

New Mexico
Juvenile Justice Services
Fiscal Year 2018

cyfd



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 2018

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For each of the following counties, data is provided on:

- Delinquent referrals by gender, age, race/ethnicity, action taken/disposition, and top offenses
- Status (non-delinquent) referrals by gender, age, race/ethnicity, action taken disposition, and top offenses
- Probation violations by gender, age, race/ethnicity, action taken/disposition, and top offenses
- Formal case processing time by petition charge
- Minor in possession/driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI) offenses by gender & race/ethnicity
- Probation violations for alcohol/drugs by gender and race/ethnicity
- JPO caseload on 6/30/2018 by specific action type
- Term admissions by referral type
-

District 1

Los Alamos.....

Rio Arriba.....

Santa Fe.....

District 2

Bernalillo.....

District 3

Dona Ana.....

District 4

Guadalupe.....

Mora.....

San Miguel.....

District 5

Lea.....

District 6

Grant.....

Hidalgo.....

Luna.....

District 7

Catron.....

Sierra.....

Socorro.....

Torrance.....

District 8

Colfax.....

Taos.....

Union.....

District 9

Curry.....

Roosevelt.....

District 10

De Baca.....
Harding.....
Quay.....

District 11

McKinley.....
San Juan.....

District 12

Lincoln.....
Otero.....

District 13

Cibola.....
Sandoval.....
Valencia.....

District 14

Chaves.....
Eddy.....

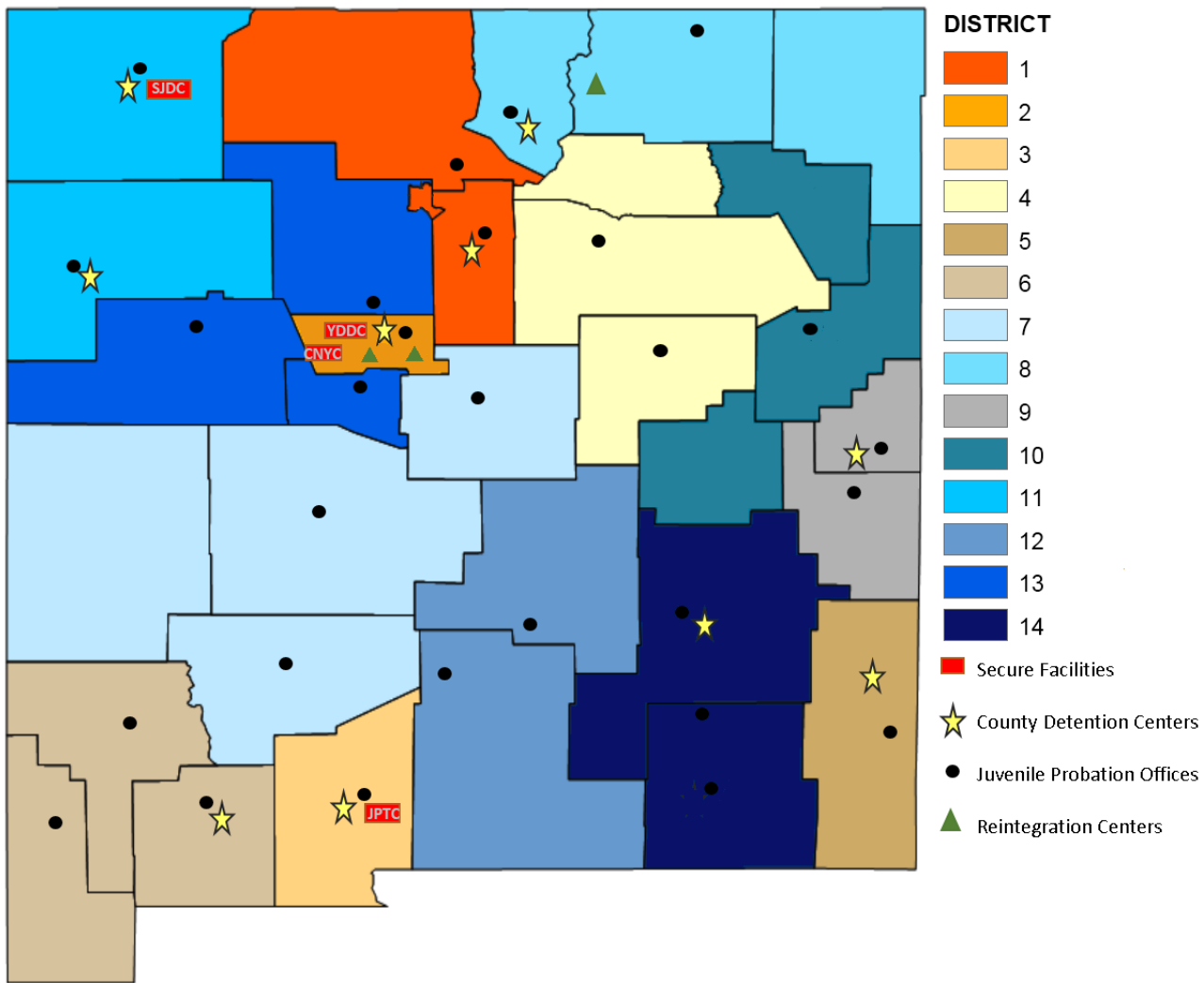
Full County Tables

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Table O-3: Detention center releases by referral county.....
Table O-4: Detention center ALOS by referral county.....

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. 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.

Juvenile Justice Services facilities, probation offices, and county detention centers, New Mexico, FY 2018.

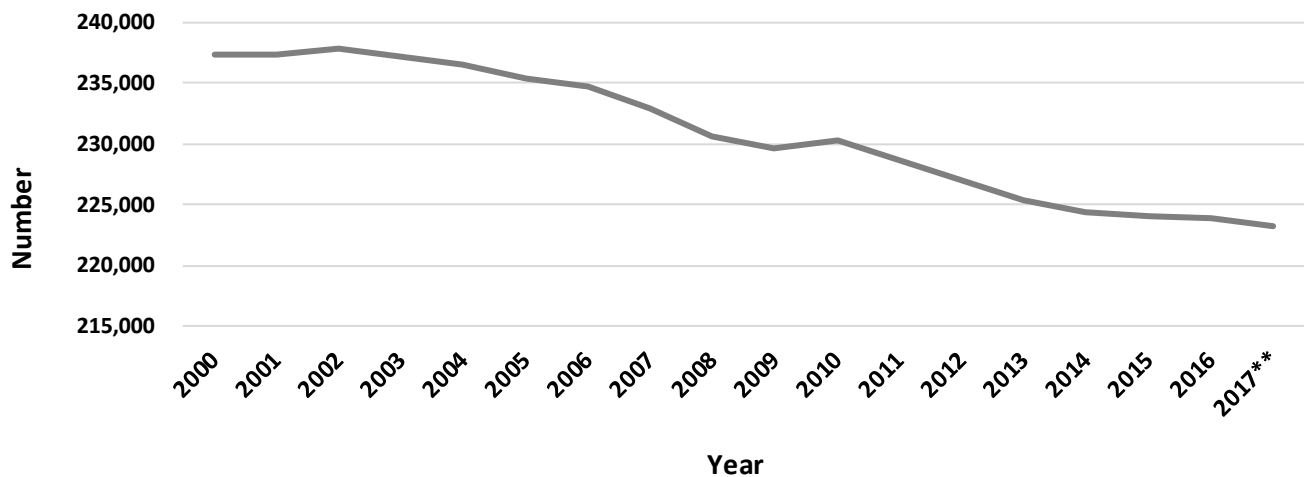


Reintegration centers include the: Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC); Albuquerque Girls Reintegration Center (AGRC); and the Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (ENRC). Secure facilities include the: Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC); John Paul Taylor Center (JPTC); San Juan Juvenile Detention Center (SJDC) which provides contractual agreement for 10 beds; and the Youth Diagnostic & Development Center (YDDC).

Section 1: New Mexico Juvenile Population

This section presents the latest data available (2017) from the United States Census Bureau on population numbers 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. CYFD only serves youth until their 21st birthday.

**Figure 1-1: Juvenile population aged 10 to 17 years
New Mexico, 2000-2017**



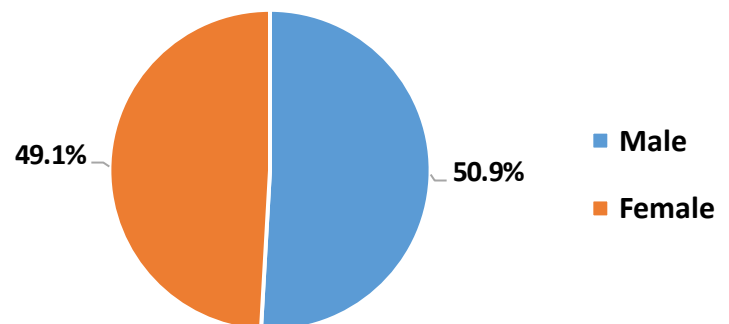
Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2017*. Available at: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

**2017 estimated population. Note that prior year estimates are revised annually. For example, in last year's annual report, a total of 222,929 youth aged 10-17 were presented. The revised number for 2016 is 223,883 youth.

The youth population has been gradually decreasing over the last several years, with a peak of 237,910 youth in 2002 (Figure 1-1). In 2017, New Mexico had an estimated total of 223,289 youth aged 10 to 17 years, an estimated decrease of 594 youth from 2016.

In 2017, an estimated 113,627 of youth aged 10 to 17 years old were male, while 109,662 were female (Figure 1-2).

**Figure 1-2: Estimated juvenile population aged 10 to
17 years old, percent by gender
New Mexico, 2017**



Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2017*. Available at: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

In 2017, estimates show that males outnumbered females across all age categories aged 10 to 17 years old (Figure 1-3). The 10 year old age group had the most youth with 28,376 males and females combined, followed by the 17 year old group with 28,353 youth combined.

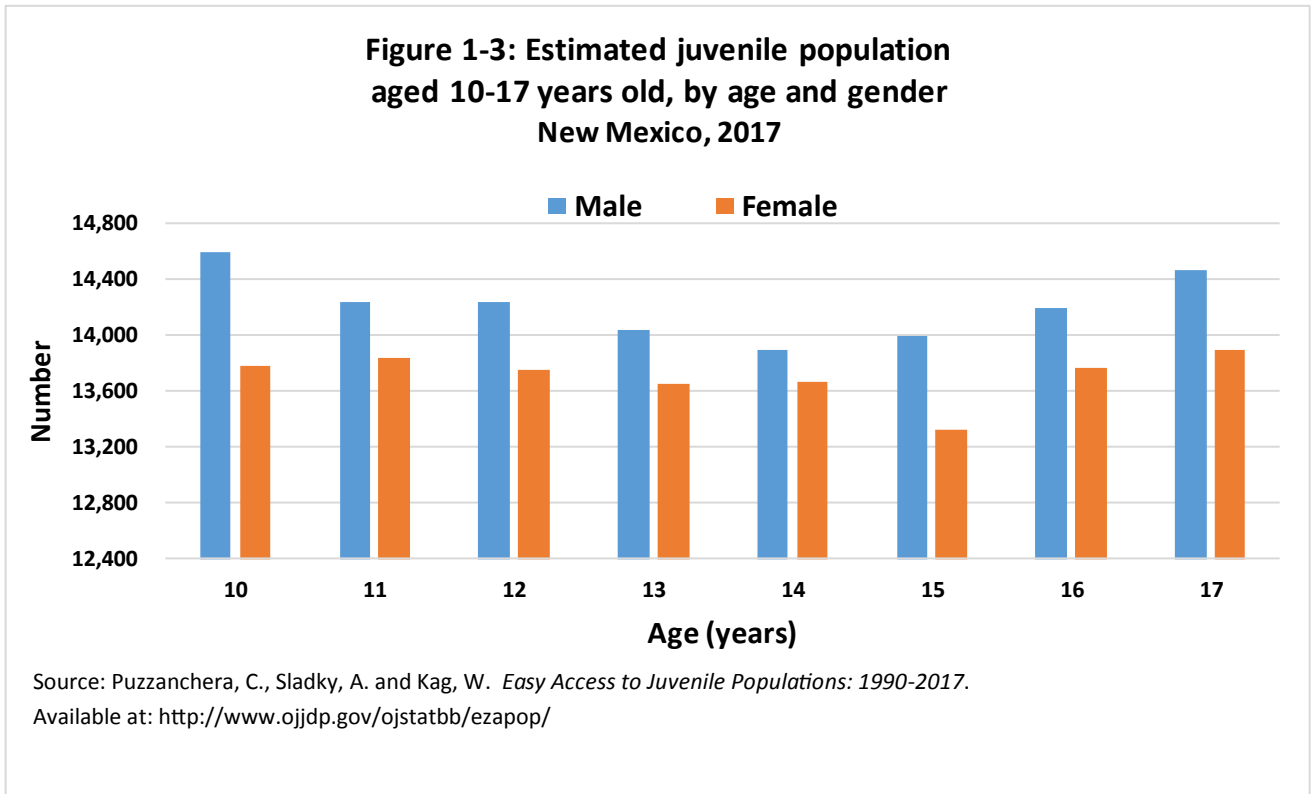
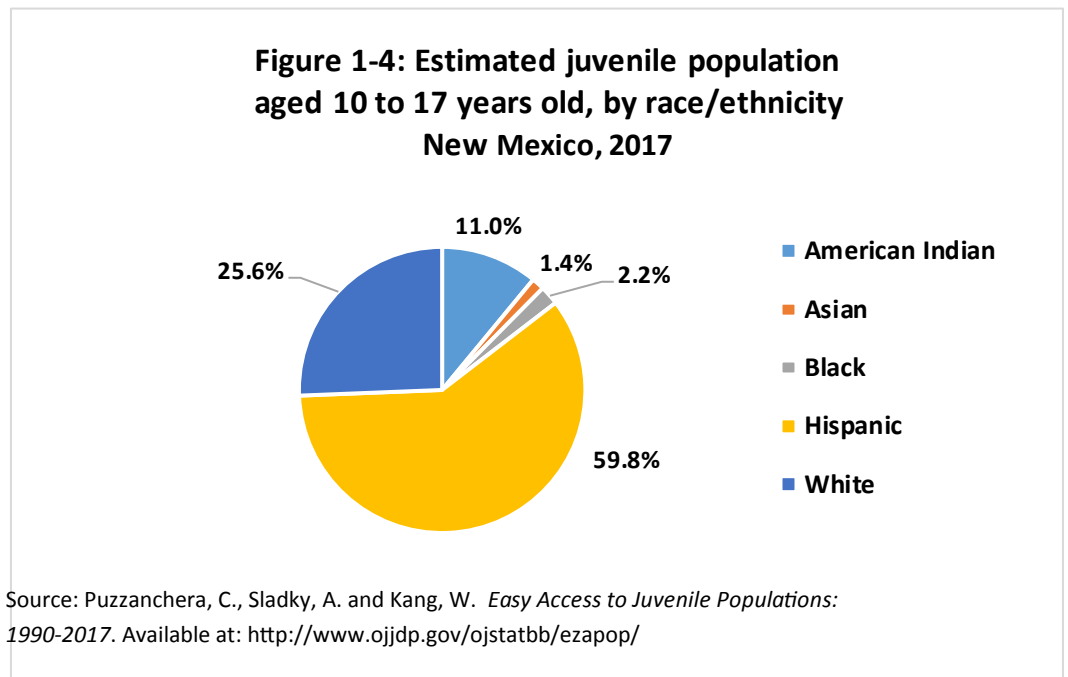


Figure 1-4 presents estimated data by race/ethnicity. In 2017, most youth aged 10 to 17 years old residing in New Mexico were Hispanic.¹



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 and Outcomes

Figure 2-1 is a vertical diagram illustrating how juvenile cases (i.e., referrals) were handled from arrest/detainment to final disposition as youth navigated the New Mexico Juvenile Justice System during FY 2018.

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

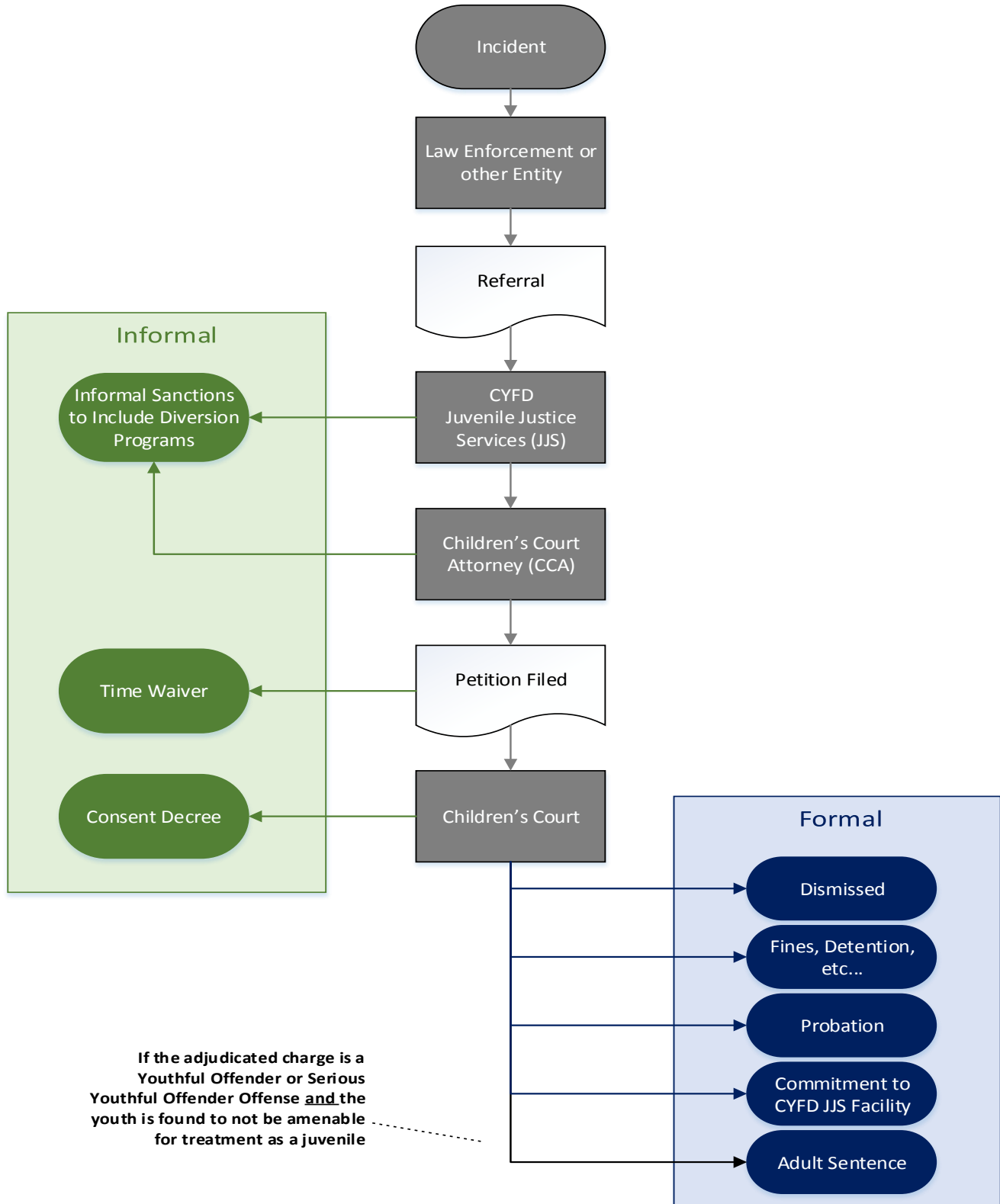
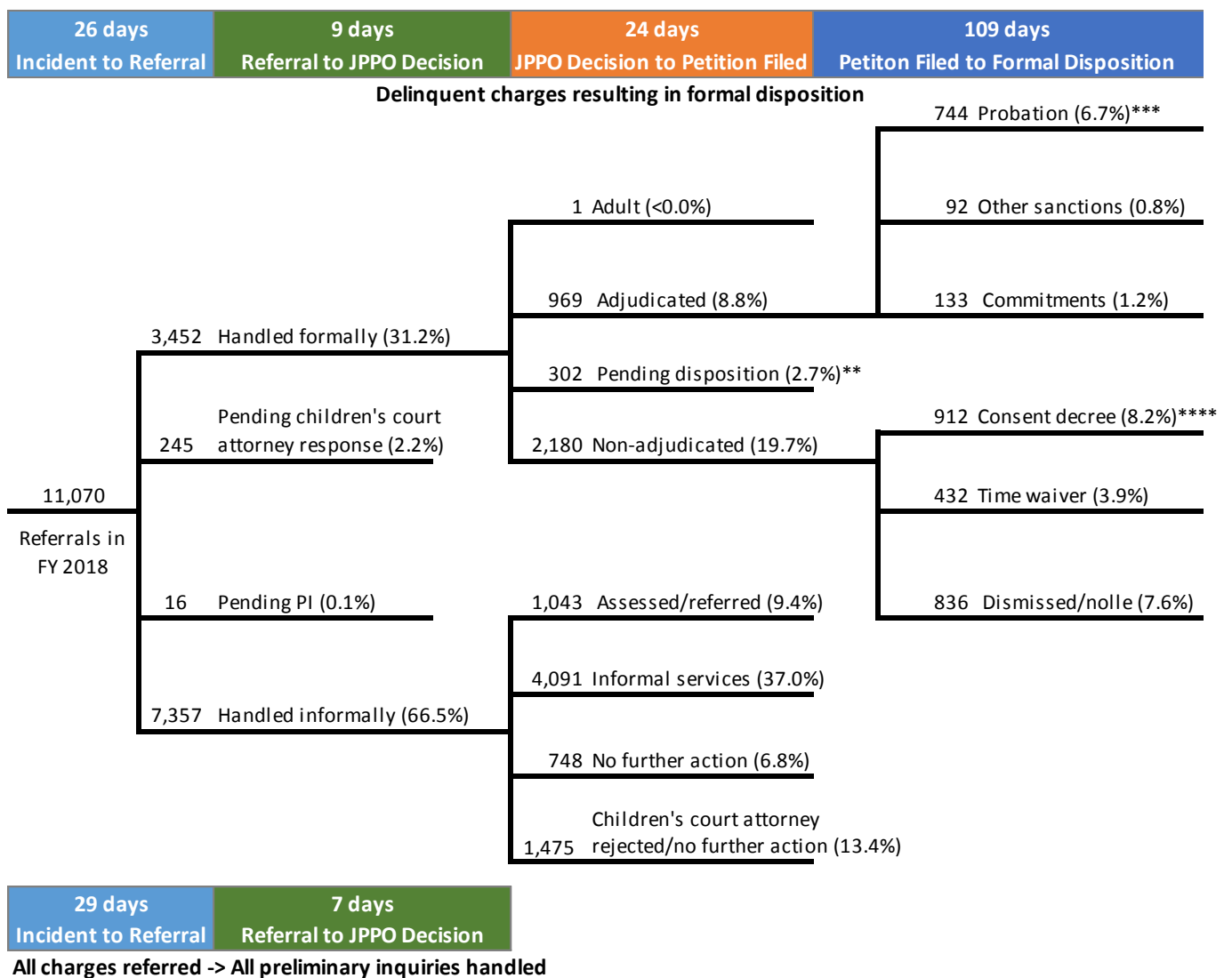


Figure 2-2 is a tree-statistics diagram or a horizontal view of FY 2018 referrals to the Juvenile Justice System, and includes timelines and numbers on outcomes for youth (N=11,070) referred in New Mexico. Of the total referrals, 29.1% were handled formally, 66.6% were handled informally, and the remainder 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 2018



Source of data: CYFD FACTS--Data pull September 25, 2018

*Case processing utilizes disposition charges-Case Processing File FY 2018

**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 (32A-2-22)

Section 3: Referrals to Juvenile Justice Services, FY 2014-2018

This section presents 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]. Data are presented by fiscal year, referral type [delinquent, probation violation or status (non-delinquent)], and demographics (sex, age and race/ethnicity).

Overall in FY 2018, there were 11,070 referrals involving 8,135 unduplicated youth and resulting in 17,443 accrued offenses (Figure 3-1). The most serious charge determined the type of referral and if the referral was processed as a delinquent, status, or probation violation referral. Over the last several years, referrals to Juvenile Justice Services have been steadily declining.

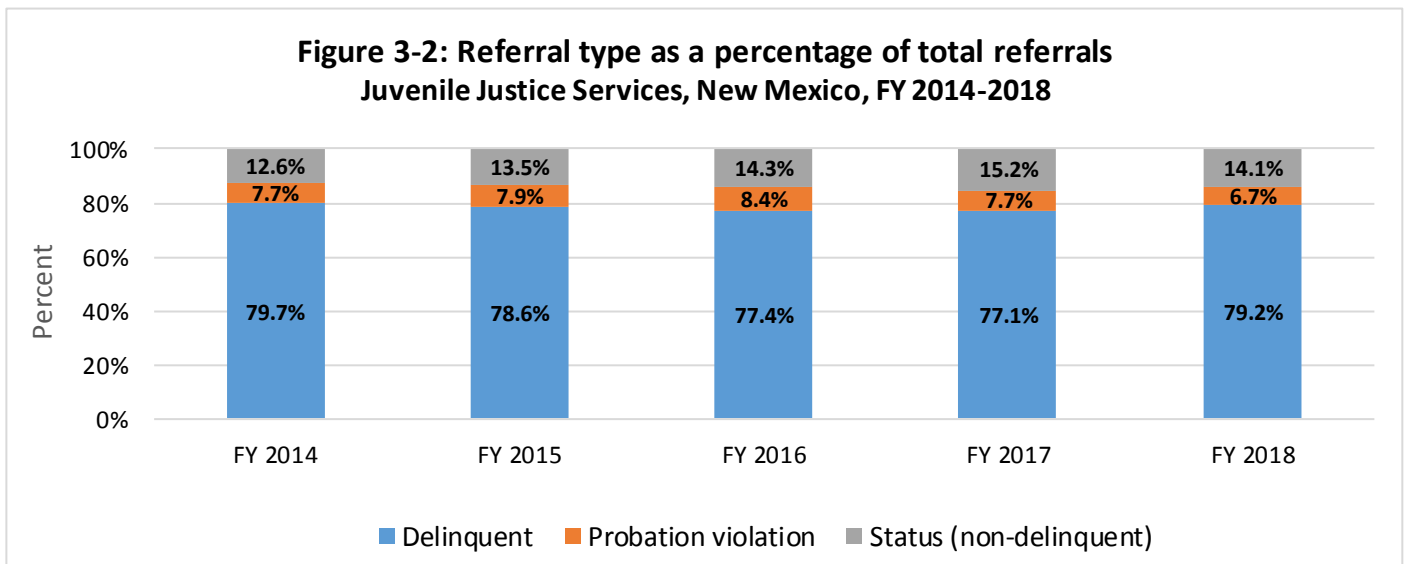
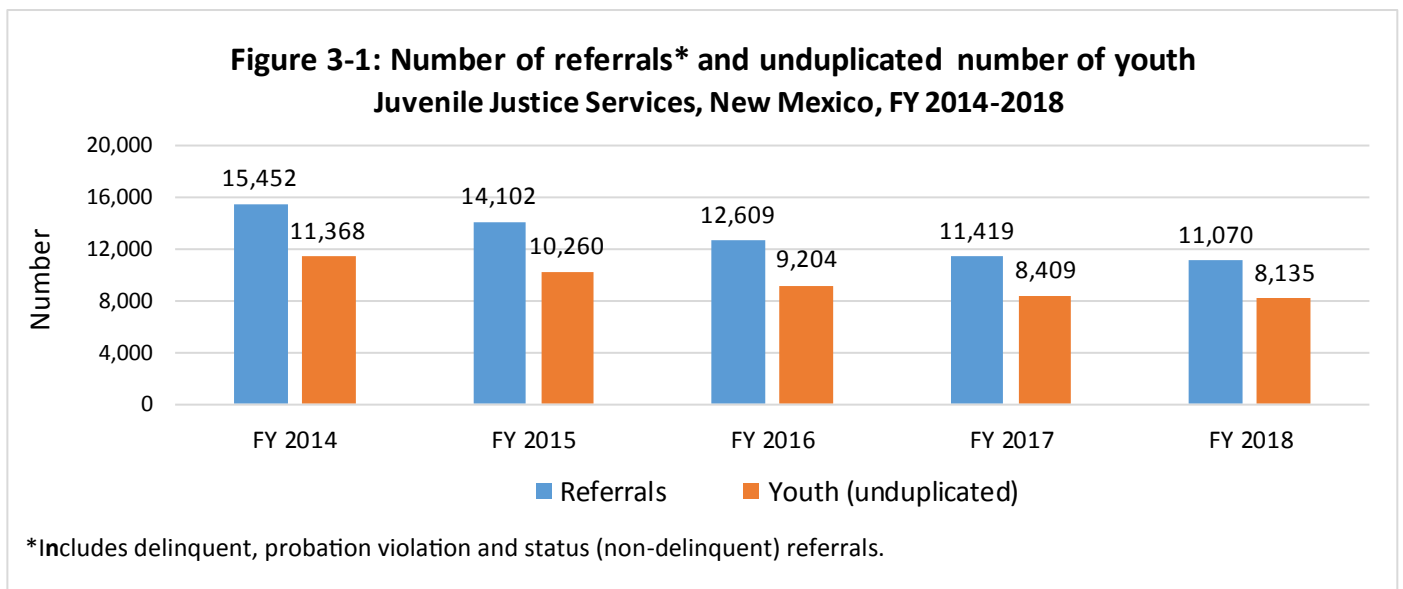
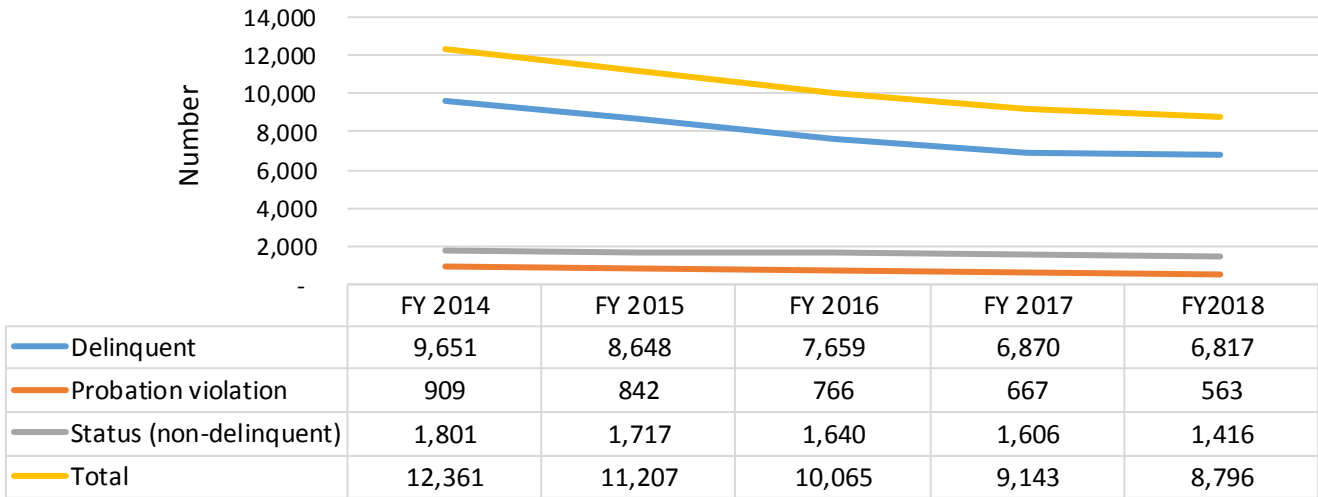


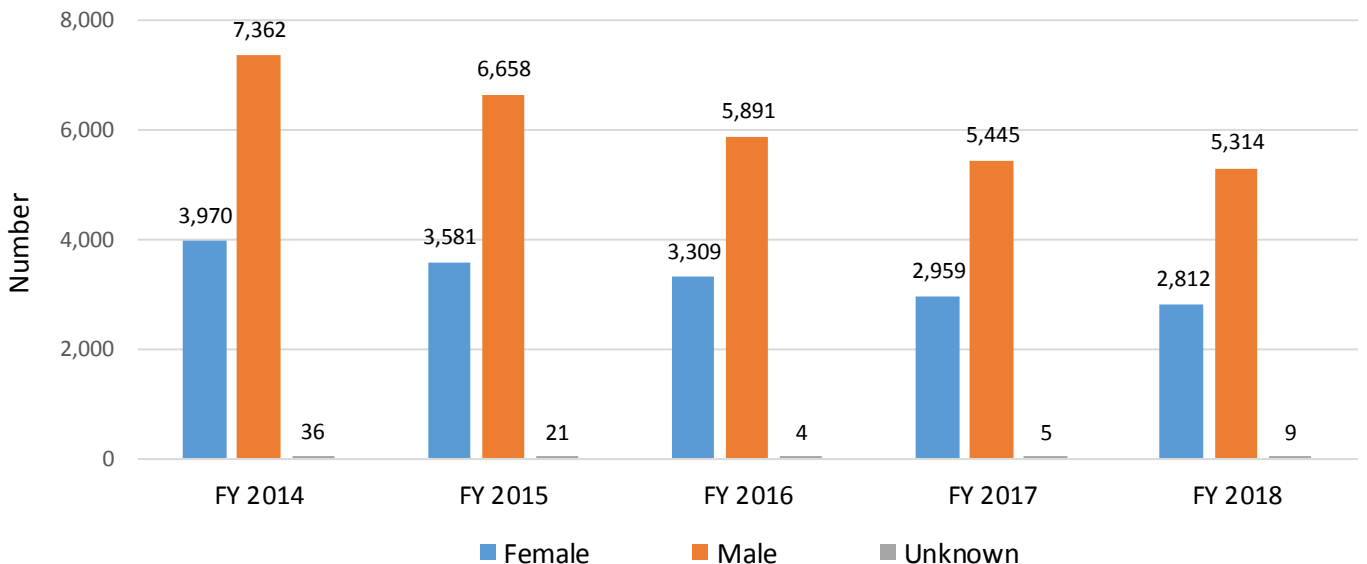
Figure 3-3: Number of youth referred by referral type*
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2014-2018



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

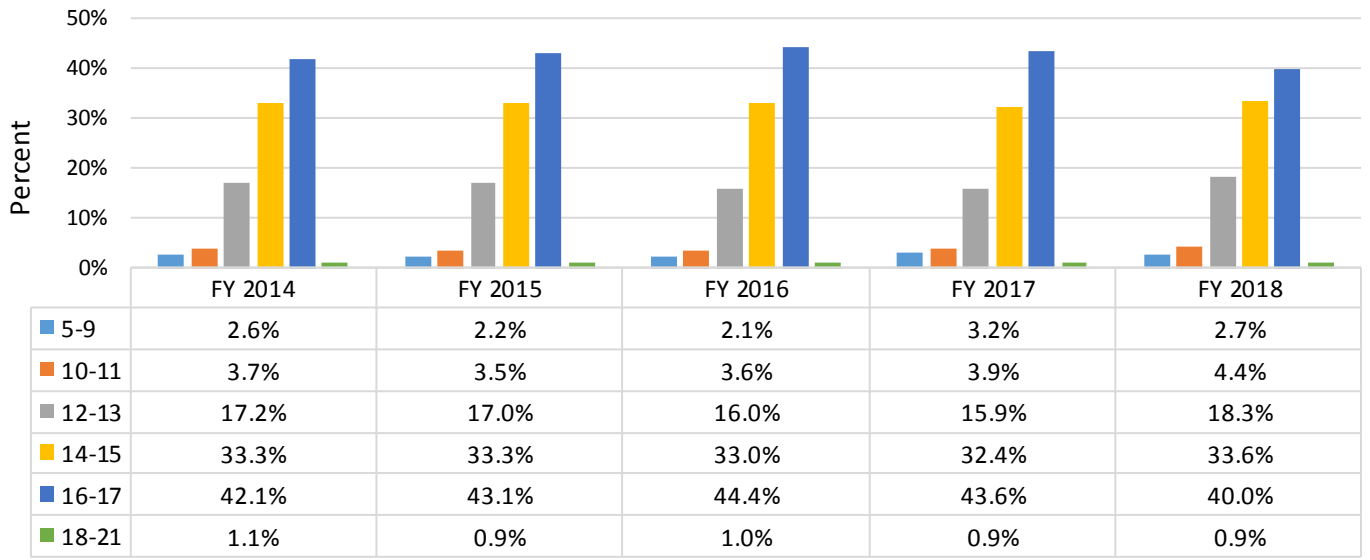
While there were 8,135 unique youth referred to Juvenile Justice Services, some of these youth appeared in more than one referral type category, but were counted only once in each category, resulting in 8,796 referrals (Figure 3-3). For example, an unduplicated youth may have contributed to one delinquent referral, one probation violation referral, and one status referral.

Figure 3-4: Number of youth referrals* by gender
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2014-2018



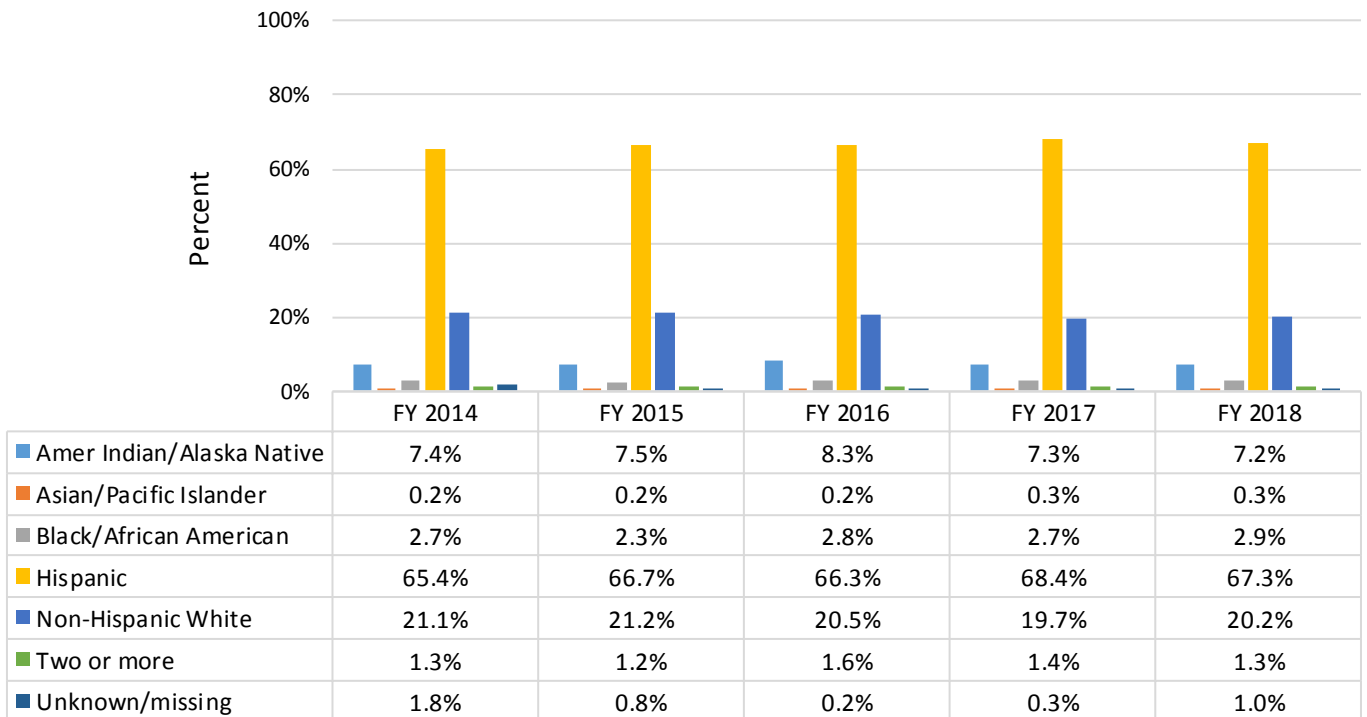
*Includes delinquent, probation violation and status (non-delinquent) referrals.

**Figure 3-5: Youth referrals* by age
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2014-2018**



*Includes delinquent, probation violation and status (non-delinquent) referrals.

**Figure 3-6: Youth referrals* by race/ethnicity
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2014-2018**



*Includes delinquent, probation violation and status (non-delinquent) referrals.

Section 4: Delinquent Referrals

Delinquent referrals are an act committed by a child that would be designated as a crime under the law if committed by an adult. 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 2018, 80.0% of the most serious offense types for a delinquent referral were misdemeanors and 20.0% were felonies, with 0.0% being city ordinance offenses.

In FY 2018, there were 8,770 delinquent referrals involving 6,817 unduplicated youth (Figure 4-1). Both of these numbers have been steadily falling 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 with a range of 77.7% to 78.5% over the last five fiscal years. The remainder of this section presents delinquent referral data by referral source, demographics, offense type, disposed offenses, action taken/disposition, and trends in leading offenses.

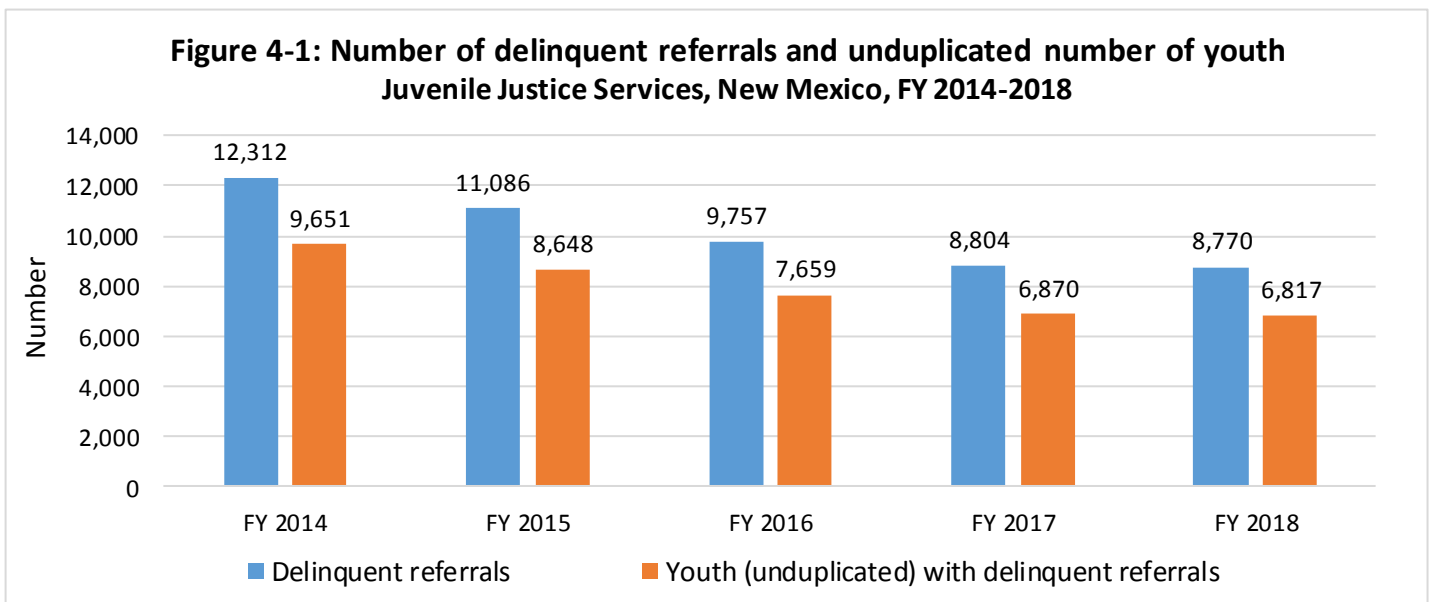


Table 4-1: Delinquent referral sources, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Number	Percent
Municipal police	5,460	63.2%
Public safety	1,327	14.5%
County sheriff	1,177	13.5%
Public school police	608	5.6%
Correctional/detention facility	57	1.0%
University/college police	43	0.6%
Other	45	0.6%
County marshal's office	19	0.4%
State agency	19	0.3%
Juvenile probation officer	5	0.0%
Public school	2	0.0%
Fire department	3	0.0%
Tribal police	5	0.0%
Total delinquent referrals	8,770	99.8%
Total referrals	11,070	

Table 4-2: Youth* with delinquent referrals, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Number with a delinquent referral	Percent with a delinquent referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
Total	6,817	100.0%	8,135	100.0%
Gender				
Female	2,223	32.6%	2,812	34.6%
Male	4,590	67.3%	5,314	65.3%
Unknown/missing	4	0.1%	9	0.1%
Age (years)				
5-9	63	0.9%	207	2.5%
10-11	279	4.1%	362	4.4%
12-13	1,272	18.7%	1,490	18.3%
14-15	2,359	34.6%	2,734	33.6%
16-17	2,837	41.6%	3,258	40.0%
18-21	1	0.0%	74	0.9%
Unknown/missing	6	0.1%	10	0.1%
Race/ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	446	6.5%	582	7.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	0.3%	22	0.3%
Black/African American	202	3.0%	232	2.9%
Hispanic	4,581	67.2%	5,476	67.3%
Non-Hispanic White	1,420	20.8%	1,641	20.2%
Two or more	95	1.4%	103	1.3%
Unknown/missing	52	0.8%	79	1.0%

*Unduplicated.

Table 4-3: Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Number	Percent
Battery	1,157	8.5%
Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	1,120	8.2%
Possession of marijuana or synthetic cannabis (1 oz or less)(1st offense)	914	6.7%
Public affray	699	5.1%
Battery (household member)	653	4.8%
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	628	4.6%
Criminal damage to property	548	4.0%
Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	546	4.0%
Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	447	3.3%
Larceny (\$250 or less)	213	1.6%
Disorderly conduct	211	1.6%
Interference with public officials or general public	196	1.4%
Burglary (automobile)	185	1.4%
Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	171	1.3%
Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises	163	1.2%
Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals	7,851	57.7%
Total number of accrued offenses for delinquent referrals	13,595	
Total number of accrued offenses for all three referral types	17,443	

Table 4-4: Top 15 disposed offenses for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Number	Percent
Battery	303	4.4%
Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	302	4.4%
Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	269	3.9%
Burglary (automobile)	259	3.8%
Battery (household member)	256	3.7%
Criminal damage to property	235	3.4%
Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	167	2.4%
Possession of marijuana or synthetic cannabis (1 oz or less)(1st offense)	157	2.3%
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	137	2.0%
Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	122	1.8%
Larceny (\$250 or less)	119	1.7%
Aggravated battery (deadly weapon)	114	1.7%
Criminal damage to property (over \$1000)	112	1.6%
Unlawful taking of a motor vehicle (1st offense)	103	1.5%
Probation violation - general behavior (law)	93	1.4%
Top 15 disposed offenses	2,748	40.1%
Total disposed offenses from delinquent referrals	6,845	
Total number of disposed offenses for all three referral types	9,312	

Table 4-5: Action taken/dispositions for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Number	Percent
<i>Total*</i>	8,770	100.0%
<i>Handled informally</i>	4,534	
Informal conditions	3,064	
Assessed and referred	598	
Informal supervision	361	
No further action	337	
Refer to children's court attorney after informal disposition	174	
Children's court attorney reject	0	
<i>Handled formally</i>	4,073	
Rejected by the district attorney	944	
File	2,436	
Pending Children's Court Attorney response	634	
Returned for informal services	51	
Waiver of prosecution	8	
<i>Pending</i>	103	

*There were 60 referrals that were received in FY 2018, but not yet processed at the time of reporting.

Figure 4-2: Top 15 leading offenses for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2014-2018

Rank	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
1	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	Battery
2	Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	Battery	Use or possession of drug paraphernalia
3	Battery	Possession of marijuana or synthetic cannabis (1 oz or less)(1st offense)	Battery	Possession of marijuana or synthetic cannabis (1 oz or less)(1st offense)	Possession of marijuana or synthetic cannabis (1 oz or less)(1st offense)
4	Possession of marijuana or synthetic cannabis (1 oz or less)(1st offense)	Battery	Possession of marijuana or synthetic cannabis (1 oz or less)(1st offense)	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	Public affray
5	Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	Public affray	Battery (household member)	Battery (household member)	Battery (household member)
6	Public affray	Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	Public affray	Public affray	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)
7	Battery (household member)	Battery (household member)	Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	Criminal damage to property	Criminal damage to property
8	Criminal damage to property	Criminal damage to property	Criminal damage to property	Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor
9	Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer
10	Larceny (\$250 or less)	Larceny (\$250 or less)	Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	Burglary (automobile)	Larceny (\$250 or less)
11	Disorderly conduct	Disorderly conduct	Larceny (\$250 or less)	Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	Disorderly conduct
12	Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises	Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises	Disorderly conduct	Larceny (\$250 or less)	Interference with public officials or general public
13	Assault (attempted battery)	Concealing identity	No driver's license	Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises	Burglary (automobile)
14	Burglary (dwelling house)	Burglary (dwelling house)	Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises	Disorderly conduct	Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)
15	Concealing identity	No driver's license	Burglary (automobile)	Concealing identity	Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises
Percent of delinquent offenses	61.6%	62.3%	60.8%	58.0%	57.7%

Section 5: Probation Violation Referrals

Probation violations are 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

In FY 2018, there was a total of 741 probation violation referrals involving 298 unduplicated youth (Figure 5-1). Both of these numbers have been steadily declining over time, though the ratio of youth with probation violation referrals to total probation violation referrals remained steady with a range of 72.7% to 75.5% from FY 2014 through 2017, then dramatically decreased to 40.2 in FY 2018. The remainder of this section presents probation violation referral data by referral source, demographics, offense type, disposed offenses, action taken/disposition and trends in leading offenses.

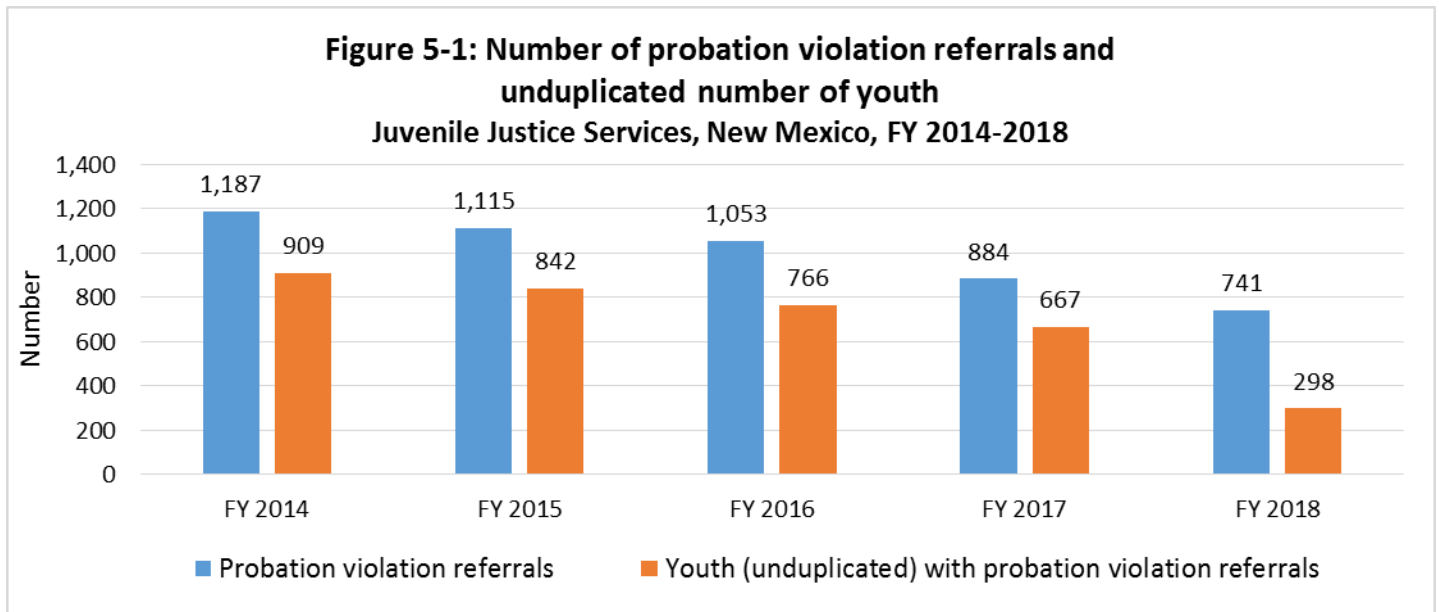


Table 5-1: Probation violation referral sources, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

Source	Number	Percent
Juvenile probation officer	724	97.7%
Municipal police	10	1.3%
County sherriff	2	0.3%
Federal agency	1	0.1%
Protective Services Division	1	0.1%
Public school	1	0.1%
Parent/guardian	1	0.1%
Other	1	0.1%
Total probation violation referrals	741	100.0%
Total referrals	11,070	

Table 5-2: Youth* with probation violation referrals, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Number with a probation violation referral	Percent with a probation violation referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
Total	211	100.0%	8,135	100.0%
Gender				
Female	50	23.7%	2,812	34.6%
Male	161	76.3%	5,314	65.3%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	9	0.1%
Age (years)				
5-9	0	0.0%	207	2.5%
10-11	0	0.0%	362	4.4%
12-13	2	0.9%	1,490	18.3%
14-15	34	16.1%	2,734	33.6%
16-17	102	48.3%	3,258	40.0%
18-21	73	34.6%	74	0.9%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	10	0.1%
Race/ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	16	7.6%	582	7.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	22	0.3%
Black/African American	10	4.7%	232	2.9%
Hispanic	153	72.5%	5,476	67.3%
Non-Hispanic White	28	13.3%	1,641	20.2%
Two or more	4	1.9%	103	1.3%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	79	1.0%

*Unduplicated.

Table 5-3: Offenses for probation violation referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Number	Percent
Alcohol/drugs	521	22.9%
Residence	457	20.1%
Special condition	408	17.9%
General behavior (Law)	311	13.7%
Reporting	219	9.6%
Counseling	94	4.1%
School/education	86	3.8%
Curfew	69	3.0%
Parents	42	1.8%
Weapons	34	1.5%
Community service	10	0.4%
Travel	8	0.4%
Associates	8	0.4%
Restitution	7	0.3%
Driving	3	0.1%
Total number of Probation Violation offenses	2,277	100.0%
Total number of offenses for all three referral types	17,443	

Table 5-4: Disposed offenses for probation violation referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Number	Percent
Alcohol/drugs	509	20.6%
Residence	470	19.1%
Special condition	420	17.0%
Reporting	320	13.0%
General behavior (law)	301	12.2%
Counseling	118	4.8%
School/education	113	4.6%
Curfew	88	3.6%
Weapons	42	1.7%
Parents	31	1.3%
Associates	17	0.7%
Travel	17	0.7%
Restitution	11	0.4%
Community service	9	0.4%
Disposed offense from probation violation referrals	2,466	100.0%
Total number of disposed offenses for all three referral types	9,312	

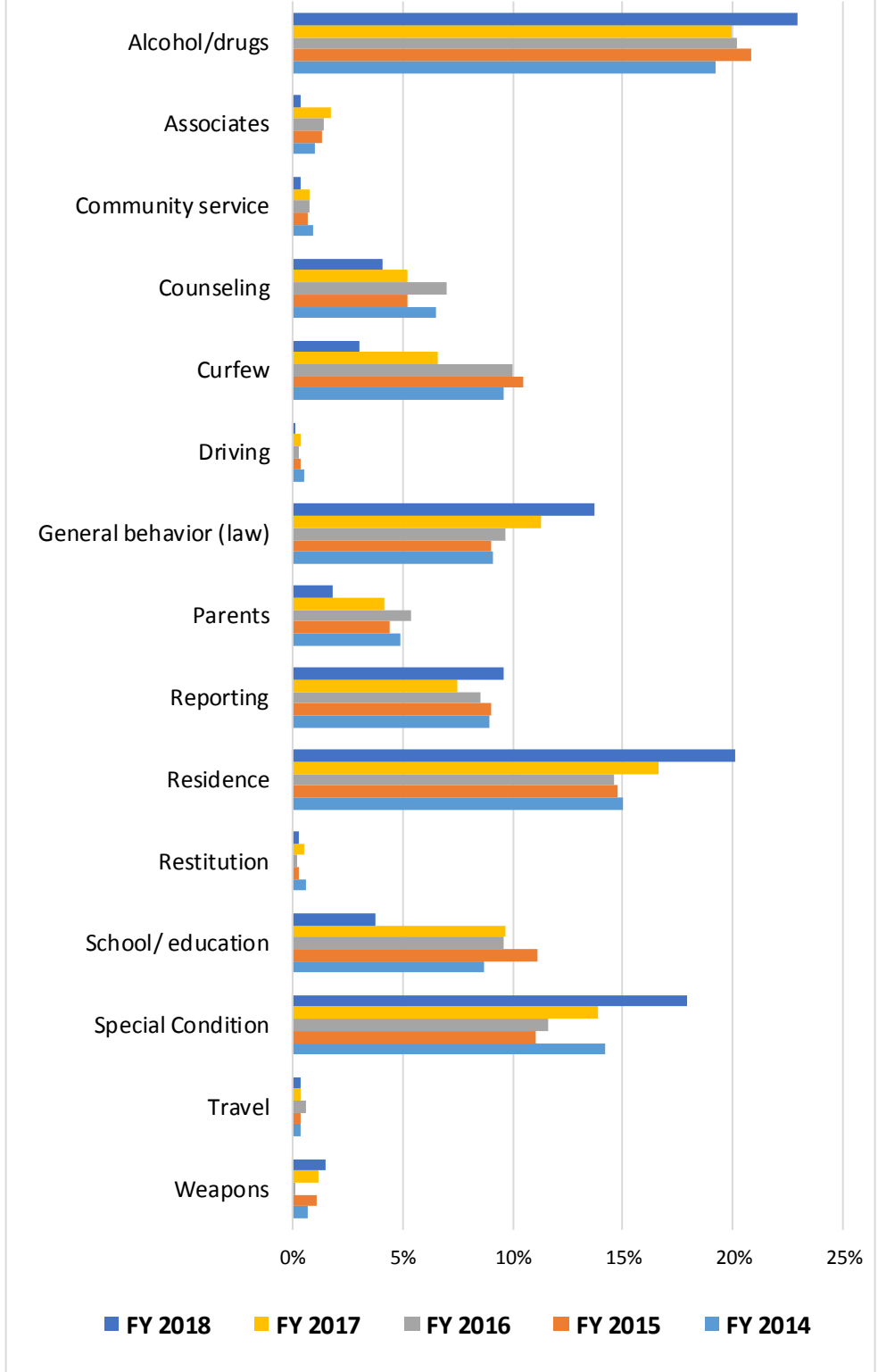
Table 5-5: Action taken/disposition for probation violation referrals, Juvenile Justice Services , New Mexico, FY 2018

	Number	Percent
<i>Total*</i>	741	100.0%
<i>Handled informally</i>	8	
Assessed and referred	4	
Informal supervision	2	
No further action	1	
Informal supervision	1	
<i>Handled formally</i>	678	
File	599	
Pending children's court attorney response	38	
District attorney reject	40	
Returned for informal services	1	
<i>Pending</i>	2	

*Includes unprocessed probation violations referrals that were received in FY 2017, but not processed until FY 2018.

Figure 5-2 suggests that since FY 2014, probation violation offenses related to alcohol/ drugs, residence, special conditions, and general behavior (law) have increased, while violations related to school/ education, curfew, counseling and parents have decreased.

**Figure 5-2: Offenses for probation violation referrals
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2014-2018**



Section 6: Status (non-Delinquent) Referrals

Status referrals (non-delinquent offenses) are an act that is a violation only if committed by a juvenile and include runaway, incorrigible, and truancy offenses.

In FY 2018 there was a total of 1,559 status referrals involving 1,107 unduplicated youth (Figure 6-1). Both of these numbers have been steadily declining over time, though the ratio of youth with status referrals to total status referrals remained steady with a range of 90.3% to 92.8% from FY 2014 through 2017, then dramatically decreased to 71.0% in FY 2018. The remainder of this section presents status referral data by referral source, demographics, trends in offense type, and action taken/disposition.

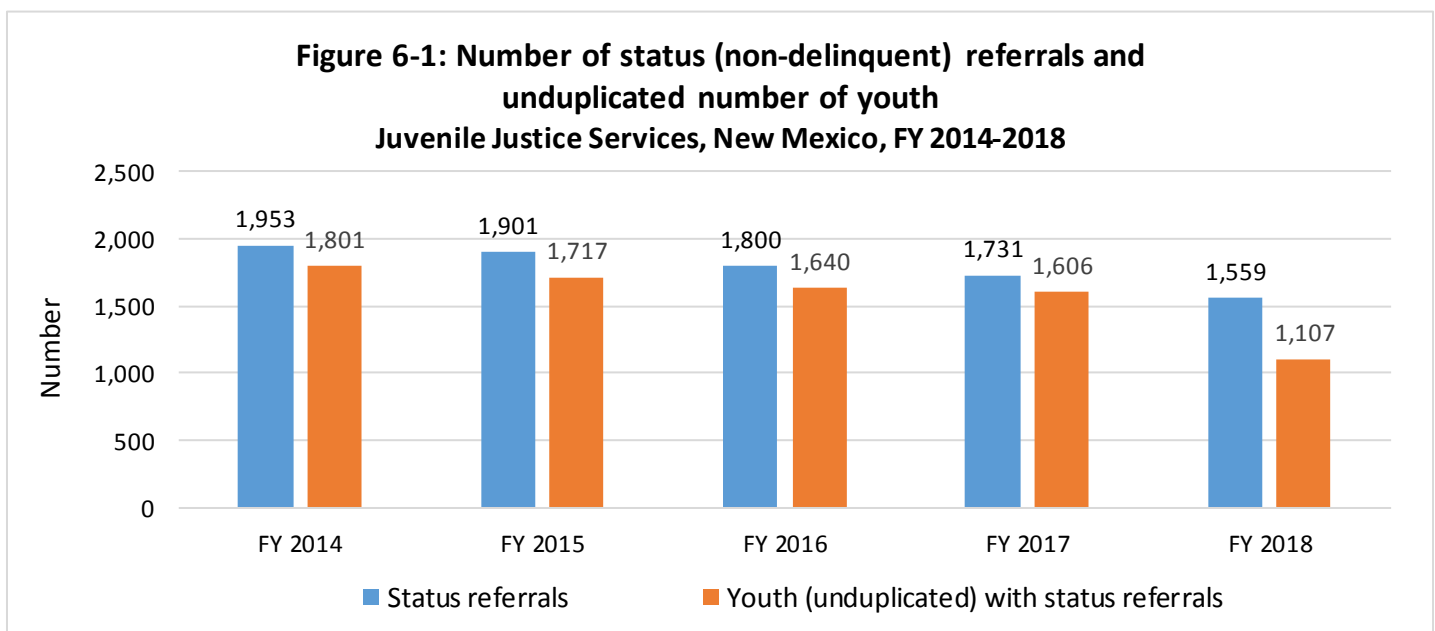


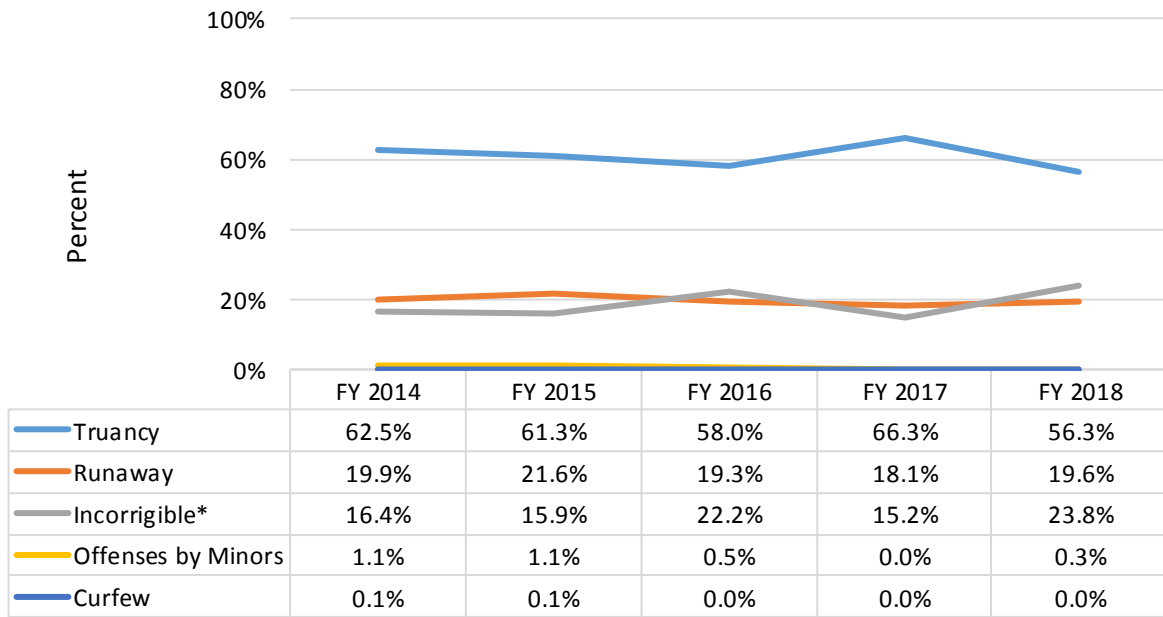
Table 6-1: Status (non-delinquent) referral sources, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

Source	Number	Percent
Public school	873	56.0%
Municipal police	303	19.4%
County sheriff	172	11.0%
Parent/guardian	171	11.0%
Other	15	1.0%
Juvenile probation officer	8	0.5%
State agency	7	0.4%
Public safety	6	0.4%
Protective Services Division	3	0.2%
County marshal	1	0.1%
Total status referrals	1,559	100.0%
Total referrals	11,070	

Table 6-2: Youth* with status (non-delinquent) referrals, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Number with a status referral	Percent with a status referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
Total	1,107	100.0%	8,135	100.0%
Gender				
Female	539	48.7%	2,812	34.6%
Male	563	50.9%	5,314	65.3%
Unknown/missing	5	0.5%	9	0.1%
Age (years)				
5-9	144	13.0%	207	2.5%
10-11	83	7.5%	362	4.4%
12-13	216	19.5%	1,490	18.3%
14-15	341	30.8%	2,734	33.6%
16-17	319	28.8%	3,258	40.0%
18-21	0	0.0%	74	0.9%
Unknown/missing	4	0.4%	10	0.1%
Race/ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	120	10.8%	582	7.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.1%	22	0.3%
Black/African American	20	1.8%	232	2.9%
Hispanic	742	67.0%	5,476	67.3%
Non-Hispanic White	193	17.4%	1,641	20.2%
Two or more	4	0.4%	103	1.3%
Unknown/missing	27	2.4%	79	1.0%

**Figure 6-2: Offenses for status (non-delinquent) referrals
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2014-2018**



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

Offenses for status referrals are important to track because they may serve as a pipeline into the Juvenile Justice Services System. Truancy is the most prevalent status referral. Homelessness and sexual exploitation are considered important risk factors for truancy.

Table 6-3: Action taken/dispositions for status (non-delinquent) referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Number	Percent
<i>Total*</i>	1,559	100.0%
<i>Handled informally</i>	1,419	
Informal conditions	473	
Assessed and referred	373	
Informal supervision	122	
No further action	424	
Refer to children's court attorney after informal disposition	26	
District attorney reject	1	
<i>Handled formally</i>	182	
District attorney reject - FINS (family in need of services)	110	
District attorney reject - other	39	
File	3	
Pending children's court attorney response	23	
District attorney reject - JPPO recommendation	2	
Returned for informal services	2	
District attorney reject - insufficient evidence	2	
District attorney reject - plea bargain	1	
<i>Pending</i>	4	

*Includes unprocessed status referrals that were received in FY 2017, but not processed until FY 2018.

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.

In FY 2018, a total of 3,012 referrals (RAIs) for detention involved 2,155 unduplicated youth (Figure 7-1). Of the 3,012 RAIs, 1,949 resulted in a secure detention outcome, continuing a steadily decreasing trend in the number of RAI screens, number of unduplicated youth involved, and number and percent of screens resulting in secure detentions.

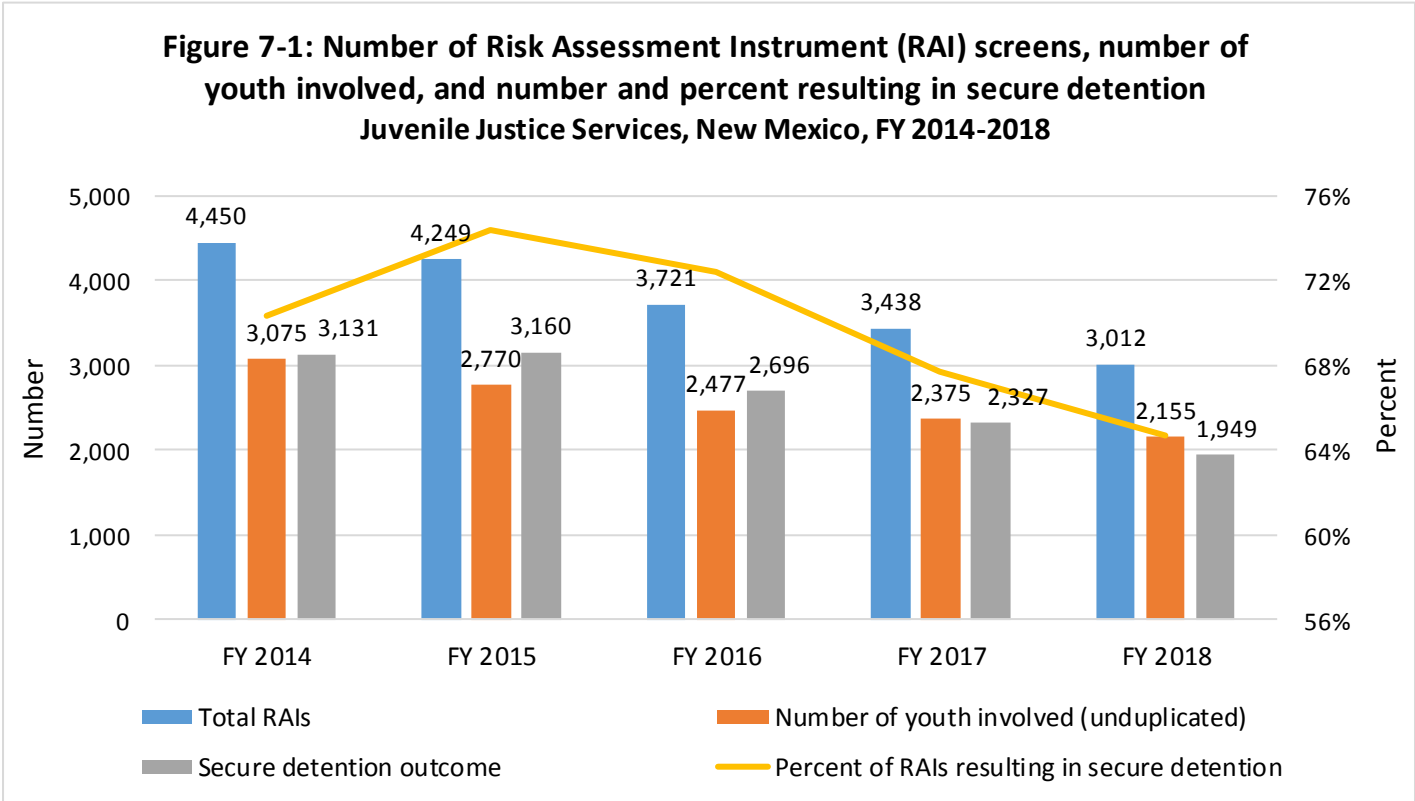


Table 7-1 on the next page describes SARA data report categories (screened, special detention and auto detention) for youth referrals to detention, by four possible RAI outcomes [not detained, not detained-fast-track, non-secure detention (treatment facility, group home, or shelter), or secure detention (detained)].

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 2018

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	973	14	76	1,949	3,012
Screened^d (total)	968	14	76	991	2,049
Delinquent offenses	950	14	71	702	1,737
Delinquent offenses + probation violation (no warrant)	17	0	5	62	84
Probation violation	1	0	0	2	3
Probation violation (warrant)	0	0	0	225	225
Special detention^e (total)	3	0	0	483	486
Warrant - arrest	3	0	0	337	340
Warrant - bench (miscellaneous)	0	0	0	101	101
Warrant - miscellaneous	0	0	0	3	3
Warrant - failure to appear	0	0	0	37	37
Warrant - other	0	0	0	1	1
Supervised release detention order	0	0	0	4	4
Auto detention^y (total)	2	0	0	475	477
Committed/diagnostic - return to court on pending case	0	0	0	8	8
Community custody/Program for Empowerment of Girls (PEG) hold	0	0	0	23	23
Detained pending post-dispositional placement	0	0	0	1	1
Disposition-15 day detention	0	0	0	6	6
Drug court hold	0	0	0	146	146
GPS violation/electronic monitoring	0	0	0	2	2
Hold for out of state - Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ)	2	0	0	23	25
Hold for out of state - Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	0	0	0	2	2
Juvenile court hold (not drug court)	0	0	0	92	92
Remand order	0	0	0	18	18
Transport order	0	0	0	1	1
Violation of court order/condition of release	0	0	0	153	153

*The 3,012 referrals for detention involved 2,155 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.

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

Table 7-3: Top 15 offenses referred for detention screening, by Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) outcome, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

Referred screened offense	RAI outcome				Total
	Not detained	Non-secure detention	Detained	Not detained-fast track	
Battery (household member)	228	4	83	9	324
Probation violation - residence	0	0	76	0	76
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	56	0	8	4	68
Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	49	0	16	2	67
Probation violation - reporting	0	0	47	0	47
Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	1	0	45	0	46
Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	51	1	13	5	70
Battery	55	0	11	4	70
Unlawful taking of a motor vehicle (1st offense)	27	0	14	3	44
Burglary (automobile)	24	0	22	5	51
Possession of marijuana or synthetic cannab. (1 oz or less)(1st off)	50	0	2	2	54
Battery upon a peace officer	10	2	28	1	41
Criminal damage to property	23	1	7	2	33
Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises	15	0	20	0	35
Breaking and entering	21	0	9	6	36
Total (top 15)	610	8	401	43	1,062
Total	968	14	991	76	2,049

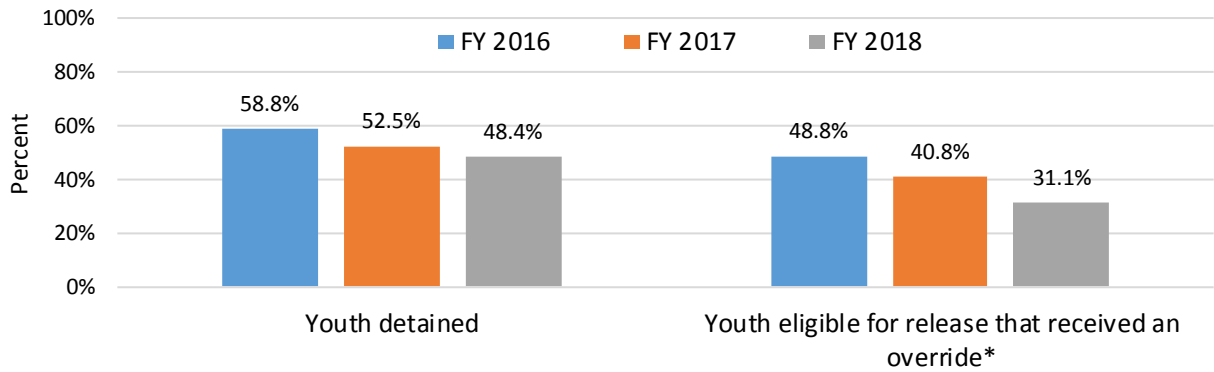
Table 7-2: Youth referred for detention screening*, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Number**	Percent
Total	2,155	100.0%
Gender		
Female	581	27.0%
Male	1,574	73.0%
Age (years)		
5-9	2	0.1%
10-11	21	1.0%
12-13	204	9.5%
14-15	726	33.7%
16-17	1,127	52.3%
18-21	74	3.4%
Unknown/missing	1	0.0%
Race/ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	145	6.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.2%
Black/African American	76	3.5%
Hispanic	1,477	68.5%
Non-Hispanic White	388	18.0%
Other	33	1.5%
Unknown/missing	31	1.4%

*Using the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI).

**Unduplicated number of youth (numbers are based on the first referral in the reporting period).

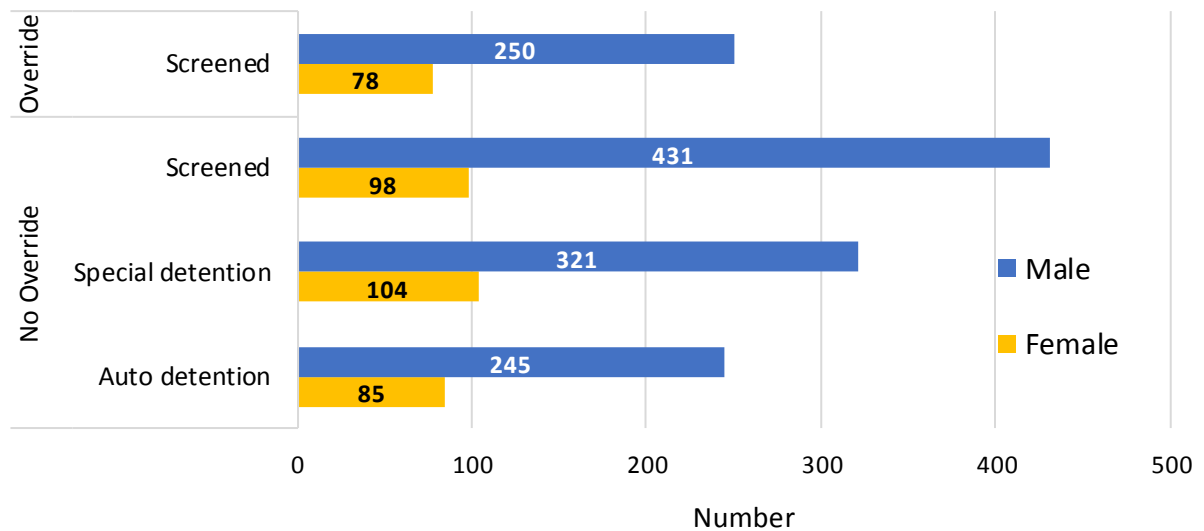
**Figure 7-2: Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) outcome for youth referred to detention
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2016- 2018**



*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 7-3: Detained youth*, by report category and gender, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

N=1,612



*Counts are number of unique youth detained per category. Youth may be counted in more than one category.

Table 7-4: Youth detained, by gender, age at first detained intake, and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Number*	Percent
Total	1,320	100.0%
Gender		
Female	290	22.0%
Male	1,030	78.0%
Age (years)		
5-9	0	0.0%
10-11	2	0.2%
12-13	89	6.7%
14-15	434	32.9%
16-17	720	54.5%
18-21	73	5.5%
Unknown/missing	2	0.2%
Race/ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	87	6.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Black/African American	52	3.9%
Hispanic	930	70.5%
Non-Hispanic White	230	17.4%
Two or more	16	1.2%
Unknown/missing	5	0.4%

*Unduplicated number of youth.

Figure 7-4 illustrates the average daily population (ADP) as 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.)

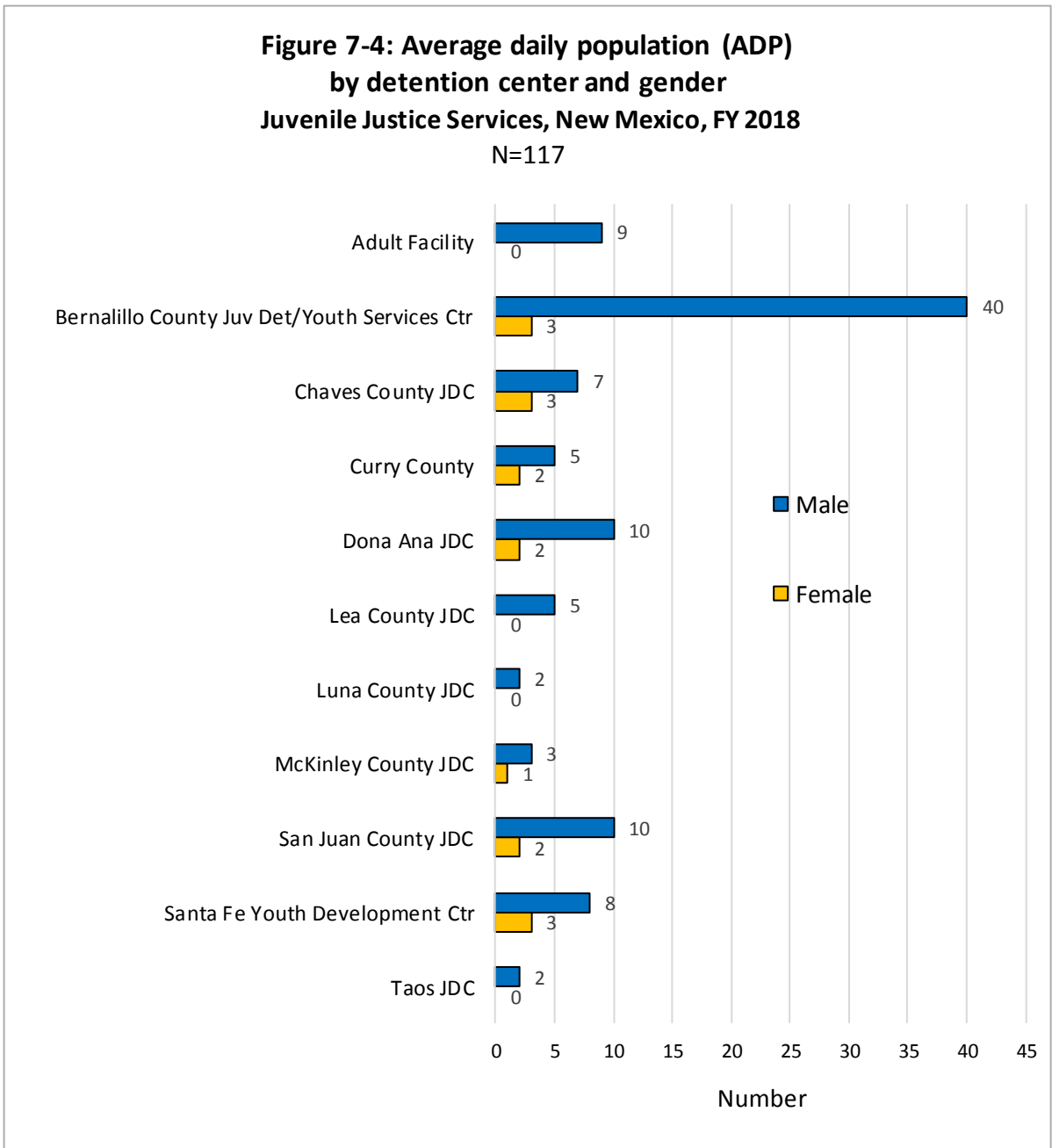
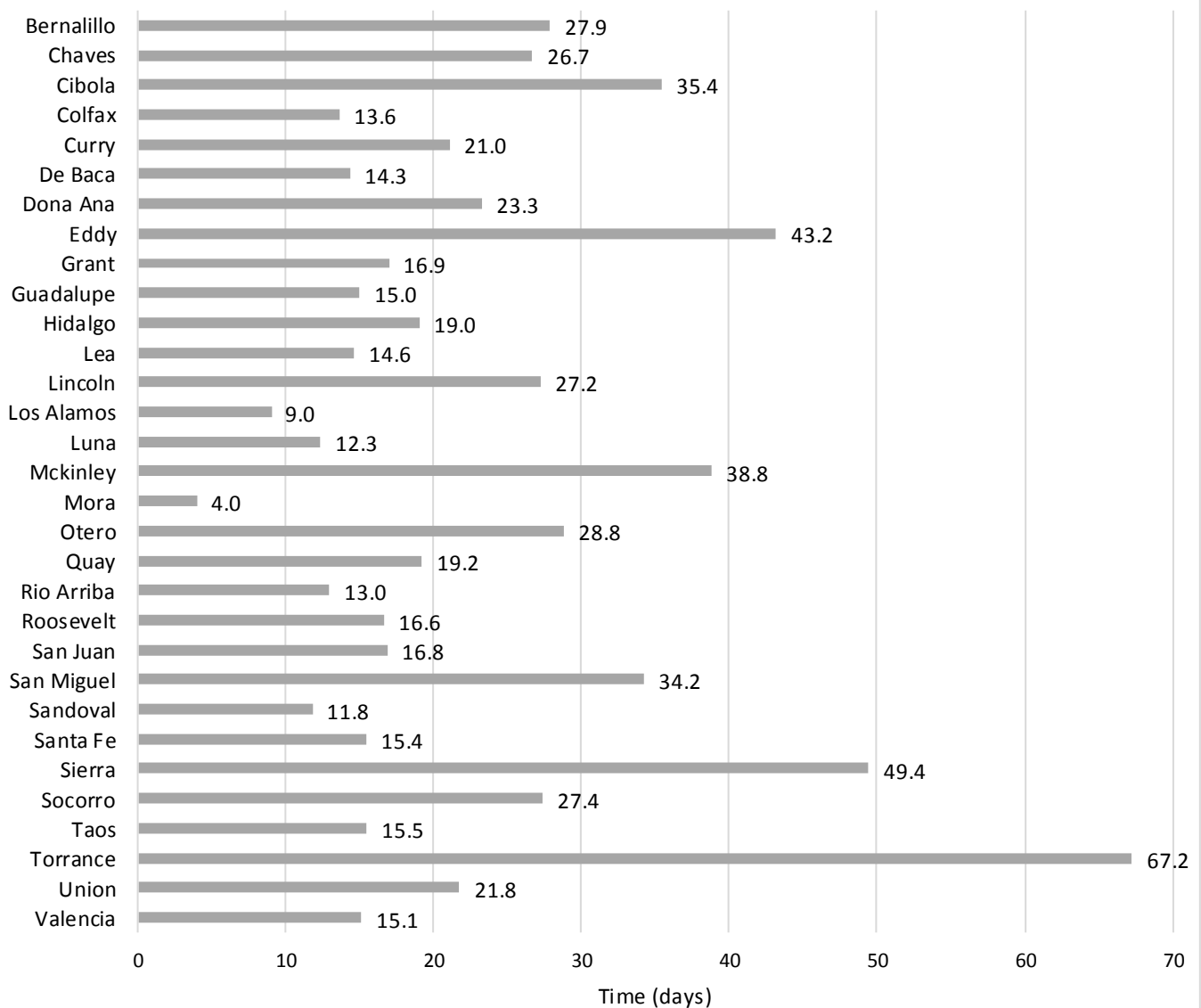


Figure 7-5 describes the average length of stay (ALOS) in detention presented by referral county. Rather than report by facility where transfers impacted ALOS, averages were calculated by county of referral for youth who were detained in order to provide a more relevant duration for community programs 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 2018, the statewide ALOS was 21.8 days, an increase from 20.3 days in FY 2017 and 18.1 days in FY 2016. In this reporting period, there were 1,996 youth were released from detention including youth who may have been admitted prior to FY 2018. 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: smaller county results may be skewed due to a small data set.

**Figure 7-5: Average length of stay (ALOS) of days in detention* by referral county
 Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018
 N=1,996 releases**



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

Section 8: Case Processing and Caseloads

CASE PROCESSING

Case processing time is directly related to both the type and 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.

In FY 2018, grand jury petitions had the longest processing times compared to probation violations and delinquent referrals (Figure 8-1). Probation violations had the quickest on average case processing time.

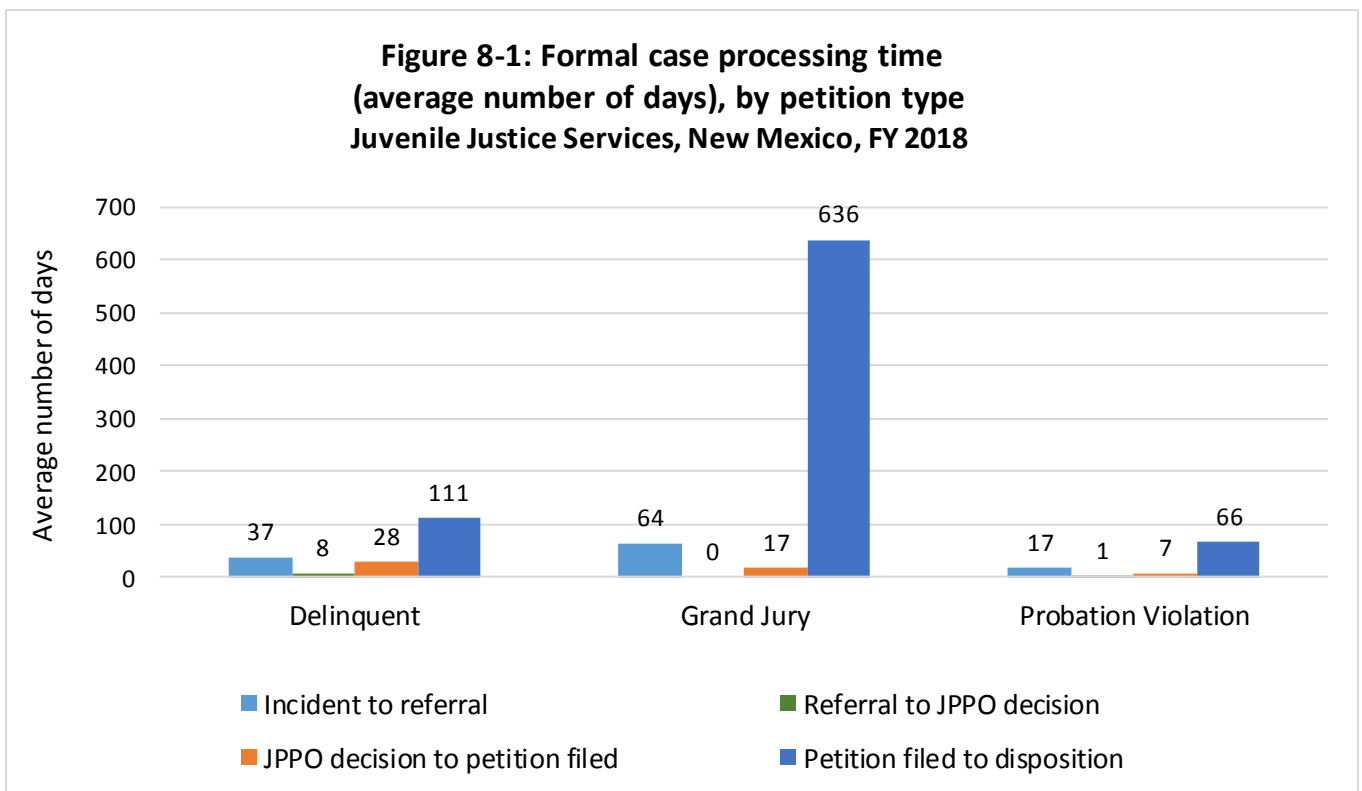
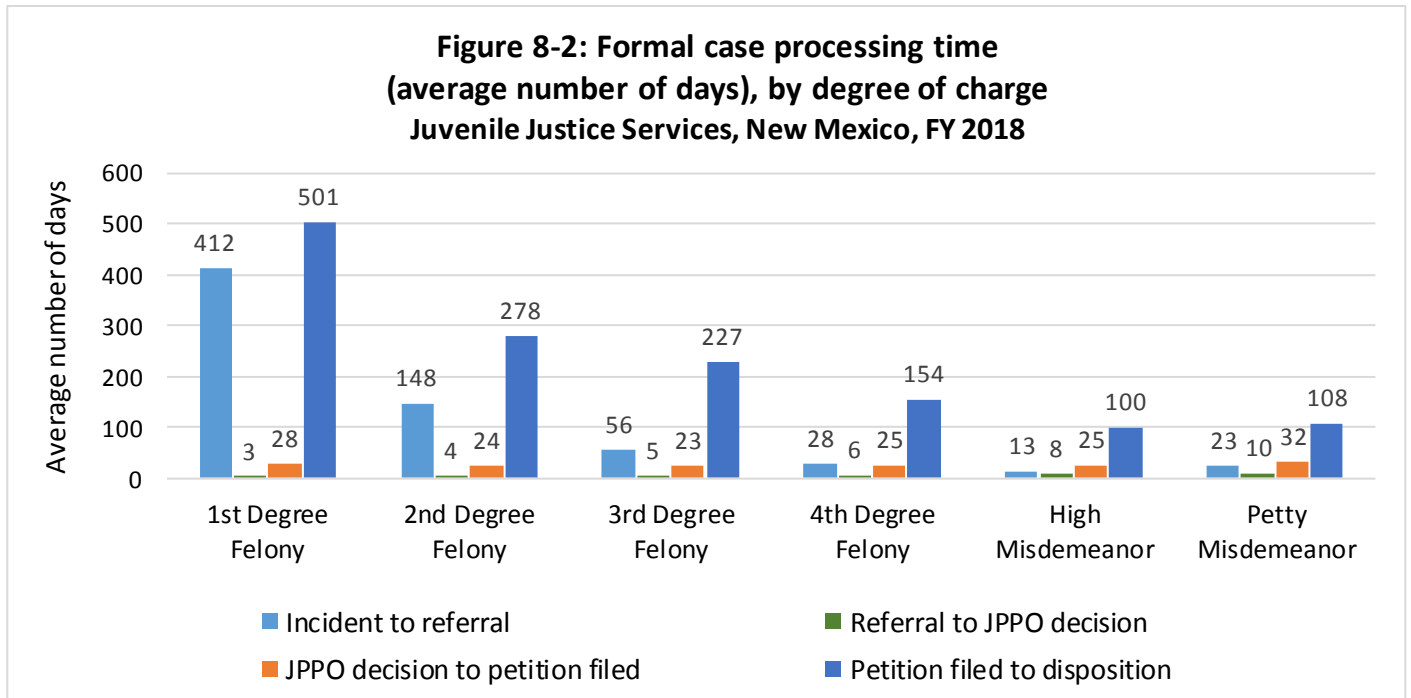


Figure 8-2 presents the average case processing time for the different degrees of charges. First degree felony cases took the longest time to process, while high misdemeanors took the shortest amount of time. Furthermore, first degree felony cases had a greater higher average of days from incident to referral than the other levels of charges.



CASELOADS

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

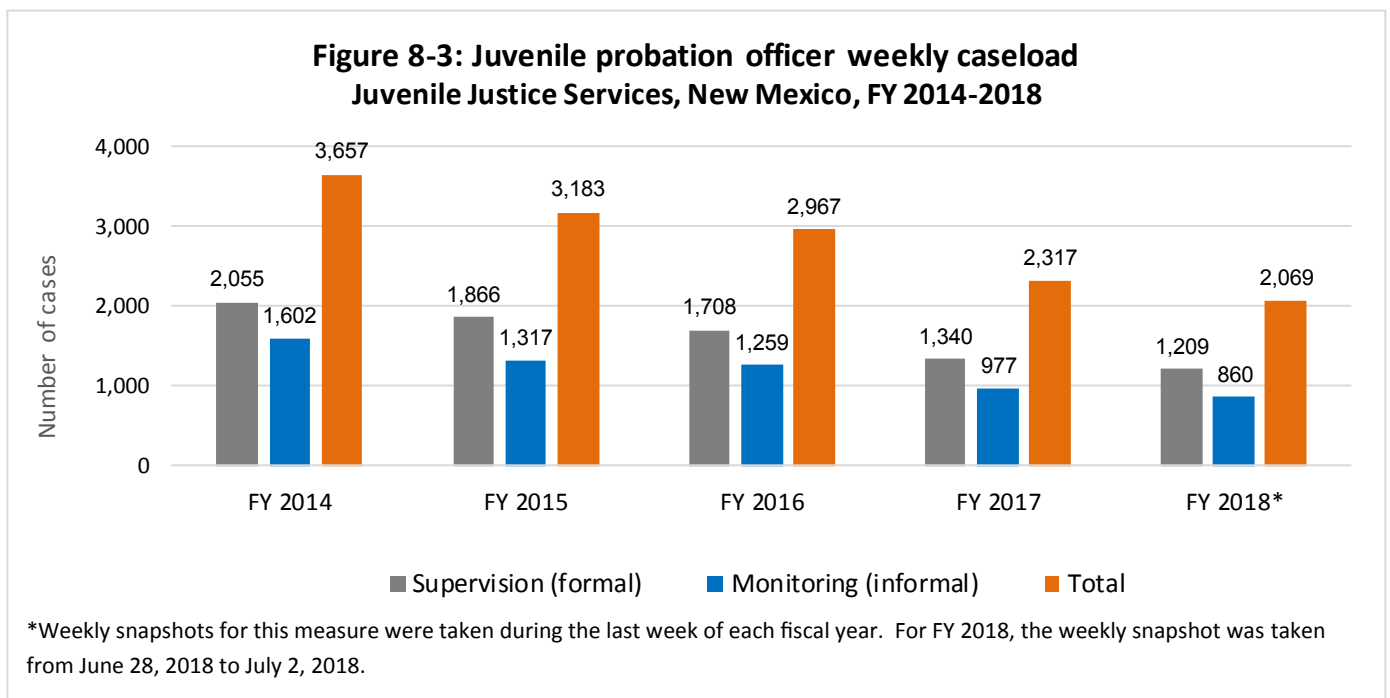
- *Pre-disposition*: refers to the number of youth who have had a petition filed and are awaiting adjudication, but are not being formally supervised by the JPO.
- *Monitoring*: consists of informal conditions, informal supervision, and time waiver. Time waivers also may, or may not, involve JPO monitoring 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 manage-

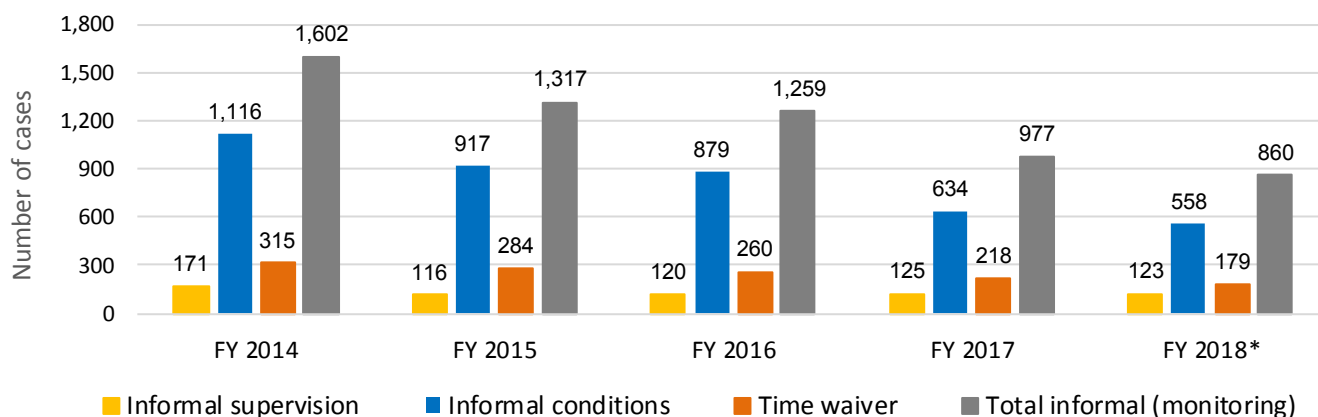
Supervision levels range from minimum (seen face to face by a JPO at least once a month), medium (youth is seen every two weeks), maximum (seen at least once a week), and intensive (seen multiple times a week). SDM standards also recommend that the JPO meet with both the youth’s family and any treatment 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.

Both supervision (formal) and monitoring (informal) caseloads have been steadily declining over the last five years (Figure 8-3).



**Figure 8-4: Juvenile probation officer weekly monitoring (informal) caseload, by case type
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2014-2018**

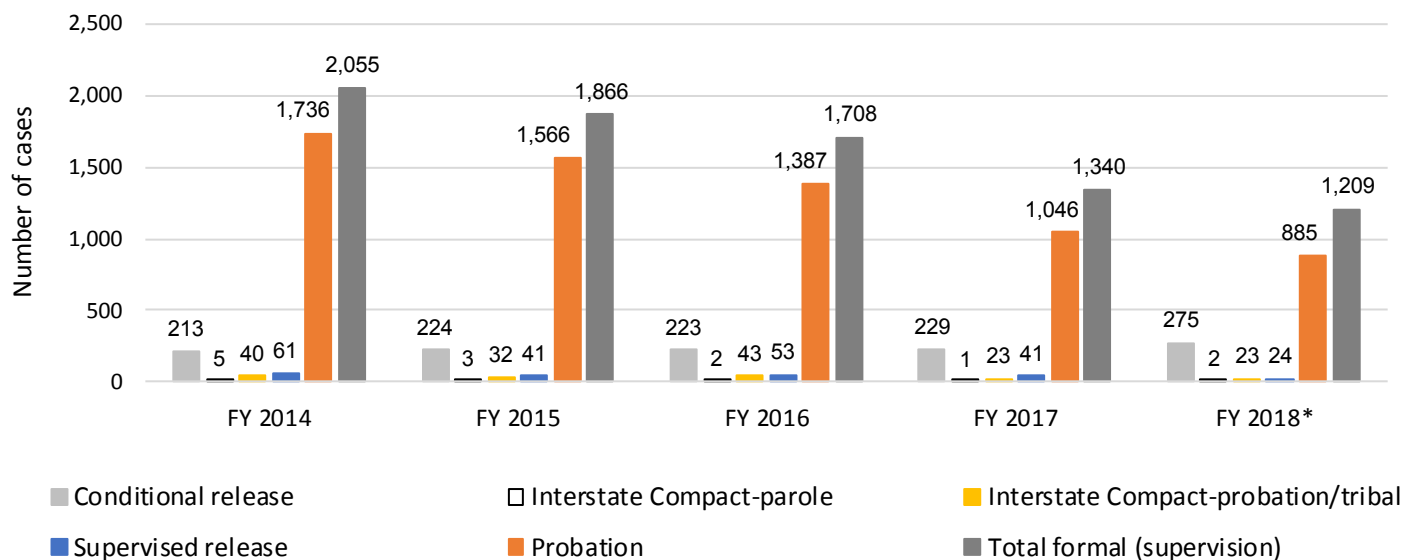


*Weekly snapshots for this measure were taken during the last week of each fiscal year. For FY 2018, the weekly snapshot was taken from June 28, 2018 to July 2, 2018.

Figure 8-4 presents the number of monitoring (informal cases), by case type. During FY 2018, almost two thirds (64.9%) of the cases were handled through informal conditions. This was followed by time waiver (20.8%) and informal supervision (14.3%).

Figure 8-5 shows the number of supervision (formal cases), by case type. During FY 2018, almost three-fourths (73.2%) of the cases were for probation, followed by conditional release (22.7%), supervised release (2.0%), Interstate Compact-probation/tribal (1.9%), and Interstate Compact-parole (0.2%).

**Figure 8-5: Juvenile probation officer weekly supervision (formal) caseload, by case type
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2014-2018**



*Weekly snapshots for this measure were taken during the last week of each fiscal year. For FY 2018, the weekly snapshot was taken from June 28, 2018 to July 2, 2018.

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 the 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 reassessments 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. 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 2018, there were 1163 youth with cases that went to disposition, resulting in an initial SDM assessment. This section presents SDM assessment results for 1086 (93.4) of these youth (77 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 describes youth risk results from an initial SDM assessment. Of 1,086 youth who were assessed using the SDM tool, the majority (61.2%) 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 12 to 13 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, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Low		Medium		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	218	20.1%	665	61.2%	203	18.7%	1,086	99.6%
Gender								
Female	57	25.3%	143	63.6%	25	11.1%	225	20.6%
Male	161	18.7%	522	60.6%	178	20.7%	861	79.0%
Age (years)								
5-9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
12-13	24	31.6%	36	47.4%	16	21.1%	76	7.0%
14-15	75	20.2%	235	63.2%	62	16.7%	372	34.1%
16-17	94	17.0%	348	62.9%	111	20.1%	553	50.7%
18-21	24	28.6%	46	54.8%	14	16.7%	84	7.7%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/ethnicity								
American Indian/Alaska Native	13	26.0%	32	64.0%	5	10.0%	50	4.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	0.2%
Black/African American	3	8.8%	21	61.8%	10	29.4%	34	3.1%
Hispanic	143	18.4%	474	61.0%	160	20.6%	777	71.3%
Non-Hispanic White	58	28.0%	126	60.9%	23	11.1%	207	19.0%
Two or more	1	6.7%	10	66.7%	4	26.7%	15	1.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%

*1,163 youth had cases that went to disposition but 77 had missing SDM records, resulting in 1,086 cases in the analyses.

SDM NEEDS LEVEL ASSESSMENT

Table 9-2 describes youth need results from an initial SDM assessment. Of 1,086 youth who were assessed using the SDM tool, most (40.1%) were found to have a low need level. There were more males in all three need level groups, but females were about equal (23.6% versus 22.9%) likely to have a high need level. By age, youth aged 18 to 21 years old were the least likely to have a high need level, and by race/ethnicity, Black/African American youth were the most likely to have a high need level (the number for Asian/Pacific Islander youth is too small to reliably interpret).

Table 9-2: Structured Decision Making (SDM) youth need level assessment results, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Low		Moderate		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	436	40.1%	400	36.8%	250	23.0%	1,086	99.6%
Gender								
Female	89	39.6%	83	36.9%	53	23.6%	225	20.6%
Male	347	40.3%	317	36.8%	197	22.9%	861	79.0%
Age (years)								
5-9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
12-13	37	48.7%	21	27.6%	18	23.7%	76	7.0%
14-15	143	38.4%	142	38.2%	87	23.4%	372	34.1%
16-17	216	39.1%	207	37.4%	130	23.5%	553	50.7%
18-21	39	46.4%	30	35.7%	15	17.9%	84	7.7%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/ethnicity								
American Indian/Alaska Native	27	54.0%	14	28.0%	9	18.0%	50	4.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	0.2%
Black/African American	10	29.4%	11	32.4%	13	38.2%	34	3.1%
Hispanic	305	39.3%	287	36.9%	185	23.8%	777	71.3%
Non-Hispanic White	91	44.0%	76	36.7%	40	19.3%	207	19.0%
Two or more	3	20.0%	10	66.7%	2	13.3%	15	1.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%

*1,163 youth had cases that went to disposition but 77 had missing SDM records, resulting in 1,086 cases in the analyses.

SDM RISK LEVEL ASSESSMENT - FIELD SUPERVISION

Table 9-3: Risk level* of youth on formal (field) supervision, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Low		Medium		High		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	216	20.7%	658	63.1%	168	16.1%	1,042	100.0%
Gender								
Female	57	25.4%	143	63.8%	24	10.7%	224	21.5%
Male	159	19.4%	515	63.0%	144	17.6%	818	78.5%
Age (years)								
5-9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
12-13	24	31.6%	36	47.4%	16	21.1%	76	7.3%
14-15	75	20.6%	233	64.0%	56	15.4%	364	34.9%
16-17	94	18.0%	344	65.8%	85	16.3%	523	50.2%
18-21	22	28.2%	45	57.7%	11	14.1%	78	7.5%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/ethnicity								
American Indian/Alaska Native	13	26.0%	32	64.0%	5	10.0%	50	4.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	0.2%
Black/African American	3	9.4%	21	65.6%	8	25.0%	32	3.1%
Hispanic	141	19.1%	468	63.2%	131	17.7%	740	71.0%
Non-Hispanic White	58	28.4%	125	61.3%	21	10.3%	204	19.6%
Two or more	1	7.7%	10	76.9%	2	15.4%	13	1.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%

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

SDM NEED LEVEL ASSESSMENT - FIELD SUPERVISION

Table 9-4: Needs level* of youth on formal (field) supervision, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Low		Moderate		High		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	216	20.7%	658	63.1%	168	16.1%	1,042	100.0%
Gender								
Female	89	39.7%	83	37.1%	52	23.2%	224	21.5%
Male	347	42.4%	304	37.2%	167	20.4%	818	78.5%
Age (years)								
5-9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
12-13	37	48.7%	21	27.6%	18	23.7%	76	7.3%
14-15	143	39.3%	140	38.5%	81	22.3%	364	34.9%
16-17	216	41.3%	198	37.9%	109	20.8%	523	50.2%
18-21	39	50.0%	28	35.9%	11	14.1%	78	7.5%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/ethnicity								
American Indian/Alaska Native	27	54.0%	14	28.0%	9	18.0%	50	4.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	0.2%
Black/African American	10	31.3%	11	34.4%	11	34.4%	32	3.1%
Hispanic	305	41.2%	276	37.3%	159	21.5%	740	71.0%
Non-Hispanic White	91	44.6%	75	36.8%	38	18.6%	204	19.6%
Two or more	3	23.1%	9	69.2%	1	7.7%	13	1.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%

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

SDM RISK LEVEL ASSESSMENT - SECURE FACILITY

Table 9-5: Risk level* of youth in secure facilities, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Low		Medium		High		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2	4.5%	7	15.9%	35	79.5%	44	91.7%
Gender								
Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	2.1%
Male	2	4.7%	7	16.3%	34	79.1%	43	89.6%
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%	2	25.0%	6	75.0%	8	16.7%
16-17	0	0.0%	4	13.3%	26	86.7%	30	62.5%
18-21	2	33.3%	1	16.7%	3	50.0%	6	12.5%
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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	4.2%
Hispanic	2	5.4%	6	16.2%	29	78.4%	37	77.1%
Non-Hispanic White	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	6.3%
Two or more	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	4.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

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

SDM NEED LEVEL ASSESSMENT - SECURE FACILITY

Table 9-6: Needs level* of youth in secure facilities, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Low		Moderate		High		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	0	0.0%	13	29.5%	31	70.5%	44	91.7%
Gender								
Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	2.1%
Male	0	0.0%	13	30.2%	30	69.8%	43	89.6%
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%	2	25.0%	6	75.0%	8	16.7%
16-17	0	0.0%	9	30.0%	21	70.0%	30	62.5%
18-21	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	12.5%
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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	4.2%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	11	29.7%	26	70.3%	37	77.1%
Non-Hispanic White	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	6.3%
Two or more	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	4.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

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

SDM PRIORITY STRENGTHS AND PRIORITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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.

Table 9-7: Priority strengths and needs* of cases that went on to disposition, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

Factor	Strength		Need	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
N1. Family relationships	18	1.7%	94	8.6%
N2. Emotional stability	2	0.2%	213	19.5%
N3. Education	63	5.8%	166	15.2%
N4. Substance abuse	54	5.0%	182	16.7%
N5. Physical issues	134	12.3%	43	3.9%
N6. Life skills	12	1.1%	215	19.7%
N7. Victimization	104	9.5%	20	1.8%
N8. Social relations	39	3.6%	85	7.8%
N9. Employment/vocational	235	21.6%	21	1.9%
N10. Sexuality	226	20.7%	18	1.7%
N11. Criminal history of biological parents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N12. Community resources	203	18.6%	33	3.0%
Total **	1,090	100.0%	1,090	100.0%

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

Date pulled: November 20, 2018

Source: FACTS Database

Table 9-8: Priority strengths and needs* of youth on formal (field) supervision, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

Factor	Strength		Need	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
N1. Family relationships	16	1.5%	89	8.5%
N2. Emotional stability	2	0.2%	210	20.2%
N3. Education	61	5.9%	154	14.8%
N4. Substance abuse	52	5.0%	177	17.0%
N5. Physical issues	129	12.4%	43	4.1%
N6. Life skills	11	1.1%	203	19.5%
N7. Victimization	99	9.5%	19	1.8%
N8. Social relations	36	3.5%	78	7.5%
N9. Employment/vocational	223	21.4%	21	2.0%
N10. Sexuality	218	20.9%	17	1.6%
N11. Criminal history of biological parents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N12. Community resources	195	18.7%	31	3.0%
Total	1,042	100%	1,042	100%

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

Date pulled: November 20, 2018

Source: FACTS Database

Table 9-9: Priority strengths and needs* of youth in secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

Factor	Strength		Need	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
N1. Family relationships	2	4.2%	5	10.4%
N2. Emotional stability	0	0.0%	3	6.3%
N3. Education	2	4.2%	12	25.0%
N4. Substance abuse	2	4.2%	5	10.4%
N5. Physical issues	5	10.4%	0	0.0%
N6. Life skills	1	2.1%	12	25.0%
N7. Victimization	5	10.4%	1	2.1%
N8. Social relations	3	6.3%	7	14.6%
N9. Employment/vocational	12	25.0%	0	0.0%
N10. Sexuality	8	16.7%	1	2.1%
N11. Criminal history of biological parents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N12. Community resources	8	16.7%	2	4.2%
Total	48	100.0%	48	100%

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

Date pulled: November 20, 2018

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, with the goals of integrating work processes into the software, offering collaboration between services providers, enhancing reporting functions, and providing 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 9-10: Top 20 Behavioral health services recommendations for youth on field supervision, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

Recommendation	Number	Percent of All Recommendations
BH-11 Individual therapy	978	15.7%
BH-43 Residential treatment	923	14.8%
BH-13 Family therapy	481	7.7%
BH-09 Medication management	441	7.1%
ED-01 Public education	372	6.0%
BH-25 Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	242	3.9%
BH-36.1 Substance abuse - counseling	233	3.7%
BH-12 Group therapy	227	3.7%
BH-48 Other	224	3.6%
BH-40 Treatment foster care	215	3.5%
BH-37 Drug court	189	3.0%
BH-41 Group home	178	2.9%
ED-02 General Equivalency Diploma (GED)	151	2.4%
BH-02 Assessment: bio-psycho-social	149	2.4%
ED-03 Secondary education	148	2.4%
BH-08 Psychiatric assessment	110	1.8%
BH-31 Comprehensive Community Support Services (CCSS)	108	1.7%
BH-36 Substance abuse - intensive outpatient treatment	79	1.3%
LS-03 Other	77	1.2%
ED-07 Other	75	1.2%
Total number recommendations in top 20	5,600	90.0%
Total number of all recommendations	6,219	100.0%
Data pulled 11/27/2018		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.

Table 9-11: Top 20 diagnoses* for clients admitted to secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

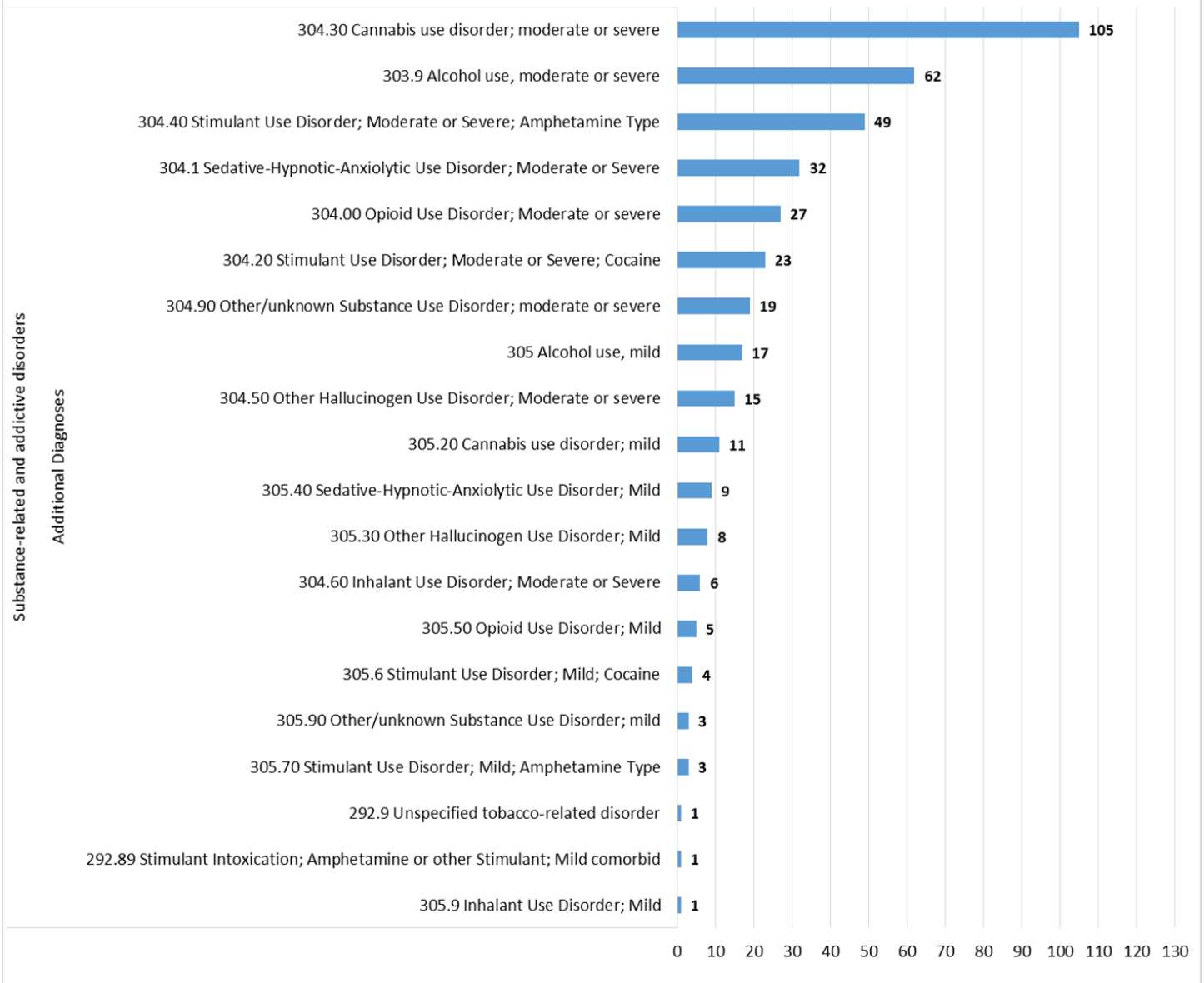
Diagnosis	Number	Percent
V62.5 Imprisonment or other incarceration	133	8.9%
V62.3 Academic or educational problems	118	7.9%
304.30 Cannabis use disorder; moderate or severe	105	7.0%
312.32 Conduct disorder; adolescent onset type	97	6.5%
995.51 Child psychological abuse, Confirmed	85	5.7%
995.52 Child neglect, confirmed	73	4.9%
V61.20 Parent-child relational problems	69	4.6%
995.54 Child physical abuse, confirmed	67	4.5%
303.9 Alcohol use, moderate or severe	62	4.1%
304.40 Stimulant use disorder; moderate or severe; amphetamine type	49	3.3%
V15.49 Other personal history of psychological trauma	37	2.5%
304.1 Sedative-hypnotic-anxiolytic use disorder; moderate or severe	32	2.1%
304.00 Opioid use disorder; moderate or severe	27	1.8%
995.53 Child sexual abuse, confirmed	27	1.8%
312.81 Conduct disorder; childhood onset type	24	1.6%
304.20 Stimulant use disorder; moderate or severe; cocaine	23	1.5%
309.81 Post-traumatic stress disorder	23	1.5%
300.4 Persistent depressive disorder (dysthymia)	20	1.3%
V62.82 Uncomplicated bereavement	20	1.3%
304.90 Other/unknown substance use disorder; moderate or severe	19	1.3%
Total Number Diagnoses in Top 20	1,110	74.1%
Total Number of All Diagnoses	1,497	100.0%

*Based on the American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5). Multiple youth may be represented in one or more diagnosis categories.

Data pulled 11/27/2018

Source: ADE Database

Figure 9.1: Substance and alcohol abuse diagnoses* for clients admitted to secure facilities (N=148), Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY18



*Based on the American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5). Multiple youth may be represented in one or more diagnosis categories.

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.

Trend data show that number of youth referred as a result of MIP/DWI offenses has steadily declined over the last few years (Figure 7-1). Out of the total number of unduplicated youth (8,135) with offenses in FY 2018, 591 (7.3%) had MIP/DWI offenses. This compares with 7.1% in FY 2017.

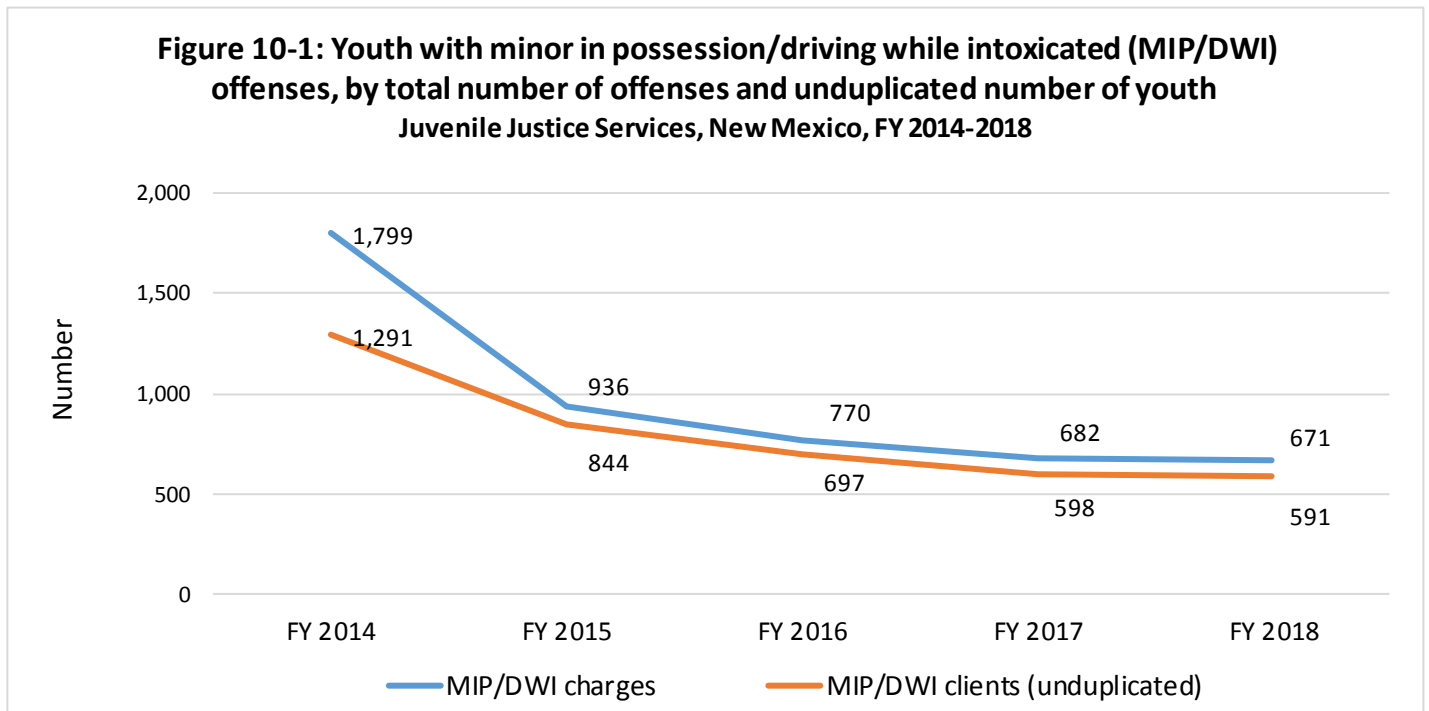


Table 10-1: Youth with minor in possession/driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI) offenses by age, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

Age (years)	Number of youth with a MIP/DWI offense	% of MIP/DWI offense youth	Number of youth for all offenses	% of youth for all offenses
5-10	0	0.0%	208	3.1%
10-11	1	0.2%	363	3.9%
12-13	47	4.2%	1,494	15.9%
14-15	166	27.6%	2,745	32.4%
16-17	377	67.6%	3,241	43.6%
18-21	0	0.2%	74	0.9%
Unknown	0	0.3%	10	0.1%
Total	591	100.0%	8,135	100.0%

Source: FACTS Database

Table 10-2: Youth with minor in possession/driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI) offenses, by gender and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

Race/ethnicity	Gender				Overall Total	
	Female		Male		Number	% of overall total
	Number	% of overall total	Number	% of overall total		
American Indian/Alaska Native	22	45.8%	26	54.2%	48	8.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	0.3%
Black/African American	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.2%
Hispanic	135	36.4%	236	63.6%	371	69.9%
Non-Hispanic White	59	38.3%	95	61.7%	154	19.1%
Two or more	4	44.4%	5	55.6%	9	1.2%
Unknown/missing	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	4	0.2%
Total	227	38.4%	364	61.6%	591	100.0%

Figure 10-2: Substance abuse offenses, by total number of offenses and unduplicated number of youth Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2014-2018

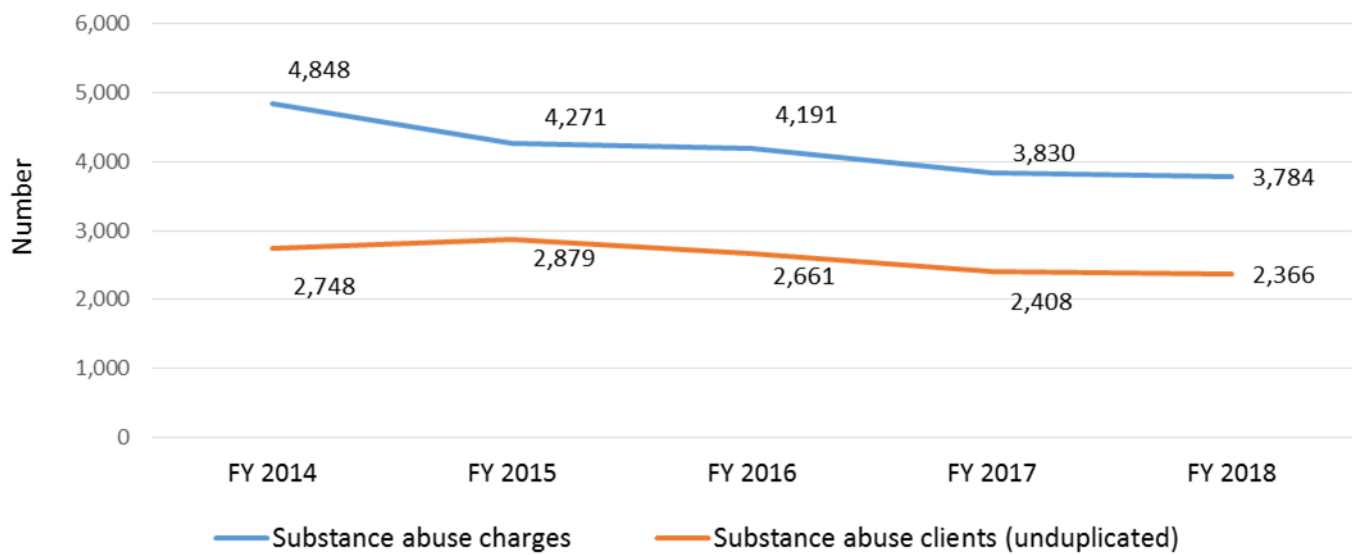


Table 10-3: Youth with substance abuse offenses by age, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

Age (years)	Number of youth with a substance abuse offense	% of substance abuse offense you	Number of youth for all offenses	% of youth for all offenses
5-9	2	0.1%	208	2.6%
10-11	30	1.3%	363	4.5%
12-13	291	12.3%	1,494	18.4%
14-15	774	32.7%	2,745	33.7%
16-17	1,227	51.9%	3,241	39.8%
18-21	40	1.7%	74	0.9%
Unknown	2	0.1%	10	0.1%
Total	2,366	100.0%	8,135	100.0%

Source: FACTS Database

Table 10-4: Youth with substance abuse offenses, by gender and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

Race/ethnicity	Gender				Overall Total	
	Female		Male		Number	% of overall total
	Number	% of overall total	Number	% of overall total		
American Indian/Alaska Native	57	34.3%	109	65.7%	166	9.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	37.5%	5	62.5%	8	0.2%
Black/African American	9	27.3%	24	72.7%	33	1.7%
Hispanic	508	31.6%	1,102	68.4%	1,610	68.6%
Non-Hispanic White	165	32.9%	337	67.1%	502	18.5%
Two or more	10	30.3%	23	69.7%	33	1.4%
Unknown/missing	4	28.6%	9	64.3%	14	0.2%
Total	756	32.0%	1,609	68.0%	2,366	100.0%

Section 11: Youth in Secure Facilities

Secure facilities are physically and staff secured. CYFD had three secure facilities and one contracted facility in FY 2018:

- *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 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 2018, 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 TO SECURE FACILITIES

Figure 11-1: Youth with term commitments
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2014-2018

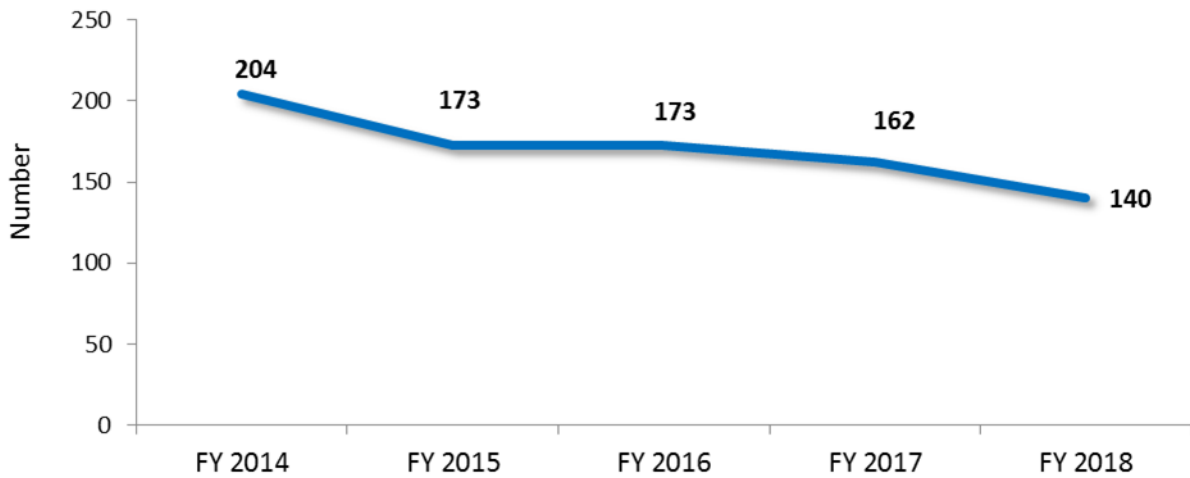


Table 11-1: Youth* with term commitments, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	Number*	Percent
Total	140	100.0%
Gender		
Female	20	14.3%
Male	120	85.7%
Age (years)		
5-9	0	0.0%
10-11	0	0.0%
12-13	0	0.0%
14-15	24	17.1%
16-17	95	67.9%
18-21	21	15.0%
Race/ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Black/African American	9	6.4%
Hispanic	111	79.3%
Non-Hispanic White	15	10.7%
Two or more	4	2.9%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%

*Unduplicated number of youth.

Table 11-2: Top 15 most serious offenses (MSOs) for term admissions, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

Offense	Number of offenses	Percent
Probation violation	76	54.7%
Aggravated burglary (armed after entering)	7	5.0%
Battery	5	3.6%
Aggravated battery (great bodily harm)	4	2.9%
Criminal damage to property (over \$1000)	3	2.2%
Battery upon a peace officer	3	2.2%
Aggravated battery (deadly weapon)	3	2.2%
Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	2	1.4%
Burglary (automobile)	2	1.4%
Armed robbery	2	1.4%
Aggravated burglary (deadly weapon)	2	1.4%
Aggravated battery upon peace officer	2	1.4%
Aggravated battery (misdemeanor)	2	1.4%
Aggravated assault (intent to commit felony)	2	1.4%
Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	2	1.4%
Total Top 15 most serious offenses	117	84.2%
Total most serious offenses	139	100.0%

Source: FACTS Database

Table 11-3 provides a snapshot view of N=130 youth (includes term, diagnostic evaluation, and non-adjudicated youth) housed in CYFD secure facilities on 12/31/2018, 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 13 female youth. Youth aged 16 to 17 years old formed the largest group, followed by youth aged 18 to 21 years old. There was only one youth under the age of 14 years. By race/ethnicity, Hispanic youth comprised the largest group (74.6%) of commitments.

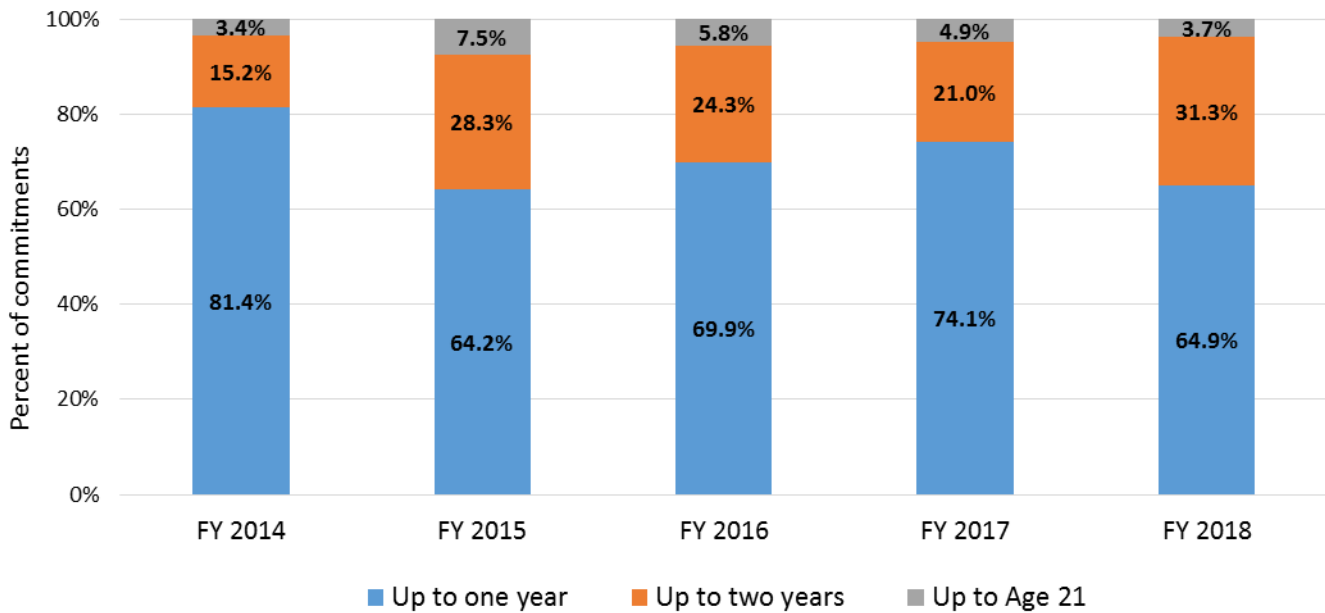
Table 11-3: Snapshot* of youth in secure facilities, by facility, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	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	42	32.3%	34	26.2%	5	3.8%	49	37.8%	130	100.0%
Gender										
Female	13	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	10.0%
Male	29	22.3%	34	26.2%	5	3.8%	49	37.7%	117	90.0%
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%	1	0.8%	1	0.8%
14-15	4	3.1%	2	1.5%	0	0.0%	3	2.3%	9	6.9%
16-17	16	12.3%	17	13.1%	4	3.1%	26	20.0%	63	48.5%
18-21	22	16.9%	15	11.5%	1	0.8%	19	14.6%	57	43.8%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/ethnicity										
Amer Indian/ Alaska Native	5	3.8%	0	0.0%	2	1.5%	0	0.0%	7	5.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	3	2.3%	3	2.3%	0	0.0%	2	1.5%	8	6.2%
Hispanic	26	20.0%	27	20.8%	2	1.5%	42	32.3%	97	74.6%
Non-Hispanic White	8	6.2%	3	2.3%	1	0.8%	4	3.1%	16	12.3%
Two or more	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	2	1.5%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

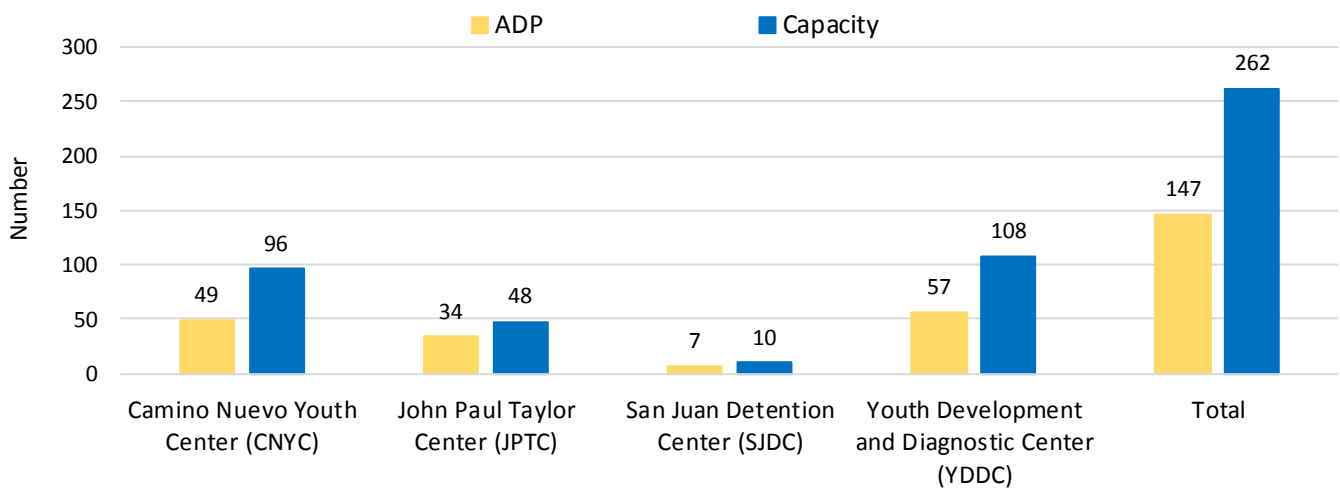
*Snapshot = reported daily population for 12/31/2018.

Source: FACTS Database

**Figure 11-2: Length* of Term Commitments to Secure Facilities,
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2014-2018**



**Figure 11-3: Average daily population (ADP) and capacity* by secure facility
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018**



*The overall ADP = 147 youth or 56.1.2% of capacity (262 bed). Bed capacity may differ from staffed capacity.

**Figure 11-4: Average length of stay (ALOS) (days)
in secure facilities, by commitment type,
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2015-2018**

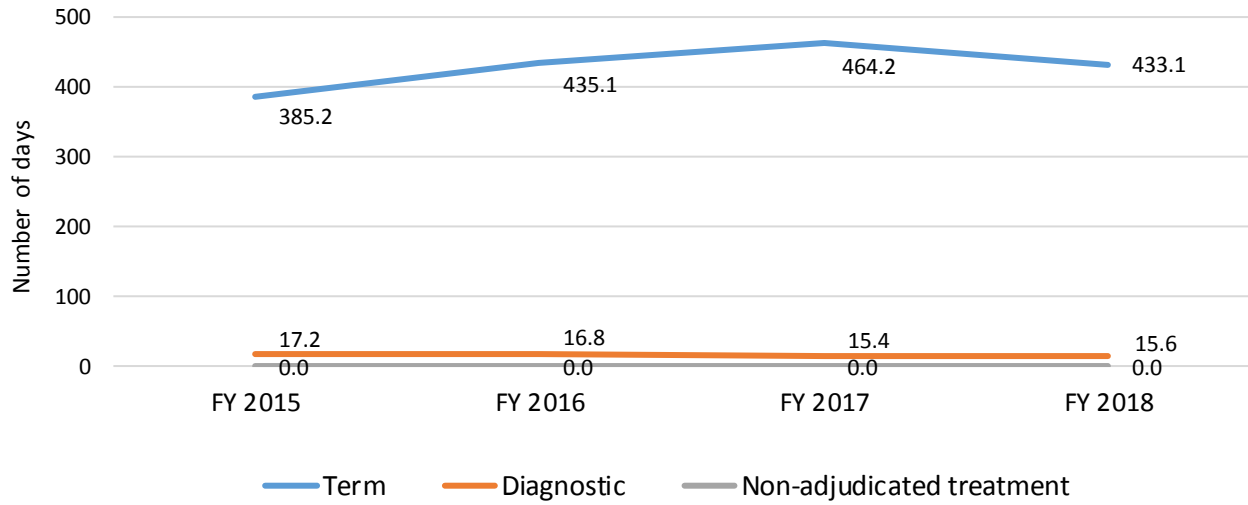


Table 11-4 The average length of stay varied by gender, age and race/ethnicity. On average, females with term commitments clients were incarcerated 45.0 fewer days than males. By age, youth aged 18 to 21 years old had the longest ALO, and by race/ethnicity, youth in two or more ethnic groups had the longest ALO at 613.5 days.

Table 11-4: Average length of stay (ALOS) days in secure facilities, by commitment type, and gender, age and race/ethnicity of youth, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

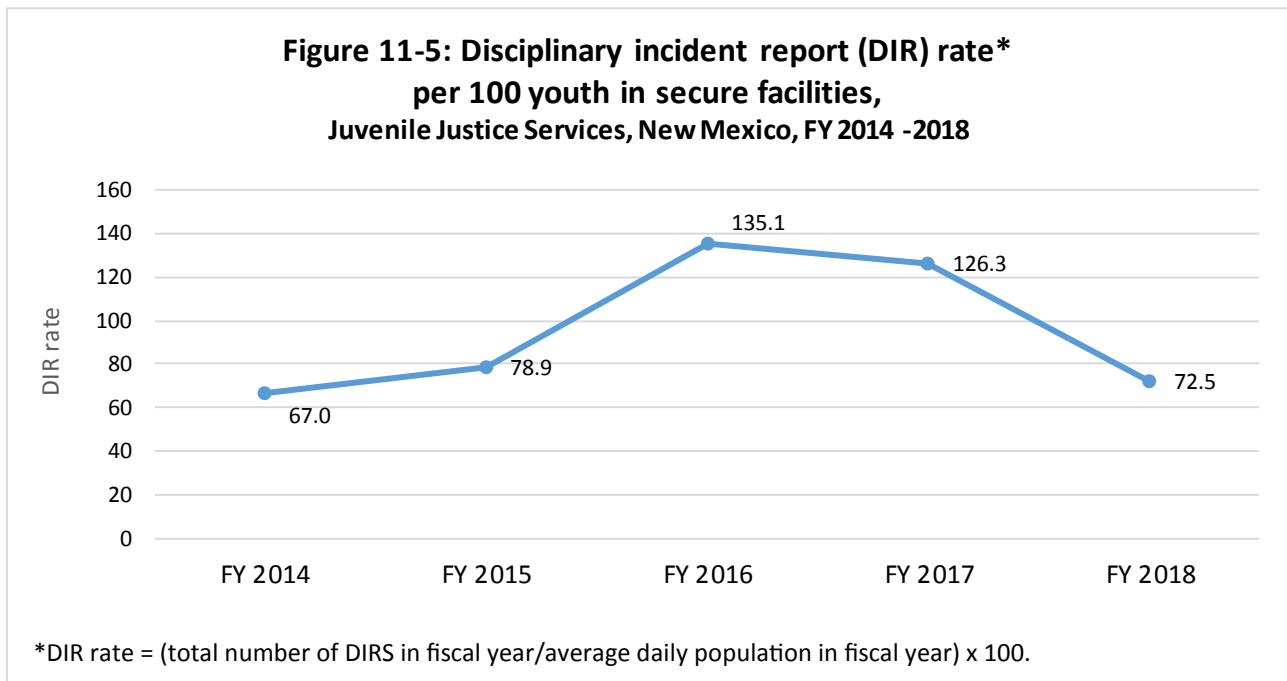
	Commitment type							
	Term		Non-adjudicated		Diagnostic		Total	
	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)
Total	157	464.2	0	-	30	15.4	187	366.1
Gender								
Female	25	365.4	0	-	3	15.3	28	327.9
Male	132	445.9	0	-	27	15.7	159	372.9
Age (years)								
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	-	2	17.0	2	10.3
14-15	1	232.0	0	-	5	14.2	6	50.5
16-17	33	349.2	0	-	17	16.4	50	236.0
18-21	123	457.3	0	-	5	17.8	128	440.1
Unknown/missing	0	0.0	0	-	0	0.0	0	-
Race/ethnicity								
American Indian/ Alaska Native	8	423.1	0	-	5	16.2	13	266.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	232.0	0	-	0	0.0	1	232.0
Black/African American	4	620.8	0	-	4	14.3	8	317.5
Hispanic	122	425.3	0	-	18	15.4	140	372.6
Non-Hispanic White	20	439.0	0	-	3	18.0	23	384.1
Two or more	2	613.5	0	-	0	0.0	2	613.5
Unknown/missing	0	0.0	0	-	0	0.0	0	-

Source: FACTS Database

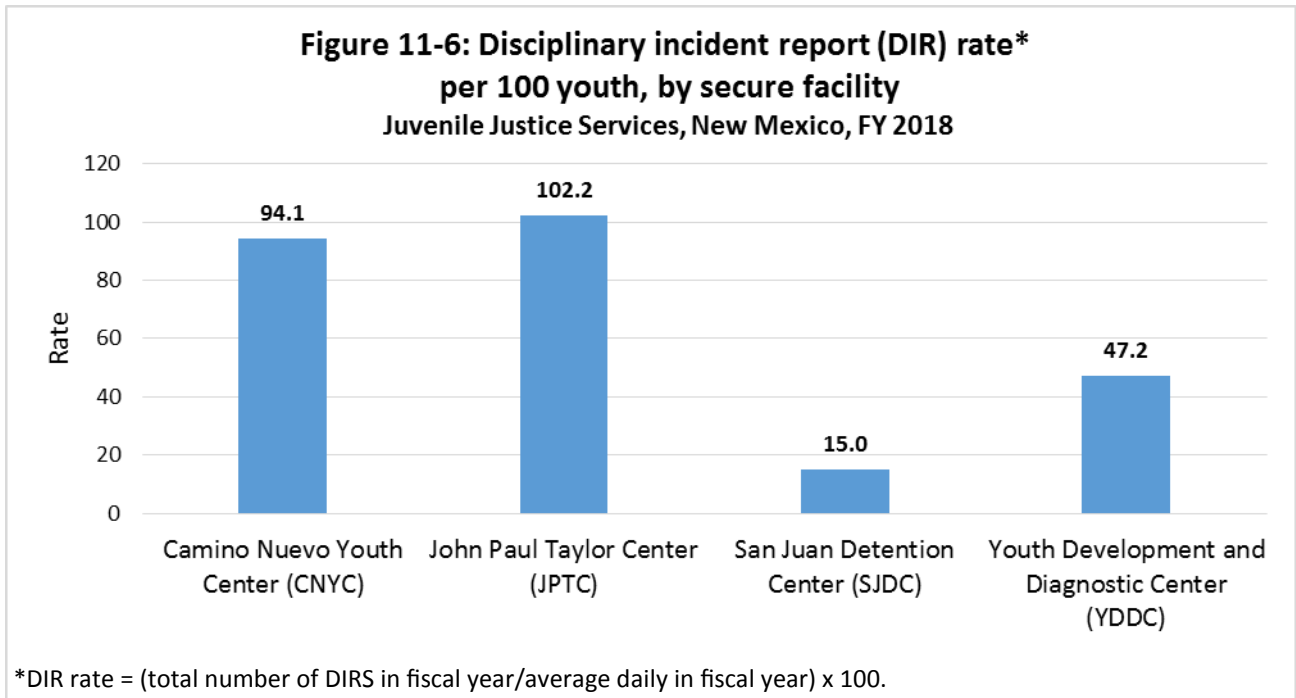
A disciplinary incident report (DIR) is used to hold youth responsible for their choices and to promote a safe and orderly environment in secure facilities or reintegration centers. A DIR is completed when a youth commits a violation of a facility rule that disrupts or is likely to disrupt the normal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

Disciplinary incident report rates were calculated as follows:

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



Disciplinary incident report rates varied by facility (Figure 11-6). The overall DIR rate for all secure facilities combined was 72.5 per 100 youth. In FY 2018, John Paul Taylor Center had the highest DIR rate at 102.2 per 100 youth. In FY 2017, Camino Nuevo Youth Center had the highest rate of DIRs at 161.3 per 100 youth.



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 2018, 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 2018.

Table 12-1 provides a snapshot view is based on the population of youth housed in CYFD reintegration centers on December 31, 2018, 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, 2018. ENRC 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 2018

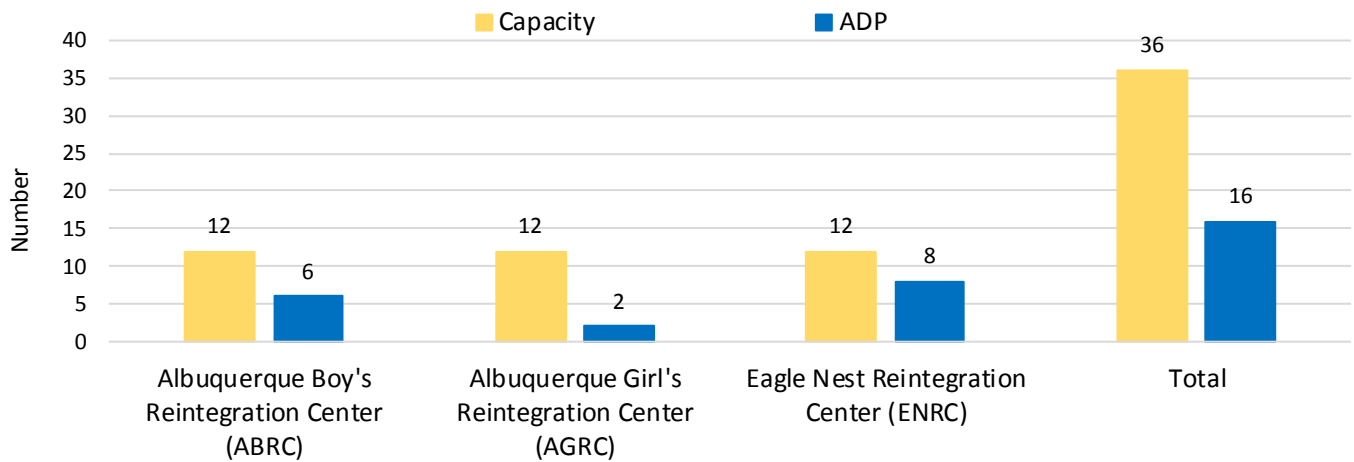
	Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC)		Albuquerque Girls Reintegration Center (AGRC)		Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (ENRC)		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4	46.7%	5	33.3%	6	20.0%	15	100.0%
Gender								
Female	0	0.0%	5	33.3%	0	0.0%	5	33.3%
Male	4	26.7%	0	0.0%	6	40.0%	10	66.7%
								0.0%
Age (years)								0.0%
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%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%
16-17	2	13.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%
18-21	2	13.3%	4	26.7%	6	40.0%	12	80.0%
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%	2	13.3%	2	13.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	4	26.7%	4	26.7%	4	26.7%	12	80.0%
Non-Hispanic White	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%
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 on for 12/31/2018.

Source: FACTS Database

The average daily population (ADP) during for all CYFD reintegration centers combined was 16 youth (Figure 12-1). The ADP includes both youth on probation and youth on supervised release. The ADP was highest at ENRC with eight clients. ENRC also had the highest ADP-to-capacity ratio at 66.7%.

**Figure 12-1: Average daily population (ADP) and capacity* by reintegration center
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018**



The overall ADP = 16 youth or 44.4% of capacity (36). Note that bed capacity may differ from staffed capacity.

Table 12-2 describes the number of movements that occurred after a youth was sent to a reintegration center. For 71 youth on supervised release who had a movement into a reintegration center, 36.6% also had a walkaway movement. Walkaway movements were followed by a movement to detention 61.5% of the time. A total of 11 youth were sent back to a secure facility after initially entering a reintegration center on supervised release.

Table 12-2: Clients (supervised release) who entered a reintegration center from a term commitment, New Mexico, FY18

Facility	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
ABRC	31	17	9	5
AGRC	12	6	6	4
ENRC	28	3	1	2
Total	71	26	16	11

Source: FACTS Database

Table 12-3 describes youth committed to reintegration centers by average length of stay (ALOS) and by gender, age and race/ethnicity.

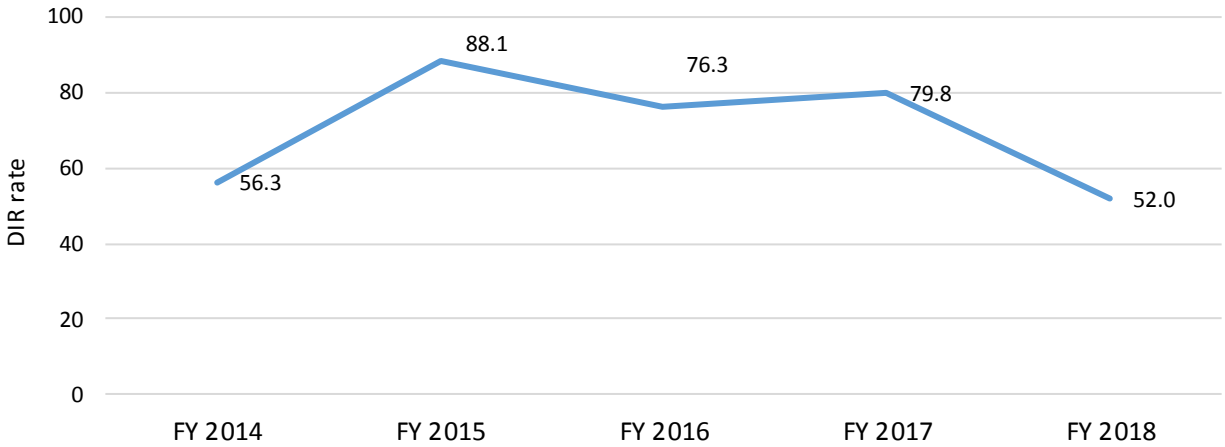
Table 12-3: Youth in reintegration centers, by average length of stay (ALOS), and gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018

	<u>Youth on probation*</u>			<u>Youth on supervised release</u>		
	Number of youth	Percent	ALOS	Number of youth	Percent	ALOS
Total	2	100%	75.0	67	100.0%	69.0
Gender						
Female	0	0%	-	8	11.9%	79.1
Male	2	100%	75.0	59	88.1%	67.7
Age (years)						
5-9	0	0%	-	0	0.0%	-
10-11	0	0%	-	0	0.0%	-
12-13	0	0%	-	0	0.0%	-
14-15	0	0%	-	0	0.0%	-
16-17	1	50%	64.0	10	14.9%	75.0
18-21	1	50%	86.0	57	85.1%	68.0
Unknown/missing	0	1%	-	0	0.0%	-
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	50%	64.0	5	7.5%	72.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0%	-	0	0.0%	0.0
Black/African American	0	0%	-	2	3.0%	75.5
Hispanic	0	0%	-	51	76.1%	64.3
Non-Hispanic White	0	0%	-	8	11.9%	87.6
Two or more	1	50%	86.0	1	1.5%	133.0
Unknown/missing	0	0%	-	0	0.0%	-

*No youth received more than one probation admission during FY 2018, therefore the two admissions were unduplicated.

Source: FACTS Database

Figure 12-2: Disciplinary incident report (DIR) rate* per 100 youth in reintegration centers, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2014-2018

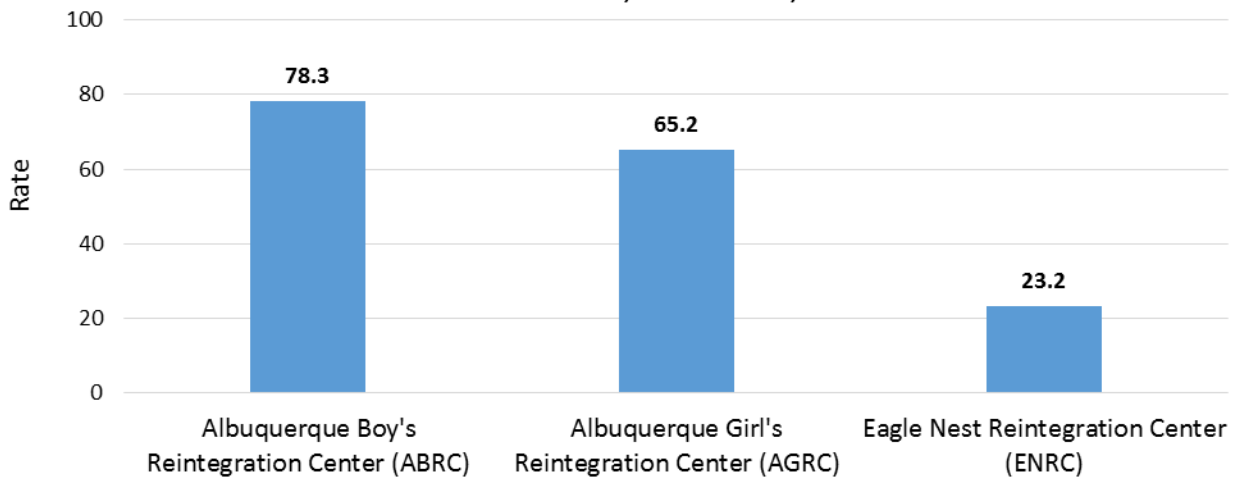


*DIR rate = (total number of DIRS in FY/average daily population in fiscal year) x 100.

Figure 12-2 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 the rates have decreased since then.

By reintegration center, the Albuquerque Boy’s Reintegration Center (ABRC) had the highest DIR rate at 78.3 per 100 youth (Figure 12-3). In FY 2017, 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 2018



*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.

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 2018, almost a third (31.0%) of youth with term commitments continued to have a history of receiving special education services (Figure 13-1).

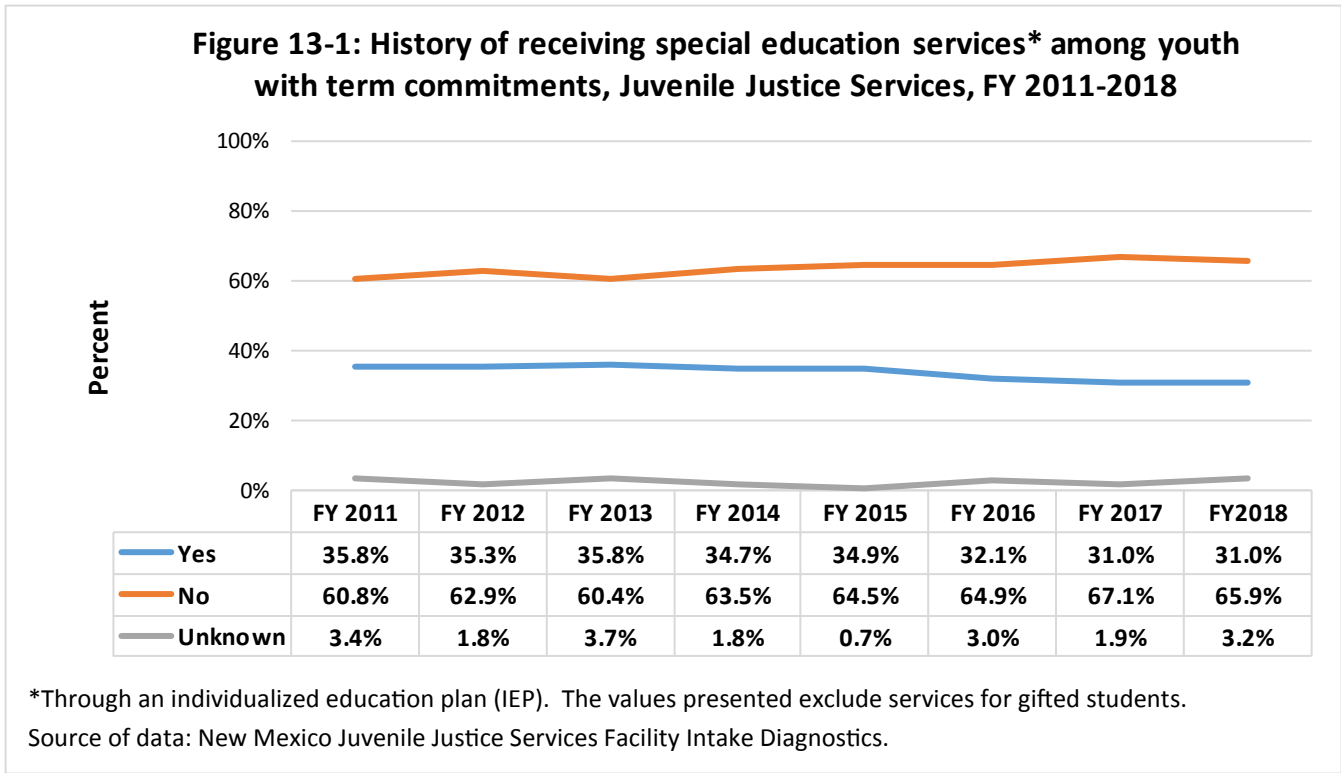
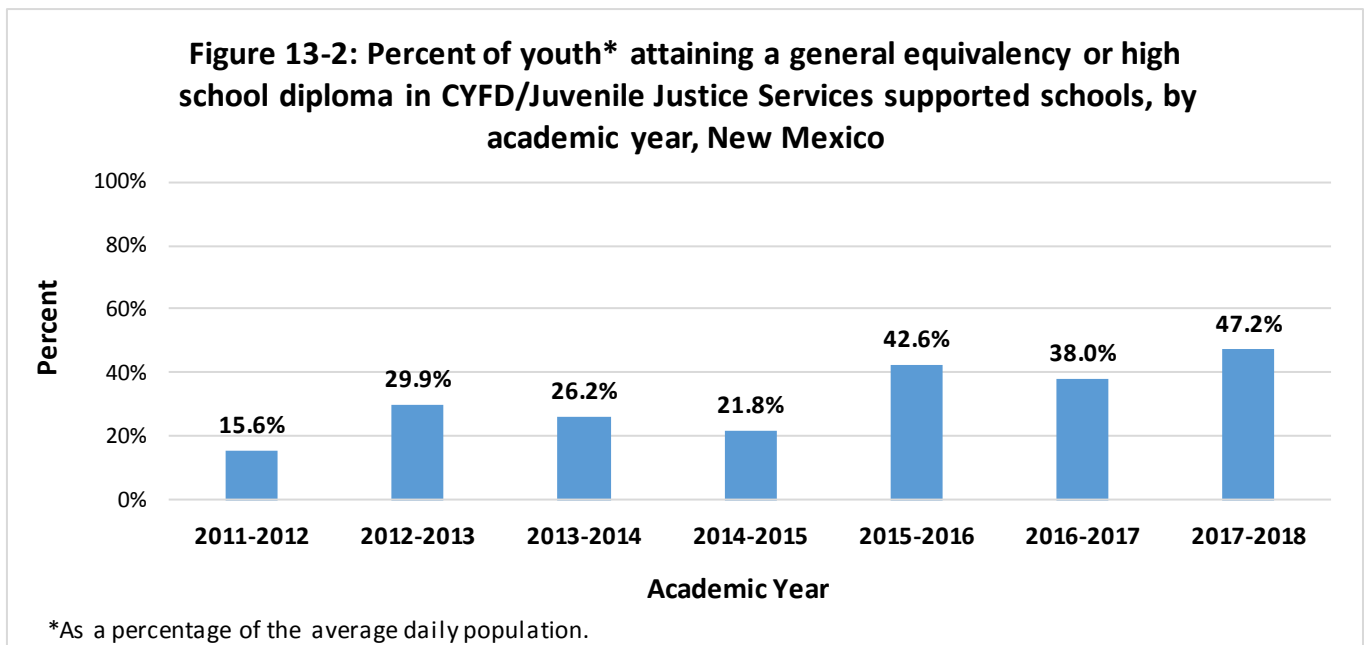


Figure 13-2 presents the percent of youth, as a percentage of the average daily population in secure CYFD Juvenile Justice Services facilities, receiving a General Equivalency Diploma (GED) or high school diploma. During the 2017-2018 school year, there were a total of 70 graduates. Of these, 57 youth received a GED, while 13 received a high school diploma. Since 2014-2015, the percent of youth attaining their GED or high school diploma has greatly improved.



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.