

New Mexico
Juvenile Justice Services
Fiscal Year 2017



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 2017

(July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017)

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From the Cabinet Secretary



Dear Legislators, Stakeholders and Staff,

We are pleased to present the Children, Youth, and Families Department's (CYFD) Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) annual report which outlines the activities, strategic initiatives and performance results during FY17. CYFD's strategic plan has driven JJS efforts to shore up our core function which is to prepare New Mexico's youth to become contributing members of society by providing treatment and rehabilitative services. These services are tailored to meet the needs of the youth and their families while holding our clients accountable and protecting public safety.

Thank you for your support for and interest in the CYFD's mission to improve the quality of life for our children. 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

Children Youth and Families Department

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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

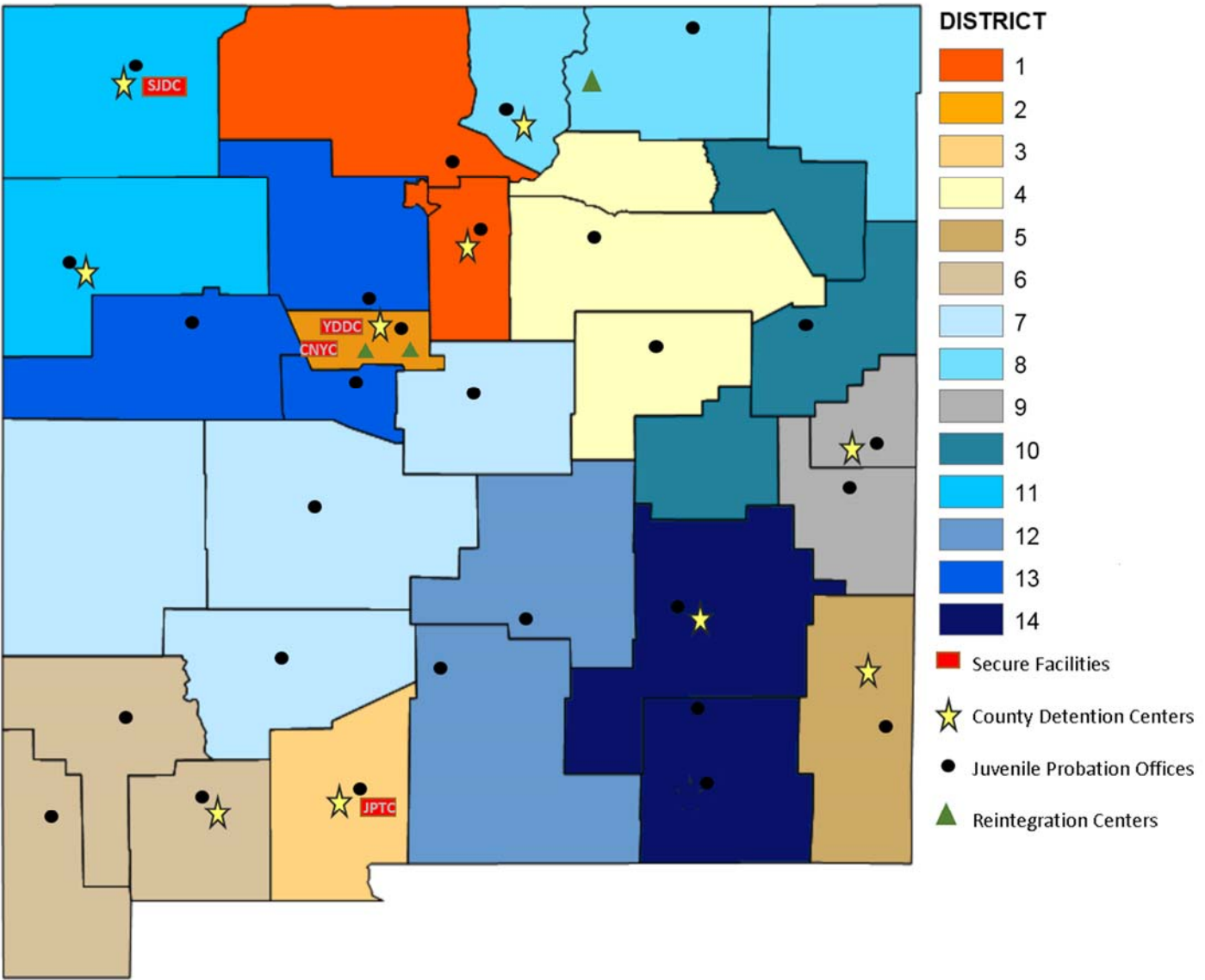
Strategic planks

- ◆ 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. The divisions 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 10 provides a geographic description of Fiscal Year 2017 (FY 2017) JJS facilities, juvenile probation offices, and county detention centers across New Mexico.

Figure A: Map of Juvenile Justice Services facilities, offices, and centers, New Mexico, Fiscal Year 2017



Secure Facilities

- Youth Diagnostic & Development Center (YDDC)
- Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC)
- John Paul Taylor Center (JPTC)
- San Juan Juvenile Detention Center (SJDC)

Reintegration Centers

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

Juvenile Justice System Reform Efforts

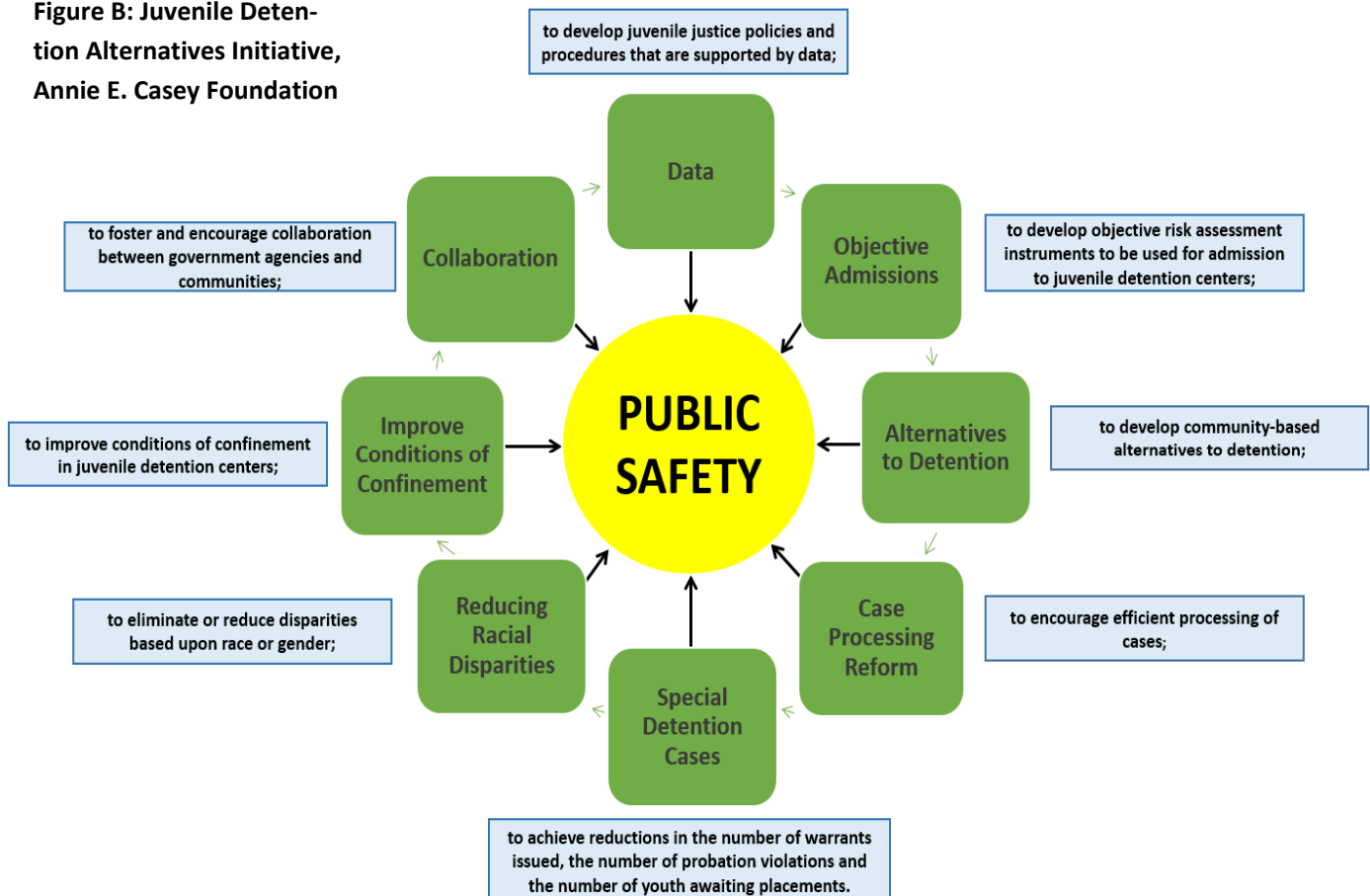
During the 1980s the United States began to realize a dramatic pendulum swing away from individualized treatment and services for youth towards “law and order” efforts. The perception of a growing juvenile crime epidemic in the early 1990s fueled public scrutiny of the system's ability to effectively 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 disparities; improving conditions of confinement; and collaborative partnerships. 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.

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



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.

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 36 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* by 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.

Other JDAI initiatives that are not included in this report are:

Juvenile Community Corrections (JCC) - The JCC program is one of CYFD’s alternatives to incarceration for youth on probation or supervised release.

Detention Inspection Certification - CYFD is responsible for the annual inspection and certification of New Mexico’s juvenile detention centers.

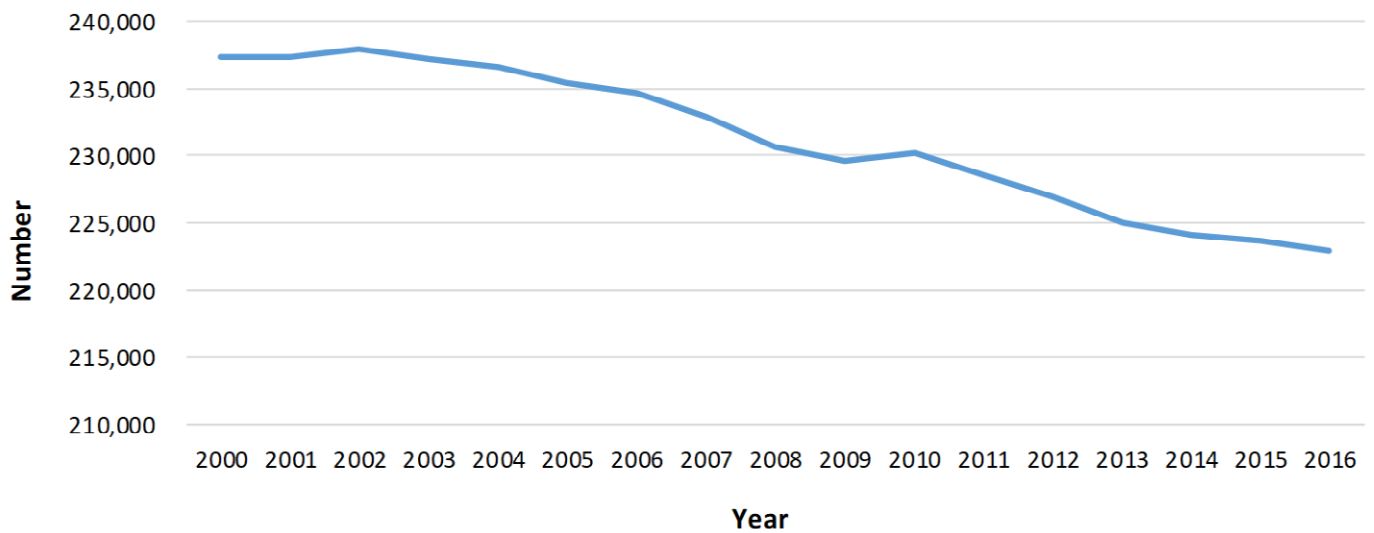
Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) - The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) is appointed by the governor and is an advisory group to CYFD, the governor, and the legislature. The JJAC advocates for the prevention of delinquency, alternatives to secure detention, improvement of the juvenile justice system, and the development of a continuum of graduated sanctions for juveniles in local communities.

More information for these programs can be found in the Special Program Unit’s annual report.

Section 1: New Mexico Juvenile Population

This section presents the latest data available (2016) 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. Note that some youth served by Juvenile Justice Services are aged less than 10 years old and some are aged 18 to 21 years old. The CYFD only serves youth until their 21st birthday.

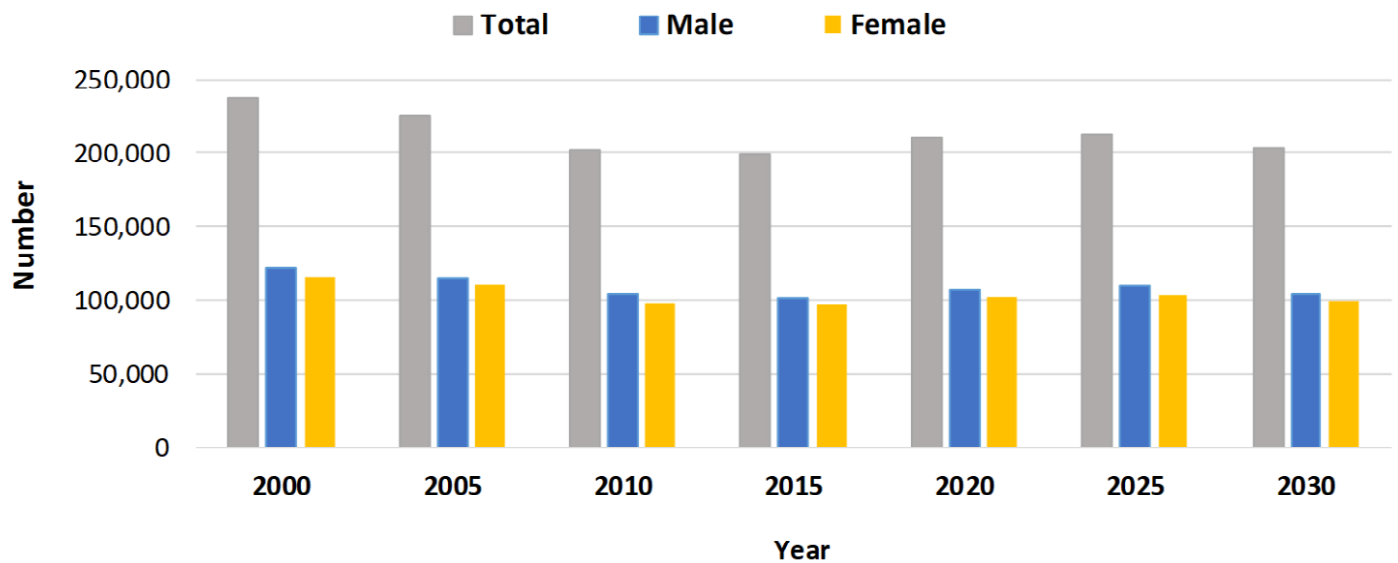
**Figure 1-1: Juvenile population aged 10 to 17 years
New Mexico, years 2000-2016**



Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016*. Available at: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Figure 1-2 Population projections compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau suggested that New Mexico’s Juvenile population would decrease to a low in the year 2015, followed by a rebound and increase until the year 2030. Projections suggested slightly more male than female youth through 2030.

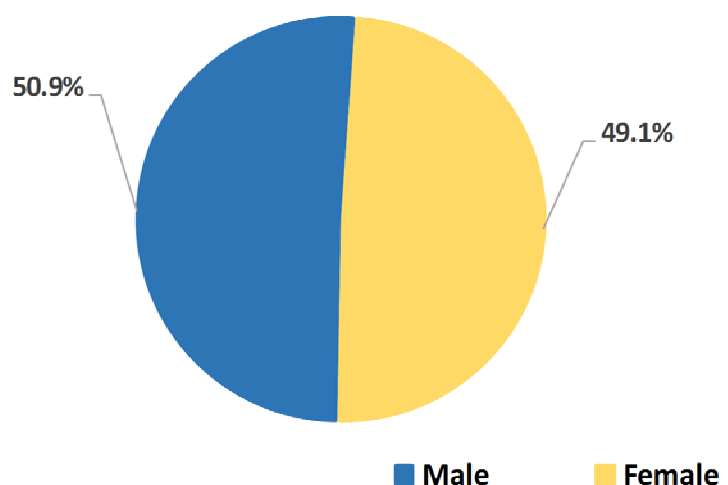
Figure 1-2: Projected juvenile population aged 10 to 17 years, number by gender, New Mexico, years 2000 to 2030



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.

Figure 1-3 In 2016, 113,378 of youth aged 10 to 17 years old were male, while 109,551 were female.

Figure 1-3: Juvenile population aged 10 to 17 years old, percent by gender, New Mexico, 2016



Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016*. Available at: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Figure 1-4 In 2016, males outnumbered females by an average of 3.4% across all juvenile age categories aged 10 to 17 years old. The 16 year old age group had the most youth at 28,351 males and females combined.

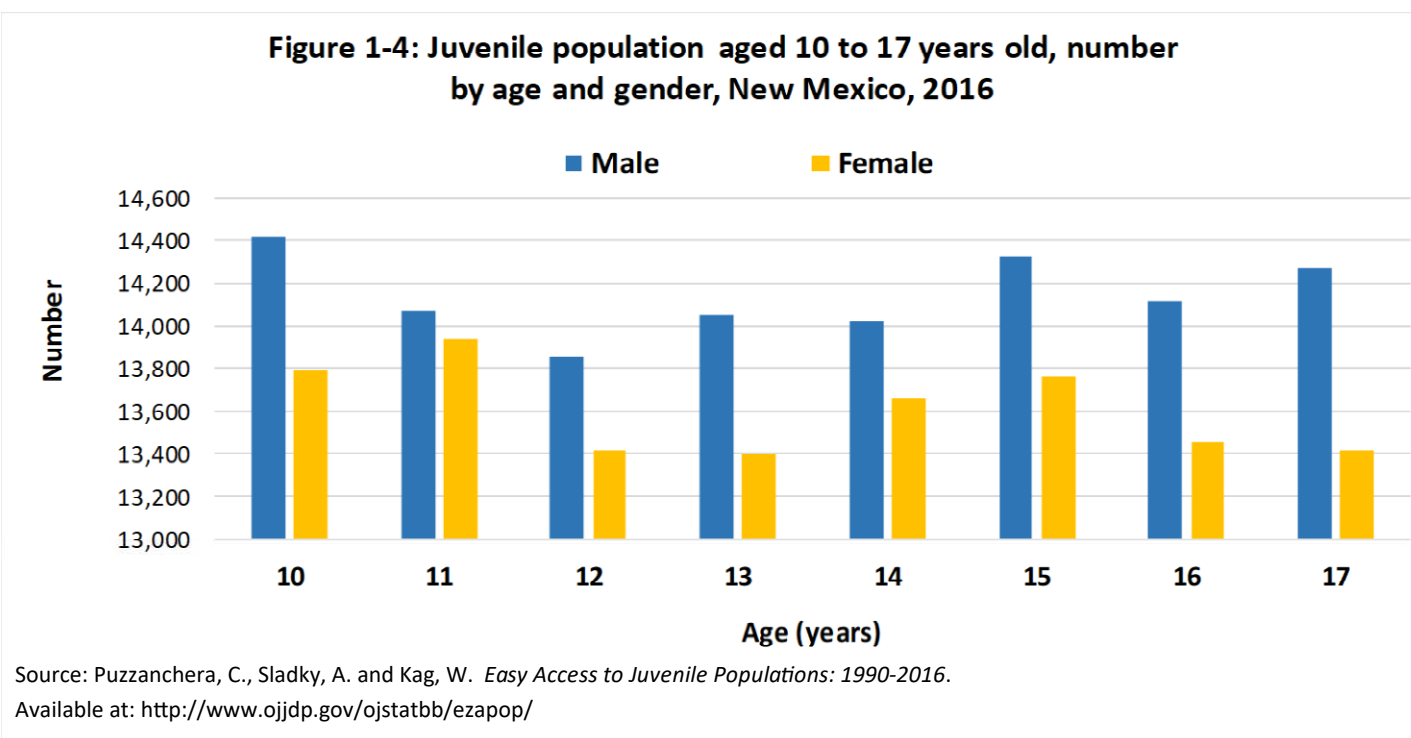
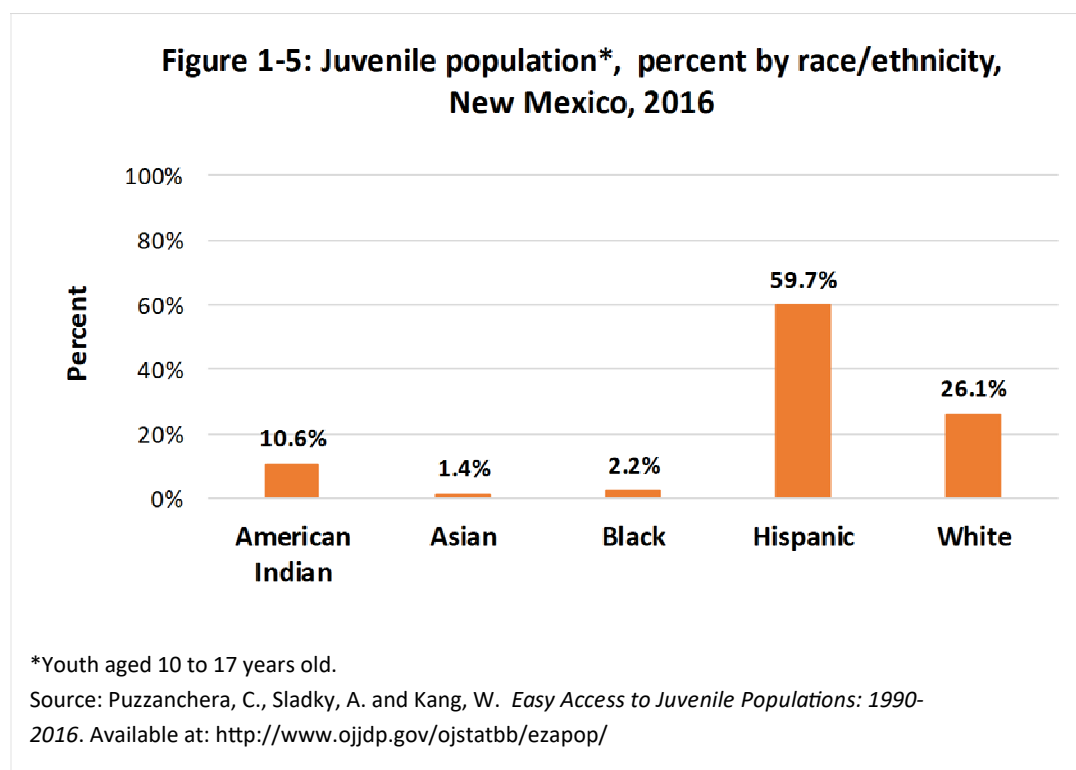


Figure 1-5 By race/ethnicity, Census Bureau data showed that in 2016, most youth in New Mexico were Hispanic, followed by White, American Indian, Black and Asian, respectively.¹



¹Because of different reporting standards across data collection requirements across the New Mexico Juvenile Justice System, the remainder of this report (with the exception of County Appendices) uses the following race/ethnicity categories: American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, African American/Black; Hispanic, non-Hispanic White, two or more races, and unknown/missing.

Section 2: Youth Referral Pathway

Figure 2-1 This vertical diagram illustrates how juvenile cases (i.e., referrals) were handled from arrest/detainment to final disposition as youth navigated the New Mexico Juvenile Justice System.

Figure 2-1: Youth referral pathway, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico

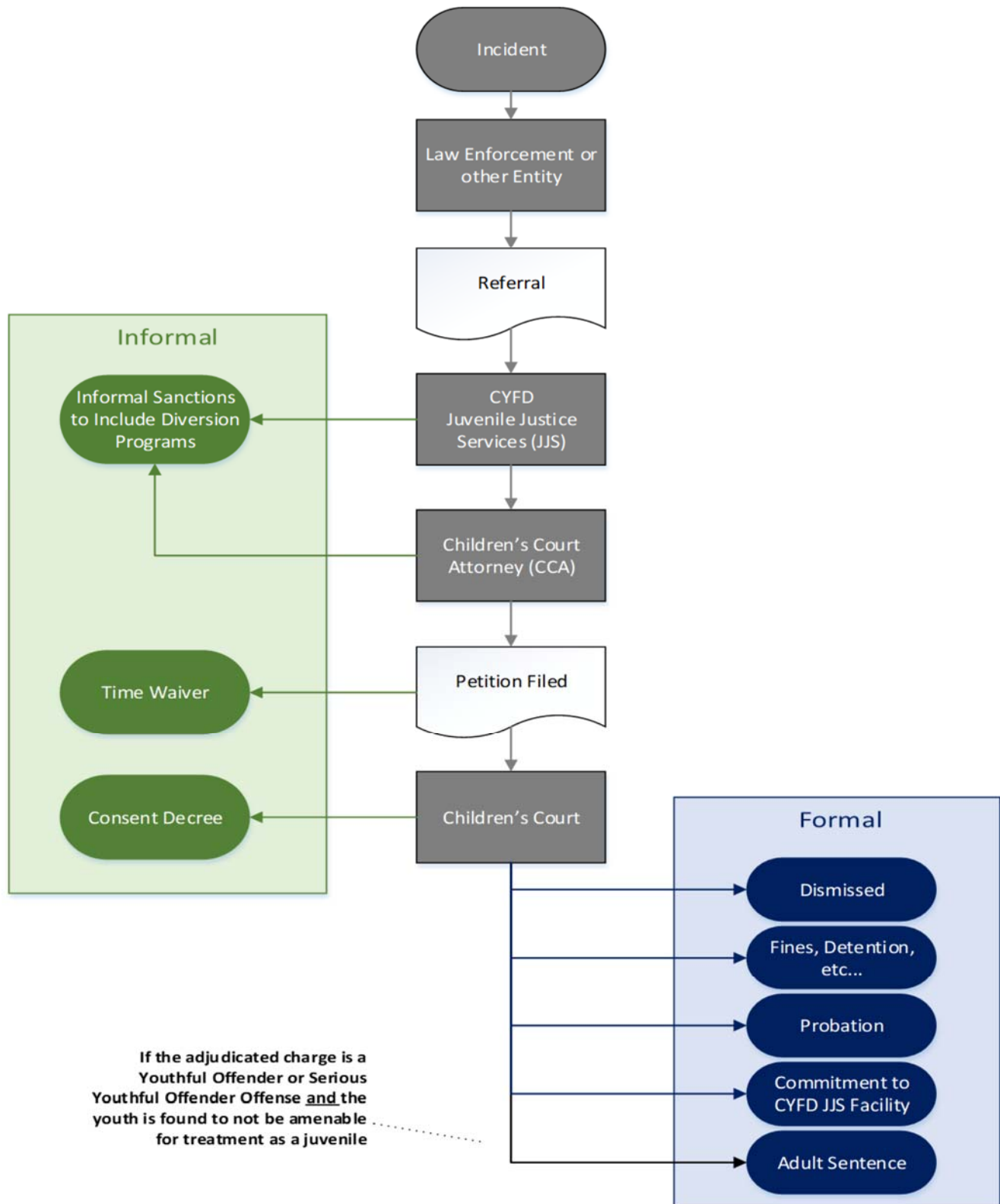
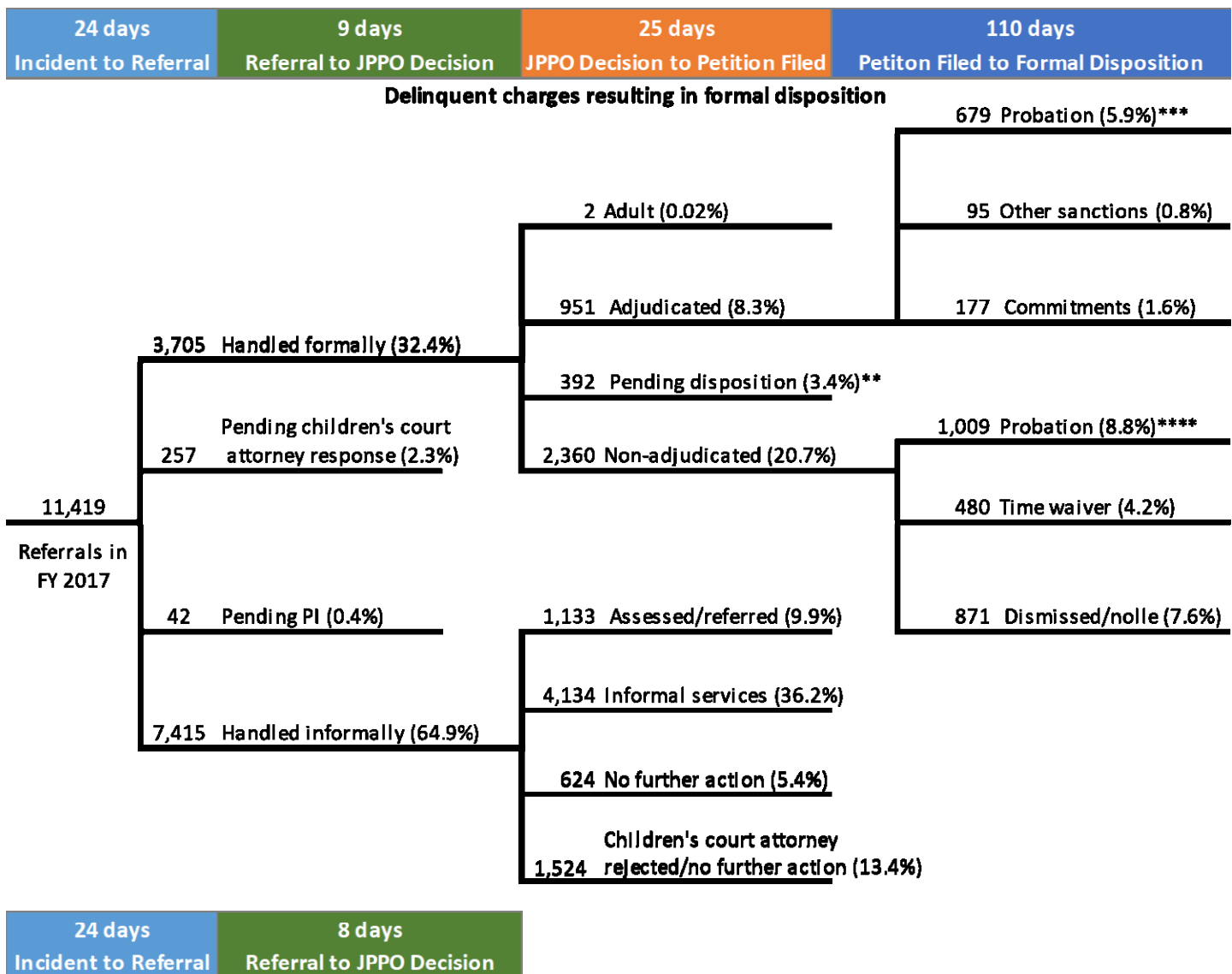


Figure 2-2 This is a tree-statistics diagram or a horizontal view of FY 2017 referrals to the Juvenile Justice System, and includes timelines and numbers on outcomes for youth (N=11,419) referred in New Mexico. Of the total referrals, 32.4% were handled formally, 64.9% were handled informally, and the remainder were pending.

In general, juveniles who were detained and/or arrested were referred to a district juvenile probation office. After assignment to a juvenile probation officer (JPO), the youth and family members met to discuss the case (preliminary inquiry or PI). After the discussion, the JPO made 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 referred the case to the CCA (formal handling), then the case went on to court proceedings to determine the next steps. Outcomes for cases sent to the CCA included: commitment, detention, fines, probation, and dismissal.

Figure 2-2: Outcomes for juvenile referrals/arrests* (Tree Stats), New Mexico, FY 2017



Source of data: CYFD FACTS--Data pull November 8, 2017

*Case processing utilizes disposition charges--Case Processing file FY 2017

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

***Reconsiderations of commitment were counted as commitments

****Consent decree in which no judgement (adjudicated delinquent) is entered

Section 3: Referral Trends, FY 2013 to 2017

This section presents referral data for youth referred to the Juvenile Justice System (JJS) in accordance with the law set forth in the New Mexico Children's Code [32A-1-1 NMSA 1978]. Three referral/offense types are observed:

- **Delinquent referrals:** An act committed by a child that would be designated as a crime under the law if committed by an adult.
- **Probation violations:** Any violation of the terms of probation (which are court ordered and specific to each youth). Probation violations 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		
- **Status referrals (non-delinquent offenses):** An act that is a violation only if committed by a juvenile and include the following offenses: runaway, incorrigible, and truancy.

Because a youth may have multiple offenses for one or more referral types, data is also presented for the unduplicated number of youth with referrals. This section also provides referral data by selected demographics (gender, age, and race/ethnicity).

Figure 3-1 Overall in FY 2017, there were 18,191 accrued offenses. The most serious charge determined the type of referral and if the referral was processed as a delinquent, status, or probation violation referral. Referrals have been steadily declining for almost 10 years. Over the past 5 years referrals decreased by 34.3% and the number of youth who received a referral decreased by 33.5%.

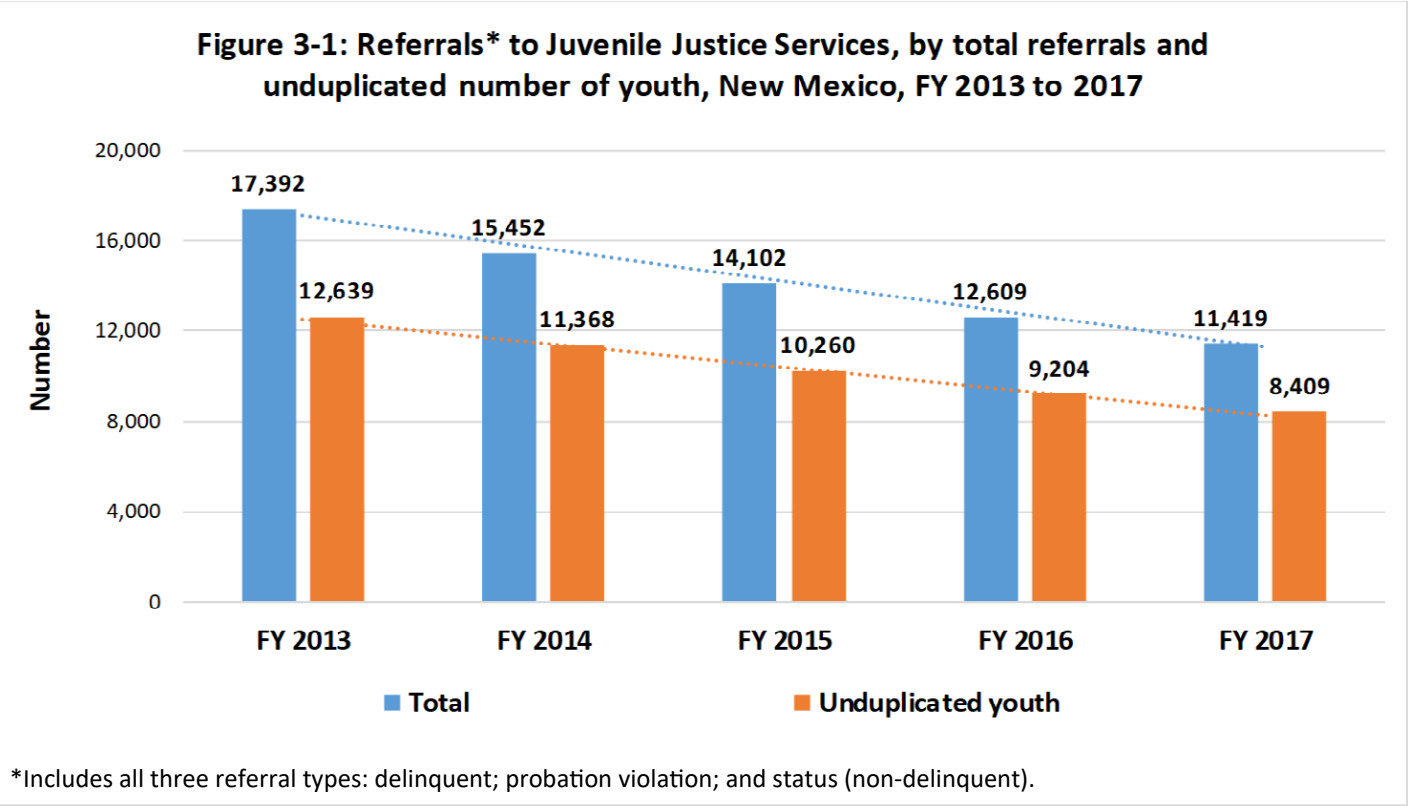
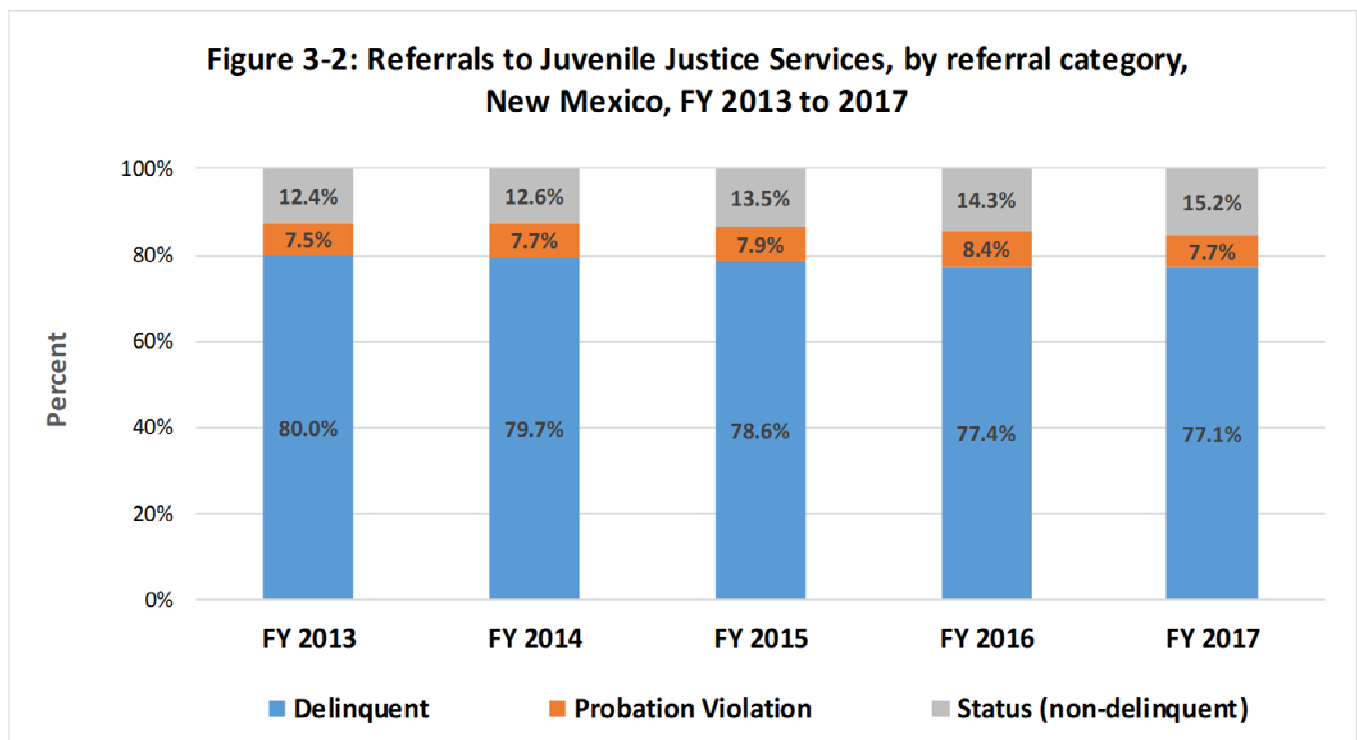
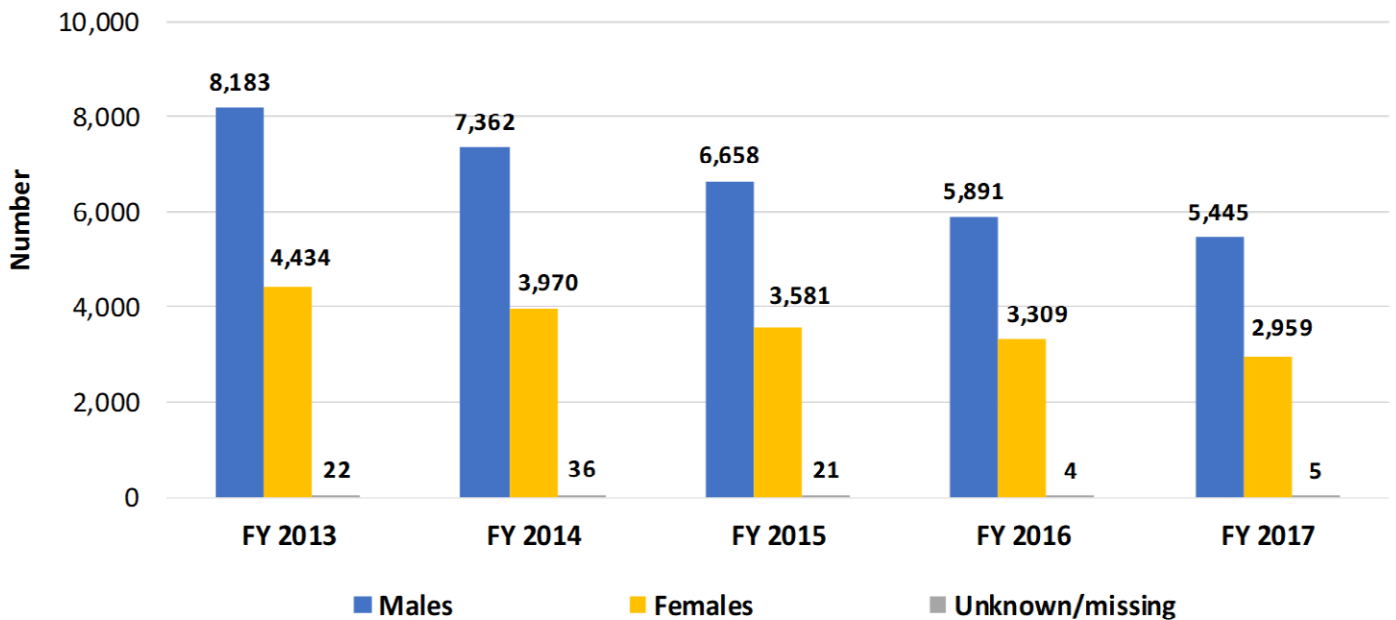


Figure 3-2 Out of the 11,419 referrals, 77.1% were classified as delinquent, 7.7% as a probation violation and 15.2% as a status (non-delinquent) referral.



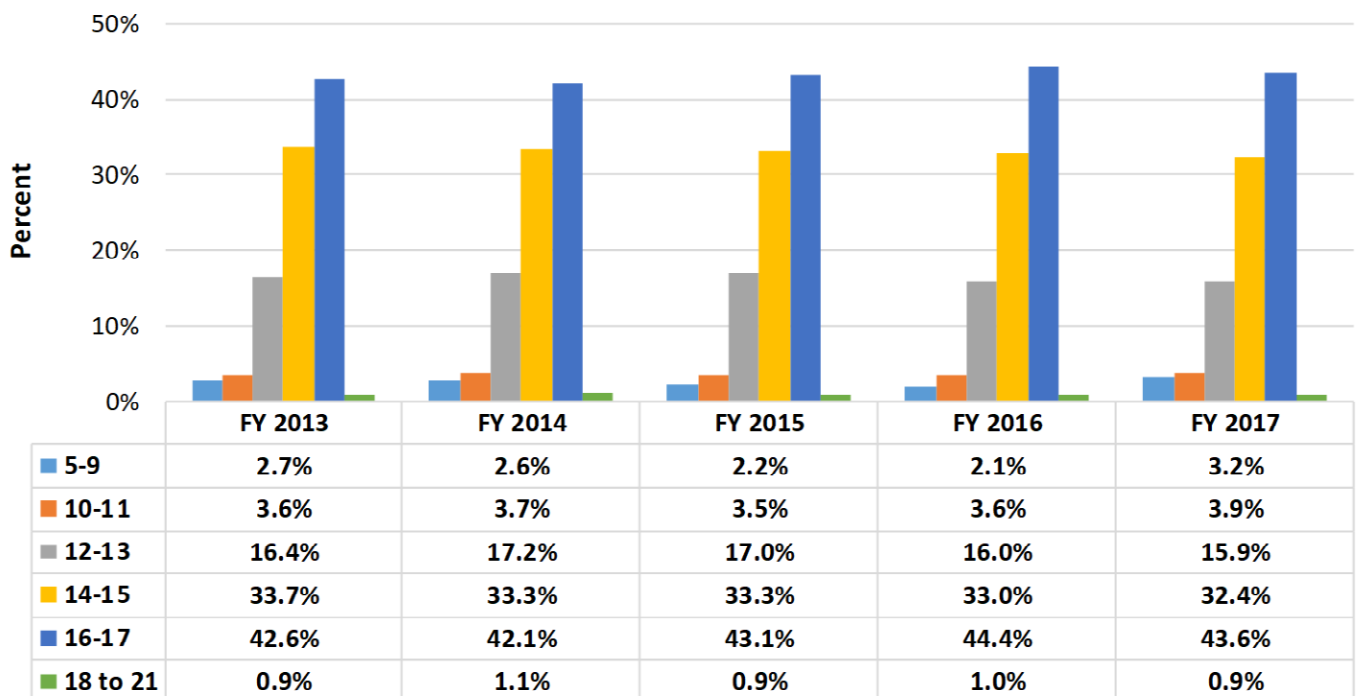
Figures 3-3 and 3-4 As with recent years, most youth referred to Juvenile Justice Services in FY 2017 were male and aged 14 to 17 years old.

Figure 3-3: Youth referred* (N=8,409) to Juvenile Justice Services, by gender, New Mexico, FY 2013 to 2017



*Includes all three referral types: delinquent; probation violation; and status (non-delinquent).

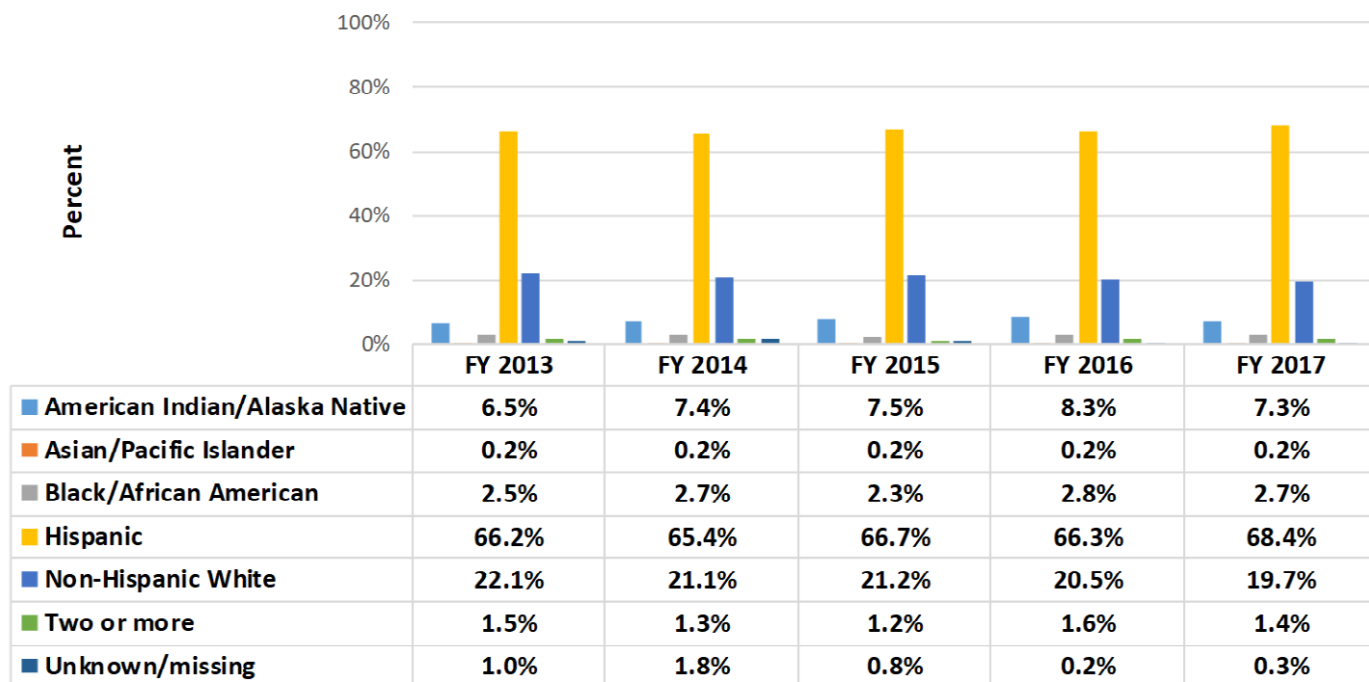
Figure 3-4: Youth referred* (N=8,409) to Juvenile Justice Services, by age, New Mexico, FY 2013 to 2017



*Includes all three referral types: delinquent; probation violation; and status (non-delinquent).

Figure 3-5 By race/ethnicity, most youth referred to Juvenile Justice Services were Hispanic, followed by non-Hispanic White, and Native American, respectively. Though the number of youth referred has declined (12,693 in FY 2013 and 8,409 in FY 2017), the proportion of Hispanic to non-Hispanic White who received a referral has increased.

Figure 3-5: Youth referred* (N=8,409) to Juvenile Justice Services, by race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY 2013 to 2017



*Includes all three referral types: delinquent; probation violation; and status (non-delinquent).

Table 3-1 While there were 8,409 unique youth referred to Juvenile Justice Services, some of these youth appeared in more than one referral type category, but were counted only once in each category. This resulted in 9,143 referrals. For example, an unduplicated youth contributed to one delinquent referral, one probation violation referral, and one status (non-delinquent) referral).

Table 3-1: Youth referrals for all referral types*, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

Referral type	Number
Delinquent	6,870
Probation violation	667
Status (non-delinquent)	1,606
Total	9,143

*Youth can be represented more than once due to accrual of referrals across multiple referral type categories.

Section 4: Delinquent Referrals

Often times, a single referral to Juvenile Justice Services consists of multiple offenses. Each delinquent referral is sorted for the most serious offense type. In FY 2017, 77.8% of the most serious offense types for a delinquent referral were misdemeanors, 24.2% were felonies, and 0.1% were city ordinance offenses. These numbers reflected a slight increase in felonies and a slight decrease in misdemeanor offenses.

Figure 4-1: Delinquent referrals, by total and unduplicated number of youth, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2013 to 2017

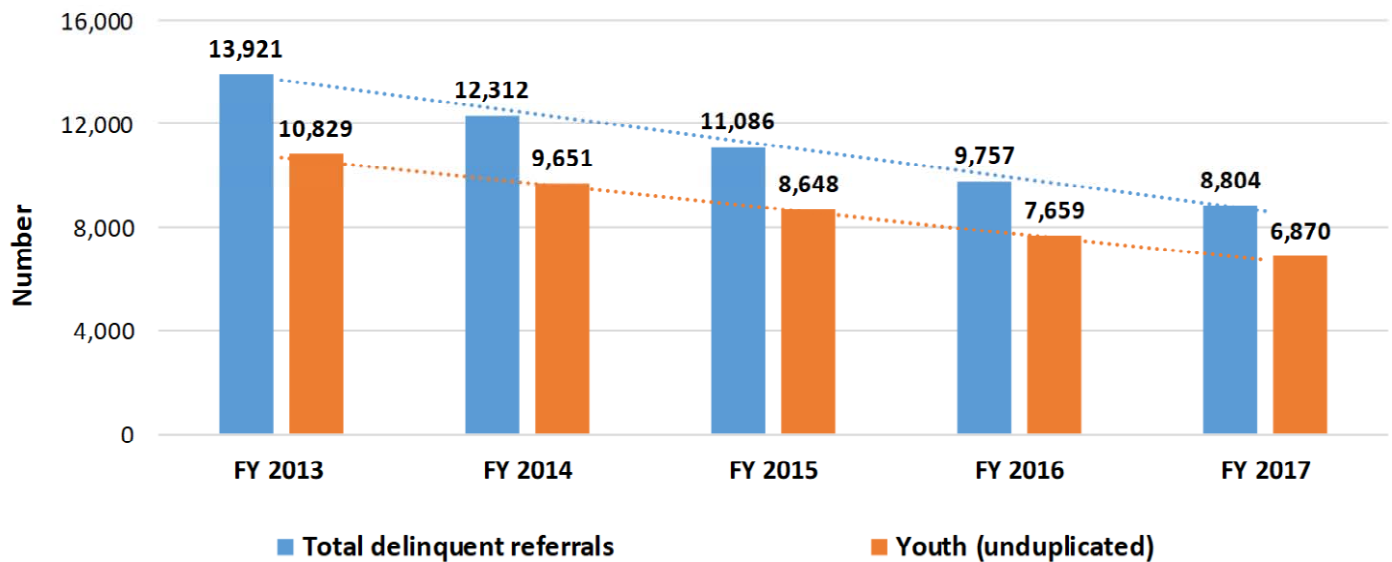


Figure 4-1 This describes both the total number of delinquent referrals and the number of unduplicated youth with a delinquent referral over the last five fiscal years. Both the number of delinquent referrals and the number of youth (unduplicated) with a delinquent referral have steadily declined in the last five fiscal years, though the ratio of youth with a delinquent referral to the total number of delinquent referrals has held steady at about 78.0%.

Table 4-1 This lists the sources of delinquent referrals. Municipal police, public safety, and county sheriff departments together contributed most (92.2%) of all the delinquent referrals.

Table 4-1: Delinquent referral sources, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Number	Percent
Municipal police	5,565	63.2%
Public safety	1,275	14.5%
County sheriff	1,189	13.5%
Public school police	491	5.6%
Correctional/detention facility	98	1.0%
University/college police	54	0.6%
Other	52	0.6%
County marshal's office	36	0.4%
State agency	28	0.3%
Juvenile probation officer	3	0.0%
Public school	3	0.0%
Fire department	3	0.0%
Tribal police	3	0.0%
Federal agency	2	0.0%
Paren/guardian	1	0.0%
Citizen	1	0.0%
Total delinquent referrals	8,804	99.8%
Total Referrals	11,419	

Table 4-2 This describes youth referred for delinquent referrals by selected demographics . In FY 2017, a total of 6,870 youth received a delinquent referral. Of these, 4,631 were for males, 2,235 were for females, and gender was unknown or missing for four referrals. Youth in the age groups of 14-15 and 16-17 years old accounted for 78.6% of all youth with a delinquent referral. By race/ethnicity, Hispanic youth had the most delinquent referrals, followed by non-Hispanic White, and Native American youth, respectively. Together, youth from these three race/ethnic groups accounted for 95.1% of all delinquent referrals.

Table 4-2: Youth* with delinquent referrals, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Number with a delinquent referral	Percent with a delinquent referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
Total	6,870	100.0%	9,143	100.0%
Gender				
Female	2,235	32.5%	3,177	34.7%
Male	4,631	67.4%	5,961	65.2%
Unknown/missing	4	0.1%	5	0.1%
Age (years)				
5-9	71	1.0%	262	2.9%
10-11	226	3.3%	335	3.7%
12-13	1,161	16.9%	1,400	15.3%
14-15	2,301	33.5%	2,989	32.7%
16-17	3,101	45.1%	4,047	44.3%
18-21	1	0.0%	98	1.1%
Unknown/missing	9	0.1%	12	0.1%
Race/ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	498	7.2%	671	7.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	0.2%	20	0.2%
Black/African American	190	2.8%	245	2.7%
Hispanic	4,653	67.7%	6,276	68.6%
Non-Hispanic White	1,390	20.2%	1,769	19.3%
Two or more	102	1.5%	133	1.5%
Unknown/missing	23	0.3%	29	0.3%

*Youth may be represented more than once due to referrals across multiple referral type categories.

Table 4-3 This lists the type of offenses resulting in a delinquent referral. The top offense was use or possession of drug paraphernalia which is a change from FY 2016's top offense of shoplifting (\$250 or less). Shoplifting decreased by 3.0% and was the largest decline among the top 15 offenses. Overall, delinquent offenses contributed to 77.1% of all offenses, and together, the top 15 offenses listed below accounted for 57.9% of all delinquent offenses.

Table 4-3: Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Number	Percent
Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	1,196	8.8%
Battery	1,125	8.3%
Possession of marijuana or synth. cannabis (1 oz or less)(1st offense)	910	6.7%
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	828	6.1%
Battery (household member)	630	4.6%
Public affray	574	4.2%
Criminal damage to property	532	3.9%
Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	530	3.9%
Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	414	3.0%
Burglary (automobile)	245	1.8%
Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	200	1.5%
Larceny (\$250 or less)	195	1.4%
Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises	184	1.4%
Disorderly conduct	174	1.3%
Concealing identity	145	1.1%
Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals	7,882	57.9%
Total number of accrued offenses for delinquent referrals	13,604	
Total number of accrued offenses for all three referral types	18,191	

Table 4-4 This illustrates the action taken/disposition for delinquent referrals in FY 2017. There were a total of 8,804 delinquent referrals that had either a formal or informal disposition at the time of reporting. More delinquent referrals were handled informally (51.6%) than formally (48.0%). This compares to FY 2016, when 54.7% of delinquent referrals were handled informally while 45.2% were handled formally. Of those handled informally, the top action taken was informal conditions. Of those handled formally, most were rejected by the district attorney.

Table 4-4: Action taken/dispositions for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Number	Percent
<i>Total*</i>	8,804	100.0%
<i>Handled informally</i>	4,540	51.6%
Informal conditions	3,077	35.0%
Assessed and referred	650	7.4%
Informal supervision	325	3.7%
No further action	286	3.2%
Refer to children's court attorney after informal disposition	200	2.3%
Children's court attorney reject	2	0.0%
<i>Handled formally</i>	4,222	48.0%
Rejected by the district attorney	1,248	29.7%
Consent decree	842	20.1%
Pending children's court attorney response	532	12.6%
Dismissed	512	11.9%
Time waiver	433	10.4%
Judgment - probation	343	8.0%
Nolle prosequi or time expired	189	4.4%
Judgment - CYFD commitment	91	2.0%
Judgment - detention	27	0.6%
Youthful offender judgment - CYFD commitment	3	0.1%
Youthful offender judgment - probation	2	0.0%
<i>Pending</i>	42	0.5%

*There were 42 referrals that were received in FY 2017, but not yet processed at the time of reporting.

Table 4-6 This lists the top 15 disposed offenses for delinquent referrals in FY 2017. A total of 7,288 offenses from delinquent referrals were disposed of or handled in children’s court. The top disposed offense was for criminal damage to property. This is a change from FY 2016 where the top offense was battery. The number of battery offenses increased slightly, but the number of criminal damage to property offenses almost doubled from 273 in FY 2016 to 429 in FY 2017.

Table 4-5: Top 15 disposed offenses for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Number	Percent
Criminal damage to property	429	5.9%
Battery	342	4.7%
Battery (household member)	315	4.3%
Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	310	4.3%
Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	273	3.7%
Poss. of marijuana or synth. cannabis (1 oz or less)(1st off)	195	2.7%
Burglary (automobile)	158	2.2%
Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	156	2.1%
Larceny (\$250 or less)	154	2.1%
Criminal damage to property (over \$1,000)	153	2.1%
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	149	2.0%
Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	134	1.8%
Probation violation - general behavior (law)	128	1.8%
Unlawful taking of a motor vehicle (1st offense)	123	1.7%
Burglary (commercial)	106	1.5%
Top 15 disposed offenses	3,125	42.9%
Total disposed offenses from delinquent referrals	7,288	
Total number of disposed offenses for all three referral types	10,394	

Section 5: Probation Violation Referrals

Figure 5-1 A total of 884 probation violation referrals and 667 youth with a probation violation referral to Juvenile Justice Services. Both of these numbers have been steadily declining, though the ratio of youth with probation violation referrals to total probation violation referrals has remained steady at about 75.0%.

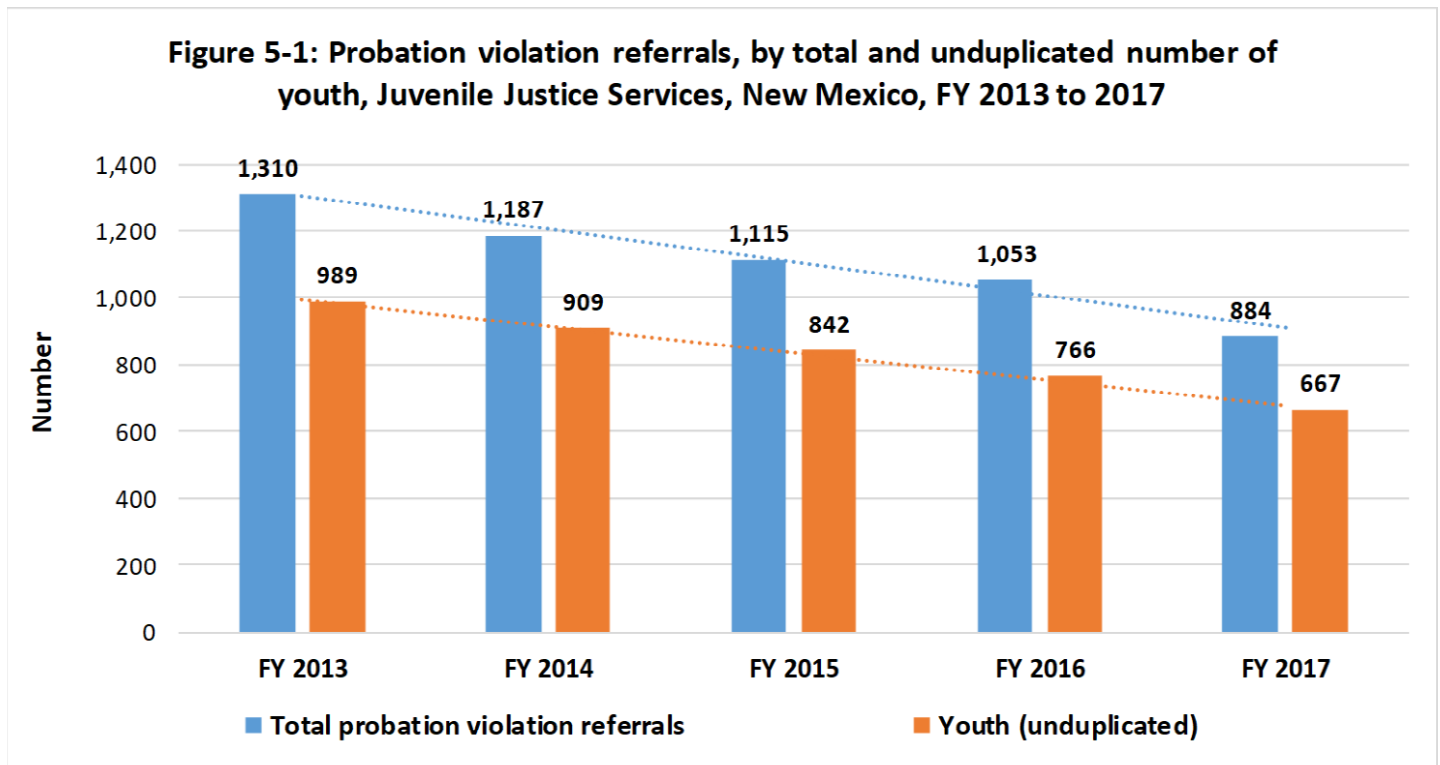


Table 5-1 Most (97.0%) probation violation referrals came from juvenile probation officers.

Table 5-1: Probation violation referral sources, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

Source	Number	Percent
Juvenile probation officer	858	97.1%
Municipal police	16	1.8%
Public school	3	0.3%
Other	3	0.3%
Fire department	1	0.1%
Public safety	1	0.1%
Correctional/detention facility	1	0.1%
County sheriff	1	0.1%
Total probation violation referrals	884	100.0%
Total referrals	11,419	

Table 5-2 This describes youth referred for probation referrals by selected demographics . In FY 2017, a total of 667 youth received a probation violation referral. Of these, 507 were for males, 160 were for females. Youth aged 14 to 17 years old accounted for 81.7.% of all delinquent referrals. By race/ethnicity, Hispanic youth had the most delinquent referrals, followed by non-Hispanic White, and Native American youth, respectively. Together, youth from these three race/ethnic groups accounted for 93.6% of all probation violation referrals.

Table 5-2: Youth* with probation violation referrals, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Number with a probation violation referral	Percent with a probation violation referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
Total	667	100.0%	9,143	100.0%
Gender				
Female	160	24.0%	3,177	34.7%
Male	507	76.0%	5,961	65.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	5	0.1%
Age (years)				
5-9	0	0.0%	262	2.9%
10-11	0	0.0%	335	3.7%
12-13	27	4.0%	1,400	15.3%
14-15	183	27.4%	2,989	32.7%
16-17	362	54.3%	4,047	44.3%
18-21	95	14.2%	98	1.1%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	12	0.1%
Race/ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	41	6.1%	671	7.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.1%	20	0.2%
Black/African American	27	4.0%	245	2.7%
Hispanic	485	72.7%	6,276	68.6%
Non-Hispanic White	99	14.8%	1,769	19.3%
Two or more	14	2.1%	133	1.5%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	29	0.3%

*Youth may be represented more than once due to referrals across multiple referral type categories.

Table 5-3 Of all offenses, 15.6% were for probation violations. The top five offenses [alcohol/drugs, residence, special condition, general behavior (law), and school/education] combined accounted for 71.3% of probation violation referrals.

Table 5-3: Offenses for probation violation referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

Probation violation	Number	Percent
Alcohol/drugs	564	19.9%
Residence	470	16.5%
Special condition	394	13.9%
General behavior (law)	322	11.3%
School/education	275	9.7%
Reporting	214	7.5%
Curfew	188	6.6%
Counseling	149	5.2%
Parents	119	4.2%
Associates	47	1.7%
Weapons	35	1.2%
Community service	23	0.8%
Restitution	15	0.5%
Travel	12	0.4%
Driving	12	0.4%
Total number of probation violation offenses	2,839	100.0%
Total number of offenses for all three referral types	18,191	

Table 5-4 There were a total of 884 probation violation referrals that had either a formal or informal action taken. Six probation violation referrals were handled informally, while the remainder were handled formally. Of those handled informally, the top action taken was assessment and referral. Of those handled formally, most received a judgment—probation.

Table 5-4: Action taken/disposition for probation violation referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Number	Percent
Total*	884	100.0%
Handled informally	6	0.7%
Assessed and referred	4	0.5%
No further action	1	0.1%
Informal supervision	1	0.1%
Handled formally	878	99.3%
Judgment - probation	327	37.3%
Consent decree	127	14.8%
Dismissed	112	12.8%
Judgment - CYFD commitment	82	9.1%
Pending children's court attorney response	77	8.7%
Judgment - detention	64	7.1%
District attorney reject	35	4.0%
Nolle prosequi or time expired	32	3.7%
Time waiver	18	2.1%
Youthful offender judgment - CYFD commitment	1	0.1%
Youthful offender judgment - detention	1	0.1%
Adult sanctions - jail	1	0.1%
Adult sanctions - probation and incarceration	1	0.1%
Pending	0	0.0%

*Includes unprocessed probation violations referrals that were received in FY 2016, but not processed until FY 2017.

Table 5-5: This lists the disposed offenses for probation violation referrals, of which, 70.5% are comprised of the top five offenses [alcohol/drugs, residence, special condition, general behavior (law), and school/education].

Table 5-5: Disposed offenses for probation violation referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Number	Percent
Probation violation - alcohol/drugs	702	22.6%
Probation violation - residence	461	14.9%
Probation violation - special condition	426	13.7%
Probation violation - general behavior (law)	327	10.5%
Probation violation - school/education	274	8.8%
Probation violation - curfew	272	8.8%
Probation violation - reporting	225	7.2%
Probation violation - counseling	179	5.8%
Probation violation - parents	80	2.6%
Probation violation - associates	49	1.6%
Probation violation - weapons	29	0.9%
Probation violation - community service	27	0.9%
Probation violation - travel	16	0.5%
Probation violation - restitution	15	0.5%
Probation violation - driving	10	0.3%
Burglary (automobile)	3	0.1%
Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	2	0.1%
Receiving stolen property (retain) (\$250 or less)	1	0.0%
Larceny (\$250 or less)	1	0.0%
Aggravated battery (deadly weapon)	1	0.0%
Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	1	0.0%
Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	1	0.0%
Possession of alcoholic beverage (open container) within driver/passenger reach	1	0.0%
Burglary (automobile) - conspiracy	1	0.0%
Disposed offense from probation violation referrals	3,104	100.0%
Total number of disposed offenses for all three referral types	10,394	

Section 6: Status (non-Delinquent) Referrals

Figure 6-1 In FY 2017 there was a total of 1,731 status referrals and 1,606 youth with a status referral to Juvenile Justice Services. Both of these numbers have been steadily declining, though the ratio of youth with status referrals to total status referrals has remained steady with a range from 90.1% to 92.8% over the last five fiscal years.

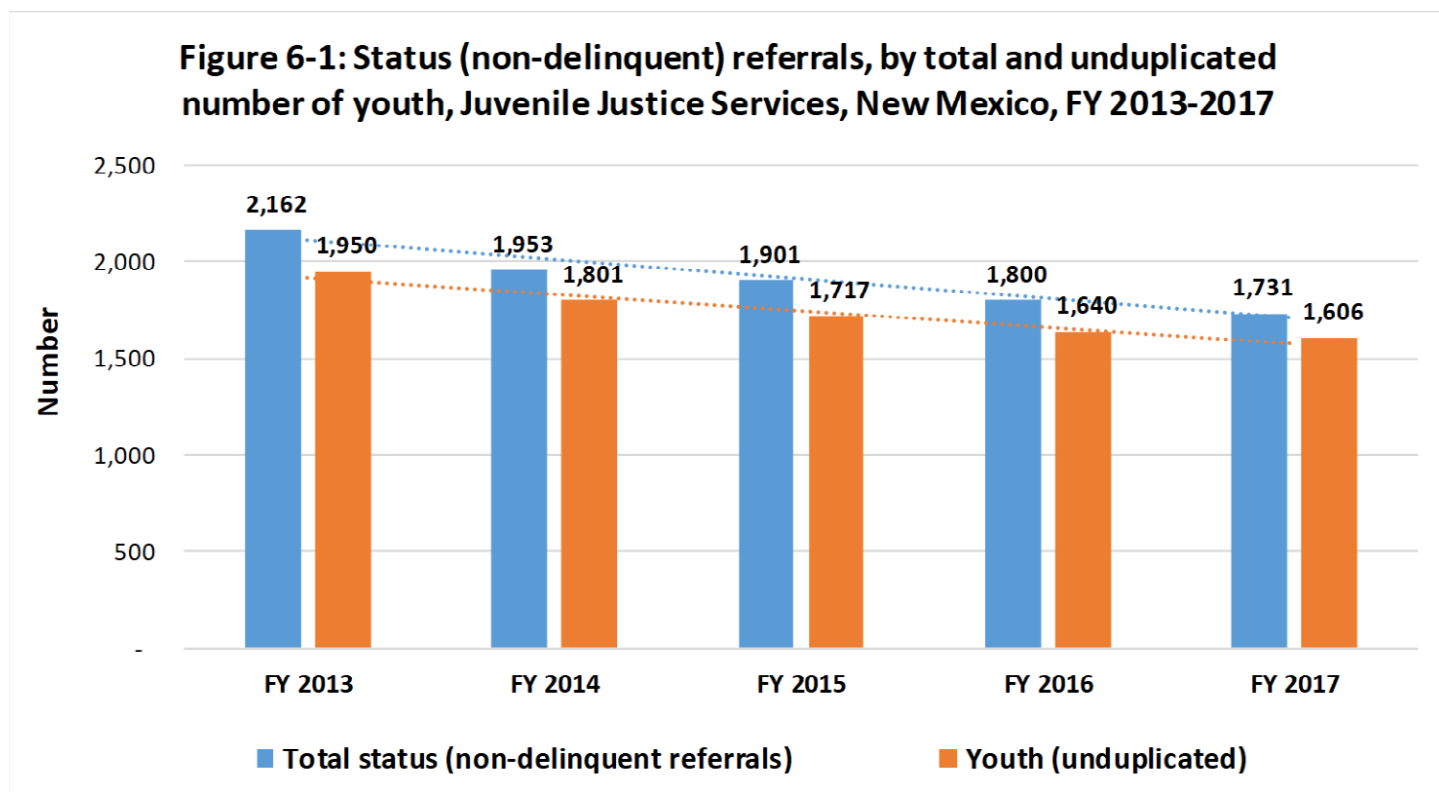


Table 6-1 Almost two-thirds (64.5%) of status referrals came from public schools.

Table 6-1: Status (non-delinquent) referral sources, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

Source	Number	Percent
Public school	1,115	64.5%
Municipal police	303	17.3%
Parent/guardian	159	9.3%
County sheriff	92	5.3%
Other	33	1.9%
Juvenile probation officer	10	0.6%
Public safety	5	0.3%
PSD	5	0.3%
State agency	4	0.2%
County marshall	3	0.2%
University/college police	2	0.1%
Total probation violation referrals	1,731	100.0%
Total referrals	11,419	

Table 6-2 This describes youth referred for status referrals by selected demographics . A total of 1,606 youth received a status referral. Of these, 823 were for males, 782 were for females, and gender was unknown or missing for one referral. Youth in the age groups of 14-15 and 16-17 years old accounted for 67.8% of all youth with a status referral. By race/ethnicity, Hispanic youth had the most status referrals, followed by non-Hispanic White, and Native American youth, respectively. Together, youth from these three race/ethnic groups accounted for 96.5% of all status referrals.

Table 6-2: Youth* with status (non-delinquent) referrals, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Number with a status referral	Percent with a status referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
Total	1,606	100.0%	9,143	100.0%
Gender				
Female	782	48.7%	3,177	34.7%
Male	823	51.2%	5,961	65.2%
Unknown/missing	1	0.1%	5	0.1%
Age (years)				
5-9	191	11.9%	262	2.9%
10-11	109	6.8%	335	3.7%
12-13	212	13.2%	1,400	15.3%
14-15	505	31.4%	2,989	32.7%
16-17	584	36.4%	4,047	44.3%
18-21	2	0.1%	98	1.1%
Unknown/missing	3	0.2%	12	0.1%
Race/ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	132	8.2%	671	7.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.3%	20	0.2%
Black/African American	28	1.7%	245	2.7%
Hispanic	1,138	70.9%	6,276	68.6%
Non-Hispanic White	280	17.4%	1,769	19.3%
Two or more	17	1.1%	133	1.5%
Unknown/missing	6	0.4%	29	0.3%

*Youth may be represented more than once due to referrals across multiple referral type categories.

Table 6-3 About two thirds of status referral offenses were due to truancy.

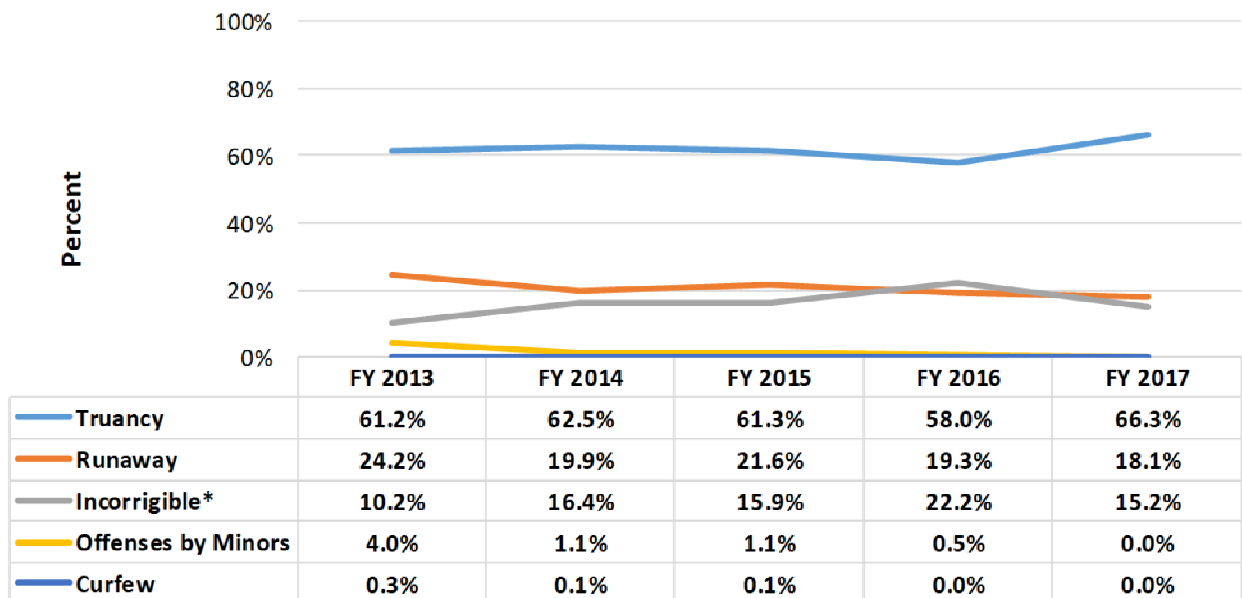
Table 6-3: Offenses for status (non-delinquent) referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Number	Percent
Truancy	1,159	66.3%
Runaway	316	18.1%
Incorrigible*	266	15.2%
Offenses by minors	6	0.3%
Total number of status offenses	1,747	100.0%
Total number of offenses for all three referral types	18,191	

*The term incorrigible is also referred to as "ungovernability" in the following report: Hockenberry, Sarah, and Puzzanchera, Charles. 2015. *Juvenile Court Statistics 2013*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Figure 6-2: Offenses for status referrals are important to track because these types of offenses may create a pipeline for entry into the Juvenile Justice Services System. In FY 2017, status referrals contributed to 15.2% of all referrals. Over the last five years, truancy has remained the most common status referral, increasing to the highest level in FY 2017. During the same time frame, runaway offenses have decreased.

Figure 6-2: Offenses for status (non-delinquent) referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2013 to 2017



*The term incorrigible is also referred to as "ungovernability" in the following report: Hockenberry, Sarah, and Puzzanchera, Charles. 2015. *Juvenile Court Statistics 2013*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Table 6-4 A total of 1,731 status referrals that had either a formal or informal action taken. Most (85.7%) were handled informally, while the remainder were handled formally.

Table 6-3: Action taken/dispositions for status (non-delinquent) referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017		
	Number	Percent
<i>Total*</i>	1,731	100.0%
<i>Handled informally</i>	1,483	85.7%
Informal conditions	501	28.9%
Assessed and referred	480	27.7%
Informal supervision	138	8.0%
No further action	312	18.0%
Refer to children's court attorney after informal disposition	52	3.0%
<i>Handled formally</i>	248	14.3%
District attorney reject - FINS (family in need of services)	160	9.2%
District attorney reject - other	37	2.1%
File	24	1.4%
Pending children's court attorney response	18	1.0%
District attorney reject - JPPO recommendation	3	0.2%
Returned for informal services	2	0.1%
District attorney reject - insufficient evidence	2	0.1%
District attorney reject - age of child	1	0.1%
District attorney reject - plea bargain	1	0.1%
<i>Pending</i>	0	0.0%
*Includes unprocessed status referrals that were received in FY 2016, but not processed until FY 2017		

Section 7: Youth Referred to/in Detention Centers

This section presents data on offenses and overrides that resulted in youth being taken to detention centers, as well as detention admissions and releases data. A juvenile or youth detention center is a secure facility or jail for youth who have been sentenced, committed or placed for short durations while awaiting court decisions. New Mexico has 10 county juvenile detention centers and one adult facility.

The Screening Admissions & Releases Application (SARA) is an internet/web-based system that links all detention centers, JPO offices, and district court judges statewide in New Mexico to one real-time information tracking system. This system was developed in 2008 and implemented by the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) team and community detention partners. In FY 2016, SARA was transitioned to the JJS Application Analysis Unit (AAU) for support and further development. In FY 2017, continued quality assurance processes ensured the reliability of the SARA data. Future system enhancements are slated for early FY 2018.

The SARA enabled the statewide implementation of the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI), a New Mexico Children's Code mandated screening tool for all youth referred to detention. The SARA was the first internet/web-based system in the nation, that linked all detention centers, JPO offices, and district court judges statewide to one real-time information tracking system to assist 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 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 (Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act) core requirements;
- Increases the quality of the Juvenile Justice System service assurance and improves reliability of detention data;
- Provides information for monitoring of compliance with state statute and federal funding requirements; and
- 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.

The SARA system also provides New Mexico the ability to be in alignment with other Annie E. Casey Foundation grantees. Moreover, data from SARA 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.

Table 7-1 The following table describes SARA data report categories (screened, special detention and auto detention) for youth referrals to detention, by four possible RAI outcomes [not detained, not detained - fast-track, non-secure detention (treatment facility, group home, or shelter), or secure detention (detained)]. In FY 2017, a total of 3,438 referrals (RAIs) for detention involved 2,375 unduplicated youth. Of 3,438 RAIs, 2,327 resulted in a secure detention outcome.

Table 7-1: Screening Admissions & Releases Application (SARA) report category/reason for youth* referral to detention, by Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) outcome, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

SARA report category/reason for referral to detention screening	RAI Outcome**				Total
	Do not detain	Do not detain - fast track	Non-secure detention	Secure detention	
Total	1,082	16	13	2,327	3,438
Screened^d (total)	1,074	16	13	1,218	2,321
Delinquent offenses	1,034	16	13	744	1,807
Delinquent offenses + probation violation (no warrant)	37	0	0	139	176
Parole retake (supervised release)	0	0	0	1	1
Probation violation	2	0	0	25	27
Probation violation (warrant)	1	0	0	309	310
Special detention^e (total)	4	0	0	483	492
Magistrate/municipal	0	0	0	0	0
Not indicated	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant - arrest	3	0	0	344	347
Warrant - bench	0	0	0	98	98
Warrant - failure to appear	0	0	0	33	33
Warrant - other	1	0	0	4	5
Warrant - parole detention order/supervised release retake	0	0	0	4	4
Auto detention^f (total)	4	0	0	626	630
Committed/diagnostic - return to court on pending case	0	0	0	6	6
Community custody/Program for Empowerment of Girls (PEG) hold	0	0	0	36	36
Detained pending post-dispositional placement	0	0	0	0	0
Disposition-15 day detention	0	0	0	3	3
Drug court hold	1	0	0	237	238
GPS violation/electronic monitoring	0	0	0	1	1
Hold for out of state - Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ)	2	0	0	32	34
Hold for out of state - Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	0	0	0	1	1
Juvenile court hold (not drug court)	0	0	0	110	110
Parole retake	0	0	0	0	0
Remand order	0	0	0	21	21
Transport order	0	0	0	3	3
Violation of court order/condition of release	1	0	0	176	177

*The 3,438 referrals for detention involved 2,375 unduplicated youth.

**Based on all of the information gathered when completing the RAI, a recommendation for a detention decision is provided.

A fast-track is a determination of Do Not Detain with the agreement that the youth and their parent/guardian/custodian meet with a probation officer as soon as possible (usually within 24 to 48 hours) for a preliminary inquiry to address the alleged offense. All youth with a felony offense are fast-tracked.

Depending on the circumstances, an override to detain or release can be made by a probation supervisor or chief. All overrides are documented and reflect the reason for the override.

^dThese are cases referred for a detention decision with no special situation noted.

^eCases referred for a detention decision when there is an outstanding arrest or bench warrant. The most serious offense is usually a probation violation; some are left blank. The RAI is usually scored; however, there are some situations where scoring is not possible or considered necessary.

^fCases where a decision is not necessary; RAI is not scored; most serious referred offense is not completed.

Table 7-2: Youth referred for detention screening*, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Number**	Percent
Total	2,375	100.0%
Gender		
Female	663	27.9%
Male	1,712	72.1%
Age (years)		
5-9	5	0.2%
10-11	23	1.0%
12-13	239	10.1%
14-15	721	30.4%
16-17	1,298	54.7%
18-21	87	3.7%
Unknown/missing	2	0.1%
Race/ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	184	7.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.1%
Black/African American	73	3.1%
Hispanic	1,636	68.9%
Non-Hispanic White	413	17.4%
Two or more	38	1.6%
Unknown/missing	28	1.2%

*Using the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI).

**Unduplicated number of youth.

Table 7-2 A total of 2,375 youth were referred for detention screening using the RAI. This number is based on the first referral in this reporting period.

Of the 2,375 youth screened, most were male, aged 16-17 year olds, and by race/ethnicity, more than two-thirds were Hispanic.

Table 7-3 The top 15 offenses referred for detention screening represented 55.2% of all screened offenses. Out of the top 15 offenses, three were for probation violations (residence, alcohol/drugs, and reporting). Together, these probation violations contributed to 244 of the top 15 referrals or 10.5% of all screened offenses.

Table 7-3: Top 15 offenses referred for detention screening, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

Referred screened offense	Not detained	Non-secure detention	Detained	Not detained-fast track	Total
Battery (household member)	237	1	122	2	362
Probation violation - residence	0	0	88	0	88
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	71	0	11	1	83
Probation violation - alcohol/drugs	0	0	52	0	52
Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	43	0	25	0	68
Probation violation - reporting	0	0	104	0	104
Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	6	0	71	0	77
Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	59	0	12	0	71
Battery	62	0	13	0	75
Unlawful taking of a motor vehicle (1st offense)	34	0	31	3	68
Burglary (automobile)	18	0	18	1	37
Possession of marij. or synth. cannab. (1 oz or less)(1st off)	66	0	8	0	74
Battery upon a peace officer	15	0	24	2	41
Criminal damage to property	31	0	6	0	37
Receiving/transferring stolen motor vehicles (1st offense)	20	0	23	1	44
Total (top 15)	662	1	608	10	1,281
Total	1,074	13	1,218	16	2,321

Table 7-4 This describes detained youth (unduplicated meaning each person was counted only once even if they had multiple RAIs in multiple report categories) by selected demographics. Most were male, aged 16 to 17 years old, and by race/ethnicity, Hispanic.

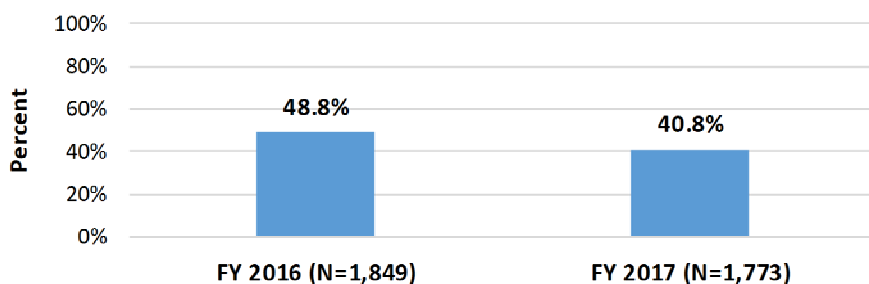
Table 7-4: Youth detained, by gender, age at first detained intake, and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Number*	Percent
Total	1,487	100.0%
Gender		
Female	351	23.6%
Male	1,136	76.4%
Age (years)		
5-9	0	0.0%
10-11	5	0.3%
12-13	116	7.8%
14-15	417	28.0%
16-17	866	58.2%
18-21	82	5.5%
Unknown/missing	1	0.1%
Race/ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	113	7.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.1%
Black/African American	53	3.6%
Hispanic	1,017	68.4%
Non-Hispanic White	262	17.6%
Two or more	24	1.6%
Unknown/missing	16	1.1%

*Unduplicated number of youth.

Figure 7-3 Out of 1,773 youth who were eligible for release in FY 2017, 40.8% received an override to detain. In FY 2016, 1,849 (48.8%) of youth eligible for release received an override to detain.

Figure 7-3: Youth eligible for release* that received an override to detain, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2016 and 2017



*Youth who were eligible for release were screened using the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) with the recommendation to not detain, or to provide non-secure detention, but an override was used by a juvenile probation office supervisor or chief to change the recommendation to detain.

Figure 7-4 Of the 2,327 RAIs resulting in detention, there were 1,836 unduplicated youth with at least one detention admission during the year. It is possible for a youth to have been counted in more than one category. Of the 1,836 detained youth, 23.5% were female. Of 456 youth who received an override, 76.5% were male.

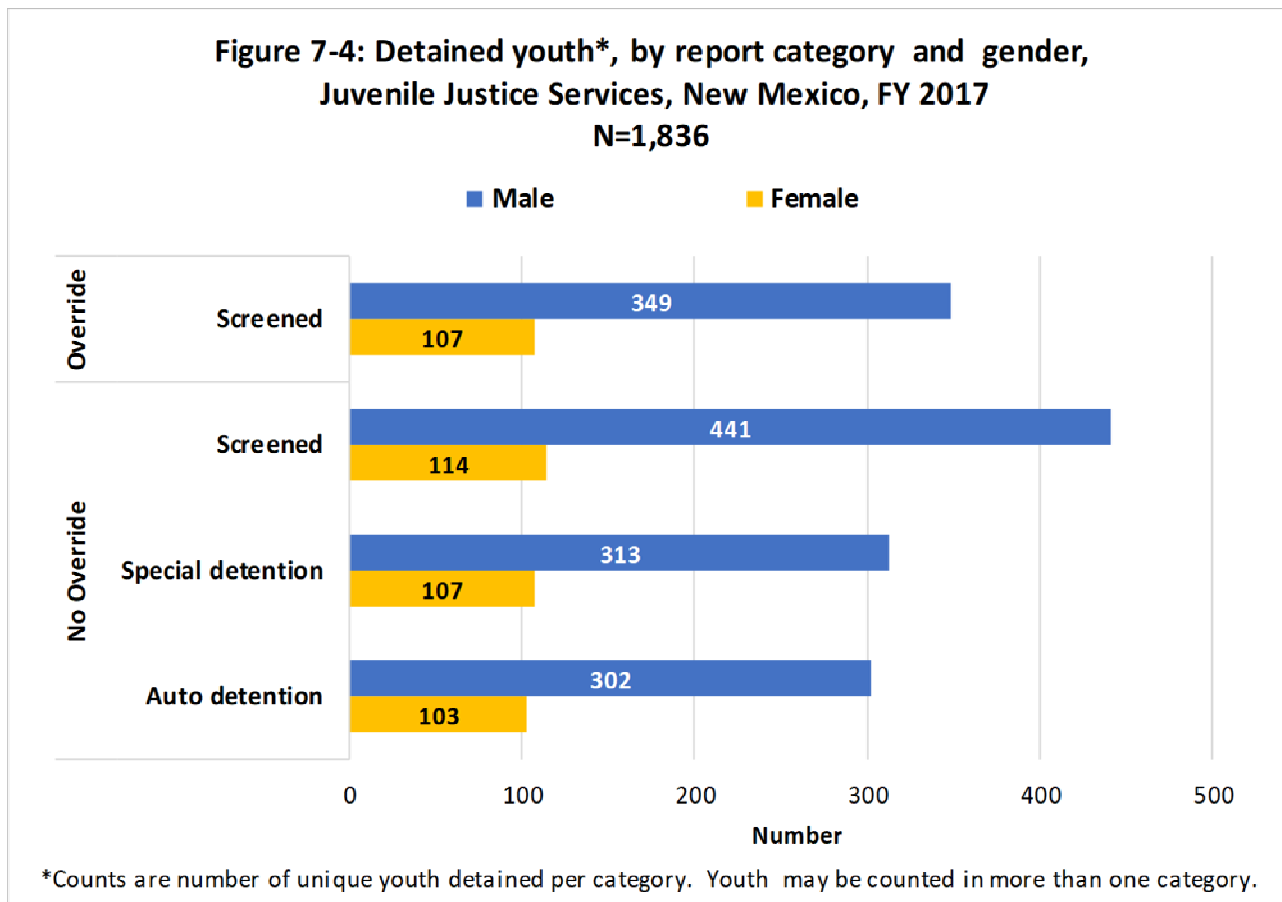


Figure 7-5 The average daily population (ADP) was generated from SARA, which calculated a daily population total for each day in the reporting period. (Note that youth age 18 years or older may be transferred or admitted to an adult detention center instead of being housed in a juvenile facility.)

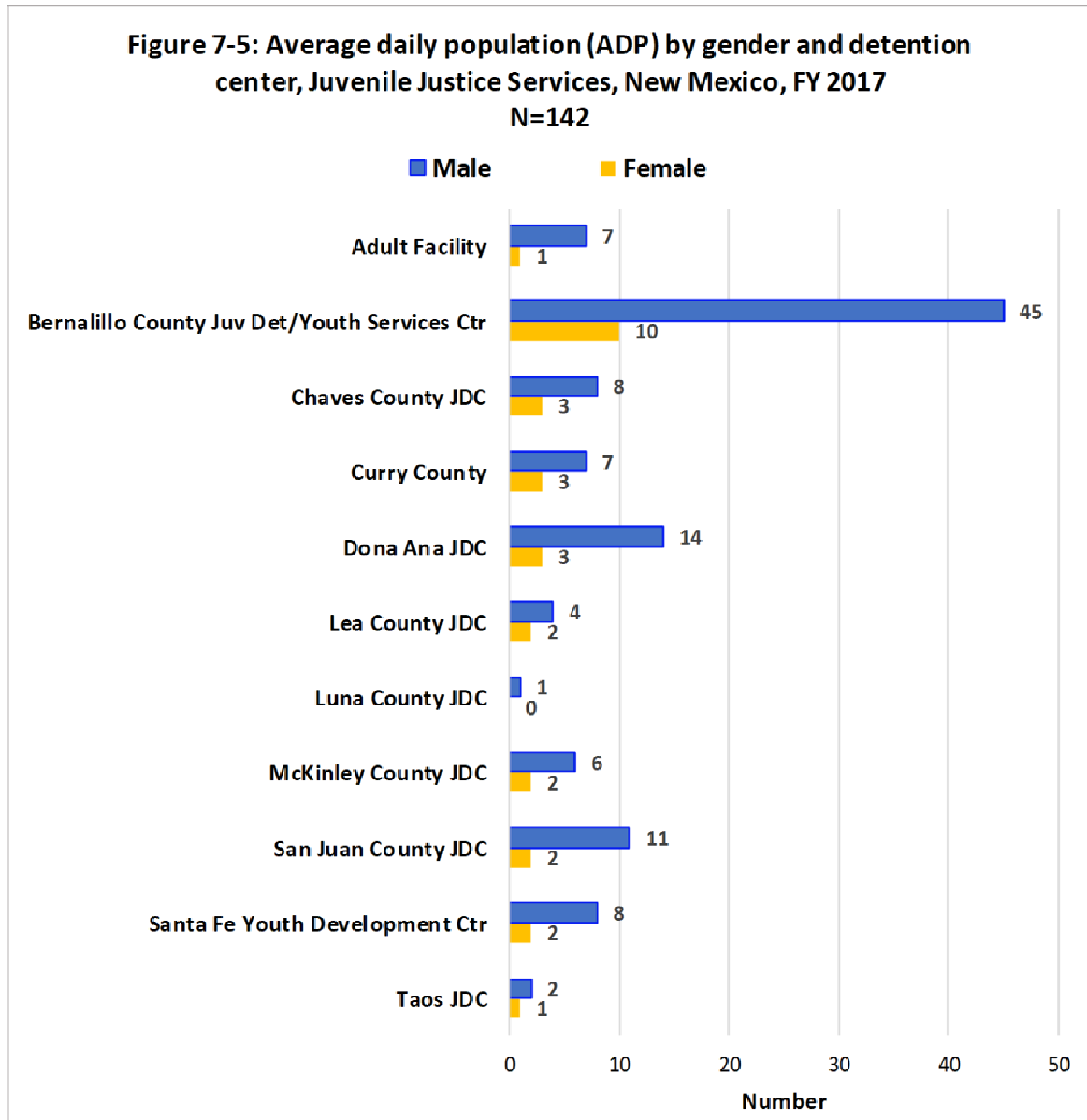
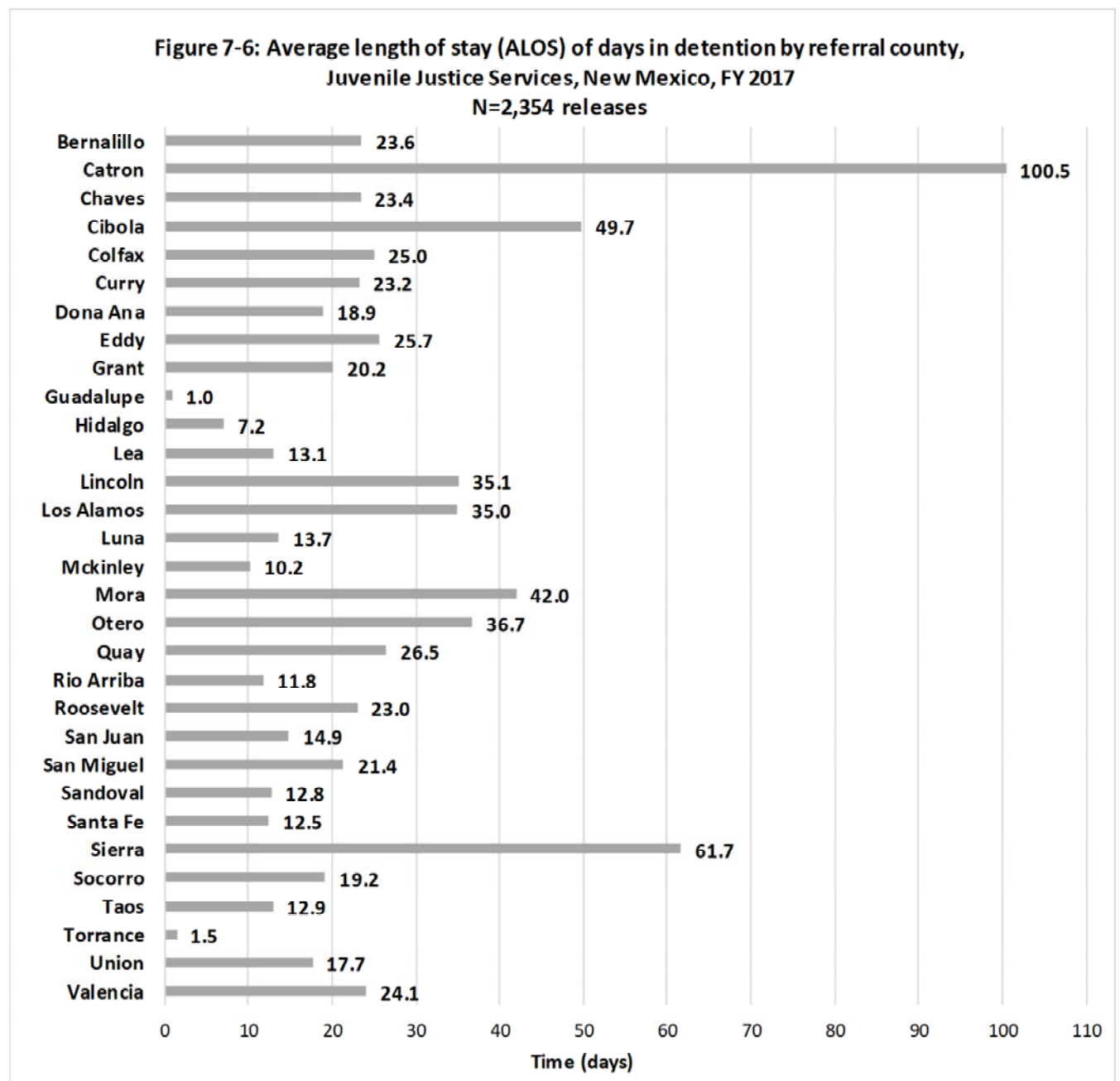


Figure 7-6 The average length of stay (ALOS) in detention is presented by referral county. Rather than report by facility where transfers impacted ALOS, averages were calculated by county of referral for youth who were detained in order to provide a more relevant duration for community programs aimed at alternatives to detention, or expedited case processing time. The referral county usually retains jurisdiction over formal case processing hearings and outcomes. In FY 2017, the ALOS statewide was 20.3 days. This an increase compared to FY 2016 where the ALOS statewide was 18.1 days statewide. During this reporting period, there were 2,354 youth were released from detention including youth who may have been admitted prior to FY 2017. 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: Catron county's LOS is skewed due to a small data set.



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

Section 8: Case Processing and Caseloads

Case processing time is directly related to both the type of charge and the seriousness of the charge. The New Mexico 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.
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 juvenile probation office. 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 8-1 In FY 2017, grand jury petitions had the longest processing times compared to probation violations and delinquent referrals. Probation violations had the quickest on average case processing time.

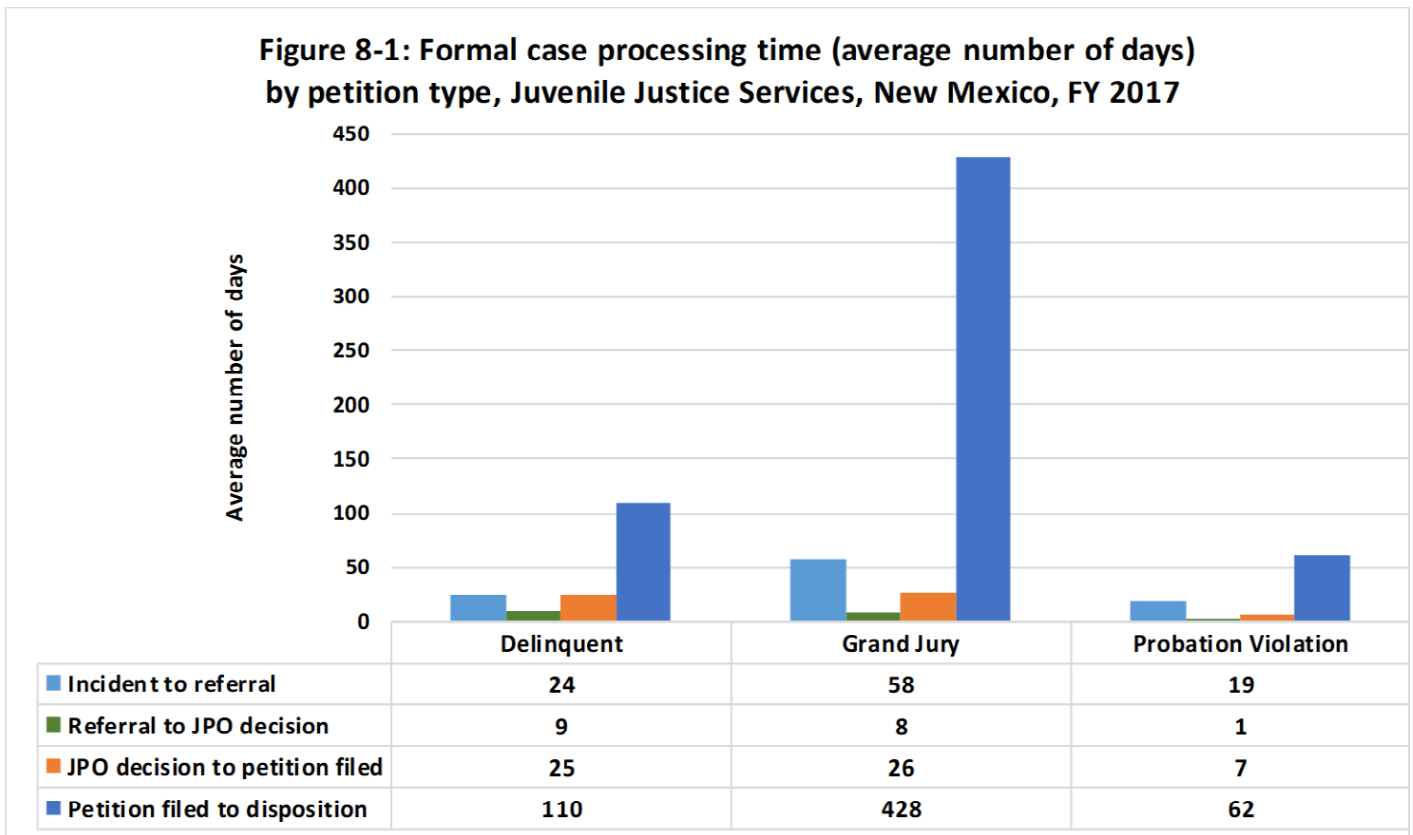
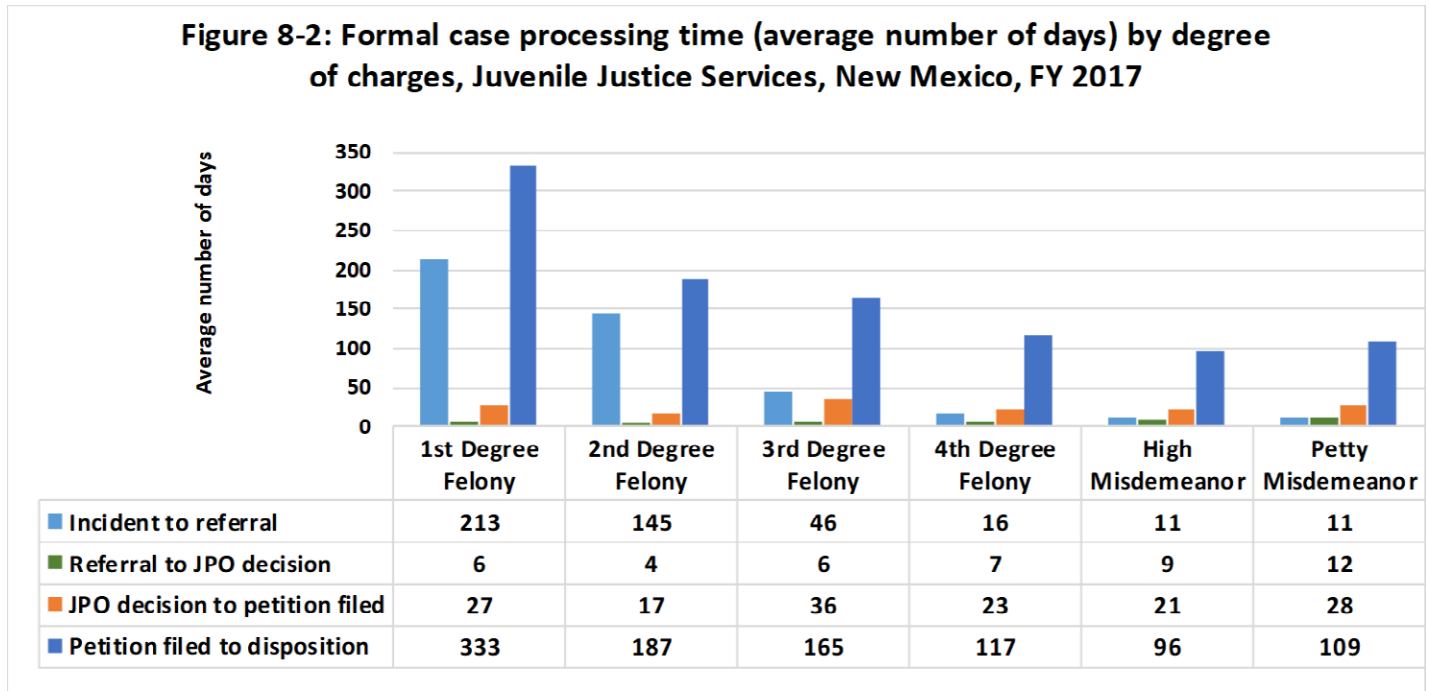


Figure 8-2 The following figure presents the average case processing time for the different degrees of charges. First degree felony cases took the longest time to process, while high misdemeanors took the shortest amount of time. Furthermore, first degree felony cases had a greater higher average of 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 JPO monitoring 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.

Youth 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 Services (the SDM is discussed in more detail in Section 9 of this report). 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 (seen face to face by a JPO at least once a month), medium (youth is seen every two weeks), maximum (seen at least once a week), and intensive (seen multiple times a week). SDM standards also recommend that the JPO meet with both the youth'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 youth on supervised release receive AT LEAST maximum supervision for ninety (90) days following their release, and youth placed in a residential treatment center (RTC) receive minimum supervision.

SDM reassessments are conducted at least every one-hundred eighty (180) days for youth on probation and at least every ninety (90) days for youth on supervised release. Supervision levels may decrease or increase at each reassessment, depending 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 8-3 The following figure illustrates the supervision/formal and monitoring/informal caseloads in FY 2017. Similar to FY 2016 numbers, juvenile probation officers handled more cases that required supervision (57.8%) than monitoring (42.2%).

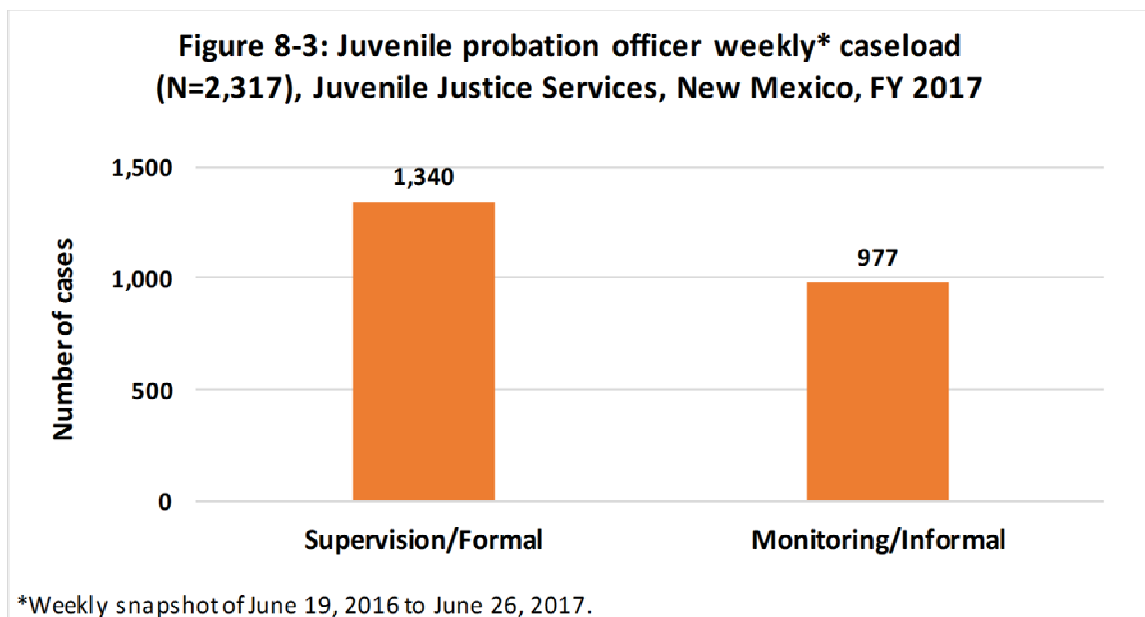


Figure 8-4 This presents the number of monitoring/informal cases, by case type. Over two thirds (64.9%) of the cases were handled through informal conditions. This was followed by time waiver (22.3%) and informal supervision (12.8%). Compared with FY 2016, the percentage of informal supervision cases increased slightly, while the percentage of informal conditions cases decreased slightly.

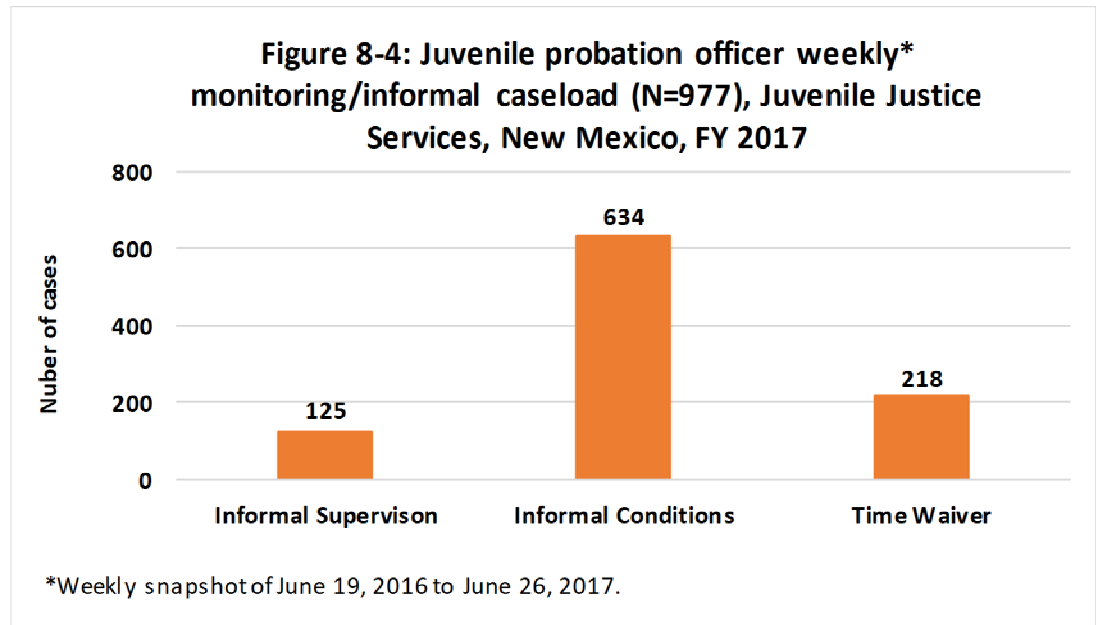
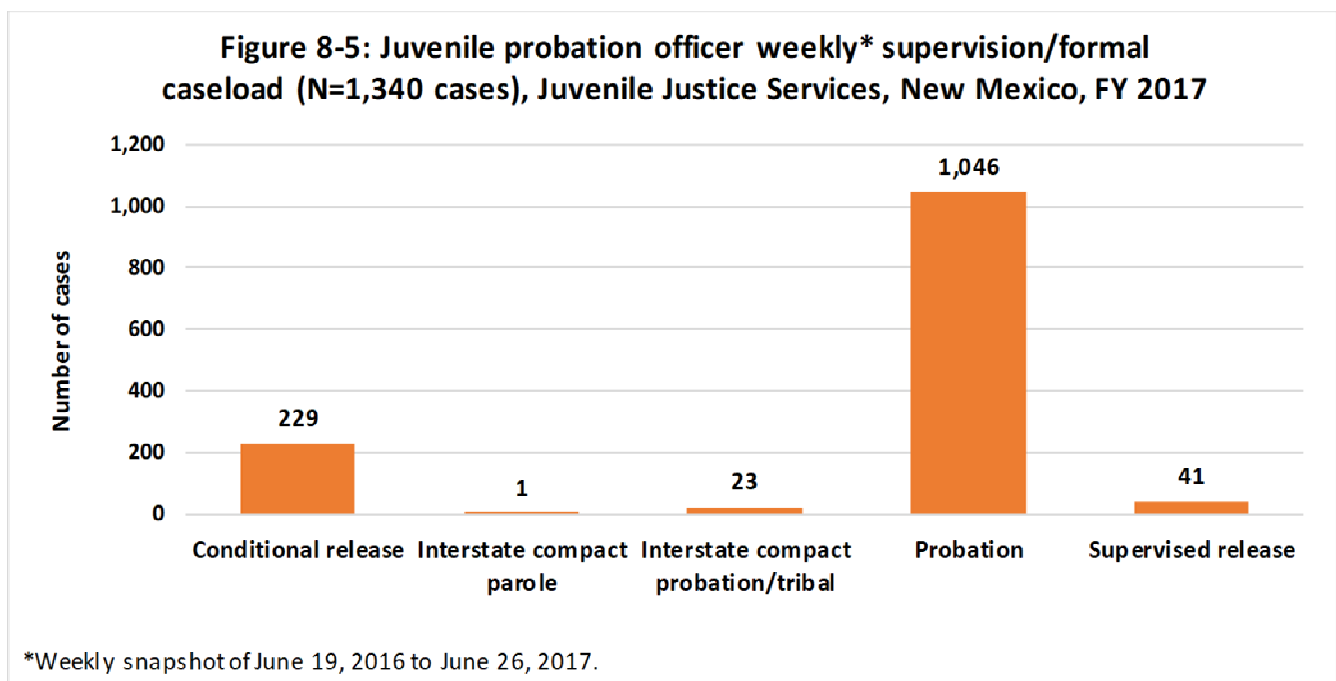


Figure 8-5 This shows the number of supervision/formal cases, by case type. The vast majority of these supervision/formal cases were for probation (78.1%), followed by conditional release (17.1%), supervised release (3.1%), Interstate Compact probation/tribal (1.7%), and Interstate Compact parole (0.1%).



Section 9: Youth Screening and Classification Using the Structured Decision Making (SDM) Assessment Tool and Behavioral Health Screening

In 1998, with the assistance of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), CYFD implemented Structured Decision Making® (SDM) system as the risk and needs classification instrument for juvenile offenders in New Mexico. The SDM tool in New Mexico is comprised of both a risk and needs assessment/reassessment.

Every time there is a disposition ordered for an adjudicated juvenile offender, a risk assessment and a needs assessment is completed. Risk and needs re-assessments 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 CYFD.

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.

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. The FACTS automatically calculates a risk and needs score for each youth based on the risk and needs assessment values. The risk score determines the risk level of the youth 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 also determines the priority needs and strengths of the youth (the three needs that scored the highest and the lowest).

Further information on the SDM tool used by juvenile justice services 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 FY 2017, there were 1,343 youth with cases that went to disposition, resulting in an initial SDM assessment. This section presents SDM assessment results for 1,246 (92.8%) of these youth (97 had missing data) by risk, needs, and priority needs and strengths. Additionally, behavioral health screening recommendations for youth on formal supervision are described, as are behavioral health screening diagnoses for youth committed to secure facilities.

SDM RISK LEVEL ASSESSMENT

Table 9-1 This describes youth risk results from an initial SDM assessment. Of 1,246 youth who were assessed using the SDM tool, the majority (60.8%) were found to have a medium risk level. There were more males in all three risk level groups, and proportionately, they were most likely to have a high risk level, compared with females. By age, youth aged 16 to 17 years old were most likely to have a high risk level. By race/ethnicity, Black/African American youth were more likely to have a high risk level. The number for Asian/Pacific Islander youth is too small to reliably interpret.

Table 9-1: Structured Decision Making (SDM) youth risk level assessment results, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Low		Medium		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	272	21.8%	758	60.8%	216	17.3%	1,246	100.0%
Gender								
Female	59	20.8%	196	69.0%	29	10.2%	284	22.8%
Male	213	22.1%	562	58.4%	187	19.4%	962	77.2%
Age (years)								
5-9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	1	16.7%	5	83.3%	0	0.0%	6	0.5%
12-13	31	31.3%	55	55.6%	13	13.1%	99	7.9%
14-15	81	21.3%	238	62.6%	61	16.1%	380	30.5%
16-17	128	19.5%	404	61.7%	123	18.8%	655	52.6%
18-21	31	29.2%	56	52.8%	19	17.9%	106	8.5%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/ethnicity								
American Indian/Alaska Native	25	29.8%	50	59.5%	9	10.7%	84	6.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	0.2%
Black/African American	8	17.4%	22	47.8%	16	34.8%	46	3.7%
Hispanic	177	20.7%	527	61.6%	152	17.8%	856	68.7%
Non-Hispanic White	60	25.3%	144	60.8%	33	13.9%	237	19.0%
Two or more	2	10.0%	13	65.0%	5	25.0%	20	1.6%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%

*1,343 youth had cases that went to disposition but 97 had missing SDM records, resulting in 1,246 cases in the analyses.

SDM NEEDS LEVEL ASSESSMENT

Table 9-2 This describes youth need results from an initial SDM assessment. Of 1,246 youth who were assessed using the SDM tool, most (39.5%) were found to have a low need level. There were more males in all three need level groups, but females were more (27.1% versus 22.0%) likely to have a high need level. By age, youth aged 16 to 17 years old were most likely to have a high need level, and by race/ethnicity, non-Hispanic white youth were the most likely to have a high need level.

Table 9-2: Structured Decision Making (SDM) youth *need* level assessment results, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Low		Moderate		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	492	39.5%	465	37.3%	289	23.2%	1,246	100.0%
Gender								
Female	92	32.4%	115	40.5%	77	27.1%	284	22.8%
Male	400	41.6%	350	36.4%	212	22.0%	962	77.2%
Age (years)								
5-9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.5%
12-13	37	37.4%	44	44.4%	18	18.2%	99	7.9%
14-15	151	39.7%	142	37.4%	87	22.9%	380	30.5%
16-17	256	39.1%	231	35.3%	168	25.6%	655	52.6%
18-21	45	42.5%	45	42.5%	16	15.1%	106	8.5%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/ethnicity								
American Indian/Alaska Native	38	45.2%	29	34.5%	17	20.2%	84	6.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
Black/African American	15	32.6%	21	45.7%	10	21.7%	46	3.7%
Hispanic	349	40.8%	312	36.4%	195	22.8%	856	68.7%
Non-Hispanic White	85	35.9%	89	37.6%	63	26.6%	237	19.0%
Two or more	5	25.0%	11	55.0%	4	20.0%	20	1.6%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%

*1,343 youth had cases that went to disposition but 97 had missing SDM records, resulting in 1,246 cases in the analyses.

SDM PRIORITY STRENGTHS AND PRIORITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Table 9-3 The SDM tool also provides information for identifying the priority strengths and needs of youth by calculating the three strengths and needs that scored the highest and the lowest. It is used to evaluate the presenting strengths and needs of each youth and to systematically identify critical needs in order to plan effective interventions.

Following are results on priority strengths and needs for 1,246 out of 1,343 youth (97 had missing SDM records) with cases went on to disposition:

- The SDM tool identified victimization as the top priority strength of youth. This indicated that many of the youth had a combination of the following factors: had no history of victimization resulting from a traumatic crime being perpetrated against them; did not witness a traumatic crime being committed; and/or had no physical/sexual/emotional abuse or neglect. The top five strengths accounted for 84.6% of all priority strengths.
- The SDM tool identified family relationships as the top priority need of youth. This indicated that many of the youth had a combination of the following factors: threatening other household members with physical harm or engaging in intimidation of other household members; refusing to follow household rules; a pattern of household discord/domestic violence is present within the home; involvement of law enforcement, restraining orders, and/ or criminal complaints. The top five needs accounted for 90.5% of all priority

Table 9-3: Priority strengths and needs* of cases that went on to disposition, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

Factor	Strength		Need	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
N1. Family relationships	216	17.3%	401	32.2%
N2. Emotional stability	121	9.7%	201	16.1%
N3. Education	20	1.6%	317	25.4%
N4. Substance abuse	72	5.8%	117	9.4%
N5. Physical issues	59	4.7%	21	1.7%
N6. Life skills	3	0.2%	92	7.4%
N7. Victimization	431	34.6%	18	1.4%
N8. Social relations	2	0.2%	28	2.2%
N9. Employment/vocational	36	2.9%	16	1.3%
N10. Sexuality	158	12.7%	29	2.3%
N11. Criminal history of biological parents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N12. Community resources	128	10.3%	6	0.5%
Total**	1,246	100.0%	1,246	100.0%

*As measured by the Structured Decision Making (SDM) tool.

**1,343 youth had cases that went to disposition but 97 had missing SDM records, resulting in 1,246 cases in the analyses.

Date pulled: November 15, 2017

Source: FACTS Database

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR YOUTH ON FORMAL (FIELD) SUPERVISION

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. The main pieces of information stored in the ADE database are service recommendations, treatment plans, diagnoses, and clinical staff notes.

Youth on probation may be referred to behavioral health services based on their Structure Decision Making (SDM) assessment risk score and needs level. A youth may receive behavioral health services if: is aged 13 or under; is charged with a sex offense; has high needs; is homeless; and/or expresses suicidal or homicidal ideation or intentions. Additionally, a probation officer may consult with a behavioral health clinician to determine if a youth may benefit from being referred to behavioral health services.

Table 9-4 A total of 6,246 behavioral health services recommendations were made for youth on formal supervision. Together, the top three services (individual therapy, residential treatment, and family therapy) accounted for over a third of the total number of recommendations.

Table 9-4: Top 20 behavioral health services recommendations for youth on formal (field) supervision, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

Recommendation	Number	Percent
BH-11 Individual therapy	995	15.9%
BH-43 Residential treatment	785	12.6%
BH-13 Family therapy	555	8.9%
ED-01 Public education	430	6.9%
BH-09 Medication management	413	6.6%
BH-36.1 Substance abuse - counseling	269	4.3%
BH-12 Group therapy	264	4.2%
BH-37 Drug court	220	3.5%
BH-25 Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	218	3.5%
BH-48 Other	205	3.3%
ED-03 Secondary education	167	2.7%
ED-02 GED	156	2.5%
BH-02 Assessment: bio-psycho-social	155	2.5%
BH-41 Group home	154	2.5%
BH-40 Treatment foster care	154	2.5%
BH-08 Psychiatric assessment	136	2.2%
BH-31 Comprehensive community support services (CCSS)	126	2.0%
LS-03 Other	82	1.3%
ED-07 Other	81	1.3%
BH-36 Substance abuse - Intensive outpatient treatment	79	1.3%
Total number of recommendations in top 20	5,644	90.4%
Total number of all recommendations	6,246	100.0%
Data pulled 11/18/2017		Source: ADE Database

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR YOUTH IN SECURE FACILITIES

Upon intake, each youth committed to a secure facility will receive comprehensive screening and assessment. Screenings and assessments will vary from youth to youth, depending on the results of the initial screen. Some youth will show greater needs than others in the initial screen.

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

- 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)

In addition, the American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (*DSM–5*) is used for diagnosing behavioral health issues. The DSM-5 provides a common language and standard criteria for classifying behavioral health disorders. After a youth has completed all screening, assessments, and diagnostic interviews, behavioral health staff attend an intake, diagnostic, and disposition meeting and a consensus is reached for a rehabilitation and treatment level rating. The level rating represents the level of needs each youth has, with level one being the lowest and level three being the highest.

Figure 9-1 Of all substance abuse diagnoses, cannabis use disorder, moderate or severe was the most common diagnosis (83.8%) for youth admitted to secure facilities in FY 2017. The other most common disorders included: alcohol, moderate or severe (50.7%) and stimulant use disorder, moderate or severe (45.9%). (Note: multiple clients may be represented in one or more diagnosis categories).

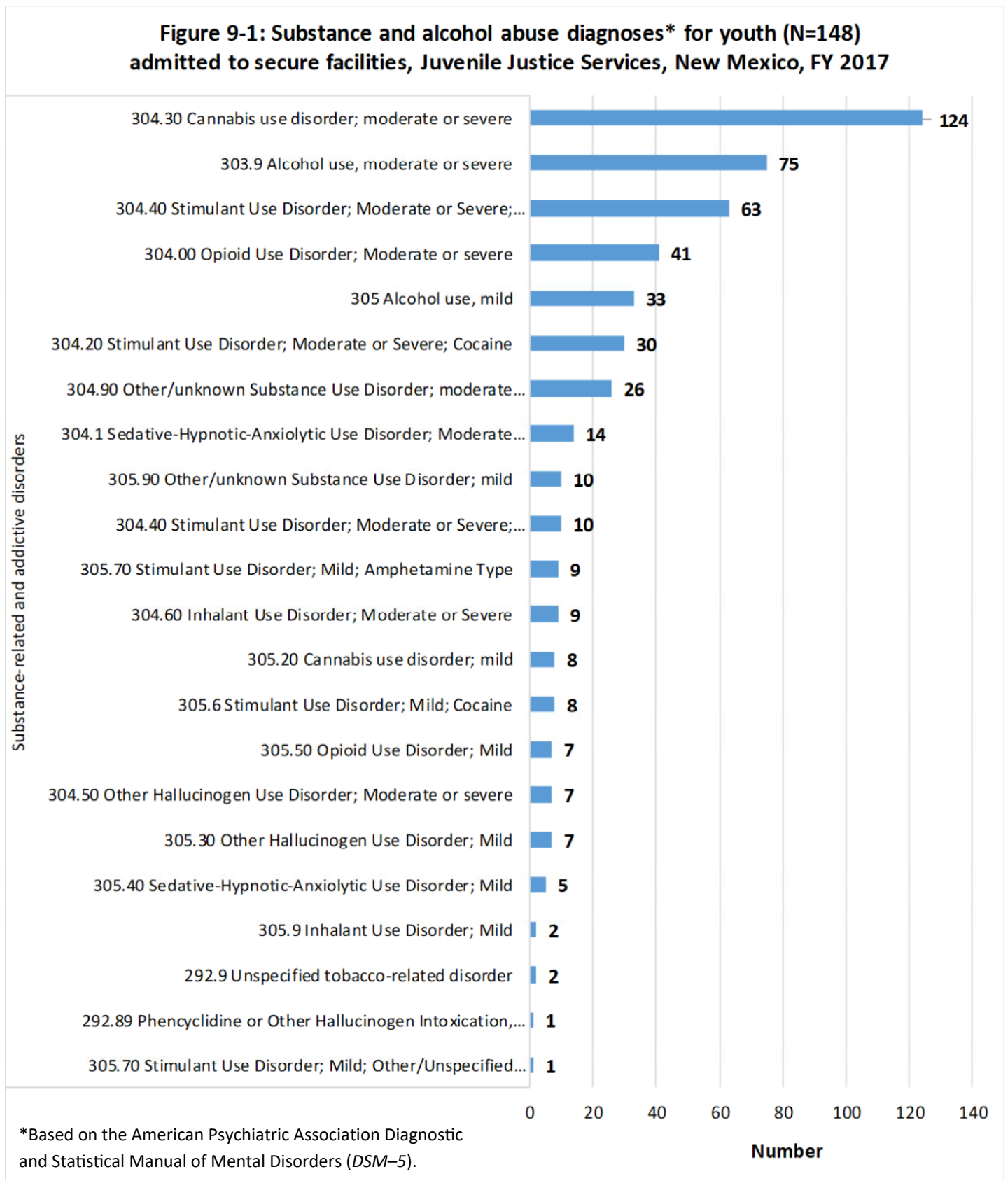


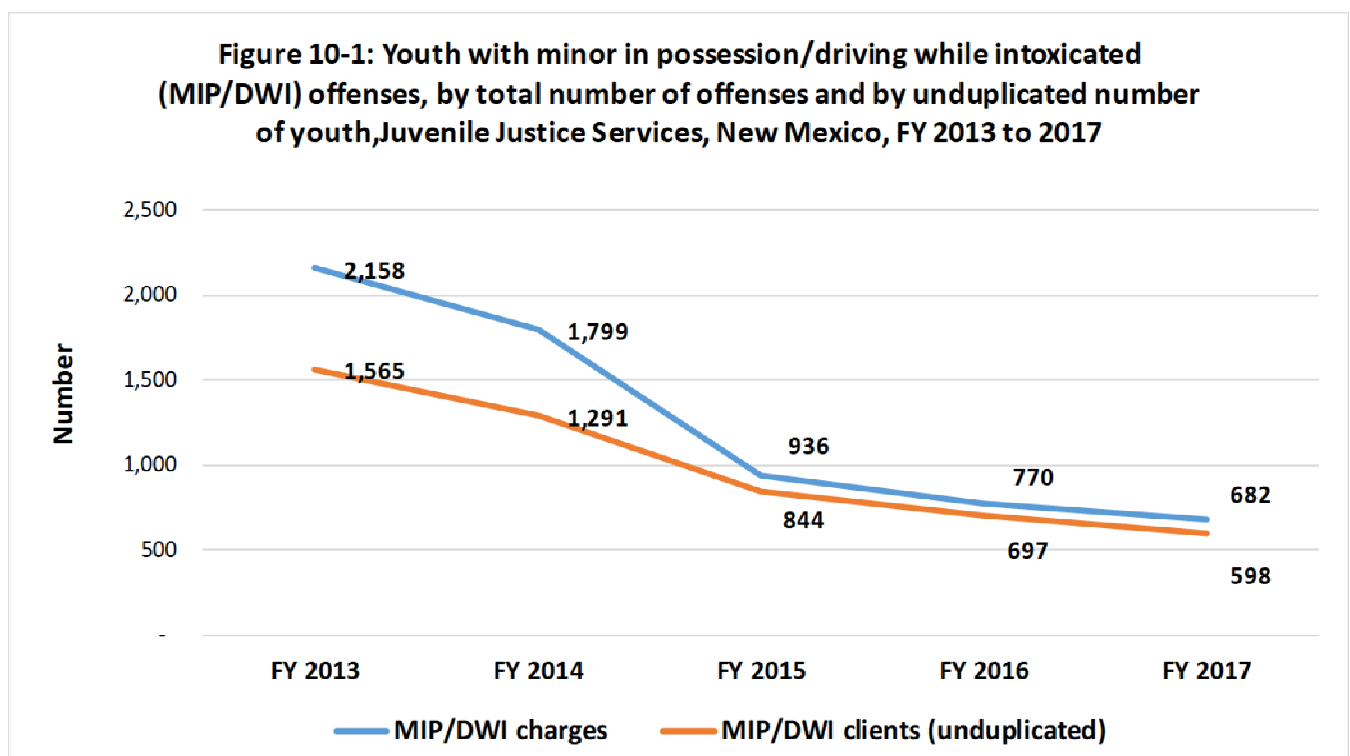
Table 9-5 The following table lists the top 20 DSM-5 diagnoses for youth admitted to secure facilities in FY 2017 (note: multiple youth may be represented in more than one diagnosis category). These top 20 accounted for 80% of the total number of all diagnoses.

Table 9-5: Top 20 behavioral health diagnoses* for youth (N=148) admitted to secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017		
DSM-5 Diagnosis	Number	Percent
V62.5 Imprisonment or other incarceration	151	9.5%
V62.3 Academic or educational problems	134	8.4%
304.30 Cannabis use disorder; moderate or severe	124	7.8%
995.51 Child psychological abuse, confirmed	104	6.5%
V61.20 Parent-child relational problems	95	6.0%
995.52 Child neglect, confirmed	86	5.4%
312.32 Conduct disorder; adolescent onset type	82	5.2%
995.54 Child physical abuse, confirmed	76	4.8%
303.9 Alcohol use, moderate or severe	75	4.7%
304.40 Stimulant use disorder; moderate or severe; amphetamine type	63	4.0%
300.4 Persistent depressive disorder (dysthymia)	42	2.6%
304.00 Opioid use disorder; moderate or severe	41	2.6%
995.53 Child sexual abuse, confirmed	33	2.1%
305 Alcohol use, mild	33	2.1%
304.20 Stimulant use disorder; moderate or severe; cocaine	30	1.9%
304.90 Other/unknown substance use disorder; moderate or severe	26	1.6%
312.81 Conduct disorder; childhood onset type	24	1.5%
315.00 With impairment in reading	18	1.1%
314.01 Combined presentation	18	1.1%
995.54 Child physical abuse, suspected	16	1.0%
Total number DSM-5 diagnoses in top 20	1,271	80.0%
Total number of all DSM-5 diagnoses	1,588	100.0%
*Based on the American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5).		
Data pulled 11/08/2017	Source: ADE Database	

Section 10: Minor in Possession/Driving While Intoxicated (MIP/DWI) and Substance Abuse

This section presents data on the number of clients with the following offenses: minor in possession and driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI) and substance abuse.

Figure 10-1 Trend data show that number of youth referred as a result of MIP/DWI offenses has steadily declined over the last few years. Out of the total number of unduplicated youth (8,409) with offenses in FY 2017, 598 (7.1%) had MIP/DWI offenses.



Tables 10-1 and 10-2 The following tables show that by race/ethnicity, Hispanic males had the greatest number of MIP/DWI offenses. By age, 16 to 17 year old youth had the greatest number of MIP/DWI offenses.

Table 10-1: Youth with minor in possession/driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI) offenses, by gender and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

Race/ethnicity	Gender				Overall Total	
	Female		Male			
	Number	% of overall total	Number	% of overall total	Number	% of overall total
American Indian/Alaska Native	14	2.3%	35	5.9%	49	8.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	2	0.3%
Black/African American	1	0.2%	6	1.0%	7	1.2%
Hispanic	156	26.1%	262	43.8%	418	69.9%
Non-Hispanic White	35	5.9%	79	13.2%	114	19.1%
Two or more	0	0.0%	7	1.2%	7	1.2%
Unknown/missing	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Total	207	34.6%	391	65.4%	598	100.0%

Table 10-2: Youth with minor in possession/driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI) offenses, by age, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY17

Age (years)	Number of youth with a MIP/DWI offense	Percent of youth with a MIP/DWI offense	Number of youth for all offenses	Percent of youth for all offenses
5-9	0	0.0%	260	3.1%
10-11	1	0.2%	330	3.9%
12-13	25	4.2%	1,339	15.9%
14-15	165	27.6%	2,727	32.4%
16-17	404	67.6%	3,665	43.6%
18-21	1	0.2%	76	0.9%
Unknown/missing	2	0.3%	12	0.1%
Total	598	100.0%	8,409	100.0%

Source: FACTS Database

Figure 10-2 Like MIP/DWI offenses, the number of youth referred as a result of substance abuse offenses has steadily declined over the last few years. Out of the total number of unduplicated youth (8,409) in FY 2017, 2,408 (28.6%) had substance abuse offenses.

Tables 10-3 and 10-4 By race/ethnicity, Hispanic males youth had the greatest number of substance abuse offenses. By age, 14 to 15 year old youth had the greatest number of substance abuse offenses.

Figure 10-2: Substance abuse offenses, by total number of offense and by unduplicated number of youth, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2013 to FY 2017

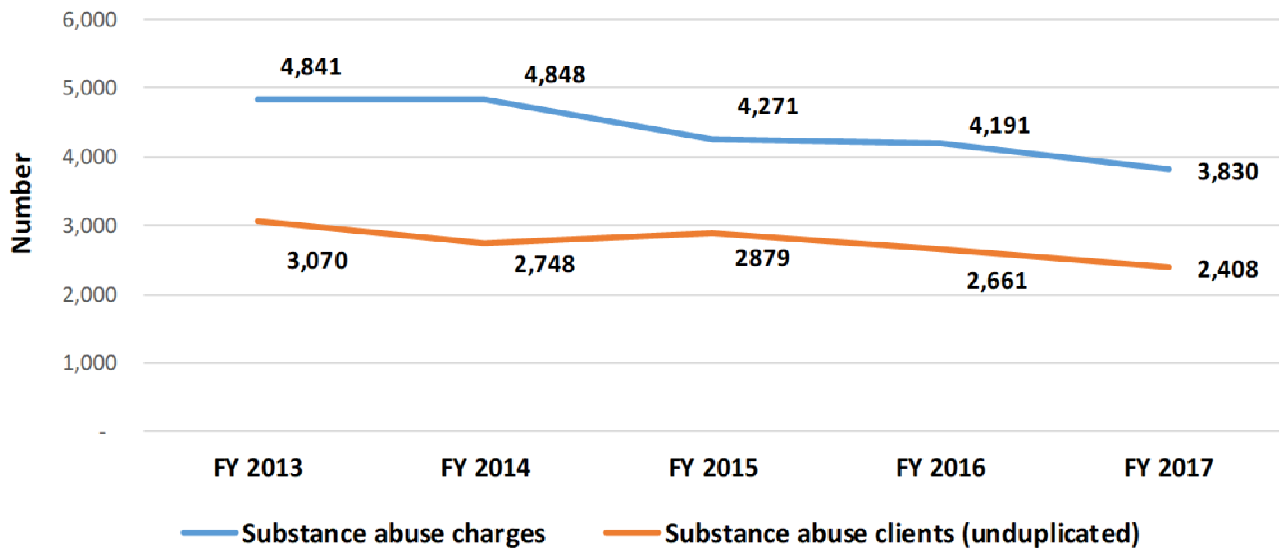


Table 10-3: Youth with substance abuse offenses, by gender and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

Race/ethnicity	Gender				Overall Total	
	Female		Male			
	Number	% of overall total	Number	% of overall total	Number	% of overall total
American Indian/Alaska Native	78	3.2%	147	6.1%	225	9.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	6	0.2%	6	0.2%
Black/African American	8	0.3%	32	1.3%	40	1.7%
Hispanic	498	20.7%	1,154	47.9%	1,652	68.6%
Non-Hispanic White	124	5.1%	321	13.3%	445	18.5%
Two or more	5	0.2%	29	1.2%	34	1.4%
Unknown/missing	1	0.0%	5	0.2%	6	0.2%
Total	714	29.7%	1,694	70.3%	2,408	100.0%

Table 10-4: Youth with substance abuse offenses, by age, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

Age (years)	Number of youth with a substance abuse offense	Percent of youth with a substance abuse offense	Number of youth for all offenses	Percent of youth for all offenses
5-9	2	0.1%	260	3.1%
10-11	28	1.2%	330	3.9%
12-13	239	9.9%	1,339	15.9%
14-15	789	32.8%	2,727	32.4%
16-17	1,315	54.6%	3,665	43.6%
18-21	32	1.3%	76	0.9%
Unknown/missing	3	0.1%	12	0.1%
Total	2,408	100.0%	8,409	100.0%

Source: FACTS Database

Section 11: Youth in Secure Facilities

Secure facilities are physically and staff secured. CYFD had three secure facilities and one contracted facility in FY 2017:

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

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 youth. In this report, youth in facilities are described by three secure commitment types:

- *Term youth:* 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 youth:* These are youth court ordered to undergo a 15-day diagnostic evaluation to help determine appropriate placement services.
- *Non-adjudicated treatment youth:* 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 FY 2017, the overall capacity at the three secure facilities plus the one contracted facility was 262 beds (note that bed capacity may differ from the staff capacity). For all three secure commitment types, the average daily population (ADP) of CYFD secure facilities during was 184 youth.

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

YOUTH WITH TERM COMMITMENTS

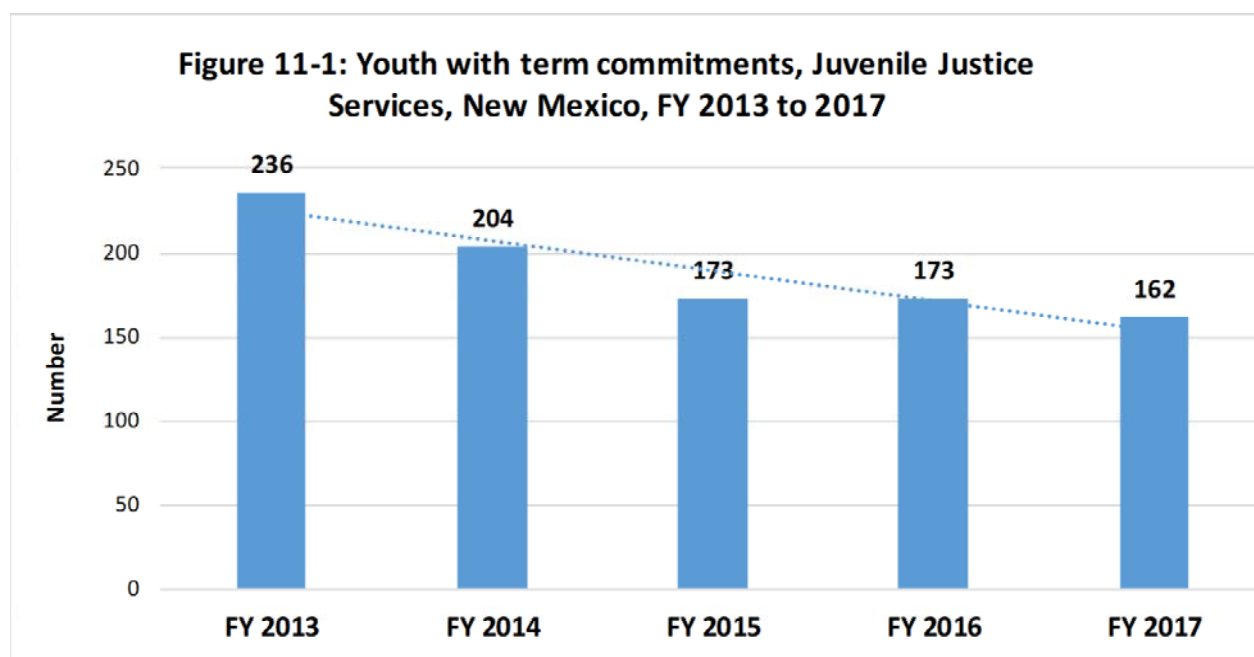


Figure 11-1 Over the past 15 years, term commitments declined 63.3 %, from 471 youth in FY 2002 to 162 in FY 2017. The dramatic decreases of previous years appear to be leveling off.

Table 11-1 Of the 162 term commitments, characteristics of the most represented youth were male, aged 16 to 17 years old, and Hispanic.

Table 11-1: Youth with term commitments, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Number*	Percent
Total	162	100.0%
Gender		
Female	24	14.8%
Male	138	85.2%
Age (years)		
5-9	0	0.0%
10-11	0	0.0%
12-13	0	0.0%
14-15	25	15.4%
16-17	99	61.1%
18-21	38	23.5%
Race/ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	7	4.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.6%
Black/African American	4	2.5%
Hispanic	123	75.9%
Non-Hispanic White	24	14.8%
Two or more	3	1.9%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%

*Unduplicated number of youth.

Table 11-2 Probation violations topped the FY 2017 list of the most serious offenses (MSOs) for term commitments and accounted for 74 of all MSOs (45.7%). This was a decrease of 17.8% when compared to 90 term commitments due to probation violations in FY 2016. Battery was a distant second with 9 offenses (5.6%). Though it does not appear on this year's top 15 list, use or possession of drug paraphernalia was second last year.

Of 162 MSOs, the top 15 accounted for 125 (77.2%) of total. Of the 162 youth with term commitments, the MSO was a felony for 62 commitments (38.3%), an increase from FY 2016 (27.7%) and FY 2015 (28.9%). Misdemeanors accounted for 26 (16.0%) of all term commitments.

Table 11-2: Top 15 most serious offenses (MSOs) for term commitments, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

Offense	Number	Percent
Probation violation	74	45.7%
Battery	9	5.6%
Armed robbery	6	3.7%
Aggravated battery (great bodily harm)	5	3.1%
Battery upon a peace officer	5	3.1%
Burglary (commercial)	4	2.5%
Aggravated battery (misdemeanor)	4	2.5%
Burglary (automobile)	3	1.9%
Aggravated burglary (armed after entering)	3	1.9%
Murder in the first degree (felony murder) - conspiracy	2	1.2%
Aggravated assault upon a peace officer (deadly weapon)	2	1.2%
Possession of a controlled substance (felony)	2	1.2%
Shooting at or from a motor vehicle (great bodily harm)	2	1.2%
Aggravated battery upon a school employee	2	1.2%
Burglary (automobile) - conspiracy	2	1.2%
Total top 15	125	77.2%
Total most serious offenses	162	100.0%

Source: FACTS Database

SNAPSHOT OF YOUTH IN SECURE FACILITIES

Following is a snapshot view of N=188 youth (includes term, diagnostic evaluation, and non-adjudicated youth) housed in CYFD secure facilities on 12/31/2016, which was deemed a “typical” day in the fiscal year by selected demographics. As presented in **Table 11-3**, most male youth were housed in the Youth Development and Diagnostic Center in Albuquerque, while the Camino Nuevo Youth Center in Albuquerque housed all 25 female youth. Youth aged 18 to 21 years old formed the largest group, followed by youth aged 16 to 17 years old. There were no youth under the age of 14 years. By race/ethnicity, Hispanic youth comprised the largest group (77.7%) of commitments to secure facilities, an increase of 4.7% from FY 2016.

Table 11-3: Snapshot* of youth in secure facilities, by facility, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Camino Nuevo Youth Center		John Paul Taylor Center		San Juan Detention Center		Youth Development and Diagnostic Center		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	66	35.1%	42	22.3%	9	4.8%	71	37.8%	188	100.0%
Gender										
Female	23	12.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	23	12.2%
Male	41	21.8%	42	22.3%	9	4.8%	71	37.8%	163	86.7%
Age (years)										
5-9	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	5	2.7%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	5	2.7%	12	6.4%
16-17	34	18.1%	22	11.7%	2	1.1%	29	15.4%	87	46.3%
18-21	27	14.4%	18	9.6%	7	3.7%	37	19.7%	89	47.3%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/ethnicity										
Amer Indian/ Alaska Native	4	2.1%	0	0.0%	3	1.6%	3	5.3%	10	5.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	2	1.1%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	2.7%	5	2.7%
Hispanic	46	24.5%	38	20.2%	4	2.1%	58	77.7%	146	77.7%
Non-Hispanic White	13	6.9%	2	1.1%	2	1.1%	6	12.2%	23	12.2%
Two or more	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	2.1%	4	2.1%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

*Snapshot = reported daily population for 12/31/2016

Source: FACTS Database

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION IN SECURE FACILITIES

Figure 11-2 This presents the average daily population (ADP) and capacity by secure facility. The ADP at secure facilities was 184 clients or 70.2% of capacity (262 beds), a decrease of 3.8% from FY 2016. John Paul Taylor Center had the greatest ADP-to-capacity ratio at 87.5%, a decrease of 8.3% from FY 2016.

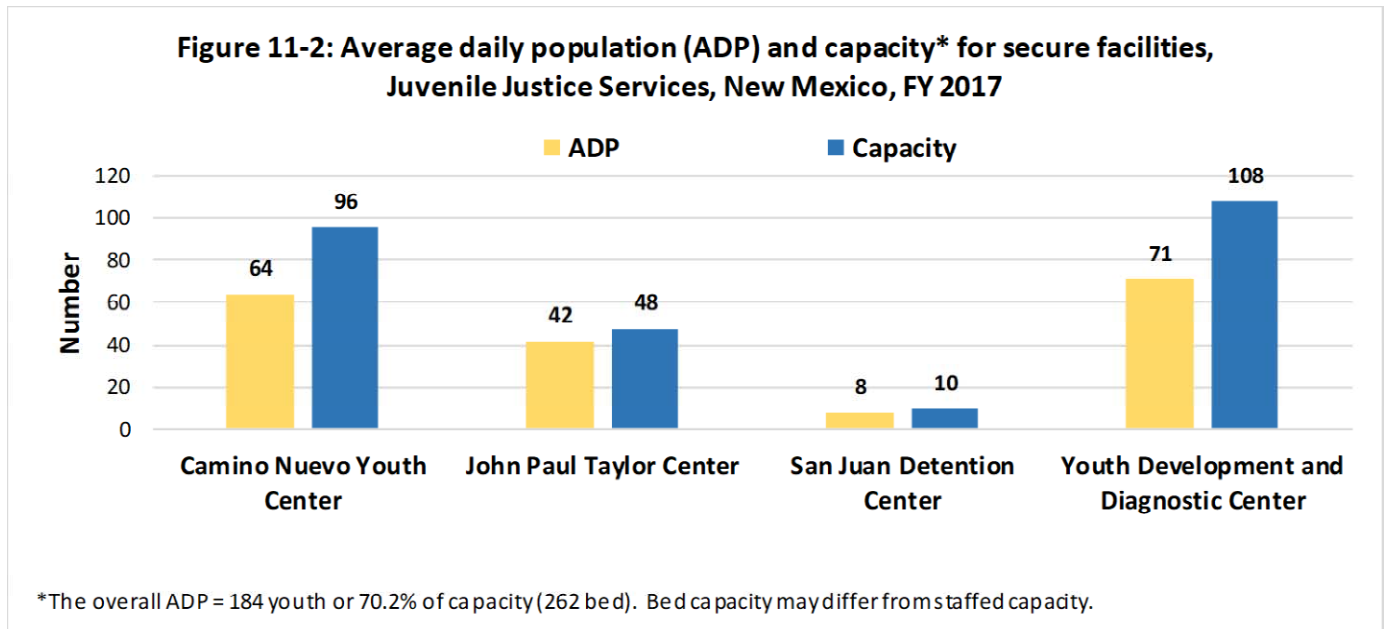
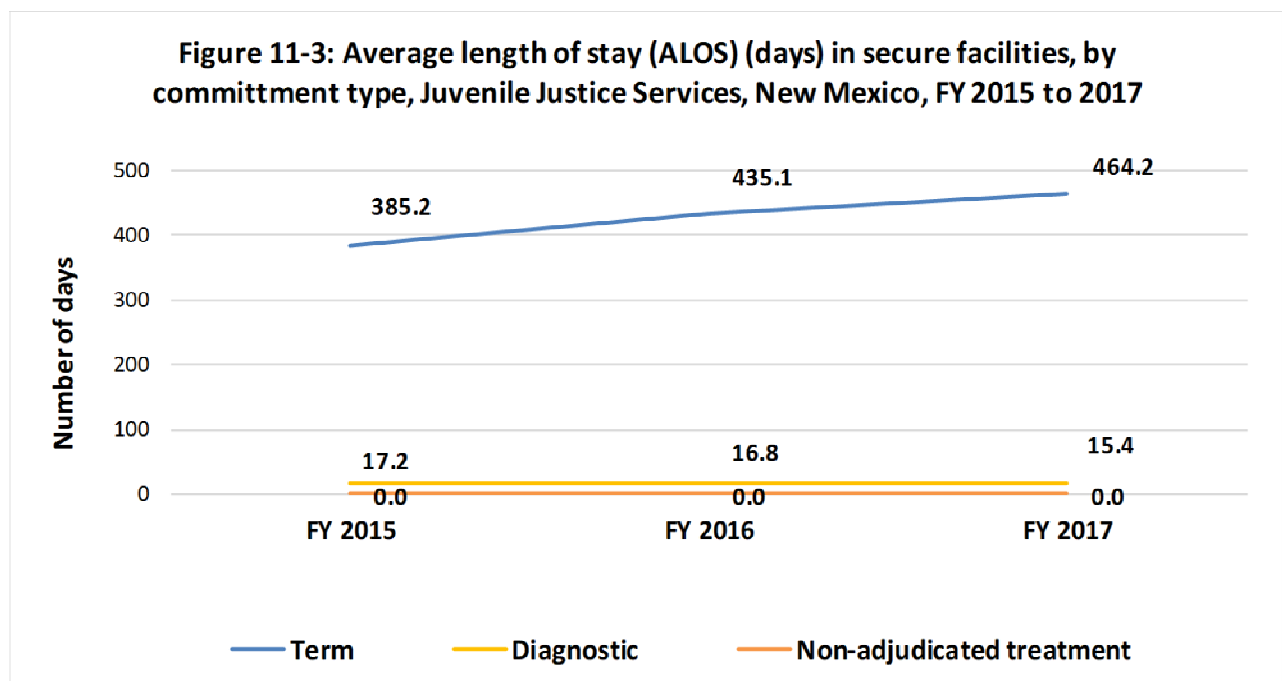


Figure 11-3 The ALOS at secure facilities for youth with term commitments increased for the third fiscal year in a row, while the ALOS for youth with diagnostic evaluations decreased during the same time frame. There were no youth (i.e., youth under the jurisdiction of a tribal court who have been placed in a secure facility by action of tribal court order through an intergovernmental agreement) discharged from secure facilities for non-adjudicated treatment during the reporting period.



AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) IN SECURE FACILITIES

Table 11-4 The average length of stay varied by gender, age and race/ethnicity. On average, females with term commitments clients were incarcerated 126.5 fewer days than males. This compares with FY 2015, when females stayed an average of 30.2 fewer days than males, and with FY 2016, when females stayed an average of 106.4 fewer days than males. By age, youth aged 18 to 21 years old had the longest ALO, and by race/ethnicity, Black/African American youth had the longest ALO at 444.6 days.

Table 11-4: Average length of stay (ALOS) in days, by commitment type, and gender, age and race/ethnicity of youth, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Commitment type							
	Term		Non-adjudicated treatment		Diagnostic		Total	
	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)
Total	158	464.2	0	-	31	15.4	189	386.9
Gender								
Female	29	360.9	0	-	7	15.7	36	283.2
Male	129	487.4	0	-	24	15.3	153	413.4
Age (years)								
5-9	0	0.0	0	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-11	0	0.0	0	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
12-13	0	0.0	0	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
14-15	1	277.0	0	-	11	16.6	12	38.3
16-17	41	372.6	0	-	14	14.2	55	281.4
18-21	116	498.2	0	-	6	16.0	122	474.5
Unknown/missing	0	0.0	0	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
Race/ethnicity								
American Indian/ Alaska Native	9	384.9	0	-	5	16.2	14	253.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	274.0	0	-	0	0.0	1	274.0
Black/African American	7	567.1	0	-	2	15.5	9	444.6
Hispanic	112	471.8	0	-	17	15.6	129	411.7
Non-Hispanic White	25	413.9	0	-	3	12.3	28	370.9
Two or more	4	611.3	0	-	4	16.0	8	313.6
Unknown/missing	0	0.0	0	-	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: FACTS Database

DISCIPLINARY INCIDENT REPORT (DIR) RATES IN SECURE FACILITIES

A disciplinary incident report (DIR) is used to hold youth responsible for their choices and to promote a safe and orderly environment in secure facilities or reintegration centers. A DIR is completed when a youth commits a violation of a facility rule that disrupts or is likely to disrupt the normal operation and/or security of the facility.

Disciplinary incident report rates were calculated as follows:

$$\text{DIR rate} = \frac{\text{Total number of disciplinary incident reports (DIRS) during fiscal year}}{\text{Average daily population (ADP) during fiscal year}} \times 100$$

Figure 11-4 DIR rates showed an upward trend in the overall DIR rate for secure facilities from FY 2013 to 2016. FY 2017 saw a small decrease. (Note: Figure 11-5 shows the correct rates and rate of increase for FY 2013 to FY 2017. The FY 2014 Juvenile Justice Services Annual Report incorrectly reported the overall DIR rate for secure facilities at 65.8. The correct rate is 67.0. In the FY 2015 Annual Report, the overall DIR rate for secure facilities was incorrectly reported as 162.1, while the correct rate was 78.9.)

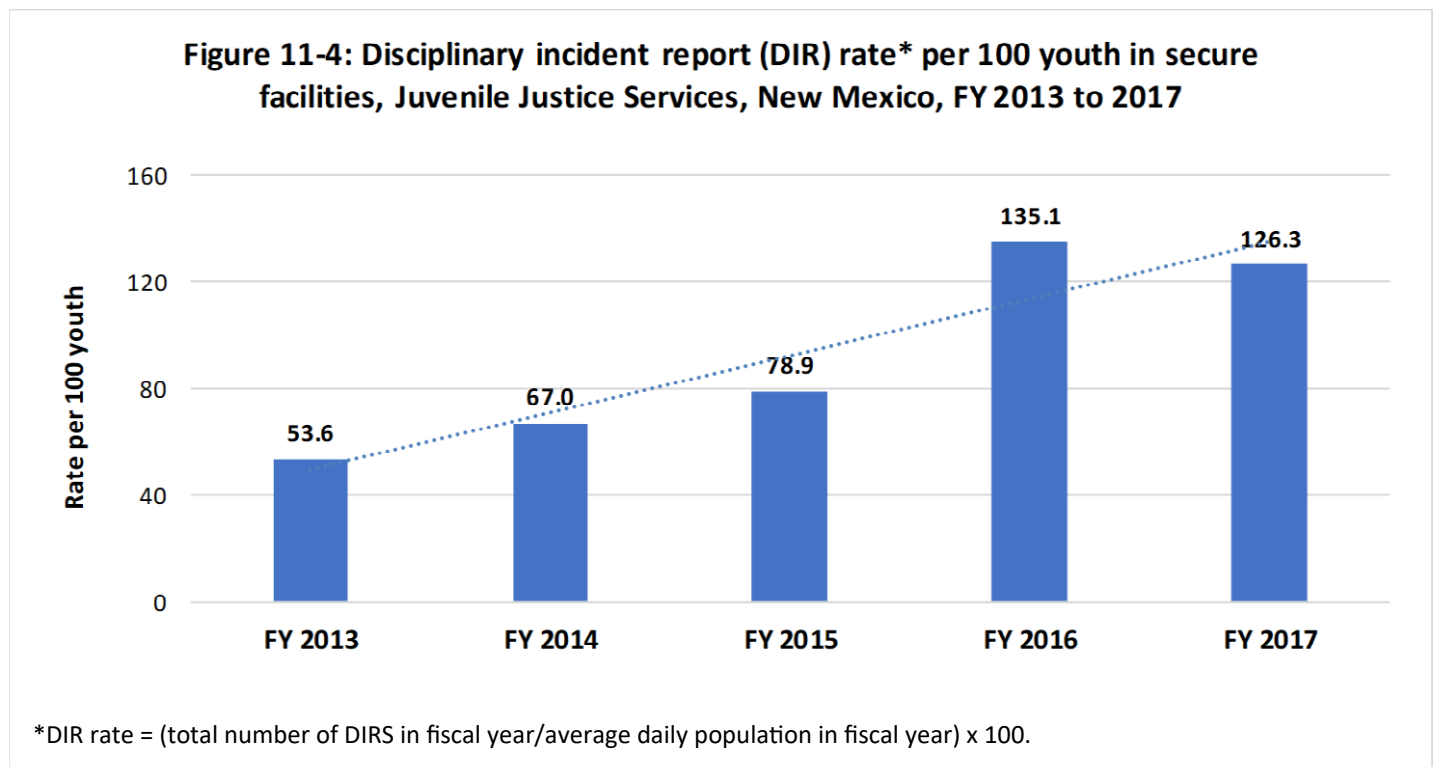
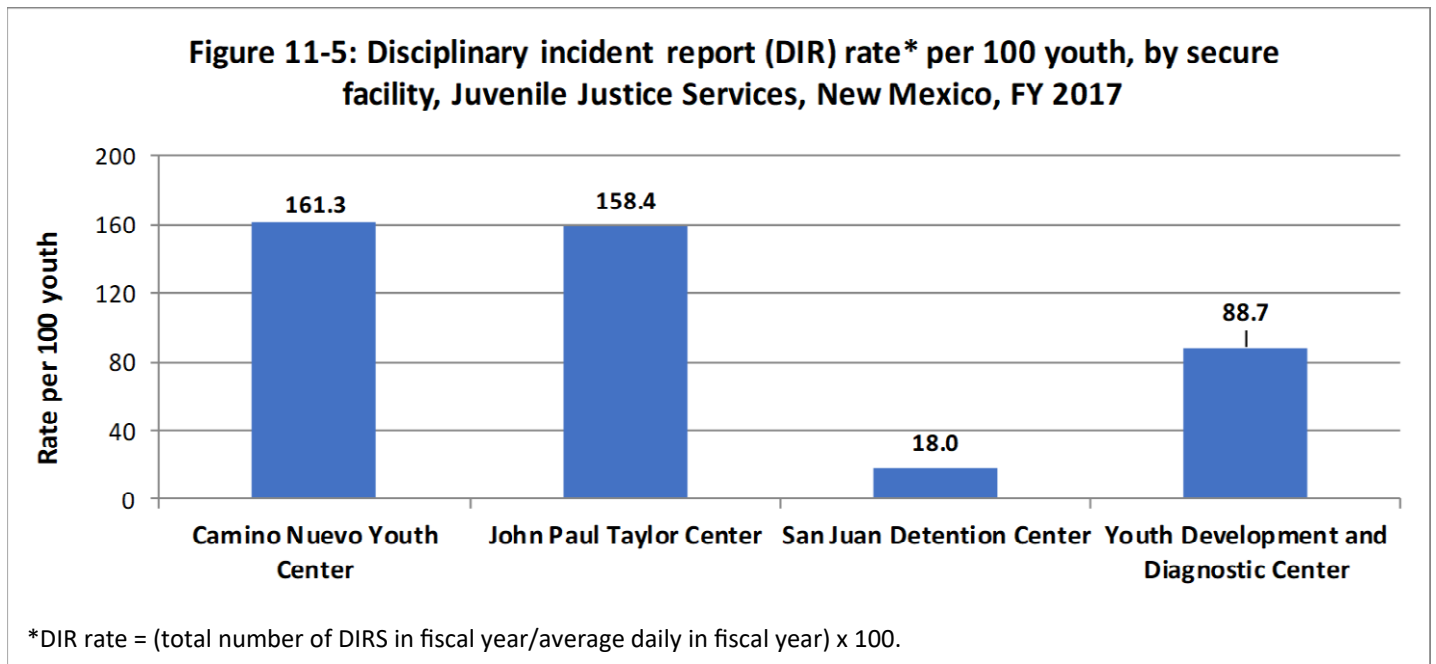


Figure 11-5 Disciplinary incident report rates varied by facility. The overall DIR rate for all secure facilities was 126.3 per 100 clients. Camino Nuevo Youth Center had the highest rate of DIRs at 161.3 per 100 clients, an increase of 28.8 from FY 2016.



Section 12: Youth in Reintegration Centers

This section presents FACTS data on youth in reintegration centers which are non-secure facilities that house a population of adjudicated CYFD youth on probation or supervised release. In FY 2017, CYFD had three reintegration centers, including the:

- Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC)
- Albuquerque Girls Reintegration Center (AGRC) (the only reintegration center that housed female youth)
- Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (ENRC)

Each facility had a capacity of 12 beds (note that bed capacity may differ from the staffed capacity).

Youth on probation are the only youth admitted directly to a reintegration center, since youth on supervised release are transferred from a secure facility. The following provides additional data on youth housed in reintegration centers in FY 2017.

SNAPSHOT OF YOUTH IN REINTEGRATION CENTERS

Table 12-1 This snapshot view is based on the population of clients housed in CYFD reintegration centers on December 31, 2016, which was deemed a “typical” day in the fiscal year. Note that the counts for each reintegration center include both youth on probation and on supervised release.

A total of 15 youth were housed in CYFD’s reintegration centers on December 31, 2016. ABRC housed the largest number of youth. Most of the youth were male, aged 18 years and older, and Hispanic.

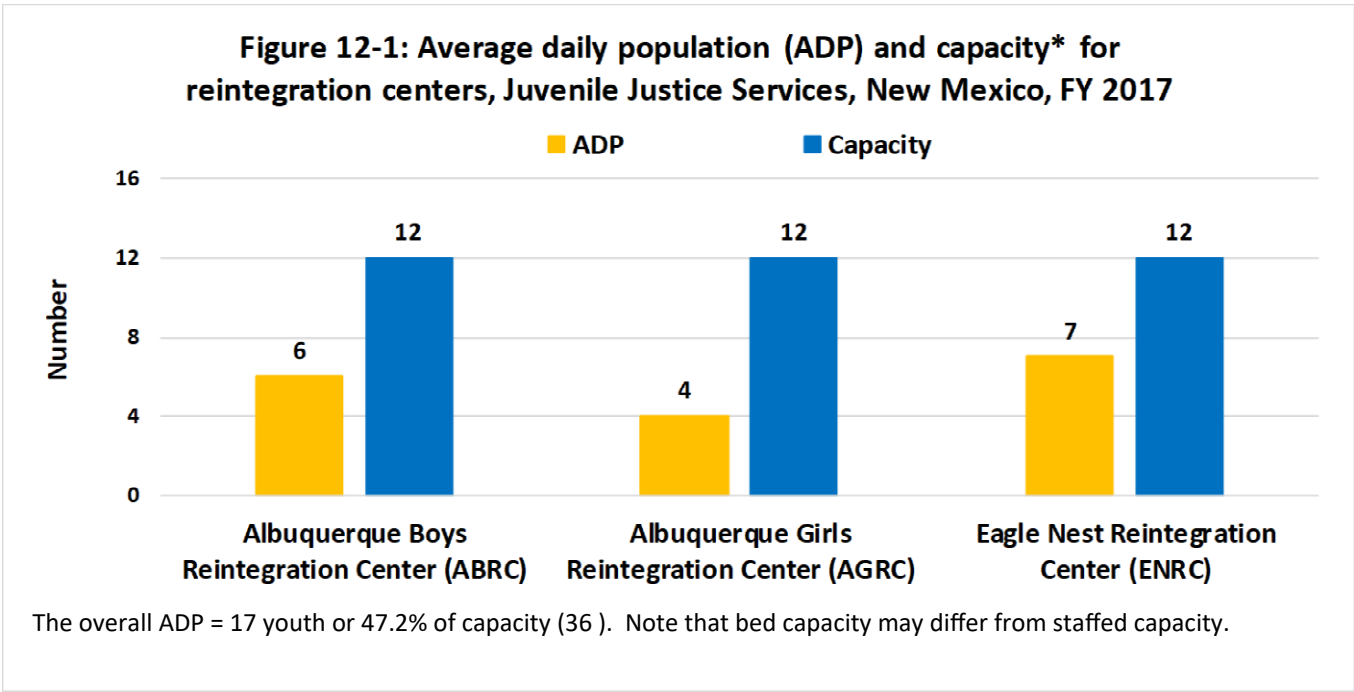
Table 12-1: Snapshot* of youth in reintegration centers, by total, gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

	Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC)		Albuquerque Grils Reintegration Center (AGRC)		Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (ENRC)		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	7	46.7%	5	33.3%	3	20.0%	15	100.0%
Gender								
Female	0	0.0%	5	33.3%	0	0.0%	5	33.3%
Male	7	46.7%	0	0.0%	3	20.0%	10	66.7%
Age (years)								
5-9	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%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
16-17	2	13.3%	3	20.0%	0	0.0%	5	33.3%
18-21	5	33.3%	2	13.3%	3	20.0%	10	66.7%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/ethnicity								
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	1	6.7%	1	6.7%	1	6.7%	3	20.0%
Hispanic	5	33.3%	2	13.3%	1	6.7%	8	53.3%
Non-Hispanic White	1	6.7%	2	13.3%	1	6.7%	4	26.7%
Two or more	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

*Snapshot = reported daily population for 12/31/2016.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION IN REINTEGRATION CENTERS

Figure 12-1 The average daily population (ADP) during for all CYFD reintegration centers combined was 17 youth. The ADP includes both youth on probation and youth on supervised release. The ADP was highest at ENRC with seven clients. ENRC also had the highest ADP-to-capacity ratio at 58.3%.



YOUTH MOVEMENTS

Table 12-2 This describes the number of movements that occurred after a youth was sent to a reintegration center. For 90 youth on supervised release who had a movement into a reintegration center, 43.3% also had a walkaway movement. Walkaway movements were followed by a movement to detention 56.4% of the time. A total of 14 youth were sent back to a secure facility after initially entering a reintegration center on supervised release.

Table 12-2: Youth on supervised release who entered a reintegration center from a term commitment, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

Reintegration Center	Number with a supervised release movement	Number with a walkaway movement	Number sent to detention after a walkaway	Number of supervised release revocations after a detention
Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC)	39	24	14	8
Albuquerque Girls Reintegration Center (AGRC)	21	10	6	2
Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (ENRC)	30	5	2	4
Total	90	39	22	14

Source: FACTS Database

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) IN REINTEGRATION CENTERS

Table 12-3 This describes youth committed to reintegration centers by average length of stay (ALOS) and by gender, age and race/ethnicity. Three youth on probation were placed in a reintegration center by a court-ordered disposition and were under the supervision and care of a juvenile probation officer. Ninety-five youth were released from a secure facility and transferred to a reintegration center because their commitment had not yet expired and were therefore, subject to monitoring by CYFD until the term of their commitment expired.

Table 12-3: Youth in reintegration centers, by average length of stay (ALOS), and gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017

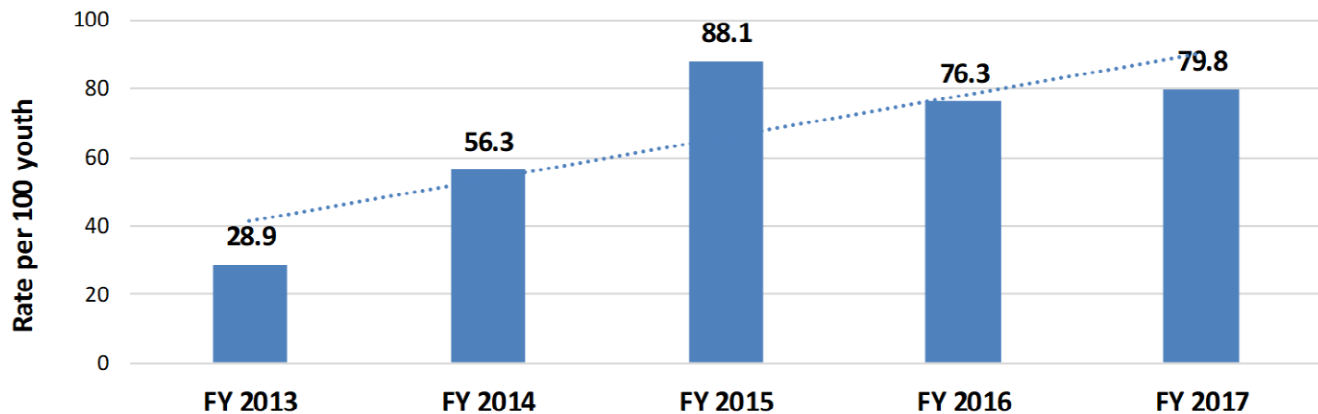
	<u>Youth on probation*</u>			<u>Youth on supervised release</u>		
	Number of youth	Percent	ALOS	Number of youth	Percent	ALOS
Total	3	100.0%	156.3	95	100.0%	59.1
Gender						
Female	3	100.0%	156.3	21	22.1%	53.7
Male	0	0.0%	-	74	77.9%	60.6
Age (years)						
5-9	0	0.0%	-	0	0.0%	-
10-11	0	0.0%	-	0	0.0%	-
12-13	0	0.0%	-	0	0.0%	-
14-15	0	0.0%	-	0	0.0%	-
16-17	2	66.7%	175.5	24	25.3%	60.4
18-21	1	33.3%	118.0	71	74.7%	58.7
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	-	0	0.0%	-
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	33.3%	225.0	5	5.3%	49.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	-	1	1.1%	63.0
Black/African American	0	0.0%	-	5	5.3%	60.8
Hispanic	1	33.3%	126.0	67	70.5%	59.0
Non-Hispanic White	1	33.3%	118.0	16	16.8%	64.0
Two or more	0	0.0%	-	1	1.1%	23.0
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	-	0	0.0%	-

*No youth received more than one probation admission during FY 2017, therefore the three admissions were unduplicated. The most serious offense (MSO) was a probation violation and possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor. Information on the third offense was unavailable because the youth was adjudicated by Tribal Court.

Source: FACTS Database

DISCIPLINARY INCIDENT REPORT (DIR) RATES IN REINTEGRATION CENTERS

Figure 12-2: Disciplinary incident report (DIR) rate* per 100 youth in reintegration centers, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2013 to 2017

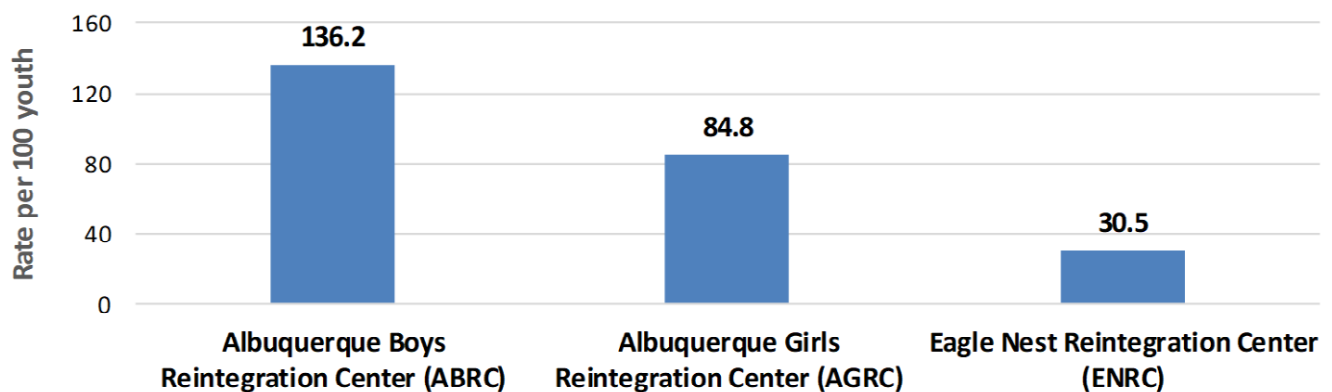


*DIR rate = (total number of DIRS in FY/average daily population in fiscal year) x 100.

Figure 12-2 This shows the overall DIR rates per 100 youth in reintegration centers over a five year period. The DIR rate increased dramatically in FY 2015, and though the rates have decreased since then, they have remained higher than before FY 2015. (Note: in the FY 2014 Annual Report, the overall DIR rate for reintegration centers was incorrectly reported as 28.9 per 100 youth, but the correct rate was 56.3 per 100 youth. Moreover, the overall DIR rate was not reported for reintegration centers in the FY 2015 Annual Report. Figure 14-2 shows the correct rates and rate of increase for FY 2013 to 2017).

Figure 12-3 By reintegration center, the ABRC had the highest DIR rate at 136.2 per 100 clients, and ENRC had the lowest rate at 30.5 per 100 clients.

Figure 12-3: Disciplinary incident report (DIR) rate* per 100 youth, by reintegration center, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017



*DIR rate = (total number of DIRS in FY/average daily population in fiscal year) x 100.

Section 13: Educational and Medical Services for Youth in Secure Facilities

This section describes youth services related to education, behavioral health, and medical. These services are provided by New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department Juvenile Justice Services.

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). Youth 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 New Mexico Activities Association (NMAA) sports activities (wrestling, basketball, football) that youth 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 youth committed to the Albuquerque or Las Cruces facilities via agreements with Central New Mexico Community College (CNM) and Eastern New Mexico University-Roswell (ENMUR). These programs aim to help students gain employable skills that will allow them to be productive citizens upon release. Youth are able to earn college credits from CNM and ENMUR through online programs in computer classrooms located at each facility.

Partnering with CNM Workforce Solutions has provided youth 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, youth at the reintegration centers received education and employment opportunities.

Figure 13-1: Since FY 2011, the percent of youth with term commitments and with a history of special education services (individualized education plan) has steadily declined though in FY 2017, almost a third (31.0%) of youth with term commitments continued to have a history of receiving special education services.

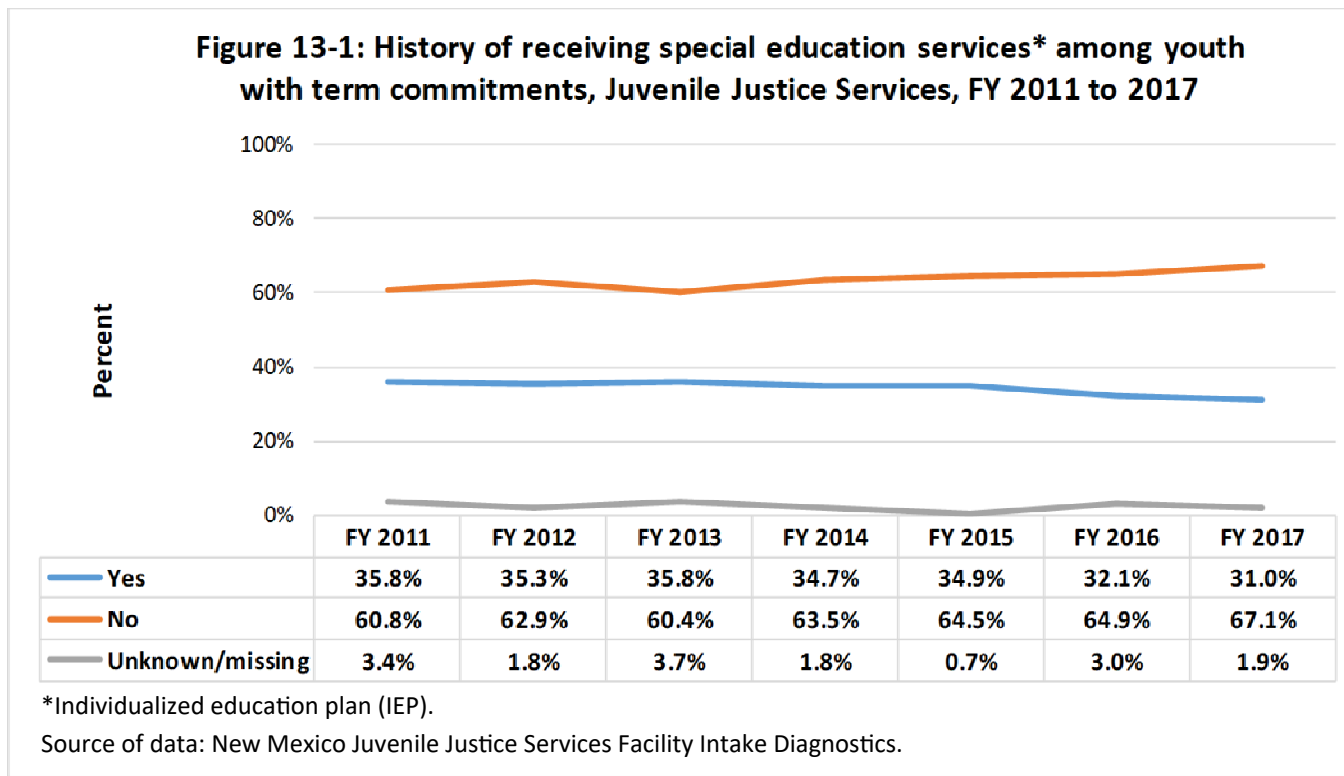
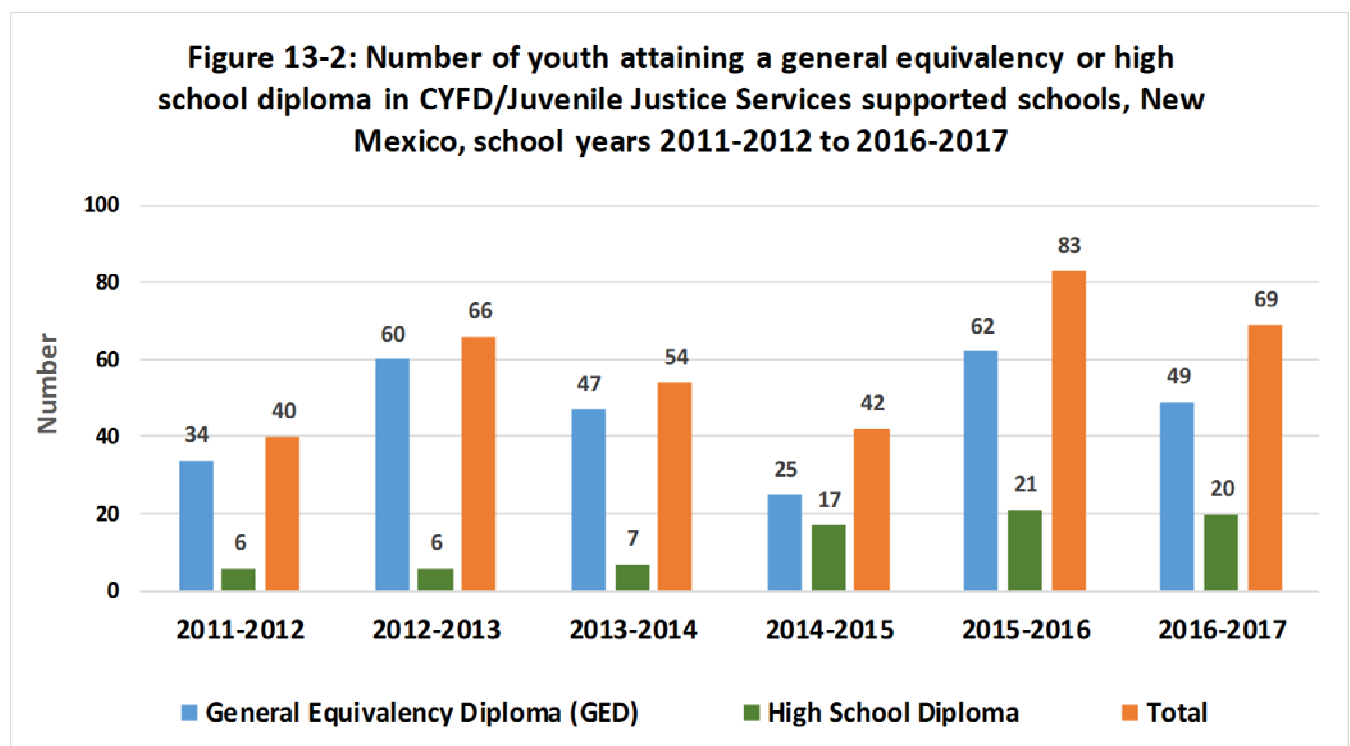


Figure 13-2 This figure presents the number of General Equivalency Diploma (GED) and high school graduates of CYFD/JJS supported high schools over the last six school years. During the 2016-2017 school year, there were a total of 69 graduates. Of these, 49 clients received their GED, while 20 received a high school diploma.



Behavioral health treatment and programming

Behavioral health counselors are available to respond to facility youth 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. Following is a list of the many behavioral health services available in the facilities and in the community. Those indicated with an asterisk are evidence-based practices used in all the facilities.

Alcoholics Anonymous	Dialectical Behavior Therapy*	Relapse Prevention*
Anger management	Empathetic skills	Resiliency/emotional
Art therapy	Family therapy	Seeking Safety*
Behavior management	Family visitation	Sex offender treatment
Cognitive Behavior Therapy, namely trauma focused*	Hazledon Group*	Sex-specific therapy (for youth who have caused sexual harm)
Coping skills training	Individual therapy	Substance use programs
Community group	Journaling/feedback	Talk Therapy*
Community reinforcement*	Motivational Interviewing*	Wraparound
Community group	Parenting classes	
Coping Skills Training*	Phoenix Curriculum* ²	
	Psycho-educational classes	

²The Phoenix Curriculum (Phoenix/New Freedom Program) is one programming component of the Cambiar New Mexico Model (see page 12 of this report) and is 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. Specifically, the program lessons aim to help youth:

- 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; and
- prepare to reenter former neighborhood, school, and family settings, including specific action plans

MEDICAL SERVICES

The Juvenile Justice Services Medical Department provides care to facility youth by licensed health care professionals. During the first week, a medical doctor, physician's assistant or nurse practitioner will perform a physical exam. Youth receive testing for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), if necessary. If required, youth are also tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Youth 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 youth's teeth and gums to address any dental needs. Additionally, each receives an eye and hearing exam.

The Medical Department also provides a nutrition program that begins by collecting Body Mass Index (BMI) measurements from youth 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. Youth who are underweight, overweight, or obese receive individualized nutritional counseling on weight management, risk factors, and strategies to improve their overall health. They also receive health education about the benefits of proper nutrition and healthy food choices. Moreover, the registered dietitian monitors the meals served in the cafeteria to ensure overall quality and nutrition. Our nutrition program seeks to educate youth 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.