

**New Mexico**  
**Juvenile Justice Services**  
**Fiscal Year 2019**



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 2019**

*(July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019)*

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# Table of Contents

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>8</b>
CYFD mission statement.....	8
Map of Juvenile Justice Services facilities and centers.....	8
<b>Section 1. New Mexico Juvenile Population</b>	<b>9</b>
Figure 1-1: Juvenile population, 2000-2018.....	9
Figure 1-2: Juvenile population, percent by gender, 2018.....	9
Figure 1-3: Juvenile population, number by age and gender, 2018.....	10
Figure 1-5: Juvenile population, percent by race/ethnicity, 2018.....	10
<b>Section 2. Total Referral Pathway and Outcomes</b>	<b>11</b>
Figure 2-1: Youth referral pathway.....	11
Figure 2-2: Outcomes for juvenile referrals/arrests (Tree Stats).....	12
<b>Section 3. Referrals to Juvenile Justice Services, FY 2014 to 2018</b>	<b>13</b>
Figure 3-1: Referrals and unduplicated youth .....	13
Figure 3-2: Referral type as a percent of total referrals.....	13
Figure 3-3: Referrals by referral type (delinquent, probation violation, and status).....	14
Figure 3-4: Referrals by gender.....	14
Figure 3-5: Referrals by age.....	15
Figure 3-6: Referrals by race/ethnicity.....	15
<b>Section 4. Delinquent Referrals</b>	<b>16</b>
Figure 4-1: Delinquent referrals and unduplicated youth, FY 2014-2018.....	16
Table 4-1: Delinquent referral sources.....	16
Table 4-2: Delinquent referrals by gender, age and race/ethnicity.....	17
Table 4-3: Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals.....	18
Table 4-4: Top 15 disposed offenses for delinquent referrals.....	18
Table 4-5: Action taken/disposition for delinquent referrals.....	19
Figure 4-2: Top 15 leading offenses for delinquent referrals, FY 2014-2018.....	20
<b>Section 5. Probation Violation Referrals</b>	<b>21</b>
Figure 5-1: Probation violation referrals and unduplicated youth, FY 2014-2018.....	21
Table 5-1: Probation violation referral sources.....	21
Table 5-2: Probation violation referrals by gender, age and race/ethnicity.....	22
Table 5-3: Offenses for probation violation referrals.....	23
Table 5-4: Disposed offenses for probation violation referrals.....	23
Table 5-5: Action taken/disposition for probation violation referrals.....	24
Figure 5-2: Offenses for probation violations, FY 2014-2018.....	25
<b>Section 6. Status (non-delinquent) Referrals</b>	<b>26</b>
Figure 6-1: Status referrals and unduplicated youth, FY 2014-2018.....	26
Table 6-1: Status referral sources.....	26
Table 6-2: Status referrals by gender, age and race/ethnicity.....	27
Figure 6-2: Offenses for status referrals, FY 2014-2018.....	28
Table 6-3: Action taken/disposition for status referrals.....	29
<b>Section 7. Youth Referred to/in Detention Centers</b>	<b>30</b>
Figure 7-1: Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) screens, FY 2014-2018.....	31
Table 7-1: SARA report category/reason for referral to detention by RAI outcome.....	32
Table 7-2: Youth referred for detention screening by gender, age and race/ethnicity.....	33
Table 7-3: Top 15 offenses for detention screening by RAI outcome.....	34
Figure 7-2: RAI outcome for youth referred to detention, FY 2016-2018.....	35
Figure 7-3: Detained youth by report category and gender.....	35
Table 7-4: Youth detained, by gender and age at first detained intake, and race/ethnicity.....	36
Figure 7-4: Average daily population (ADP) by detention center and gender.....	37
Figure 7-5: Average length of stay (ALOS) in detention by referral county.....	38

<b>Section 8. Case Processing and Caseloads</b>	<b>39</b>
Figure 8-1: Formal case processing time by petition type.....	39
Figure 8-2: Formal case processing time by degree of charge.....	40
Figure 8-3: Juvenile probation office weekly caseload.....	41
Figure 8-4: Juvenile probation office weekly monitoring (informal) caseload.....	42
Figure 8-5: Juvenile probation office weekly supervision (formal) caseload.....	42
<b>Section 9. Youth Screening and Classification Using the Standard Decision Making (SDM) Assessment Tool and Behavioral Health Screening</b>	<b>43</b>
Table 9-1: Risk level by gender, age and race/ethnicity.....	44
Table 9-2: Needs level by gender, age and race/ethnicity.....	45
Table 9-3: Risk level of youth on formal (field) supervision, by gender, age and race/ethnicity.....	46
Table 9-4: Need level of youth on formal (field) supervision, by gender, age and race/ethnicity.....	47
Table 9-5: Risk level of youth in secure facilities, by gender, age and race/ethnicity.....	48
Table 9-6: Need level of youth in secure facilities, by gender, age and race/ethnicity.....	49
Table 9-7: Priority strengths and needs of cases that went on to disposition.....	50
Table 9-8: Priority strengths and needs of youth on formal (field) supervision .....	51
Table 9-9: Priority strengths and needs of youth in secure facilities.....	51
Table 9-10: Top 20 behavioral health services recommendations for youth on formal (field) supervision.....	52
Table 9-11 Top 20 behavioral health diagnoses (DSM-5) for youth admitted to secure facilities.....	54
Figure 9-1: Substance and alcohol abuse diagnoses (DSM-5) for youth in secure facilities.....	55
<b>Section 10. Minors in Possession/Driving While Intoxicated (MIP/DWI) and Substance Abuse</b>	<b>56</b>
Figure 10-1: MIP/DWI offenses, FY 2014-2018.....	56
Table 10-1: MIP/DWI offenses by age.....	56
Table 10-2: MIP/DWI offenses by gender and race/ethnicity.....	57
Figure 10-2: Substance abuse offenses, FY 2014-2018.....	57
Table 10-3: Substance abuse offenses by age.....	58
Table 10-4: Substance abuse offenses by gender and race/ethnicity.....	58
<b>Section 11. Youth in Reintegration Centers</b>	<b>68</b>
Table 11-1: Snapshot of youth by center, and by gender, age and race/ethnicity.....	69
Figure 11-1: Average daily population and capacity by center.....	70
Table 11-2: Youth movements.....	70
Table 11-3: Average length of stay, by gender, age and race/ethnicity.....	71
Figure 11-2: Disciplinary incident report (DIR) rate, FY 2014-2018.....	72
Figure 11-3: DIR rates by center.....	72
<b>Section 12. Youth in Secure Facilities</b>	<b>59</b>
Figure 12-1: Term commitments, FY 2014-2018.....	60
Table 12-1: Term commitments by gender, age and race/ethnicity.....	60
Table 12-2: Top 15 most serious offenses (MSOs) for term commitments.....	61
Table 12-3: Snapshot of youth by facility, and by gender, age and race/ethnicity.....	62
Figure 12-2: Length of term commitments, FY 2014-2018.....	63
Figure 12-3: Average daily population and capacity by facility.....	64
Figure 12-4: Average length of stay (days) by commitment type.....	64
Table 12-4: Average length of stay (days) by commitment type, and gender, age and race/ethnicity.....	65
Figure 12-5: Disciplinary incident report (DIR) rate, FY 2014-2018.....	66
Figure 12-6: DIR rate by facility.....	67
<b>Section 13. Services for Youth in Secure Facilities</b>	<b>73</b>
Education services.....	73
Figure 13-1: History of receiving special education services (IEP), youth with term commitments.....	74
Figure 13-2: Percent of youth attaining GEDs or high school diplomas in CYFD/JJS supported schools.....	74
Behavioral health treatment and programming.....	75
Medical services.....	76

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.....

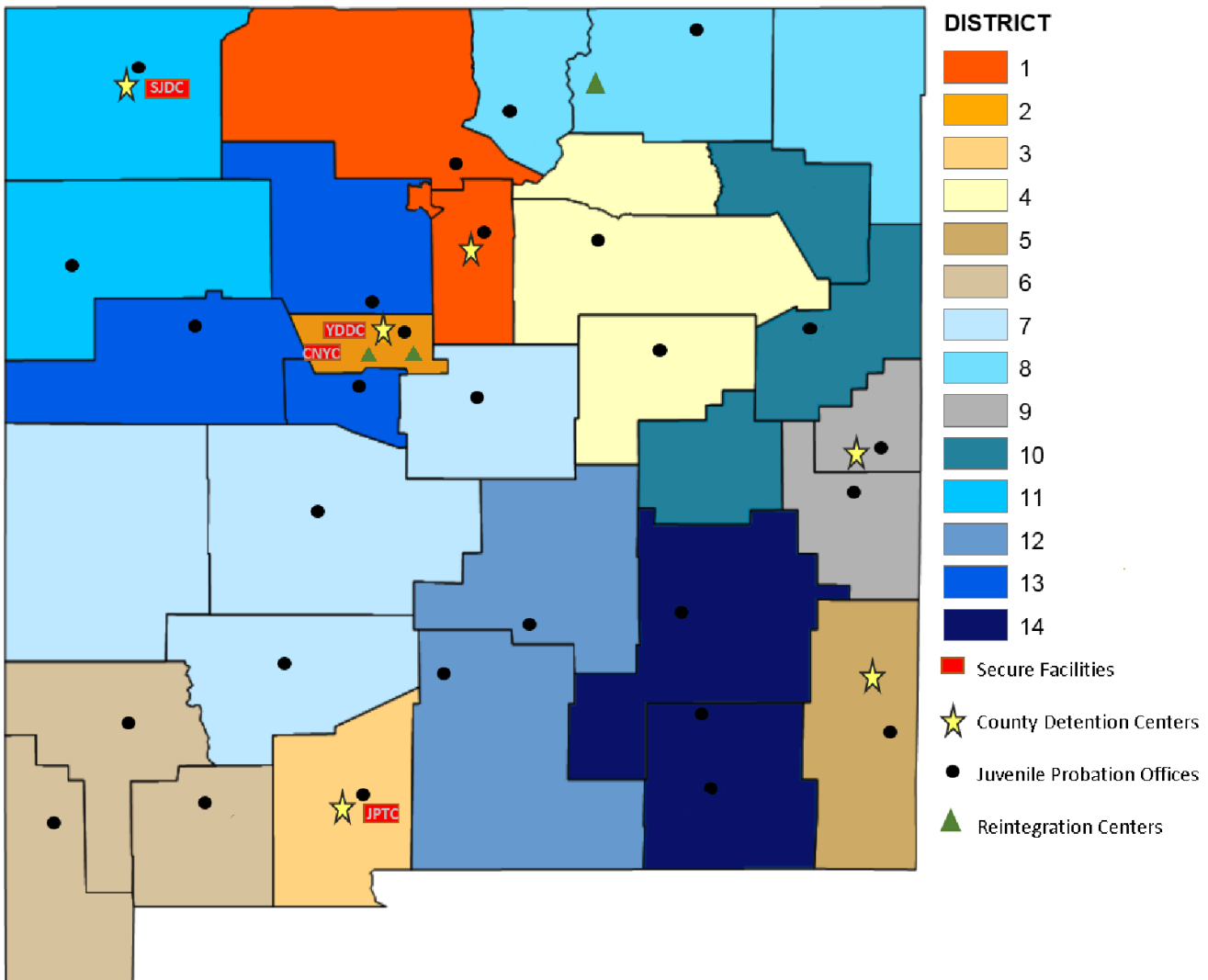
**Full County Tables**

Table O-1: Total referrals by county.....  
Table O-2: Juvenile probation office caseload by county.....  
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 2019.**



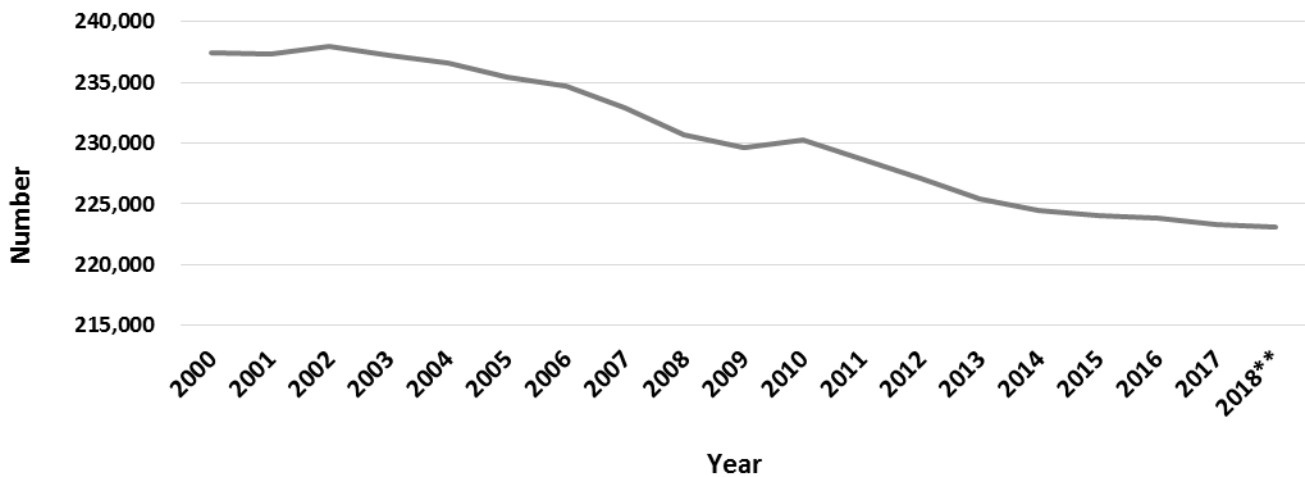
Reintegration centers include the: Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC); Albuquerque Girls Reintegration Center (AGRC); and the Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (ENRC). Secure facilities include the: Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC); John Paul Taylor Center (JPTC); San Juan Juvenile Detention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



## Section 1: New Mexico Juvenile Population

This section presents the latest data available (2018) 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, 2000-2018**



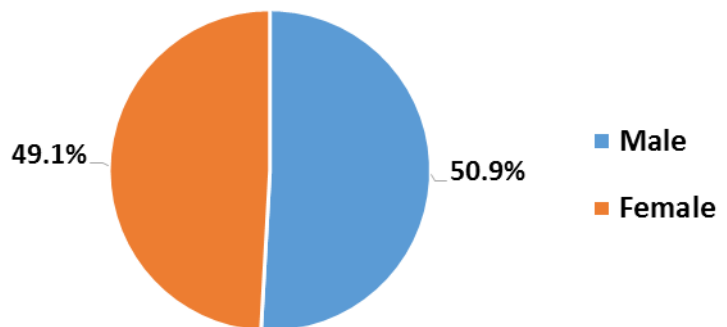
Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2018*. Available at: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

\*\*2018 estimated population. Note that prior year estimates are revised annually. For example, in last year's annual report, a total of 223,289 youth aged 10-17 were presented. The revised number for 2017 is 223,929 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 2018, New Mexico had an estimated total of 223,085 youth aged 10 to 17 years, an estimated decrease of 204 youth from 2017.

In 2018, an estimated 113,469 of youth aged 10 to 17 years old were male, while 109,616 were female (Figure 1-2).

**Figure 1-2: Estimated juvenile population aged 10 to 17 years old, percent by gender  
New Mexico, 2018**



Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2018*. Available at: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

In 2018, 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.

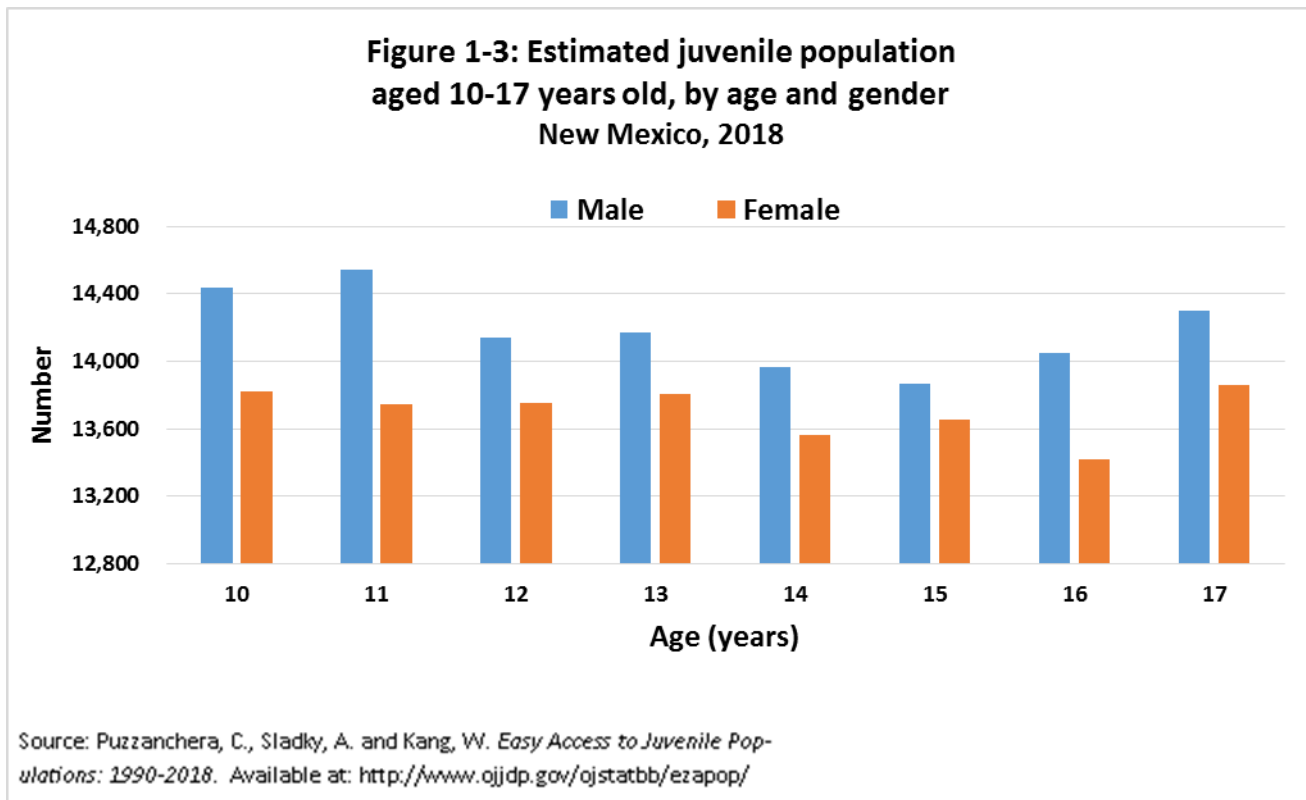
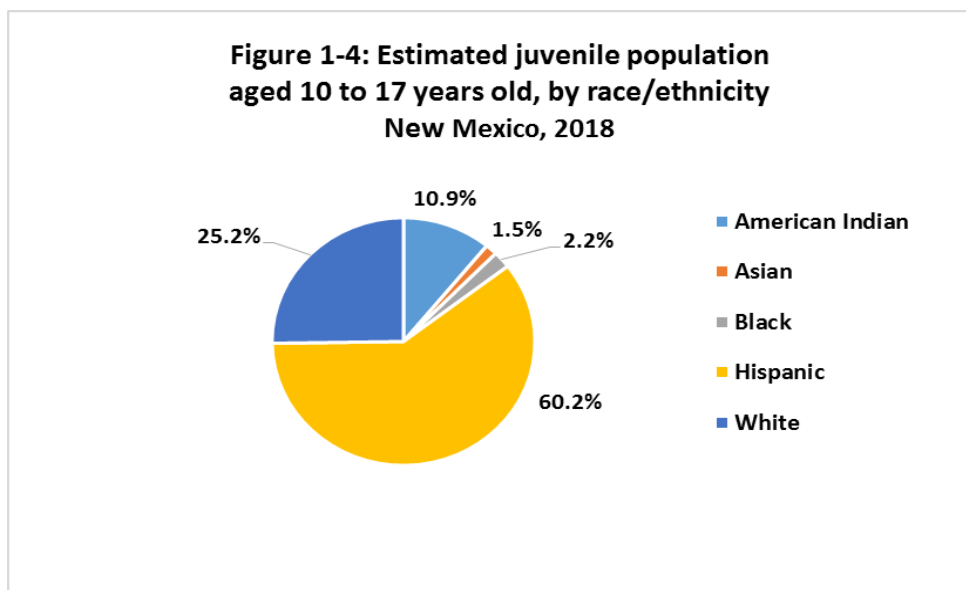


Figure 1-4 presents estimated data by race/ethnicity. In 2018, most youth aged 10 to 17 years old residing in New Mexico were Hispanic.<sup>1</sup>



Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2018*. Available at: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

<sup>1</sup>Because 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**

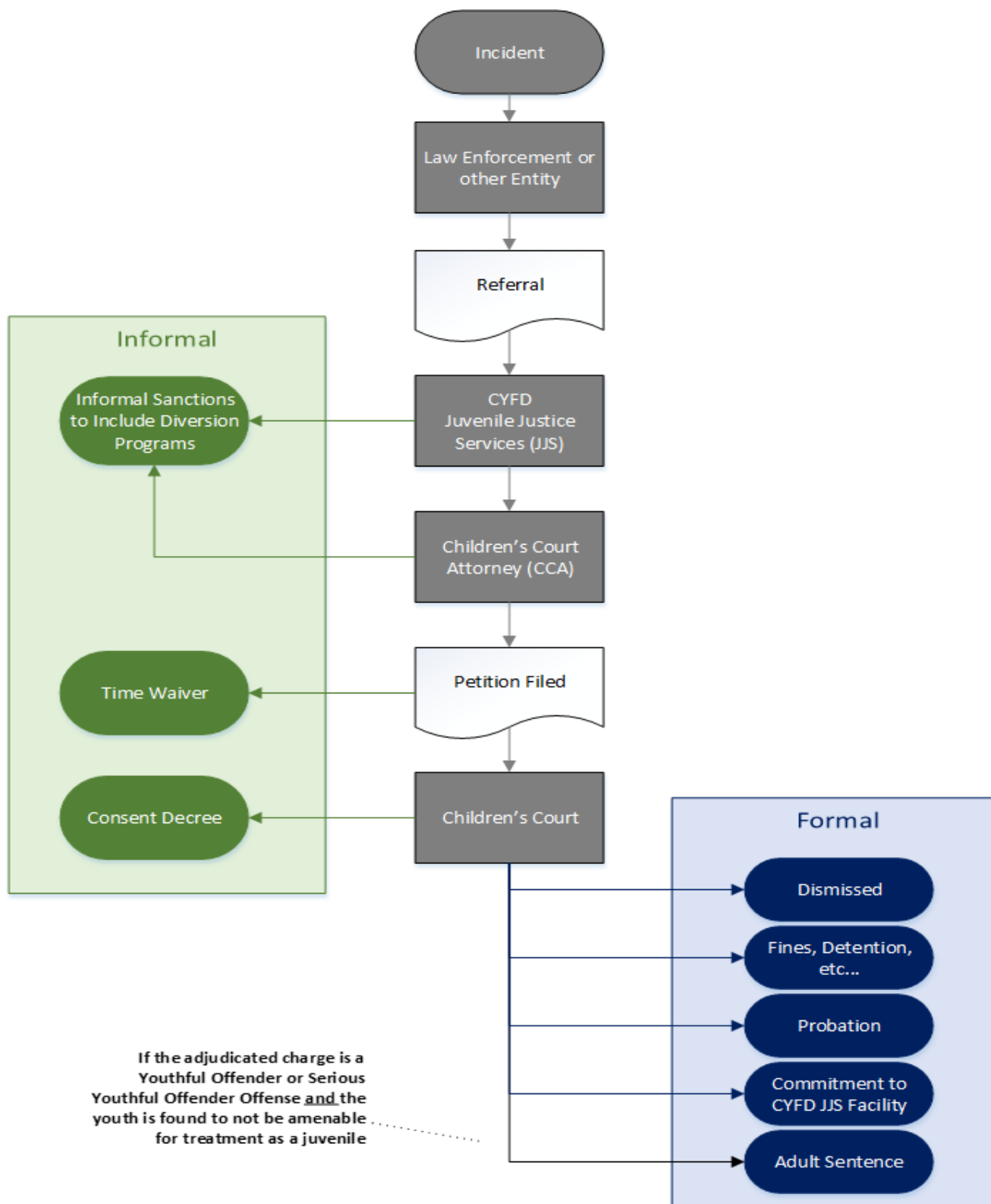
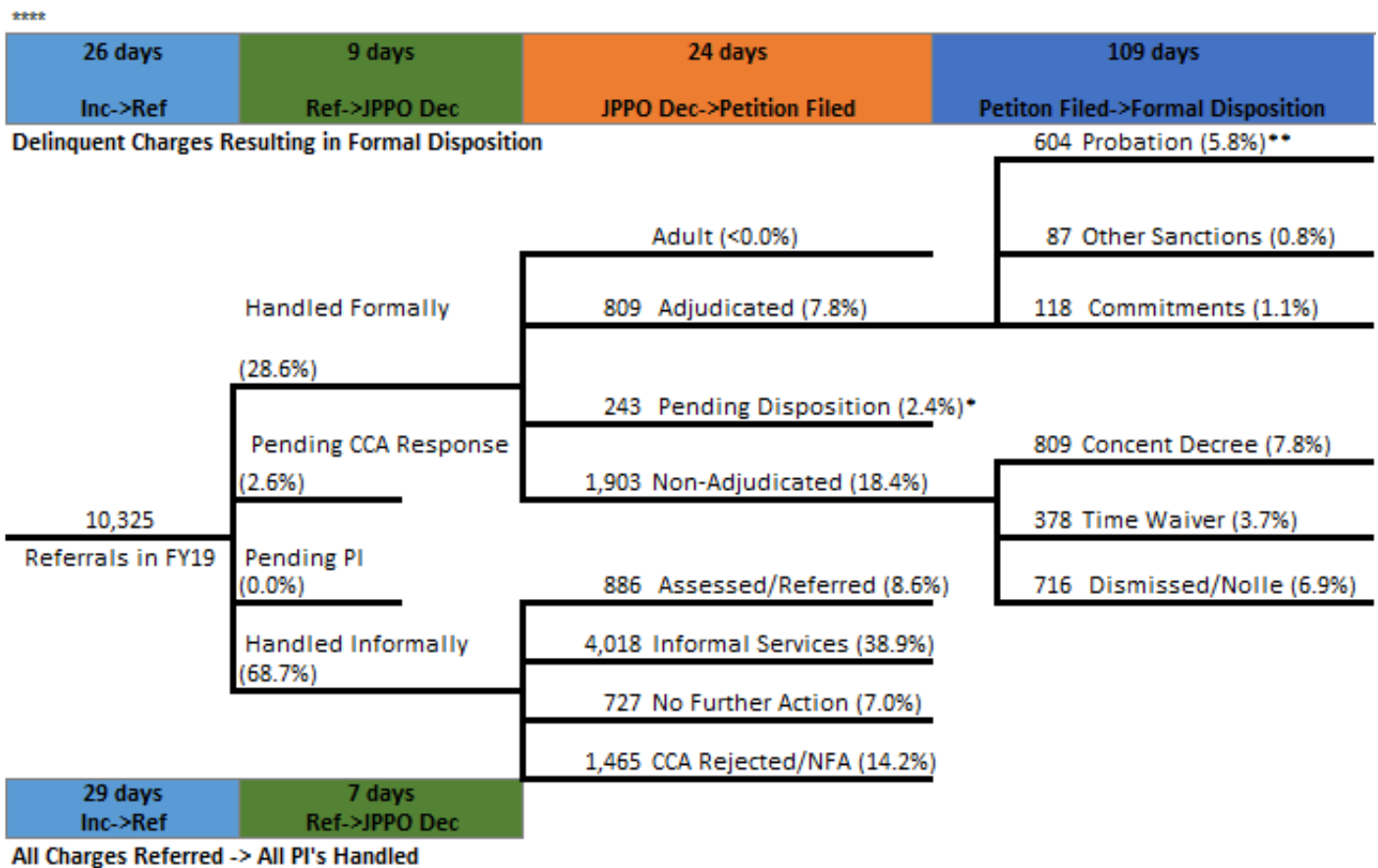


Figure 2-2 is a tree-statistics diagram or a horizontal view of FY 2019 referrals to the Juvenile Justice System, and includes timelines and numbers on outcomes for youth (N=10,209 referred in New Mexico). Of the total referrals, 27.3% were handled formally, 67.8% were handled informally, and the remainder 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 2019**

## Outcomes for FY19 Referrals



SOURCE: CYFD FACTS--Data Pull December 18, 2019

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

\*\* Reconsiderations of commitment were counted as commitments

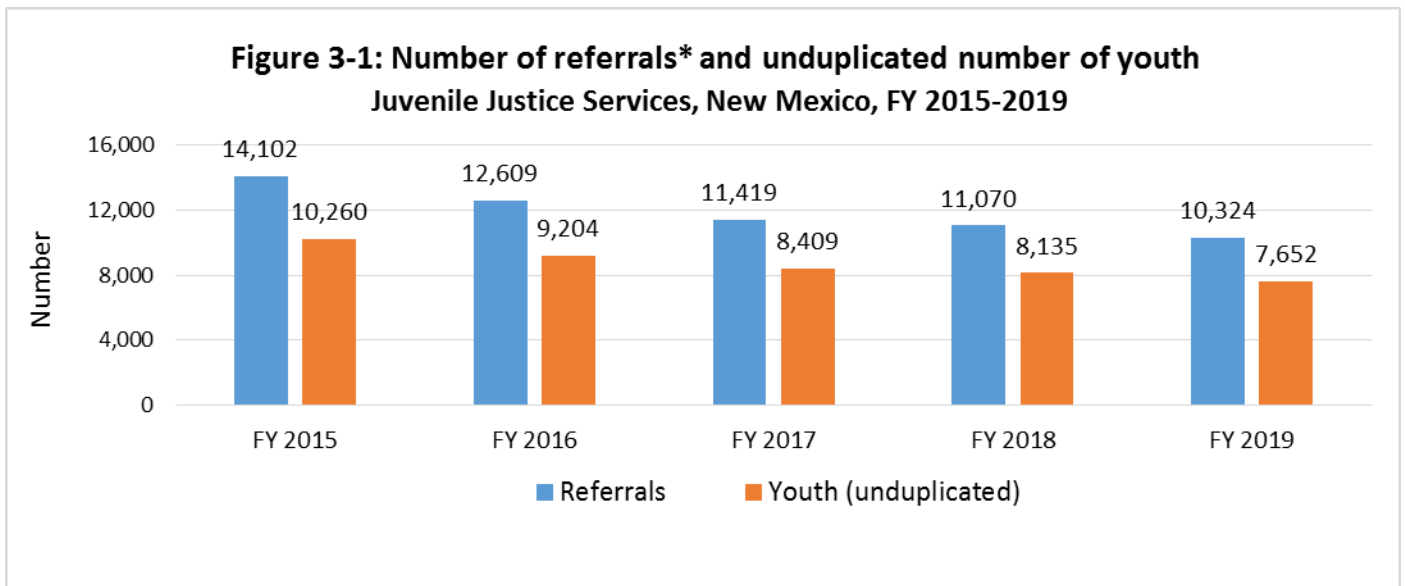
\*\*\* Consent Decree in which no Judgement (adjudicated delinquent) is entered (32A-2-22)

\*\*\*\* Case Processing Utilizes Disposition Charges-Casep Processing file FY19

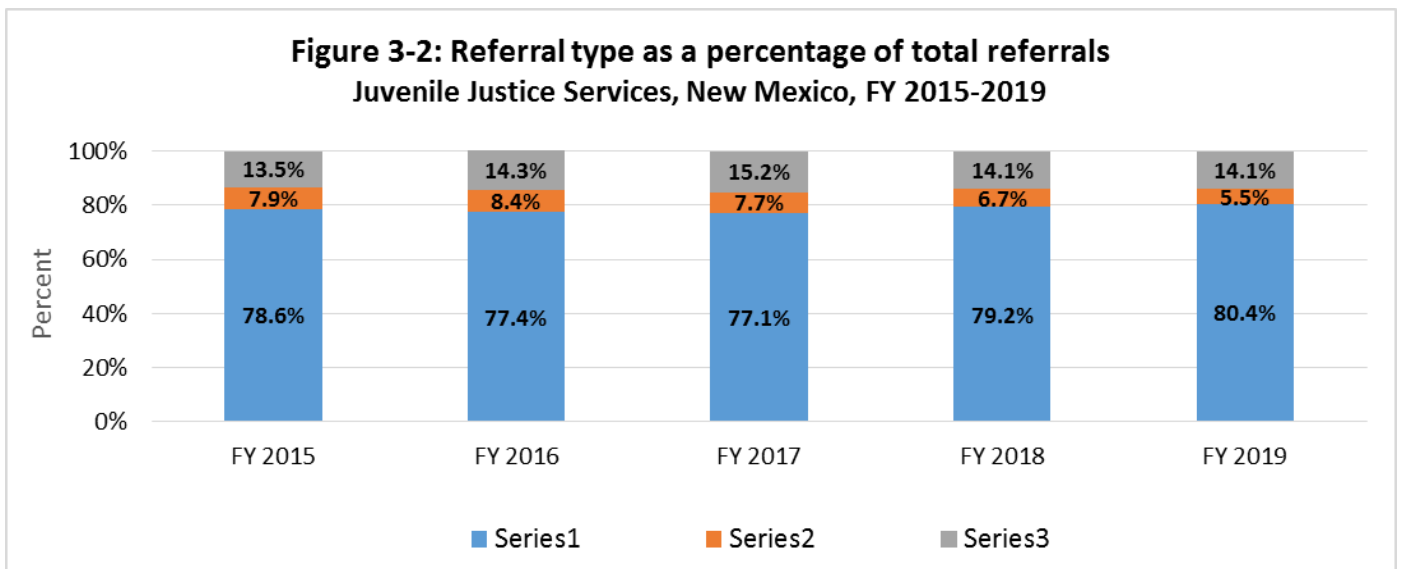
## Section 3: Referrals to Juvenile Justice Services, FY 2015-2019

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

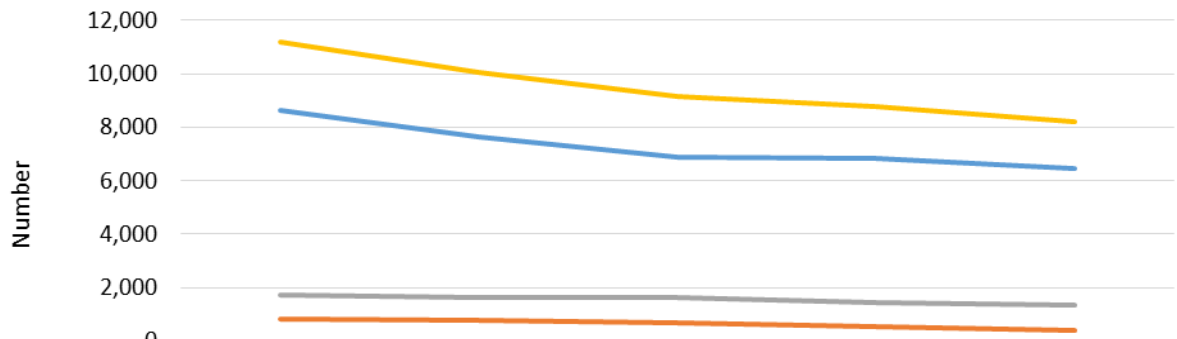
Overall in FY 2019, there were 10,324 referrals involving 7,652 unduplicated youth and resulting in 15,979 accrued offenses (Figure 3-1). The most serious charge determined the type of referral and if the referral was processed as a delinquent, status, or probation violation referral. Over the last several years, referrals to Juvenile Justice Services have been steadily declining.



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



**Figure 3-3: Number of youth referred by referral type\***  
**Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2015-2019**

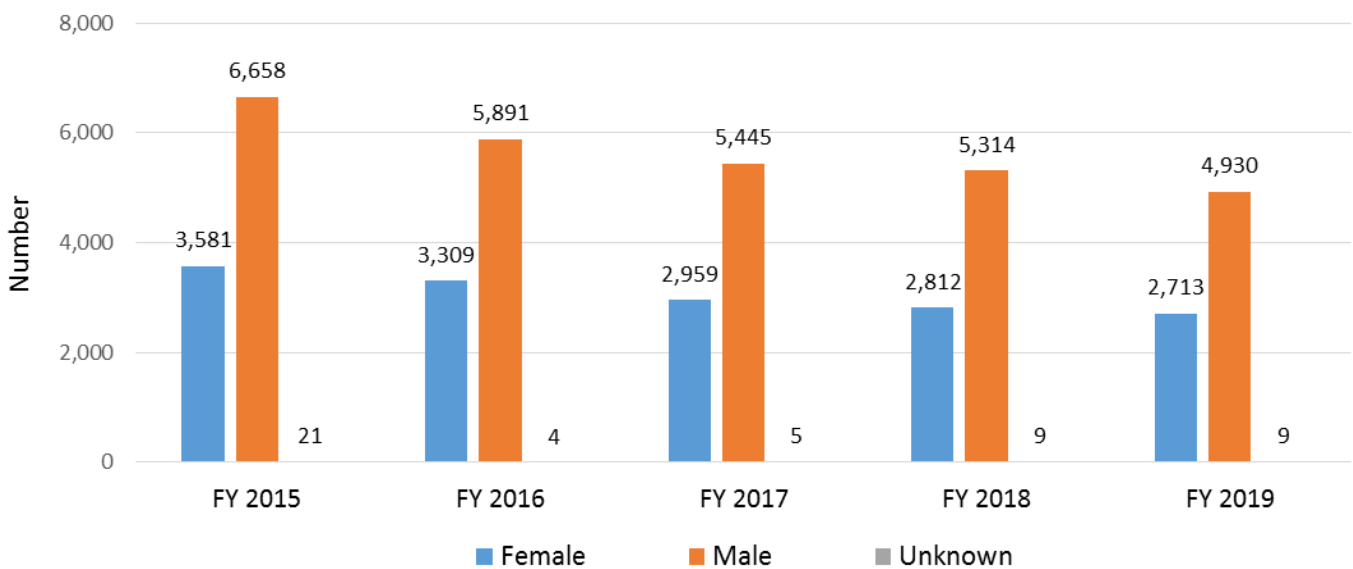


	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Delinquent	8,648	7,659	6,870	6,817	6,477
Probation violation	842	766	667	563	420
Status (non-delinquent)	1,717	1,640	1,606	1,416	1,333
Total	11,207	10,065	9,143	8,796	8,230

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

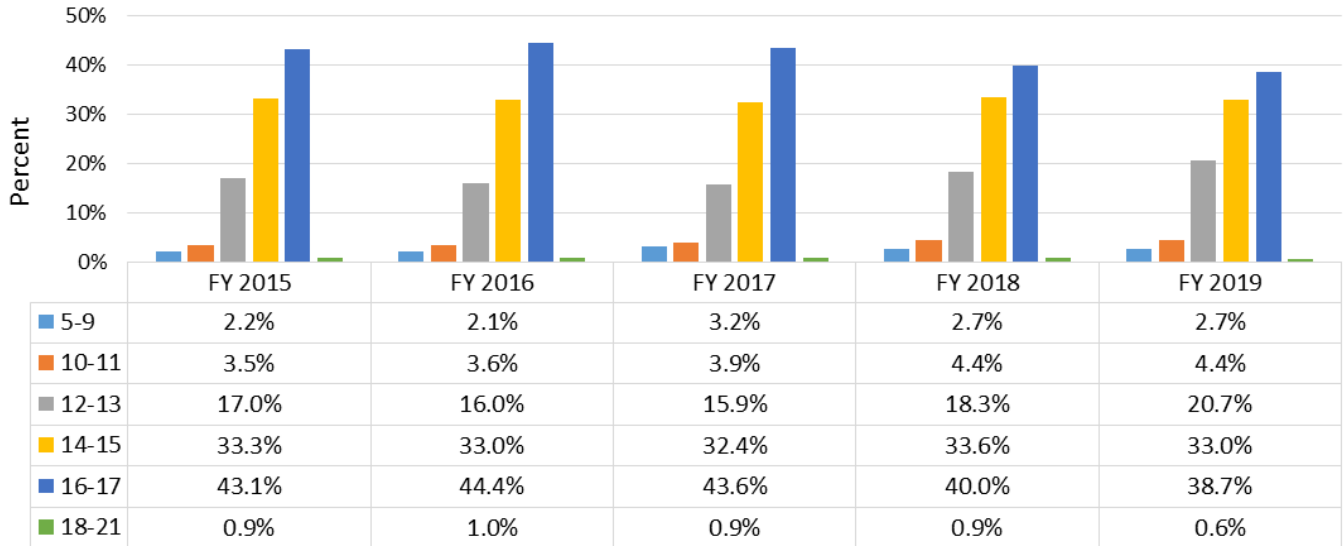
While there were 7,652 unique youth referred to Juvenile Justice Services, some of these youth appeared in more than one referral type category, but were counted only once in each category, resulting in 8,230 referrals (Figure 3-3). For example, an unduplicated youth may have contributed to one delinquent referral, one probation violation referral, and one status referral.

**Figure 3-4: Number of youth referrals\* by gender**  
**Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2015-2019**

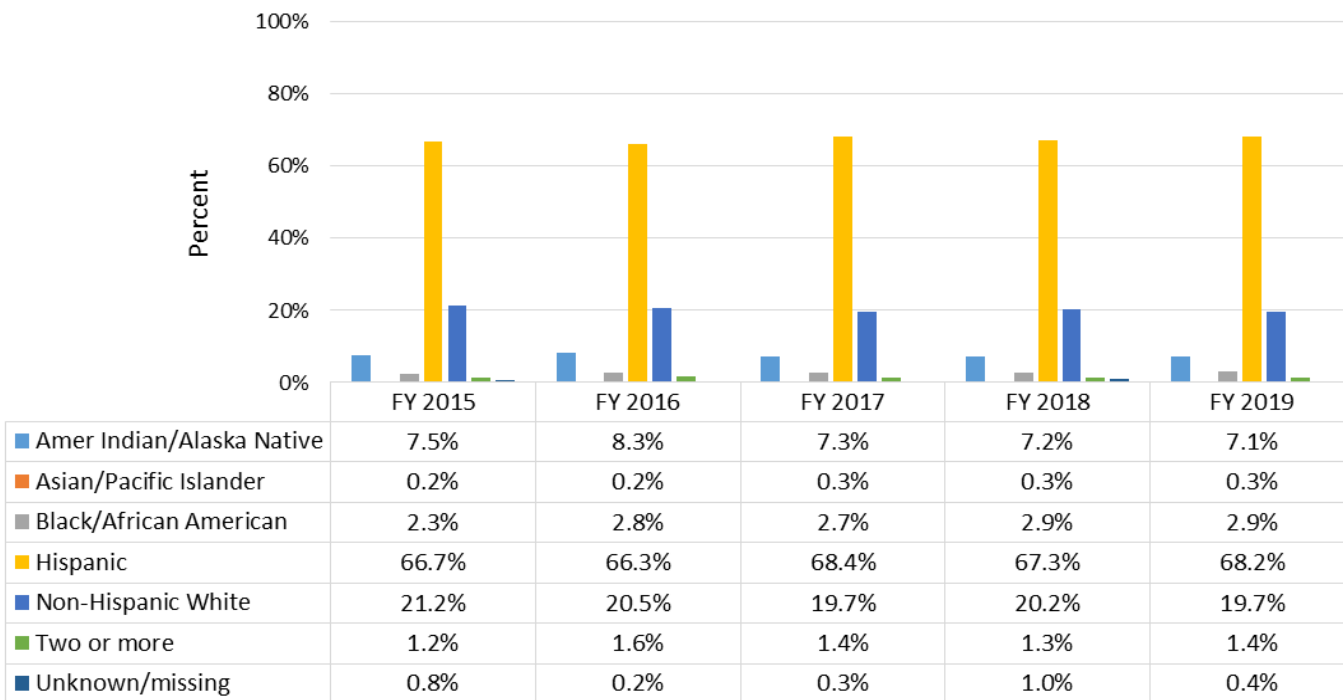


\*Includes delinquent, probation violation and status (non-delinquent) referrals.

**Figure 3-5: Youth referrals\* by age**  
**Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2015-2019**



**Figure 3-6: Youth referrals\* by race/ethnicity**  
**Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2015-2019**

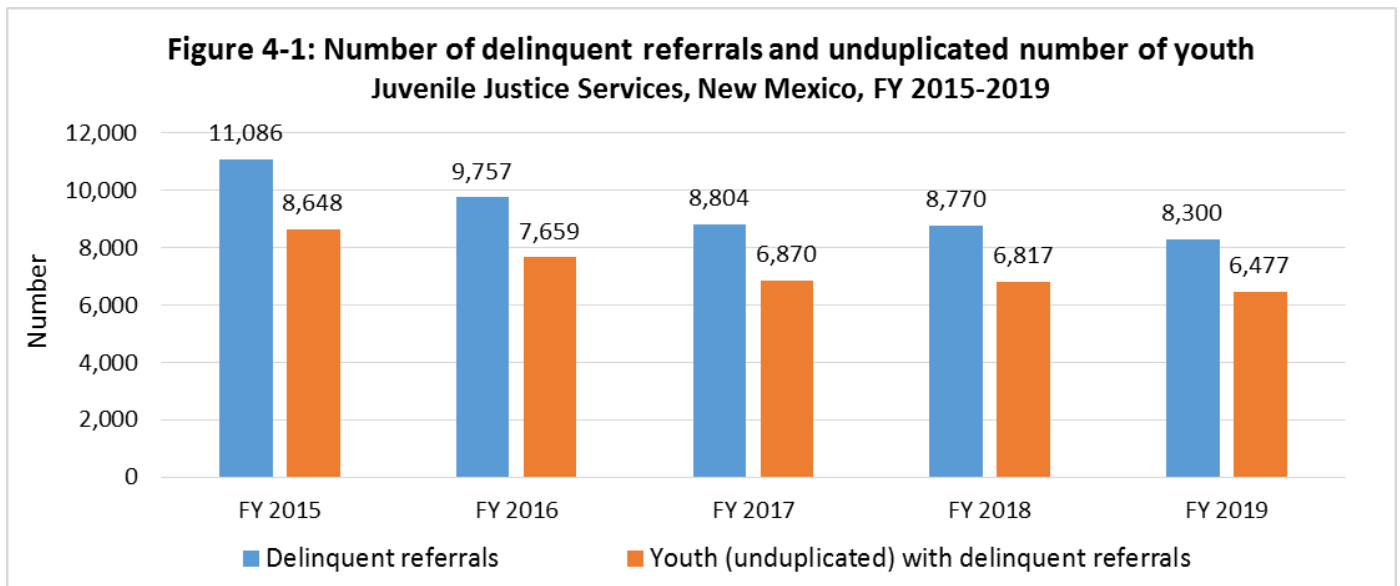


\*Includes delinquent, probation violation and status (non-delinquent) referrals.

## 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 2019, 48.73% of the most serious offense types for a delinquent referral were misdemeanors and 49.53% were felonies, with 0.0% being city ordinance offenses.

In FY 2019, there were 8,300 delinquent referrals involving 6,477 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 2019**

	Number	Percent
Municipal Police Department	5143	61.8%
County Sheriff's Department	1213	14.7%
Department of Public Safety	1184	14.2%
Public School Police Department	558	6.8%
Other	46	0.6%
University/College Police Department	45	0.5%
Correctional/Detention Facility	43	0.5%
County Marshal's Office	34	0.4%
State Agency	13	0.2%
Texico Marshal's Office	5	0.1%
Village of Santa Clara Police Department	5	0.1%
Public School Department	3	0.0%
Fire Department	3	0.0%
Sandia Pueblo Tribal Police Dept.	2	0.0%
Lea County Airport Security Police Dept.	1	0.0%
Hagerman Department of Public Safety	1	0.0%
Federal Agency	1	0.0%
<b>Total delinquent referrals</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>10,324</b>	



**Table 4-2: Youth\* with delinquent referral, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

	Number with a delinquent referral	Percent with a delinquent referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
<b>Total</b>	6277	82.0%	7652	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	2115	33.7%	2713	35.5%
Male	4155	66.2%	4930	64.4%
Unknown/missing	7	0.1%	9	0.1%
<b>Age (years)</b>				
5-9	68	1.1%	205	2.7%
10-11	229	3.6%	333	4.4%
12-13	1396	22.2%	1583	20.7%
14-15	2101	33.5%	2525	33.0%
16-17	2479	39.5%	2958	38.7%
18-21	4	0.1%	48	0.6%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian/Alaska Native	541	7.1%	541	7.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	25	0.3%	25	0.3%
Black/African American	224	2.9%	224	2.9%
Hispanic	5215	68.2%	5215	68.2%
Non-Hispanic White	1505	19.7%	1505	19.7%
Two or more	108	1.4%	108	1.4%
Unknown/missing	34	0.4%	34	0.4%

\*Unduplicated

**Table 4-3: Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

	Number	Percent
Battery	1,228	9.4%
Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	1,055	8.1%
Poss. of Marij. or Synth. Cannab. (1 oz or Less)(1st Off)	862	6.6%
Public Affray	746	5.7%
Battery (Household Member)	660	5.1%
Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor	514	4.0%
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	505	3.9%
Criminal Damage to Property	456	3.5%
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	382	2.9%
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	195	1.5%
Possession of a Controlled Substance (Misdemeanor)	189	1.5%
Burglary (Automobile)	187	1.4%
Criminal Damage to Property (Over \$1000)	166	1.3%
Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises	160	1.2%
Disorderly Conduct	155	1.2%
<b>Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals</b>	<b>7,460</b>	<b>57.3%</b>
<b>Total number of accrued offenses for delinquent referrals</b>	<b>13,010</b>	
<b>Total number of accrued offenses for all three referral types</b>	<b>15,979</b>	

**Table 4-4: Top 15 disposed offenses for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

	Number	Percent
Battery	296	5.1%
Battery (Household Member)	251	4.3%
Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	242	4.2%
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	240	4.1%
Criminal Damage to Property	228	3.9%
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	203	3.5%
Poss. of Marij. or Synth. Cannab. (1 oz or Less)(1st Off)	151	2.6%
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	133	2.3%
Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor	122	2.1%
Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises	97	1.7%
Burglary (Automobile)	96	1.7%
Unlawful Possession of a Handgun by a Person (under 19)	92	1.6%
Probation Violation - General Behavior (Law)	90	1.5%
Criminal Damage to Property (Over \$1000)	87	1.5%
Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle (1st Offense)	82	1.4%
<b>Top 15 disposed offenses</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>41.5%</b>
<b>Total disposed offenses from delinquent referrals</b>	<b>5,810</b>	
<b>Total number of disposed offenses for all three referral types</b>	<b>7,302</b>	

**Table 4-5: Action taken/dispositions for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

	Number	Percent
<b><i>Total*</i></b>	8,296	100.0%
<b><i>Handled informally</i></b>	4,351	52.4%
Informal Conditions	3,065	36.9%
Assessed and Referred	513	6.2%
Informal Supervision	376	4.5%
No Further Action	263	3.2%
Ref to CCA After Inf Disp	131	1.6%
CCA Reject	3	0.0%
<b><i>Handled formally</i></b>	4,222	48.0%
File	2,370	28.6%
DA Reject - Other	592	7.1%
DA Reject - Insufficient Evidence	291	3.5%
DA Reject - JPPO Recommendation	260	3.1%
Pending CCA Response	255	3.1%
Returned for Informal Services	60	0.7%
DA Reject - Plea Bargain	46	0.6%
DA Reject - Age of Child	33	0.4%
Waiver of Prosecution	32	0.4%
DA Reject - Time Waiver	3	0.0%
DA Reject - FINS	2	0.0%
<b><i>Pending</i></b>	1	0.0%

\*There was 1 referral that was received in FY 2019, 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 2015-2019**

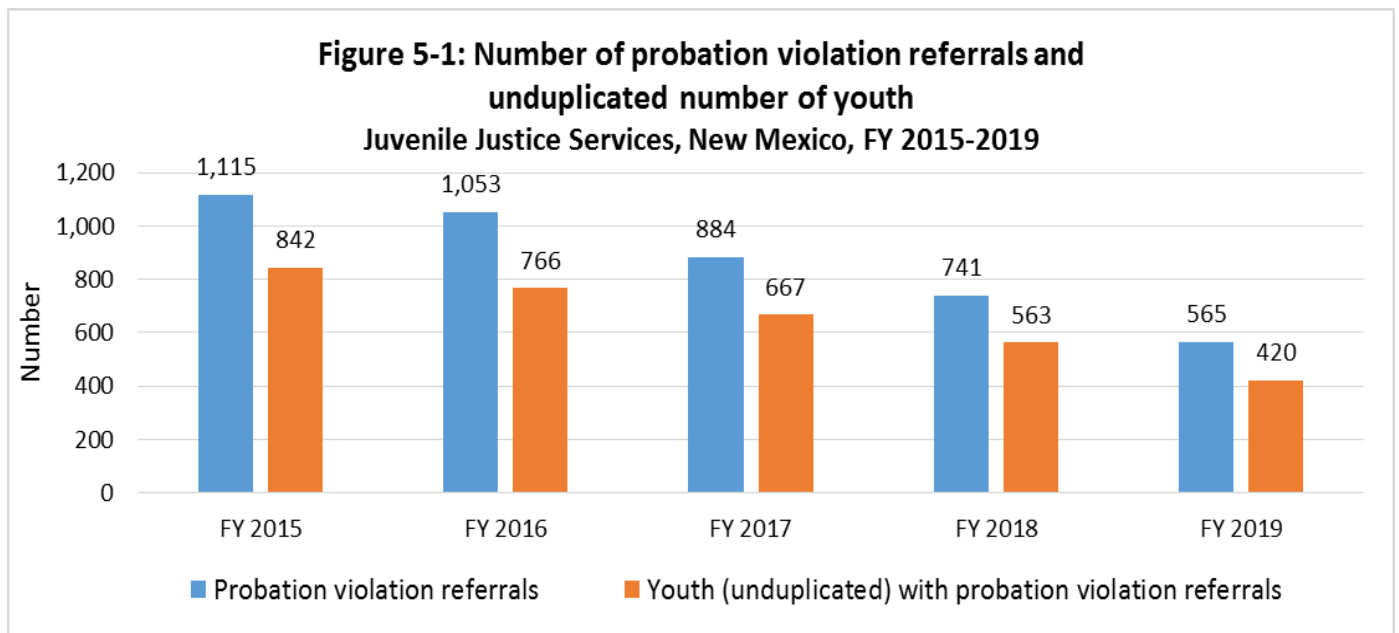
Rank	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
1	Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	Battery	Battery
2	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	Battery	Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia
3	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)	Possession of marijuana or synthetic cannabis (1 oz or less)(1st offense)
4	Battery	Possession of marijuana or synthetic cannabis (1 oz or less)(1st offense)	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	Public affray	Public Affray
5	Public affray	Battery (household member)	Battery (household member)	Battery (household member)	Battery (Household Member)
6	Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	Public affray	Public affray	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor
7	Battery (household member)	Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	Criminal damage to property	Criminal damage to property	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)
8	Criminal damage to property	Criminal damage to property	Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	Criminal Damage to Property
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)	Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	Burglary (automobile)	Larceny (\$250 or less)	Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)
11	Disorderly conduct	Larceny (\$250 or less)	Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	Disorderly conduct	Possession of a Controlled Substance (Misdemeanor)
12	Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises	Disorderly conduct	Larceny (\$250 or less)	Interference with public officials or general public	Burglary (Automobile)
13	Concealing identity	No driver's license	Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises	Burglary (automobile)	Criminal Damage to Property (Over \$1000)
14	Burglary (dwelling house)	Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises	Disorderly conduct	Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises
15	No driver's license	Burglary (automobile)	Concealing identity	Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises	Disorderly Conduct
Percent of delinquent offenses	62.3%	60.8%	58.0%	57.7%	57.3%

## 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 2019, there was a total of 565 probation violation referrals involving 420 unduplicated youth (Figure 5-1). Both of these numbers have been steadily declining over time. 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.



\*FY 2018 count for Youth (unduplicated) has changed due to updated data

**Table 5-1: Probation Violation referral sources, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

	Number	Percent
Juvenile Probation Officer	540	95.5%
Municipal Police Department	20	3.6%
County Sheriff's Department	2	0.4%
State Agency	1	0.2%
Department of Public Safety	1	0.2%
Other	1	0.2%
<b>Total Probation Violation Referrals</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>10,324</b>	

**Table 5-2: Youth\* with probation violation, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

	Number with a probation violation referral	Percent with a probation violation referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
<b>Total</b>	200	2.6%	7652	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	62	31.0%	2713	35.5%
Male	138	69.0%	4930	64.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	9	0.1%
<b>Age (years)</b>				
5-9	0	0.0%	205	2.7%
10-11	0	0.0%	333	4.4%
12-13	5	2.5%	1583	20.7%
14-15	58	29.0%	2525	33.0%
16-17	93	46.5%	2958	38.7%
18-21	44	22.0%	48	0.6%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian/Alaska Native	12	6.0%	541	7.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	25	0.3%
Black/African American	5	2.5%	224	2.9%
Hispanic	149	74.5%	5215	68.2%
Non-Hispanic White	27	13.5%	1505	19.7%
Two or more	7	3.5%	108	1.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	34	0.4%

\*Unduplicated

**Table 5-3: Top 15 offenses for probation violation, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Alcohol/Drugs	356	23.8%
Residence	275	18.4%
General Behavior (Law)	267	17.9%
Special Condition	197	13.2%
Reporting	155	10.4%
Counseling	46	3.1%
Special Condition- Residential Treatment (RTC)	41	2.7%
Special Condition- Juvenile Drug Court	34	2.3%
Special Condition- Juvenile Community Corrections (JCC)	33	2.2%
School/Education	26	1.7%
Weapons	23	1.5%
Curfew	13	0.9%
Special Condition- Grade Court	7	0.5%
Special Condition- MST	6	0.4%
Special Condition- Day Reporting	3	0.2%
Total number of probation violation offenses	1,482	99.1%
Total number of offenses for all three referral types	15,979	

**Table 5-4: Top 15 disposed offenses for probation violation referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

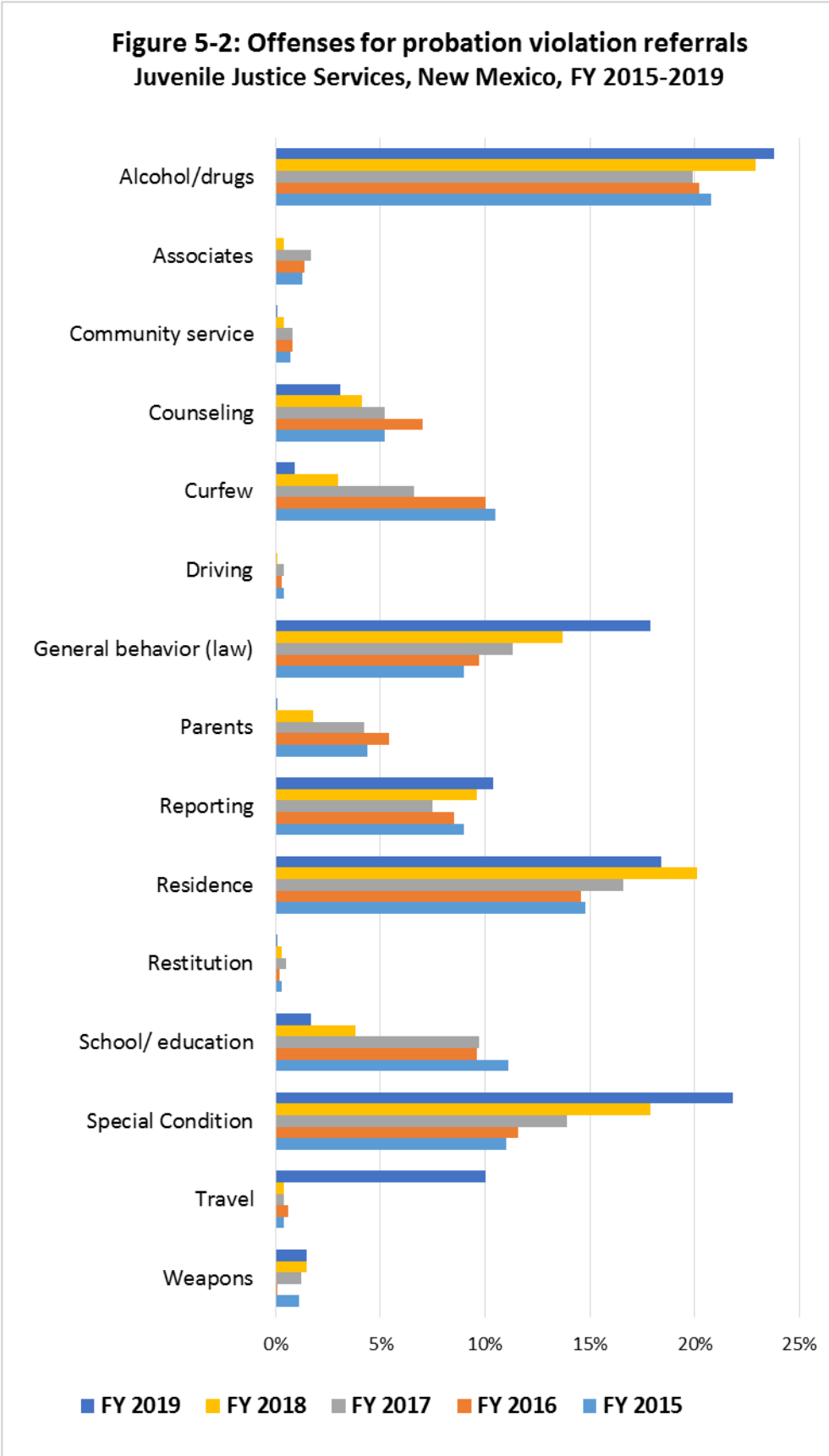
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Alcohol/Drugs	346	23.2%
Residence	287	19.2%
General Behavior (Law)	257	17.2%
Special Condition	142	9.5%
Reporting	129	8.6%
Counseling	66	4.4%
Special Condition- Residential Treatment (RTC)	62	4.2%
School/Education	44	2.9%
Special Condition- Juvenile Drug Court	30	2.0%
Curfew	28	1.9%
Special Condition- Juvenile Community Corrections (JCC)	27	1.8%
Weapons	26	1.7%
Community Service	7	0.5%
Parents	7	0.5%
Special Condition- DWI/DUI Specific Program	6	0.4%
Top 15 disposed offenses	1,464	98.1%
Total disposed offenses from probation violation referrals	1,492	
Total number of disposed offenses for all three referral types	7,302	

**Table 5-5: Action taken/disposition for probation violation referrals, Juvenile Justice Services , New Mexico, FY 2019**

	Number	Percent
<b><i>Total*</i></b>	570	100.0%
<b><i>Handled informally</i></b>	5	0.9%
Assessed and Referred	4	0.7%
No Further Action	1	0.2%
<b><i>Handled formally</i></b>	565	99.1%
File	513	90.0%
DA Reject - Other	25	4.4%
Pending CCA Response	15	2.6%
DA Reject - Plea Bargain	5	0.9%
DA Reject - Insufficient Evidence	4	0.7%
DA Reject - JPPO Recommendation	2	0.4%
DA Reject - Age of Child	1	0.2%
<b><i>Pending</i></b>	0	0.0%



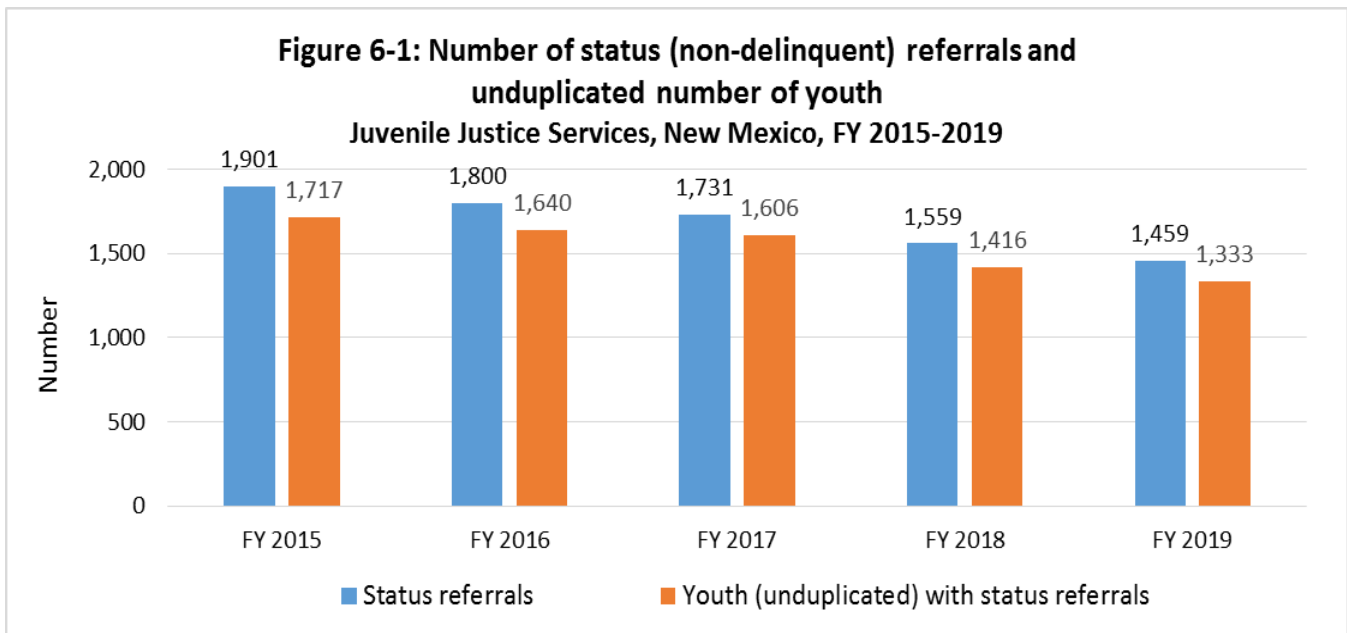
Figure 5-2 suggests that since FY 2015, probation violation offenses related to alcohol/ drugs, residence, special conditions, and general behavior (law) have increased, while violations related to school/ education, curfew, counseling and parents have decreased.



## 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 2019 there was a total of 1,333 status referrals involving 1,175 unduplicated youth (Figure 6-1). Both of these numbers have been steadily declining over time. The ratio of youth with status referrals to total status referrals has remained steady with a range of 90.3% to 92.8% from FY 2015 through FY 2019. The remainder of this section presents status referral data by referral source, demographics, trends in offense type, and action taken/disposition.



\*FY 2018 count for Youth (unduplicated) has changed due to updated data

**Table 6-1: Status (non-delinquent) referral sources, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

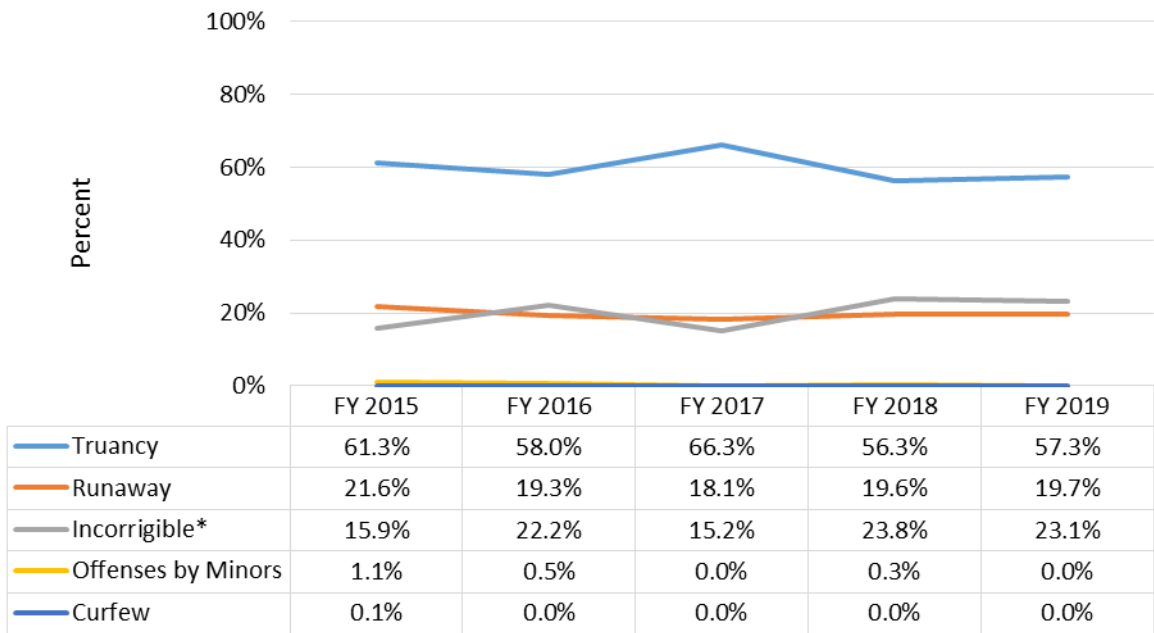
	Number	Percent
Public School Department	825	56.7%
Municipal Police Department	321	21.9%
Parent/Guardian	141	9.7%
County Sheriff's Department	114	7.8%
Other	26	1.8%
PSD	10	0.7%
Juvenile Probation Officer	9	0.6%
University/College Police Department	5	0.3%
Department of Public Safety	5	0.3%
State Agency	2	0.1%
Union Pacific Railroad Police Dept.	1	0.1%
Total status referrals	1,459	100.0%
Total Referrals	10,324	

**Table 6-2: Youth\* with status (non delinquent) referral, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

	Number with a status referral	Percent with a status referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
<b>Total</b>	1175	15.4%	7652	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	536	45.6%	0	35.5%
Male	637	54.2%	0	64.4%
Unknown/missing	2	0.2%	0	0.1%
<b>Age (years)</b>				
5-9	137	11.7%	0	2.7%
10-11	104	8.9%	0	4.4%
12-13	182	15.5%	0	20.7%
14-15	366	31.1%	0	33.0%
16-17	386	32.9%	0	38.7%
18-21	0	0.0%	0	0.6%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian/Alaska Native	117	10.0%	0	7.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.2%	0	0.3%
Black/African American	21	1.8%	0	2.9%
Hispanic	797	67.8%	0	68.2%
Non-Hispanic White	204	17.4%	0	19.7%
Two or more	27	2.3%	0	1.4%
Unknown/missing	7	0.6%	0	0.4%

\*Unduplicated

**Figure 6-2: Offenses for status (non-delinquent) referrals**  
**Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2015-2019**



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 2019**

	Number	Percent
<b><i>Total*</i></b>	1,459	100.0%
<b><i>Handled informally</i></b>	1,365	85.7%
No Further Action	431	29.5%
Informal Conditions	391	26.8%
Assessed and Referred	370	25.4%
Informal Supervision	127	8.7%
Ref to CCA After Inf Disp	45	3.1%
CCA Reject	1	0.1%
<b><i>Handled formally</i></b>	248	14.3%
DA Reject - FINS	67	4.6%
DA Reject - Other	13	0.9%
DA Reject - Insufficient Evidence	8	0.5%
DA Reject - JPPO Recommendation	2	0.1%
File	1	0.1%
<b><i>Pending</i></b>	3	0.2%

\*Include unprocessed status referrals that were received in FY 2018, but not processed until FY 2019.

## 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 6 county juvenile detention centers..

The Screening Admissions & Releases Application (SARA) is an internet/web-based system that links all detention centers and juvenile probation offices 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. The JJS Application Analysis Unit (AAU) continues to further develop SARA as well as provides support to system users.

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 2019, a total of 2,607 referrals (RAIs) for detention involved 1,737 unduplicated youth (Figure 7-1). Of the 2,607 RAIs, 953 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.

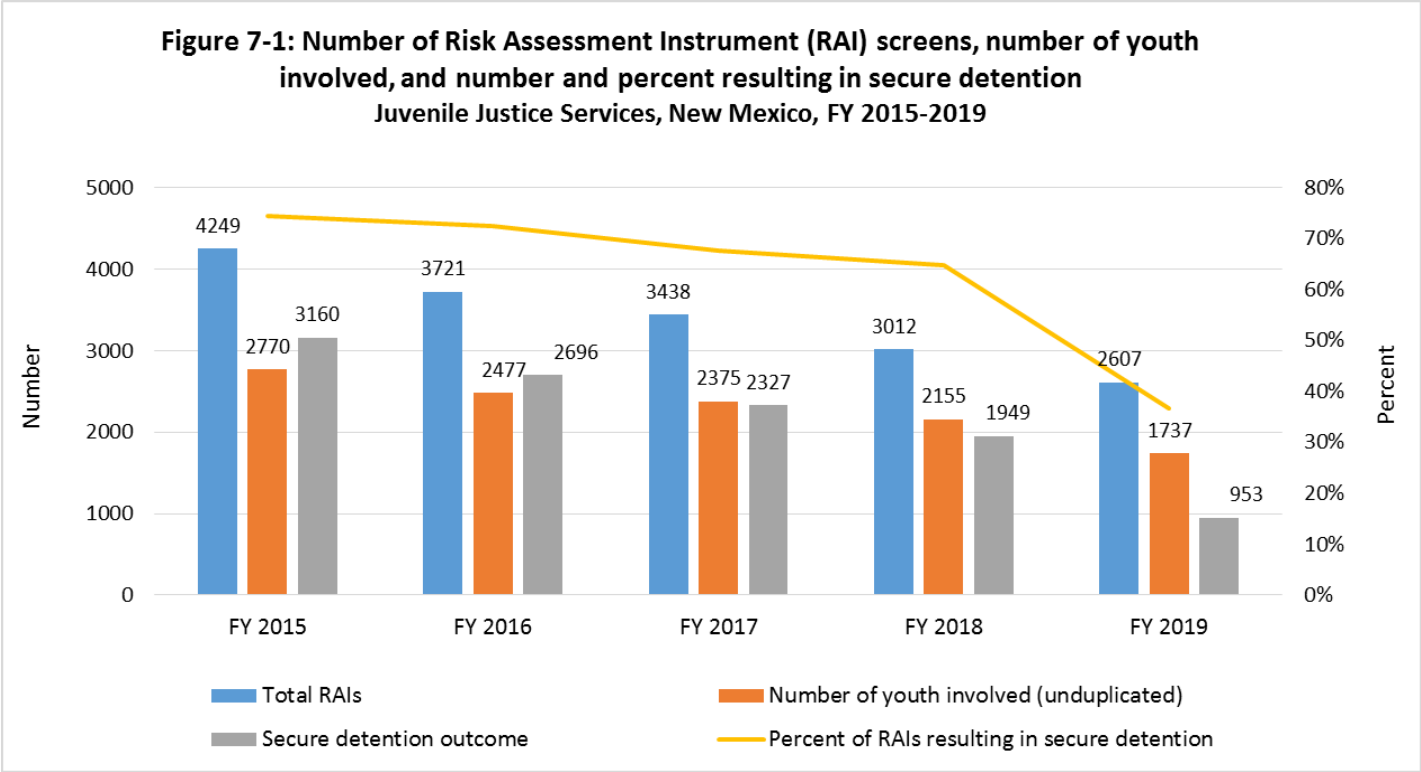


Table 7-1 on the next page describes SARA data report categories (screened, special detention and auto detention) for youth referrals to detention, by four possible RAI outcomes [not detained, not detained-fast-track, non-secure detention (treatment facility, group home, or shelter), or secure detention (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 2019**

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	
<b>Total</b>	712	17	199	1,679	2,607
<b>Screened<sup>d</sup> (total)</b>	709	16	198	953	1,876
Delinquent offenses	708	16	198	691	1,613
Delinquent offenses + probation violation (no warrant)	0	0	0	0	0
Parole retake (supervised release)	0	0	0	0	0
Probation violation	0	0	0	0	0
Probation violation (warrant)	1	0	0	262	263
<b>Special detention<sup>e</sup> (total)</b>	2	1	1	353	357
Magistrate/municipal	0	0	0	0	0
Not indicated	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant - arrest	2	1	1	234	238
Warrant - bench	0	0	0	9	9
Warrant - failure to appear	0	0	0	96	96
Warrant - other	0	0	0	1	1
Warrant - parole detention order/supervised release retake	0	0	0	13	13
<b>Auto detention<sup>f</sup> (total)</b>	1	0	0	373	374
Committed/diagnostic - return to court on pending case	0	0	0	4	4
Community custody/Program for Empowerment of Girls (PEG) hold	0	0	0	18	18
Detained pending post-dispositional placement	1	0	0	2	3
Disposition-15 day detention	0	0	0	10	10
Drug court hold	0	0	0	105	105
GPS violation/electronic monitoring	0	0	0	0	0
Hold for out of state - Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ)	0	0	0	29	29
Hold for out of state - Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile court hold (not drug court)	0	0	0	41	41
Parole retake	0	0	0	0	0
Remand order	0	0	0	0	0
Court Hold - Grade Court	0	0	0	4	4
Violation of court order/condition of release	0	0	0	160	160

\*The 2,607 referrals for detention involved 1,737 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.

<sup>d</sup>These are cases referred for a detention decision with no special situation noted.

<sup>e</sup>Cases referred for a detention decision when there is an outstanding arrest or bench warrant. The most serious offense is usually a

<sup>f</sup>Cases 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 2019**

Referred screened offense	Not detained	Non-secure detention	Detained	Not detained-fast track	Total
Battery (Household Member)	200	0	77	35	312
Probation Violation - Residence	1	0	122	0	123
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	29	1	3	7	40
Probation Violation - Alcohol/Drugs	1	0	33	0	34
resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	44	0	19	3	66
Probation Violation - Reporting	0	0	34	0	34
Aggravated Assault - (Deadly Weapon)	3	0	74	2	79
Probation Violation - General Behavior (Law)	0	0	32	0	32
Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	26	0	6	2	34
Battery	46	1	14	9	70
Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle (1st Offense)	9	1	17	13	40
Battery Upon a Peace Officer	5	3	25	5	38
Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises	3	0	19	6	28
Battery Upon a School Employee	6	0	10	11	27
Aggravated Battery (Deadly Weapon)	2	0	31	0	33
Total (top 15)	375	6	516	93	990
Total	<b>709</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,876</b>

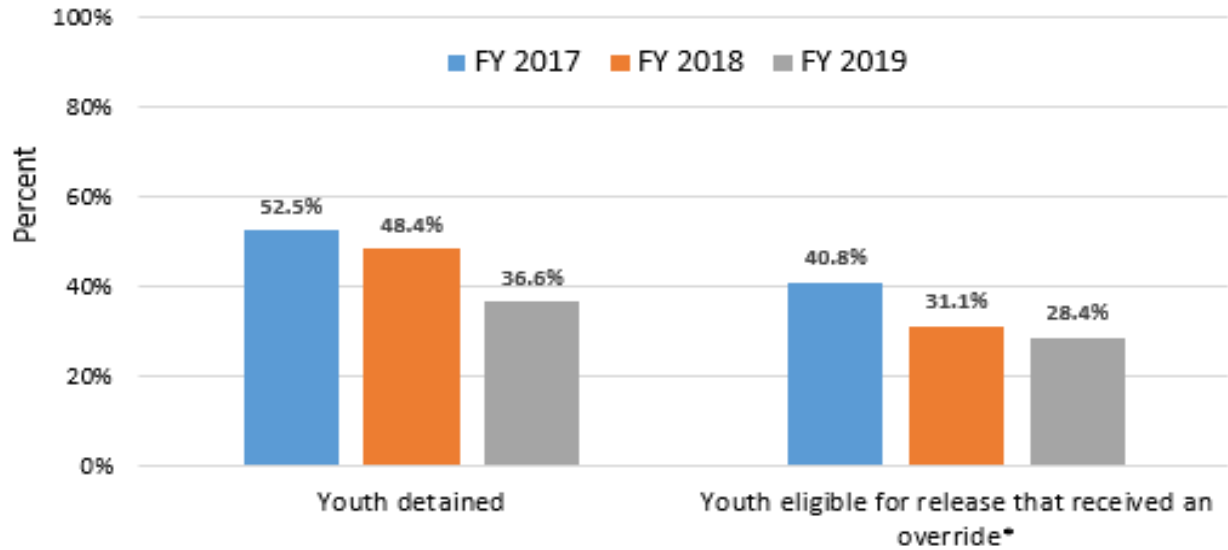
**Table 7-2: Youth referred for detention screening\*, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

	Number**	Percent
<b>Total</b>	1,898	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	487	25.7%
Male	1,411	74.3%
<b>Age (years)</b>		
5-9	2	0.1%
10-11	24	0.9%
12-13	242	9.2%
14-15	587	32.0%
16-17	980	53.5%
18-21	62	4.3%
Unknown/missing	1	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>		
American Indian/Alaska Native	146	7.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	0.1%
Black/African American	69	3.1%
Hispanic	1,265	68.9%
Non-Hispanic White	351	17.4%
Two or more	35	1.6%
Unknown/missing	24	1.2%

\*Using the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI).

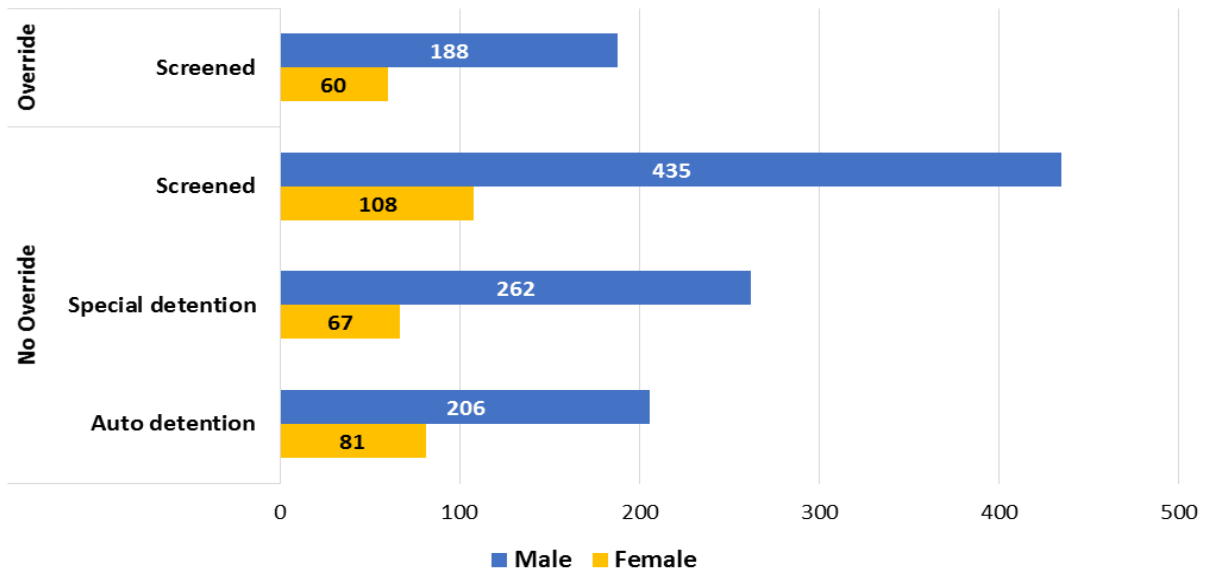
\*\*Unduplicated number of youth.

**Figure 7-2: Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) outcome for youth referred to detention, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2017 - 2019**



\*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 2019**  
N=1,407



\*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 2019**

	Number*	Percent
<b>Total</b>	1,186	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	265	23.6%
Male	621	76.4%
<b>Age (years)</b>		
5-9	0	0.0%
10-11	5	0.3%
12-13	95	7.8%
14-15	369	28.0%
16-17	653	58.2%
18-21	63	5.5%
Unknown/missing	1	0.1%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>		
American Indian/Alaska Native	82	5.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0.3%
Black/African American	44	3.0%
Hispanic	822	55.3%
Non-Hispanic White	202	13.6%
Two or more	21	1.4%
Unknown/missing	11	0.7%

\*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.)

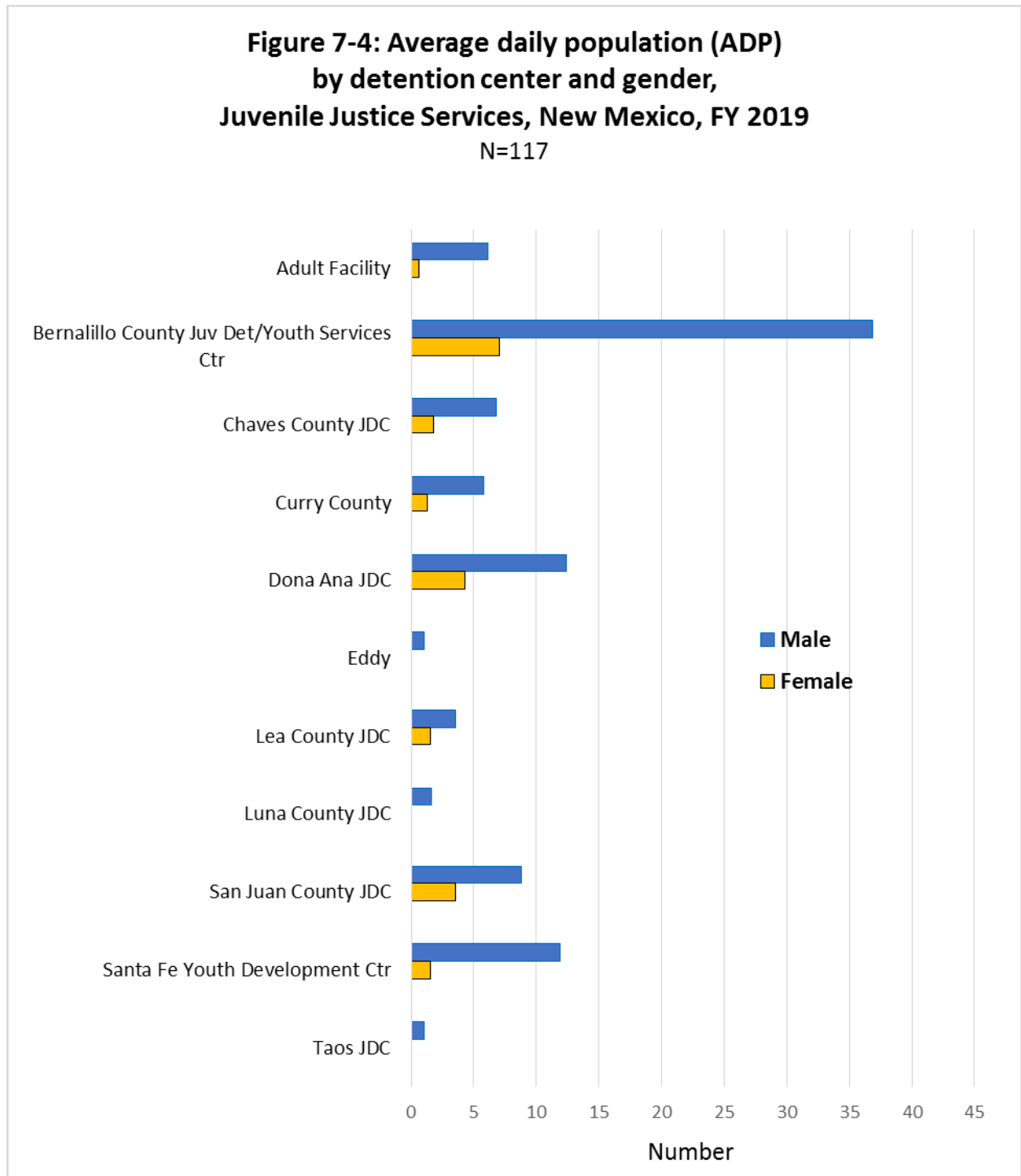
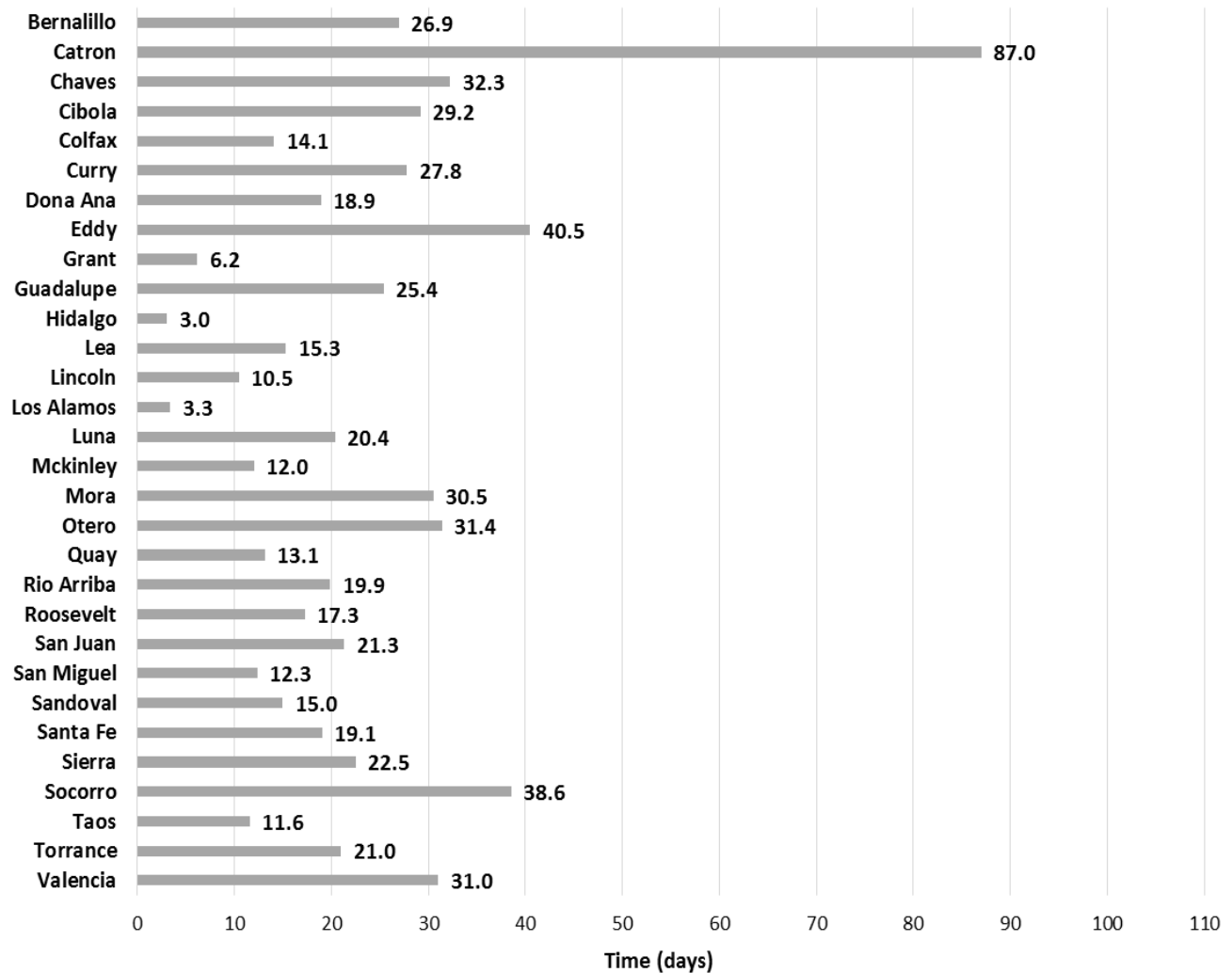


Figure 7-5 describes the average length of stay (ALOS) in detention presented by referral county. Rather than report by facility where transfers impacted ALOS, averages were calculated by county of referral for youth who were detained in order to provide a more relevant duration for community programs 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 2019, the statewide ALOS was 23.1 days, an increase from 21.8 days in FY 2018 and 20.3 days in FY 2017. In this reporting period, there were 1,683 youth were released from detention including youth who may have been admitted prior to FY 2019. 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 2019**  
N=1,683 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 (20) 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. Per statute, The children’s court attorney must file the petition within forty-eight (24) 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.

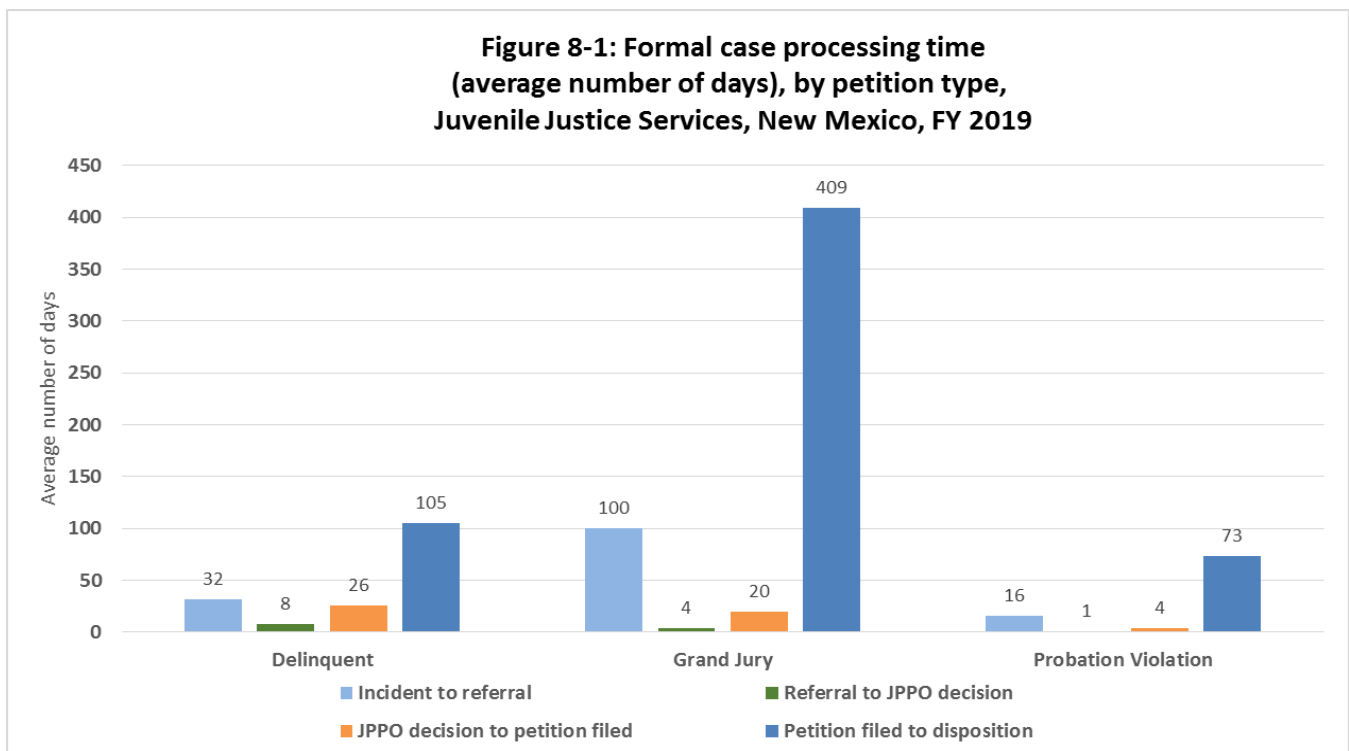
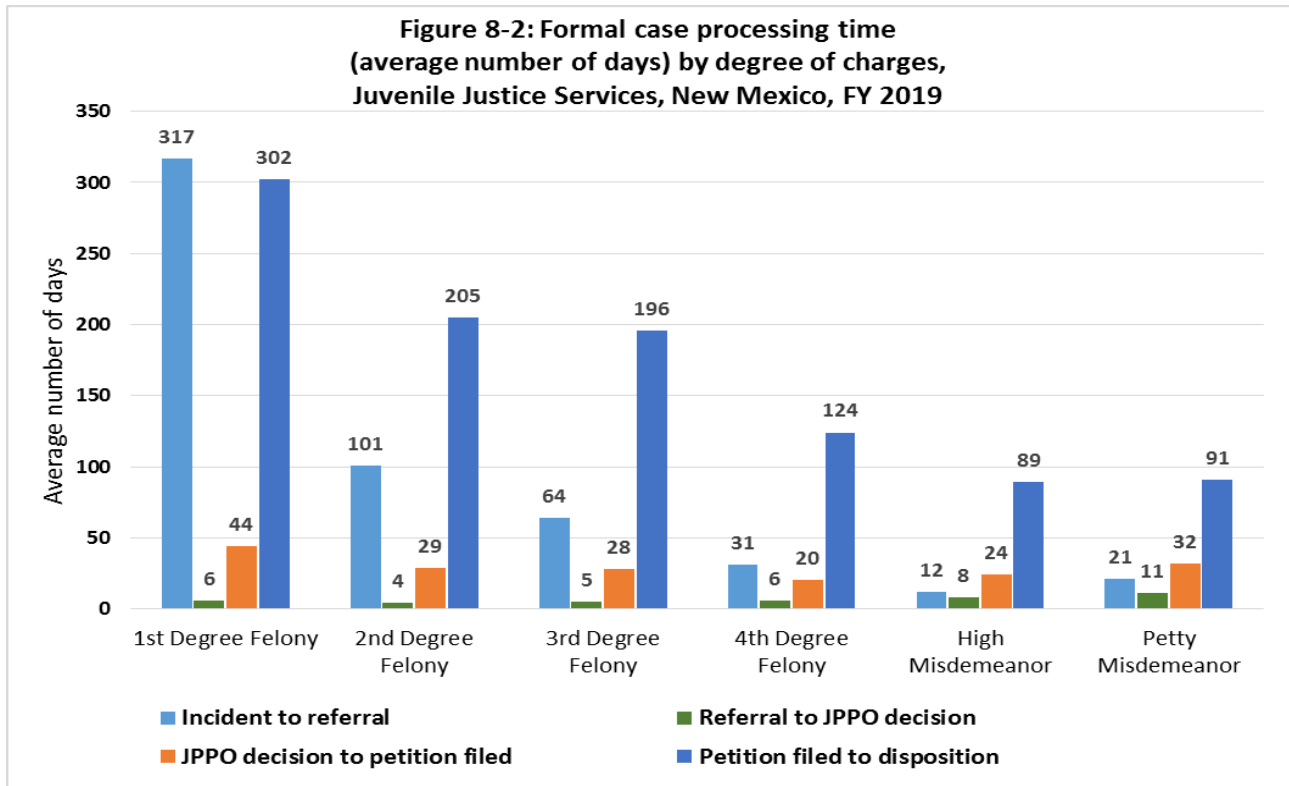


Figure 8-2 presents the average case processing time for the different degrees of charges. First degree felony cases took the longest time to process, while high misdemeanors took the shortest amount of time. Furthermore, first degree felony cases had a greater higher average of days from incident to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

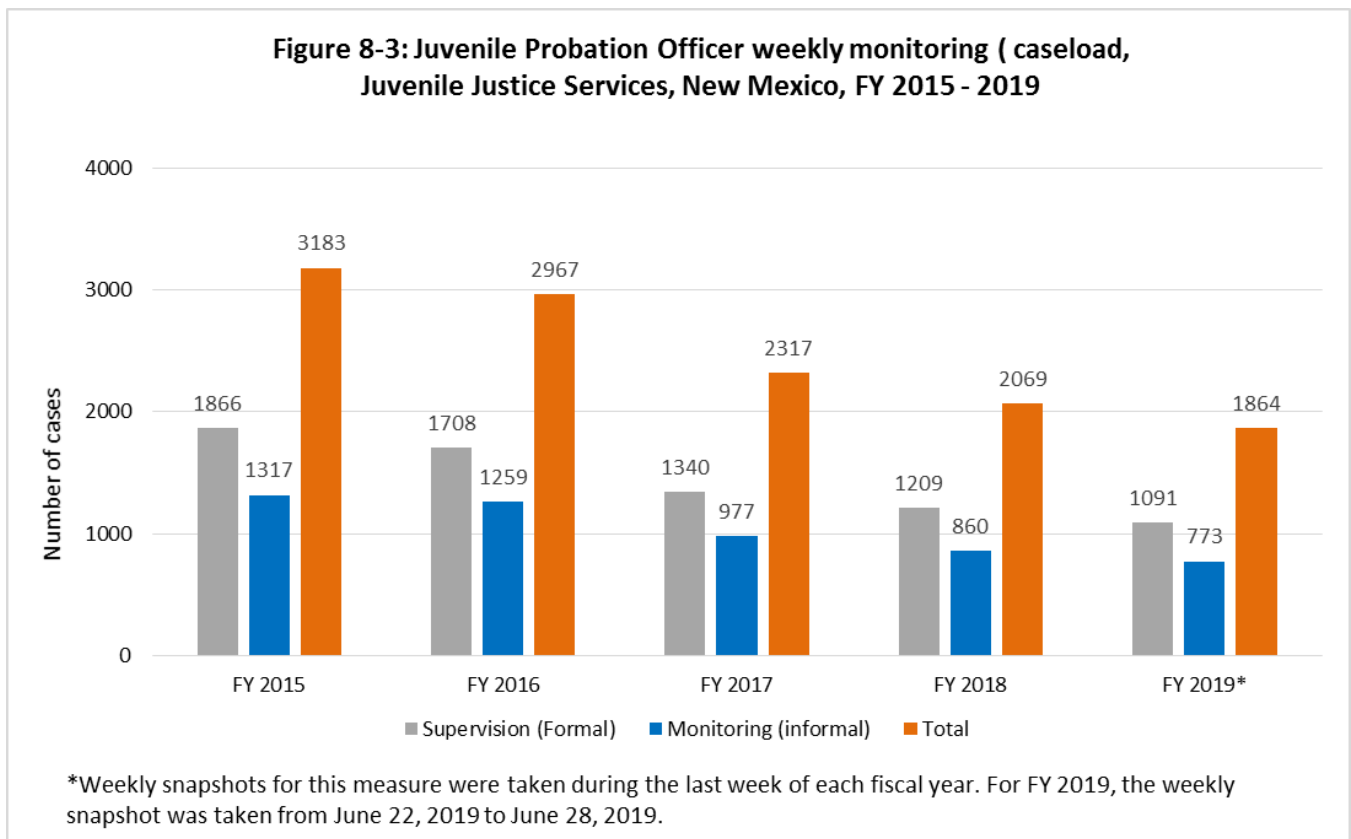
Youth on probation may be seen at different intervals, depending on their supervision level as determined by the Structured Decision Making® (SDM) tool for Juvenile Justice Services (the SDM is discussed in more detail in Section 9 of this report). According to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the SDM model “...is an evidence– and research-based system that identified the key points in the life of a juvenile justice case and uses structured assessments that are valid, reliable, equitable, and useful.” Key components of the model include detention screening instruments, actuarial risk assessments, a disposition matrix, post-disposition decisions, case management tools, a response matrix, and a custody and housing assessment.



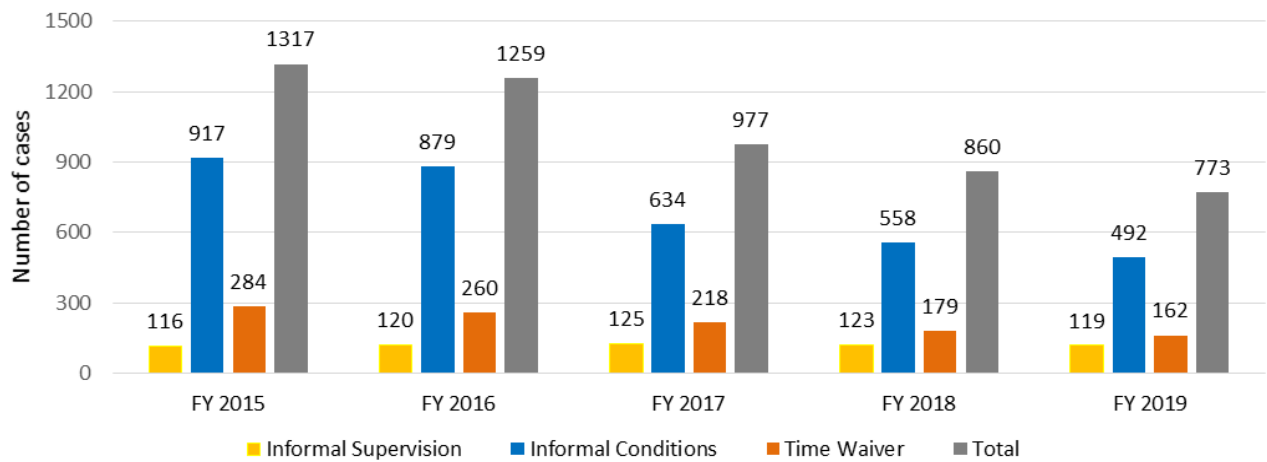
Supervision levels range from minimum (seen face to face by a JPO at least once a month), medium (youth is seen every two weeks), maximum (seen at least once a week), and intensive (seen multiple times a week). SDM standards also recommend that the JPO meet with both the youth’s family and any treatment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

SDM reassessments are conducted at least every one-hundred twenty (120) days for youth on probation and at least every one-hundred twenty (120) 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 2015 - 2019**

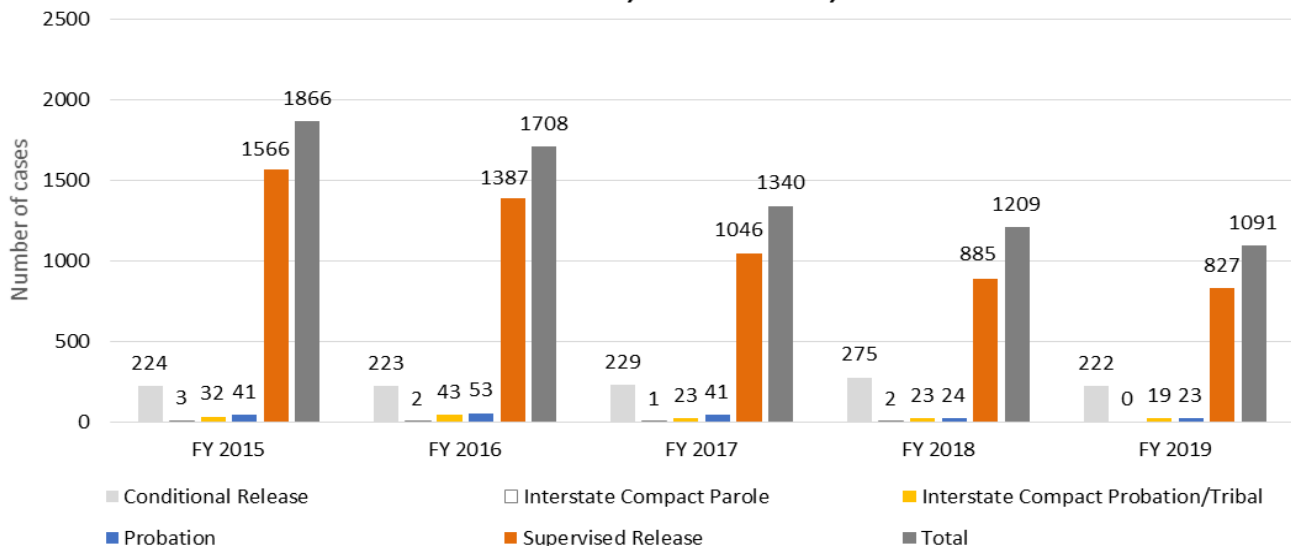


\*Weekly snapshots for this measure were taken during the last week of each fiscal year. For FY 2019, the weekly snapshot was taken from June 22, 2019 to June 28, 2019.

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 2015 - 2019**



\*Weekly snapshots for this measure were taken during the last week of each fiscal year. For FY 2019, the weekly snapshot was taken from June 22, 2019 to June 28, 2019.

## **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 1,052 youth who were assessed using the SDM tool, the majority (58.0%) were found to have a medium risk level. There were more males in all three risk level groups, and proportionately, they were most likely to have a high risk level, compared with females. By age, youth aged 16 to 17 years old were most likely to have a high risk level. By race/ethnicity, Black/African American youth were more likely to have a high risk level (the number for Asian/Pacific Islander youth is too small to reliably interpret).

**Table 9-1: Structured Decision Making (SDM) youth risk level assessment results, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

	Low		Medium		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	234	22.2%	610	58.0%	208	19.8%	1,052	84.4%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	58	24.7%	140	59.6%	37	15.7%	235	22.3%
Male	176	21.5%	470	57.5%	171	20.9%	817	77.7%
<b>Age (years)</b>								
5-9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%
12-13	30	30.9%	57	58.8%	10	10.3%	97	9.2%
14-15	76	23.2%	194	59.1%	58	17.7%	328	31.2%
16-17	96	17.9%	322	60.1%	118	22.0%	536	51.0%
18-21	31	35.2%	35	39.8%	22	25.0%	88	8.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	20	30.3%	37	56.1%	9	13.6%	66	6.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
Black/African American	4	11.8%	19	55.9%	11	32.4%	34	3.2%
Hispanic	157	20.9%	432	57.6%	161	21.5%	750	71.3%
Non-Hispanic White	45	25.4%	105	59.3%	27	15.3%	177	16.8%
Two or more	5	26.3%	14	73.7%	0	0.0%	19	1.8%
Unknown/missing	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.4%

\*1,133 youth had cases that went to disposition but 81 had missing SDM records, resulting in 1,052 cases in the analyses.

## SDM NEEDS LEVEL ASSESSMENT

Table 9-2 describes youth need results from an initial SDM assessment. Of 1,052 who were assessed using the SDM tool, most (35.6%) were found to have a low need level. There were more males in all three need level groups. 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 and Hispanic 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 2019**

	Low		Moderate		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	374	35.6%	409	38.9%	269	25.6%	1,052	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	76	32.3%	86	36.6%	73	31.1%	235	22.3%
Male	298	36.5%	323	39.5%	196	24.0%	817	77.7%
<b>Age (years)</b>								
5-9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	3	0.3%
12-13	39	40.2%	31	32.0%	27	27.8%	97	9.2%
14-15	119	36.3%	118	36.0%	91	27.7%	328	31.2%
16-17	178	33.2%	229	42.7%	129	24.1%	536	51.0%
18-21	37	42.0%	30	34.1%	21	23.9%	88	8.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	30	45.5%	20	30.3%	16	24.2%	66	6.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
Black/African American	7	20.6%	18	52.9%	9	26.5%	34	3.2%
Hispanic	263	35.1%	288	38.4%	199	26.5%	750	71.3%
Non-Hispanic White	64	36.2%	73	41.2%	40	22.6%	177	16.8%
Two or more	7	36.8%	8	42.1%	4	21.1%	19	1.8%
Unknown/missing	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	4	0.4%

\*1,133 youth had cases that went to disposition but 81 had missing SDM records, resulting in 1,052 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 2019**

	Low		Medium		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	232	23.2%	593	59.2%	176	17.6%	1,001	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	58	25.4%	136	59.6%	34	14.9%	228	22.8%
Male	174	22.5%	457	59.1%	142	18.4%	773	77.2%
<b>Age (years)</b>								
5-9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%
12-13	30	31.3%	56	58.3%	10	10.4%	96	9.6%
14-15	76	23.6%	192	59.6%	54	16.8%	322	32.2%
16-17	95	18.7%	315	61.9%	99	19.4%	509	50.8%
18-21	30	42.3%	28	39.4%	13	18.3%	71	7.1%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	20	32.3%	34	54.8%	8	12.9%	62	6.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
Black/African American	4	12.9%	18	58.1%	9	29.0%	31	3.1%
Hispanic	156	21.9%	421	59.0%	136	19.1%	713	71.2%
Non-Hispanic White	44	25.9%	103	60.6%	23	13.5%	170	17.0%
Two or more	5	26.3%	14	73.7%	0	0.0%	19	1.9%
Unknown/missing	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.4%

\*1,133 youth had cases that went to disposition but 81 had missing SDM records, resulting in 1,052 cases in the analyses.

## 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 2019

	Low		Moderate		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	373	37.3%	394	39.4%	234	23.4%	1,001	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	76	33.3%	85	37.3%	67	29.4%	228	22.8%
Male	297	38.4%	309	40.0%	167	21.6%	773	77.2%
<b>Age (years)</b>								
5-9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	3	0.3%
12-13	39	40.6%	30	31.3%	27	28.1%	96	9.6%
14-15	119	37.0%	118	36.6%	85	26.4%	322	32.2%
16-17	177	34.8%	217	42.6%	115	22.6%	509	50.8%
18-21	37	52.1%	28	39.4%	6	8.5%	71	7.1%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	30	48.4%	18	29.0%	14	22.6%	62	6.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
Black/African American	6	19.4%	17	54.8%	8	25.8%	31	3.1%
Hispanic	263	36.9%	279	39.1%	171	24.0%	713	71.2%
Non-Hispanic White	64	37.6%	70	41.2%	36	21.2%	170	17.0%
Two or more	7	36.8%	8	42.1%	4	21.1%	19	1.9%
Unknown/missing	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	4	0.4%

\*1,133 youth had cases that went to disposition but 81 had missing SDM records, resulting in 1,052 cases in the analyses.

## 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 2019

	Low		Medium		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	2	3.9%	17	33.3%	32	62.7%	51	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	7	13.7%
Male	2	4.5%	13	29.5%	29	65.9%	44	86.3%
<b>Age (years)</b>								
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%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.0%
14-15	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	11.8%
16-17	1	3.7%	7	25.9%	19	70.4%	27	52.9%
18-21	1	5.9%	7	41.2%	9	52.9%	17	33.3%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	4	7.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	5.9%
Hispanic	1	2.7%	11	29.7%	25	67.6%	37	72.5%
Non-Hispanic White	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	4	57.1%	7	13.7%
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%

\*1,133 youth had cases that went to disposition but 81 had missing SDM records, resulting in 1,052 cases in the analyses.



## 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 2019**

	Low		Moderate		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	1	2.0%	15	29.4%	35	68.6%	51	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	6	85.7%	7	1020.0%
Male	1	2.3%	14	31.8%	29	65.9%	44	6411.4%
<b>Age (years)</b>								
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%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	145.7%
14-15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	100.0%	6	874.3%
16-17	1	3.7%	12	44.4%	14	51.9%	27	3934.3%
18-21	0	0.0%	2	11.8%	15	88.2%	17	2477.1%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4	582.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	3	437.1%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	9	24.3%	28	75.7%	37	5391.4%
Non-Hispanic White	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	7	1020.0%
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%

\*1,133 youth had cases that went to disposition but 81 had missing SDM records, resulting in 1,052 cases in the analyses.

## 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 2019**

Factor	Strength		Need	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
N1. Family relationships	194	18.4%	318	30.2%
N2. Emotional stability	91	8.7%	190	18.1%
N3. Education	16	1.5%	255	24.2%
N4. Substance abuse	67	6.4%	100	9.5%
N5. Physical issues	55	5.2%	13	1.2%
N6. Life skills	3	0.3%	87	8.3%
N7. Victimization	321	30.5%	14	1.3%
N8. Social relations	1	0.1%	15	1.4%
N9. Employment/vocational	32	3.0%	33	3.1%
N10. Sexuality	145	13.8%	21	2.0%
N11. Criminal history of biological parents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N12. Community resources	127	12.1%	6	0.6%
Total**	1,052	100.0%	1,052	100.0%

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

Date pulled: December 27, 2019

Source: FACTS Database

**Table 9-8: Priority strengths and needs\* of youth on formal (field) supervision, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

Factor	Strength		Need	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
N1. Family relationships	192	19.2%	298	29.8%
N2. Emotional stability	91	9.1%	180	18.0%
N3. Education	12	1.2%	240	24.0%
N4. Substance abuse	63	6.3%	100	10.0%
N5. Physical issues	53	5.3%	13	1.3%
N6. Life skills	3	0.3%	84	8.4%
N7. Victimization	308	30.8%	14	1.4%
N8. Social relations	1	0.1%	14	1.4%
N9. Employment/vocational	29	2.9%	31	3.1%
N10. Sexuality	123	12.3%	21	2.1%
N11. Criminal history of biological parents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N12. Community resources	126	12.6%	6	0.6%
Total**	1,001	100.0%	1,001	100.0%

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

Date pulled: December 27, 2019

Source: FACTS Database

**Table 9-9: Priority strengths and needs\* of youth in secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

Factor	Strength		Need	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
N1. Family relationships	2	3.9%	20	39.2%
N2. Emotional stability	0	0.0%	10	0.8%
N3. Education	4	7.8%	15	1.2%
N4. Substance abuse	4	7.8%	0	0.0%
N5. Physical issues	2	3.9%	0	0.0%
N6. Life skills	0	0.0%	3	0.2%
N7. Victimization	13	25.5%	0	0.0%
N8. Social relations	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
N9. Employment/vocational	3	5.9%	2	0.2%
N10. Sexuality	22	43.1%	0	0.0%
N11. Criminal history of biological parents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N12. Community resources	1	2.0%	0	0.0%
Total**	51	100.0%	51	41.7%

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

Date pulled: December 27, 2019

Source: FACTS Database

\*N11 will not reflect as a strength or a need, as it is only for reporting and not scoring.

## 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, New Mexico, FY19**

Recommendation	Count	% of All Recommendations
BH-11 Individual Therapy	863	22.5%
BH-43 Residential Treatment	536	14.0%
BH-09 Medication Management	308	8.0%
BH-13 Family Therapy	304	7.9%
BH-48 Other	231	6.0%
BH-12 Group Therapy	163	4.2%
BH-37 Drug Court	152	4.0%
BH-25 Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	151	3.9%
BH-40 Treatment Foster Care	122	3.2%
BH-36.1 Substance Abuse - Counseling	100	2.6%
ED-02 GED	92	2.4%
BH-31 Comp. Community Support Svcs. (CCSS)	91	2.4%
BH-36 Substance Abuse - Intensive Outpatient Tx	82	2.1%
BH-02 Assessment: Bio-Psycho-Social	68	1.8%
ED-01 Public Education	59	1.5%
BH-41 Group Home	58	1.5%
BH-49 Commitment to Secure Facility	48	1.3%
ED-07 Other	41	1.1%
BH-08 Psychiatric Assessment	40	1.0%
BH-05 Neuro-Psychological Testing	32	0.8%
<b>Total Number Recommendations in Top 20</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>92.2%</b>
<b>Total Number of All Recommendations</b>	<b>3,840</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Data pulled 12/27/2019

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.

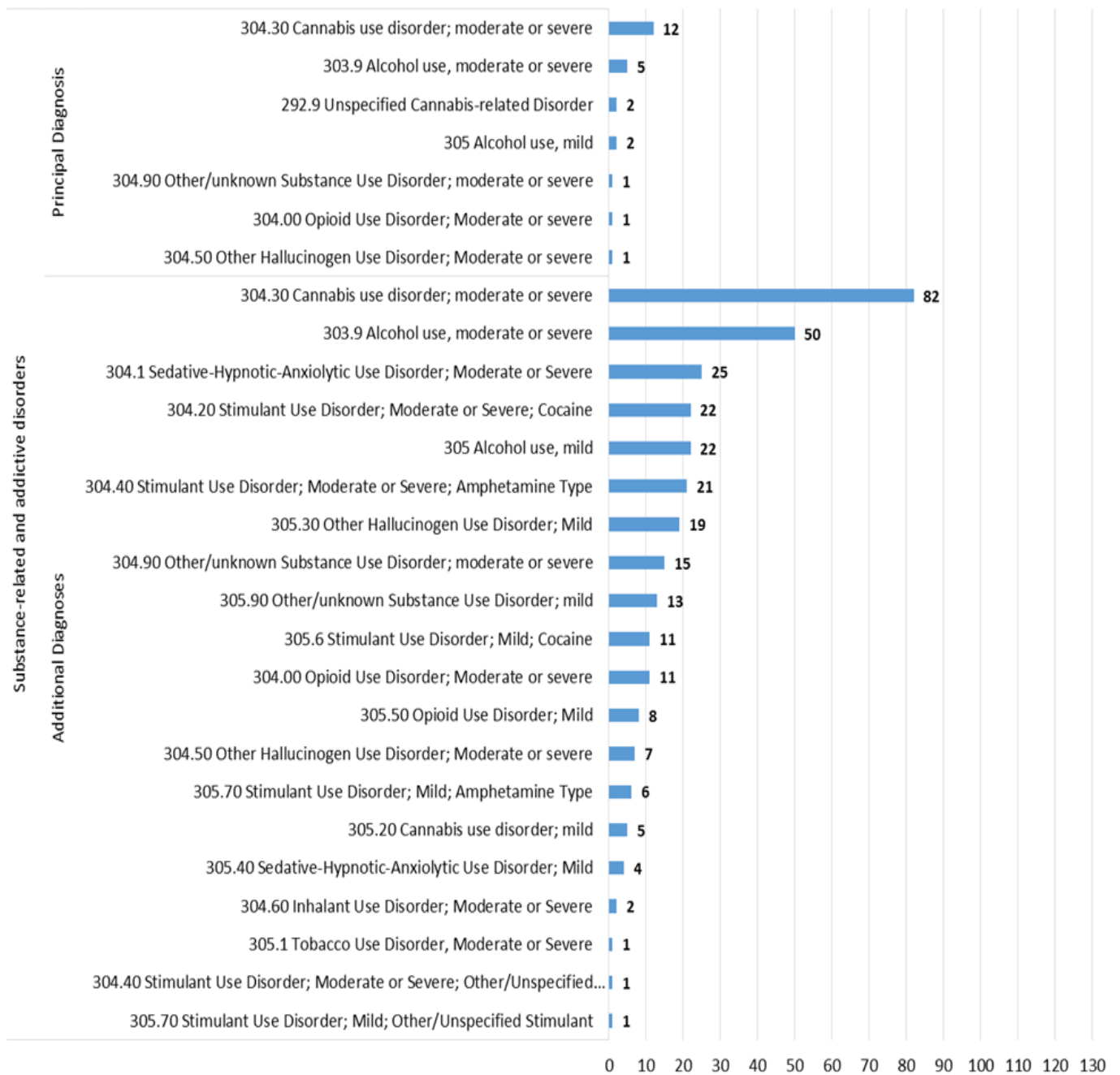
**Table 9-11: Top 20 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-5) diagnoses for clients admitted to secure facilities, New Mexico, FY19**

<b>Diagnosis</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
V62.5 Imprisonment or Other Incarceration	100	12.6%
V62.3 Academic or Educational Problems	90	8.0%
304.30 Cannabis use disorder; moderate or severe	82	7.3%
312.32 Conduct disorder; adolescent onset type	64	5.7%
995.51 Child psychological abuse, Confirmed	59	5.2%
995.52 Child neglect, confirmed	54	4.8%
303.9 Alcohol use, moderate or severe	50	4.4%
995.54 Child Physical Abuse, Confirmed	46	4.1%
V15.49 Other Personal History of Psychological Trauma	30	2.7%
304.1 Sedative-Hypnotic-Anxiolytic Use Disorder; Moderate or Severe	25	2.2%
312.81 Conduct disorder; childhood onset type	24	2.1%
304.20 Stimulant Use Disorder; Moderate or Severe; Cocaine	22	2.0%
305 Alcohol use, mild	22	2.0%
V61.20 Parent-Child Relational Problems	22	2.0%
304.40 Stimulant Use Disorder; Moderate or Severe; Amphetamine Type	21	1.9%
305.30 Other Hallucinogen Use Disorder; Mild	19	1.7%
309.81 Post-traumatic stress disorder	18	1.6%
V62.82 Uncomplicated Bereavement	16	1.4%
304.90 Other/unknown Substance Use Disorder; moderate or severe	15	1.3%
995.53 Child sexual abuse, Confirmed	15	1.3%
<b>Total Number Diagnoses in Top 20</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>70.5%</b>
<b>Total Number of All Diagnoses</b>	<b>1127</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Data pulled 01/26/2020

Source: ADE Database

Figure 9-12: Substance and alcohol abuse diagnoses DSM-5 for clients admitted to secure facilities New Mexico, FY19

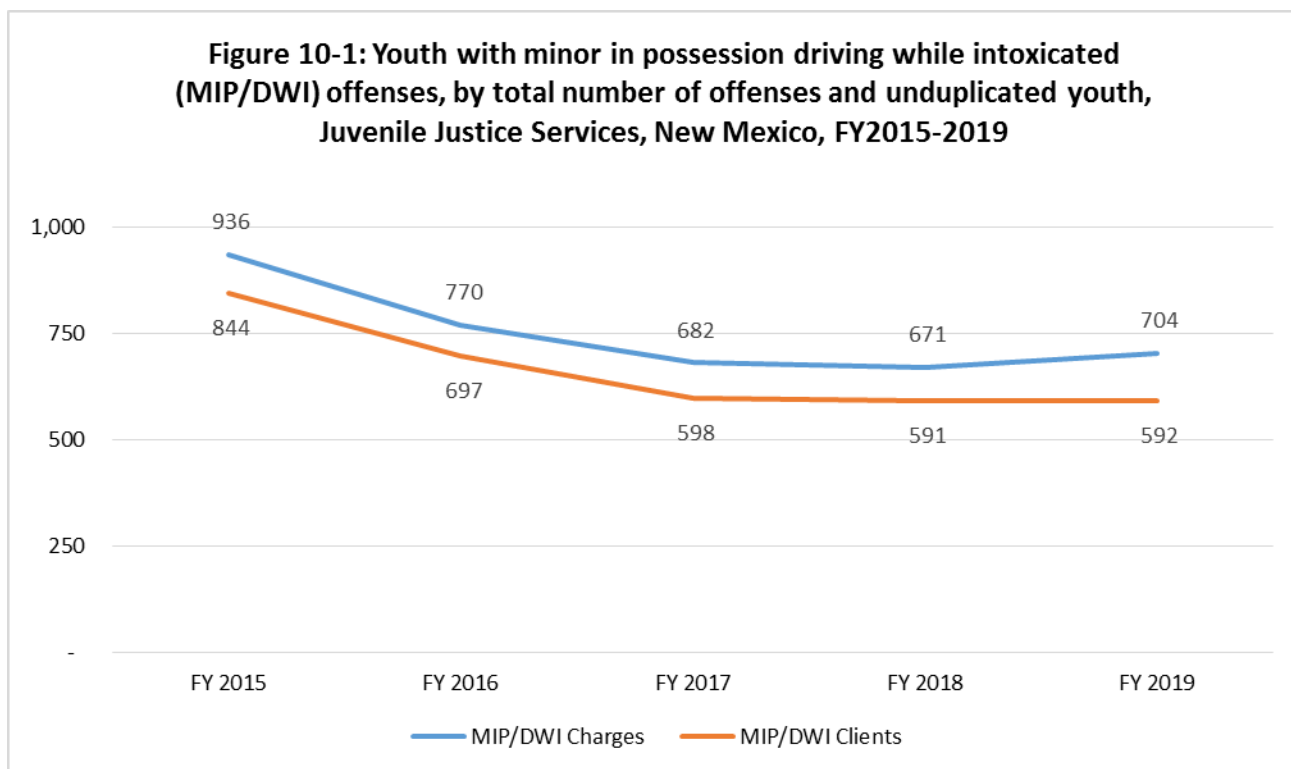


\*Based on the American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (*DSM-5*). Multiple youth may be represented in one or more diagnosis categories.

## 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 shows that the 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 (7,162) with offenses in FY 2019, 592 (7.7%) had MIP/DWI offenses. This compares with 7.3% in FY 2018.



**Table 10-1: Youth with minor in possession/driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI) offenses by age, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

Age group	Number of youth with a MIP/DWI offense	% of MIP/DWI offense youth	Number of youth for all offenses	% of youth for all offenses
<10	1	0.0%	200	3.1%
10-11	2	0.2%	333	3.9%
12-13	66	4.2%	1,583	15.9%
14-15	174	27.6%	2,526	32.4%
16-17	349	67.6%	2,958	43.6%
>=18	0	0.2%	47	0.9%
Unknown	0	0.3%	5	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,652</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

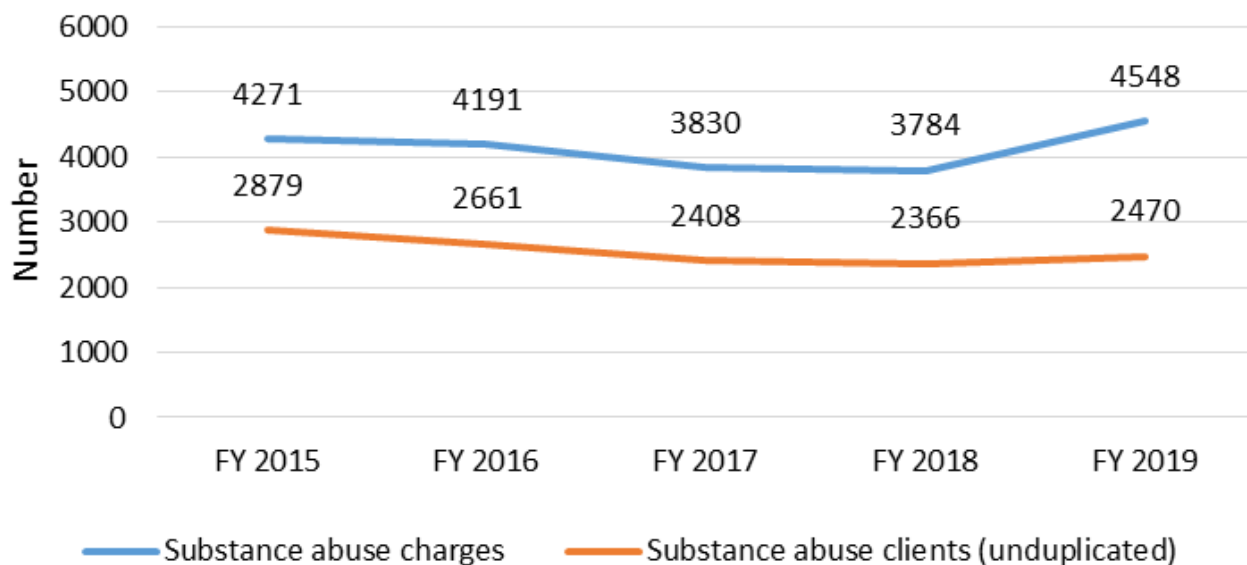
Source: FACTS Database



**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 2019**

	Gender				Totals	
	Female		Male			
Race/Ethnicity	Count	% of Overall Total	Count	% of Overall Total	Count	% of Overall Total
	Non-Hispanic White	50	8.4%	79	13.3%	129
Hispanic	183	30.9%	227	38.3%	411	69.4%
African American	9	1.5%	4	0.7%	13	2.2%
Asian	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.3%
Native American	13	2.2%	18	3.0%	31	5.2%
Native Hawaiian	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
2 or more	2	0.3%	2	0.3%	4	0.7%
Unknown/Missing	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>43.9%</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>55.9%</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Figure 10-2: Substance abuse offenses, by total number of offenses and unduplicated number of youth, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2015 - 2019**



\*\*Additional alcohol related and substance abuse charges were added to the data for FY 2019 which may account for the increase in occurrences.

**Table 10-3: Youth with substance abuse offenses by age, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

Age (years)	Number of youth with a Substance Abuse Offense	% of Substance Abuse Offense youth	Number of youth for all offenses	% of youth for all offenses
<10	2	0.1%	200	2.6%
10-11	23	0.9%	333	4.4%
12-13	367	14.9%	1,583	20.7%
14-15	842	34.1%	2,526	33.0%
16-17	1,187	48.1%	2,958	38.7%
>=18	46	1.9%	47	0.6%
Unknown	1	0.0%	5	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,652</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

Source: FACTS Database

**Table 10-4: Youth with substance abuse offenses, by gender and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

Race/Ethnicity	Gender				Overall Total	
	Female		Male			
	Number	% of Overall Total	Number	% of Overall Total	Number	% of Overall Total
American Indian/Alaska Native	68	2.8%	137	5.5%	205	8.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.1%	5	0.2%	8	0.3%
Black/African American	15	0.6%	34	1.4%	49	2.0%
Hispanic	525	21.3%	1,171	47.4%	1,699	68.8%
Non-Hispanic White	154	6.2%	311	12.6%	466	18.9%
Two or more	14	0.6%	22	0.9%	36	1.5%
Unknown/Missing	4	0.2%	2	0.1%	6	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>1682</b>	<b>68.1%</b>	<b>2469</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Section 11: Youth in Secure Facilities

Secure facilities are physically and staff secured. CYFD had three secure facilities and one contracted facility in FY 2019:

- *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

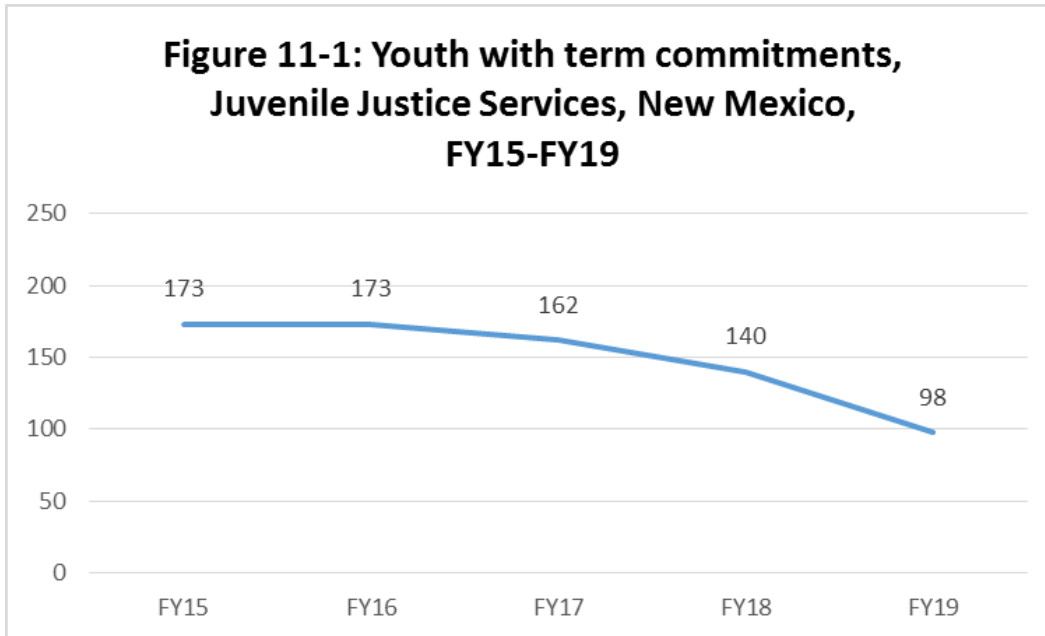
The intake unit for males is at YDDC and the intake for females is at CNYC. All the secure facilities are male only with the exception of CNYC, which houses both male and female youth. In this report, youth in facilities are described by three secure commitment types:

- *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 2019, 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 136 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



**Table 11-2: Youth\* with delinquent referrals, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

	Number*	Percent
<b>Total</b>	98	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	9	9.2%
Male	89	90.8%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%
<b>Age (years)</b>		
5-9	0	0.0%
10-11	0	0.0%
12-13	1	1.0%
14-15	20	20.4%
16-17	55	56.1%
18-21	22	22.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
American Indian/Alaska Native	10	10.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Black/African American	5	5.1%
Hispanic	69	70.4%
Non-Hispanic White	14	14.3%
Two or more	0	0.0%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%

\*Unduplicated number of youth

**Table 11-2: Top 15 most serious offenses (MSO) for term admissions, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Number of offenses</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Probation Violation	35	35.7%
Aggravated Battery (Great Bodily Harm)	4	4.1%
Shooting at or from a Motor Vehicle (No Great Bodily Harm)	4	4.1%
Battery (Household Member)	3	3.1%
Battery	3	3.1%
Armed Robbery	3	3.1%
Battery Upon a Peace Officer	3	3.1%
Aggravated Battery (Misdemeanor)	2	2.0%
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	2	2.0%
Aggravated Burglary (Deadly Weapon) - Conspiracy	2	2.0%
Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle (1st Offense)	2	2.0%
Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor	2	2.0%
Burglary (Commercial)	2	2.0%
Receiving/Transferring Stolen Motor Vehicles (1st offense)	2	2.0%
Burglary (Dwelling House)	2	2.0%
<b>Total Top 15</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72.4%</b>
<b>Total most serious offenses</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: FACTS Database

Table 11-3 provides a snapshot view of N=131 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 (74.8%) of commitments.

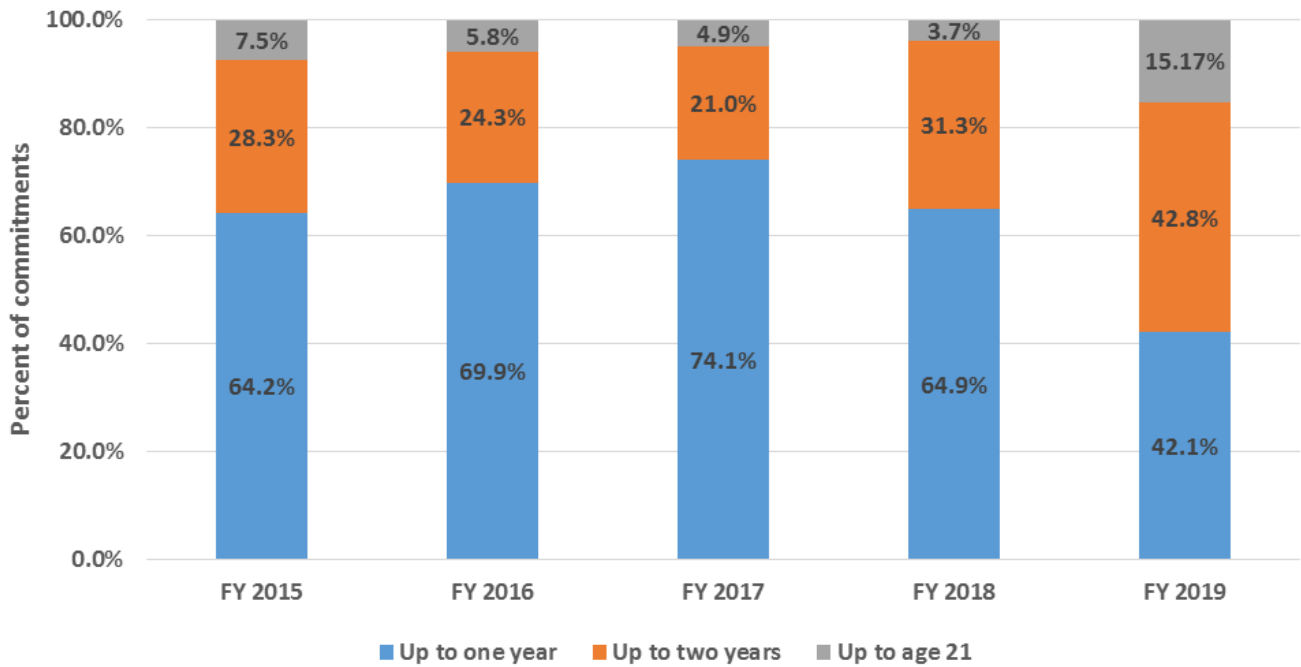
**Table 11-3: Snapshot\* of youth in secure facilities, by facility, gender, age, and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

	Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC)		John Paul Taylor Center (JPTC)		San Juan Detention Center (SJDC)		Youth Development and Diagnostic Center		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	42	32.1%	34	26.0%	5	3.8%	50	38.2%	131	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>										
Female	13	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	13	9.9%
Male	29	24.6%	34	28.8%	5	4.2%	50	42.4%	118	90.1%
<b>Age(years)</b>										
<10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
12-13	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0.8%
14-15	4	44.4%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	3	33.3%	9	6.9%
16-17	16	25.4%	17	27.0%	4	6.3%	26	41.3%	63	48.1%
>18	22	37.9%	15	25.9%	1	1.7%	20	34.5%	58	44.3%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>										
Amer Indian/Alaska Native	5	71.4%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	7	5.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	3	37.5%	3	37.5%	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	8	6.1%
Hispanic	26	26.5%	27	27.6%	2	2.0%	43	43.9%	98	74.8%
Non-Hispanic White	8	50.0%	3	18.8%	1	6.3%	4	25.0%	16	12.2%
Two or more	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	2	1.5%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

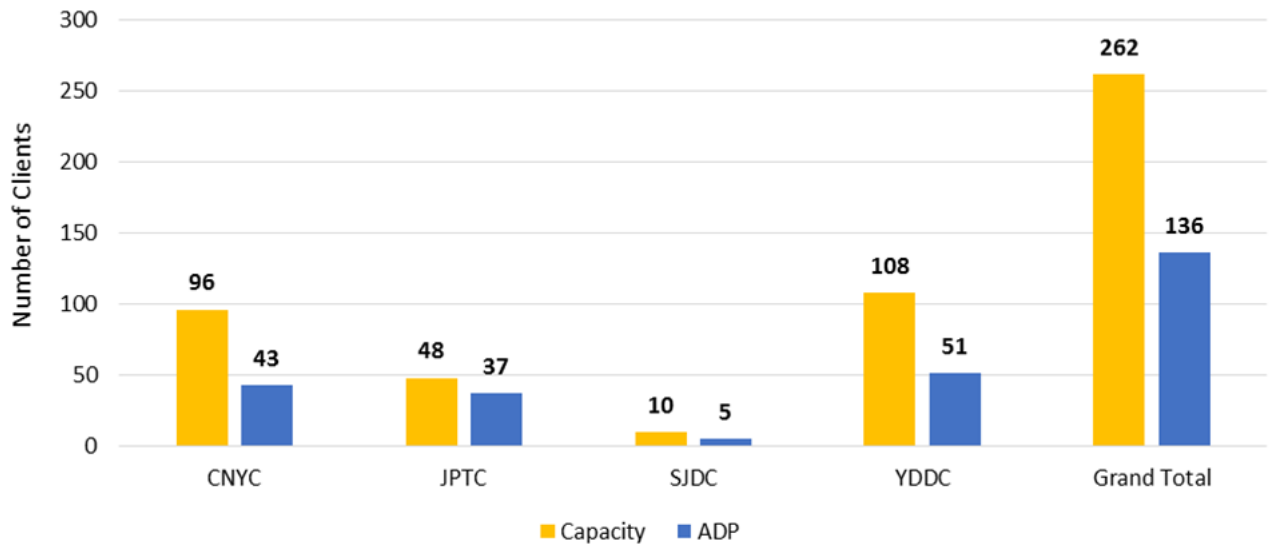
\*Snapshot = reported daily population for 12/31/2018

Source: FACTS Database

**Figure 11-2: Length\* of term commitments to secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2015-2019**

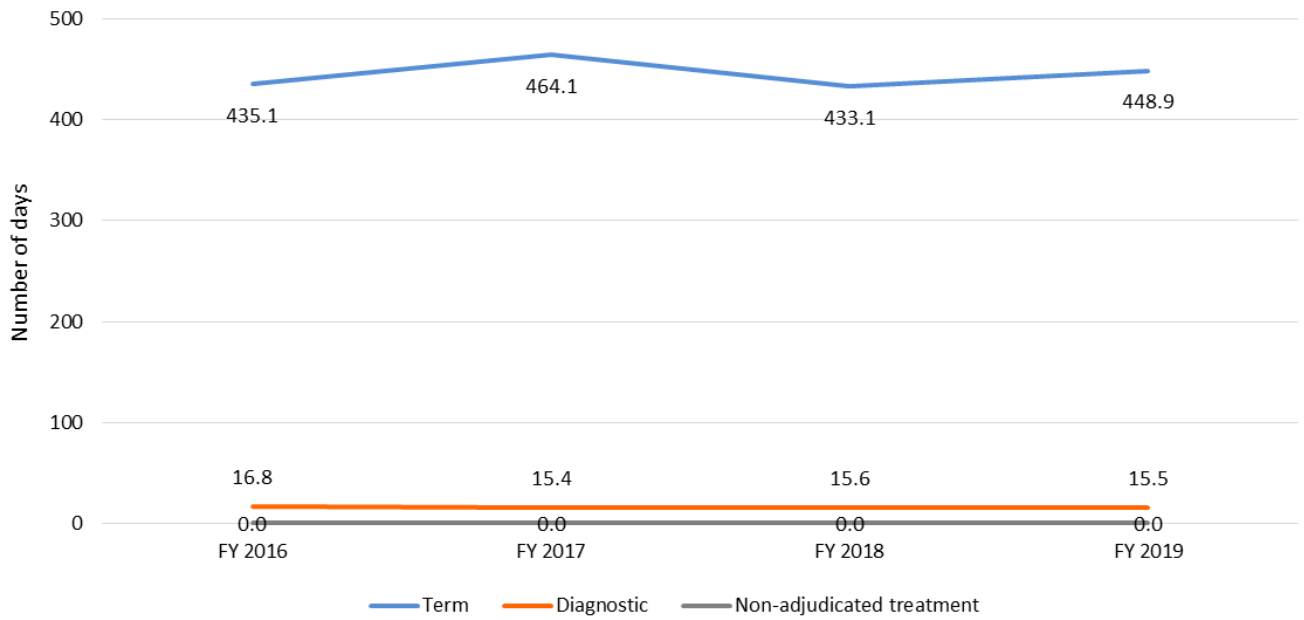


**Figure 11-3: Average daily population (ADP) & capacity\* by secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY19**



\*The overall ADP=136 clients or 51.9% of capacity (262) beds. 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 2016 - 2019**





**Table 11-4** The average length of stay varied by gender, age and race/ethnicity. On average, females with term commitments were incarcerated 186.1 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 465.5 days.

**Table 11-4: Average length of stay (ALOS) days in secure facilities, by commitment type, gender, age, and race/ethnicity of youth, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

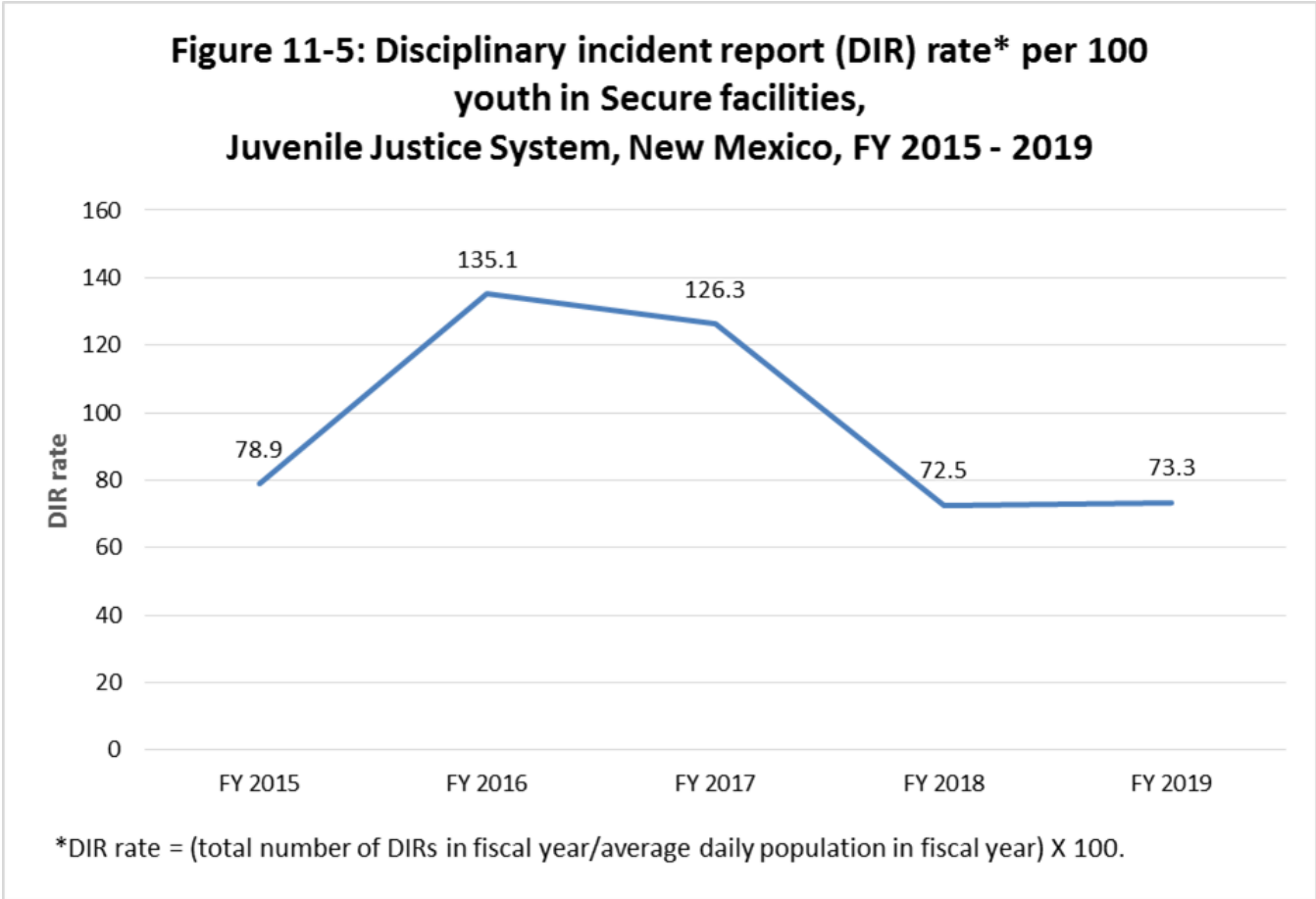
	Term		Non-adjudicated		Diagnostic		Total	
	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)
<b>Total</b>	116	448.9	0	0.0	15	15.5	131	399.2
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	23	299.7	0	0.0	4	15.8	27	257.6
Male	93	485.8	0	0.0	11	15.5	104	436
<b>Age (years)</b>								
5-9								
10-11								
12-13	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.0	1	11.0
14-15	3	270.7	0	0.0	9	16.4	12	80.0
16-17	32	347.5	0	0.0	4	14.8	36	310.5
18-21	81	495.5	0	0.0	1	15.0	82	489.6
Unknown/missing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	367.5	0	0.0	2	18.5	4	193.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Black/African American	7	433.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	433.9
Hispanic	92	448.7	0	0.0	7	14.9	99	418.0
Non-Hispanic	12	430.5	0	0.0	5	15.6	17	308.5
Two or more	3	616.0	0	0.0	1	14.0	4	465.5
Unknown/missing	0	0.0	0	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.

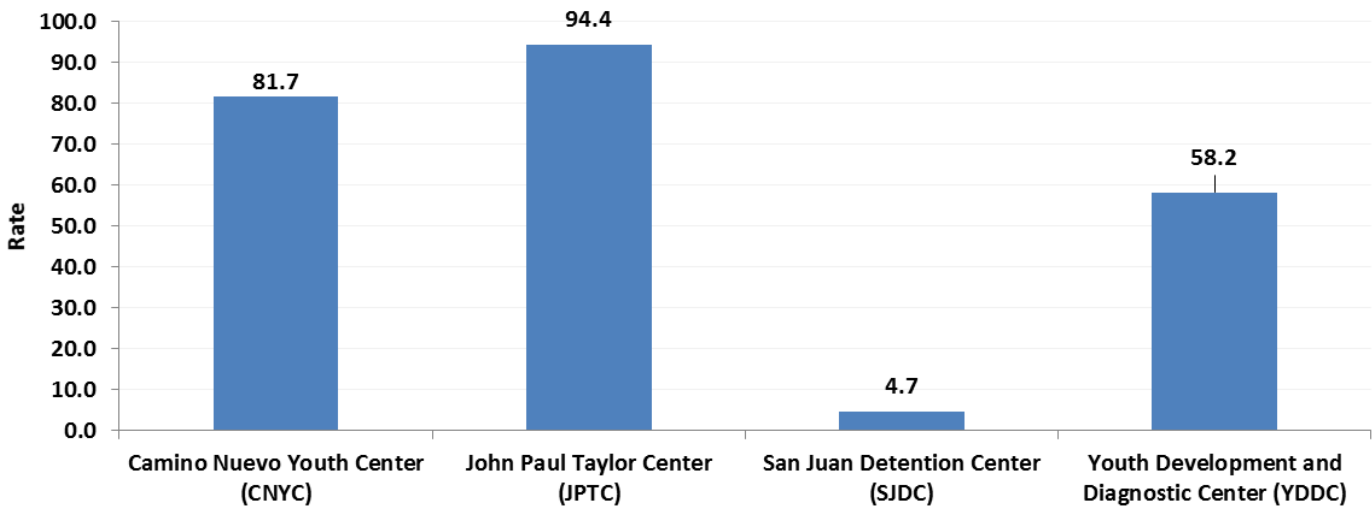
Disciplinary incident report rates were calculated as follows:

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



Disciplinary incident report rates varied by facility (Figure 11-6). The overall DIR rate for all secure facilities combined was 59.75 per 100 youth. In FY 2019, John Paul Taylor Center had the highest DIR rate at 94.4 per 100 youth. In FY 2018, John Paul Taylor Center had the highest rate of DIRs at 102.2 per 100 youth.

**Figure 11-6: Disciplinary incident reports (DIR) rate \* per 100 youth, by Secure Facility, Juvenile Justice Service, New Mexico, FY 2019**



\*DIR rate = (total number of DIRs in fiscal year/average daily population in fiscal year) X 100.

## 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 2019, 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 2019

Table 12-1 provides a snapshot view of 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.

**Table 12-1: Snapshot\* of youth in reintegration centers by facility, gender, age, and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

	Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC)		Albuquerque Girls Reintegration Center (AGRC)		Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (ENRC)		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	4	26.7%	5	33.3%	6	40.0%	15	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	0	0.0%	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	3.8%
Male	4	40.0%	0	0.0%	6	60.0%	10	7.6%
<b>Age(years)</b>								
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	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
16-17	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.5%
18-21	2	16.7%	4	33.3%	6	50.0%	12	9.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
Amer Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	1.5%
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	33.3%	4	33.3%	4	33.3%	12	9.2%
Non-Hispanic White	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Two or more	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

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

Source: FACTS Database

The average daily population (ADP) for all CYFD reintegration centers combined was 14 youth (Figure 12-1). The ADP includes both youth on probation and youth on supervised release. The ADP was highest at ABRC with eight clients. ENRC also had the highest ADP-to-capacity ratio at 50.0%.

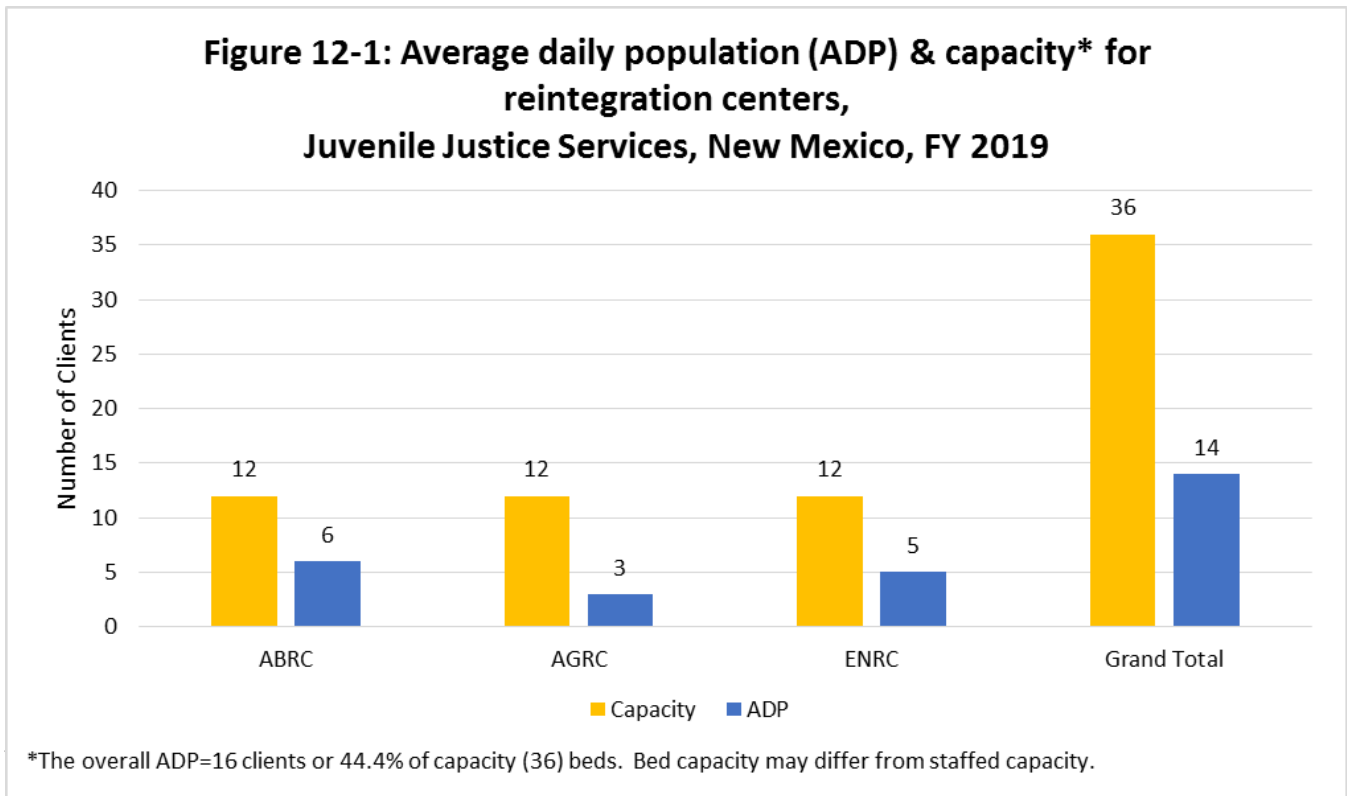


Table 12-2 describes the number of movements that occurred after a youth was sent to a reintegration center. For 99 youth on supervised release who had a movement into a reintegration center, 24.2% also had a walkaway movement. Walkaway movements were followed by a movement to detention 54.1% of the time. A total of 13 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 long term commitment, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

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	54	13	5	7
AGRC	16	3	2	4
ENRC	29	8	6	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>

Source: FACTS Database

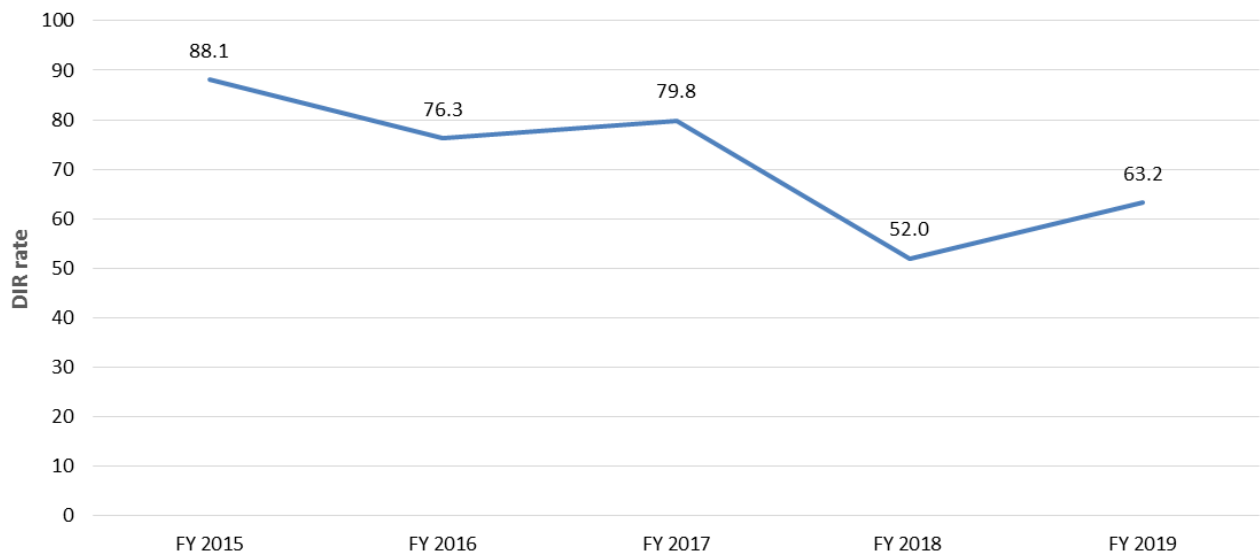
Table 12-3 describes youth committed to reintegration centers by average length of stay (ALOS) and by gender, age and race/ethnicity.

**Table 12-3: Youth in reintegration centers , by average length of stay (ALOS), gender, age, and race/ethnicity of youth, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019**

	<u>Youth on probation*</u>			<u>Youth on supervised released</u>		
	Number of youths	Percent	ALOS	Number of youth	Percent	ALOS
<b>Total</b>	0	0.0%	0.0%	53	100.0%	73.7
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	0	0.0%	0.0%	9	17.0%	72.6
Male	0	0.0%	0.0%	44	83.0%	74.0
<b>Age (years)</b>						
5-9	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
10-11	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
12-13	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0
14-15	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	1.9%	78.0
16-17	0	0.0%	0.0%	14	26.4%	64.3
18-21	0	0.0%	0.0%	38	71.7%	77.1
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0.0%			
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	1.9%	95.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0%			
Black/African American	0	0.0%	0.0%	5	9.4%	71.2
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0%	41	77.4%	72.2
Non-Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0%	5	9.4%	84.6
Two or more	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	1.9%	71.0
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0.0%			

Source: FACTS Database

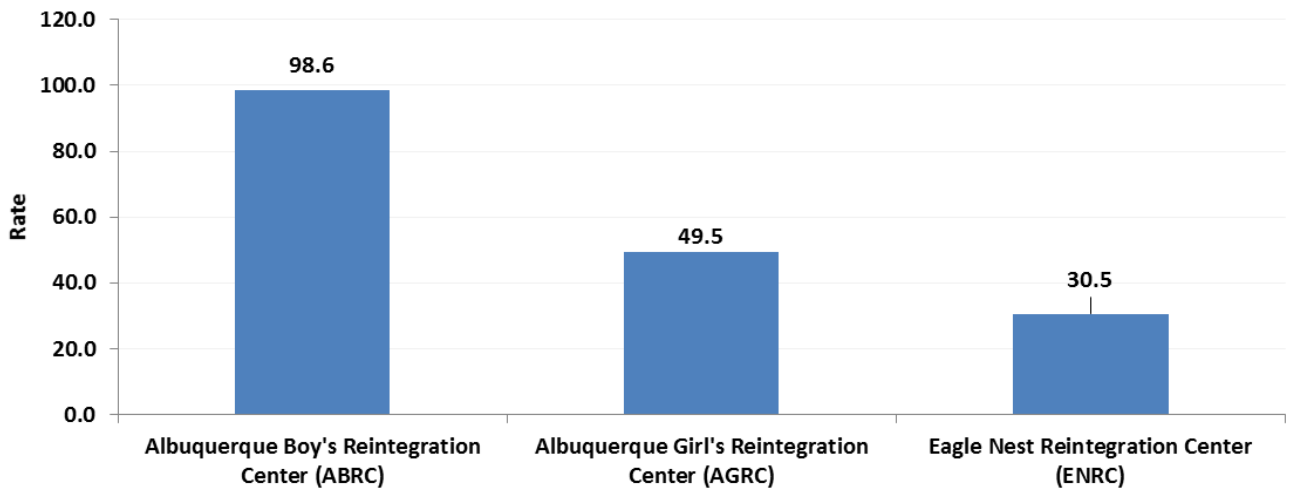
**Figure 12-2: Disciplinary incident report (DIR) rate\* per 100 youth in Secure facilities, Juvenile Justice System, New Mexico, FY 2015 - 2019**



\*DIR rate = (total number of DIRs in fiscal year/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.

**Figure 12-3: Disciplinary incident reports (DIR) rate \* per 100 youth, by Reintegration Center, Juvenile Justice Service, New Mexico, FY 2019**



\*DIR rate = (total number of DIRs in fiscal year/average daily population in fiscal year) X 100.