



Artwork by Marcia Blaessle, 1972— Painted as a Teenager While in Recovery

From : *Through An Image of Noise - A Collection of Paintings by Youth In Recovery* (Used By Permission)

New Mexico Juvenile Justice Services

Fiscal Year 2014

Annual Report





State of New Mexico

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GOVERNOR

CHILDREN, YOUTH and FAMILIES

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Juvenile Justice Services

FY2014 Annual Report

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From The Cabinet Secretary-Designate



Dear employees, providers, legislators and other stakeholders,

Supporting, strengthening and serving New Mexico's children, youth and families has been the mission of the Children, Youth and Families Department since its inception. New Mexico CYFD has made important strides in improving the child welfare system over this past years through the work of many dedicated employees.

Through the Juvenile Justice behavioral health, education and facility programs CYFD made great progress in assisting New Mexico's adjudicated youth and their families through the many programs and services available to those in need. This annual report focuses on measuring the success of Juvenile Justice Services offered through CYFD as well as to highlight the many accomplishments based on the strategic initiatives of the JJS division.

My commitment as secretary designate of CYFD is to find ways to improve the quality of life for our children here in New Mexico. My desire to assist this agency in that endeavor is the driving force behind my stepping into this role.

I invite our partners—families, stakeholders, community members and legislators—to work with us to continue to identify areas where we can improve, and to celebrate our successes.

On behalf of the entire CYFD team, thank you for your continued support and interest in our department and its important endeavors.

Best regards,

Monique Jacobson





State of New Mexico

Children, Youth and Families Department

families department





Letter from the Juvenile Justice Services Director

Dear Stakeholders:

CYFD's Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) seeks to engage and empower justice involved youth and their families in developing the beliefs, skills and relationships necessary to thrive in their communities. We promote public safety by reducing delinquency through a continuum of effective prevention, intervention, and rehabilitative services. To this end, reliable and valid data are collected and used to inform decision-making, to direct continuous quality and practice improvement, and to evaluate outcomes. We maintain fidelity to best practice models – and we listen to our youth and families about how well we are doing. We appreciate your interest and encourage your input.

Unlike many other states, all juvenile justice functions in New Mexico are unified in a single governance structure. As a result, a vast array of data is available within our system. The majority of the data for this report is extracted each fiscal year (July – June) from our case management system (FACTS), which has been operational in JJS since 1999. For this year's annual report, data was extracted from July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014.

This ninth Juvenile Justice Annual Report would not have been possible without the contributions of juvenile justice professionals statewide, including community partners, providers and other juvenile justice entities. Thank you for your continued commitment to the population we serve.

Sincerely,

Sandra P. Stewart

Director of Juvenile Justice Services



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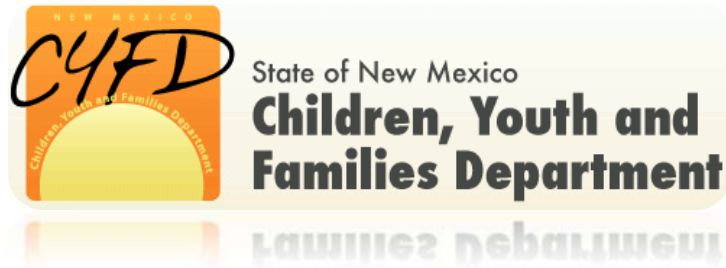


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Who We Are, What We Do, & Where We Are Going



Who We Are

Mission Statement: CYFD believes in the strengths and resiliency of families who are our partners and for whom we advocate to enhance their safety and well-being. We respectfully serve and support children and families and supervise youth in a responsive community based system of care that is client-centered, family focused, and culturally competent.

What We Do

Guiding Principles: CYFD believes that children and families should receive:

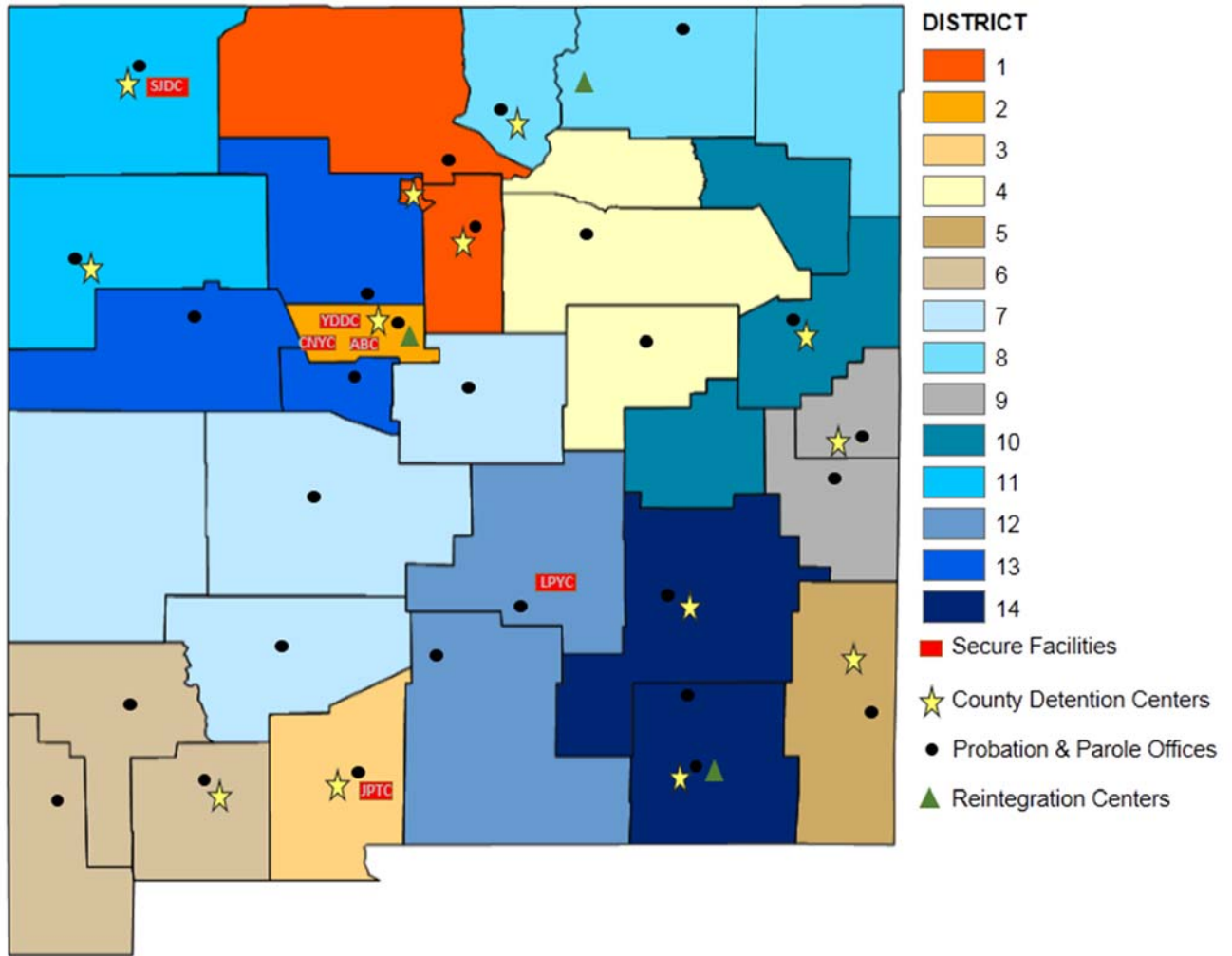
- ◆ Services that promote and build individual and family strengths.
- ◆ Early identification and intervention services to address problems as they emerge.
- ◆ Access to a comprehensive array of services that are individualized, community based and, whenever possible, in-home, to meet the unique needs and potential of each child and family.
- ◆ Full participation and choice in all aspects in the planning and delivery of services.
- ◆ Services that are provided in the least restrictive setting and most normative environment and are integrated and linked, both within CYFD and with other child-serving agencies and which use peers, family, and natural supports.
- ◆ Culturally competent services delivered without regard to race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, gender, or disability.
- ◆ The most effective services that are based on evidence or promising or emerging practices, to achieve positive outcomes.
- ◆ Services that insure smooth transitions to adult service systems.

Where We Are Going

Vision Statement: CYFD partners with communities to strengthen families in New Mexico to be productive and self-sufficient.



Juvenile Facilities & County Detention Centers



Secure Facilities

- Youth Diagnostic & Development Center (YDDC)
- Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC)
- John Paul Taylor Center (JPTC)
- Lincoln Pines Youth Center (LPYC)
- *Opened November, 2013 (FY14)*
- San Juan Juvenile Detention Center (SJDC)

Reintegration Centers

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



The Cambiar Model



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

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

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



Alternatives to Detention

Special Programs Unit



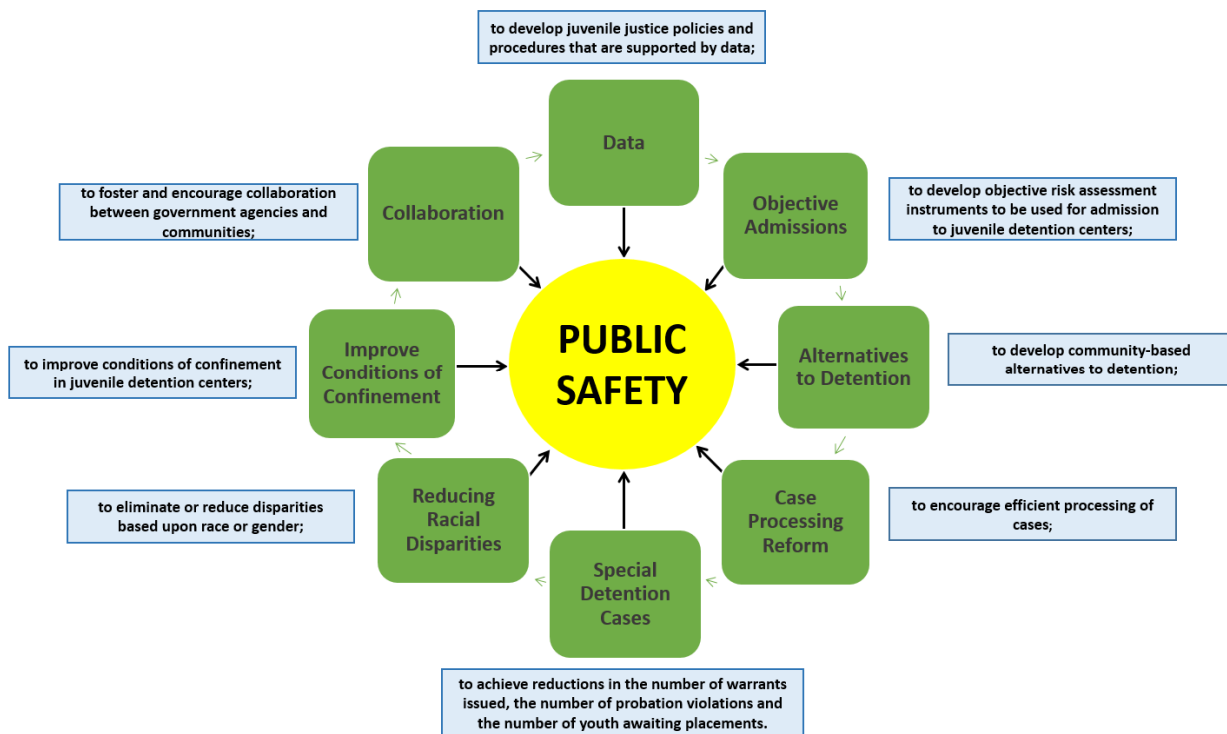
Developing solutions to build a brighter future for children, families and communities

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

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

Contrary to predictions, violent juvenile crime arrests declined by the mid 1990's. During the same time frame, the number of incarcerated youth also dropped significantly. Mass incarceration proved not to be fiscally sustainable, and innovative ideas began to flourish about how to best deal with these youth.

With a vision that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system should have opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults, the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) began to tackle juvenile justice reform efforts through the implementation of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) and the following eight (8) core strategies which have been replicated in 200 jurisdictions in 39 states and the District of Columbia:



Alternatives to Detention

In 2013, AECF broadened the focus of JDAI to the dispositional (or “deep”) end of juvenile justice and Bernalillo County was selected as one of the five model sites. The CYFD has been an active partner in the quantitative and qualitative assessment to better understand local dispositional trends and to identify opportunities for safely reducing the number of out-of-home placements.

Screening, Admissions, & Release Application (SARA):

In 2008, the New Mexico JDAI team developed and implemented SARA. This web-based system connects detention centers, juvenile probation officers/offices (JPPOs), and district court judges to one real-time system. The SARA system enables the implementation of a risk assessment instrument (RAI) that aids JPOs and other law officers in determining the steps of care needed for each individual juvenile offender. The system provides access to prior offense information and aids JPOs in monitoring the status of juveniles in detention.

SARA Screening, Admissions & Releases



- Manage Youth Screening
- Manage Detention Admissions
- Manage Detention Releases
- MIS & other utility Reports

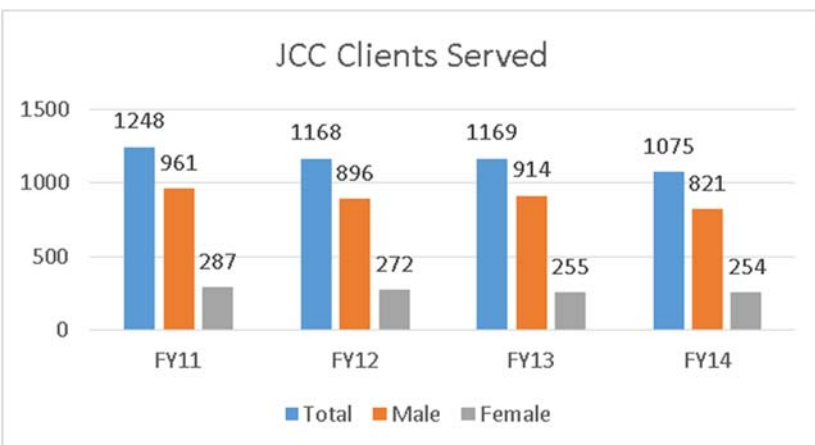
Detention Inspection Certification

In 2001, the legislature passed the New Mexico Juvenile Detention Standards to promulgate requirements for the maintenance and operation of all juvenile detention facilities, including standards for the site, design, construction, equipment, care, program, personnel and clinical services. The CYFD is responsible for the annual inspection and certification of the state’s twelve (12) juvenile detention centers. Additionally, this unit ensures the detention centers are in compliance with the four core requirements of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act: deinstitutionalization of status offenders, separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities, removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and reduction of disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Community Corrections

The Juvenile Community Corrections (JCC) program is funded at approximately \$2.6 million dollars and is one of CYFD’s alternatives to incarceration for youth on probation or supervised release. The JCC program is a unique approach to working with adjudicated delinquent youth to help them successfully discharge out of the juvenile system. The program utilizes a team approach which includes the client, family, contracted agency, local public schools staff, Juvenile Probation Officers and other significant individuals in the client’s life.

Using the Casey Life Skills Assessment, clients are evaluated in areas such as Permanency, Daily Living, Self-Care, Relationships, Communication, Housing, Money Management, Work and Study, Career and Education Planning, and Looking Forward. This allows for a service plan to be developed that is relevant to identified needs. A pre- and post-assessment provides evidence of growth in the core life-skill domains while in the JCC program. JCC providers served a total of 1,075 youth during FY13.



Alternatives to Detention

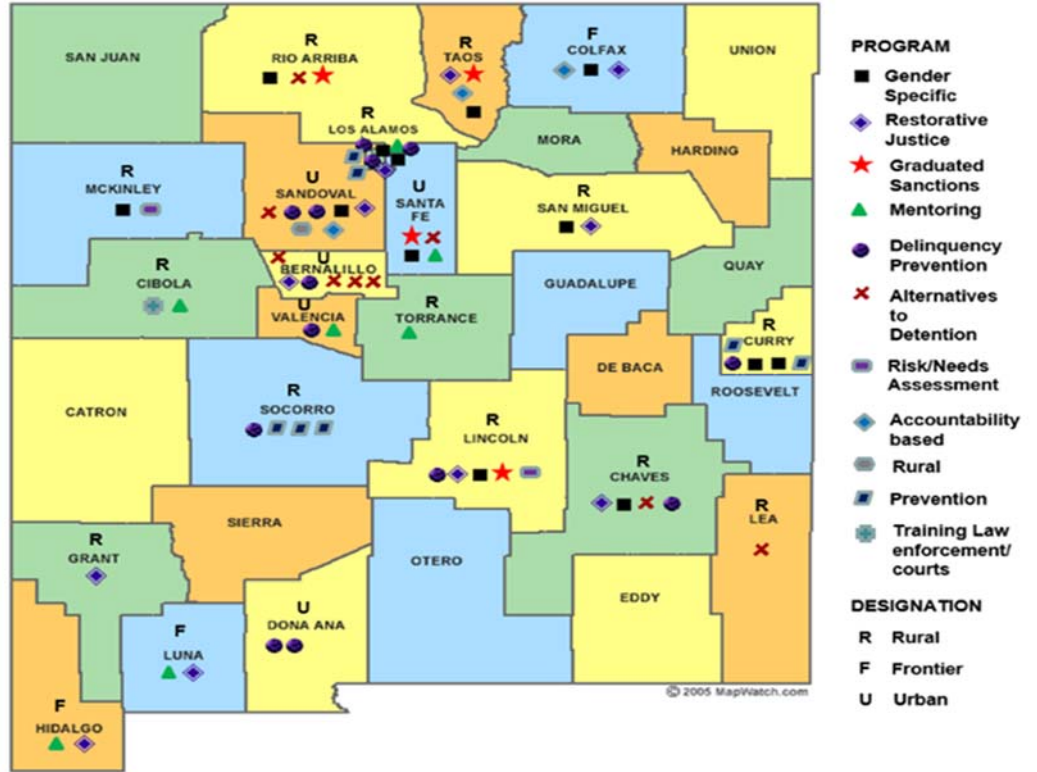
Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) is appointed by the Governor and is an advisory group to CYFD, the Governor, and the Legislature. The JJAC advocates for the prevention of delinquency, alternatives to secure detention, improvement of the juvenile justice system, and the development of a continuum of graduated sanctions for juveniles in local communities. For FY14, approximately \$800,000 in federal grant funds and \$2.1 million dollars in state grant funds were allocated to twenty (20) continuum sites that served twenty-one (21) of thirty-three (33) New Mexico counties. This supported a service network of over seventy (70+) programs/agencies that were able to

offer mentoring, academic enhancement and support, gender specific programming, case management, parent education, truancy intervention, gang resistance education, substance abuse prevention, citation programming, day reporting centers, reception and assessment centers, community custody programming, and intensive community supervision. Through this programming, 7,797 youth were served. Of those, 5,712 youth exited the program (all youth who exited the program, successfully or left for other reasons during this reporting period) and 4,578, or 90.5%, successfully completed the programs (youth who successfully completed the program requirements during this reporting period).

There is a direct focus on accountability associated with the financial and programmatic reporting of both the state and federal funds that CYFD and JJAC are tasked to oversee. Additionally, in partnership with the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) unit, an on-line data reporting system has been created within the existing SARA system. This will allow sites to enter data electronically and will allow CYFD to access the data in order to provide accurate and timely information to stakeholders regarding the performance measures associated with each of the programs, regardless if they are funded through federal or state dollars.

Table 1



Juvenile Justice System Reform

SARA *Screening, Admissions
& Releases*



- Manage Youth Screening
- Manage Detention Admissions
- Manage Detention Releases
- MIS & other utility Reports

Screening, Admissions, & Release Application (SARA):

In 2008, the New Mexico JDAI team developed and implemented SARA. This web-based system connects detention centers, juvenile probation officers/offices (JPPOs), and district court judges to one real-time system. The SARA system enables the implementation of a risk assessment instrument (RAI) that aids JPOs and other law officers in determining the steps of care needed for each individual juvenile offender. The system provides access to prior offense information and aids JPOs in monitoring the status of juveniles in detention.

Partnerships for System Reform Efforts:

Detention Inspection Certification

In 2001, the legislature passed the New Mexico Juvenile Detention Standards to promulgate requirements for the maintenance and operation of all juvenile detention facilities, including standards for the site, design, construction, equipment, care, program, personnel and clinical services. The Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD) is responsible for the annual inspection and certification of the state's twelve (12) juvenile detention centers.

Juvenile Community Corrections

The Juvenile Community Corrections (JCC) program is funded at approximately \$2.6 million dollars and is one of CYFD's

alternatives to incarceration for youth on probation or supervised release. The JCC program is a unique approach to working with adjudicated delinquent youth to help them successfully discharge out of the juvenile system. The program utilizes a team approach which includes the client, family, contracted agency, local public schools staff, Juvenile Probation Officers and other significant individuals in the client's life. The program provides participants with program services based on the client's individualized needs but focuses primarily on teaching life skills so that the youth can learn how to appropriately and responsibly manage their affairs. **JCC providers served a total of 1,176 youth** in all thirty-three (33) New Mexico counties during FY14.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) is appointed by the Governor and is an advisory group to CYFD, the Governor, and the Legislature. The JJAC advocates for the prevention of delinquency, alternatives to secure detention, improvement of the juvenile justice system, and the development of a continuum of graduated sanctions for juveniles in local communities. The JJAC allocated approximately **\$2.2 million dollars in federal and state grant funds** to communities in New Mexico for these purposes. Currently there are twenty-one (21) continuum sites that serve New Mexico counties.



Section 1: New Mexico Juvenile Population Served

Section 1 describes the 2014 population of New Mexico's Juveniles (10-17 years old). This description will provide a context for considering subsequent sections of the annual report. This section will provide information on how the juvenile population in New Mexico is changing both from the present to the past and the present to the future. [Source: U.S. Census Bureau, National Center for Health Statistics, and University of New Mexico's Bureau of Business and Economic Research]

Figure 1-1

In Calendar Year 2014, New Mexico's youth population, age 10-17 years, was 224,144. This represents a 3 percent decrease from the previous year, and a 6 percent decrease from 2002 when the juvenile population peaked at 237,910.

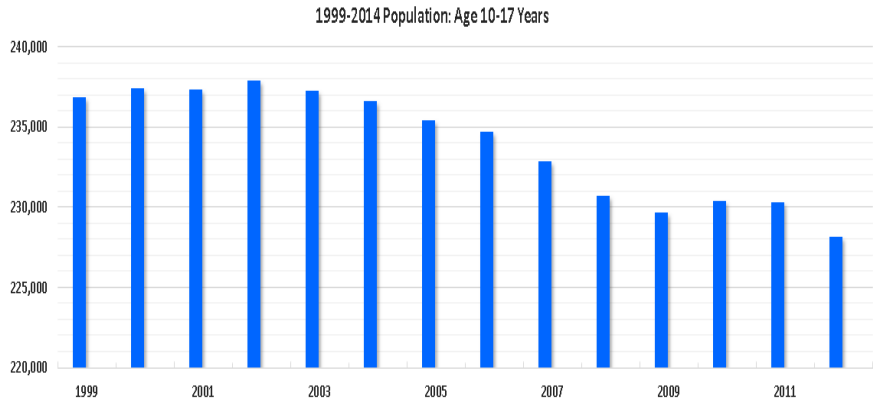
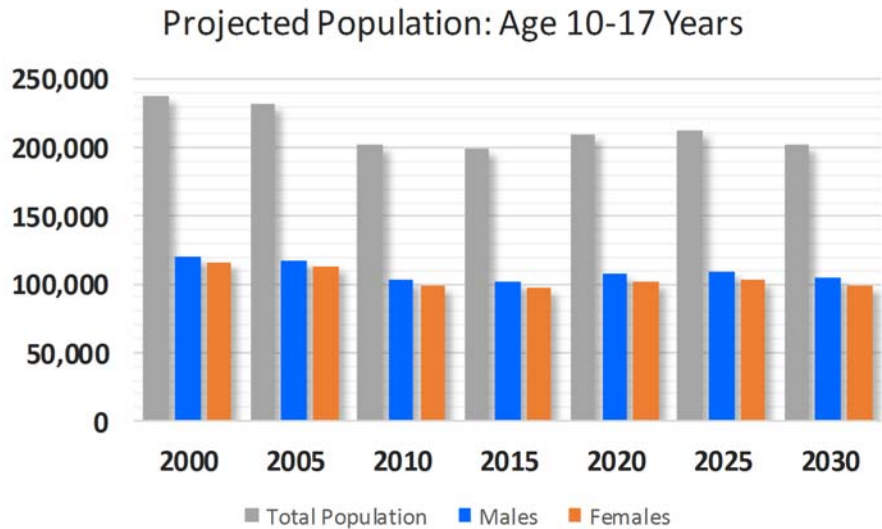


Figure 1-2

Population Projections, compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2005, suggest that New Mexico's population of 10-17 year olds will decrease until approximately 2015. The population will then rebound slightly from 2015-2025, with another decrease in 2030. A projection by sex shows that there will be more males, but females are not far behind in number.



Data Sources

Figure 1-1: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Online.

Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Figure 1-2: File 3. Interim State Projections of Population by Single Year of Age: July 1, 2004 to 2030;

U.S.Census Bureau, Population Division, Interim State Population Projections, 2005



Section 1: New Mexico Juvenile Population Served

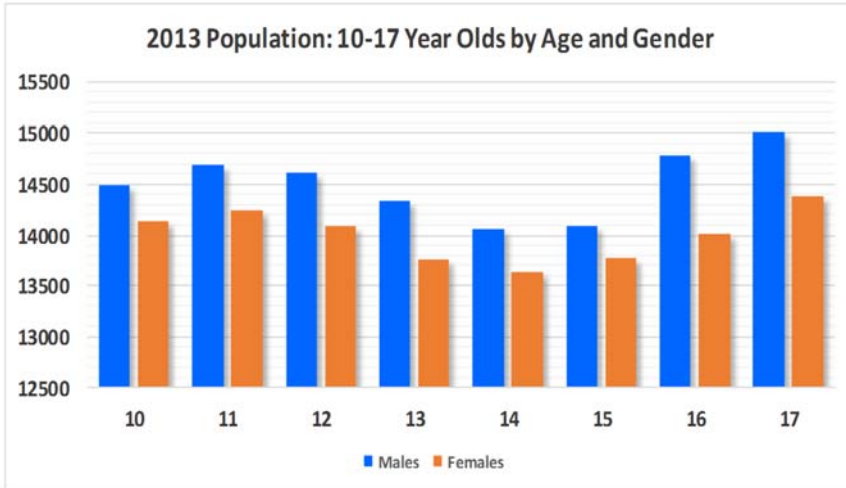


Figure 1-3

In Calendar Year 2014, males outnumbered females by an average of 4 percent across all age groups in New Mexico’s population of 10-17 year olds. This average percent is slightly higher than the previous calendar year; the average percent was 3.9 percent in 2012.

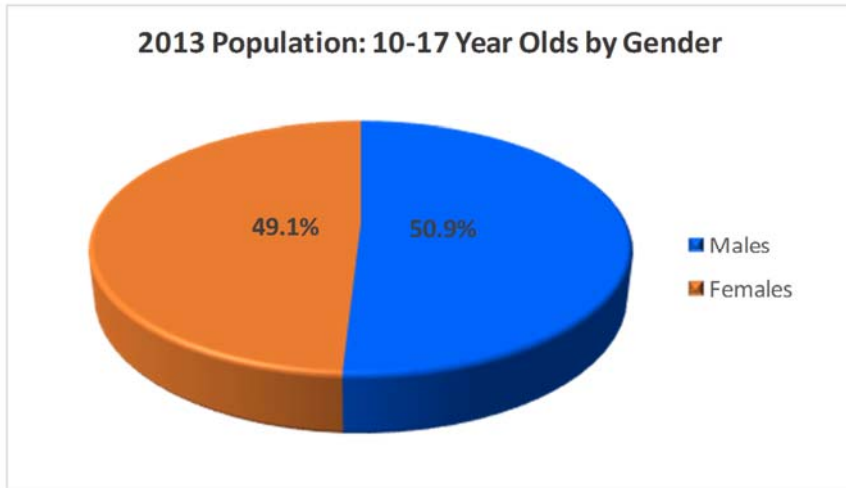


Figure 1-4

In Calendar Year 2014, 50.9 percent of New Mexico’s juvenile population was male and 49.1 percent was female, which was similar to the previous year.

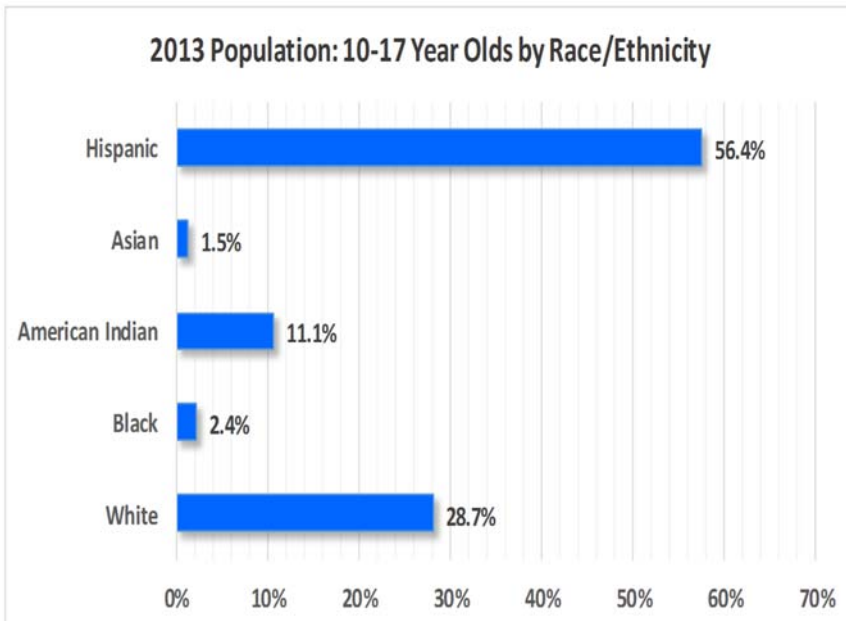


Figure 1-5

In Calendar Year 2014, New Mexico’s population of White youth increased by 0.6 percent from the previous year. The percentage of Asian youth decreased by 0.2% while Black youth increased by 0.2% and American Indian youth increased by 1.4 percent from the previous year. The Hispanic youth population increased 1% from 2012 to 2013.



Section 2: Client Referral Pathway

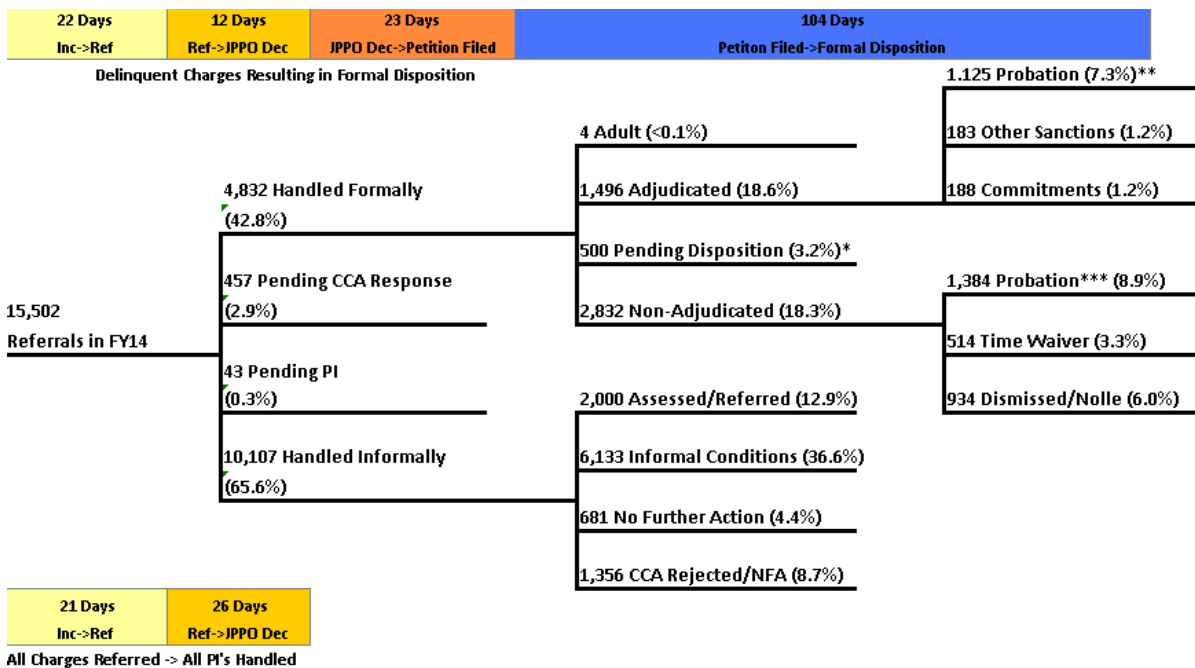
The following section describes how juvenile clients navigate through the juvenile justice system in New Mexico. The flow diagram defines this process in a general manner with the knowledge that many other moving parts exist in the background.

Juveniles who are detained and/or arrested are referred to a district Juvenile Probation Office. After assignment to a JPO officer, the client and family members will meet to discuss the case (preliminary inquiry or PI). After hearing the client’s version of the events, the JPO will make a decision to either refer the case to the children’s court attorney (CCA) or to handle the case with informal means. If the JPO officer refers the case to the CCA (formal handling), then the client will go for court proceedings to determine the next steps. Outcomes for cases sent to the CCA include commitment, detention, fines, probation, and dismissal.

The diagram below outlines how juvenile cases were handled from arrest/detainment to final disposition for clients in FY14.

Outcomes for FY14 Referrals

Preliminary Data--November, 2014



SOURCE: CYFD FACTS--Data Pull November 14, 2014

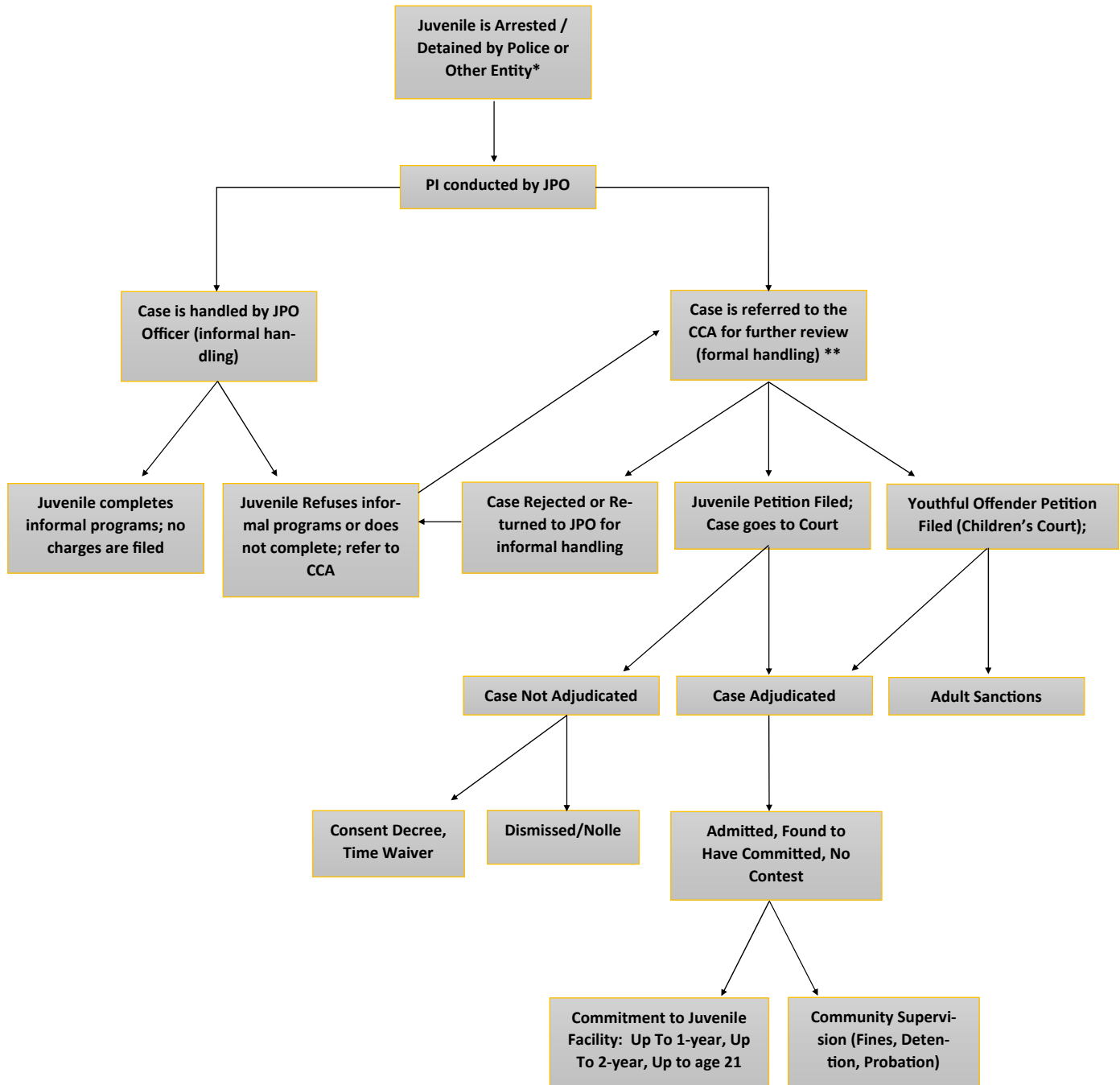
*Assumption: The large number of pending petitions is due to case processing time of 5-6 months

**Reconsiderations of commitment were counted as commitments

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



Section 2: Client Referral Pathway



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

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

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

Serious Youthful Offender is not within the juvenile system and excluded from this pathway.



Sections 3-5: Juvenile Referrals

The New Mexico Juvenile Justice system follows the law set forth in the New Mexico Children's Code [32A-1-1 NMSA 1978].

New Mexico identifies three referral types:

Delinquent Referrals: An act committed by a child that would be designated as a crime under the law if committed by an adult.

Status Referrals: Also referred to as Families In Need of Services (FINS) referrals, an act that is a violation only if committed by a juvenile. Status offenses include Runaway, Incurable, and Truancy.

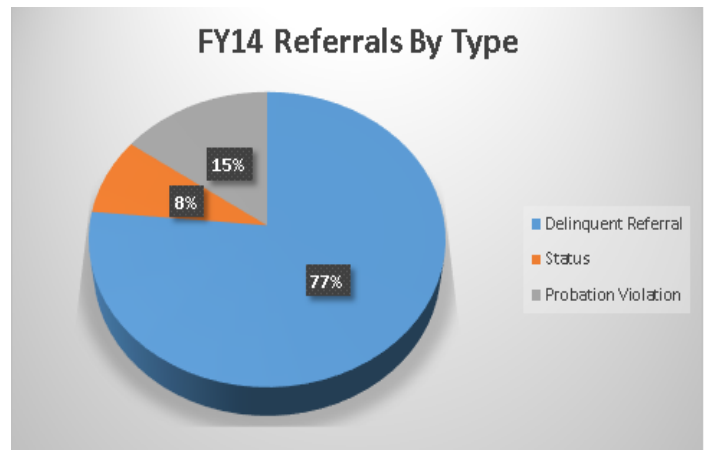
Probation Violations: Any violation of the terms of probation (which are specific to each client), which may include, but are not limited to the following categories (in FACTs):

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

Sections 3-5 presents information on juvenile referrals divided into delinquent offenses, status offenses, and probation violations at the state level for Fiscal Year 2014.

In FY14,

- There were 11,368 unique clients referred to Juvenile Justice Services.
- These clients had an accumulation of 15,502 total referrals; some clients had multiple referrals/arrests.



- Each referral may have multiple charges; the total accrued charges in FY14 was 23,353. The most serious charge determines if a referral will proceed as delinquent, status, or probation violation.
- Depending on the number of unique referrals/arrests, a client may be represented in one or more of the referral types.



Section 3: Juvenile Referrals-Delinquent Referrals

Table 3-1: Delinquent Referral Sources	N
Municipal Police Department	8142
County Sheriff's Department	1493
Department of Public Safety	1416
Public School Police Department	1042
Other	47
County Marshal's Office	45
University/College Police Department	36
NM Department of Game & Fish	26
Correctional/Detention Facility	20
Tribal Police Department	15
Federal Agency	10
State Agency	9
Juvenile Probation Officer	7
New Mexico Park & Recreation Division	4
Total Referral Count	12,312

Table 3-1

In FY14, a total of 9,651 clients were referred to the New Mexico Juvenile Justice Services with a 'Delinquent' referral type. The total number of delinquent referrals was 12,312. The majority (66.0 percent) of delinquent referrals came from municipal police departments across the State of New Mexico. County Sheriff's departments were the second top source, with 12.1 percent; followed by the local Departments of Public Safety and Public School Police Departments (both 8.5 percent).

Table 3-2: Top 15 Offenses for Delinquent Referrals	N
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	1807
Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	1753
Battery	1322
Poss. of Marij. or Synth. Cannab. (1 oz or Less)(1st Off)	1194
Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor	949
Public Affray	778
Battery (Household Member)	682
Criminal Damage to Property	665
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	442
Larceny (\$250 or less)	341
Disorderly Conduct	264
Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises	219
Assault (Attempted Battery)	210
Burglary (Dwelling House)	198
Concealing Identity	180
Percent of Total Charges for FY14 (All Delinquent Referrals)	76.50%
Total Number of Delinquent Charges for FY14	17,865
Total Number of Charges for FY14	23,353

Table 3-2

Out of the 23,353 total charges in FY14, 17,865 (76.5 percent) were delinquent. Shoplifting (10 percent of total delinquent charges) is at the top of the list for delinquent offenses, tied with use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia (10.0 percent), followed by Battery (7.4 percent), Possession of Marijuana or Synthetic Cannabis (6.7 percent), and Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor (5.3 percent).



Section 3: Juvenile Referrals-Delinquent Referrals

Figure 3-1

In FY14, 79 percent of delinquent referral offenses were classified as Misdemeanors as while 19.9 percent were classified as Felonies. Offenses classified as Status, City Ordinance and Probation Violations accounted for a total of 1.1% percent of delinquent offenses altogether in FY14.

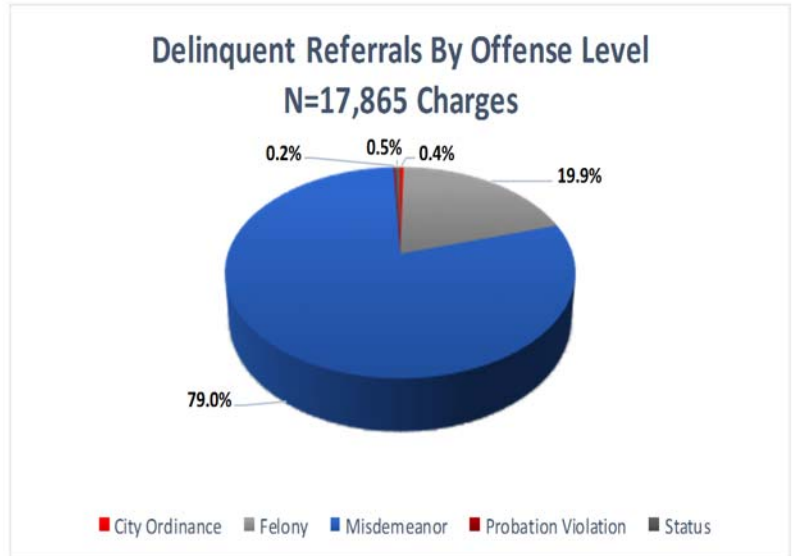


Figure 3-2

The majority of referrals are for juvenile males, with 66.4 percent (total of 6,410 male clients). The number of females with delinquent referrals was half that of males, with 33.3 percent, or a total of 3,214 female clients.

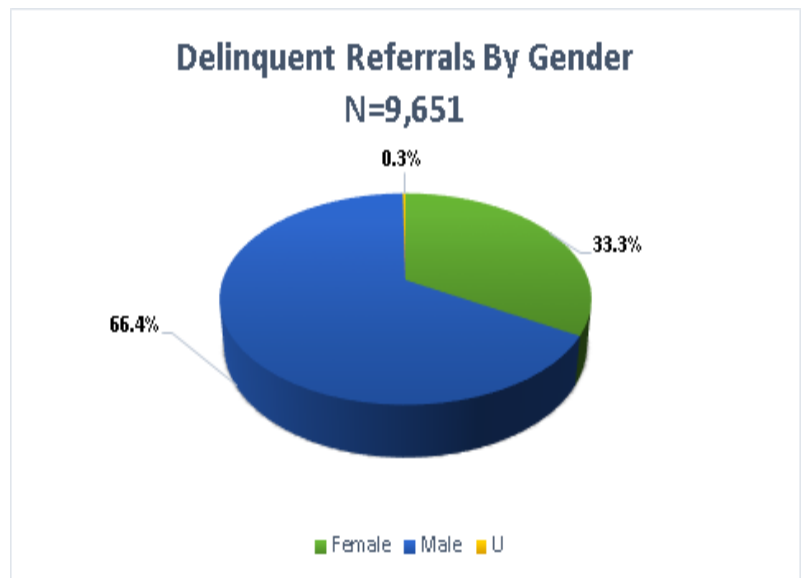
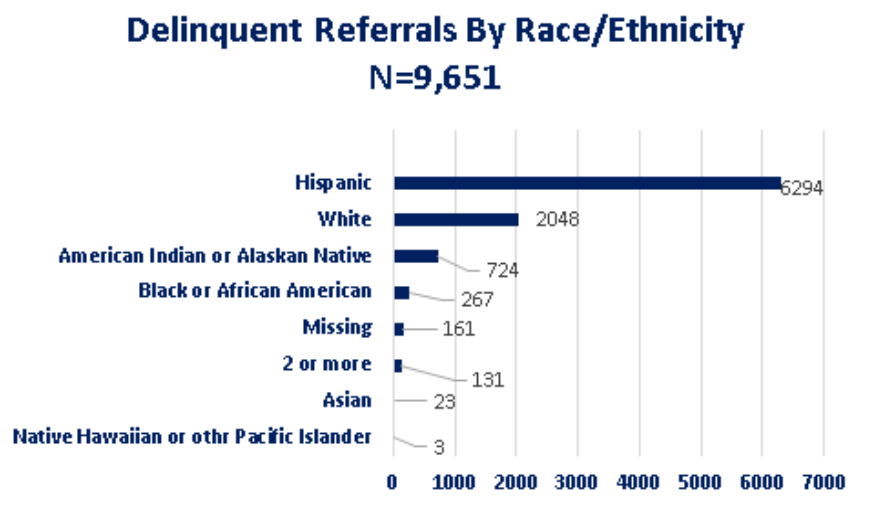


Figure 3-3

In FY14, clients who identified themselves as Hispanic, were the largest ethnic group to have delinquent referrals in New Mexico, with 6,047 Hispanic clients (65.0 percent of total delinquent referral clients). Non-Hispanic Whites were the second highest group of clients with delinquent referrals, with 1,986 Non-Hispanic Whites (22.4 percent of total delinquent referral clients).



Section 3: Juvenile Referrals-Delinquent Referrals

Delinquent Referrals by Age

Age (Years)	Delinquent Referral Clients	All Referred Clients	Delinquent Client % of All Referred
<10	109	287	38%
10 - 11	327	426	77%
12 - 13	1705	2037	84%
14 - 15	3310	4158	80%
16 - 17	4176	5279	79%
>=18	11	155	7%
Unk.	13	17	76%
Total	9,651	12,359	

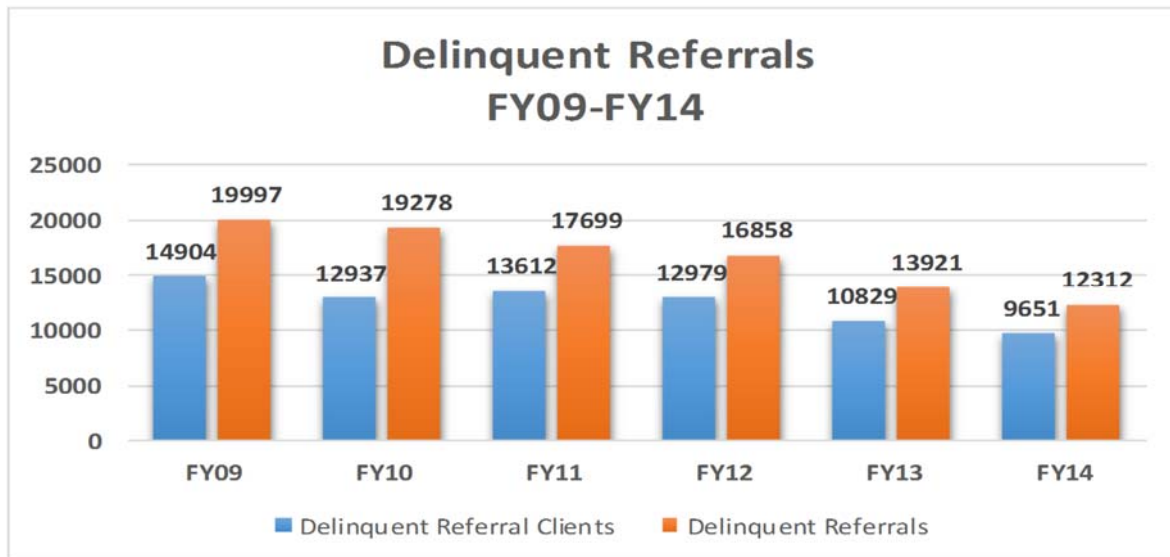
*< 10 includes 5-9 year olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds. Source: FACTS Database

Table 3-3

The age group with the largest number of delinquent referral clients in FY14 was the 16-17 age group. The total numbers decline the younger the age group, with 3,310 delinquent referral clients for the 14-15 age group, 1,705 delinquent referral clients for the 12-13 age group, 327 delinquent referral clients for the 10-11 age group, and 109 delinquent referral clients for children under 10. Delinquent referral clients in all age groups account for 78.7 percent of all clients. (All clients include all Delinquent, Status and Probation Clients. This total reflects an inclusion of any duplicate clients that have multiple referrals in different referral categories and thus is greater than the actual unduplicated client count, 11,368.)

Figure 3-4

The total number of delinquent referrals has been declining in the last five years, from 19,997 delinquent referrals in FY09, to 12,312 in FY14. The number of clients with delinquent referrals also reflects a declining trend. There were 9,651 delinquent referral clients in FY14, an 11 percent decrease from the previous fiscal year (10,829 clients in FY13).



Section 3: Juvenile Referrals-Delinquent Referrals

Table 3-4

Of the total delinquent referrals, 5,331 were handled formally (a petition was filed). Of the delinquent referrals handled formally, one received an adult sanction, 901 were adjudicated (were found guilty) and received sanctions, 474 were pending a disposition, and 2,683 were non-adjudicated.

Of the total delinquent referrals handled informally (6,892), 1,271 were still under assessment/referral, 5,280 were referred for informal services, 427 were dismissed with no further action.

**FY14 Action Taken/Dispositions for Delinquent Referrals
(N=12,351 Referrals)**

	Number of Referrals
Handled Formally	5331
Adult Sanctions - Jail	1
Consent Decree	1180
Dismissed	550
Judgment - CYFD Commitment	71
Judgment - Detention	72
Judgment - Probation	654
Nolle Prosequi or Time Expired	189
Refiled	3
Time Waiver	483
YO Judgment - Probation	1
Non Adjudicated	2127
Pending PI	38
Handled Informally	6982
-Assessed/Referred	1271
-Informal Services	5280
-No Further Action	427
-CCA Rejected	4

Table 3-5

The total number of disposed delinquent referrals was 2,751. Battery on a household member is the top disposed offense, with 7 percent of total delinquent referrals disposed. Shoplifting (\$250 or less), possession of marijuana, and battery (general) are , third, and fourth, respectively.

The Top 15 Disposed Offenses for Delinquent Referrals account for 57 percent (1,557) of the total number (2,751) of disposed charges for delinquent referrals.

Top 15 Disposed Offenses for Delinquent Referrals*

	N
Battery (Household Member)	206
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	201
Poss. of Marij. or Synth. Cannab. (1 oz or Less)(1st Off)	125
Battery	124
Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	115
Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises	108
Burglary (Dwelling House)	96
Burglary (Commercial)	90
Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor	89
Burglary (Automobile)	63
Criminal Damage to Property	62
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	60
Public Affray	56
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	55
Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle (1st Offense)	54
Battery Upon a School Employee	53
Total Number of Disposed Charges for Delinquent Referrals	2751
Percent of Total Disposed Charges for Delinquent Referrals (Top 15)	57%



Section 4: Juvenile Referrals-Status Referrals

Table 4-1: Status Referral Sources	N
School	1105
Municipal Police Department	300
Parent/Guardian	193
County Sheriff's Department	122
Juvenile Probation Officer	38
Other	19
Department of Public Safety	18
Mesilla Marshal's Office	3
State Agency	1
Village of Santa Clara Police Department	1
Citizen	1
Total Referral Count	1801

Table 4-1

A total of 1,801 clients were referred to the New Mexico Juvenile Justice Services with a 'Status' referral type in FY14. The total number of status referrals was 1,953, with a cumulative 1,977 charges.

The top status referral source in FY14 was public schools, and all of these referrals (1,105) were referred due to a Truancy offense. Municipal police departments came in second (300), and Parent/Guardian came in third (193) as a top status referral source.

Table 4-2: Top Offenses for Status Referrals	N
Truancy	1235
Runaway	394
Incorrigible	324
Offenses by Minors	22
Curfew	1
Percent of Total Charges for FY14 (All Status Referrals)	8.5%
Total Number of Status Referral Charges	1977
Total Number of Charges for FY14	23,353

Table 4-2

Truancy was the number one status referral in FY14, with a total of 1,235 (62.5 percent of total status referral charges) referred charges. Runaway was the second top status offense, with 394 charges (19.9 percent of total status referral charges).

Status referral charges (1,977) were 8.5 percent of total charges in FY14.

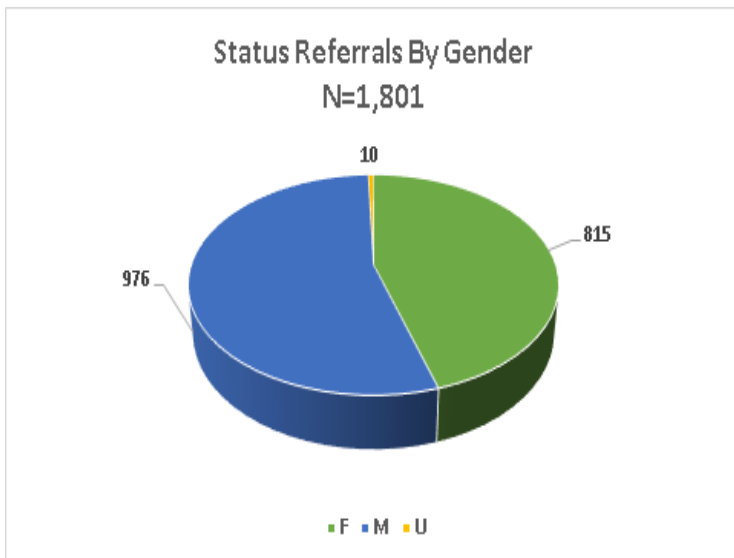


Figure 4-1

In FY14, there were 815 total females referred (45.3 percent of status referral clients). The total number of males referred for status offenses was 976 (54.2 percent).



Section 4: Juvenile Referrals-Status Referrals

Figure 4-2

In FY14, Clients who identified themselves as Hispanic were the largest ethnic group to have status referrals in New Mexico, with 1,365 Hispanic clients (63.2 percent of total status referral clients). Non-Hispanic Whites were the second highest group of clients with status referrals, with 415 Non-Hispanic Whites (19.2 percent of total status referral clients). There were also 98 Native Americans clients with status referrals in FY14 (4.5 percent of total status referral clients).

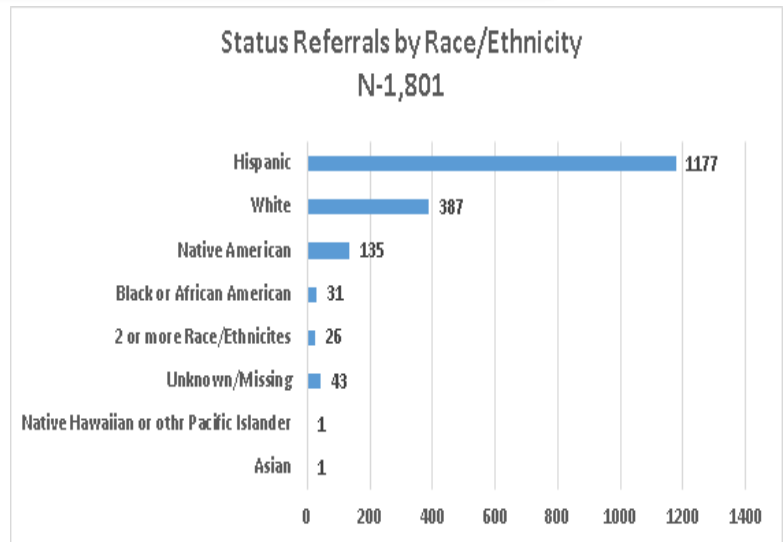


Table 4-3

The age group with the largest number of status referrals in FY14 was the 16-17 age group (625, 11.8 percent of all 16-17-yr-olds referred). The total numbers decline the younger the age group, with 589 status referral clients for the 14-15 age group, 299 status referral clients for the 12-13 age group, 98 status referral clients for the 10-11 age group, but an increase to 178 status referral clients for children under 10. Status referral clients (with all age groups) account for 14.6 percent of all clients.

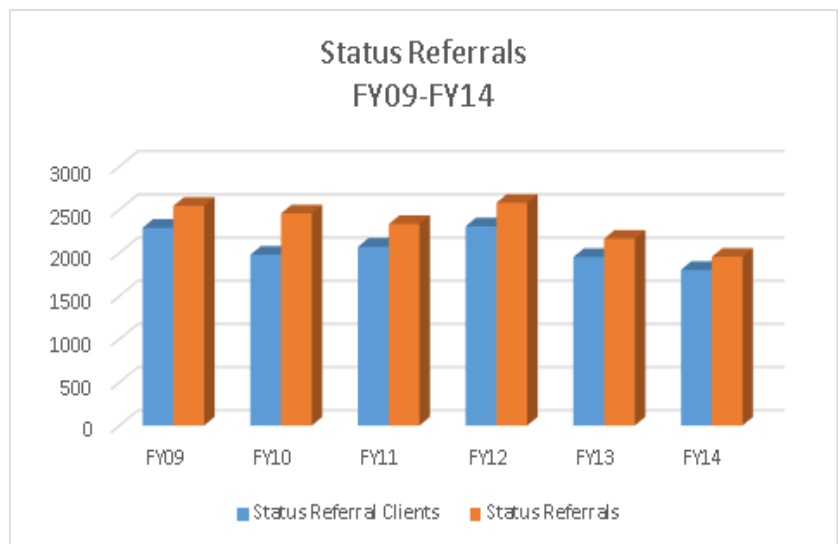
Status Referrals by Age

Age (Years)	Status Referral Clients	All Referred Clients	Status Client % of All Referred Clients
<=10*	178	287	62.0%
10 - 11	98	426	23.0%
12 - 13	299	2037	14.7%
14 - 15	589	4158	14.2%
16 - 17	625	5279	11.8%
>= 18	8	155	5.2%
Unk.	4	19	21.1%
Total	1,801	12,361	

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

Figure 4-3

After what appears to be an upward trend in Status Referral clients, FY14 saw a 7.6 percent decline from the previous year (from 2,162 to 1,950). The number of status referrals (1,953) for FY14).



Section 4: Juvenile Referrals-Status Referrals

FY14 Action Taken/Dispositions for Status Referrals (N=1,953 Status Referrals)

	Number of Referrals
Handled Formally	130
Adult Sanctions - Jail	0
Consent Decree	2
Dismissed	29
Judgment - CYFD Commitment	
Judgment - Detention	
Judgment - Probation	
Nolle Prosequi or Time Expired	78
Refiled	18
Time Waiver	1
YO Judgment - Probation	2
Non Adjudicated	99
Pending PI	4
Handled Informally	1823
-Assessed/Referred	717
-Informal Services	851
-No Further Action	254
-CCA Rejected	1

Table 4-4

Of the total status referrals, 130 were handled formally (a petition was filed). Of the status referrals handled formally, 2 were adjudicated (were found guilty) and received sanctions, 18 were refiled, and 29 were non-adjudicated/dismissed. Of the total status referrals handled informally (1,823), 717 were still under assessment/referral, 851 were referred for informal services, 254 were dismissed with no further action, and 1 was rejected by the CCA and dismissed.

Previous and/or concurrent referrals and charges may have impacted the outcomes for these particular youth with a referred status offense. The referral type is based on the initial, presenting behavior. It may be determined at a later point in time that the client is actually on probation and the charge might have been a probation violation (i.e., probation violation-curfew rather than curfew).



Section 5: Juvenile Referrals-Probation Violations

Table 5-1

In FY14, a total of 909 clients were referred to the New Mexico Juvenile Justice System with a 'Probation Violation' referral type. The total number of probation violation referrals was 1,187, and in FY14 this accrued to a total of 3,511 charges.

The majority of probation violation referrals (1,110, 94.0 percent) logically came from the Juvenile Probation Officers, who provide informal supervision of clients.

Table 5-1: Probation Violation Sources

	N
Juvenile Probation Officer	1110
Municipal Police Department	46
Other	10
Department of Public Safety	7
School	4
County Sheriff	4
NM DPS/New Mexico State Police	3
Marshal's Office	2
State Agency	1
Total Referral Count	1,187

Table 5-2

Probation Violation charges (3,511) accounted for 15.3 percent of total charges in FY14.

The top probation violation offense in FY14 was Alcohol/Drugs, with 674 charges (19.2 percent of total probation violation charges). Residence (524, 15.0 percent), Special Condition (498, 14.2 percent) and Curfew (336, 9.36 percent) were second, third and fourth re-

Table 5-2: Top Offenses for Probation Violations

	N
Probation Violation - Alcohol/Drugs	674
Probation Violation - Residence	524
Probation Violation - Special Condition	498
Probation Violation - Curfew	336
Probation Violation - General Behavior (Law)	318
Probation Violation - Reporting	312
Probation Violation - School/Education	306
Probation Violation - Counseling	227
Probation Violation - Parents	173
Probation Violation - Associates	34
Probation Violation - Community Service	32
Probation Violation - Weapons	24
Probation Violation - Restitution	21
Probation Violation - Driving	16
Probation Violation - Travel	15
Runaway	1
Percent of Total Charges for FY14 (All Probation Violations)	15.03%
Total Number of Probation Violation Charges	3,511
Total Number of Charges for FY14	23,353

Probation Violations By Gender

N=909

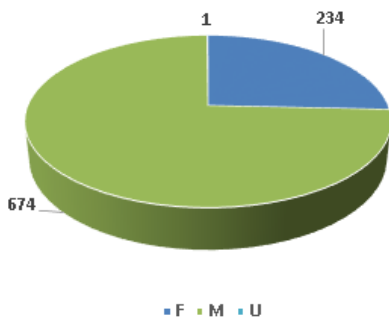


Figure 5-1

In FY14, there were 234 total females referred (25.7 percent of probation violation clients). The total number of males referred for probation violations was 674 (74.1percent).



Section 5: Juvenile Referrals-Probation Violations

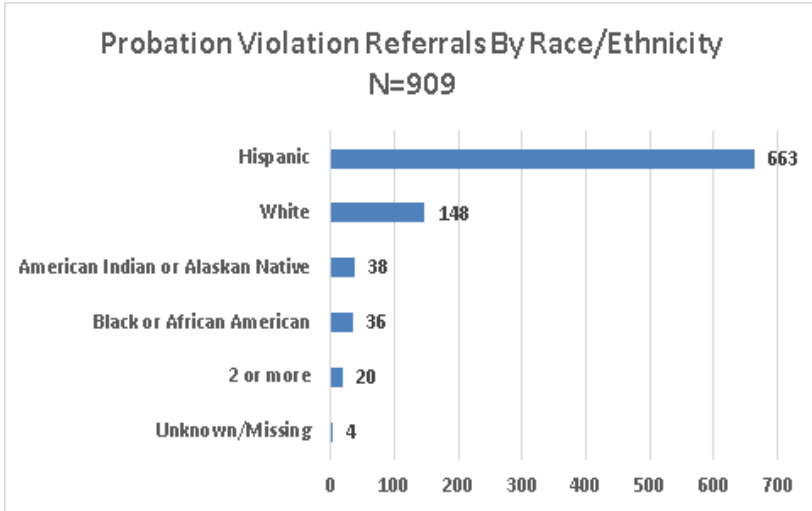


Figure 5-2

Of the 909 probation violation clients, those who identified themselves as Hispanic were the largest ethnic group to have probation violation referrals in New Mexico, with 663 Hispanic clients (72.9 percent of total status referral clients). Non-Hispanic Whites were the second highest group of clients with probation violation referrals, with 148 clients followed by Native American with 38 referrals and African Americans with 36 referral clients.

Probation Violations by Age

Age (Years)	Probation Violation Clients	All Referred Clients	Probation Violation % of All Referred Clients
<10*	0	287	0%
10 - 11	1	426	0%
12 - 13	33	2037	2%
14 - 15	259	4158	6%
16 - 17	478	5279	9%
>=18*	138	155	89%
Unk.	0	19	0
Total	909	12,361	

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

Table 5-3

In FY14, the age group with the largest number of probation violations was the 16-17 age group (478, 9.1 percent of all 16-17-yr-olds referred).

There were 259 probation violations for the 14-15 age group, 33 for the 12-13 age group, and 1 for the 10-11 age group. Probation Violation clients (with all age groups) account for 7.4 percent of all clients.

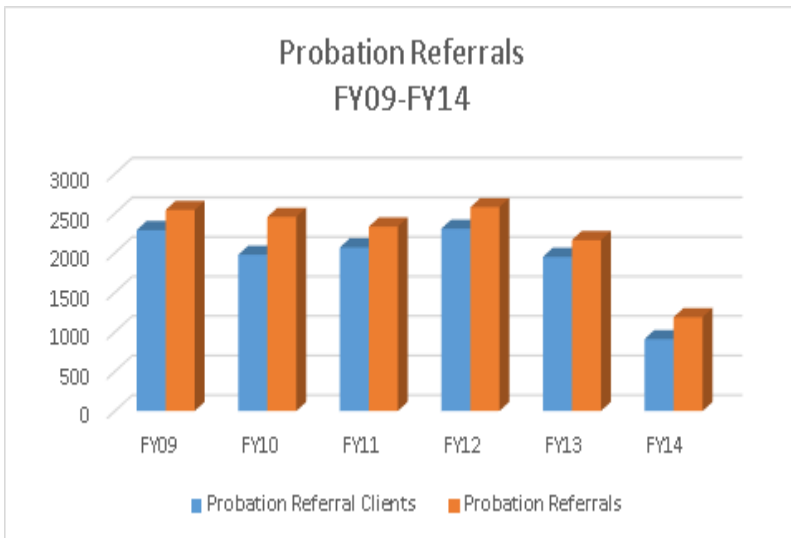


Figure 5-3

The number of probation violation clients and referrals have been marginally declining since FY11. The number of clients in FY14 declined by 8.2 percent from the previous year. The number of referrals in FY14 saw a 3.4 percent decline from the previous year.



Section 5: Juvenile Referrals-Probation Violations

Table 5-4

Of the total probation violation referrals, 1,187 were handled formally (a petition was filed). Of the probation violation referrals handled formally, 3 received adult sanctions, 462 were adjudicated, 120 were pending a disposition, and 348 were non-adjudicated.

Of the probation violation referrals handled informally (61), 21 were still under assessment/referral, 1 was referred for informal services, 1 was dismissed with no further action, and 38 were rejected by the CCA and dismissed.

FY14 Action Taken/Dispositions for Probation Violation Referrals (N=1,187 Probation Violation Referrals)

	Number of Referrals
Handled Formally	1172
Adult Sanctions - Jail	3
Consent Decree	157
Dismissed	141
Judgment - CYFD Commitment	120
Judgment - Detention	111
Judgment - Probation	462
Nolle Prosequi or Time Expired	39
Refiled	128
Time Waiver	9
YO Judgment - Probation	2
Pending CCA Respoins	178
Pending PI	34
Handled Informally	15
-Assessed/Referred	12
-Informal Services	1
-No Further Action	2
-CCA Rejected	0



Section 6: Juvenile Screening and Classification (SDM)



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

In 1998, with the assistance of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), the Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD) implemented Structured Decision Making (SDM) as the risk and needs classification instrument for juvenile offenders in New Mexico. SDM in New Mexico is comprised of a Risk Assessment, Risk Reassessments, and a Needs Assessment. Every time there is a disposition ordered for an adjudicated juvenile offender, a risk assessment and a needs assessment is completed. A Risk Reassessment and a Needs Assessment are completed on a set schedule of time between assessments, depending on what type of supervision the youth is on, or whenever there is a significant change in the youth's situation or behavior. These reassessments continue until the youth is discharged from supervision by the department.

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

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

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



Section 6: Juveniles Classification and Screening (SDM)

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

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

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



Further information on the SDM tool used by Juvenile Justice can be found at <http://cyfweb/jjf/tools.html?tab=2>. In addition, the staff in the Data Analysis Unit have written two papers 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), and 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 FY14, there were 1,851 clients that had cases that went to disposition. The following tables and figures represent data for 1,759 clients (95.0 percent). Ninety-one clients had missing SDM data in FY14.



Section 6: Juveniles Classification and Screening (SDM)

FY14 Risk by Level

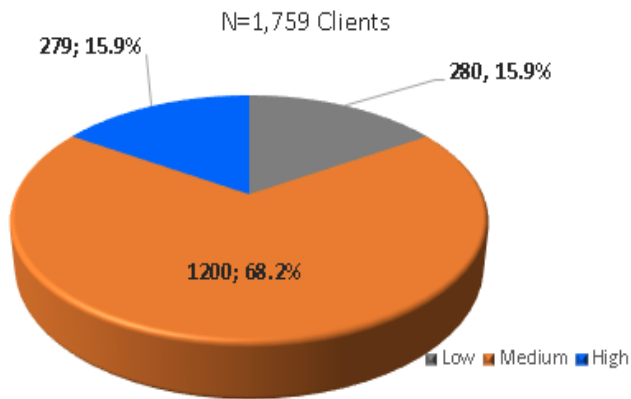


Figure 6-1

In FY14 1,759 clients were issued a SDM as compared to 2,185 clients in FY13. Sixty-Eight percent had a medium risk level in FY14 compared to 54.1 percent in FY13. High and low risk levels were tied at 15.9% each in FY14 compared to FY13 where a third of the client pool had a 'high' risk level, and 13.8 percent had a 'low' risk level.

FY14 Risk Level by Gender

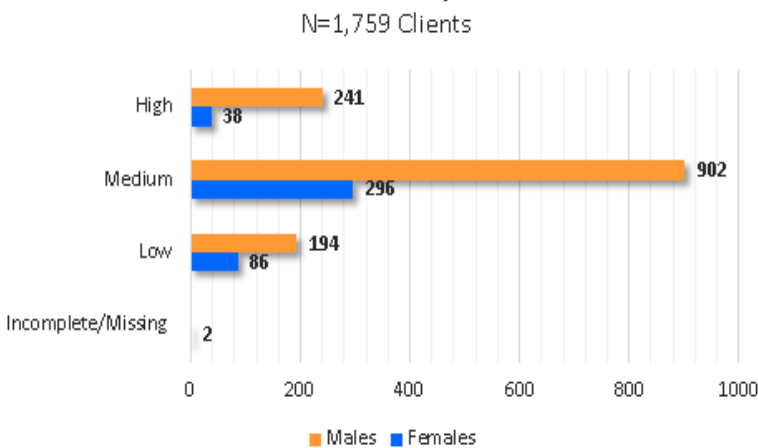


Figure 6-2

There were more male clients in all three risk level groups during FY14 compared to female clients. Of the female client pool that were issued a SDM, the majority of the female clients (70.1 percent) had a 'medium' risk level in FY14 compared to (57.1 percent) having a 'medium' risk level in FY13. Similar to FY13, there was a higher percentage of female clients (20.4 percent) with a 'low' risk level compared to male clients (14.5 percent). The opposite was observed for 'high' risk level: female clients (9 percent) vs. male clients (18 percent).

FY14 Risk Level by Race/Ethnicity (N=1,759 Clients)

Ethnicity	High N (%)	Medium N (%)	Low N (%)	Incomplete/ Missing N (%)
Non-Hispanic White	55 (7.9)	219 (18.5)	70 (25.0)	0 (0.0)
Hispanic	191 (68.5)	834 (70.6)	175 (62.5)	0 (0.0)
African American	19 (6.8)	31 (2.6)	10 (3.6)	0 (0.0)
Asian	0 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Native American	9 (3.2)	87 (7.4)	19 (6.8)	0 (0.0)
Native Hawaiian	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
2 or More Race/ Ethnicities	5 (1.8)	23 (1.9)	5 (1.7)	0 (0.0)
Unknown/Missing	0 (0.0)	5 (0.4)	2 (0.7)	7 (1.1)
Total	279 (15.9)	1,200 (68.2)	280 (15.9)	4 (0.2)

Date Pulled: December 12, 2014

Source: FACTS Database

Table 6-1

For all three risk level categories in FY14, Hispanic clients were the largest ethnic group (account for 68.2 percent of total client pool). Analysis by ethnic group indicated that Non-Hispanic white clients accounted for the highest percentage of clients with a 'low' risk levels at (20.3 percent). A similar analysis for 'high' risk level indicated that African American clients had the highest percentage of all ethnic groups at (31.7 percent) but in terms of population proportion Hispanics represented the highest percentage of high risk at (15.9 percent) given that the population of Hispanics issued and SDM was 1200 compared to a total African American population issued an SDM in FY14 of 60. The majority of all clients issued an SDM in FY14 had a 'medium' risk level (68.2 percent).



Section 6: Juveniles Classification and Screening (SDM)

Table 6-2

The majority of clients issued a SDM in FY14 were 16-17 years old (53.7 percent of the client pool). Of all three risk levels, the age group with the highest percentage of clients was 16-17 year olds (55.6, 55.4, and 44.3 percent for high, medium, and low risk level, respectively). Clients 16-17 years and had more 'high' risk level scores; (55.6 percent) compared to (33 percent) of the 14-15 years old and (5.4 percent) of the 12-13 year olds having a 'high' risk level score).

FY14 Risk Level by Age (N=1,759 Clients)

Age (Years)	High N (%)	Medium N(%)	Low N(%)	Incomplete/ Missing N(%)
<10*	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
10 - 11	1 (0.4)	2 (0.2)	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)
12 - 13	15 (5.4)	83 (6.9)	39 (13.9)	1 (25.0)
14 - 15	92 (33.0)	381 (31.8)	89 (31.8)	2 (50.0)
16 - 17	155 (55.6)	665 (55.4)	124 (41.3)	1 (25.0)
>=18*	16 (5.7)	69 (5.8)	27 (9.6)	0 (0.0)
Unknown	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Total	279 (15.9)	1,200 (68.2)	280 (15.9)	4 (0.2)

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

Figure 6-3

In FY14, 42.8 percent of the 1,759 clients had a 'moderate' needs level. The next highest needs level was 'low' at 35.2 percent.

FY14 Needs by Level

N=1,759 Clients

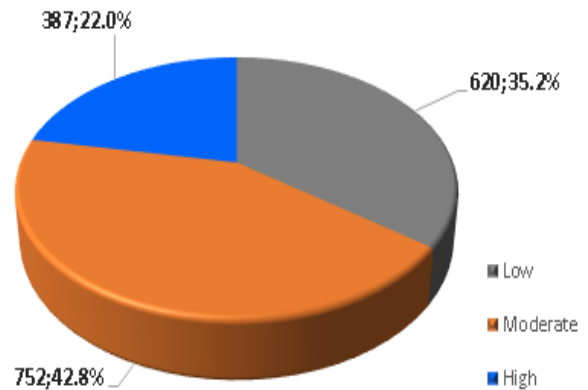
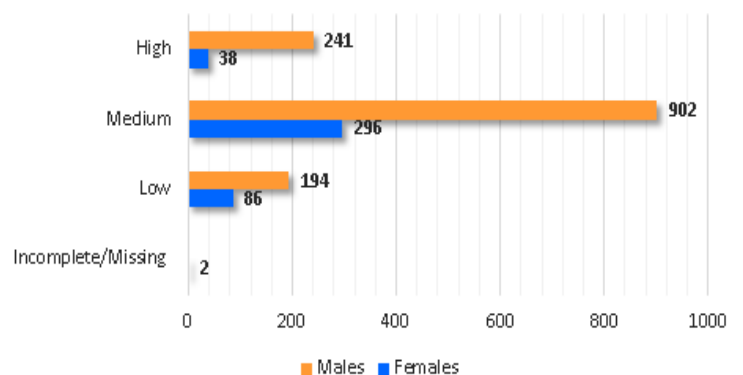


Figure 6-4

There were more male clients in all three needs level groups compared to female clients in FY14. Of the female client pool that were issued a SDM, the majority of the female clients (70.1 percent) had a 'moderate' needs level. There was a higher percentage of male clients (18.0 percent) with a 'high' needs level compared to female clients (9.0 percent). The opposite was observed for 'low' needs level: female clients (20.4 percent) vs. male clients (14.5 percent).

FY14 Risk Level by Gender

N=1,759 Clients



Section 6: Juveniles Classification and Screening (SDM)

FY14 Needs Level by Race/Ethnicity (N=1,759 Clients)

Ethnicity	High N (%)	Moderate N(%)	Low N(%)	Incomplete/ Missing N(%)
Non-Hispanic White	76 (19.6)	146 (19.4)	122 (19.7)	0 (0.0)
Hispanic	268 (69.3)	516 (68.6)	416 (67.1)	0 (0.0)
African American	11 (2.8)	24 (3.2)	25 (4.0)	0 (0.0)
Asian	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Native American	23 (5.9)	50 (6.6)	42 (6.8)	0 (0.0)
Native Hawaiian	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
2 or More Race/ Ethnicities	6 (1.6)	12 (1.6)	14 (2.3)	0 (0.0)
Unknown/Missing	3 (0.8)	3 (0.4)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)
Total	387 (18.0)	752 (42.8)	620 (35.2)	0(0.0)

Date Pulled: December 12,20134

Source: FACTS Database

Table 6-3

For all three needs level categories, Hispanic clients were the largest ethnic group (account for 68.2 percent of total client pool in FY14). Analysis by ethnic group indicated that Hispanics had the highest percentage of clients with a ‘high’ needs level (22.3 percent of all Hispanic clients in FY14). A similar analysis for ‘low’ needs level indicated that Hispanic clients had the highest percentage of all ethnic groups proportionally based on their population at (41.7 percent). The majority of all clients issued an SDM in FY14 had a ‘moderate’ needs level (42.8 percent).

FY14 Needs Level by Age (N=1,759 Clients)

Age (Years)	High N (%)	Moderate N(%)	Low N(%)	Incomplete/ Missing
<10*	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
10 - 11	0 (0.0)	2 (0.2)	2 (0.3)	0 (0.0)
12 - 13	28 (5.1)	52 (5.6)	57 (8.1)	0 (0.0)
14 - 15	131 (24.1)	258 (27.9)	173 (24.6)	0 (0.0)
16 - 17	205 (37.7)	406 (43.9)	333 (47.4)	0 (0.0)
>=18*	23 (4.2)	34 (3.7)	55 (7.8)	0 (0.0)
Unknown	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Total	387 (22.0)	752 (42.8)	620 (35.2)	0 (0.0)

Table 6-4

The majority of clients issued a SDM in FY14 were 16-17 years old (53.7 percent of the client pool). Of all three needs levels, the age group with the highest percentage of clients was 16-17 year olds (37.7, 43.9, and 47.4 percent for high, moderate, and low needs level, respectively). Clients 16-17 years old had more ‘high’ needs level scores (37.7 percent) compared to the other age groups. The second highest group was 14-15 year olds (24.1 percent), followed by 12-13 year olds (5.1 percent) and 18 and older clients (4.2 percent).



Section 6: Juveniles Classification and Screening (SDM)

Table 6-5

The top priority need in FY14 was Education as it was in FY13, indicating that many of the clients completing a SDM had any combination of the following factors: were either not attending school or education program, were receiving poor grades, had consistent negative teacher reports, and/or had been suspended in the last 90 days prior to completing the SDM. Other top needs were Family Relationships and Emotional Stability. The five needs listed in Table 6-5 represented 92.8 percent of the total priority needs of the 1,759 clients completing a SDM.

FY14 Top 5 Priority Needs (N=1,759 Clients)

	N (%)
Education	594 (36.4)
Family Relationships	460 (28.2)
Emotional Stability	254 (15.6)
Substance Abuse	199 (12.2)
Life Skills	126 (7.7)
Percent of Total Priority Needs	92.8%
Date Pulled: December 12,2014	Source: FACTS Database

Table 6-6

The top priority strength in FY14 was Victimization, indicating that many of the clients completing a SDM did not have a history of traumatic victimization (either perpetrated against or witnessed either physical/sexual abuse or a traumatic incident). The second top priority strength was family relationships in FY14 followed by sexuality indicating that many of the clients had never been adjudicated for a sex offense nor participated in inappropriate sexual behavior as defined by facility rules. The top five priority strengths as listed in Table 6-6 represent 87 percent of total priority strengths of the 1,759 clients completing a SDM.

Top 5 Priority Strengths (N=1,759 Clients)

	N (%)
Victimization	682 (44.5)
Family Relationships	246 (16.1)
Sexuality	217 (14.2)
Community Resources	210 (13.7)
Emotional Stability	176 (11.5)
Percent of Total Priority Needs	87.0%
Date Pulled: December 12,2014	Source: FACTS Database



Section 7: Juveniles in Secure Facilities

Secure facilities are facilities that are either physically or staff-secure. CYFD had four secure facilities in FY14: Lincoln Pines Youth Center (LPYC), Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC), John Paul Taylor Center (JPTC), and Youth Development and Diagnostic Center (YDDC). In addition, CYFD contracted with San Juan Detention Center (SJDC) for ten beds. The intake unit for males is at YDDC. All the secure facilities are male-only with the exception of CNYC, which houses both male and female clients.

The main population housed in CYFD's secure facilities is adjudicated youth who receive a disposition of commitment, referred to as Term clients in this report. Commitment terms can be for one year, two years, or in special cases, up to age twenty-one. Secure facilities also house youth court-ordered to undergo a 15-day diagnostic evaluation, referred to as Diagnostic clients in this report. Finally, through an intergovernmental agreement, youth under the jurisdiction of a Tribal Court may be placed in a secure facility by action of Tribal Court Order; these youth are designated as Non-Adjudicated Treatment (Non-Adj TX) clients in this report.



Entrance to Camino Nuevo (Bernalillo County)



Secure Hallways in Camino Nuevo (Bernalillo County)

In FY14, 204 Term clients, and 23 Diagnostic clients and 4 Non-Adj-Tx clients were admitted to CYFD secure facilities. The average daily population of CYFD secure facilities during the fiscal year, including all client types, was 217 clients. The overall capacity at the four secure facilities plus one contracted facility was 286 beds.



Section 7: Juveniles in Secure Facilities

Figure 7-1

In FY14, there were 34 female and 170 male Term admissions to a CYFD secure facility. 18 of the 170 male Term admissions were the result of 9 clients being admitted on two separate commitments during the fiscal year.

Total Term Admissions by Gender
N=204 Clients

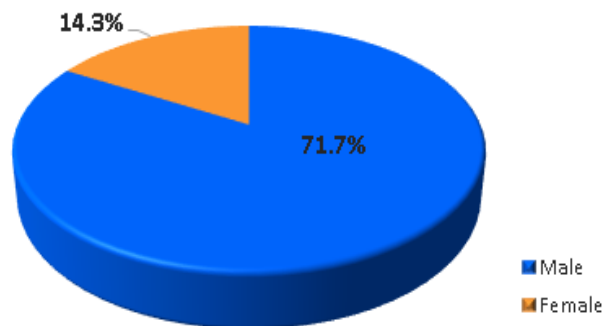


Table 7-1

At 61 percent, Term admissions in the 16-17 age group accounted for the majority of all Term admissions for FY14. Term admissions in the ≥ 18 age group were a distant second at 20.2 percent, followed by the 14-15 age group at 17.5 percent, while just one Term admission came from the 12-13 age group.

Total Term Admissions by Age

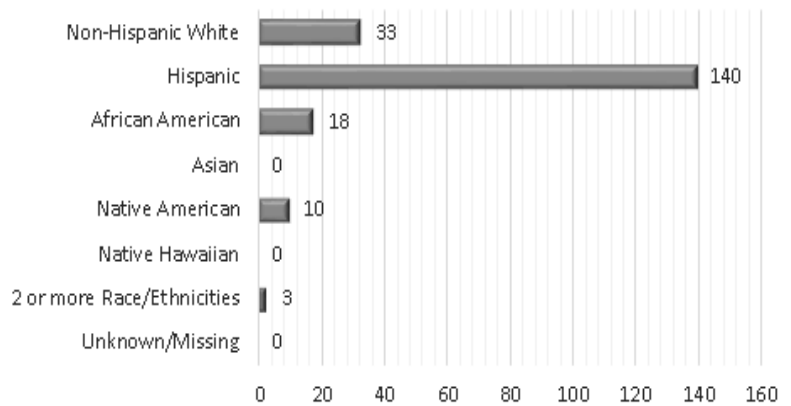
Age (Years)	Total Admissions
<10*	0
10 - 11	0
12 - 13	1
14 - 15	39
16 - 17	122
$\geq 18^*$	42
Unknown/Missing	0
Total	204

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

Figure 7-2

In FY14, 140 Term admissions, or 69 percent, were admissions by clients of Hispanic ethnicity. 33 or 16 percent, were admissions by clients of Non-Hispanic White ethnicity. The remaining 31, or 15 percent, were admissions by a mix of Native American, African American, and 2 or more race group ethnicities.

Total Term Admissions by Race/Ethnicity
N=204 Clients



Section 7: Juveniles in Secure Facilities

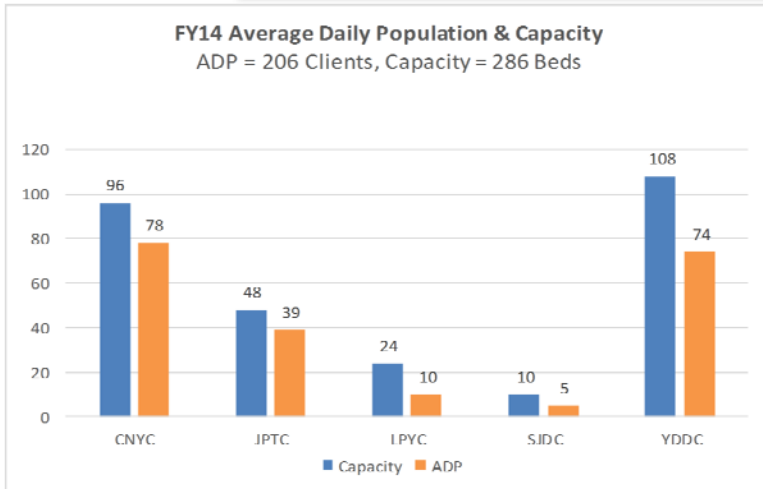


Figure 7-3

The Average Daily Population (ADP) at secure facilities for FY14 was 206 clients. Bed Capacity for the fiscal year was 286. ADP was greatest at CNYC at 78 clients, followed by YDDC at 74 clients. CNYC and JPTC had the greatest ADP-to-Capacity ratio for FY14 at 81 percent at each facility.

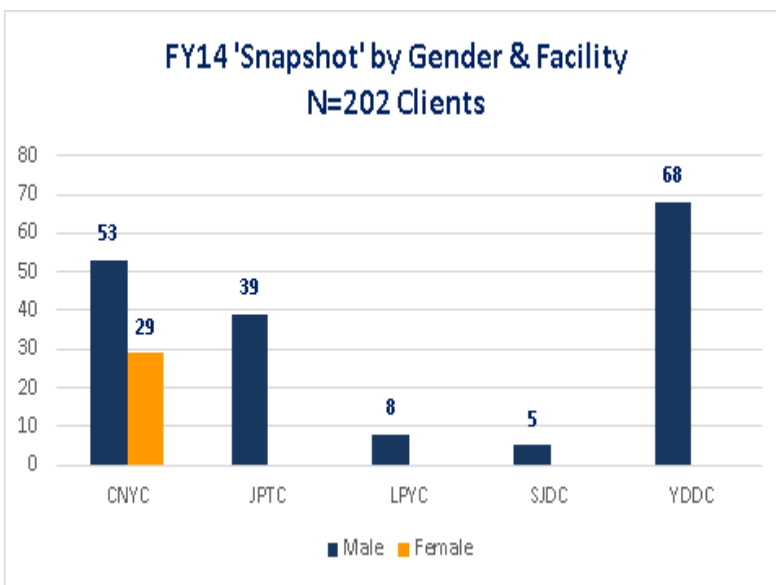


Figure 7-4

Figure 7-4, Table 7-2, and Figure 7-5 provide a Snapshot view for FY14 of the clients housed in CYFD's secure facilities. The Snapshot is based on the characteristics of clients residing in secure facilities on December 31, 2013, which was deemed a "typical" day in the fiscal year. Per Figure 7-4, 172, or 86 percent, of CYFD's secure facility clients on December 31st were male, while 29 or 14 percent, were female.

'Snapshot' by Age & Facility

Age (Years)	Secure Facility					Total By Age
	LPYC	CNYC	JPTC	SJDC	YDDC	
<10*	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 - 11	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 - 13	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 - 15	2	6	2	0	9	19
16 - 17	5	37	18	3	29	92
>=18*	1	38	19	2	30	90
Unk.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	81	39	5	68	201

Table 7-2

On the Snapshot date, 46 percent of secure facility clients were in the 16-17 age group, 45 percent were in the >=18 age group, and 9 percent were in the 14-15 age group.

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

Source: FACTS Database

Pull Date: December 31, 2013

'Snapshot' is an estimate for average daily population within the facilities.



Section 7: Juveniles in Secure Facilities

Figure 7-5

On the Snapshot date, 141, or 70 percent, of secure facility clients were of Hispanic ethnicity. Thirty-three, or 16 percent, were of Non-Hispanic White Ethnicity. The remaining 27, or 13 percent, were a mix of Native American, African American, and 2 or more race group ethnicities.

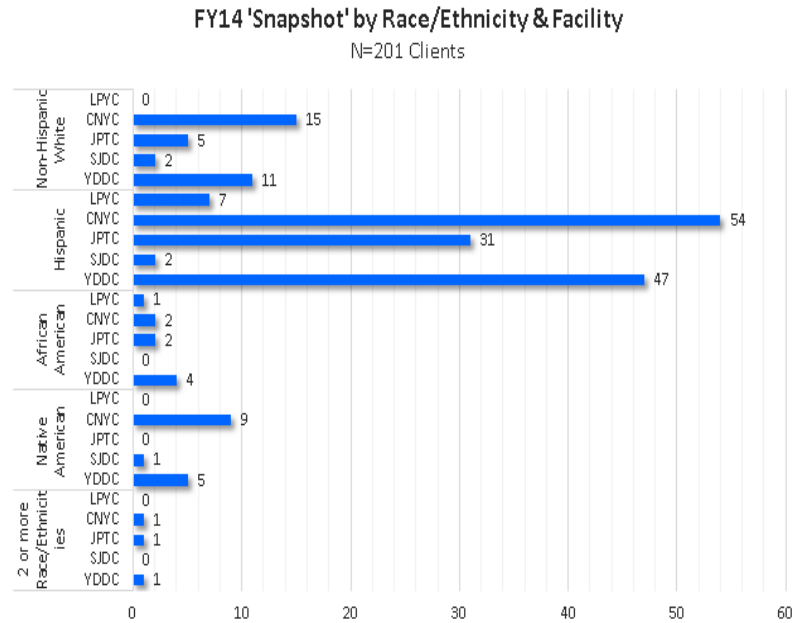
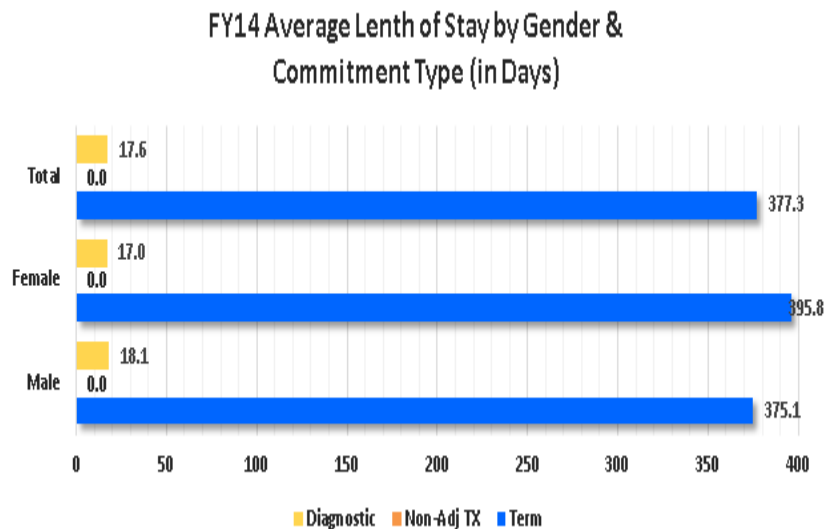


Figure 7-6

The Average Length of Stay (ALOS) at secure facilities for Term clients discharged in FY14 was 377.3 days, and for Diagnostic clients was 17.8 days. On average, female clients stayed 20.7 days longer than male clients in FY14, as opposed to FY 13 where on average male Term clients stayed 68.9 days longer than female Term clients.



Section 7: Juveniles in Secure Facilities

FY14 Average Length of Stay (ALOS) by Age & Commitment Type (Term and Diagnostic) N=229

Age (Years)	Commitment Type					
	Term	ALOS	Non-Adj TX	ALOS	Diag.	ALOS
<=13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
14	1	83.0	0	0.0	1	19.0
15	5	251.8	0	0.0	2	18.5
16	15	299.5	0	0.0	6	14.5
17	41	285.1	0	0.0	9	18.3
18	80	384.6	0	0.0	5	20.4
19	45	401.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
20	19	597.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
21	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total or	206	377.3	0	0.0	23	17.8

Pull Date:

Source: FACTS Database

Grand Total: 258 Clients with ALOS of 377.3 Days

Table 7-3

The Average Length of Stay for Term clients discharged in FY14 increased from FY13 at age 14 from (ALOS = 73.0 days to 83.0 days), age 16 from (ALOS 277.8 to 299.5), age 18 from (ALOS 353.4 to 384.6), age 19 (ALOS 387.0 to 401.9), and age 20, (ALOS 521.2 to 597.4). ALOS decreased from FY13 at age 15 (ALOS 267.3 to 251.8), and age 17 (ALOS 331.8 to 285.1). There were no term clients age 21 in FY14 compared to FY13 where there were 5 term clients age 21 with an ALOS of 820.0 The greatest number of Term clients, 80, were discharged at age 18 and stayed an average of 384.6 days, compared to 353.4 days in FY13, an increase of 31.2 days. FACTS data indicates no Non-Adj TX clients in FY14 compared to FY13 where there were 2 clients at age 16 when discharged who stayed an average of 91.0 days. Diagnostic clients ranged from 14 (ALOS = 19 days) to 18 (ALOS = 20.4 days) at discharge,

FY14 Average Length of Stay by Race/Ethnicity & Commitment Type (N=229 Clients)

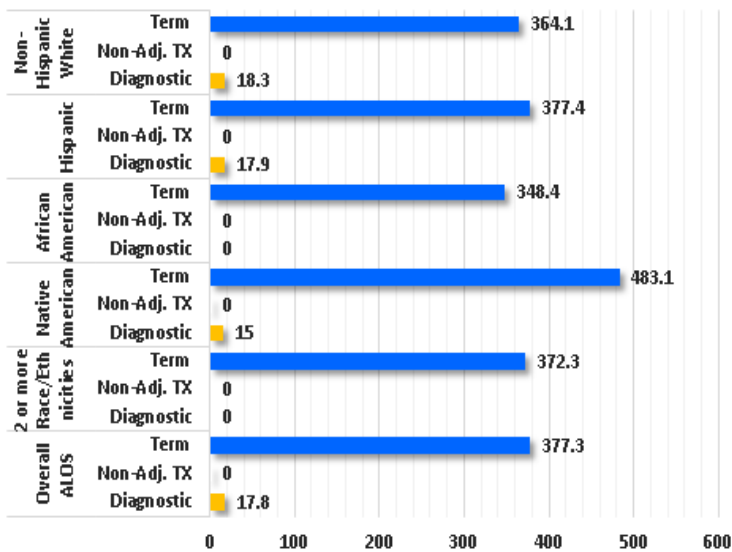


Figure 7-7

African American Term clients discharged in FY14 had the greatest ALOS at 384.4 days, however this ALOS should be interpreted within the context of proportionality. There were 7 African American term clients compared with 187 Hispanic Term clients in FY 2014. Thus, Hispanic Term clients reflect greater proportional significance with 187 clients and an ALOS of 319.1. This was followed by Non-Hispanic White clients with an ALOS of 308.6 days and 51 clients. During FY13, Non-Hispanic white Term clients had the greatest ALOS not accounting for proportionality with an ALOS 382.5 days, (55 clients). Hispanic Term clients in FY13 reflected an ALOS of 378.3 days with 190 Term clients. African American Term clients in FY13 reflected an ALOS of 358.6 with 8 clients. There were a total of 23 diagnostic clients during FY 14 with 18 Hispanic, 4 white and 1 American Indian. White diagnostic clients had the greatest ALOS at 18.3. Hispanics again reflected a more proportionally significant ALOS with 18 diagnostic clients and an ALOS of 17.9.



Section 7: Juveniles in Secure Facilities

Figure 7-8

CNYC had the highest rate of Disciplinary Incident Reports (DIRs) in FY14 at 98.2 per 100 clients, followed by JPTC at 76.0. YDDC had an increase in disciplinary incidents from 63.7 per 100 clients in FY 13 to 75.4 in FY14. For all secure facilities, the average number of DIRs was 65.8 per 100 clients, compared to 53.6 per 100 clients in FY13, a difference reflecting an increase of 22.8% in the rate of disciplinary incidents per 100 clients in FY14.

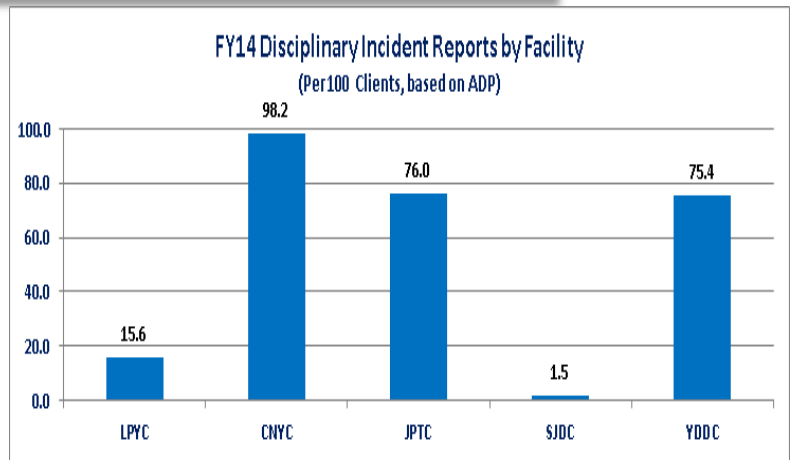


Table 7-4

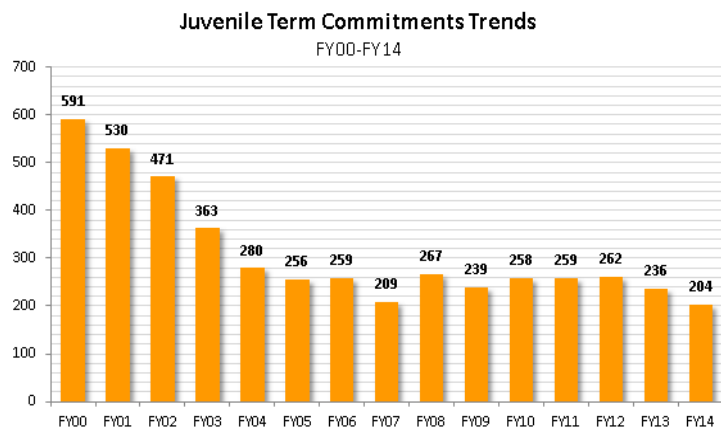
Probation Violations topped the list of the Most Serious Offenses (MSO) for Term admissions, accounting for 131 or 64% in FY14, a 12% percent increase from FY13. Aggravated Burglary was a distant second, accounting for 8, or 4 percent. For the 204 Term clients admitted in FY14, the MSO was a Felony for 45 of the admissions compared with 82 felonies in FY13, a 55% decrease in FY14. Misdemeanors accounted for 32 of the MSOs and Probation Violation for 127 in FY14.

FY14 Top 15 Most Serious Admitted Offenses

Offense	N
Probation Violation	131
Aggravated Burglary	6
Battery	5
Shoplifting (\$250 or Less)	5
Battery on f Peace officer	4
Criminal Sexual Contact/Minor 2nd Degree Child Under 13	4
Criminal Sexual Penetration 1st Degree Child Under 13	4
Aggravated Battery (Great Bodily Harm)	3
Burglary (Dwelling House)	3
Criminal Trespass	3
Robbery	2
Shooting at an Occupied Dwelling (Great Bodily Harm)	1
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	1
Aggravated Battery (Household Member)	1
Aggravated Burglary (Deadly Weapon)	1
Total Number of Admitted Offenses	204
Percent of Total Admitted Offenses (Top 15)	85%

Figure 7-9

Term Commitments decreased steadily in the early 2000s and stabilized in the mid-200s. FY14 experienced an further decrease in Term Commitments form 236 in FY13 to 204 in FY14. Term commitments are at their lowest since FY07 where they decreased to 209.



Section 8: Juveniles in Reintegration Centers

Reintegration centers are non-secure facilities that house a small population of adjudicated CYFD clients on Probation or Supervised Release. Probation clients are defined as adjudicated clients placed under the supervision and care of a juvenile probation officer by a court-ordered disposition. Supervised Release clients are clients released from a secure facility but whose commitment has not yet expired; they are subject to monitoring by CYFD until the term of their commitment expires.

CYFD had four reintegration centers in FY14: Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC), Albuquerque Girls Reintegration Center (ARC), Carlsbad Community Residential Facility (CCRF), and Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (ENC). Each facility had a capacity of twelve beds in



Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (Colfax County)

FY14, with ARC-Female being the only reintegration center housing female clients. The average daily population (ADP) of CYFD reintegration centers during FY14 was 26 clients, with ARC having the lowest ADP.

Further information on each of the reintegration centers can be found at <http://cyfweb/jjf/index.html>.



Common Area in ARC-Male (Bernalillo County)



Section 8: Juveniles in Reintegration Centers

Figure 8-1

In FY14, there were 8 female and 17 male Probation admissions to a CYFD reintegration center. No clients received more than one Probation admission during the fiscal year, so the 25 admissions are unduplicated by client.

**FY14 Total
Reintegration Center Admissions by Gender**
N=33 Clients

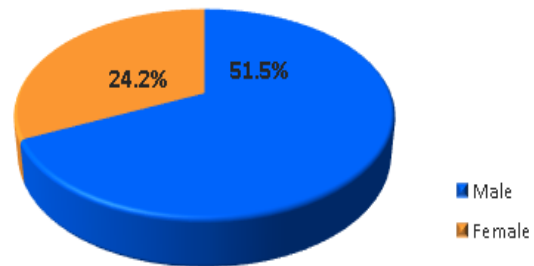


Table 8-1

At 84 percent, Probation admissions in the 15-17 age group accounted for the majority of all Probation admissions for FY14. The remaining 16 percent of Probation admissions fell in the ≥ 18 age group.

Total Admissions by Age

Age (Years)	Total Admissions
<10*	0
10 - 11	0
12 - 13	0
14 - 15	1
16 - 17	20
≥ 18 *	4
Unknown/Missing	0
Total	25

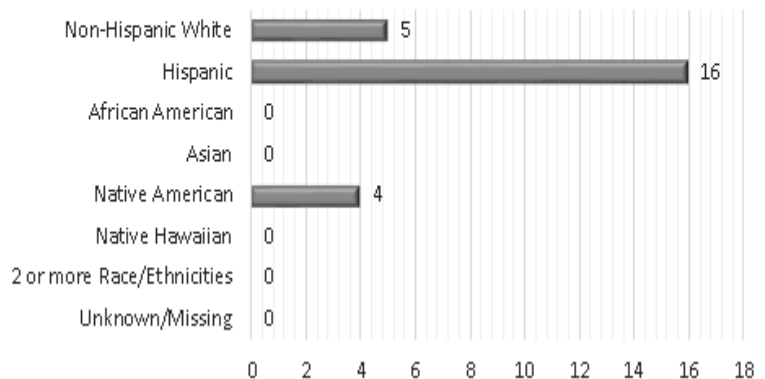
*< 10 includes 5-9 year olds; ≥ 18 includes 18-21 year olds. Source: FACTS

Figure 8-2

In FY14, 16 Probation admissions, or 64 percent were admissions by clients of Hispanic ethnicity compared to 25 Hispanic probation admissions in FY13. Five or 20 percent were admissions by clients of Non-Hispanic White ethnicity compared 7 or 29% Non-Hispanic/White probation admissions in FY13. The remaining 16 percent are admissions from Native American clients.

**FY14 Reintegration Centers
Total Admissions by Race/Ethnicity**

N=25 Clients



Section 8: Juveniles in Reintegration Centers

**FY14 Average Daily Population & Capacity
Reintegration Centers**

ADP=28 Clients Capacity=48 Beds

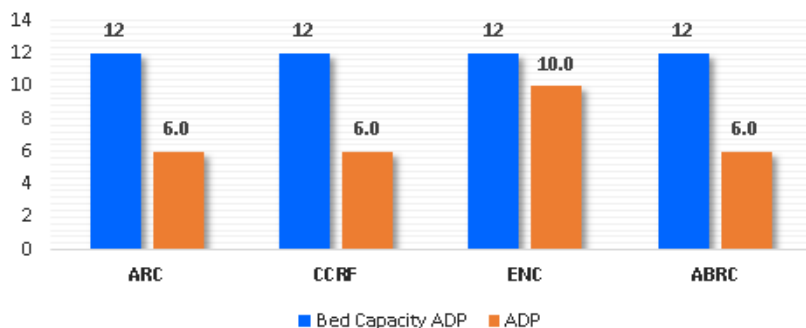


Figure 8-3

The Average Daily Population (ADP) at reintegration centers for FY14 was 28 clients. Bed Capacity for the fiscal year was 48. ADP was greatest at ENC at 10 clients, followed ARC, CCRF and ABRC with an ADP of 6 clients each. ENC also had the greatest ADP-to-Capacity ratio for FY14 at 83 percent, the same as FY13.

**FY14 'Snapshot' by Gender & Facility
As of 12/31/2013**

N=34 Clients

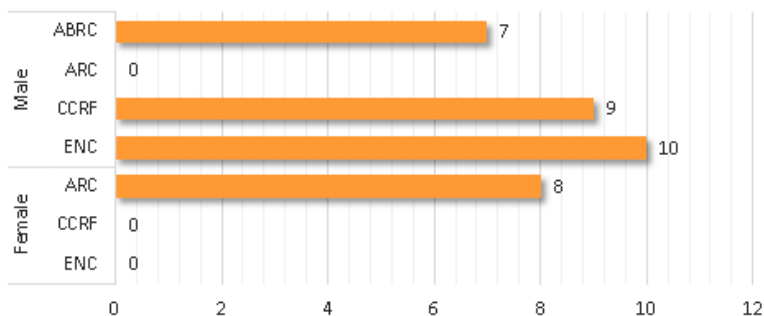


Figure 8-4

Figure 8-4, Table 8-2, and Figure 8-5 provide a Snapshot view for FY14 of the clients housed in CYFD's reintegration centers. The Snapshot is based on the characteristics of clients residing in reintegration centers on December 31, 2013. Per Figure 8-4, 26 of CYFD's reintegration center clients on December 31st were male and 8 were female.

Snapshot' Pull Date: December 31, 2013

'Snapshot' is an estimate for average daily population within the facilities.

FY14 'Snapshot' by Age & Facility

Age (Years)	Reintegration Center				Total By Age
	ARC	CCRF	ABRC	ENC	
<10*	0	0	0	0	0
11-Oct	0	0	0	0	0
13-Dec	0	0	0	0	0
14 - 15	0	0	0	0	0
16 - 17	4	6	7	5	22
>=18*	2	3	2	5	12
Unk.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	9	9	10	34

Table 8-2

On the Snapshot date of 12/31/13, 59 percent of reintegration center clients were in the 16-17 age group, in increase of 9% from the snapshot taken on 12/31/12. and the other 41 percent were in the >=18 age group.

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

Source: FACTS Database

Pull Date: December 31, 2013

'Snapshot' is an estimate for average daily population within the facilities.

Pull Date: December 31, 2013



Section 8: Juveniles in Reintegration Centers

Figure 8-5

On the Snapshot date, 26, or 76 percent, of reintegration center clients were of Hispanic ethnicity. Eight, or 24 percent, were of Non-Hispanic White Ethnicity.

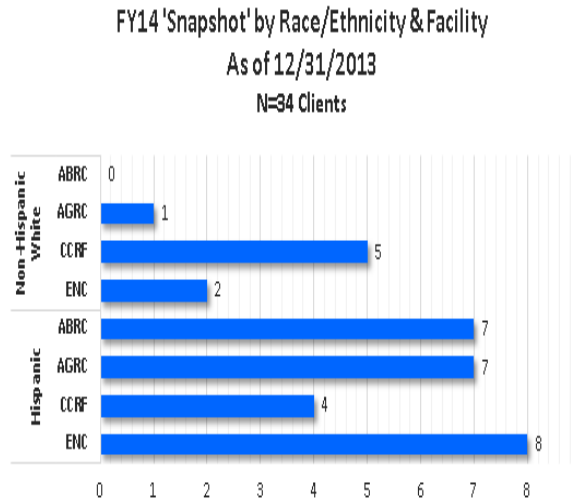


Figure 8-6

The Average Length of Stay (ALOS) at reintegration centers for Probation clients discharged in FY14 was 153.4 days, an increase of 23.1 days compared to FY13. On average, female Probation clients stayed 16 days longer than male probation clients in FY14, an increase of 7.9 days when comparing female to male ALOS in FY13.

FY14 Average Length of Stay by Gender (in Days)
N=28 Clients

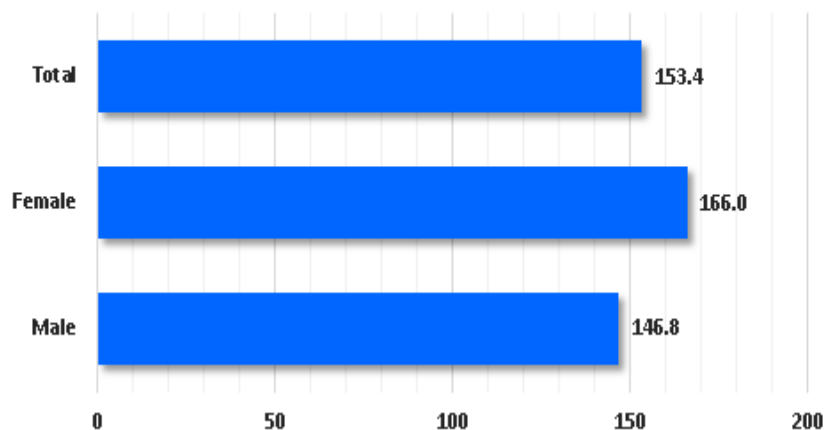


Table 8-3

The Average Length of Stay for Probation clients discharged in FY14 increased with age from age 16 (ALOS = 124.6 days) to 18 (ALOS = 143.1 days). The greatest number of Probation clients, 14, were discharged at age ≥ 18 and stayed an average of 143.1 days.

FY14 Average Length of Stay (ALOS) by Age (N=28 Clients)

Age (Years)	# of Clients	ALOS
≤ 13	0	0.0
14 -15	0	0.0
16	4	124.6
17	10	172.3
≥ 18	14	143.1
Total or Avg.	28	146.6

Pull Date:

Source: FACTS Database



Section 8: Juveniles in Reintegration Centers

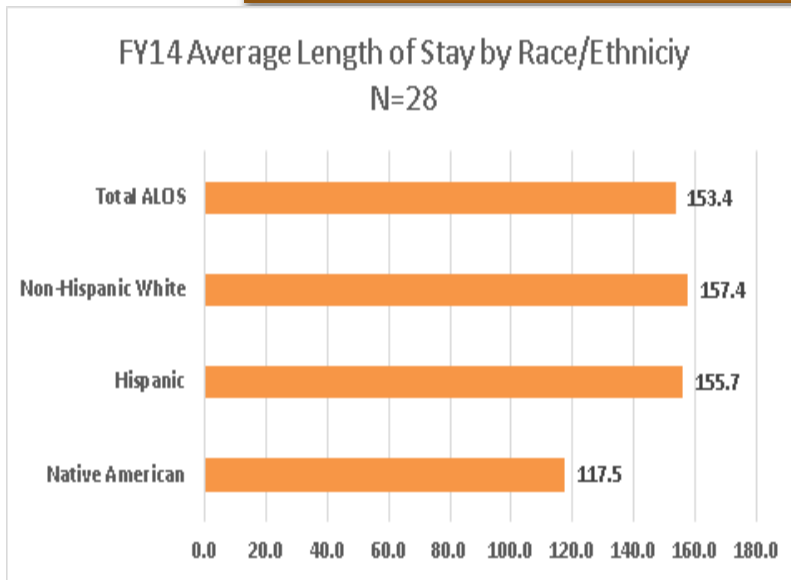


Figure 8-7

For Probation clients discharged in FY14, there are no African American clients. Non Hispanic/White clients had the longest ALOS at 157.4 days, (7 clients). Hispanic clients had the next greatest ALOS at 155.7 days (20 clients), followed by Native American clients at 117.5 days (1 client).

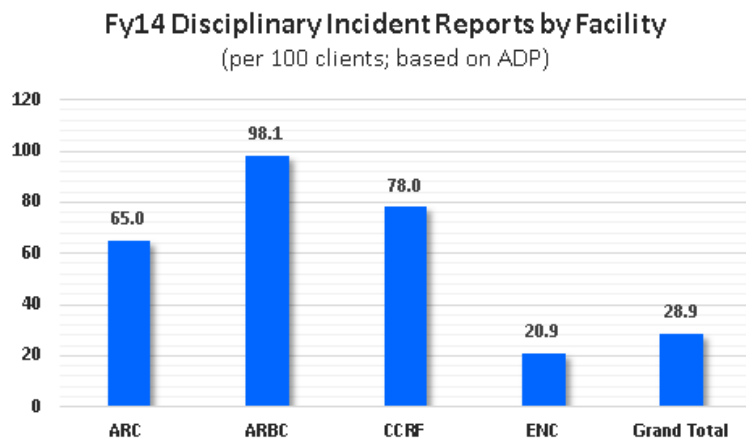


Figure 8-8

ABRC had the highest rate of Disciplinary Incident Reports (DIRs) in FY14 at 98.1 per 100 clients, followed by CCRF at 78.0 compared with FY13 where CCRF was at 42.8 per 100 clients. For all reintegration centers, the average number of DIRs remained the same as FY13, at 28.9 per 100 clients.

FY14 Top 15 Most Serious Admitted Offenses	N
Probation Violation	10
Battery (Household Member)	2
Aggravated Battery	1
Battery	1
Burglary	1
DUI/DWI Liquor Impaired (1st Offense)	1
Forgery	1
Involuntary Manslaughter (Negligent Act)	1
Larceny	1
Leaving the scene of and accident	1
Possession of Alcoholic Beverages	1
Probation Violation School/Education	1
Probation Violation Special Condition	1
Probation Violation Counseling	1
Probation Violation Residence	1
Total Number of Admitted Offenses	25
Percent of Total Admitted Offenses (Top 15)	98%

Table 8-4

Probation Violations topped the list of the Most Serious Offenses (MSO) for Probation admissions, accounting for 10, or 40 percent. Battery (Household Member) was second, accounting for 8 percent. For the 25 Probation clients admitted in FY14, the MSOs were 8 felonies, 8 misdemeanors and 9 probation violations.



Section 9: Juveniles Referred to/in Detention Centers



In 2008, NM launched the first internet/web-based system in the nation, linking all detention centers, JPO offices and district court judges statewide to one real time tracking system.

SARA (Screening Admissions & Releases Application), developed and implemented by the New Mexico JDAI team and community detention partners, enables the statewide implementation of the Risk Assessment Instrument, a NM Children’s Code mandated screening for all youth referred for detention. It is a “real time” detention data information system.

The data in this section is extracted from SARA and includes information on offenses and overrides that resulted in youths being brought to detention centers, as well as admission and release dates.

SARA:

- Provides a mechanism for the equitable and consistent screening of children referred for detention statewide.
- Provides access to accurate prior offense information 24/7 on any youth screened by the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI), for juvenile probation, and for 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 violations in respect to JDAI core principles and JJDP core requirements.
- Increases quality juvenile justice systems service assurance, and improves reliability of detention data.
- Provides information for monitoring of compliance with State statute and Federal funding requirements.
- Provides statewide and regional detention data to cross systems agencies, the courts, and law enforcement, to inform policy and aid internal decision-making.

In FY13, enhancements were made to SARA to streamline processes, specifically in reporting and providing the ability to track youth referred to/in detention. The most significant change was the addition of support for the national JDAI QRS (Quarterly Report System). Besides positioning New Mexico to be in alignment with other Annie E. Casey Foundation grantees, investing in SARA offers New Mexico an additional tool to look at our youth statewide at risk of out of home placement, awaiting placement for treatment, or transport for a juvenile commitment.

In the future, we plan to leverage SARA for increased OJJDP and other federal grant monitoring and reporting as well as initiatives implemented by local continuum boards in 20 counties statewide. Alternatives to detention are a key-stone of the \$2.5 million dollars available annually through these sources.



Section 9: Juveniles Referred To/In Detention Centers

It is helpful to know some key terms we use when we aggregate data. These terms have been in place and consistent in our reporting for over ten years since New Mexico implemented JDAI.

Screened:

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

Special Detention:

- Cases referred "for a detention decision" when there is an outstanding arrest or bench warrant
- Most Serious Offense is usually probation violation; some are left blank
- RAI is usually scored; however, there are some situations where scoring is not possible or not considered necessary
- Reasons for a "Special" detention referral includes:
 - Warrant- arrest
 - Warrant- Bench
 - Warrant- FTA
 - Warrant- Parole Detention Order/Supervised Release Retake
 - Warrant- Not indicated
 - Warrant- Magistrate/Municipal

Auto Detention

- Cases where a decision is not necessary
- RAI is **NOT SCORED**
- Most Serious Referred Offense is not completed
- Reasons for "Auto" referral for detention:
 - Committed/Diag - return to court on pending case
 - Detained pending post-dispositional placement
 - Violation of court order/condition of release
 - GPS Violation
 - Hold for out of state-ICJ
 - Electronic Monitoring
 - Hold for out of state-ICE
 - Drug Ct. Hold
 - Remand Order
 - Juvenile Court Hold (not Drug Court)
 - Community Custody Hold
 - PEG Hold
 - Transport Order



Section 9: Juveniles Referred To/In Detention Centers

Figure 9-1

In FY14, there were 4,450 total referrals for detention, a decrease of 17.9 percent from FY13. A total of 2,941 referrals were screened for a detention decision, approximately 55.5 percent of which were detained. The majority of the screened referrals (84.3 percent) were for delinquent offenses.

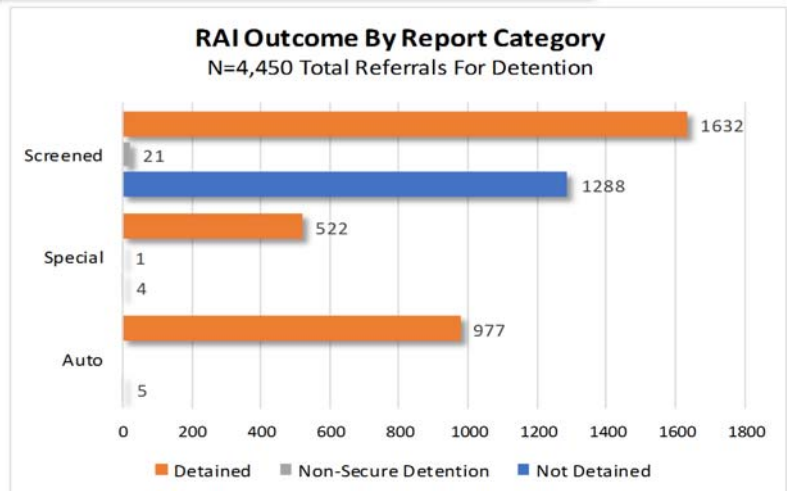


Figure 9-2

The 4,450 referrals for detention involved 3,075 unduplicated youth.

Males referred for detention was a higher percent (72.9) than the percentage of all males with any type of referral (65.2 percent) from Sections 3-5 combined.

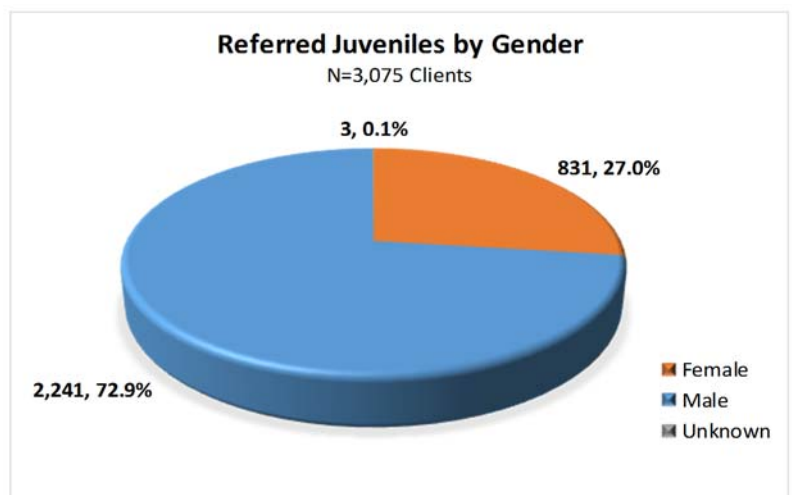


Table 9-1

Age of juveniles referred for detention is calculated based on the first referral in the period, whereas the age of juveniles detained looks for the youth's earliest detention admission in the fiscal year.

Juveniles age 16-17 represent over half (54%) of all referrals for detention.

Juveniles Referred By Age at 1st FY14 Referral

Age (Years)	Total Referrals
<10*	8
10 - 11	27
12 - 13	287
14 - 15	1,012
16 - 17	1,659
>=18*	82
Total	3,075

*<10 includes 7-9 year olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds. Source SARA Database



Section 9: Juveniles Referred To/In Detention Centers

Table 9-2

The majority of screened referrals (2,480 or 84.3 percent) are for delinquent referral reasons, while drug court and juvenile court holds (683 or 69.6 percent) account for the majority of “auto” detention. It is likely the majority of youth detained on a court hold are on formal supervision. Youth on probation or supervised release may appear in other categories. Outcomes by referral reason within each reporting category are below. Transfers between detention centers prior to FY09 was documented as an “auto detention”; however, SARA has the capability of tracking initial admission separately from transfers between centers and no longer exaggerate the number of auto detention referrals.

Outcome of Referral by Referral Reason (N=4,450 Referrals)					
Report Category	Referred Offense	Not Detained	Non-Secure Detention	Detained	Total
Screened	Delinquent offense	1,222	21	995	2,238
	Delinquent offense + Probation Violation (no warrant)	64		178	242
	Probation violation	2		88	90
	Probation violation (Warrant)			371	371
	Total Screened		1,288	21	1,632
Special	Warrant- arrest	4	1	381	386
	Warrant- Bench			86	86
	Warrant- FTA			53	53
	Warrant-Other			2	2
	Total Special	4	1	522	527
Auto	Committed/Diag - return to court on pending case			6	6
	Community Custody/PEG Hold			75	75
	Detained pending post-dispositional placement			1	1
	Drug Ct. Hold	1		372	373
	GPS Violation/Electronic Monitoring			10	10
	Hold for out of state-ICJ	3		40	43
	Juvenile Court Hold (not Drug Court)			310	310
	Remand Order			28	28
	Transport Order			9	9
	Violation of court order/condition of release	1		124	125
	Disposition - 15 day detention			2	2
	Total Auto	5		977	982
Overall Total		1,297	22	3,131	4,450

Source: SARA Database



Section 9: Juveniles Referred To/In Detention Centers

Figure 9-3

The ethnicity numbers in this section are lower than those reported in DMC tables for consistency with Sections 3-5, which contain demographics of unduplicated juveniles.

The rate of Hispanic youth referred for detention is 63.6 percent which is higher than the population at risk (58.4 percent), but slightly lower than the arrest rate (66.7 percent) in the DMC tables in Section 12 and the delinquent referral rate for Hispanics (65.2 percent) in Section 3.

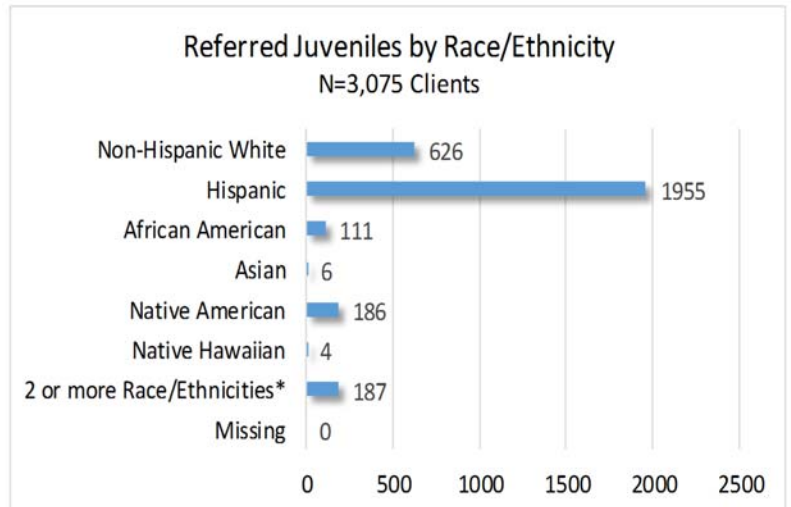


Table 9-3

The top 15 offenses in the table below represent 54.8 percent of all screened offenses (2,941). Battery (Household Member) is the offense that is most frequently referred. This differs from its rank of 7th in the top 15 delinquent offenses referred in Section 3, Table 3-2. The next three delinquent offenses (Shoplifting, Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia and Battery) coincide with the top three most serious delinquent offenses referred (Section 3, Table 3-2). The three Probation Violation offenses listed in the Top 15 together (318) still account for less than the top offense referred (Battery).

Top 15 Screened Offenses (N=2,941 Screened Referrals)

Referred Offense	Not De-tained	Non-Secure Detention	Detained	Total
Battery (Household Member)	199	1	151	351
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	191		49	240
Probation Violation - Residence			150	150
Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	87	1	31	119
Battery	66		34	100
Burglary (Dwelling House)	4	3	64	71
Probation Violation - General Behavior (Law)			101	101
Probation Violation - Alcohol/Drugs			67	67
Poss. of Marij. or Synth. Cannab. (1 oz or Less)(1st Off)	64		12	76
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	43	1	34	78
Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor	33		19	52
Burglary (Automobile)	32		21	53
Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises	31		17	48
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	4		54	58
Criminal Damage to Property	26		22	48
Total Number of Screened Offenses (Top 15)	780	6	826	1,612
Total Number of Screened Offenses in FY14				2,941



Section 9: Juveniles Referred To/In Detention Centers

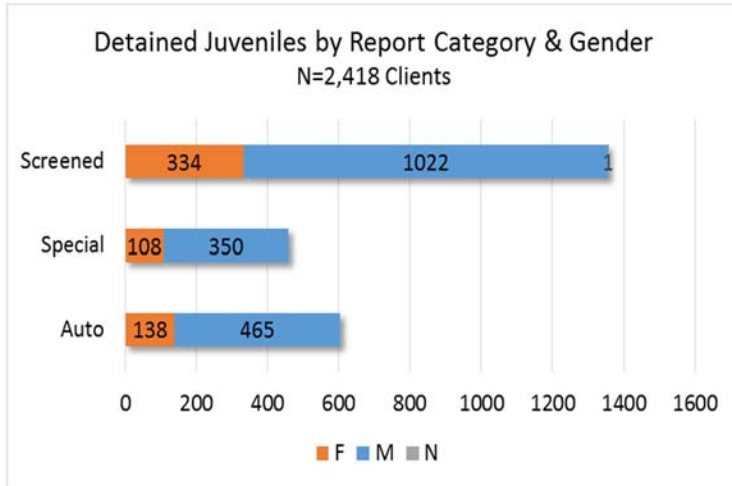


Figure 9-4

For those 3,131 referrals resulting in detention, there were 2,009 unduplicated youth with at least one detention admission during the year. Figure 9-4 shows the number of individual clients detained for each category (Screened, Special and Auto) broken out by gender. It is possible for a youth to be counted in more than one category.

Overall, 76.0 percent of juveniles detained were male. By category, males were 75.3 percent of Screened, 76.4 percent of Special, and 77.1 percent of Auto.

Juveniles Detained by Age at 1st Detained Intake

Age (Years)	Total
<10*	0
10 - 11	2
12 - 13	153
14 - 15	627
16 - 17	1,146
>= 18*	81
Unknown/Missing	0
Total	2,009

*<10 includes 7-9 year olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds. Source SARA Database

Table 9-4

Older youth, 16 and older, were detained at a higher rate (61.1 percent) than juveniles referred for detention (56.6 percent). No juveniles under age 11 were detained.

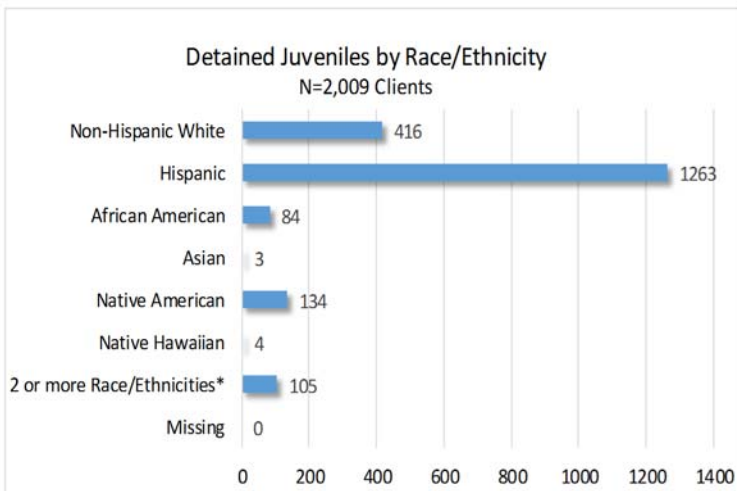


Figure 9-5

Youth identifying as Hispanic were detained at a higher rate (62.9 percent) than all other juveniles. This rate is lower than the rate of Hispanic youth referred to detention (63.6 percent). Non-Hispanic White juveniles made up 20.7 percent of the total detained juvenile population, slightly higher than the referred rate for Non-Hispanic White juveniles (20.4 percent). There was a slightly higher rate of Native American juveniles detained (6.7 percent) vs. Native American juveniles referred (6.0 percent) for detention.



Section 9: Juveniles Referred To/In Detention Centers

Figure 9-6

The Average Daily Population (ADP) was generated from SARA, which calculates a daily census for each day in the reporting period and then averages the daily census.

The population in “Adult Facility” represents the large number of youth aged eighteen or older who may be transferred or admitted to an adult facility instead of being housed in a juvenile facility.

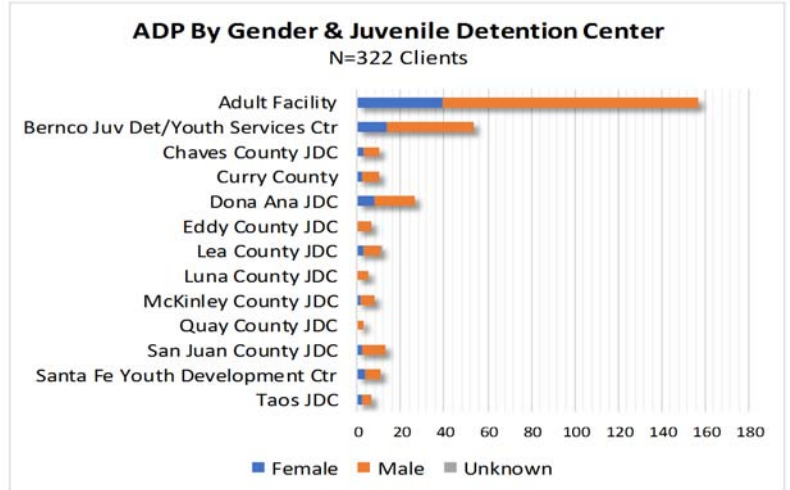
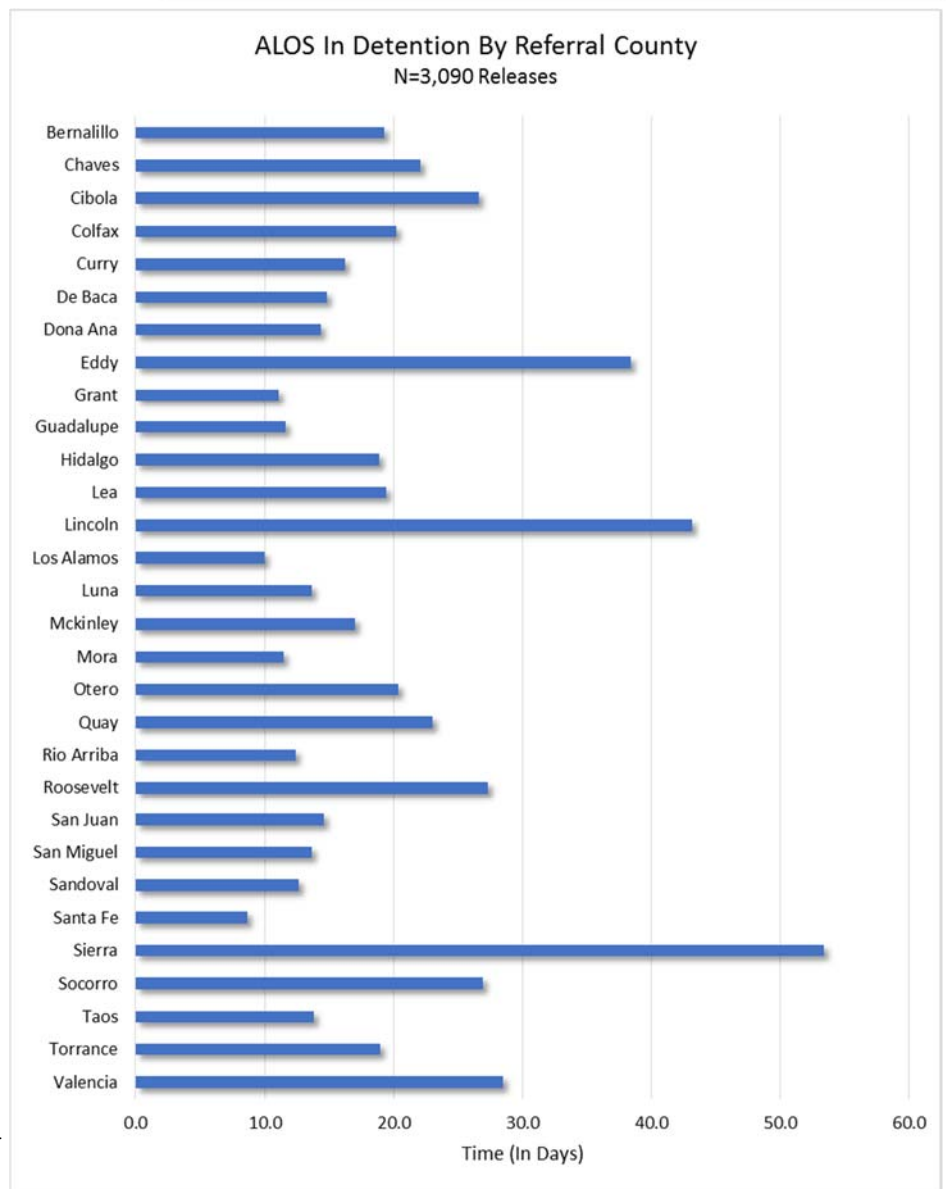


Figure 9-7

There were 3,090 releases from detention including youth who may have been admitted prior to FY14. A youth may have 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 is a simple calculation of release date minus admission date.

Length of stay is typically associated with facility bed space. Rather than report by facility where transfers impact ALOS, we calculated averages by detention referral county in order to provide a more relevant duration for community programs aimed at alternatives to detention or expedited case processing time. The referral county most likely retains jurisdiction over formal case processing hearings and outcomes.

Youth transfers between detention centers can be tracked independently. Transfers between detention centers may occur for several reasons. Available bed space, transport, arrangements between counties, or appearance in court are the most common reasons. Appendix O shows the 3 year trend in length of stay by referral county.



Section 10: Youth Services/Education Services



Education Services

New Mexico Law states, "Except as otherwise provided, a school-age person shall attend public school, private school or home school or a state institution until the school age person is at least eighteen years of age unless that person has graduated from high school or received a general educational development certificate." (New Mexico Statute 22-12-2) It also states that "the state institution in which a school age person is detained or enrolled shall be responsible for providing educational services for the school age person;" and "any school age person who is a client as defined in [Section 43-1-3](#) NMSA 1978 in a state institution under the authority of the secretary of the health and environment department [department of health] shall have a right to attend public school in the school district in which the institution, in which he is a client, is located..." (New Mexico Statute 22-12-2) Therefore, all Juvenile Justice clients will remain in school until their release from commitment, regardless of age.

Middle and High School Programs and Services

Clients in CYFD reintegration centers (AGRC, ABRC, CCRF, ENRC, LPYC) attend school or college in the community, or may choose to take courses on-line. Approved clients have the option to obtain their GED and are provided additional assistance for test preparation.

Complete middle and high school programs are provided at Foothill High School in Albuquerque (grades 6-12), and Aztec Youth Academy in Las Cruces (grades 9-12). Both schools are certified by the New Mexico Public Education Department. Upon intake at the facilities, clients complete a hearing screening by a speech therapist and are given a test to determine proper educational program placement.



Foothill HS provides extracurricular sports activities (football, wrestling, basketball) that clients can participate in only if they reach certain academic and behavioral standards.

Aztec Youth Academy has a new education complex that opened in August 2013 (FY14). The complex has five classrooms, three administrative office spaces, a library, a gymnasium, an exercise room, and a state-of-the-art greenhouse that juvenile clients will maintain.

All juvenile facilities provide or have availability to Special Education, Vocational programming, English as a Second Language (ESL) services, ancillary services, library services and GED testing.



Section 10: Youth Services/Education Services

Vocational Education

Juvenile Justice Education has partnered with Central New Mexico (CNM), Eastern New Mexico University - Roswell (ENMUR), and CNM Workforce Solutions to provide post-secondary opportunities to students who have graduated or earned their GED. Students are able to earn college credits from CNM and ENMUR through their online programs. Students work online in the computer classrooms located at each facility. Partnering with CNM, Workforce Solutions has provided students the opportunity to earn industry based certificates. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Introduction to Construction, and Culinary/Hospitality certification classes have been offered onsite at the Youth Diagnostic and Development Center by CNM Workforce instructors. During the fall 2013 semester, students combined to earn over 30 college credits and 150 industry based certificates. JJS Education provides these programs in order to help students gain employable skills that will allow them to be productive citizens upon release.



Medical Services

Medical care is provided to facility clients by licensed health care professionals. During the first week, a medical doctor, physician's assistant or nurse practitioner will perform a physical exam. Clients receive STD testing if necessary and HIV testing if required. Clients are updated on required vaccinations if necessary, and are additionally given flu and hepatitis vaccinations to better protect them while in the facility. A dentist examines and X-rays each client's teeth and gums to address any dental needs. Additionally, each client also receives an eye exam.

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



Section 10: Youth Services/Education Services

Behavioral Health Services

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

Behavior Management	Community Group	tion)
Individual Therapy	Dialectical Behavior Therapy	Psycho-Educational Classes
Family Therapy	Empathic Skills	Resiliency/Emotional Intelligence
Group Therapy	Family Visitation	Sex Offender Treatment
Art Therapy	Journaling/Feedback	Substance Abuse Programs
Alcoholics Anonymous	Parenting Classes	Trauma Spectrum
Anger Management	Phoenix Curriculum (Gang Preven-	

Program Highlights

Cambiar New Mexico:

One programming component of Cambiar is the Phoenix/New Freedom Program, a resource recognized as an evidence-based curriculum by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)/National Gang Center. This program contains 100 one-hour lessons organized into five 20-lesson modules to reduce high risk, delinquent, criminal, and gang-related behaviors. Through the skillful use of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Motivational Interviewing techniques, the Phoenix Curriculum teaches youth to recognize their specific risk factors and inoculates them against the highest risk factors for gang involvement. It also links students to the most available protective factors and assets.

The lessons help participants:

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



Section 10: Youth Services/Education Services

Substance Abuse Program

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

Community Services

Juvenile Community Corrections Programs

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

Desired Client Outcomes:

1. Decreased involvement or termination of involvement with the Juvenile Justice System
2. Improved client competencies in social, living, coping and thinking skills
3. Improved academic performance
4. Improved client behavior at home and in the community
5. At least seventy five (75) percent of the clients will successfully complete the JCC Program
6. At least seventy-five (75) percent of clients are satisfied with the JCC Program's services



Section 10: Youth Services/Education Services

Target Population:

In accordance with the Juvenile Community Corrections Statute (NM 33-9 articles 1-6), youth eligible to participate in JCC are as follows:

- All adjudicated youth who are on probation status and who are at risk of further involvement with the Juvenile Justice System. This includes Consent Decrees regardless of level of adjudicated offense (misdemeanor, felony and probation violations are eligible).
- Committed youth who are on supervised release status. JCC providers can initiate JCC services and planning while the client is in CYFD custody.
- Adjudicated youth on probation who are at risk of having their probation revoked.

FY14 Update on Youth and Education Services

- ◆ Lincoln Pines, JJS Education is fully functional with a significant vocational program offering welding and construction courses available to all LP residents, including high school and post-secondary. Construction will be completed during 2015 on a metals vocational shop. This vocational shop will house a construction lab and a welding lab equal to the programs currently offered at Lincoln Pines.
- ◆ Lincoln Pines has added a full time vocational teacher to their staff who supports programs during the mornings and afternoons to high school students at the facility. The program is open to all Lincoln Pines residents.
- ◆ Aztec Youth Academy located on the grounds of John Paul Taylor Youth Center has opened a fully functioning greenhouse operated by one of the instructors and students. The greenhouse produces seasonal plants and vegetables that are sold to facility staff. Additional classes are planned for the 2015-2016 school year including a flower arranging class that will prepare students for work in florist wholesale and retail establishments. This vocational program is open to all AYA students.
- ◆ Foothill High School will start a C-Tech program spring semester FY15. C-Tech Associates, Inc. Develops and manufactures education programs designed to prepare students for jobs in the telecommunications field or for additional education via hands-on training.

Other community services can be found at: <http://www.nmjustice.net/nmsc/juvenile/search.php>



Section 11: Behavioral Health Needs in New Mexico

The FY14 substance use and MIP (Minor in Possession)/DWI (Driving While Intoxicated) segments of this section are a summary of the substance and MIP/DWI offenses drawn from the FY14 charges dataset. Out of the total accrued charges (23,878) in FY14, 8.1 percent were illegal substance charges (4,848), and 7.7 percent were MIP/DWI charges (1,799).

Also included is the number of facility clients diagnosed with substance and alcohol DSM diagnoses.

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

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

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

After all screening, assessments and diagnostic interviews are completed, all behavioral health staff involved attend an Intake, Diagnostic and Disposition (IDD) meeting, and a consensus is reached for the Level rating and DSM diagnosis that each client will receive. The Level rating represents the level of needs each client has, Level 1 being the lowest and Level 3 being the highest. Each client within the facility will also be given a DSM (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual) diagnosis. The DSM provides a common language and standard criteria for classifying mental and behavioral health disorders.

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



Section 11: Behavioral Health Needs in New Mexico

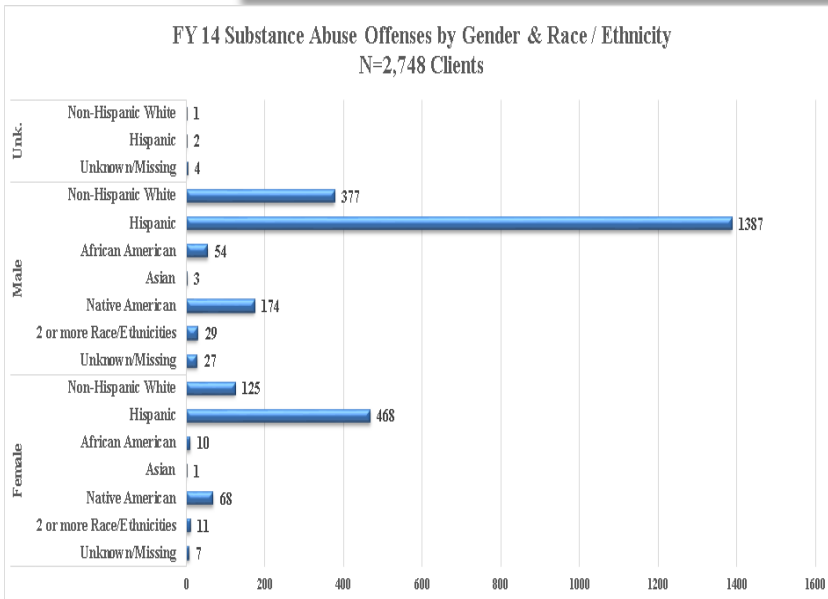


Figure 11-1

In FY14, Hispanic male and female clients had the highest number of Substance Abuse offenses, 1,387 and 468 respectively. Non-Hispanic White male and female clients had the next highest number of Substance Abuse offenses, 377 and 125 respectively. For FY14, there were 2,051 male clients and 690 female clients with Substance Abuse offenses.

Substance Abuse Offenses by Age

Age (Years)	Substance Abuse Offenses	All Offenses	Substance Abuse Offense % of All Offenses
<10*	11	346	3.2%
10 - 11	51	559	9.1%
12 - 13	567	3,139	18.1%
14 - 15	1,698	7,883	21.5%
16 - 17	2,384	10,878	21.9%
>=18*	134	511	26.2%
Unk.	3	37	8.1%
Total:	4,848	23,353	20.8%

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

Table 11-1

In FY14, the age group with the highest number of substance abuse offenses were 16-17 year olds (49.2 percent of all Substance Abuse offenses). Of all offenses for clients 18 years or older, substance abuse offenses accounted for 26.2 percent of all offenses for this age group. Of all offenses for clients 16-17 years old, substance abuse offenses accounted for 21.4 percent of all offenses for this age group.

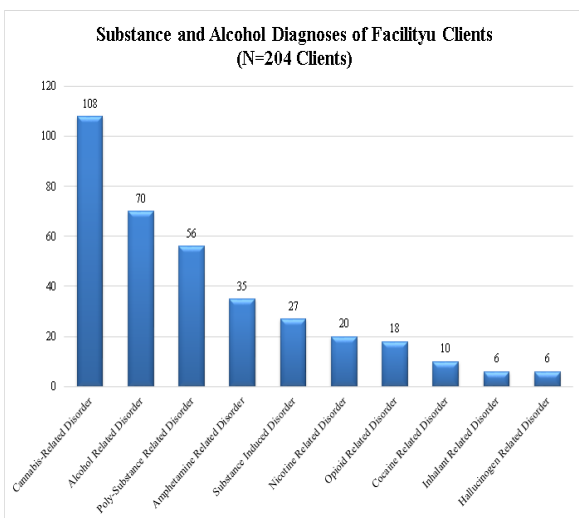


Figure 11-2

Of the 204 admitted facility clients in FY14, 108 were diagnosed with a Cannabis-Related Disorder (53 percent), 70 were diagnosed with Alcohol Related Disorder (34 percent), 56 were diagnosed with Poly-Substance Related Disorder (27 percent), 35 were diagnosed with Amphetamine Related Disorder (17 percent) and 27 were diagnosed with Substance Induced Disorder (13 percent). Clients can be represented in more than one of these diagnoses categories.



Section 11: Behavioral Health Needs in New Mexico

Table 11-2

In FY14, the age group with the highest number of MIP/DWI offenses was 16-17 year olds (63.8 percent of all MIP/DWI offenses). Of all offenses for clients 18 years or older, MIP/DWI offenses accounted for 22.7 percent of all offenses for this age group. Of all offenses for clients 16-17 years old, MIP/DWI offenses accounted for only 10.5 percent of all offenses for this age group.

FY14 MIP/DWI Offenses by Age

Age (Years)	MIP/DWI Offenses	All Offenses	MIP / DWI Offense % of All Offenses
<10*	0	346	0.0%
10 - 11	10	559	1.8%
12 - 13	55	3,139	1.8%
14 - 15	470	7,883	6.0%
16 - 17	1,147	10,878	10.5%
>=18*	116	511	22.7%
Unk.	1	37	2.7%
Total:	1,799	23,353	7.7%

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

Figure 11-3

In FY14, Hispanic male and female clients had the highest number of MIP/DWI offenses, 585 and 270 respectively. Non-Hispanic White male and female clients had the next highest number of MIP/DWI offenses. For FY13, there were 855 male clients and 434 female clients with MIP/DWI offenses.

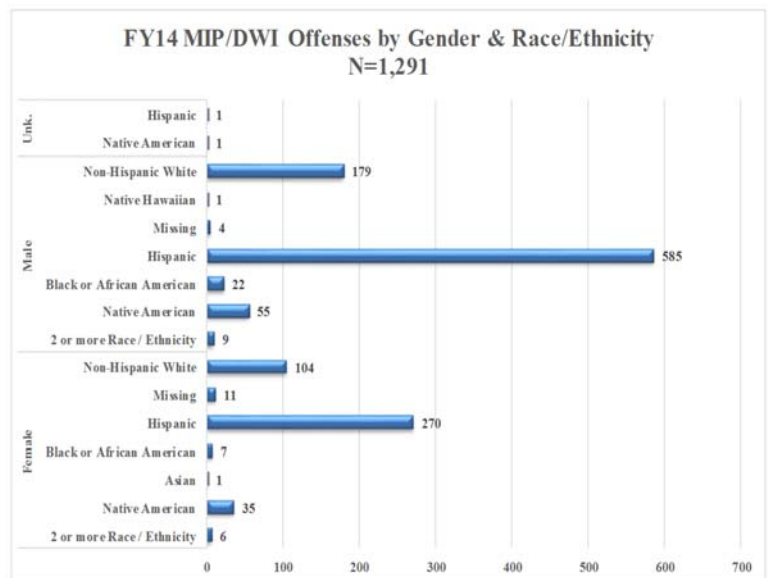
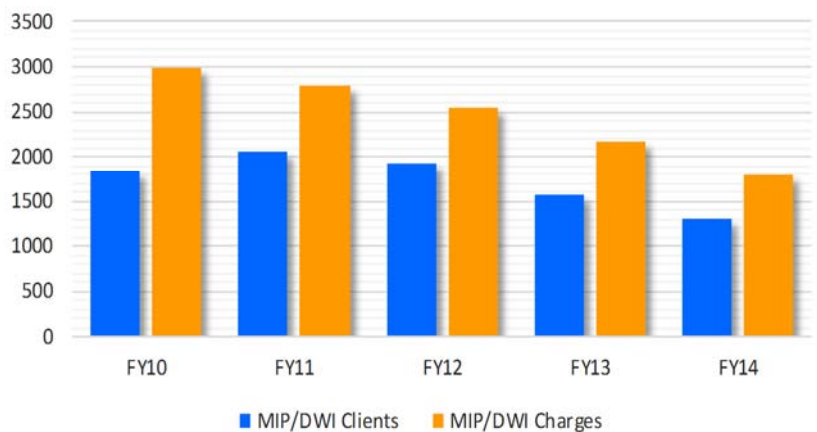


Figure 11-4

The number of MIP/DWI clients and charges show a declining trend in the last three years. From FY13 (1565), the number of clients declined 17.51 percent (to 1291). The number of offenses in FY14 (1799) declined 16.64 percent from the previous year (2158).

Trends in MIP/DWI Offenses
FY10-FY14



Section 11: Behavioral Health Needs in New Mexico

Figure 11-5

There were 11,113 recommendations made in FY14. The top 20 Service recommendations comprise 90 percent (9,969) of all recommendations made. The top three recommended services were "Individual therapy" (1,477 recommendations), "Residential Treatment" (1,175 recommendations), and "Other" services (826 recommendations). The top three recommendations comprise 31 percent of the total number of service recommendations (11,113). The number of recommended services reflects that there are multiple recommendations per client.

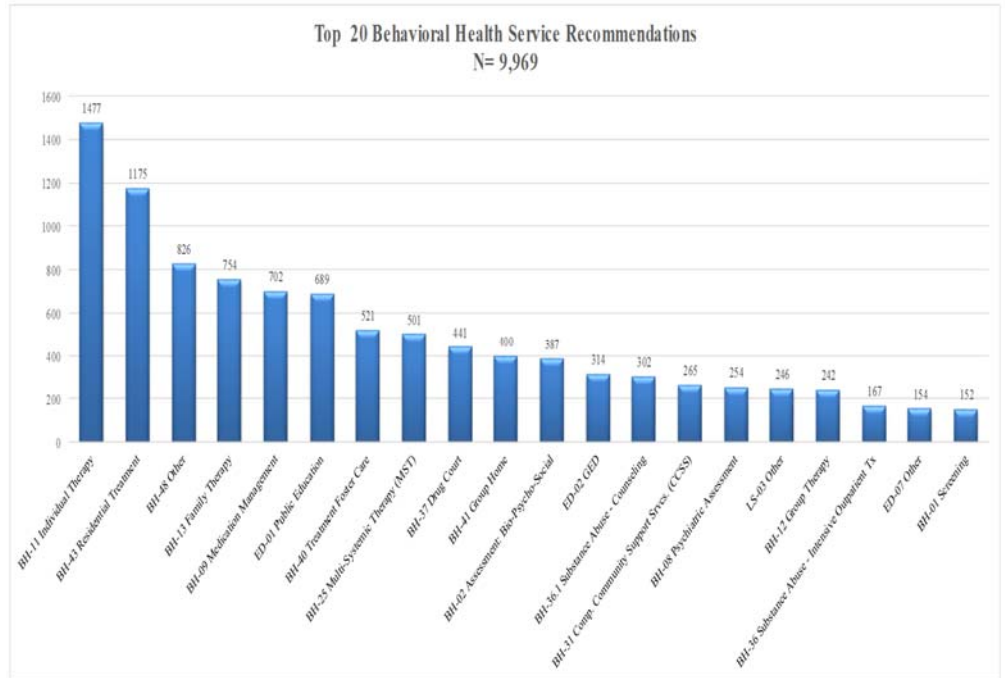


Table 11-3

Of the 204 admitted facility clients in FY14 164 were diagnosed with Conduct Disorder (80.4 percent), 119 were diagnosed with Abuse/Neglect Problem (58.3 percent), 110 were diagnosed with Depressive Disorder (53.9 percent), and 108 were diagnosed with Cannabis-Related Disorder (52.9 percent). The top 15 DSM-4 diagnoses (879) account for 93 percent of the total DSM diagnoses (948) made for clients admitted to Secure Facilities.

Top 15 DSM-4 Codes for Clients Admitted to Secure Facilities (SF)

Conduct Disorder	164
Abuse/Neglect Problem	119
Depressive Disorder	110
Cannabis-Related Disorder	108
Alcohol Related Disorder	70
Relational Problem	59
Poly-Substance Related Disorder	56
PTSD-Post Traumatic Stress Disorder	45
Amphetamine Related Disorder	35
Substance Induced Disorder	27
GAD-General Anxiety Disorder	21
Nicotine Related Disorder	20
Opioid Related Disorder	18
Learning Disorder	14
Attention Deficit and Disruptive Behavior Disorder	13
Total Number of DSM-4 Codes for SF Clients	948
Percent of Total DSM-4 Codes (Top 15)	93%

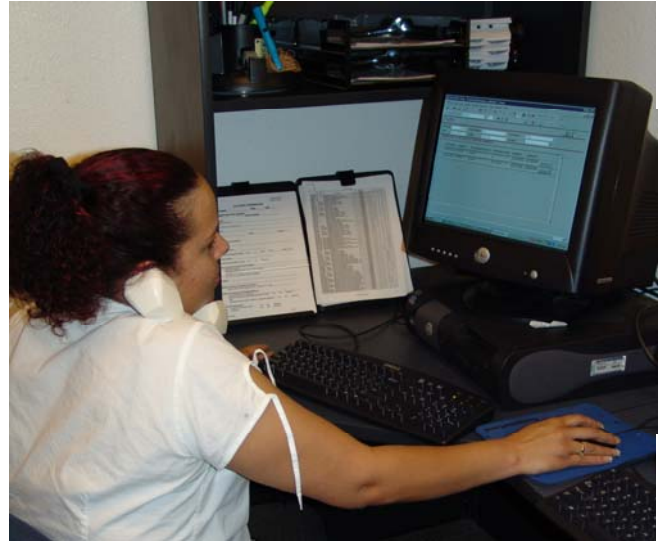


Section 12: Case Processing/Workload/DMC

Case Processing

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

1. The JPO has thirty (30) days from the date a referral is received to conduct the preliminary inquiry (PI).
2. If the referral is handled formally, the CCA 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 of the case.



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

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

As the following figures below demonstrate, it took an average of one hundred sixty two (162) days from Incident to Disposition for a Delinquent offense, an average of ninety-six (96) days from Incident to Disposition for a Probation Violation, and an average of three hundred seventy-three (373) days from Incident to Disposition for a Grand Jury indictment.

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

FY14 JPO Caseload

JPO Caseload is categorized into three groups: Pre Disposition, Monitoring, and Supervising. Pre Disposition refers to the number of youth who have had a petition filed and are awaiting adjudication, but are not being formally supervised by the JPO. Monitoring consists of Informal Conditions, Informal Supervision, and Time Waiver. Time Waivers also may, or may not, involve active JPO supervision depending on the conditions set by the attorneys. Supervising consists of Conditional Release, Probation, Supervised Release, ICJ Parole, and ICJ Probation. Conditional Release refers to any conditions of release ordered by the court either at the First Appearance or upon release from secure detention that require JPO Supervision. Juveniles on Probation status may be seen at different intervals, depending on their Supervision level as determined by the SDM tool.



Section 12: Case Processing/Workload/DMC

Supervision levels range from Minimum (client is seen face to face by a JPO at least once a month); Medium (client is seen every two weeks); Maximum (client is seen at least once a week); and Intensive (client is seen multiple times a week). SDM standards also recommend that the JPO meet with both the client's family and any treatment providers at the same intervals. These supervision levels are minimum contact standards for JPO's, and Supervisor/Chief JPO's may also assign Community Support Officers (CSO) to supervise cases and/or provide additional support on an individual basis. All clients on Supervised Release (Parole) receive AT LEAST Maximum supervision for ninety (90) days following their release, and clients placed in a Residential Treatment Center (RTC) receive Minimum Supervision.

SDM Reassessments are conducted at least every one-hundred eighty (180) days for clients on Probation status and at least every ninety (90) days for clients on Supervised Release. Supervision levels may change up or down 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.

Disproportionate Minority Contact

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) as defined by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) "refers to the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system." DMC is currently measured across nine decision points: Arrest, Referral (to court), Diversion (from court), Detention, Petition Filed, Adjudicated Delinquent, Probation Placement, Commitment and juveniles bound over to Adult court. The statistics at these decision points are combined with estimated populations for the state and each county for each ethnicity to develop the Relative Rate Index (RRI) for each race/ethnicity category. Definitions for these nine decision points can be found in OJJDP's DMC Databook (<http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/dmcd/b/>).

The RRI is an estimate of the likelihood that a minority youth will come into contact with the justice system at each of the above decision points. The reference group for this measure is White males (value given is 1.0). For example, the statewide RRI for a Black or African American at Arrest is 1.66, so for every ten White males, sixteen Black males are arrested statewide. Or, put another way, a Black male is 1.7 times more likely to be arrested in the State of New Mexico compared to a White male. In the state of New Mexico, each contact with a juvenile is counted separately (potential for a client to be counted multiple times depending on the number of referrals incurred during the fiscal year). The RRI is calculated for each county in the State of New Mexico, as well as statewide.

The tables below represent both the number of individuals from each race/ethnicity (counts) as well as the RRI for each race/ethnicity at the nine decision points. For this analysis, both the counts and the RRI's are provided statewide for:

- all referrals, as reported to OJJDP
- a new, refined methodology we are testing which delineates referrals by referral type (delinquent referral, probation violation, and status referral). The intent is to better focus on arrests as compared with other types of referrals.



Section 12: Case Processing/Workload/DMC

We implemented a change in the data source used for the decision points in FY13. Prior to FY13, multiple data files which gathered data at each point, independently, were used. This means data which were not directly limited to outcomes of “arrests” were reported. A single data file which is selected on referrals in the period through outcomes was utilized in FY13. The short term disadvantage of using this method is that data is not finalized and complete until adequate time has elapsed for cases to process through the system. Most cases will have received a final disposition within 6-9 months after the fiscal year; however, more serious cases may take years to complete. FY14 case processing reflects longer case processing times given the change in the methodology. This is most noticeable with 1st degree offense charges that resulted in a Grand Jury outcome.

Key:

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

Definitions of rates:

Recommended Base

2. Juveniles Arrested—rate per 1000 population
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court—rate per 100 arrests
4. Juveniles Diverted before adjudication—rate per 100 referrals
5. Juveniles Detained—rate per 100 referrals
6. Juveniles Petitioned—rate per 100 referrals
7. Juveniles found to be delinquent—rate per 100 youth petitioned (charged)
8. Juveniles placed on probation—rate per 100 youth found delinquent
9. Juveniles placed in secure correctional facilities—rate per 10 youth found delinquent
10. Juveniles transferred to adult court—rate per 100 youth petitioned

Base Used

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

RRI calculations, provided by OJJDP, look at rates between the nine decision points using the following key. It is important to note some aspects which are unique in New Mexico and do not necessarily align with the model. We will begin to look at these differences and its impact on RRI calculations in FY14.

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

Identifying the RRI for separate categories of offenses (Delinquent vs. Status vs. Probation Violation) may assist in identifying possible short term as well as long term goals to begin to address this critical issue. New Mexico is currently implementing the DMC Reduction model recommended by the OJJDP. This model includes five steps:

- Identification – in this phase, states calculate the RRI at the nine contact points.
- Assessment/Diagnosis – states assess the possible explanations for disproportionality, and begin to ask questions about the data collected.
- Intervention – plans for delinquency prevention and any system improvement activities are implemented in this phase.
- Evaluation – each state should be conducting a systematic, thorough and objective evaluation of each DMC program.
- Monitoring – this phase involves examining any changes in demographics that may affect DMC trends, adjusting existing programs if necessary, and sustaining DMC efforts.



Section 12: Case Processing/Workload/DMC

Figure 12-1

In FY14, Grand Jury Petitions had the longest processing times compared to Probation Violations and Delinquent Referrals; on average grand jury petitions took 399 more days to process than Probation Violations and 340 more days than Delinquent Referrals. The shortest time-point for case processing was the average days from referral to JPPO decisions with the longest time-point for case processing being average days from petition filed to disposition. Cases that go to Grand Jury will take longer due to court processes and schedules.

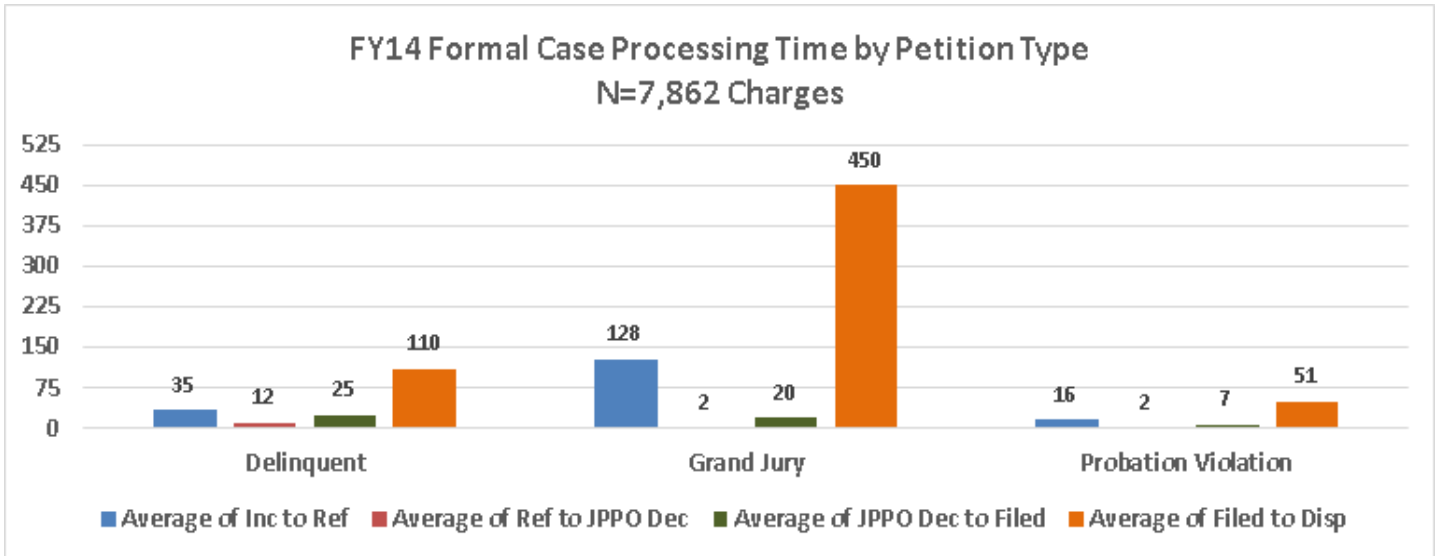
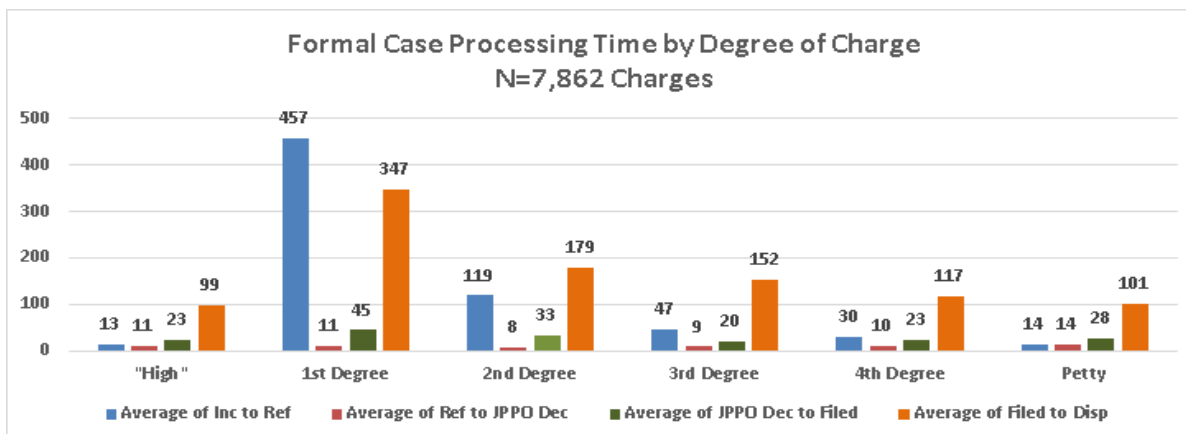


Figure 12-2

On average it took 230 additional days to get through the major decision points for a client charged with a 1st Degree felony compared to a client charged with a 4th Degree felony in FY14. The longer time-period for average days from Incident to Referral in 1st Degree Felony cases was due to victims not coming forward immediately after an incident occurred or a third party intervening at a later time point and pressing charges.



Section 12: Case Processing/Workload/DMC

Figure 12-3

The majority of cases that were monitored by JPO were cases with Informal Conditions (accounts for 69.6 percent of all monitored cases).

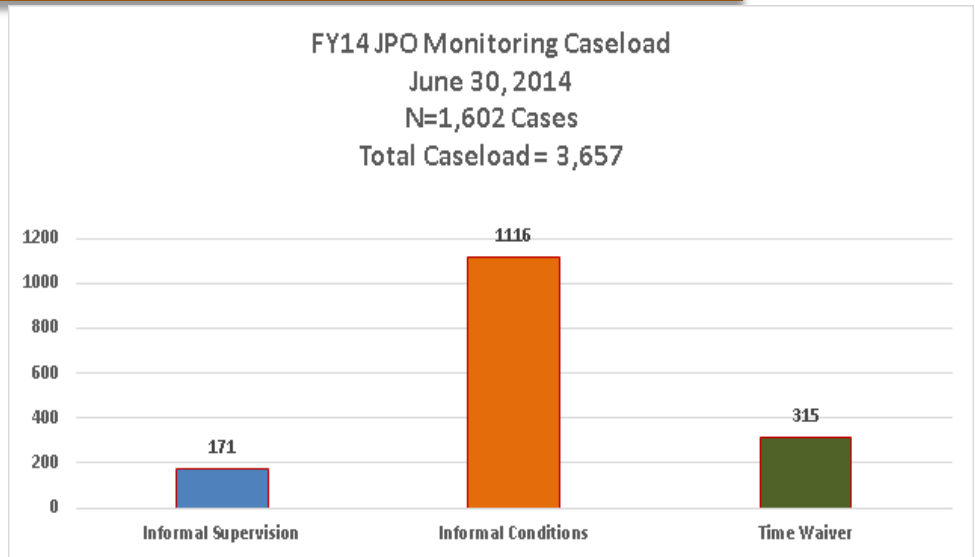


Figure 12-4

The majority of cases during FY14 that were supervised by JPO officers were Probation cases (accounts for 84.4 percent of all supervised cases).

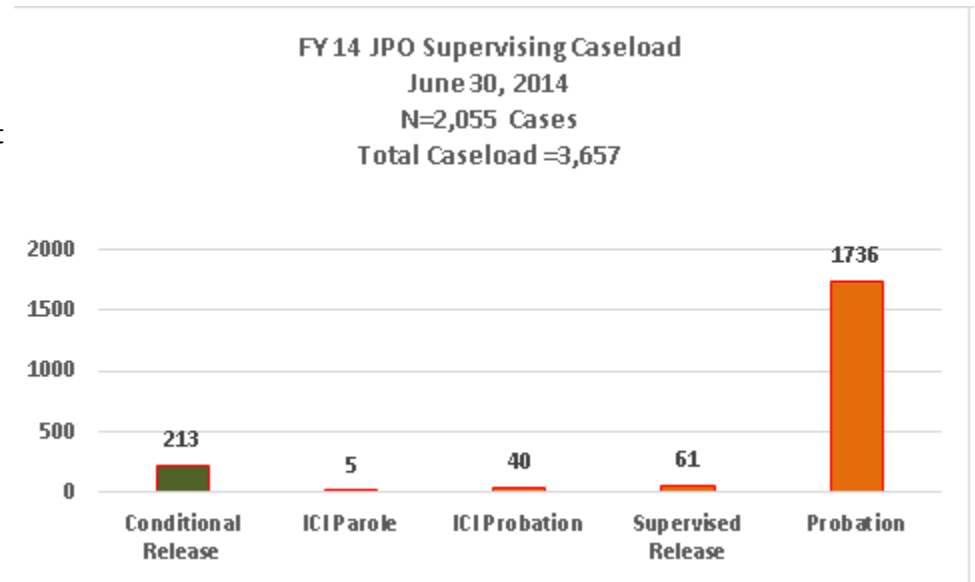
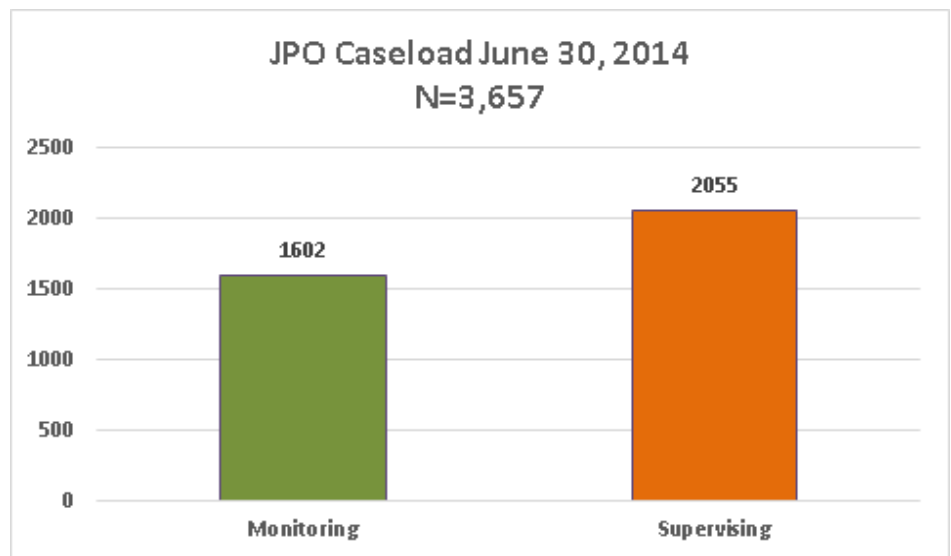


Figure 12-5

This “snapshot” of JPO caseload indicates that JPO’s are supervising more cases statewide compared to cases requiring monitoring and those with a status of Pre Disposition.



Section 12: Case Processing/Workload/DMC

Table 12-1a

In FY14, there were 224,196 youth aged 10-17 years residing in the state of New Mexico. During this time period, there were 15,502 arrests, with the majority of these arrests involving youth identifying as Hispanic (67 percent). At the nine decision points that occur as a client moves through the juvenile justice system, clients identifying as Hispanic outnumbered all of the other ethnic groups at all nine decision points. Clients identifying as Hispanic were the largest ethnic group, the next two largest groups were Non-Hispanic White clients and American Indian or Alaska Native clients. When grouping all of the minority ethnicities into one group, at all nine decision points, all minorities represented more than 73 percent of the total client population at that decision point. At six decision points, all minorities represented more than 80 percent of the total client population: cases involving secure detention (80.1 percent), cases where charges were filed (81.7 percent), cases resulting in delinquent findings (82.5 percent), cases resulting in probation placement (82.4 percent), cases resulting in confinement (82.1 percent), and cases transferred to adult court (82.1 percent).

Table 12-1a: FY14 Statewide DMC RRI Counts									
	Total Youth	Non-Hispanic White	African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at Risk (age 10-17 years)	224,196	61,250	5,031	130,994	3,163		23,758		162,946
2. Juvenile Arrests	15,502	3,158	446	10,342	25	4	1,114	413	12,344
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	6,640	1,287	248	4,475	7		405	218	5,353
4. Cases Diverted	8,635	1,867	198	5,847	18	4	701		6,768
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	816	162	34	567	1		38	14	654
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	4,652	850	185	3,199	4		270	144	3,802
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	2,890	507	114	2,037	1		160	71	2,383
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	2,512	442	95	1,767	1		142	65	2,070
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	190	34	17	129		1	9	1	156
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0								0
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

Reporting for July 2013-June 2014



Section 12: Case Processing/Workload/DMC

Table 12-2a

The table below illustrates the RRI for clients of each ethnic group compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. In FY14 Hispanic client had a higher risk of being arrested, having their cases go to juvenile court, having charges filed, and having a finding of delinquency for their acts as compared to a Non-Hispanic White client. A Hispanic client was less likely to have their case handled informally or be put on probation as compared to a Non-Hispanic White client. Both Asian and American Indian or Alaska Native clients were more likely to be arrested in FY14 compared to a Non-Hispanic White client. Similarly to Hispanic clients, African American clients also had a higher risk of being arrested, having their cases go to juvenile court, and having charges filed when compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. African American clients were also less likely to have a case handled informally during FY14. When considering the comparison of all minorities vs. Non-Hispanic White clients, all minorities were significantly more likely to be arrested, have their case referred to juvenile court, and have charges filed during FY14.

Table 12-2a: FY14 Statewide DMC RRI Rates							
	African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.72	1.53	0.15	*	0.91	*	1.47
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.36	1.06	**	*	0.89	*	1.06
4. Cases Diverted	0.55	0.90	**	*	1.19	*	0.87
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.09	1.01	**	*	0.75	*	0.97
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	1.13	1.08	**	*	1.01	*	1.08
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.03	1.07	**	*	0.99	*	1.05
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	0.96	1.00	--	*	1.02	*	1.00
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	2.22	0.94	--	*	0.84	*	0.98
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	*	**	*	**
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

Reporting for July 2013 June 2014

Key:

Statistically significant results:

Results that are not statistically significant:

Group is less than 1% of the youth population:

Insufficient number of cases for analysis:

Missing data for some element of calculation:

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Section 12: Case Processing/Workload/DMC

Table 12-1b

In FY14, there were 224,196 youth aged 10-17 years residing in the state of New Mexico. During this time period, 12,352 arrests occurred for delinquent acts, with the majority of these arrests involving youth identifying as Hispanic (66 percent). At the nine decision points that occur as a client moves through the juvenile justice system, clients identifying as Hispanic outnumbered all of the other ethnic groups at all nine decision points. Clients identifying as Hispanic were the largest ethnic group, the next two largest groups were Non-Hispanic White clients and American Indian or Alaska Native clients. When grouping all of the minority ethnicities into one group, at all nine decision points, all minorities represented more than 73 percent of the total client population at that decision point. At four decision points during FY14, all minorities represented more than 80 percent of the total client population: cases involving secure detention (80 percent), cases resulting in delinquent findings (81 percent), cases resulting in probation placement (82 percent).

	Total Youth	Non-Hispanic White	African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at Risk (age 10-17 years)	224,196	61,250	5,031	130,994	3,163		23,758		162,946
2. Juvenile Arrests	12,352	2,557	362	8,169	24	3	916	321	9,795
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	5,332	1,087	197	3,539	7		330	172	4,245
4. Cases Diverted	6,982	1,467	165	4,614	17	3	578	138	5,515
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,918	385	86	1,286	3	4	117	37	1,533
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	3,530	680	142	2,369	4		218	117	2,850
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	2,028	376	81	1,398	1		122	50	1,652
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	1,884	346	71	1,304	1		114	48	1,538
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	71	16	10	41	0	0	0	0	55
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0								0
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

Reporting for July 2013-June 2014



Section 12: Case Processing/Workload/DMC

Table 12-2b

The table below illustrates the RRI for clients of each ethnic group compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. In FY14, a Hispanic client had a higher risk of being arrested for a delinquent offense and having charges filed as compared to a Non-Hispanic White client. A Hispanic client was less likely to have their case handled as compared to a Non-Hispanic White client. African Americans during FY14 also had a high risk of being arrested for a delinquent offense, being referred to juvenile court, having a case involving secure detention, having cases petitioned and having cases resulting in confinement in a secure facility when compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. African Americans were less likely to have a case handled informally during FY14, similar to Hispanic and Native American clients when compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. Asian and American Indian or Alaska Native clients were more likely to be arrested for a delinquent act compared to a Non-Hispanic White client. Additionally, Native American clients were more likely to have a case referred to Juvenile court and less likely to have a case handled informally when compared to Non-Hispanic White clients during FY14. When considering the comparison of all minorities vs. Non-Hispanic White clients in FY14, all minorities were significantly more likely to be arrested for a delinquent act, have cases involving secure detention, and have cases that resulted in petitioning.

	African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.72	1.49	0.18	*	0.92	*	1.44
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.28	1.02	**	*	0.85	*	1.02
4. Cases Diverted	0.62	0.97	**	*	1.30	*	0.96
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.23	1.03	**	*	1.00	*	1.02
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	1.15	1.07	**	*	1.06	*	1.07
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.03	1.07	**	*	1.01	*	1.05
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	0.95	1.01	**	*	1.02	*	1.01
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	2.90	0.69	**	*	**	*	0.78
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	--	--	--	*	--	*	--
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

Reporting for July 2013-June 2014

Key:

Statistically significant results:

Results that are not statistically significant:

Group is less than 1% of the youth population:

Insufficient number of cases for analysis:

Missing data for some element of calculation:

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Section 12: Case Processing/Workload/DMC

Table 12-1c

In FY14, there were 224,196 youth aged 10-17 years residing in the state of New Mexico. During this time period, 1,187 arrests occurred for probation violations, with the majority of these arrests involving youth identifying as Hispanic (74 percent). At the nine decision points that occur as a client moves through the juvenile justice system, clients identifying as Hispanic outnumbered all of the other ethnic groups at all nine decision points. Clients identifying as Hispanic were the largest ethnic group; the next two largest groups were Non-Hispanic White clients and American Indian or Alaska Native clients. When grouping all of the minority ethnicities into one group, at all eight decision points, all minorities represented more than 80 percent of the total client population at that decision point (the one decision point not being represented is cases transferred to adult court as there were no cases for this decision point).

	Total Youth	Non-Hispanic White	African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at Risk (age 10-17 years)	224,196	61,250	5,031	130,994	3,163	0	23,758	0	162,946
2. Juvenile Arrests	1,187	179	49	879	0	0	51	29	1,008
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1,173	175	49	869	0	0	51	29	998
4. Cases Diverted	13	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	816	162	34	567	1	0	38	14	654
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	1,104	164	43	820	0	0	50	27	940
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	858	130	33	636	0	0	38	21	728
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	624	95	24	460	0	0	28	17	529
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	119	18	7	88	0	0	5	1	101
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

Reporting for July 2013/June 2014



Section 12: Case Processing/Workload/DMC

Table 12-2c

The table below illustrates the RRI for clients of each ethnic group compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. In FY14, a Hispanic client or an African American client had a significantly higher risk of being arrested for a probation violation as compared to a Non-Hispanic White client. A Hispanic client was less likely to have their case referred to juvenile court, have their case result in delinquent findings, or have a case involving secure detention. American Indian or Alaska Native clients were less likely to be arrested for a probation violation and less likely to have their case referred to juvenile court as compared to a Non-Hispanic White client. When considering the comparison of all minorities vs. Non-Hispanic White clients, all minorities were significantly more likely to be arrested for a probation violation, and more likely to have their case involve secure detention.

Table 12-2c: FY14 Statewide DMC RRI Rates for Probation Violations							
	African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	3.33	2.30	**	*	0.73	*	2.12
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.02	1.01	**	*	1.02	*	1.01
4. Cases Diverted	**	**	--	*	**	*	**
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	0.75	0.70	--	*	0.80	*	0.71
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	0.94	1.01	--	*	1.05	*	1.01
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	0.97	0.98	--	*	0.96	*	0.98
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	0.99	--	*	1.01	*	0.99
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.53	1.00	--	*	**	*	1.00
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	--	--	--	*	--	*	--
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

Reporting for July 2013-June 2014

Key:

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

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Section 12: Case Processing/Workload/DMC

Table 12-1d

In FY14, there were 224,196 youth aged 10-17 years residing in the state of New Mexico. During this time period, 1,963 arrests occurred for status violations, with the majority of these arrests involving youth identifying as Hispanic (66 percent). At the nine decision points that occur as a client moves through the juvenile justice system, clients identifying as Hispanic outnumbered all of the other ethnic groups at all nine decision points. Clients identifying as Hispanic was the largest ethnic group; the next two largest groups were Non-Hispanic White clients and American Indian or Alaska Native clients. When grouping all of the minority ethnicities into one group, at five of the nine decision points, all minorities represented more than 75 percent of the total client population at that decision point (the two decision points not representing 75 percent were cases resulting in a petitions filed (67 percent) and referral to juvenile court (81 percent)).

	Total Youth	Non-Hispanic White	African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at Risk (age 10-17 years)	224,196	61,250	5,031	130,994	3,163	0	23,758	0	162,946
2. Juvenile Arrests	1,963	422	35	1,294	1	1	147	63	1,541
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	135	25	2	67	0	0	24	17	110
4. Cases Diverted	1,824	397	33	1,223	1	1	123	46	1,427
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	445	105	5	295	0	0	39	1	340
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	18	6	0	10	0	0	2		12
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

Reporting for July 2013-June 2014



Section 12: Case Processing/Workload/DMC

Table 12-2d

The table below illustrates the RRI for clients of each ethnic group compared to Non-Hispanic White clients. In FY14, a Hispanic client had significantly higher risks of being arrested for a status offense as compared to a Non-Hispanic White client. When considering the comparison of all minorities vs. Non-Hispanic White clients, all minorities were significantly more likely to be arrested for a status violation.

	African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.01	1.43	**	*	0.90	*	1.37
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	**	0.87	**	*	2.76	*	1.20
4. Cases Diverted	**	**	--	*	**	*	**
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	--	--	--	*	--	*	--
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	**	**	--	*	**	*	**
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	--	**	--	*	--	*	**
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	--	--	--	*	--	*	--
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	--	--	--	*	--	*	--
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	--	--	--	*	--	*	--
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

Reporting for July 2013-June 2014

Key:

Statistically significant results:

Results that are not statistically significant:

Group is less than 1% of the youth population:

Insufficient number of cases for analysis:

Missing data for some element of calculation:

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