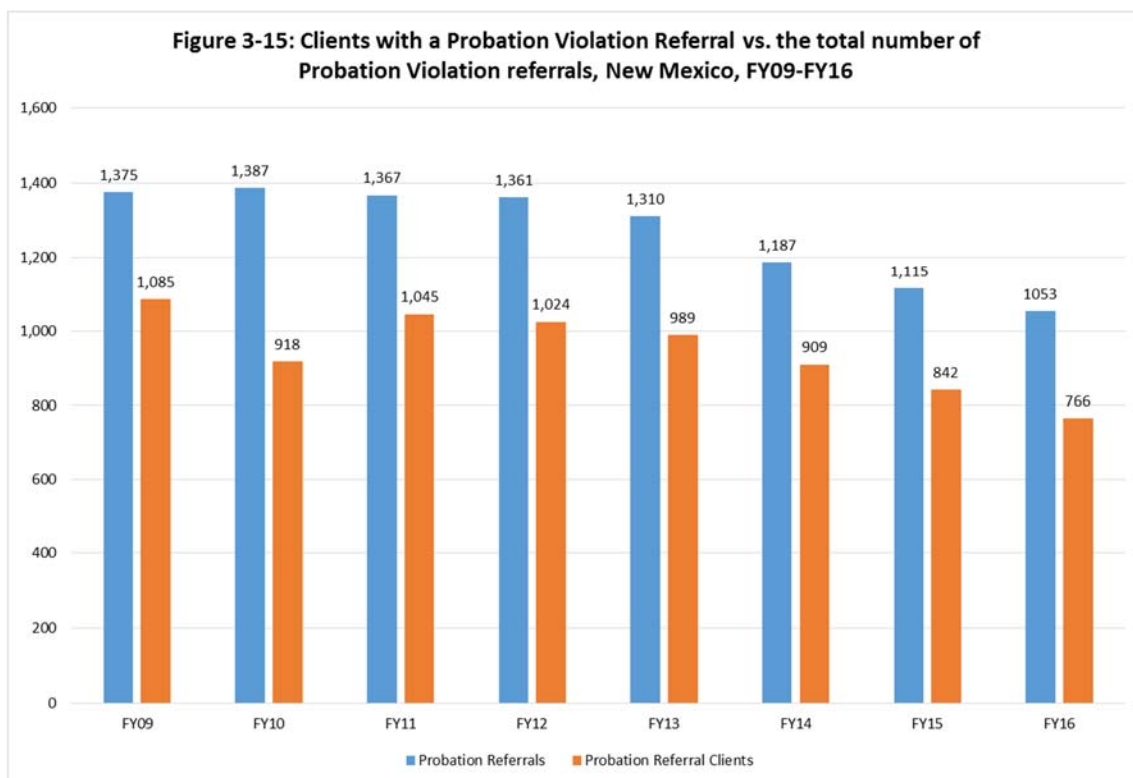


Figure 3-15 The total number of probation violation referrals and probation violation referral clients has been steadily declining in the past seven years, with the peak year for probation violation referrals coming in FY10 with 1,387, and the peak year of probation violation referral clients coming in FY09 with 1,085. FY16 had the lowest total within this seven year time period with 1,053 total probation violation referrals and 766 probation violation referral clients. These two numbers also represent a decrease of 5.6% and 9.0% respectively from the numbers in FY15.

Table 3-13: Action taken/dispositions for probation violation referrals (N=1,058), New Mexico, FY16

	Number
Handled Formally	1,049
Adult sanctions - jail	0
Consent decree	142
Dismissed	118
Judgment - CYFD commitment	107
Judgment - detention	76
Judgment - fines	1
Judgment - probation	411
Nolle prosequi or time expired	28
Refiled	0
Time waiver	20
Youthful offender judgment - CYFD com	0
Youthful offender judgment - probation	0
Non-adjudicated	146
Pending preliminary inquiry	0
Handled informally	9
Assessed/referred	4
Informal services	4
Referred to Children's Court attorney af	1
No further action	0
Children's Court attorney rejected	0

Table 3-13 There were a total of 1,058 probation violation referrals in FY16 that had either a formal or informal action taken. This number includes unprocessed probation violation referrals that were received in FY15, but were not process until FY16. Of these referrals, 1,049 or 99.1% of probation violation referrals, were handled formally. The remaining 9 or 0.9%, were handled informally. 39.4% of the referrals handled formally received a judgment of probation while 10% received a judgment of CYFD commitment in FY16.

Section 4: Juvenile Screening and Classification (SDM)



Source: <http://www.siue.edu/education/psychology/abc/>

In 1998, with the assistance of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), the Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD) implemented Structured Decision Making (SDM) as the risk and needs classification instrument for juvenile offenders in New Mexico. SDM in New Mexico is comprised of:

- ◆ a risk assessment
- ◆ a risk reassessment and
- ◆ a needs assessment

Every time there is a disposition ordered for an adjudicated juvenile offender, a risk assessment and a needs assessment are completed. Risk reassessments and a needs reassessment are completed on a set schedule depending on what type of supervision the youth is receiving, or whenever there is a significant change in the youth's situation or behavior. These reassessments continue until the youth is discharged from supervision by the department.

The SDM tool helps provide consistent and standardized decisions that affect juveniles, as well as guide treatment planning. Specifically, CYFD uses the SDM instrument to guide disposition recommendations, define which set of minimum contact standards to utilize when supervising a youth in the community, and assist in the classification process of youth committed to CYFD facilities. Periodic reassessments are completed to track progress, and if indicated, modify treatment plans. Aggregate data provides important case management information about client characteristic trends, workload, service utilization, gaps in service, and enables managers to plan, monitor, and evaluate JJS' outcomes.

The *risk assessment/reassessment* piece of the SDM instrument is used to classify individuals according to their likelihood of re-offending. Responses for the risk questions are number entry's, drop down selections, or a dichotomous response (yes/no). The risk assessment tool consists of the following six items:

- R1: Number of Referrals/Arrests
- R2: Age at First Juvenile Referral/Arrest
- R3: Petition Offense History
- R4: Gang Affiliation
- R5: Education/School Issues
- R6: History of Substance Abuse/Experimentation

The *needs assessment/reassessment* tool is the companion piece to the risk assessment/reassessment. It is used to evaluate the presenting strengths/needs of each youth and to systematically identify critical needs in order to plan effective interventions. The needs assessment encompasses twelve variables, which are evaluated for the youth, the youth's treatment setting, and in one case (N1) the client's family, in order to determine needs and strengths of the client. Responses for the needs questions are scored on a Likert-type scale, with question specific responses ranging from no to chronic. The needs variables are as follows:

- N1: Family Relationships
- N2: Emotional Stability
- N3: Education
- N4: Substance Abuse
- N5: Physical Issues
- N6: Life Skills
- N7: Victimization
- N8: Social Relations
- N9: Employment/Vocational
- N10: Sexuality/Sexual History
- N11: Criminal History of Biological Parents
- N12: Community Resources



In 2008, CYFD incorporated the SDM system for field supervision into the Family Automated Client Tracking System (FACTS), the department's case management system, and in 2011, the facility supervision component of the SDM system was incorporated into FACTS. FACTS automatically calculates a risk and needs score for each client based on the risk and needs assessment values. The risk score will determine the risk level of the client ranging from low (3 or less) to medium (4-6) to high (7 or more). A similar score for needs is calculated: low (-1 or less), moderate (0-9), or high (10 or more). In addition to an overall needs score, FACTS will also determine the priority needs and strengths of the client (the 3 needs that scored the highest and the lowest).

Further information on the SDM tool used by Juvenile Justice can be found in papers that the staff in the Data Analysis Unit have written on the SDM instrument. In 2010, a study on the validation of the risk assessment tool was completed using data from a fiscal year 2008 cohort (Courtney, Howard, and Bunker). In 2011, a study on the inter-rater reliability of the risk assessment tool was analyzed using a cohort of JPOs (Courtney and Howard).

In FY16, there were 1,484 clients that had cases that went to disposition, resulting in a risk and needs assessment. The remainder of this section presents data for 1,380 (93.0%) of these clients; a total of 104 clients had missing data. Client risk and need levels by selected demographics (age, gender, and race/ethnicity) are presented, as well as client's top five priority needs and top five priority strengths as identified by the needs assessment tool.

CLIENT RISK LEVEL

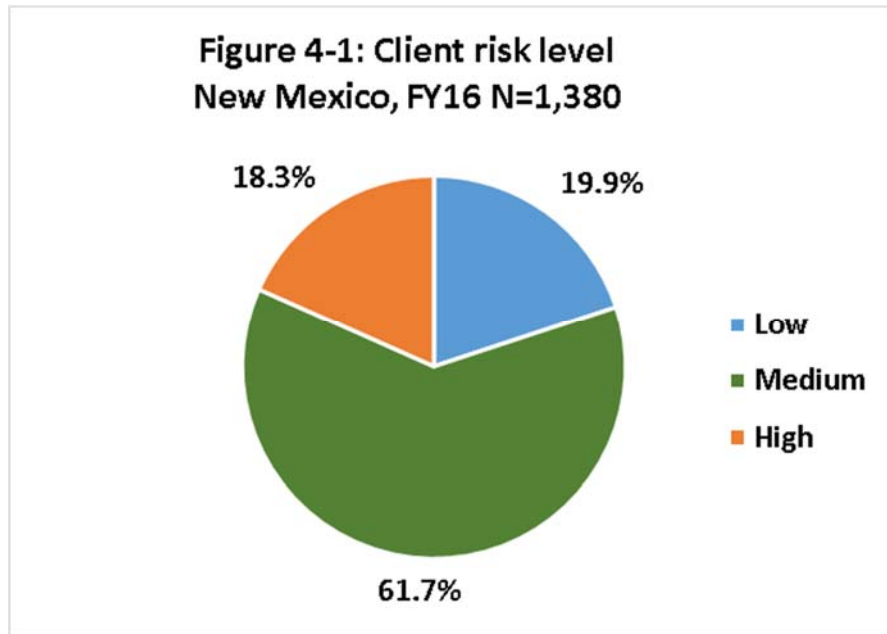
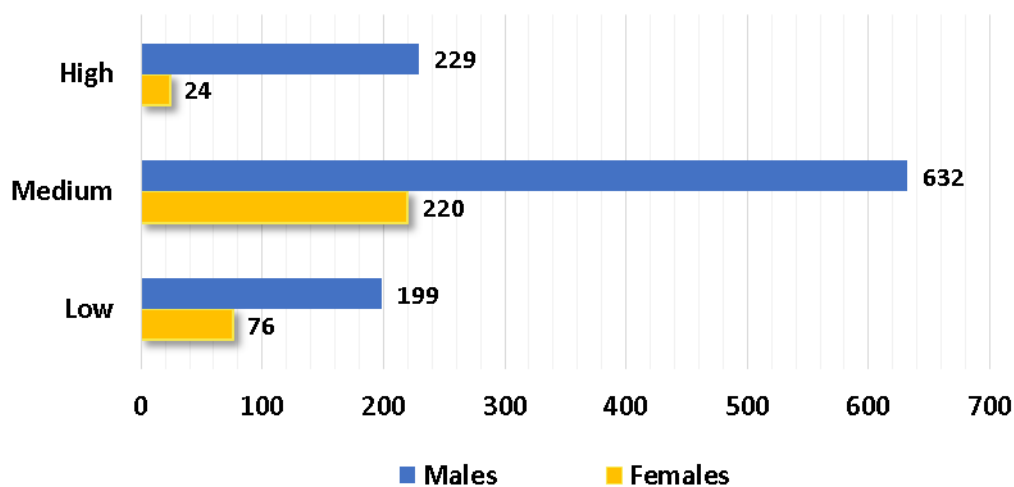


Figure 4-1 presents client risk level as assessed by the SDM risk classification tool for juvenile offenders. In FY16, 1,380 clients were issued a SDM as compared to 1,597 clients in FY15, a 13.6% decrease. Approximately 61.7% of the clients were classified as a medium risk level, while 18.3% were high risk, and 19.9% were low risk.

**Figure 4-2: Client risk level by gender,
New Mexico, FY16**



As shown in **Figure 4-2**, there were more male clients in all three risk level groups during FY16 compared to female clients. Of 1,060 males issued a SDM, 21.6% were classified as high risk, 59.6% as medium risk, and 18.8% as low risk. Of the 320 females issued a SDM, 7.5% were classified as high risk, 68.8% as medium risk, and 18.8% as low risk.

Table 4-1: Client risk level by race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY16

Race/Ethnicity	High (N)	%	Medium (N)	%	Low (N)	%	All Clients	%
Non-Hispanic White	33	2.4%	162	11.7%	68	4.9%	263	19.1%
Hispanic	186	13.5%	589	42.7%	184	13.3%	959	69.5%
African American	12	0.9%	20	1.4%	4	0.3%	36	2.6%
Asian	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Native American	14	1.0%	66	4.8%	14	1.0%	94	6.8%
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
2 or more	8	0.6%	14	1.0%	3	0.2%	25	1.8%
Missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	253	18.3%	852	61.7%	275	19.9%	1,380	100.0%

Date Pulled: November 16, 2016

Source: FACTS Database

Table 4-1 presents risk level data by race/ethnicity. For all three risk level categories in FY16, Hispanic clients were the largest race/ethnic group, and accounted for 69.5% of all clients who received a SDM, followed by Non-Hispanic White, and Native American. Across all race/ethnic groups, most clients were classified as a medium risk level.

Table 4-2: Client risk level by age group, New Mexico, FY16

Age (Years)	High (N)	%	Medium (N)	%	Low (N)	%	All Clients	%
<10*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
10 - 11	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	1	0.1%	4	0.3%
12 - 13	18	1.3%	60	4.3%	39	2.8%	117	8.5%
14 - 15	77	5.6%	278	20.1%	98	7.1%	453	32.8%
16 - 17	139	10.1%	458	33.2%	111	8.0%	708	51.3%
>=18*	19	1.4%	53	3.8%	25	1.8%	97	7.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	253	18.3%	852	61.7%	275	19.9%	1,380	100.0%

*<10 includes 5-9 year olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds

Source: FACTS Database

Table 4-2 presents risk level data by age. 16-17 year old youth were the largest group (51.3%) to receive a SDM in FY16, as well as the largest group for all three client risk levels. 14-15 year old youth were the second largest group that received a SDM, and were also second in all risk category levels. Together, youth aged 14-17 years old accounted for 84.1% of all SDM clients.

CLIENT NEEDS LEVEL

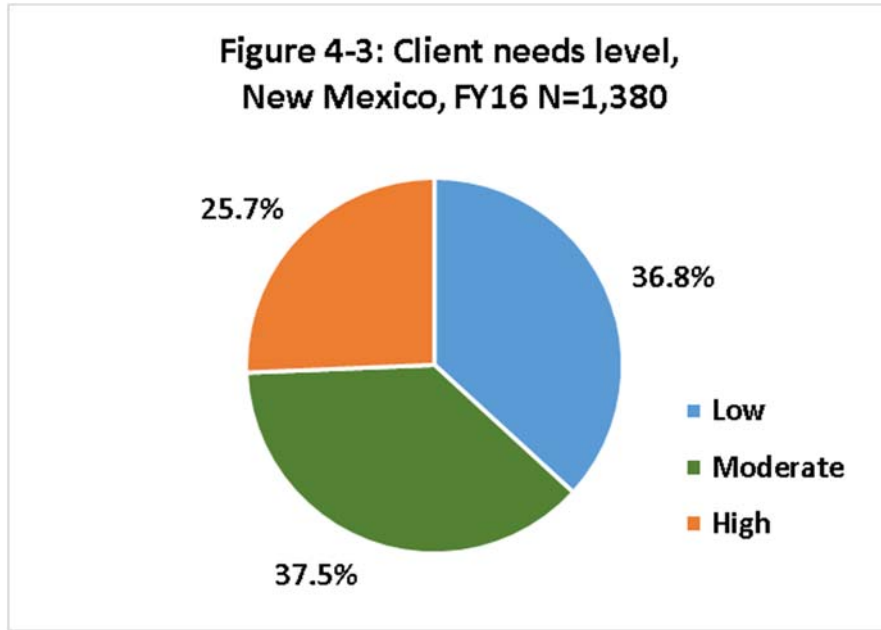
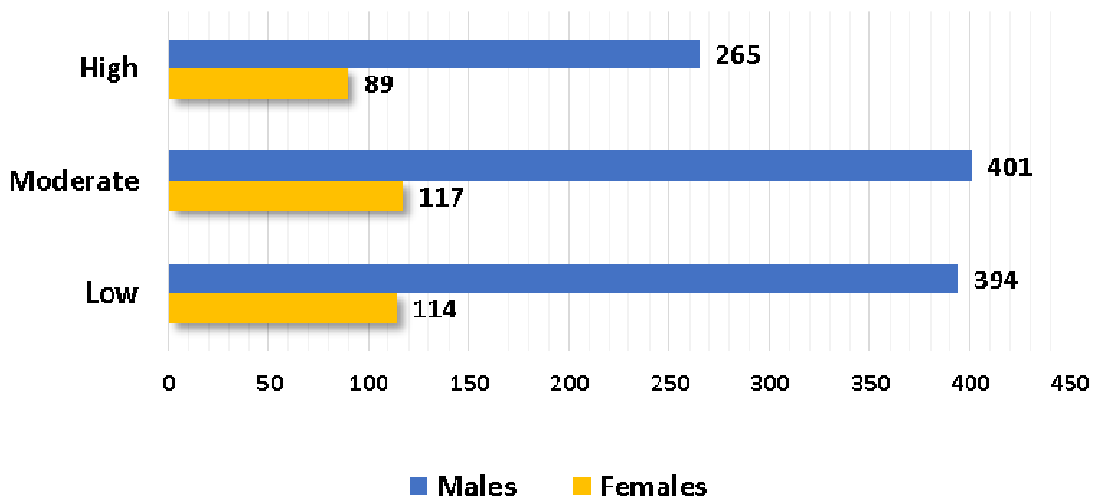


Figure 4-3 presents client risk level as assessed by the SDM needs classification tool for juvenile offenders. In FY16, 37.5% of the 1,380 clients issued a SDM were classified as moderate needs level. 36.8% were classified as low needs and 25.7% as high needs.

Figure 4-4: Client needs level by gender, New Mexico, FY16



As illustrated in **Figure 4-4**, for both genders, the needs level with the most clients was moderate, followed by low needs level, and then high needs level. Of 1,060 males issued a SDM, 25.0% were classified as high needs, 37.8% as moderate needs, and 37.2% as low needs. Of 320 females issued a SDM, 27.8% were classified as high needs, 36.6% as moderate needs, and 35.6% as low needs.

Table 4-3: Client needs level by race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY16

Race/Ethnicity	High (N)	%	Moderate (N)	%	Low (N)	%	Total (N)	%
Non-Hispanic White	71	5.1%	99	7.2%	93	6.7%	263	19.1%
Hispanic	237	17.2%	363	26.3%	359	26.0%	959	69.5%
African American	10	0.7%	16	1.2%	10	0.7%	36	2.6%
Asian	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Native American	24	1.7%	29	2.1%	41	3.0%	94	6.8%
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
2 or more	12	0.9%	9	0.7%	4	0.3%	25	1.8%
Missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	354	25.7%	518	37.5%	508	36.8%	1,380	100.0%

Date Pulled: November 16, 2016

Source: FACTS Database

Table 4-3 presents client needs level by race/ethnicity. The moderate needs level had the most SDM clients (37.5%) in FY16. This was followed closely by low needs with 36.8%, and high needs which had 25.7% of clients.

Table 4-4: Client needs level by age group, New Mexico, FY16

Age (Years)	High (N)	%	Moderate (N)	%	Low (N)	%	Total (N)	%
<10*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
10 - 11	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	4	0.3%
12 - 13	24	1.7%	38	2.8%	55	4.0%	117	8.5%
14 - 15	122	8.8%	181	13.1%	150	10.9%	453	32.8%
16 - 17	183	13.3%	268	19.4%	257	18.6%	708	51.3%
>=18*	25	1.8%	29	2.1%	43	3.1%	97	7.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	354	25.7%	518	37.5%	508	36.8%	1,380	100.0%

*<10 includes 5-9 year olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds

Source: FACTS Database

Table 4-4 shows needs level by age group. As with risk level, most clients in need were ages 14 through 17 years old. Most clients had moderate needs, except for clients age 18 years and older, most of whom scored as low needs.

CLIENT PRIORITY NEEDS AND STRENGTHS

As mentioned earlier, implementation of the SDM tool also provided information for determining the priority needs and strengths of the client by calculating the three needs that scored the highest and the lowest.

Table 4-5: Top five client priority needs, New Mexico, FY16

Need	Number of clients	Percent
Substance Abuse	273	19.8%
Life skills	254	18.4%
Emotional stability	216	15.7%
Education	209	15.1%
Family Relationships	106	7.7%
Total top 5 priority needs	1,058	76.7%
Total priority needs	1,380	100.0%

Date Pulled: November 16, 2016

Source: FACTS Database

Table 4-5 shows that the top priority client need in FY16 was substance abuse; this is a change from the previous three years where the top priority need was education. This need indicates that many of the clients who received a SDM had a combination of the following factors: chronic use of a controlled substance; addiction to a controlled substance; refusal to engage in recommended substance abuse treatment services; loss of job and/or expelled/dis-enrolled from school. Other top needs were life skills, emotional stability, and education which came in second, third, and fourth. The top 5 priority needs in table 4-5 accounted for 76.7% of all the total priority needs.

Table 4-6: Top five client priority strengths, New Mexico, FY16

Strength	Number	Percent
Sexuality	285	20.7%
Employment/Vocational	280	20.3%
Community resources	269	19.5%
Victimization	155	11.2%
Physical Issues	150	10.9%
Total top 5 priority strengths	1,139	82.5%
Total priority strengths	1,380	100.0%

Date Pulled: November 16, 2016

Source: FACTS Database

As described in **Table 4-6**, the top client priority strength in FY16 was sexuality, indicating that many of the clients who received a SDM had not been adjudicated for, or convicted of a sex offense; had abstained from sexual activity for the past 90 days; and had appropriate knowledge of the consequences of sexual activity and protective measures. The top 5 priority strengths accounted for 82.5% of all priority strengths.

Section 5: Juveniles in Secure Facilities

Secure facilities are facilities that are physically and staff secured. CYFD had three secure facilities* and one contracted facility in FY16:

- ◆ *Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC)* in Albuquerque
- ◆ *John Paul Taylor Center (JPTC)* in Las Cruces
- ◆ *Youth Development and Diagnostic Center (YDDC)* in Albuquerque
- ◆ *San Juan Detention Center (SJDC)* in San Juan County (contractual agreement for ten beds)

**Lincoln Pines Youth Center (LPYC)* in Lincoln County closed on 1/4/2016, but no youths were housed in this facility during any part of FY16. Therefore, LPYC is not included in any of the FY16 data represented in this report.



Entrance to Camino Nuevo (Bernalillo County)

The intake unit for males is at YDDC and the intake for females is at CNYC. All the secure facilities are male only with the exception of CNYC, which houses both male and female clients. In this report, clients are described by three secure commitment types:

- ◆ *Term clients:* The main population housed in CYFD's secure facilities is adjudicated youth who received a disposition of commitment. Commitment terms can be for 6 months, one year, two years, or in special cases, up to age twenty-one.
- ◆ *Diagnostic clients:* These are youth court ordered to undergo a 15-day diagnostic evaluation to help determine appropriate placement services.
- ◆ *Non-adjudicated treatment clients (Non-Adj Tx):* These are youth under the jurisdiction of a tribal court who have been placed in a secure facility by action of tribal court order through an intergovernmental agreement.

In FY16, 173 term clients, 23 diagnostic clients and 1 non-adjudicated treatment client were admitted to CYFD secure facilities. The overall capacity at the three secure facilities plus the one contracted facility was 262 beds (note that bed capacity may differ from the staffed capacity). The average daily population (ADP) of CYFD secure facilities during the fiscal year, including all client types, was 194 clients.

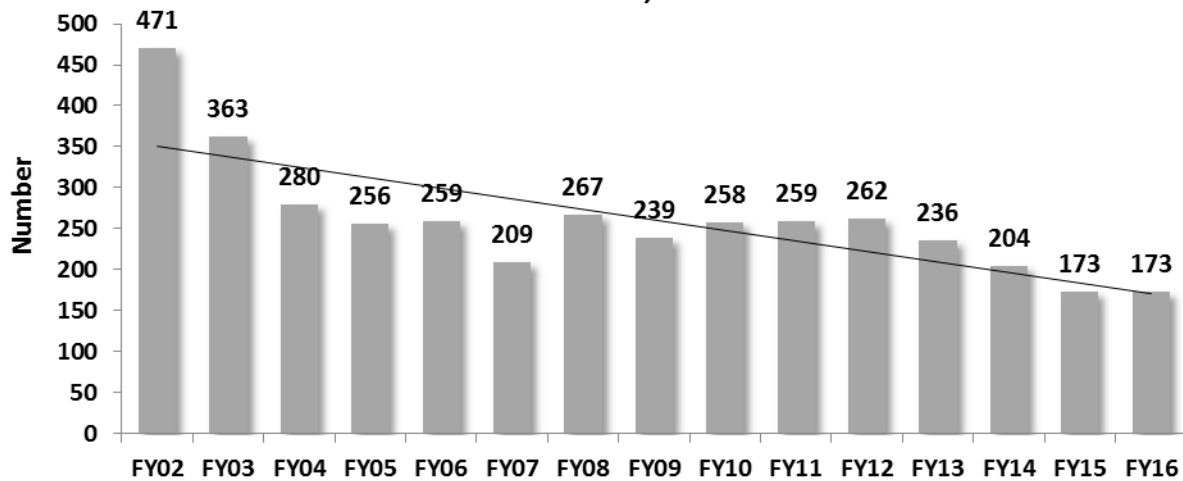


Secure Hallways in Camino Nuevo (Bernalillo County)

The remainder of this section presents additional data for juveniles housed in secure facilities, by facility and selected demographics (gender, age, and race/ethnicity). Also presented are most serious offenses committed by term clients, average length of stay (ALOS), and disciplinary incident report (DIR) rates.

TERM ADMISSIONS (COMMITMENTS)

**Figure 5-1: Juvenile term commitments
New Mexico, FY02-FY16**



As illustrated in **Figure 5-1**, term commitments have declined 63.3 % over the past 15 years, going from 471 in FY02 to a low of 173 in FY16. The number of term commitments for FY16 shows no change compared to FY15.

Table 5-1: Top 15 most serious offenses (MSO) for term admissions, New Mexico, FY16

Offense	Number of offenses	Percent
Probation Violation	90	52.0%
Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	6	3.5%
Aggravated Battery (Misdemeanor)	5	2.9%
Aggravated Burglary (Armed After Entering)	4	2.3%
Battery	3	1.7%
Abuse of a Child (Resulting in Death)	2	1.2%
Armed Robbery	2	1.2%
Murder in the Second Degree	2	1.2%
Possession of a Weapon or Explosive by a Prisoner	2	1.2%
Robbery	2	1.2%
Aggravated Battery (Deadly Weapon)	2	1.2%
Aggravated Battery (Great Bodily Harm)	2	1.2%
Burglary (Dwelling House)	2	1.2%
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	2	1.2%
Battery Upon a Peace Officer	2	1.2%
Total Top 15 (out of 173 total offenses)	128	74.0%
Total most serious offenses	173	100.0%

Source: FACTS Database

Table 5-1 shows that probation violations topped the FY16 list of the most serious offenses (MSOs) for term admissions, which accounted for 90 offenses (52.0%). This was a decrease of 15.1% when compared to 106 probation violation admissions in FY15. As a percentage of all MSOs, probation violations decreased 9.3% (from 61.3% in FY15 to 52.0% in FY16). Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia was a distant second, accounting for 6 offenses (3.5%).

Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia was also the only drug related charge in the top 15 MSOs for FY16, as opposed to FY15 where 3 of the top 15 MSOs were drug related. The top 15 MSOs accounted for 128 (74.0%) of all MSOs for FY16. Of the 173 term client admissions, the MSO was a felony for 48 client admissions (27.7%), a slight decrease from FY15's 28.9%. Misdemeanors accounted for 35 (20.2%) of the MSOs which is a little more than twice the number in FY15.

Figure 5-2: Term admissions (N=173), percent by gender, New Mexico, FY16

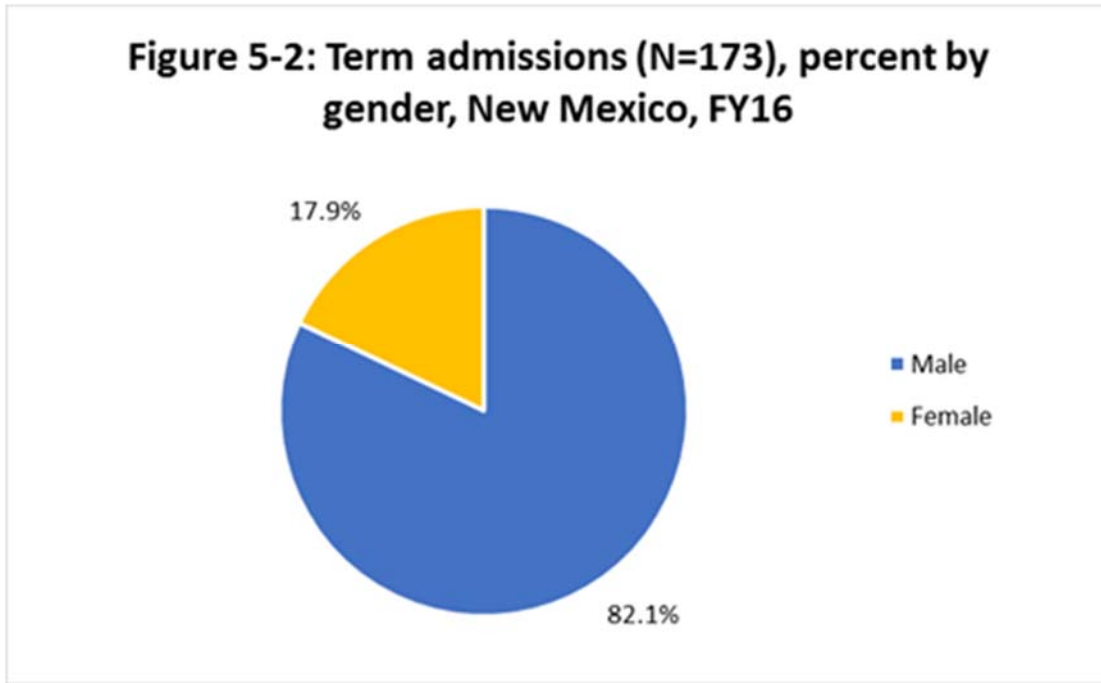


Figure 5-2 shows that of the 173 term admissions in FY16, 142 (82.1%) were male and 31 (17.9%) were female. 12 unique male clients and no female clients had 2 or more term commitments in FY16, which is the same number as in FY15.

Table 5-2: Term admissions by age group, New Mexico, FY16

Age Group	Term Admissions (N)	Percent
<10*	0	0.0%
10 - 11	0	0.0%
12 - 13	2	1.2%
14 - 15	22	12.7%
16 - 17	110	63.6%
>=18*	39	22.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%
Total	173	100.0%

*<10 includes 5-9 year olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds

Source: FACTS Database

At 63.6%, term admissions among youth ages 16-17 years old accounted for the majority of all term admissions for FY16 (**Table 5-2**). Term admissions among youth age 18 years and older were a distant second at 22.5%, followed by youth ages 14-15 years old (12.7%). The group of 12-13 year-olds had 2 term admissions, an increase over the previous three fiscal years (FY13-FY15) where there was only 1 term admission in this age group.

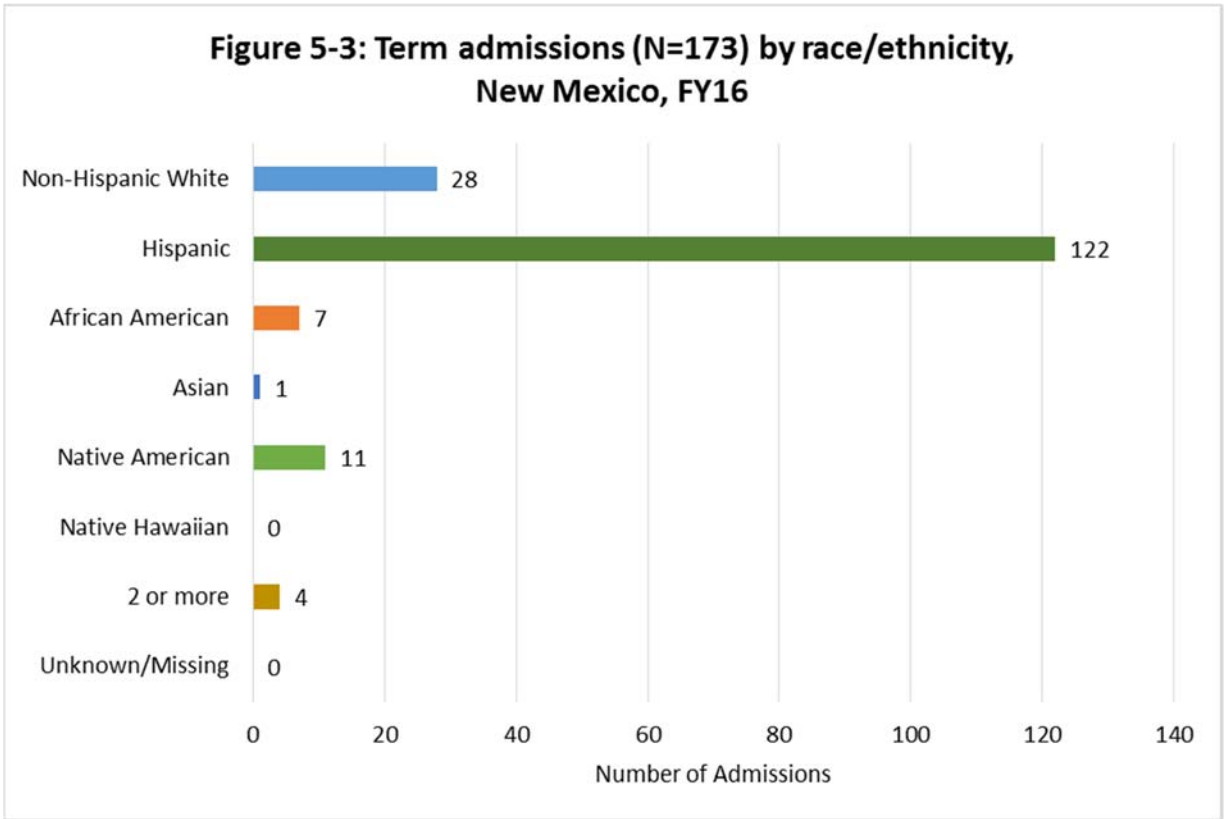
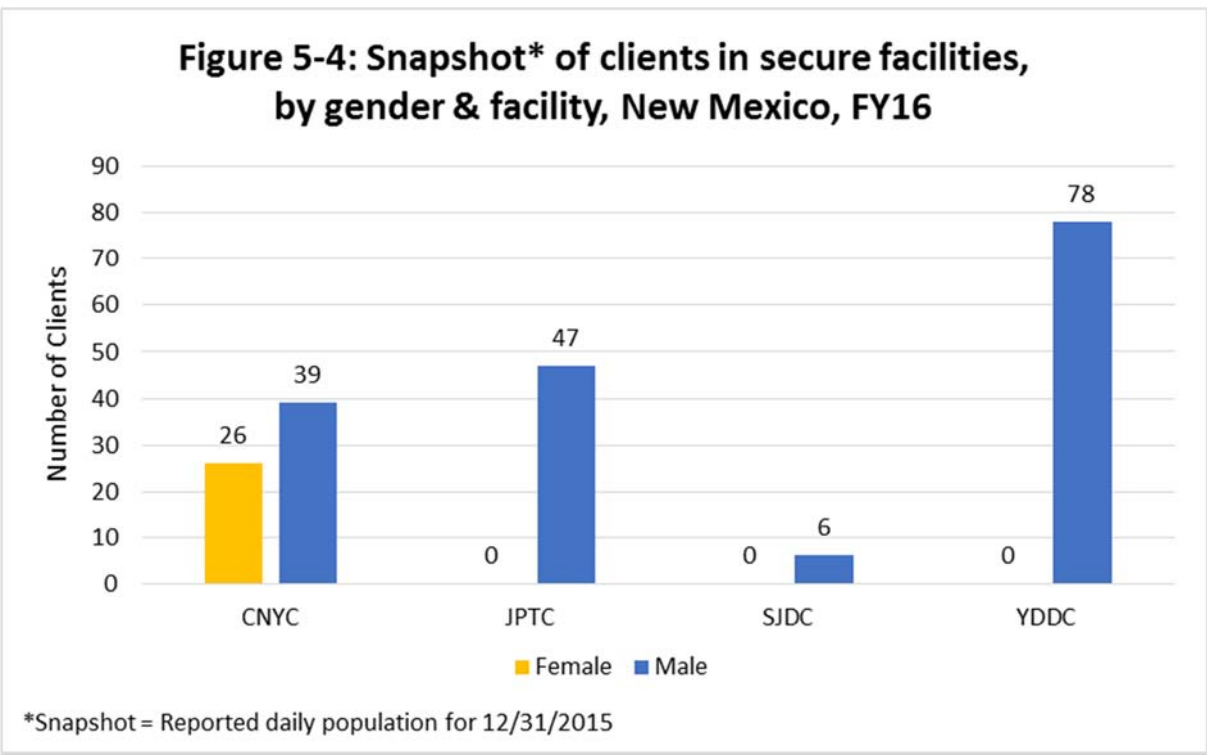


Figure 5-3 illustrates that in FY16, 122 term admissions (70.5%) were Hispanic, which was down from 75.1% in FY15. The next highest group was Non-Hispanic White at 16.2%, which was slightly higher than FY15 which was 14.5% Non-Hispanic White.

Figure 5-4, Table 5-3, and Table 5-4 all show the characteristics of clients residing in secure facilities by facility. This snapshot view is based on the population of clients housed in CYFD secure facilities on 12/31/2015, which was deemed a “typical” day in the fiscal year.



Per Figure 5-4, 170 (86.7%) of CYFD secure facility clients were male which is 5.6% higher than FY15’s snapshot, and 26 (13.3%) were female which is down 5.6% compared to the FY15 snapshot.

Table 5-3: Snapshot* of clients with a term commitment by age group & facility, New Mexico, FY16

Age Group (years)	CNYC		JPTC		SJDC		YDDC		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<10**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10 - 11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
12 - 13	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
14 - 15	4	2.0%	2	1.0%	1	0.5%	4	2.0%	11	5.6%
16 - 17	33	16.8%	16	8.2%	1	0.5%	28	14.3%	78	39.8%
>=18**	28	14.3%	29	14.8%	4	2.0%	46	23.5%	107	54.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	65	33.2%	47	24.0%	6	3.1%	78	39.8%	196	100.0%

*Snapshot = Reported daily population for 12/31/2015, **<10 includes 5-9 year olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds

Source: FACTS Database

Table 5-3 presents a snapshot of term clients by age group and facility. The total youth age 18 years and older for all secure facilities combined had the most clients (54.6%), while 39.8% were in the group ages 16-17 years old. This is the reverse of FY15, where the 16-17 year old group had more than the 18 and older group. The remaining 5.6% in FY16 ranged from age 14-15 years old. There were no clients under the age of 14 in the secure facilities on the snapshot date of 12/31/2015.

Table 5-4: Snapshot* of clients with a term commitment by race/ethnicity & facility, New Mexico, FY16

Race/Ethnicity	CNYC		JPTC		SJDC		YDDC		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Non-Hispanic White	16	8.2%	4	2.0%	1	0.5%	7	3.6%	28	14.3%
Hispanic	40	20.4%	38	19.4%	3	1.5%	62	31.6%	143	73.0%
African American	2	1.0%	4	2.0%	1	0.5%	5	2.6%	12	6.1%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native American	6	3.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	4	2.0%	11	5.6%
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2 or more	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
Unknown/Missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	65	33.2%	47	24.0%	6	3.1%	78	39.8%	196	100.0%

*Snapshot = Reported daily population for 12/31/2015

Source: FACTS Database

Table 5-4 is a snapshot of term clients by race/ethnicity and facility, and shows that 73.0% of clients were Hispanic and 14.3% were Non-Hispanic White. The remaining 12.8% were divided between African American, Native American, and 2 or more race/ethnic groups.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND LENGTH OF STAY

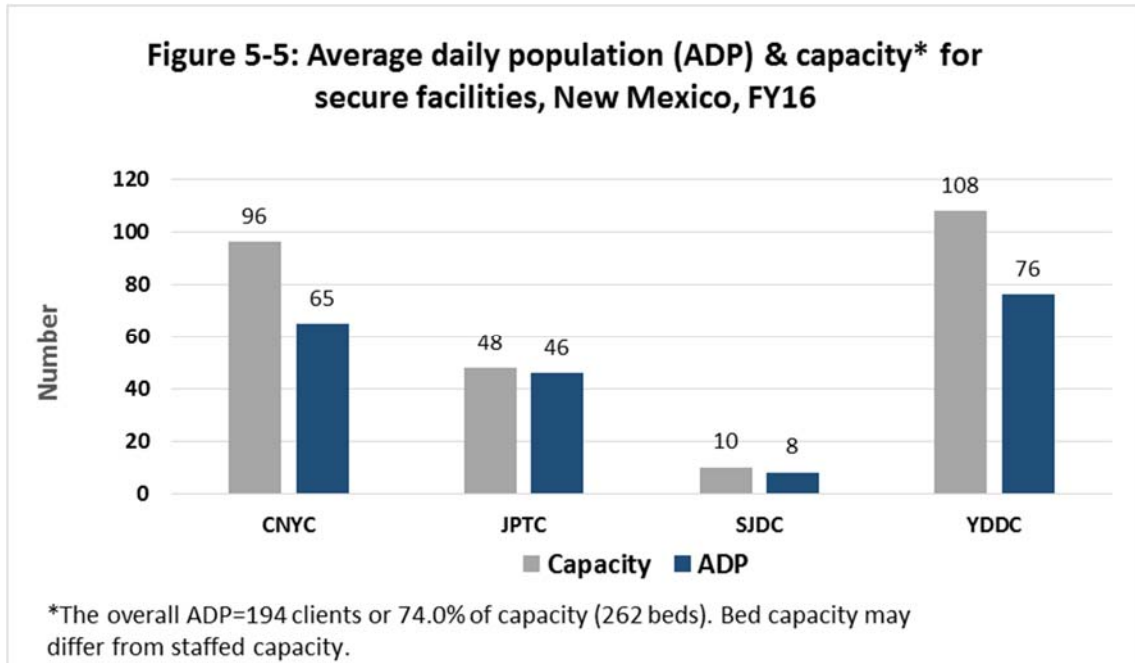


Figure 5-5 presents the average daily population (ADP) and capacity, by facility. The ADP at secure facilities for FY16 was 194 clients or 74.0% of capacity (262 beds). The ADP was greatest at YDDC at 76 clients, followed by CNYC at 65 clients. JPTC had the greatest ADP-to-capacity ratio for FY16 at 95.8%.

Figure 5-6: Average length of stay (ALOS) in days by gender & commitment type, New Mexico, FY16

N=169

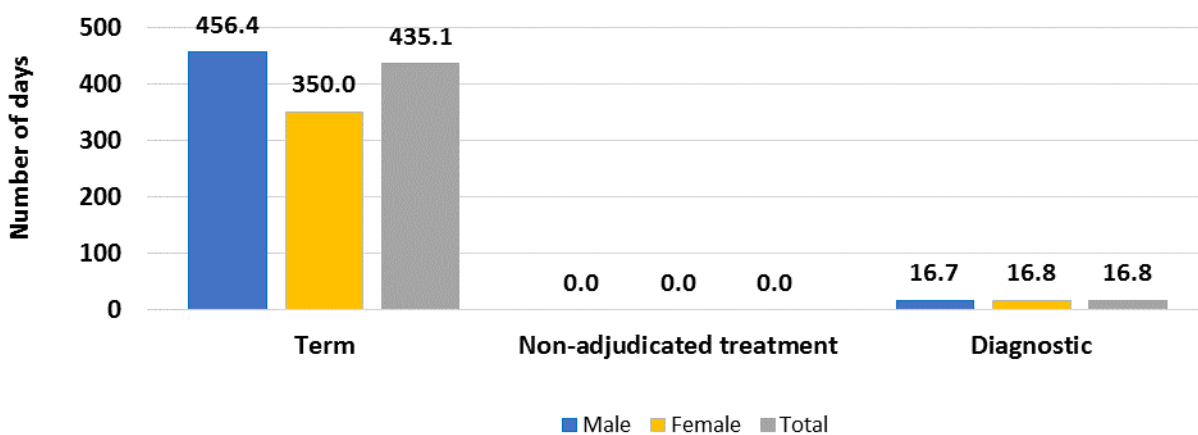


Figure 5-6 shows the average length of stay (ALOS) in days by gender and commitment type for clients discharged in FY16. The ALOS at secure facilities for term clients increased for the second fiscal year in a row, shifting from an average of 385.2 days in FY15 to an average of 435.1 days in FY16. The ALOS for diagnostic clients decreased for the second fiscal year in a row, shifting from 17.2 days in FY15 to 16.8 days in FY16. On average, female term clients in FY16 stayed 106.4 days less than male clients, compared with FY15, where female term clients stayed an average of 30.2 days less than male term clients. There were no clients discharged from secure facilities for non-adjudicated treatment during the reporting period.

Table 5-5: Average length of stay (ALOS) by age group & commitment type, New Mexico, FY16

Age group (years)	Commitment Type							
	Term		Non-adjudicated treatment		Diagnostic		Total	
	Clients (N)	ALOS (days)	Clients (N)	ALOS (days)	Clients (N)	ALOS (days)	Clients (N)	ALOS (days)
<10*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10 - 11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12 - 13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
14 - 15	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	17.3	7	17.3
16 - 17	40	335.6	0	0.0	17	16.5	57	240.5
>=18*	105	473.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	105	473.0
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	145	435.1	0	0.0	24	16.8	169	375.7

*<10 includes 5-9 year olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds

Source: FACTS Database

Table 5-5 presents ALOS by age group and commitment type for clients discharged in FY16. Of the 145 clients with term commitments, juveniles age 18 years and older had the highest ALOS (473.0 days). This number is 65.3 days higher than the ALOS for the same age group in FY15. Of the 24 diagnostic commitment clients, the 14-15 year olds had the highest ALOS at 17.3 days, which is 1 day less than the ALOS for the same age group in FY15.

Table 5-6: Average length of stay (ALOS) by race/ethnicity & commitment type, New Mexico, FY16

Race/Ethnicity	Commitment type							
	Term		Non-adjudicated treatment		Diagnostic		Total	
	Clients (N)	ALOS (Days)	Clients (N)	ALOS (Days)	Clients (N)	ALOS (Days)	Clients (N)	ALOS (Days)
Non-Hispanic White	21	403.4	0	0.0	2	14.5	23	369.6
Hispanic	112	432.2	0	0.0	18	17.4	130	374.8
African American	5	471.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	471.8
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Native American	4	446.0	0	0.0	4	14.8	8	230.4
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2 or more	3	690.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	690.7
Unknown/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	145	435.1	0	0.0	24	16.8	169	375.7

Source: FACTS Database

As shown in **Table 5-6**, of the 145 clients with term commitments discharged in FY16, clients with 2 or more race/ethnicities had the highest ALOS at 690.7 days, which is an average of 218.9 days longer than African Americans, the second highest group with an average of 471.8 days. Of the diagnostic commitment clients discharged in FY16, Hispanic clients had the highest ALOS (17.4 days), followed by Native American clients with an ALOS of 14.8 days.

DISCIPLINARY INCIDENT REPORTS

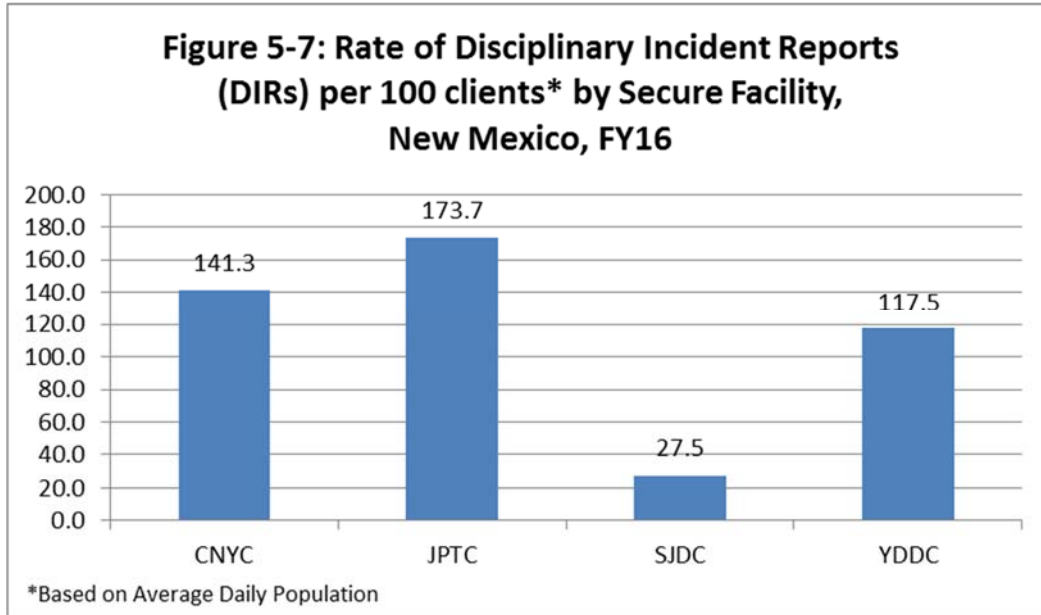
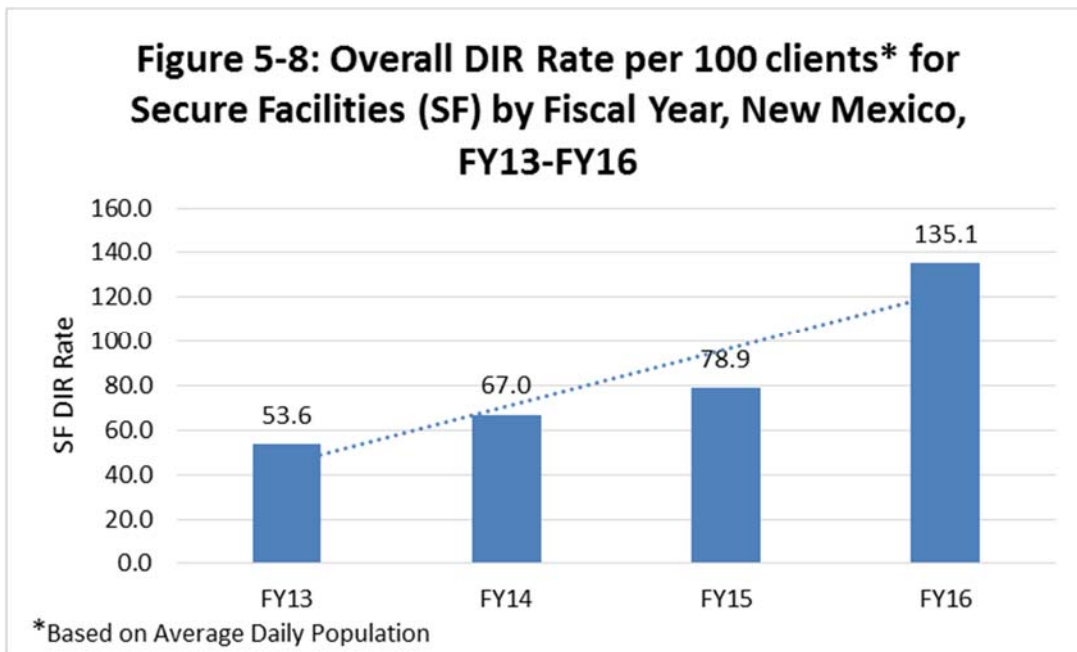


Figure 5-7 illustrates the FY16 rate of disciplinary incident reports (DIR rate per 100 clients, based on average daily population), by facility. The overall DIR rate for all secure facilities (see note for Figure 5-8 below) was 135.1 per 100 clients. JPTC had the highest rate of DIRs at 173.7 per 100 clients, followed by CNYC with a rate of 141.3 per 100 clients.



The overall DIR rates per 100 clients for secure facilities for FY13-FY16 are depicted in Figure 5-8 above. The graph shows an upward trend in the overall DIR rate for secure facilities over the past 4 fiscal years.

Please note that in the annual report for FY14 the overall DIR rate for secure facilities was incorrectly reported as 65.8, but the correct overall rate is 67.0. In the annual report for FY15, the overall DIR rate for secure facilities was incorrectly reported as 162.1, while the correct rate was 78.9. Figure 5-8 shows the correct rates and rate of increase for FY13-FY16.

Section 6: Juveniles in Reintegration Centers

Reintegration centers are non-secure facilities that house a small population of adjudicated CYFD clients on probation or supervised release. *Probation clients* are defined as adjudicated clients placed under the supervision and care of a juvenile probation officer by a court-ordered disposition.

Supervised release clients are youth released from a secure facility but whose commitment has not yet expired; they are subject to monitoring by CYFD until the term of their commitment expires. Probation clients are the only clients admitted directly to a reintegration center, since the clients on supervised release are transferred from a secure facility.



Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (Colfax County)

CYFD had four* reintegration centers in FY16:

- ◆ Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC)
- ◆ Albuquerque Girls Reintegration Center (AGRC)
- ◆ Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (ENRC)

*Carlsbad Reintegration Center (CRC) – CRC housed clients through 9/22/2015. Any statistics for CRC contains data thru 9/22/2015. CRC officially closed on 3/15/2016.

Each facility had a capacity of 12 beds in FY16 (note that bed capacity may differ from the staffed capacity). AGRC is the only reintegration center housing female clients.

In FY16, 7 probation clients were admitted directly to a reintegration center. The average daily population (ADP) during FY16 for all CYFD reintegration centers combined was 19 clients. The ADP for reintegration centers includes both probation clients and supervised release clients.



Common Area in AGRC (Bernalillo County)

The remainder of this section presents additional data for juveniles housed in reintegration centers, by facility and selected demographics (gender, age, and race/ethnicity). Also presented are most serious offenses committed by probation clients, average length of stay, and disciplinary incident report rates.

ADMISSIONS

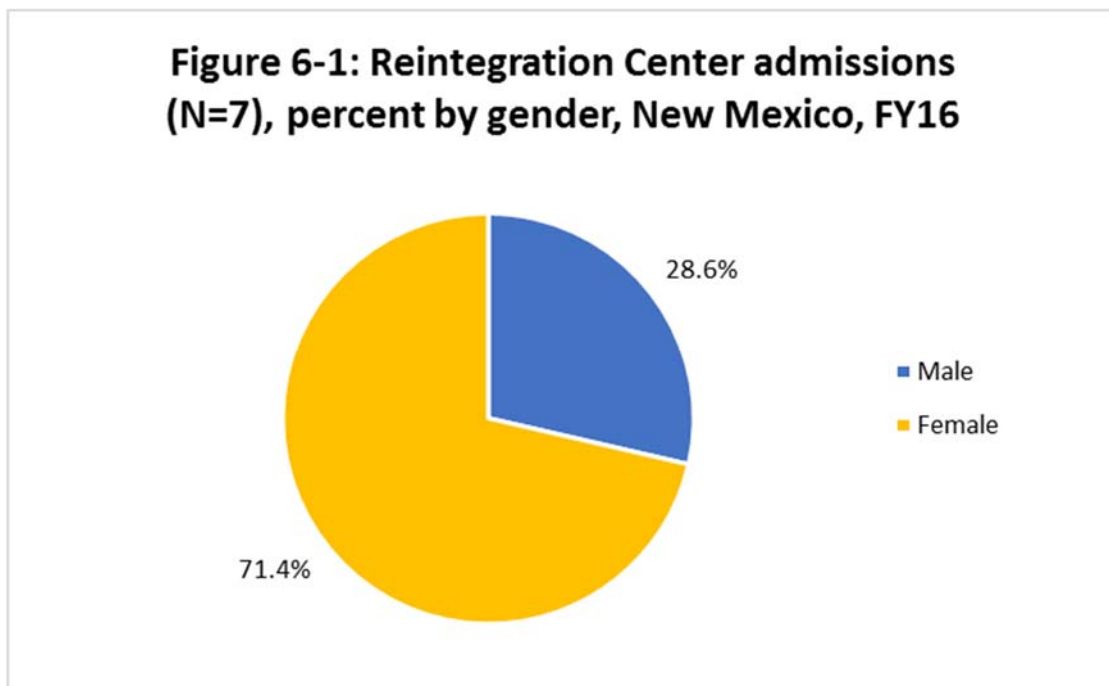
As shown in **Table 6-1**, probation violations topped the list of the most serious offenses (MSO) for probation admissions, accounting for 3 or 42.9% of all MSOs. Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia, Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer, and Battery accounted for the remaining 3 MSOs. One youth was adjudicated in Tribal Court and offense info was not available.

Table 6-1: Top 5 most serious offenses (MSO) for reintegration center admissions, New Mexico, FY16

Offense	Number of offenses	Percent
Probation Violation	3	42.9%
Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	1	14.3%
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	1	14.3%
Battery	1	14.3%
(blank)*	1	14.3%
Total Top 5 (out of 7 total offenses)	7	100.0%
Total most serious offenses	7	100.0%

*Youth adjudicated by Tribal Court, therefore no offense info is available.

Source: FACTS Database



In FY16, there were 5 female and 2 male probation admissions to a CYFD reintegration center (**Figure 6-1**). No clients received more than one probation admission during the fiscal year, therefore the 7 admissions are unduplicated by client.

Table 6-2: Reintegration Center admissions by age group, New Mexico, FY16

Age Group	# Admissions	Percent
<10*	0	0.0%
10 - 11	0	0.0%
12 - 13	0	0.0%
14 - 15	1	14.3%
16 - 17	4	57.1%
>=18*	2	28.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%
Total	7	100.0%

*<10 includes 5-9 year olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds Source: FACTS Database

Table 6-2 shows that most probation violation admissions were among clients aged 16-17 years old and 18 years and older.

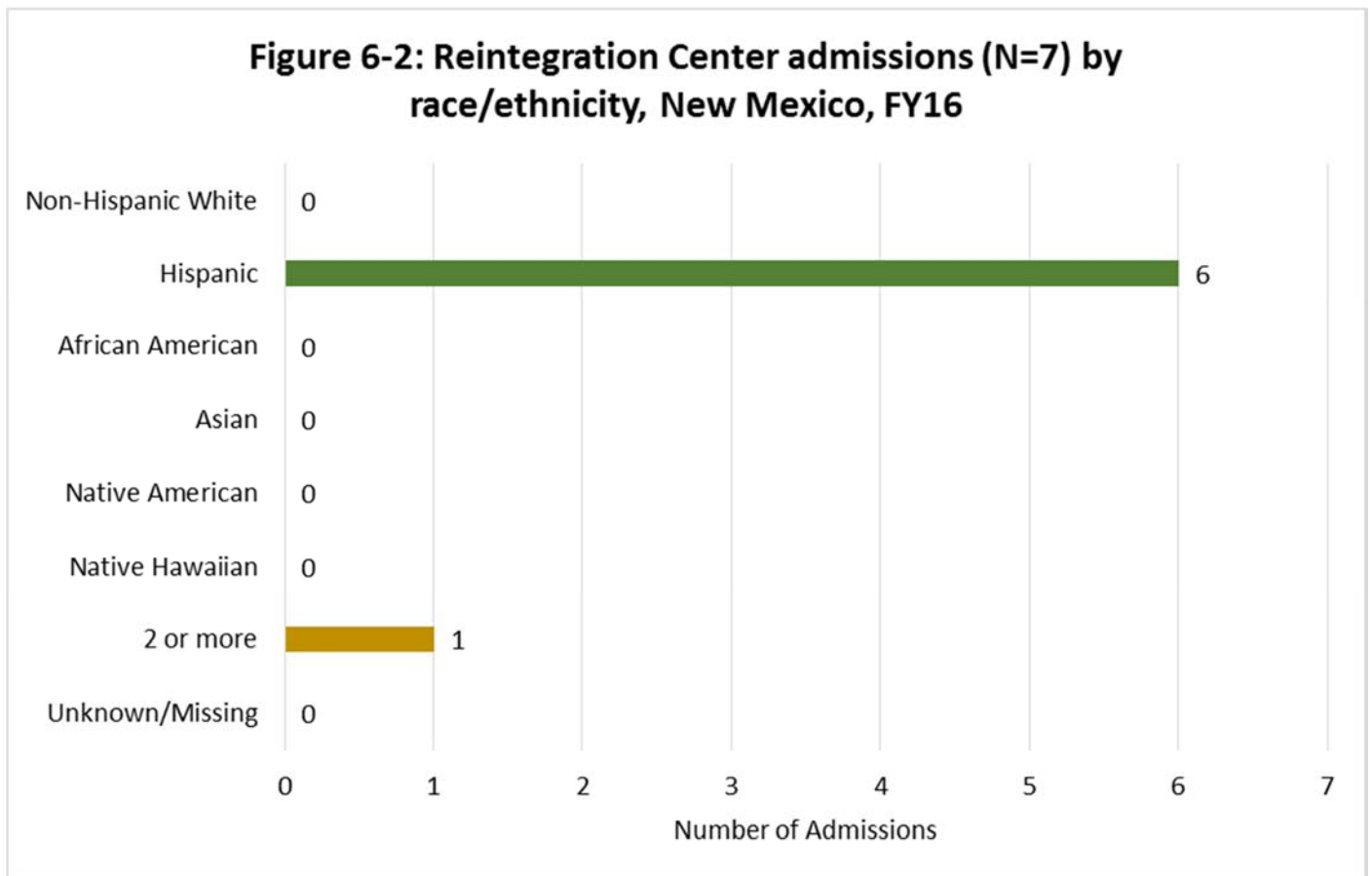
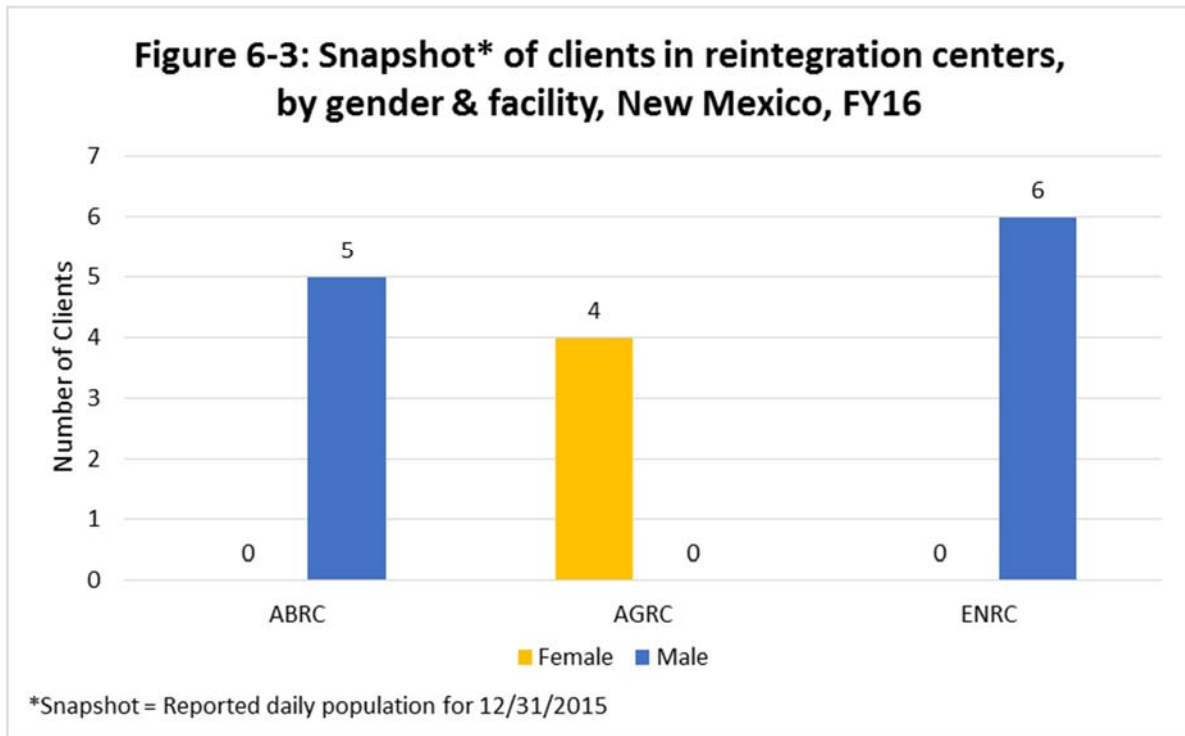


Figure 6-2 presents reintegration center admissions by race/ethnicity. In FY16, probation admissions of Hispanic clients accounted for most admissions into reintegration centers (85.7%), followed by a client with 2 or more race/ethnicities at 14.3%.

Figure 6-3, Table 6-3, and Table 6-4 all show the characteristics of clients residing in reintegration centers by facility. This snapshot view is based on the population of clients housed in CYFD reintegration centers on 12/31/2015, which was deemed a “typical” day in the fiscal year. Note that the counts for each reintegration center include both probation and supervised release clients.



While 7 clients were admitted into reintegration centers in FY16, **Figure 6-3** shows that the snapshot of facilities indicates that 15 clients were housed in CYFD’s reintegration centers on 12/31/2015. 11 (73.3%) of these clients on the snapshot date were male, while 4 (26.7%) were female.

Table 6-3: Snapshot* of clients in reintegration centers, by age group & facility, New Mexico, FY16

Age Group (years)	ABRC		AGRC		ENRC		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<10**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10 - 11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
12 - 13	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
14 - 15	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%
16 - 17	1	6.7%	1	6.7%	2	13.3%	4	26.7%
>=18**	4	26.7%	2	13.3%	4	26.7%	10	66.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	5	33.3%	4	26.7%	6	40.0%	15	100.0%

*Snapsho: =Reported daily population for 12/31/2015, **<10 includes 5-9 year olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds Source: FACTS Database

Table 6-3 shows that on 12/31/2015, 66.7% of the reintegration center clients were in the age 18 years and older group, while 26.7% were in the 16-17 age group and 6.7% were in the 14-15 age group. ENRC had the highest number of clients at 6.

Table 6-4: Snapshot* of clients in reintegration centers, by race/ethnicity & facility, New Mexico, FY16

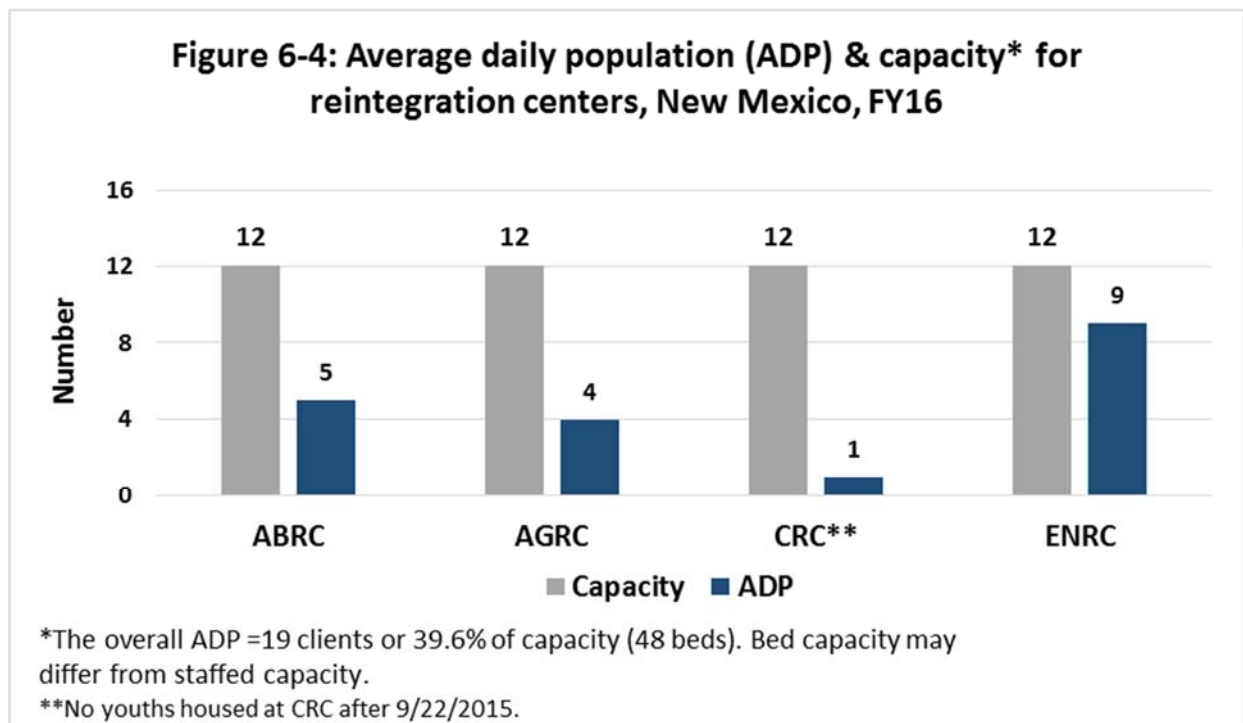
Race/Ethnicity	ABRC		AGRC		ENRC		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Non-Hispanic White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%	2	13.3%
Hispanic	5	33.3%	4	26.7%	3	20.0%	12	80.0%
African American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2 or more	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	1	6.7%
Unknown/Missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	5	33.3%	4	26.7%	6	40.0%	15	100.0%

*Snapshot = Reported daily population for 12/31/2015

Source: FACTS Data base

Table 6-4 shows the race/ethnicity breakdown of the snapshot data for the reintegration centers. On 12/31/2015, 12 (80.0%) were Hispanic, 2 (13.3%) clients were Non-Hispanic White, and 1 (6.7%) client had 2 or more race/ethnicities.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND LENGTH OF STAY



As described in the intro to this section, the average daily population (ADP) for all reintegration centers combined for FY16 was 19 clients. The ADP includes both probation clients and supervised release clients. Figure 6-4 above shows the breakdown by reintegration center. The ADP was greatest at ENRC with 9 clients. ENRC also had the greatest ADP-to-capacity ratio at 75.0%.

Figure 6-5: Average length of stay (days) at reintegration centers, by gender, New Mexico, FY16

N=10

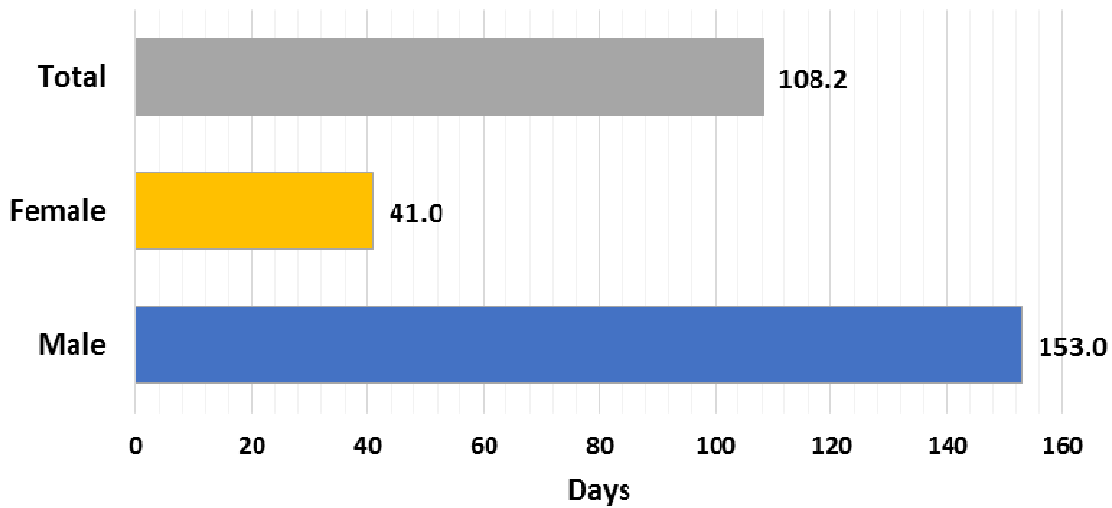


Figure 6-5 shows that the average length of stay (ALOS) at reintegration centers for probation clients discharged in FY16 was 108.2 days, an increase of 1.6 days compared to FY15. On average, female probation clients stayed 112.0 days less than male probation clients in FY16.

Table 6-5: Average length of stay (ALOS) for clients housed in reintegration centers, by age group, New Mexico, FY16

Age Group	Clients (N)	ALOS (Days)
<10*	0	0.0
10 - 11	0	0.0
12 - 13	0	0.0
14 - 15	1	24.0
16 - 17	6	101.5
≥18*	3	149.7
Unknown	0	0.0
Total	10	108.2

*<10 includes 5-9 year olds; ≥18 includes 18-21 year olds

Source: FACTS Database

Table 6-5 presents average length of stay (ALOS) for clients housed in reintegration centers, by age group. The ALOS for probation clients discharged in FY16 was 108.2 days. The aged 18 and older group had the longest ALOS with an average of 149.7 days. The age group with the greatest number of discharged probation clients (6) was the 16-17 years old group. Those clients stayed an average of 101.5 days.

Table 6-6: Average length of stay (ALOS) for clients housed in reintegration centers, by race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY16

Race/Ethnicity	Clients (N)	ALOS (Days)
Non-Hispanic White	1	238.0
Hispanic	6	58.0
African American	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0
Native American	1	244.0
Native Hawaiian	1	164.0
2 or more	1	88.0
Unknown/Missing	0	0.0
Total	10	108.2

Source: FACTS Database

Table 6-6 shows ALOS by race/ethnic group. For probation clients discharged in FY16, Hispanics had the most clients (6) but not the longest ALOS. The Native American group with 1 client had the longest ALOS of 244.0 days. The next highest ALOS was 238.0 days for 1 Non-Hispanic White client.

DISCIPLINARY INCIDENT REPORTS

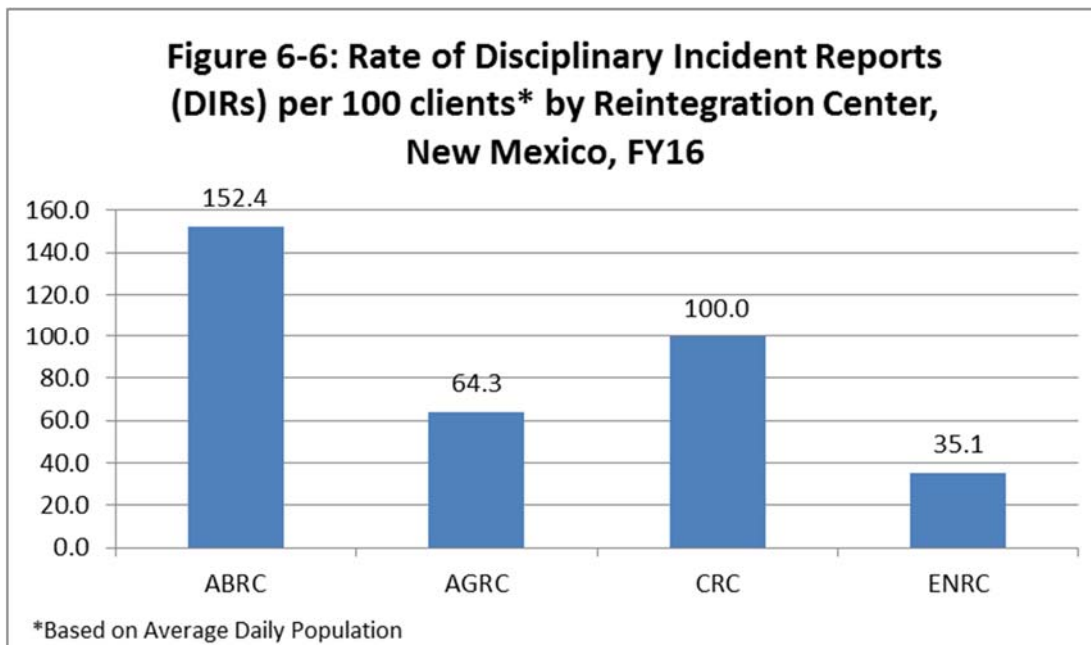
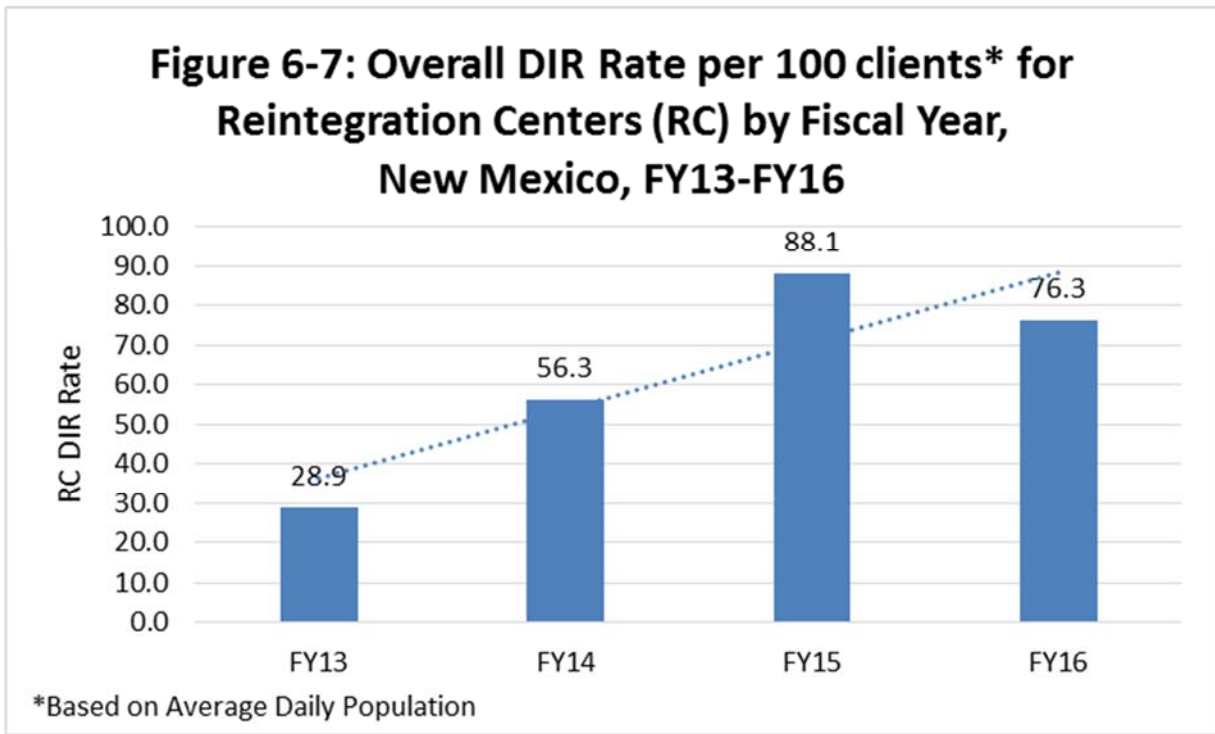


Figure 6-6 illustrates the FY16 rate of disciplinary incident reports (DIR rate per 100 clients, based on average daily population), by reintegration center. The overall DIR rate for all reintegration centers (see note for **Figure 6-7** below) was 76.3 per 100 clients. ABRC had the highest rate of DIRs at 152.4 per 100 clients, and ENRC had the lowest rate at 35.1 per 100 clients. Please note that CRC’s rate of 100 was skewed by the fact that they only housed clients for less than three months of the year.



The overall DIR rates per 100 clients for reintegration centers for FY13-FY16 are depicted above in **Figure 6-7**. The graph shows an upward trend in the overall DIR rate for reintegration centers over the last 4 fiscal years.

Please note that in the annual report for FY14 the overall DIR Rate for reintegration centers was incorrectly reported as 28.9, but the correct rate was 56.3. The overall DIR Rate was not reported for reintegration centers in the FY15 annual report. **Figure 6-7** shows the correct rates and rate of increase for FY13-FY16.

Section 7: Juveniles Referred to/in Detention Centers



In 2008, New Mexico launched the first internet/web-based system in the nation, linking all detention centers, JPO offices, and district court judges statewide to one real-time information tracking system, Screening Admissions & Releases Application (SARA). Developed and implemented by the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) team and community detention partners, SARA enabled the statewide implementation of the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI), a NM Children’s Code mandated screening tool for all youth referred to detention.

SARA aids JPOs and other law officers in determining the steps of care needed for each individual juvenile referred to, or in detention centers. Specifically, SARA:

- Provides a mechanism for the equitable and consistent screening of children referred for detention statewide.
- Provides access to accurate prior offense information 24/7 on any youth screened by the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) for juvenile probation and the courts.
- Monitors the status of youth in detention and allows juvenile probation supervisors to manage timelines for case expedition.
- Monitors through a “red flag alert” system, any State statutory violation with respect to JDAI core principles and JJDP core requirements.
- Increases the quality of juvenile justice systems service assurance and improves reliability of detention data.
- Provides information for monitoring of compliance with State statute and Federal funding requirements.
- Provides statewide and regional detention data across system agencies, the courts, and law enforcement, that is used to inform policy makers, and aids with internal decision-making.

In FY16 SARA was transitioned to the JJS Application Analysis Unit (AAU) for support and further development. Additionally, in FY16 security enhancements were made and quality assurance processes were implemented for SARA data.

The SARA system provides New Mexico the ability to be in alignment with other Annie E. Casey Foundation grantees. The data from the SARA system offers CYFD an additional tool to track New Mexico youth awaiting placement for treatment, at risk for out-of-home placement, or transport for juvenile commitment.

Following are some key terms used to aggregate data from SARA. These terms have been in place and consistent in our reporting for over ten years since New Mexico implemented JDAI.

Screened:

- Cases referred for a detention decision
- No special detention situation noted
- Reasons for a referral to detention in which the risk assessment instrument (RAI) is applied include:
 - Delinquent offense
 - Probation violation
 - Delinquent offense + probation violation (no warrant)
 - Probation violation
 - Warrant—probation violation

Special Detention:

- Cases referred for a detention decision when there is an outstanding arrest or bench warrant
- Most serious offense is usually a probation violation; some are left blank
- RAI is usually scored; however, there are some situations where scoring is not possible or not considered necessary
- Reasons for a special detention referral include:
 - Warrant—arrest
 - Warrant—bench
 - Warrant—Failure to appear
 - Warrant—parole detention order/supervised release retake
 - Warrant—not indicated
 - Warrant—magistrate/municipal

Auto Detention:

- Cases where a decision is not necessary
- RAI is NOT SCORED
- Most serious referred offense is not completed
- Reasons for “auto” referral for detention:
 - Committed/Diagnostic- return to court on pending case
 - Detained pending post-dispositional placement
 - Violation of court order/condition of release
 - GPS (Global Positioning System) violation
 - Hold for out of state—Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ)
 - Electronic monitoring
 - Hold for out of state—Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
 - Drug court hold
 - Remand order
 - Juvenile court hold (not drug court)
 - Community custody hold
 - Program for Empowerment of Girls (PEG) hold
 - Transport order
 - Parole Retake
 - Disposition- 15 day detention

In FY16, a total of 3,721 referrals for detention involved 2,477 unduplicated youth. The data in this section is extracted from SARA and includes information on offenses and overrides that resulted in youth being taken to detention centers, as well as admission and release data.

Table 7-1: Client outcome of referral by referral reason (N=3,721 referrals), New Mexico, FY16

Report Category	Referred Offense	Not Detained	Non-Secure Detention	Detained	Total
Screened	Delinquent offense	948	15	853	1,816
	Delinquent offense + Probation Violation (no warrant)	40	0	126	166
	Parole Retake (Supervised Release)	0	0	1	1
	Probation violation	5	0	109	114
	Probation violation (Warrant)	0	0	350	350
	Total Screened		993	15	1,439
Special detention	Warrant- arrest	2	1	324	327
	Warrant- Bench	5	0	94	99
	Warrant- FTA	0	0	38	38
	Warrant- Parole Detention Order/Retake	0	0	1	1
	Total Special	7	1	457	465
Auto detention	Committed/Diag - return to court on pending case	0	0	8	8
	Community Custody/PEG Hold	0	0	60	60
	Drug Ct. Hold	3	0	280	283
	GPS Violation/Electronic Monitoring	0	0	14	14
	Hold for out of state-ICJ	0	0	37	37
	Juvenile Court Hold (not Drug Court)	0	0	167	167
	Remand Order	5	0	36	41
	Transport Order	0	0	4	4
	Violation of court order/condition of release	1	0	194	195
	Total Auto	9	0	800	809
Overall Total		1,009	16	2,696	3721*

*The 3,721 referrals for detention involved 2,477 unduplicated youth.

Source: SARA Database

Table 7-2: Clients referred to detention, by age at first referral in FY16, New Mexico

Age (Years)	Number	Percent
<10*	2	0.1%
10 - 11	19	0.8%
12 - 13	234	9.4%
14 - 15	783	31.6%
16 - 17	1,368	55.2%
>=18*	69	2.8%
Unknown	2	0.1%
Total	2,477	100.0%

*<10 includes 5-9 year olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds

Source: SARA Database

Table 7-1 lists the outcomes by referral reason within each reporting category from the SARA database system. There were three possible client outcomes: not detained, non-secure detention (treatment facility, group home, or shelter), or detained. Of the 3,721 referrals entered into SARA, 2,696 (72.5%) were detained, 1,009 (27.1%) were not detained, and 16 (0.4%) went to non-secure detention facilities. Most screened referrals (1,816 or 74.2%) were for delinquent referral reasons. Auto detentions mainly consisted of Drug court holds (283), Juvenile Court Holds (167), and Violation of court order/conditions of release (195). These three categories (645 or 79.7%) accounted for the majority of auto detentions.

Table 7-2, shows the age of juveniles referred to detention. The calculation is based on the first referral in the reporting period. 16-17 year olds represented over half (55.2%) of all referral clients, followed by 14-15 year olds with 31.6%.

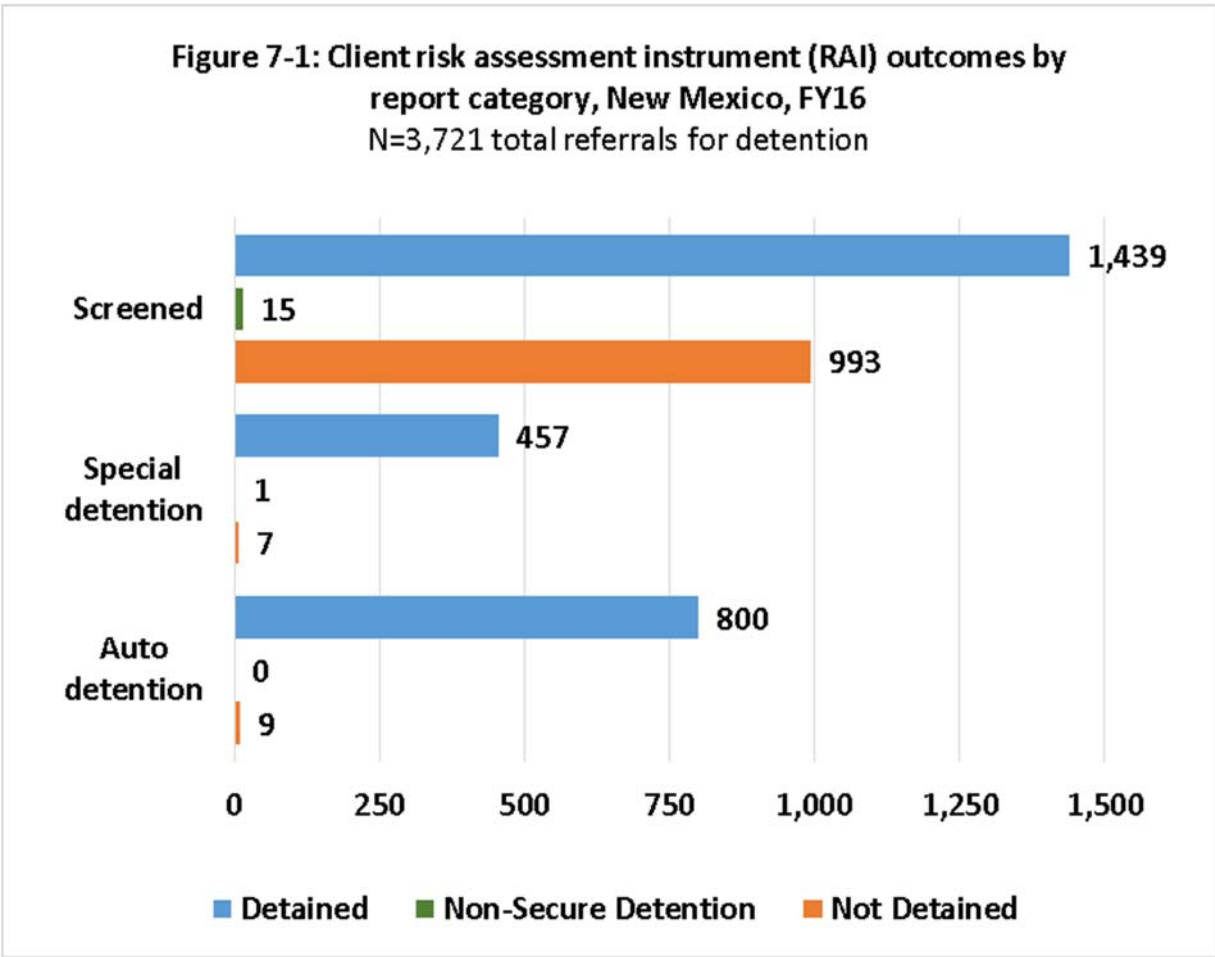


Figure 7-1 shows client risk assessment instrument outcomes by SARA report categories (screened, special detention and auto detention). In FY16, there were 3,721 total referrals for detention, a decrease of 12.4% compared to FY15. Of the 2,447 screened referrals in FY16, 1,439 (58.8%) resulted in the client being detained.

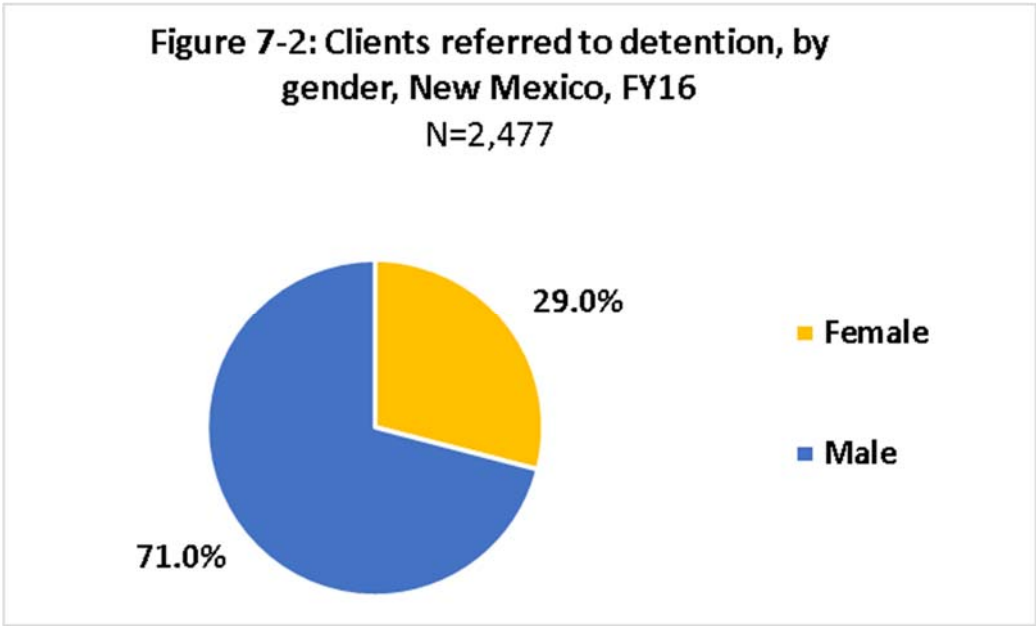


Figure 7-2 shows client referrals to detention by gender. The 3,721 referrals for detention involved 2,477 unduplicated youth. Males comprised 71.0% of the total in FY16, down 0.7% compared to FY15. Females comprised 29.0%, which was up 0.8% over FY15.

Figure 7-3: Clients referred to detention by race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY16

N=2,477 Clients

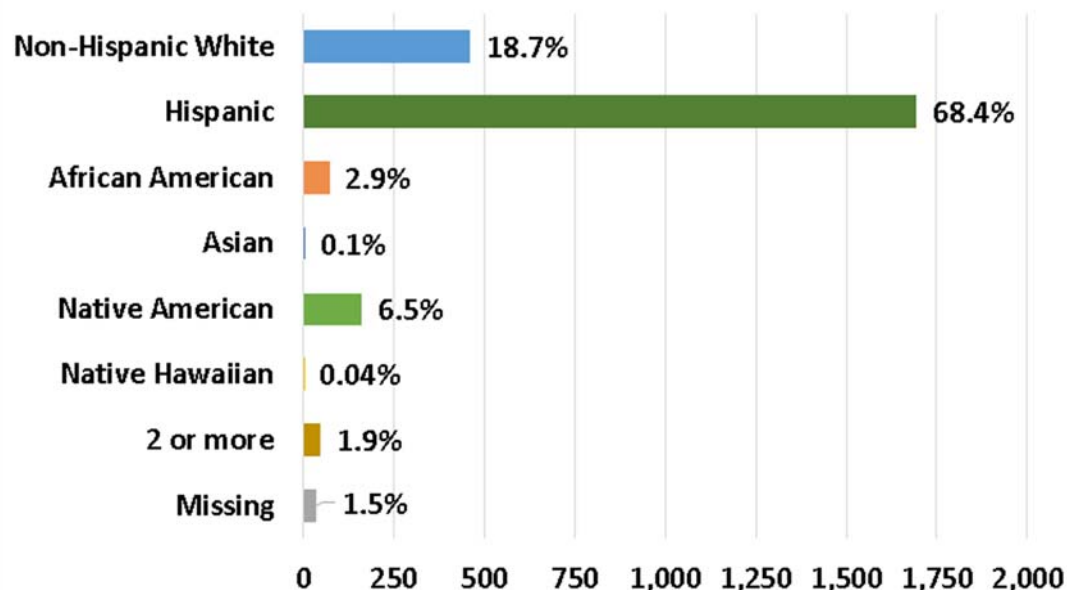


Figure 7-3 presents data on clients referred to detention by race/ethnic group. In FY16, 1,694 (68.4%) of the youths referred were Hispanic, followed by 462 Non-Hispanic White (18.7%) and 160 Native American (6.5%). A total of 37 (1.5%) referral records were missing the youth's race/ethnicity.

Table 7-3: Top 15 screened offenses for referrals to detention, New Mexico, FY16

Referred screened offense	Not Detained	Non-Secure Detention	Detained	Total
Battery (Household Member)	190	2	144	336
Probation Violation - Residence	2	0	124	126
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	94	0	26	120
Probation Violation - Alcohol/Drugs	1	0	89	90
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	44	0	46	90
Probation Violation - Reporting	0	0	74	74
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	3	0	70	73
Probation Violation - General Behavior (Law)	0	0	72	72
Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	49	2	18	69
Battery	48	0	19	67
Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle (1st Offense)	29	0	31	60
Burglary (Automobile)	24	0	28	52
Poss. of Marij. or Synth. Cannab. (1 oz or Less)(1st Off)	42	0	7	49
Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor	33	0	16	49
Burglary (Dwelling House)	6	2	32	40
Total number (Top 15)	565	6	796	1,367
Total	993	15	1,439	2,447

Table 7-3, show that the top 15 offenses represented 55.9% of all screened offenses (1,367). Battery (household member) topped the list with 336 referrals, followed by probation violation - residence with 126. Battery (household member) had 46 more youths not detained (190) than detained (144).

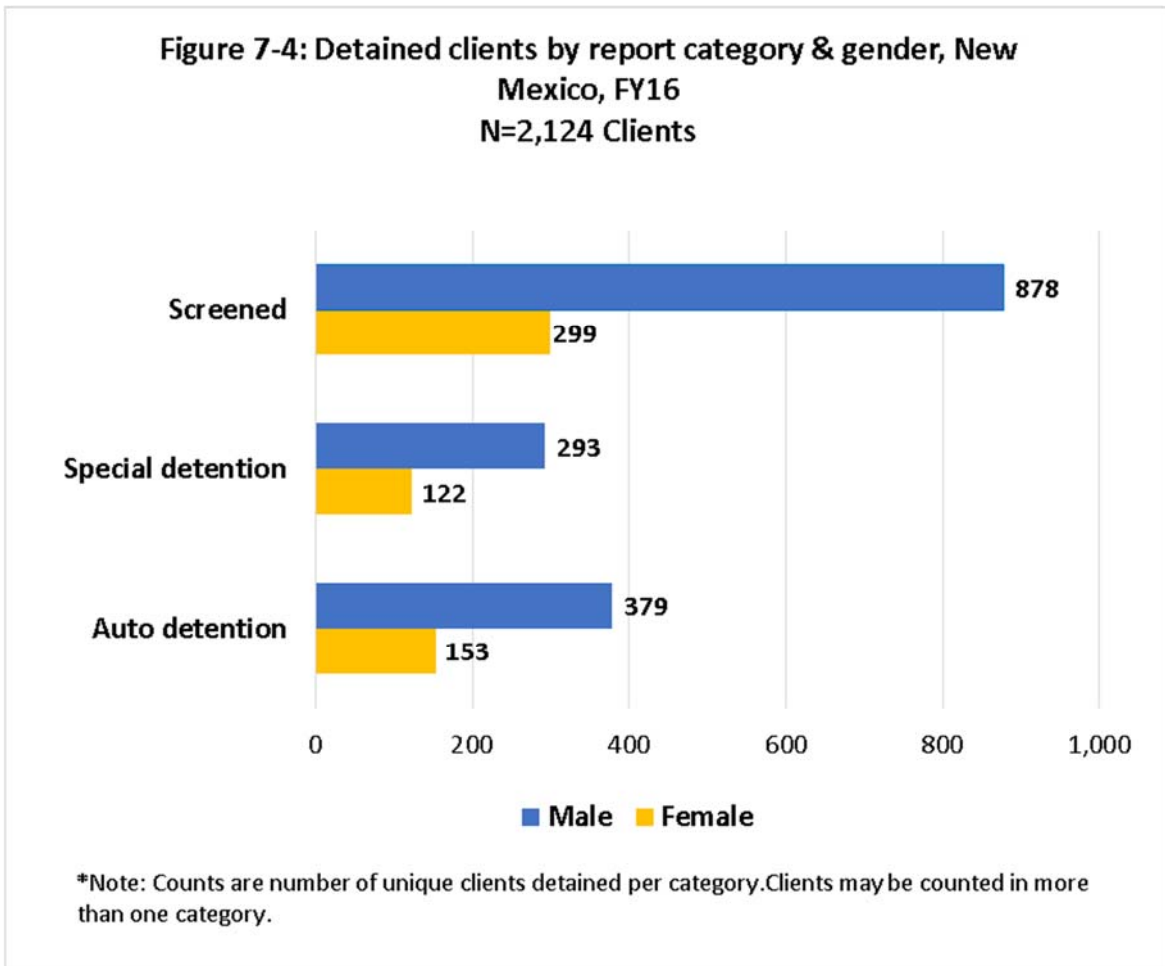


Figure 7-4 Of the 2,696 referrals resulting in detention in FY16, there were 2,124 unduplicated youth with at least one detention admission during the year. It is possible for a client to be counted in more than one category. Overall, 73.0% percent of juveniles detained were male and 27.0% were female. By category, males comprised 74.6% of screened, 70.6% of special detention, and 71.2% of auto detention.

Table 7-4: Detained clients, by age group at first detained intake in FY16, New Mexico

Age (Years)	Number
<10*	0
10 - 11	4
12 - 13	136
14 - 15	511
16 - 17	963
>= 18*	66
Unknown/Missing	1
Total	1,681

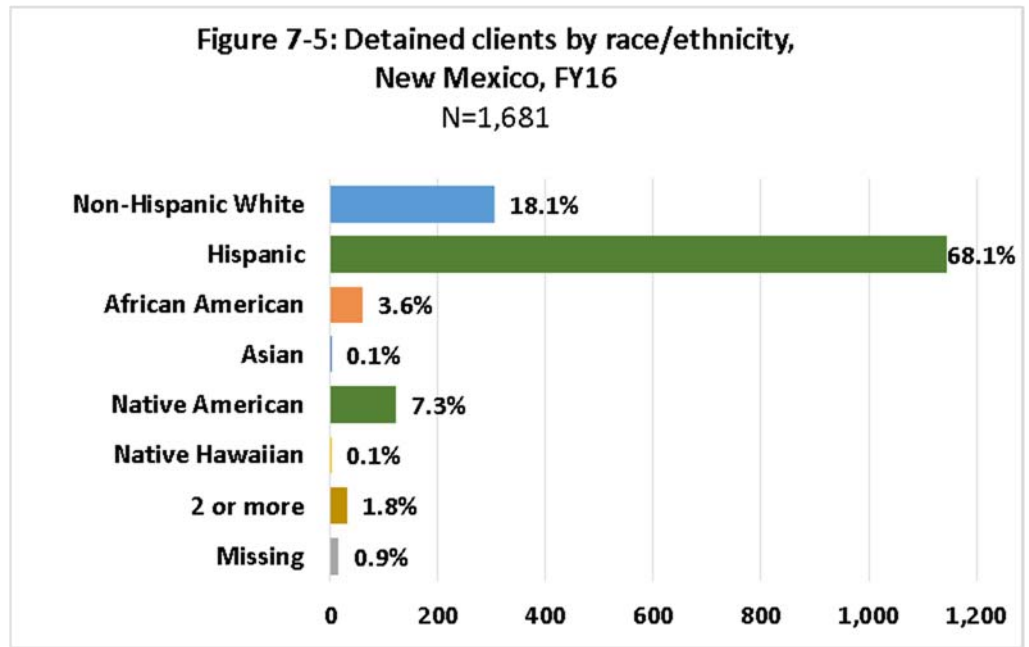
*<10 includes 7-9 year olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds

Source: SARA Database

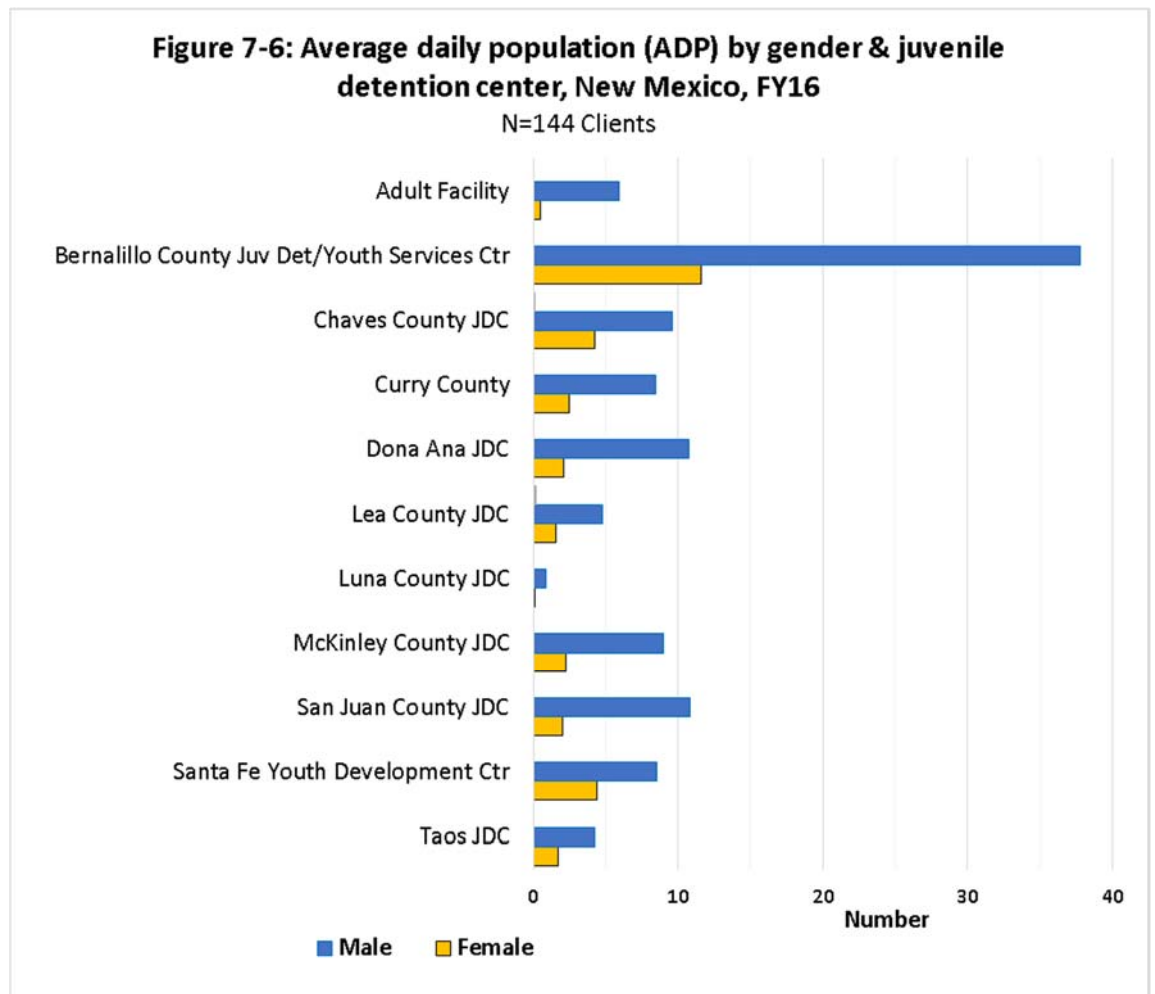
Table 7-4 presents the number of detained clients by age group at first detained intake in FY16. Out of the 2,696 referrals resulting in detention in FY16, there were 1,681 unduplicated youths detained. The age of juveniles detained was based on the client's earliest detention admission in the fiscal year. All detained youth were only counted once. Youth aged 16-17 years old accounted for the most detained clients at 57.3%. No juveniles under age 10 were detained.

Figure 7-5 presents detention data by race/ethnicity. Of the 1,681 unduplicated youth detained in FY16, 68.1% were Hispanic, followed by 18.1% who were Non-Hispanic White.

Figure 7-6 presents the average daily population (ADP) by gender and juvenile detention center. The ADP was generated from SARA, which calculates a daily census for each day in the reporting period and then averages the daily census.



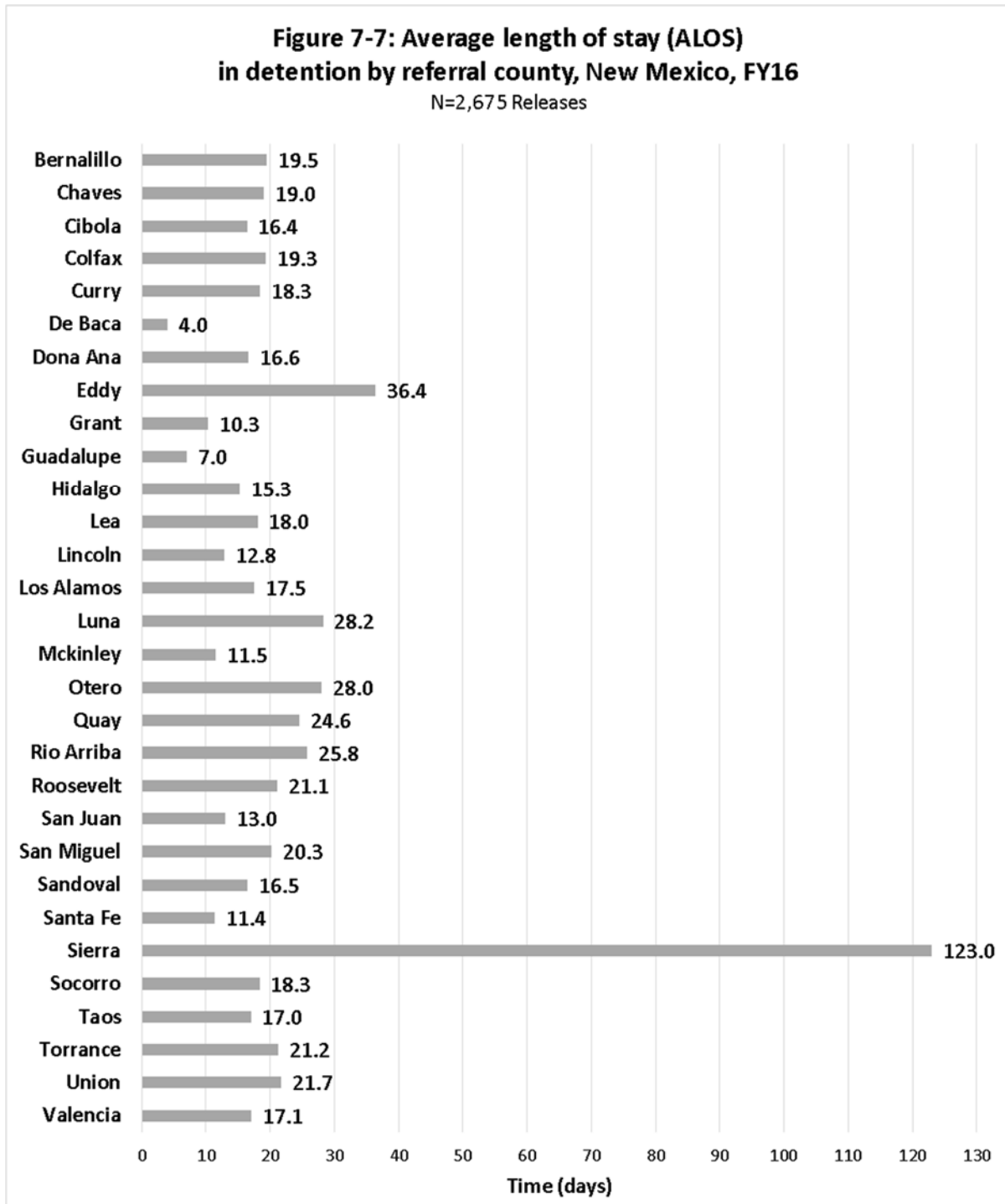
Note that youth age 18 years or older may be transferred or admitted to an adult detention center instead of being housed in a juvenile facility.



On the following page Figure 7-7 refers to length of stay. Rather than report by facility where transfers impacted ALOS, we calculated averages by county of referral for detention in order to provide a more relevant duration for community programs aimed at alternatives to detention, or expedited case processing time. The referral county usually retains jurisdiction over formal case processing hearings and outcomes.

Youth transfers between detention centers can be tracked independently. Transfers between detention centers may occur for several reasons such as: available bed space, transport, arrangements between counties, and appearance in court are the most common reasons.

Figure 7-7 presents ALOS in detention, by referral county. During this reporting period, there were 2,675 releases from detention including youth who may have been admitted prior to FY16. A youth may have had multiple stays in detention during this period. SARA offers the ability to calculate the length of stay from admission date to release date. The length of stay (LOS) is a simple calculation of release date minus admission date. This includes any time spent in multiple detention centers. Note: Sierra county’s LOS is skewed due to a small data set.



Section 8: Youth Services

This section describes client services related to education, medical, behavioral health, substance abuse, and community-based programs. These services are provided by New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department Juvenile Justice Services (JJS).

EDUCATION SERVICES

Education services during secure commitment — JJS operates two New Mexico Public Education Department accredited high schools: Foothill High School (FHS) and Aztec Youth Academy (AYA). Foothill High School is located on the grounds of the secure JJS facilities in Albuquerque (Youth Diagnostic and Development Center and Camino Nuevo Youth Center). Aztec Youth Academy is located on the grounds of the secure facility in Las Cruces (John Paul Taylor Youth Center). Juveniles who have not graduated from high school, and who are committed to these secure facilities by the New Mexico courts, attend one of these two high schools during secure commitment.



Both high schools offer special education direct services including: teachers, speech language therapists, occupational therapists, education diagnosticians, school psychologists, vocational programming, English as a second language (ESL), library services, and General Equivalency Diploma (GED) preparation and testing. Foothill High School provides extracurricular NMAA sports activities (wrestling, basketball, football) that clients can participate in only if they reach certain academic and behavioral standards.

Accrediting authority — As the New Mexico Public Education Department (PED) maintains statutory authority and responsibility for the assessment and evaluation of the JJS high schools, Foothill High School and Aztec Youth Academy comply with the provisions of New Mexico Administrative Code, Title 6-*Primary and Secondary Education*.

Vocational education — JJS also offers post-secondary courses to high school graduate juveniles committed to the Albuquerque or Las Cruces facilities via agreements with Central New Mexico Community College (CNM) and Eastern New Mexico University-Roswell (ENMUR). JJS Education provides these programs in order to help students gain employable skills that will allow them to be productive citizens upon release. Clients are able to earn college credits from CNM and ENMUR through online programs in computer classrooms located at each facility.

During fiscal year 2016, clients achieved the following vocational education outcomes:

- 40 students were accepted to participate in post-secondary education opportunities at CNM or ENMUR; 13 at AYA, 27 at FHS, and 6 of the FHS students were dual credit students.
- 5 students at FHS took summer classes during CNM's intersession, these classes required a serious time commitment and energy, 2 of these students were dual credit students.
- 42 students at AYA were enrolled in job training courses. 4 were fully certified in the NCCER job training course and 38 were partially certified.
- 38 FHS students received a national certification. 24 were certified in introduction to telecommunications, and 14 were certified in copper based systems.

Partnering with CNM Workforce Solutions has provided clients the opportunity to earn industry based certificates. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Introduction to Construction, and Culinary/Hospitality certification are examples of classes that have been offered onsite at the Youth Diagnostic and Development Center by CNM workforce instructors.

Additionally clients at the reintegration centers received education and employment opportunities. During fiscal year 2016 reintegration clients achieved the following educational and employment outcomes:

At **ABRC** 21 clients were employed, 7 were attending college, 1 received a GED, 10 attended GED prep courses, and 8 attended high school.

At **AGRC** 4 clients were employed, 5 were attending college, 1 received a GED, 11 attended GED prep courses, and 8 attended high school.

At **ENRC** 45 clients were employed, 9 were attending college, 5 attended GED prep courses and 5 attended high school.

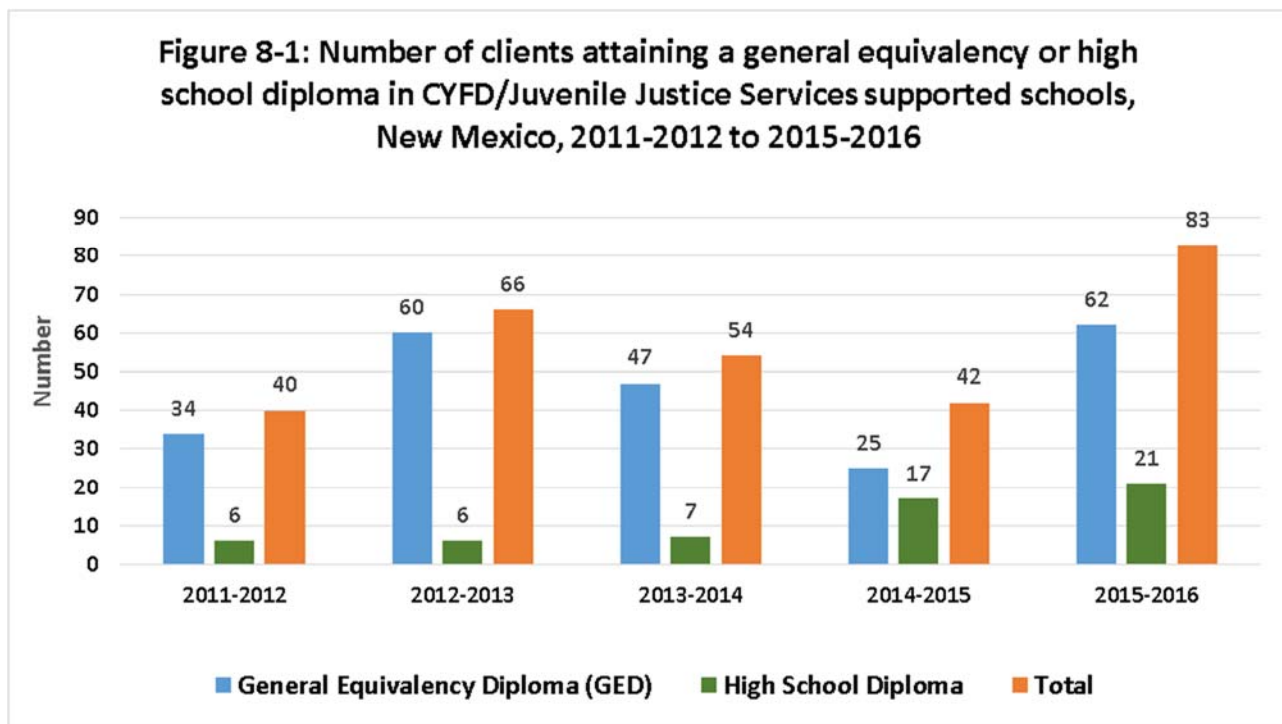


Figure 8-1 above presents data on the number of General Equivalency Diploma (GED) and graduates of CYFD/JJS supported high schools over the last five school years. During the 2015-2016 school year, there were a total of 83 graduates. Of these, 62 clients received their GED, while 21 received a high school diploma.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The Juvenile Justice Services Medical Department provides care to facility clients by licensed health care professionals. During the first week, a medical doctor, physician's assistant or nurse practitioner will perform a physical exam. Clients receive testing for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), if necessary. If required, clients will also be tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Clients are updated on required vaccinations as needed, and are additionally given flu and hepatitis vaccinations to better protect them while in the facility. A dentist examines and x-rays each client's teeth and gums to address any dental needs. Additionally, each client also receives an eye and hearing exam.

The Medical Department also provides a nutrition program that begins by collecting Body Mass Index (BMI) measurements from clients four times a year. This data is given to the registered dietitian who then uses the information, in conjunction with other health factors, to identify those who are underweight, within normal limits, overweight, or obese. Clients who are underweight, overweight, or obese receive individualized nutritional counseling on weight management, risk factors, and strategies to improve their overall health. These clients also receive health education about the benefits of proper nutrition and healthy food choices. The registered dietitian also monitors the meals served in the cafeteria to ensure overall quality and nutrition. Our nutrition program seeks to educate our clients about the impact of proper nutrition on nearly every aspect of their daily lives from energy level and self-perception to emotional regulation and relapse prevention.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

Behavioral health counselors are available to respond to facility clients 24 hours per day. Counselors are available for individual and group counseling during regular business hours, and a counselor remains on call after regular business hours in case of emergencies. Clients meet with behavioral health staff upon intake and are screened (resulting in a DSM diagnosis and needs level assessment) to determine their specific needs. There are many behavioral health services available in the facilities, and in the community. These include:

Alcoholics Anonymous	Individual therapy
Anger management	Journaling/feedback
Art therapy	Parenting classes
Behavior management	Psycho-educational classes
Community group	Resiliency/emotional intelligence
Dialectical behavior therapy	Sex offender treatment
Empathic skills	Substance abuse programs
Family therapy	Trauma spectrum
Family visitation	Phoenix Curriculum (gang prevention, life skills and and more)
Group therapy	

Cognitive Behavioral Therapies which focus on trauma indices, namely Trauma Focused-Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT), Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT) Coping Skills Training, and Seeking Safety, are all used to some degree in all JJS facilities. Sex Specific Therapy is also used for youth who have caused sexual harm.

Phoenix Curriculum

One programming component of the Cambiar New Mexico Model (for a description of this model, see page 13 of this report) is the Phoenix/New Freedom Program, a resource recognized as an evidence-based curriculum by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)/National Gang Center. This program contains 100 one-hour lessons organized into five 20-lesson modules to reduce high risk, delinquent, criminal, and gang-related behaviors. Through the skillful use of cognitive behavioral therapy and motivational interviewing techniques, the Phoenix Curriculum teaches clients to recognize their specific risk factors and inoculates them against the highest risk factors for gang involvement. It also links clients to the most available protective factors and assets.

Phoenix Curriculum lessons aim to help clients:

- increase motivation (specifically importance, self-confidence, and readiness to change)
- develop emotional intelligence and empathy
- identify risk factors (people, places, things, situations) for violence, criminal behavior, and gang activity
- develop concrete action plans to successfully address these risk factors, and demonstrate effective skills to do so
- increase self-efficacy
- identify specific protective factors for buffering risk factors, including a safety net of supportive people who can help
- develop coping skills and impulse control
- manage aggression and violence
- master new problem-solving skills
- prepare to reenter former neighborhood, school, and family settings, including specific action plans

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM

Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC) has implemented a combination of evidence-based treatments that were developed and tested in New Mexico – namely motivational interviewing and community reinforcement approach - with the goal of building motivation to change and learning the coping skills needed to maintain those changes in the community. These approaches were chosen because of their empirical evidence, cultural inclusivity, age appropriateness, and cost effectiveness. This program is in the process of being disseminated throughout all of the CYFD/JJS facilities statewide, and behavioral staff in all facilities will be trained and monitored for fidelity and consistency in using this program. Collaborations are being developed with community substance abuse providers, particularly the Addiction and Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) at the University of New Mexico Hospital. Training and education of medical and security staff are ongoing. In addition, several Alcoholics Anonymous groups meet at CNYC and the Youth Diagnostic and Development Center (YDDC), and will be in all facilities in FY16. Narcotics Anonymous group meets at CNYC.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Juvenile Community Corrections (JCC) —This program is a unique approach to working with adjudicated delinquent youth. The program utilizes a team approach which includes client, family, contracted agencies, local public schools staff, juvenile probation officers, and other significant individuals in the client's life. The program provides participants with program services based on the client's individualized needs. Case managers are able to work with clients on a daily basis to help them learn new skills, search for employment, build social skills, find community service opportunities, assist with school work, and help them make more positive decisions. JCC can also provide transportation for clients to appointments, work, community service, and school. More information on this program can be found in the Special Program Unit's annual report.

Section 9: Behavioral Health

This section presents information on three key youth behavioral health topics: 1) the number of clients with substance abuse offenses and with minor in possession and driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI) offenses; 2) behavioral health services recommendations; and 3) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-5 and DSM-4) diagnoses for clients admitted to secure facilities.

The ADE database, initiated in 2009, is a secure web-based client tracking program that provides a way of monitoring behavioral health recommendations made by CYFD clinical staff for adjudicated youth. CYFD contracted with ADE, Incorporated, from Clarkston, Michigan to develop this case management software. The goal of creating this client tracking system was to integrate work processes into the software, offer collaboration between services providers, enhance reporting functions, and provide timely and accurate data for consistent decision making. Service recommendations, treatment plans, diagnoses, and clinical staff notes are the main pieces of information stored in the ADE database.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MINOR IN POSSESSION/DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (MIP/DWI)

This section is a summary of the substance abuse and MIP/DWI offenses drawn from FY16 charges dataset. Out of the total clients (9,204) in FY16, 28.9% had substance abuse offenses (2,661), and 7.6% had MIP/DWI offenses (697). Also included is the number of facility clients diagnosed with substance and alcohol DSM diagnoses.

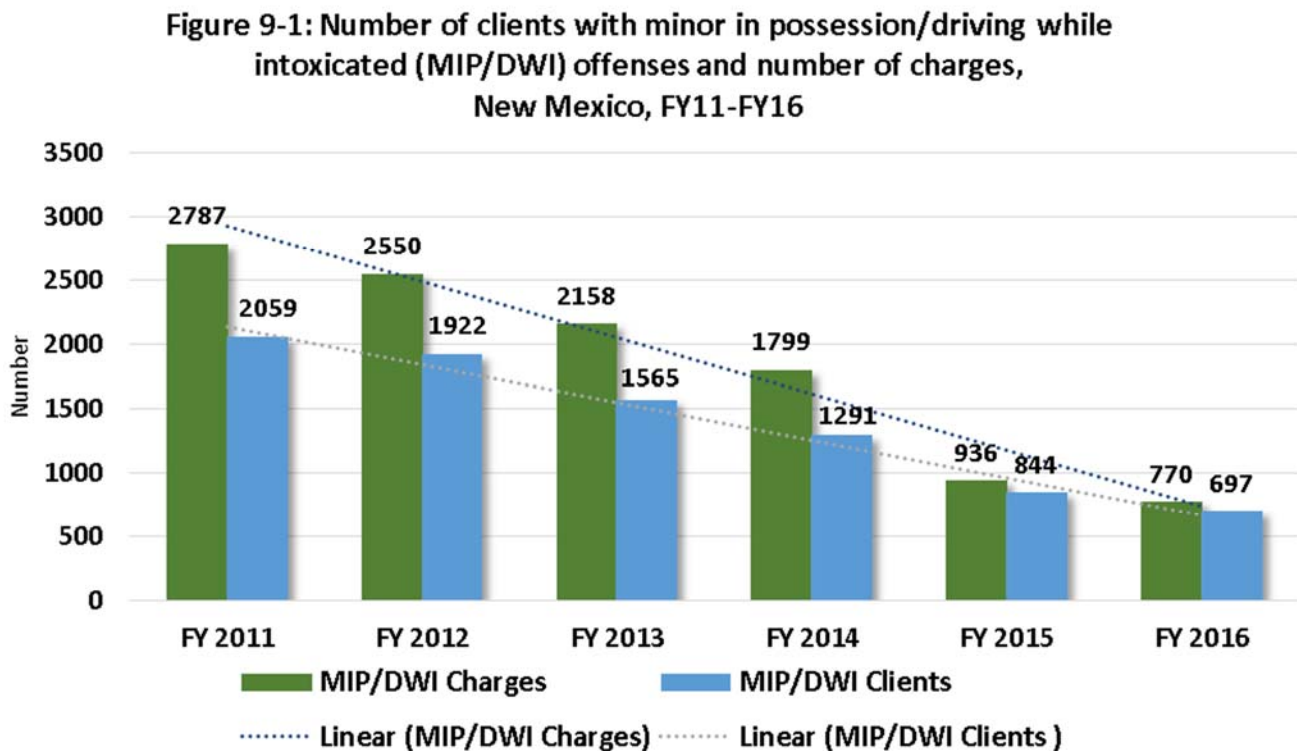


Figure 9-1 illustrates that the number of clients referred for MIP/DWI has steadily decreased over the last few years, from 2,059 in FY11 to 697 clients in FY16. Similarly, the number of MIP/DWI offenses has declined, from 2,787 charges in FY11 to 770 charges in FY16. Data also show that the number (697) of MIP/DWI clients declined 17.4% from FY15 (844), and the number (770) of MIP/DWI offenses declined 17.7% (936) from FY15.

Table 9-1: Clients with MIP/DWI Offenses by gender and race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY16

Race/Ethnicity	Female		Male		Totals	
	Count	% of Overall Total	Count	% of Overall Total	Count	% of Overall Total
Non-Hispanic White	62	8.9%	86	12.3%	148	21.2%
Hispanic	174	25.0%	297	42.6%	471	67.6%
African American	5	0.7%	9	1.3%	14	2.0%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native American	22	3.2%	34	4.9%	56	8.0%
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
2 or more	0	0.0%	7	1.0%	7	1.0%
Unknown/Missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	263	37.7%	434	62.3%	697	100.0%

Source: FACTS Database

Table 9-1 shows that Hispanic male and female clients had the most MIP/DWI offenses, 297 and 174, respectively, in FY16. This was followed by Non-Hispanic White male and female clients, at 86 and 62, respectively.

Table 9-2: Clients with MIP/DWI Offenses by age group, New Mexico, FY16

Age group	Number of clients with a MIP/DWI Offense	% of MIP/DWI Offense clients	Number of clients for all offenses	% of clients for all offenses
<10	1	0.1%	178	1.9%
10-11	3	0.4%	333	3.6%
12-13	38	5.5%	1,469	16.0%
14-15	173	24.8%	3,035	33.0%
16-17	481	69.0%	4,084	44.4%
>=18	0	0.0%	93	1.0%
Unknown	1	0.1%	12	0.1%
Total	697	100.0%	9,204	100.0%

*<10 includes 5-9 years olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds.

Source: FACTS Database

Table 9-2 presents MIP/DWI offenses by age in New Mexico during FY16. The age groups with the most MIP/DWI offenses were age 16-17 years old, followed by clients age 14-15 years old (69.0% and 24.8% of all MIP/DWI offenses, respectively). Of all clients age 14-17 years old, MIP/DWI offenses accounted for 9.2% of all their offenses.

Table 9-3: Clients with Substance Abuse Offenses by gender and race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY16

Race/Ethnicity	Female		Male		Totals	
	Count	% of Overall	Count	% of Overall	Count	% of Overall
		Total		Total		Total
Non-Hispanic White	155	5.8%	356	13.4%	511	19.2%
Hispanic	494	18.6%	1,309	49.2%	1,803	67.8%
African American	10	0.4%	44	1.7%	54	2.0%
Asian	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Native American	76	2.9%	173	6.5%	249	9.4%
Native Hawaiian	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.1%
2 or more	8	0.3%	29	1.1%	37	1.4%
Unknown/Missing	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	4	0.2%
Total	747	28.1%	1914	71.9%	2661	100.0%

Source: FACTS Database

Table 9-3 presents data on substance abuse offenses, by gender and race/ethnicity. In FY16, Hispanic clients had the most substance abuse offenses, with 1,309 males and 494 females. This was followed by Non-Hispanic White clients with 356 males and 155 females, and Native American clients at 173 males and 76 females. For FY16, there were 1,914 male clients and 747 female clients with substance abuse offenses, in comparison to 1,998 male clients and 876 female clients in FY15.

Table 9-4: Clients with Substance Abuse Offenses by age group, New Mexico, FY16

Age group	Number of clients with a Substance Abuse Offense	% of Substance Abuse Offense clients	Number of clients for all offenses	% of clients for all offenses
<10	2	0.1%	178	1.9%
10-11	32	1.2%	333	3.6%
12-13	292	11.0%	1,469	16.0%
14-15	818	30.7%	3,035	33.0%
16-17	1,461	54.9%	4,084	44.4%
>=18	54	2.0%	93	1.0%
Unknown	2	0.1%	12	0.1%
Total	2,661	100.0%	9,204	100.0%

*<10 includes 5-9 years olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds.

Source: FACTS Database

Table 9-4 describes substance abuse offenses by age, in FY16. The age groups with the most substance abuse offenses were age 14-15 year olds and 16-17 year olds, together accounting for 85.6% of all substance abuse offenses. Of clients age 14-17 years old, substance abuse offenses accounted for 32% of all their offenses. Note: multiple clients may be represented more than once in each category (i.e., in substance abuse offenses, in all offenses, or both).

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROBATION CLIENTS

Clients on probation receive behavioral health services based on SDM risk score and needs level. Some reasons a client may receive behavioral health services are:

- The client is 13 or under
- The client was charged with a sex offense
- The client has high needs
- The client is homeless
- The client expresses suicidal or homicidal ideation or intentions

Additionally a probation officer may consult with a behavioral health clinician to determine if a client may benefit from receiving behavioral health services.

Table 9-5: Top 20 Behavioral health services recommendations, New Mexico, FY16

Recommendation	Count	% of All Recommendations
BH-11 Individual Therapy	1,199	13.4%
BH-43 Residential Treatment	1,165	13.1%
BH-09 Medication Management	672	7.5%
BH-13 Family Therapy	645	7.2%
ED-01 Public Education	604	6.8%
BH-12 Group Therapy	409	4.6%
BH-48 Other	385	4.3%
BH-25 Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	298	3.3%
BH-41 Group Home	295	3.3%
BH-36.1 Substance Abuse - Counseling	288	3.2%
BH-37 Drug Court	275	3.1%
BH-02 Assessment: Bio-Psycho-Social	259	2.9%
BH-40 Treatment Foster Care	232	2.6%
ED-02 GED	199	2.2%
BH-08 Psychiatric Assessment	189	2.1%
BH-36 Substance Abuse - Intensive Outpatient Tx	161	1.8%
BH-01 Screening	153	1.7%
BH-31 Comp. Community Support Svcs. (CCSS)	149	1.7%
ED-07 Other	119	1.3%
LS-03 Other	101	1.1%
Total Number Recommendations in Top 20	7,797	87.5%
Total Number of All Recommendations	8,915	100.0%
Data pulled 11/18/2016		Source: ADE Database

Table 9-5 shows that there were 8,915 behavioral health services recommendations made in FY16. The top 20 comprised 87.5% (7,797) of all recommendations made. The top three recommended services were: individual therapy (1,199); residential treatment (1,165); and medication management (672); and together, comprised about a third of the total number of service recommendations. The number of recommended services reflected that there were multiple recommendations per client.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT FOR CLIENTS ADMITTED TO SECURE FACILITIES

Upon intake, each client receives comprehensive screening and assessment. Screenings and assessments will vary from client to client, depending on the results of the initial screen. Some clients will show greater needs than others in the initial screen.

Screening, assessments, and diagnostic interviews result in tailored service recommendations for each client. The following is a list of some (not all) of the screening and assessments that are administered to clients:

- Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument – Version 2 (MAYSI-2)
- Kaufman Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School Aged Children - Present and Lifetime (K-SADS-PL)
- Millon Adolescent Clinical Inventory (MACI)
- Adolescent Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI-A2)
- Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS)

After a client has completed all screening, assessments, and diagnostic interviews behavioral health staff attend an Intake, diagnostic, and disposition meeting and a consensus is reached for the level rating and DSM-5 diagnosis for the client. The level rating represents the level of needs each client has, with level 1 being the lowest and level 3 being the highest. The DSM-5 provides a common language and standard criteria for classifying behavioral health disorders.

The remainder of this section presents some results for clients diagnosed with behavioral health disorders in FY16. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, 4th edition (DSM-4) was used for diagnoses of clients until September 30th, 2015. On October 1st, 2015 ADE began using The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, 5th edition (DSM-5) for diagnoses of clients. In this section information for clients will be shown with both DSM-4 and DSM-5 charts. DSM-4 was used for only the first quarter of FY16 so a smaller amount of information is represented in the graphs and charts below. In FY17 only DSM-5 will be used.

Figure 9-2: Substance and alcohol abuse diagnoses DSM-4 for clients admitted to secure facilities (N=155), New Mexico, FY16

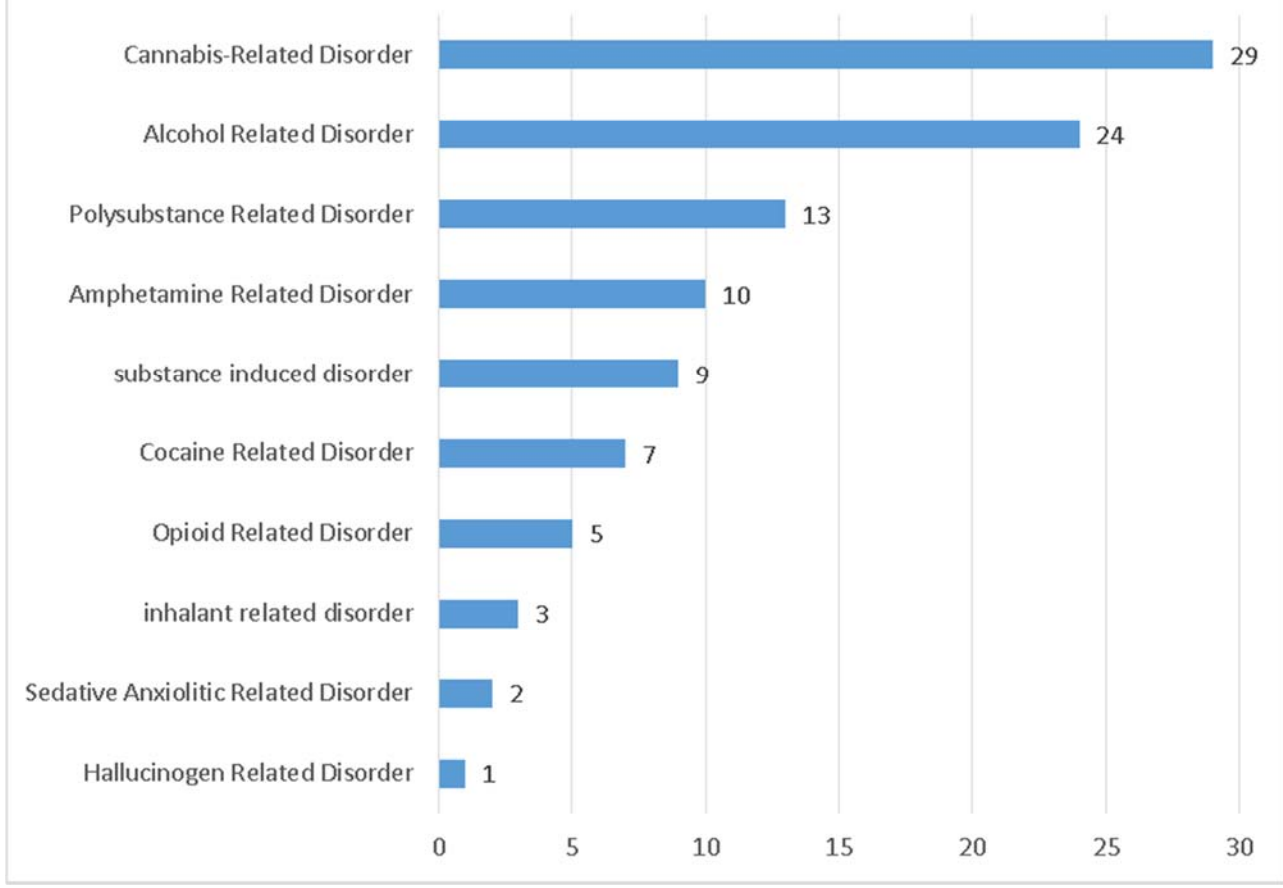


Figure 9-2 shows that Cannabis related disorder was the most common substance abuse diagnosis, using DSM-4, for clients admitted to secure facilities in FY16. Of 155 clients admitted, 18.7% had a cannabis related disorder. The other most common disorders included: alcohol related (15.5%) and polysubstance related (8.4%). (Note: multiple clients may be represented in one or more diagnosis categories).

Figure 9-3: Substance and alcohol abuse diagnoses DSM-5 for clients admitted to secure facilities (N=155), New Mexico, FY16

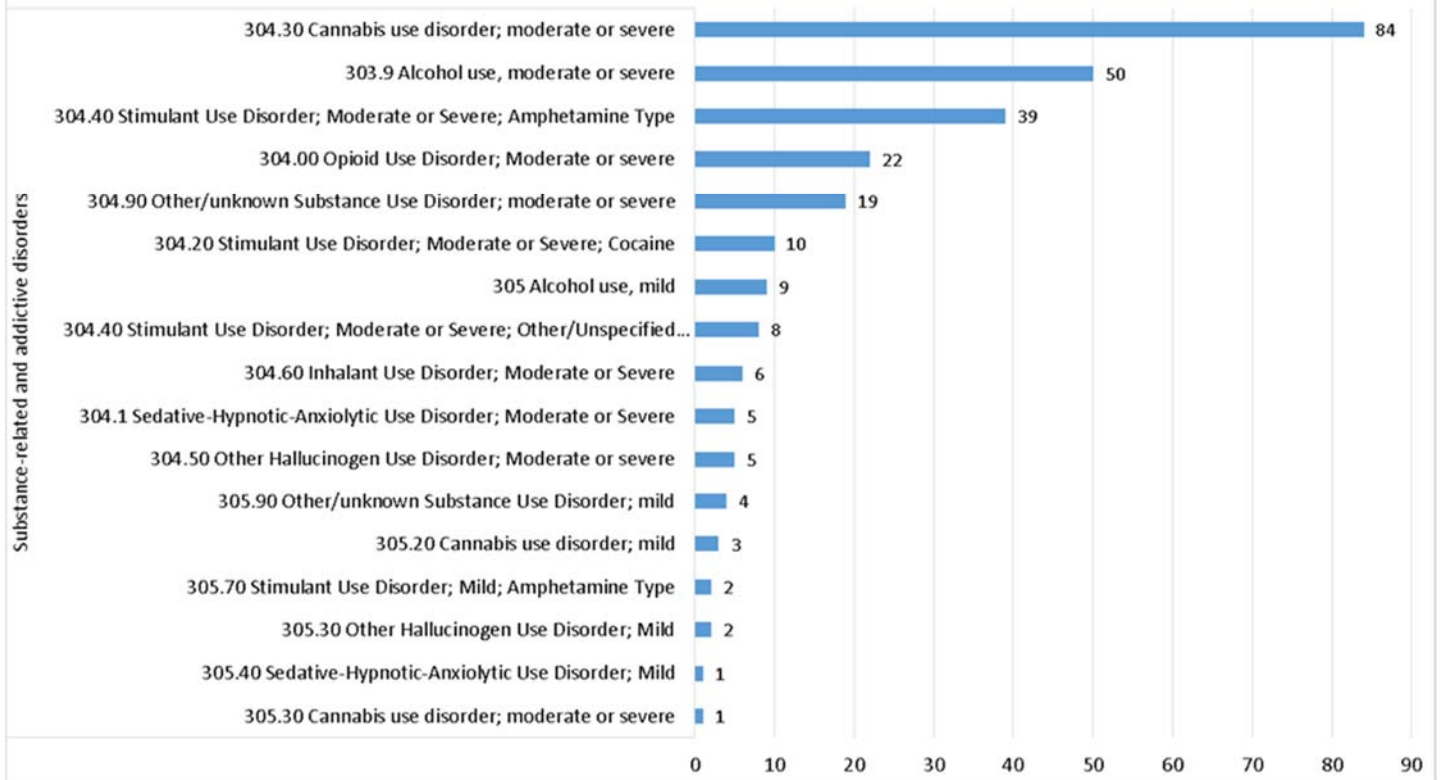


Figure 9-3 shows that Cannabis use disorder, moderate or severe was the most common substance abuse diagnosis for clients admitted to secure facilities in FY16. Of 155 clients admitted, over half (54.2%) had a cannabis use disorder, moderate or severe. The other most common disorders included: alcohol, moderate or severe (32.3%) and stimulant use disorder, moderate or severe (25.2%). (Note: multiple clients may be represented in one or more diagnosis categories).

Table 9-6: Top 10 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-4) diagnoses for clients (n=155) admitted to secure facilities, New Mexico, FY16

Diagnosis	Number	Percent
Conduct Disorder	45	18.4%
Abuse/Neglect Problem	32	13.1%
Cannabis-Related Disorder	29	11.8%
Alcohol Related Disorder	24	9.8%
Depressive Disorder	17	6.9%
Relational Problem	15	6.1%
PTSD	14	5.7%
Polysubstance Related Disorder	13	5.3%
Amphetamine Related Disorder	10	4.1%
substance induced disorder	9	3.7%
Total Number Diagnoses in Top 10	208	84.9%
Total Number of All Diagnoses	245	100.0%

Data pulled 12/7/2016

Source: ADE Database

Table 9-6 illustrates the top 10 DSM-4 diagnoses for clients admitted to secure facilities in FY16 (note: multiple clients may be represented in more than one diagnosis category). Of the 155 admitted facility clients, the most common diagnoses were: a conduct disorder (29%); an abuse/neglect problem (20.6%); a cannabis related disorder (18.7%). The top 10 DSM-4 diagnoses accounted for 84.9 percent of the total DSM-4 diagnoses made for clients admitted to secure facilities.

Table 9-7: Top 20 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-5) diagnoses for clients (n=155) admitted to secure facilities, New Mexico, FY16

Diagnosis	Number	Percent
304.30 Cannabis use disorder; moderate or severe	84	10.3%
V62.5 Imprisonment or Other Incarceration	69	8.5%
995.52 Child neglect, confirmed	62	7.6%
V62.3 Academic or Educational Problems	55	6.8%
303.9 Alcohol use, moderate or severe	50	6.2%
995.51 Child psychological abuse, Confirmed	44	5.4%
995.54 Child Physical Abuse, Confirmed	43	5.3%
304.40 Stimulant Use Disorder; Moderate or Severe; Amphetamine Type	39	4.8%
300.4 Persistent Depressive Disorder (Dysthymia)	36	4.4%
V61.20 Parent-Child Relational Problems	34	4.2%
312.32 Conduct disorder; adolescent onset type	23	2.8%
304.00 Opioid Use Disorder; Moderate or severe	22	2.7%
309.81 Post-traumatic stress disorder	21	2.6%
312.81 Conduct disorder; childhood onset type	20	2.5%
304.90 Other/unknown Substance Use Disorder; moderate or severe	19	2.3%
995.53 Child sexual abuse, Confirmed	15	1.8%
995.53 Child sexual abuse, Suspected	12	1.5%
304.20 Stimulant Use Disorder; Moderate or Severe; Cocaine	10	1.2%
305 Alcohol use, mild	9	1.1%
304.40 Stimulant Use Disorder; Moderate or Severe; Other/Unspecified Stimulant	8	1.0%
Total Number Diagnoses in Top 20	675	83.0%
Total Number of All Diagnoses	813	100.0%

Data pulled 12/7/2016

Source: ADE Database

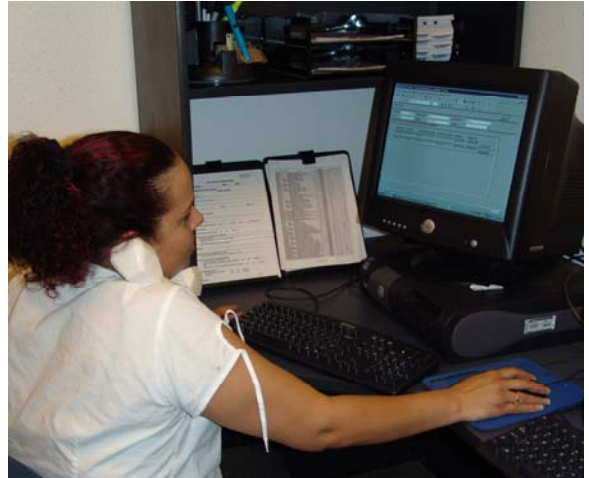
Table 9-7 illustrates the top 20 DSM-5 diagnoses for clients admitted to secure facilities in FY16; (note: multiple clients may be represented in more than one diagnosis category). Of the 155 admitted facility clients, the most common diagnoses and the percentage of clients with these diagnoses were: cannabis use disorder, moderate or severe (54.2%); imprisonment or other incarceration (44.5%); child neglect, confirmed (40%); academic or education problems (35.5%); alcohol use, moderate or severe (32.3%). The top 20 DSM-5 diagnoses accounted for 83% percent of the total DSM-5 diagnoses made for clients admitted to secure facilities.

Section 10: Case Processing and Caseloads

CASE PROCESSING

Case Processing Time is directly related to both the type of charge and the seriousness of the charge. The Children's Code currently dictates the following time frames for case processing if a juvenile is **NOT** detained:

1. The JPO has thirty (30) days from the date a referral is received to conduct the preliminary inquiry (PI).
2. If the referral is handled formally, the children's court attorney has sixty (60) days to file a petition alleging a delinquent offense/probation violation.
3. Once the petition is filed, the court then has one hundred twenty (120) days to adjudicate the case, and sixty (60) days from adjudication to dispose the case.



If a juvenile **IS** detained, the Children's Code dictates the following time frames:

1. The preliminary inquiry must be held within twenty-four (24) hours.
2. The children's court attorney must file the petition within forty-eight (48) hours.
3. All court hearings up to and including disposition must occur within thirty (30) days.

It is important to note that case processing times begin at the time the referral is received by the JPO. The following figures indicate that all entities are complying with the intent of the Children's Code to expedite juvenile cases, with the exception of dispositional hearings for grand jury indictments.

Figure 10-1: Formal case processing time (average number of days) by petition type, New Mexico, FY16

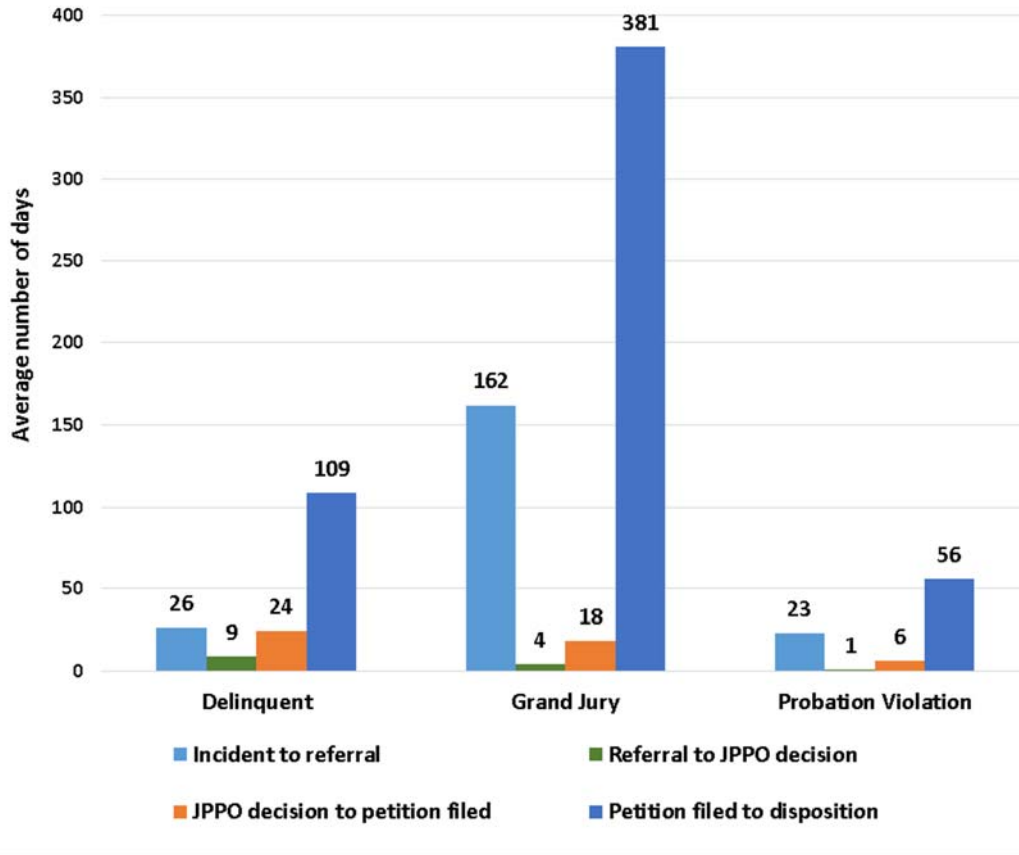


Figure 10-1 shows that in FY16, grand jury petitions had the longest processing times compared to probation violations and delinquent referrals. On average, grand jury petitions took 397 more days to process than delinquent referrals and 479 more days to process than probation violations. The petition type that had the quickest on average case processing time was probation violations.

Figure 10-2: Formal case processing time (average number of days) by degree of charges, New Mexico, FY16

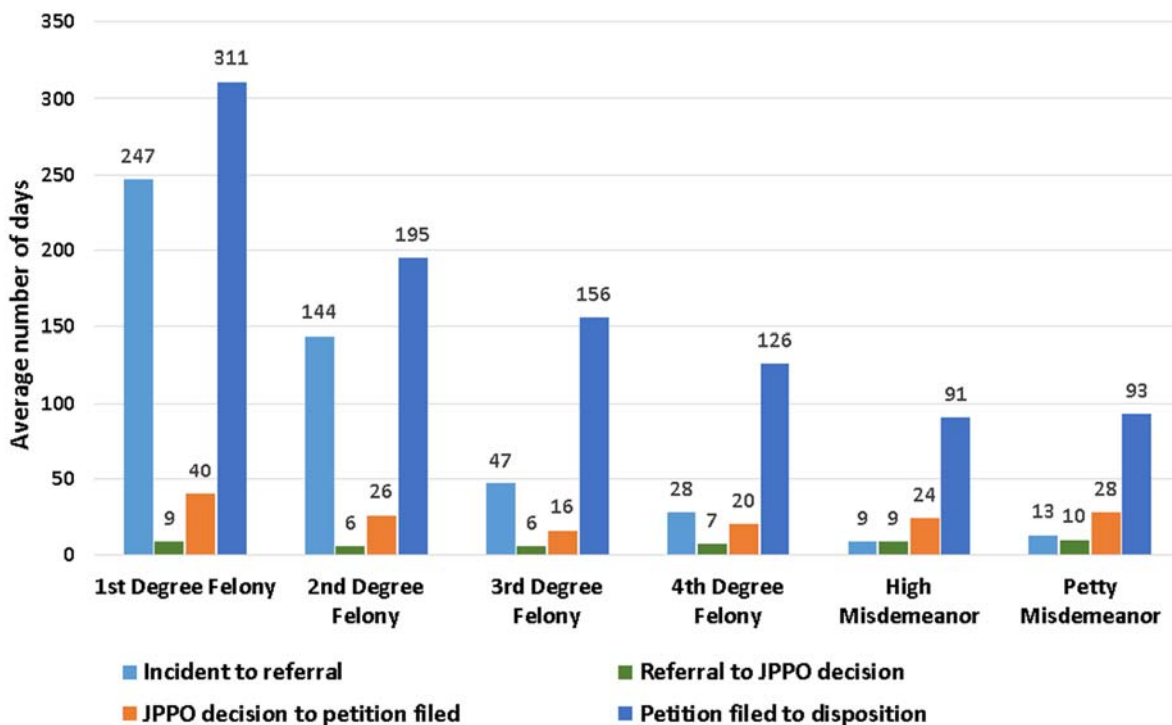


Figure 10-2 shows the average case processing time for the different degrees of charges. First degree felony cases took the longest time to process, while high misdemeanors took the shortest amount of time. Furthermore, first degree felony cases had a significantly higher average of days from “incident to referral”

than the other levels of charges.

JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICER CASELOAD

Juvenile probation officer (JPO) caseload is categorized into three groups:

- ◆ *Pre-disposition*: refers to the number of youth who have had a petition filed and are awaiting adjudication, but are not being formally supervised by the JPO.
- ◆ *Monitoring*: consists of informal conditions, informal supervision, and time waiver. Time waivers also may, or may not, involve active JPO supervision depending on the conditions set by the attorneys.
- ◆ *Supervision*: consists of conditional release, probation, supervised release, Interstate Compact on Juveniles parole, and Interstate Compact on Juveniles probation/tribal. Conditional release refers to any conditions of release ordered by the court, either at the first appearance or upon release from secure detention, that require JPO Supervision.

Juveniles on probation may be seen at different intervals, depending on their supervision level as determined by the Structured Decision Making® (SDM) system for juvenile justice. According to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the SDM model "...is an evidence- and research-based system that identified the key points in the life of a juvenile justice case and uses structured assessments that are valid, reliable, equitable, and useful." Key components of the model include detention screening instruments, actuarial risk assessments, a disposition matrix, post-disposition decisions, case management tools, a response matrix, and a custody and housing assessment.

Supervision levels range from minimum (client is seen face to face by a JPO at least once a month), medium (client is seen every two weeks), maximum (client is seen at least once a week), and intensive (client is seen multiple times a week). SDM standards also recommend that the JPO meet with both the client's family and any treatment providers at the same intervals. These supervision levels are minimum contact standards for JPOs, and supervisor/chief JPOs may also assign community support officers (CSO) to supervise cases and/or provide additional support on an individual basis. All clients on supervised release (Parole) receive AT LEAST maximum supervision for ninety (90) days following their release, and clients placed in a residential treatment center (RTC) receive minimum supervision.

SDM reassessments are conducted at least every one-hundred eighty (180) days for clients on probation and at least every ninety (90) days for clients on supervised release. Supervision levels may decrease or increase at each reassessment, dependent upon various individual circumstances taken into account by the SDM tool. The SDM tool may also be used to justify terminating supervision early if the juvenile's risk and/or needs scores are improving and the juvenile demonstrates that he/she has either achieved the goals developed in conjunction with the needs score on the SDM, or no longer needs supervision to be able to attain those goals.

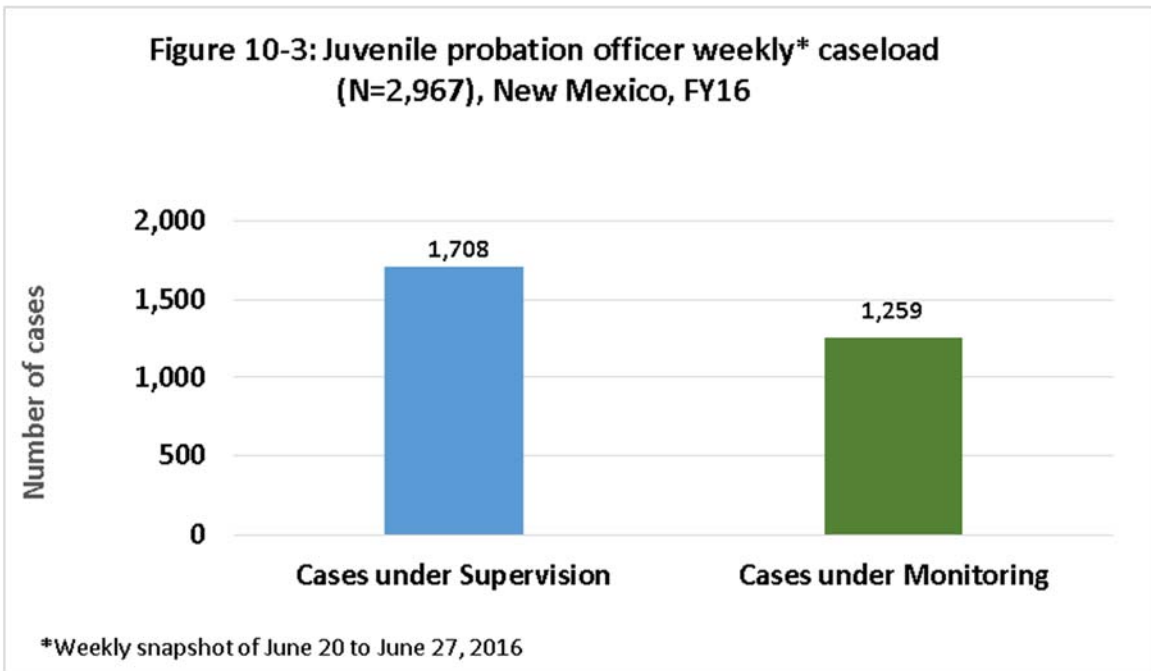


Figure 10-3 illustrates the number of supervision and monitoring caseloads in FY16. Juvenile probation officers handled more cases that required supervision (57.6%), than monitoring (42.4%). Overall, the number of cases in FY16 decreased from the FY15 caseload of 3,183 (with 58.6% requiring supervision and 41.4% requiring monitoring).

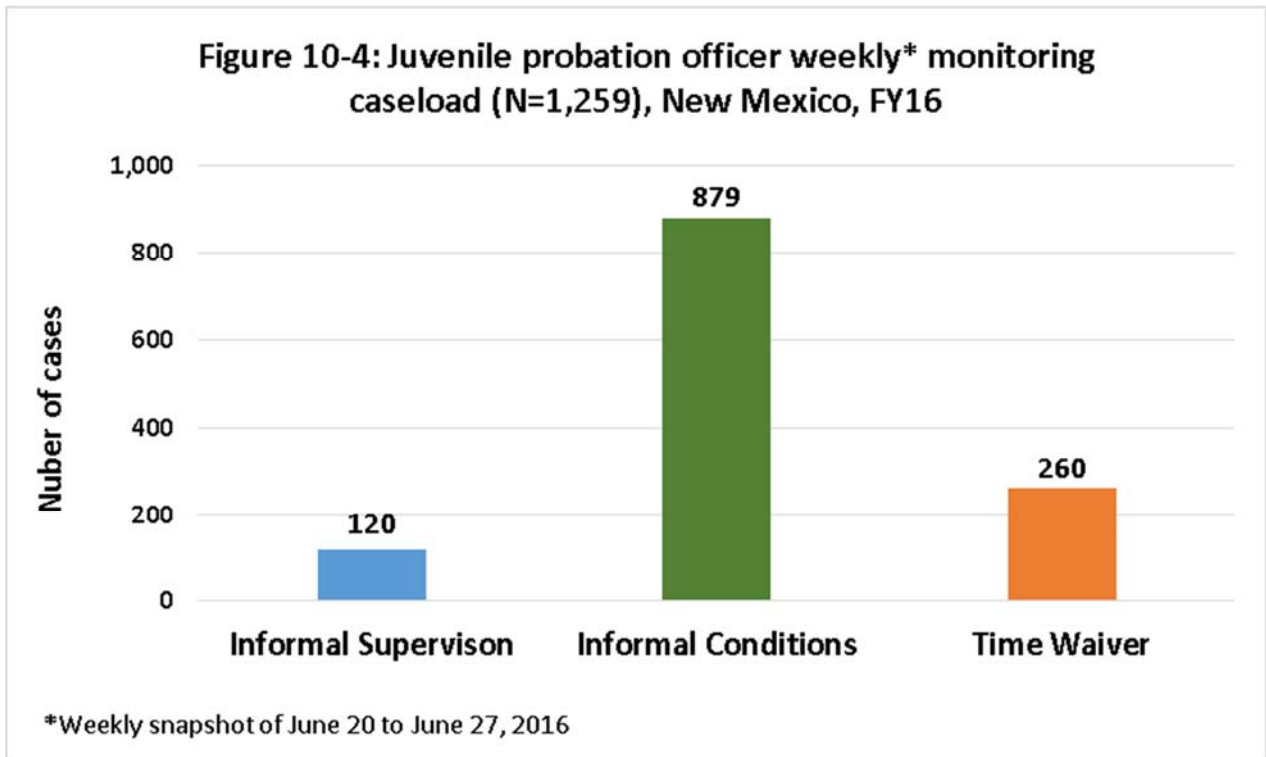
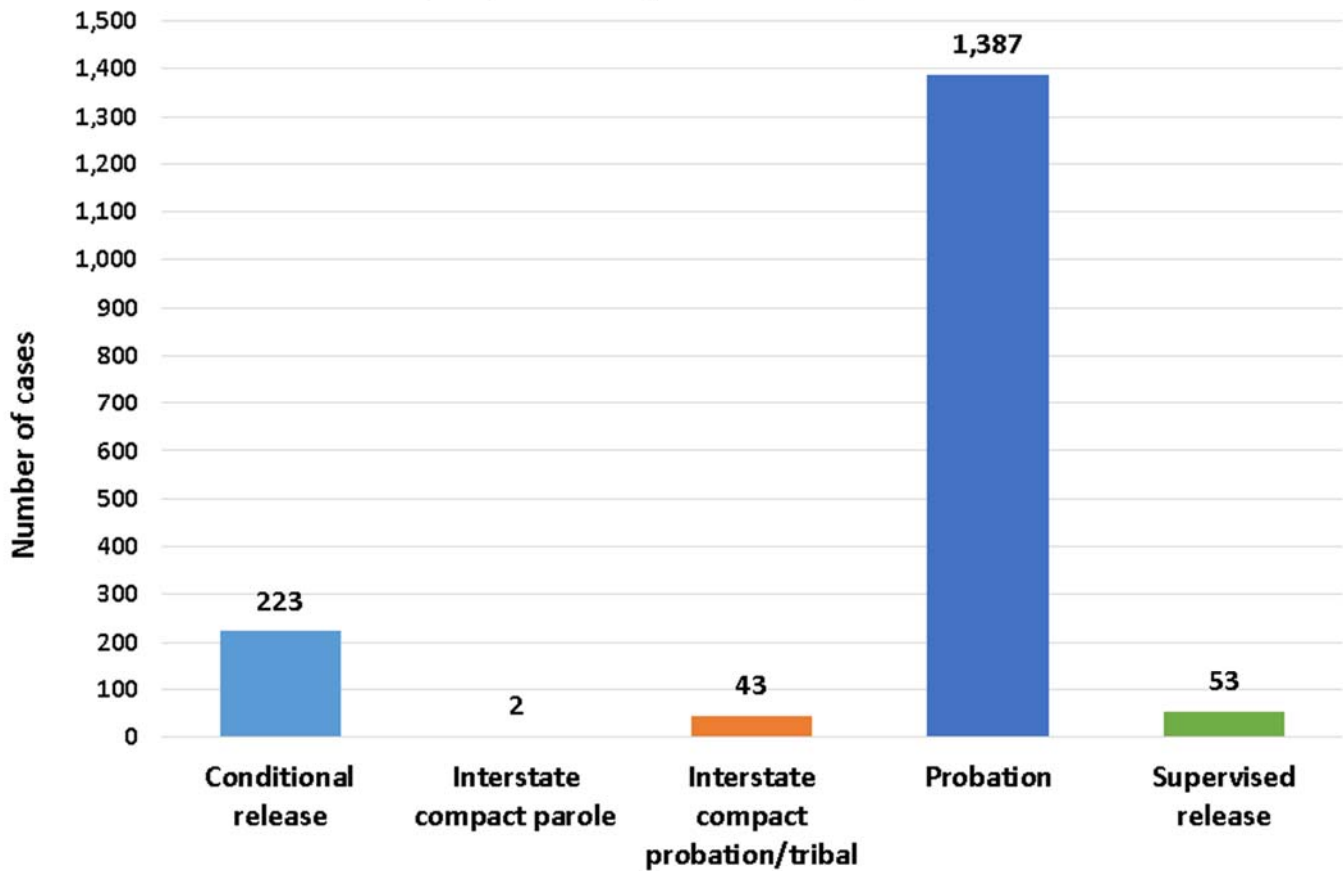


Figure 10-4 presents the number of monitoring cases, by case type. Over two thirds (69.8%) of the cases were handled through informal conditions. This was followed by time waiver (20.7%) and informal supervision (9.5%).

**Figure 10-5: Juvenile probation officer weekly* supervising caseload
(n=1,708 cases), New Mexico, FY16**



*Weekly snapshot of June 20 to June 27, 2016

Figure 10-5 shows the number of supervision cases, by case type. The vast majority of these supervision cases were for probation (81.2%), followed by conditional release (13.1%), supervised release (3.1%), Interstate compact probation/tribal (2.5%), and Interstate compact parole (0.1%).

Section 11: Disproportionate Minority Contact

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) as defined by the national Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) refers to, “the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system”. DMC is currently measured across nine decision points: arrest; referral (to court); diversion (from court); detention; petition filed; adjudicated delinquent; probation placement; commitment; and juveniles bound over to adult court. The number of youth at each of these decision points are compared with estimated populations for the state and each county. The data is broken down further by ethnicity to develop the Relative Rate Index (RRI) for each race/ethnicity category. Definitions for these nine decision points can be found in OJJDP’s DMC Databook (<http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/dmcd/b/>).

The RRI is a numerical value that indicates the number of times youth of color are contacted at each decision point compared with the number of contacts for white youth. The reference group for this measure is Non-Hispanic White males (value given is 1.0). For example, in FFY15 (Table 11-2 on page 85), the statewide RRI for a Black/African American at arrest was 1.59, so for every ten Non-Hispanic White youth, almost sixteen Black/African American youth were arrested statewide. Or, put another way, a Black/African American youth is arrested almost 1.6 times more often in the State of New Mexico compared to a Non-Hispanic White youth. In the State of New Mexico, each contact with a juvenile is counted separately (with a potential for a client to be counted multiple times depending on the number of referrals incurred during the fiscal year). The RRI is calculated for each county in the State of New Mexico, as well as statewide. Beginning in 2016, the State of New Mexico, as required by the OJJDP Title II grant solicitation, converted ALL RRI calculations from the State Fiscal Year (July 1 of one year to June 30 of the next year) to the Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 of one year to September 30 of the next year). The DMC Coordinator has successfully converted all RRI numbers for the entire state and each county to Federal Fiscal Year going back to 2007. The following numbers are calculated for Federal Fiscal Year 15 (October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016).

RRI calculations, entered by the DMC Coordinator into tables provided by the OJJDP, look at rates between the nine decision points using the following key. It is important to note that some aspects are unique to New Mexico and do not necessarily align with the model. We began to look at these differences and their impact on RRI calculations in FY14.

Key:

Statistically significant results:	Bold Font
Results that are not statistically significant:	Regular Font
Group is less than 1% of the youth population:	*
Insufficient number of cases for analysis:	**
Missing data for some element of calculation:	—

Definitions of rates:

Recommended base

1. Juveniles Arrested—rate per 1000 population
2. Referrals to Juvenile Court—rate per 100 arrests
3. Juveniles Diverted before adjudication—rate per 100 referrals
4. Juveniles Detained—rate per 100 referrals
5. Juveniles Petitioned—rate per 100 referrals
6. Juveniles found to be delinquent—rate per 100 youth petitioned (charged)
7. Juveniles placed on probation—rate per 100 youth found delinquent

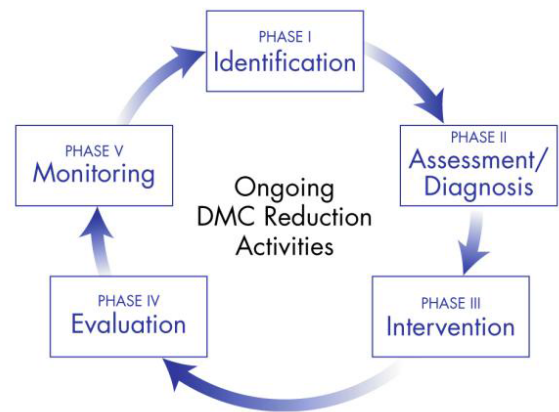
Base used in New Mexico

- per 1000 youth
- per 100 arrests
- per 100 referrals
- per 100 referrals
- per 100 referrals
- per 100 youth petitioned
- per 100 youth found delinquent

Example: The model assumes that diversion (line 4) is a subset of cases referred to Juvenile Court. In New Mexico, this represents the number of cases handled informally and not referred to juvenile court. Therefore, In New Mexico, the rate calculated for cases per 100 referrals is using referrals to Juvenile Court rather than the rate of diversion to arrest.

To reduce overrepresentation of minority youth at all nine points of the Juvenile Justice System, New Mexico is currently implementing the DMC Reduction Model recommended by the OJJDP. This model focuses on studying systemic problems rather than problems of individual youth and uses a continuous quality improvement public health approach that includes the following five phases:

- *Identification* – in this phase, states calculate the RRI at the nine contact points to determine whether or not disproportionality exists.
- *Assessment/Diagnosis* – states assess the possible explanations for disproportionality at the decision points that have demonstrated statistical significance, have sufficient volume, and are of a high enough magnitude to warrant further analysis at a more advanced statistical level, and begin to ask questions about the data collected.
- *Intervention* – plans for delinquency prevention and any system improvement activities are implemented in this phase, and are based on the assessment in Step 2.
- *Evaluation* – each state should be conducting a systematic, thorough and objective evaluation of each DMC program/process to ensure that it is having the desired impact.
- *Monitoring* – this phase involves examining any changes in demographics that may affect DMC trends, adjusting existing programs if necessary, and sustaining DMC efforts.



The remainder of this section presents FFY15 data on both the number of individuals from each race/ethnicity (the sum) as well as the RRI for each race/ethnicity at the nine decision points (Note: in FFY15, zero (0) cases were transferred to adult court—the ninth decision point). This analysis provides both the sums and RRIs statewide for:

- All referrals, as reported to OJJDP
- A new, refined methodology we are testing which delineates referrals by referral type (delinquent referral, probation violation, and status referral)

Identifying the RRI for separate categories of offenses has assisted in identifying possible short term, as well as long term goals in order to address this critical issue of disproportionality. Currently, the intent is to focus on arrests rather than other types of referrals.

County Appendices include the same information by New Mexico county.

ALL REFERRALS

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Count —In FFY15, there were 221,944 youth aged 10-17 years residing in the State of New Mexico (Table 11-1). During this time period, there were 12,127 arrests, with the majority of these arrests involving youth identified as Hispanic/Latino (68%). At the nine decision points that occur as a client moved through the juvenile justice system, Hispanic/Latino clients outnumbered all of the other race/ethnic groups at eight of nine decision points (no cases were transferred to adult court in FFY15 in New Mexico). Hispanic/Latino clients were the largest race/ethnic group within the state and had the highest representation within all of the populated decision points. The next two largest groups were Non-Hispanic White and American Indian/Alaska Native.

When grouping all of the minority ethnicities into one group, at all eight decision points, all minorities represented more than 74.4% of the total client population as follows: juvenile arrests (80.7%); cases involving referral to juvenile court (81.5%); cases diverted (79.8%); cases involving secure detention (83.2%); cases where charges were filed (82.5%); cases resulting in delinquent findings (81.7%); cases resulting in probation placement (81.2%); and cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities (85.6%).

Table 11-1: All New Mexico referrals - disproportionate minority contact (DMC) relative rate index (RRI) counts, New Mexico, FFY15

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	221,944	58,970	5,080	131,121	3,181		23,592		162,974
2. Juvenile Arrests	12,127	2,385	397	8,268	11	12	950	224	9,782
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	5,477	1,014	15	3,853	5	4	325	101	4,463
4. Cases Diverted	6,575	1,325	159	4,347	6	8	614	116	5,250
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	2,412	405	81	1,710	2		178	35	2,006
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	3,682	665	128	2,595	3	4	243	64	3,037
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1,955	365	50	1,429	1	2	131	23	1,630
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1,719	324	41	1,217		2	116	19	1,355
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	174	25	7	129	1		9	3	149
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0								0
Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

release date: March, 2011

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1. Population:

Item 3. Referral: FACTS Extract - JPO Decisions (refer to CCA).

Item 5. Detention: SARA Extract - Statewide Detention Screening and Assessment Tool

Item 7. Delinquent: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions (excludes Dismissed, Nolle

Item 9. Confinement: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions (Judgement-Commitment, YO

Reporting Period: October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016

Item 2. Arrest: FACTS Extract - Referrals.

Item 4. Diversion: FACTS Extract - JPO Decisions (Handle

Item 6. Petitioned: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions

Item 8. Probation: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions

Item 10. Transferred: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions

Relative Rate Index (RRI) — Table 11-2 illustrates the RRI for clients of each ethnic group compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. In FFY15, Black/African American clients were the most overrepresented at: arrest; having their cases go to juvenile court; having their cases involve secured detention; and at having charges filed as compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. Moreover, Black/African American clients were diverted at a lower rate than all other race/ethnic groups. Hispanic/Latino clients were: arrested; referred to juvenile court; had charges filed; and had their cases result in delinquent findings at a higher rate as compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. Also, Hispanic clients had their cases diverted at a lower rate when compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. American Indian/Alaska Native clients had the lowest rates of arrest and referral to juvenile court, but were detained at a higher rate when compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. Alaska Native/Native Americans did have their cases diverted at a higher rate (a positive), compared with Non-Hispanic White clients and other minority groups.

When considering the comparison of all minorities vs. Non-Hispanic White clients, all minorities were arrested, had their case referred to juvenile court, had charges filed, and had their cases result in delinquent findings at a higher rate compared to White youth during FFY15.

Table 11-2: All New Mexico referrals - disproportionate minority contact (DMC) relative rate index (RRI), New Mexico, FFY15

	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2 Juvenile Arrests	1.67	1.58	0.09	*	1.01	*	1.51
3 Refer to Juvenile Court	1.20	1.08	**	*	0.79	*	1.06
4 Cases Diverted	0.70	0.86	**	*	1.45	*	0.90
5 Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.16	1.11	**	*	1.37	*	1.12
6 Cases Petitioned	1.15	1.06	**	*	1.18	*	1.07
7 Cases Resulting In Delinquent Findings	0.69	0.97	**	*	0.95	*	0.95
8 Cases resulting In Probation Placement	0.92	0.96	**	*	1.00	*	0.96
9 Cases Resulting In Confinement In Secure Juvenile Correctional Facility	2.04	1.32	**	*	1.00	*	1.33
10 Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	*	**	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

Key:

Statistically significant results

Results that are not statistically significant

Group is less than 1% of the youth population

Insufficient number of cases for analysis

Missing data for some element of calculation

Reporting Period: October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016

DELINQUENT REFERRALS ONLY

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Count—During FFY15, 9,334 arrests occurred for delinquent acts (Table 11-3), with the majority of these arrests involving Hispanic/Latino youth (84.4%). At the nine decision points that occur as a client moves through the juvenile justice system, Hispanic/Latino clients outnumbered all of the other race/ethnic groups at eight of the points (no cases were transferred to adult court in FFY15 in New Mexico). Hispanic/Latino clients were the largest race/ethnic group, followed by Non-Hispanic White and American Indian/Alaska Native clients.

When grouping all of the minority ethnicities into one group, within all eight decision points, all minorities represented more than 73.4% of the total client population: juvenile arrests (79.6%); cases involving referrals to juvenile court (80.4%); cases diverted (78.8%); cases involving secure detention (82.2%); cases where charges were filed (81.2%); cases resulting in delinquent findings (79.5%); cases resulting in probation placement (79.2%); and cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities (85.1%).

Table 11-3: Delinquent referrals only - disproportionate minority contact (DMC) relative risk index (RRI) counts, New Mexico, FFY15

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	221,944	58,970	5,080	131,121	3,181		23,592		162,974
2. Juvenile Arrests	9,334	1,903	271	6,269	6	9	686	190	7,431
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	4,283	840	136	2,948	3	2	268	86	3,443
4. Cases Diverted	4,981	1,057	132	3,276	3	7	408	98	3,924
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	903	161	26	623	2		81	10	742
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	2,734	515	91	1,881	1	2	193	51	2,219
7. Cases Resulting In Delinquent Findings	1,330	272	28	920		1	92	17	1,058
8. Cases resulting In Probation Placement	1,226	256	23	845		1	88	13	970
9. Cases Resulting In Confinement In Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	67	10	4	46			4	3	57
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0								0
Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

release date: March, 2011

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1. Population:

Item 3. Referral: FACTS Extract - JPO Decisions (refer to OCA).

Item 5. Detention: SARA Extract - Statewide Detention Screening and Assessment

Item 7. Delinquent: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions (excludes Dismissed, Nolle

Item 9. Confinement: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions (Judgement-Commitment,

Reporting Period: October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016

Item 2. Arrest: FACTS Extract - Referrals.

Item 4. Diversion: FACTS Extract - JPO Decisions (Handle

Item 6. Petitioned: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions

Item 8. Probation: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions

Item 10. Transferred: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions

Relative Rate Index (RRI) — Table 11-4 illustrates the RRI for clients with delinquent referrals for each race/ethnic group compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. In FFY15, Black/African American clients were: arrested for a delinquent offense; referred to juvenile court; had charges filed; and had cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile justice correctional facilities at a higher rate when compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. Moreover, Black/African American clients were diverted (i.e., handled informally) less when compared to Non-Hispanic White youth. Hispanic/Latino clients had higher rates of juvenile arrests and referrals to juvenile court compared with non-White Hispanic clients, and also had their cases diverted less than White youth. American Indian/Alaska Native clients were arrested and referred to juvenile court for a delinquent offense at a lower rate than White youth, however, they also had their cases diverted at a higher rate, involve secure detention at a higher rate, when compared to Non-Hispanic White clients.

When considering the comparison of all minorities vs. Non-Hispanic White clients in FFY15, all minorities were: arrested for a delinquent act; had cases referred to juvenile court; and had cases that resulted in petitioning at a higher rate than White youth. Minorities also had their cases diverted less than White youth.

Table 11-4: Delinquent referrals only - disproportionate minority contact (DMC) relative rate index (RRI), New Mexico, FFY15

	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.65	1.48	0.06	*	0.90	*	1.41
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.14	1.07	**	*	0.89	*	1.05
4. Cases Diverted	0.77	0.88	**	*	1.21	*	0.91
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.10	**	*	1.58	*	1.12
6. Cases Petitioned	1.09	1.04	**	*	1.17	*	1.05
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	0.58	0.93	**	*	0.90	*	0.90
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	0.98	**	*	1.02	*	0.97
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	1.36	**	*	**	*	1.47
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	*	**	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

Key:

Statistically significant results:

Results that are not statistically significant

Group is less than 1% of the youth population

Insufficient number of cases for analysis

Missing data for some element of calculation

Reporting Period: October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016

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Regular font

*

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PROBATION VIOLATIONS ONLY

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Count—As Table 11-5 shows, 1,014 arrests occurred for probation violations during FFY15, with the majority of these arrests involving youth identified as Hispanic/Latino (87.1%). At the nine decision points that occur as a client moves through the juvenile justice system, Hispanic/Latino clients outnumbered all of the other race/ethnic groups at eight of the points (no cases were transferred to adult court in FFY15 in New Mexico). Hispanic /Latino clients were the largest race/ethnic group, followed by Non-Hispanic White and American Indian/Alaska Native clients.

When grouping minority clients into one group, at all eight decision points, all minorities represented more than 73.4% of the total client population: juvenile arrests (86.3%); cases involving referral to juvenile court (86.2%); cases diverted (100%); cases involving secure detention (84.9%); cases where charges were filed (86.3%); cases resulting in delinquent findings (86.0%); cases resulting in probation placement (86.2%); and cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities (86.0%).

Table 11-5: Probation violation referrals only - disproportionate minority contact (DMC) counts, New Mexico, FFY15

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	221,944	58,970	5,080	131,121	3,181		23,592		162,974
2. Juvenile Arrests	1,014	139	41	762	2	2	54	14	875
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1,006	139	39	757	2	2	53	14	867
4. Cases Diverted	7		2	5					7
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	417	63	27	291			30	6	354
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	932	128	37	701	2	2	48	13	804
7. Cases Resulting In Delinquent Findings	665	93	22	503	1	1	39	6	572
8. Cases resulting In Probation Placement	493	68	18	372		1	28	6	425
9. Cases Resulting In Confinement In Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	107	15	3	83	1		5		92
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0								0
Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

release date: March, 2011

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1. Population:

Item 3. Referral: FACTS Extract - IPO Decisions (refer to CCA).

Item 5. Detention: SARA Extract - Statewide Detention Screening and Assessment

Item 7. Delinquent: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions (excludes Dismissed, Nolle

Item 9. Confinement: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions (Judgement-Commitment,

Reporting Period: October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016

Item 2. Arrest: FACTS Extract - Referrals.

Item 4. Diversion: FACTS Extract - IPO Decisions (Handle

Item 6. Petitioned: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions

Item 8. Probation: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions

Item 10. Transferred: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions

Relative Rate Index (RRI) — Table 11-6 illustrates the RRI for clients of each race/ethnic group compared to Non-Hispanic White clients in FFY15. When grouping all of the minority ethnicities into one group, minority clients had probation violations entered at a significantly higher rate when compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. Black/African Americans, followed by Hispanic/Latino clients had probation violations entered at a higher rate as compared to Non-Hispanic White clients; and American Indian/Native Americans, followed by Black/African American clients had the highest rates of having cases involving secured detention as compared to Non-Hispanic White clients.

Table 11-6: Probation violation referrals only - disproportionate minority contact (DMC) relative rate index (RRI), New Mexico, FFY15

	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	3.42	2.47	**	*	0.97	*	2.28
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	0.95	0.99	**	*	0.98	*	0.99
4. Cases Diverted	**	**	**	*	**	*	**
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.59	0.85	**	*	1.25	*	0.90
6. Cases Petitioned	1.09	1.01	**	*	1.00	*	1.01
7. Cases Resulting In Delinquent Findings	0.82	0.99	**	*	1.10	*	0.98
8. Cases resulting In Probation Placement	**	1.01	**	*	0.98	*	1.02
9. Cases Resulting In Confinement In Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	1.02	**	*	**	*	1.00
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	*	**	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Key:							
Statistically significant results:		Bold font					
Results that are not statistically significant:		Regular font					
Group is less than 1% of the youth population:		*					
Insufficient number of cases for analysis:		**					
Missing data for some element of calculation:		—					
Reporting Period: October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016							

STATUS REFERRALS (NON-DELINQUENT OFFENSES) ONLY

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Counts—As presented in **Table 11-7**, 1,779 arrests occurred for status referrals (non-delinquent offenses) in FFY15, with the majority of these arrests involving youth identified as Hispanic/Latino (68.4%). At the nine decision points that occur as a client moves through the juvenile justice system, Hispanic/Latino clients outnumbered all of the other race/ethnic groups at eight of the points (no cases were transferred to adult court in FFY15 in New Mexico). Hispanic /Latino clients were the largest race/ethnic group, followed by Non-Hispanic White clients and American Indian/Alaska Native youth.

When consolidating all minority clients into one group, at each of the eight decision points, minorities represented more than 73.4% of the total client population. All minority youth comprised: 83.0% of juvenile arrests; 81.4% of cases involving referral to juvenile court ; 83.1% of cases diverted ; 60.0% of cases involving secure detention; 87.5% of cases where charges were filed; 0.0% of cases resulting in delinquent findings; 0.0% of cases resulting in probation placement; and 0.0% of cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities .

Table 11-7: Status referrals only - disproportionate minority contact (DMC) relative rate index (RRI), New Mexico, FFY15

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	221,944	58,970	5,080	131,121	3,181		23,592		162,974
2. Juvenile Arrests	1,779	303	25	1,217	3	1	210	20	1,476
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	188	35		148			4	1	153
4. Cases Diverted	1,587	268	25	1,066	3	1	206	18	1,319
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	30	12	1	15			2		18
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	16	2		13			1		14
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	0								0
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	0								0
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	0								0
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0								0
Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

release date: March, 2011

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1.Population:

Item 3.Referral: FACTS Extract - JPO Decisions (refer

Item 5.Detention: SARA Extract - Statewide

Item 7.Delinquent: FACTS Extract - Formal

Item 9.Confinement: FACTS Extract - Formal

Reporting Period: October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016

Item 2.Arrest: FACTS Extract - Referrals.

Item 4.Diversion: FACTS Extract - JPO Decisions (Handle

Item 6.Petitioned: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions

Item 8.Probation: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions

Item 10.Transferred: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions

Relative Rate Index (RRI) - Table 11-8 illustrates the RRI for clients of each race/ethnic group compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. In FFY15, Hispanic/Latino clients, followed by American Indian/Alaskan Native clients, were referred for a status (non-delinquent) offense at a higher rate when compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. When considering the comparison of all minorities vs. Non-Hispanic White clients, all minorities were referred for a status offense at higher rate than White youth.

Table 11-8: Status referrals only - disproportionate minority contact (DMC) relative rate index (RRI), New Mexico, FFY15

	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	0.96	1.01	**	*	1.73	*	1.76
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	**	1.05	**	*	**	*	0.90
4. Cases Diverted	**	0.94	**	*	**	*	1.13
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	**	0.30	**	*	**	*	0.34
6. Cases Petitioned	**	**	**	*	**	*	**
7. Cases Resulting In Delinquent Findings	**	**	**	*	**	*	**
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	*	**	*	**
9. Cases Resulting In Confinement In Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	*	**	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	*	**	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

Key:

Statistically significant results

Results that are not statistically significant

Group is less than 1% of the youth population

Insufficient number of cases for analysis

Missing data for some element of calculation

Reporting Period: October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016

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