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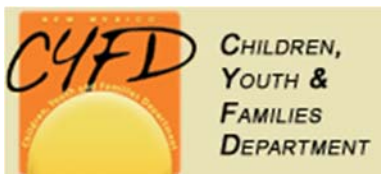
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## New Mexico Juvenile Justice Services

**Fiscal Year 2015**

**Annual Report**



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# State of New Mexico

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# Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) Annual Report

## Fiscal Year 2015

*(July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015)*

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## From the Cabinet Secretary



Dear legislators, stakeholders and staff,

I want to thank you for your support and interest in the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD). The mission of CYFD is to improve the quality of life for our children. We are committed to ensuring that our work is focused on positive outcomes for the children and youth of New Mexico. This annual report outlines the activities, strategic initiatives and performance results for our Juvenile Justice Service (JJS) Division for FY15.

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

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

Best regards,

**Monique Jacobson**  
Cabinet Secretary

## **From the Juvenile Justice Services Director**

Dear Stakeholders:

We are pleased to present you with the Fiscal Year 2015 Annual Report of the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department, Division of Juvenile Justice Services (JJS). The majority of the data for this report is extracted from our case management system (FACTS), which has been operational in JJS since 1999. We hope this information will be useful, not only as it relates to your respective efforts, but in our collaborative commitment to effectively serve the youth and families of New Mexico.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

**Tamera Marcantel**

Director of Juvenile Justice Services

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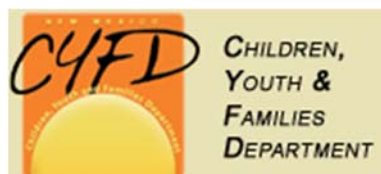
For each of the following sections, data will be provided for each county on:

- Delinquent referrals by age, gender, race/ethnicity, action taken/disposition, and top offenses
- Probation violations by age, gender, race/ethnicity, action taken/disposition, and top offenses
- Status referrals by age, gender, race/ethnicity, action taken disposition, and offense type
- Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Relative Risk Index (RRI) counts for all referrals
- Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Relative Risk Index (RRI) rates for all referrals
- Formal case processing time by petition charge
- Probation violations for alcohol/drugs by gender and race/ethnicity
- Minor in Possession/Driving While Intoxicated (MIP/DWI) offenses by gender & race/ethnicity
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CYFD's **mission** is to improve the quality of life for our children. To have quality of life, children need to be alive, be safe, be nurtured, be a contributing member of society, and have connections. Towards this end, CYFD uses the operating principles and strategies outlined below.

### **Operating principles**

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

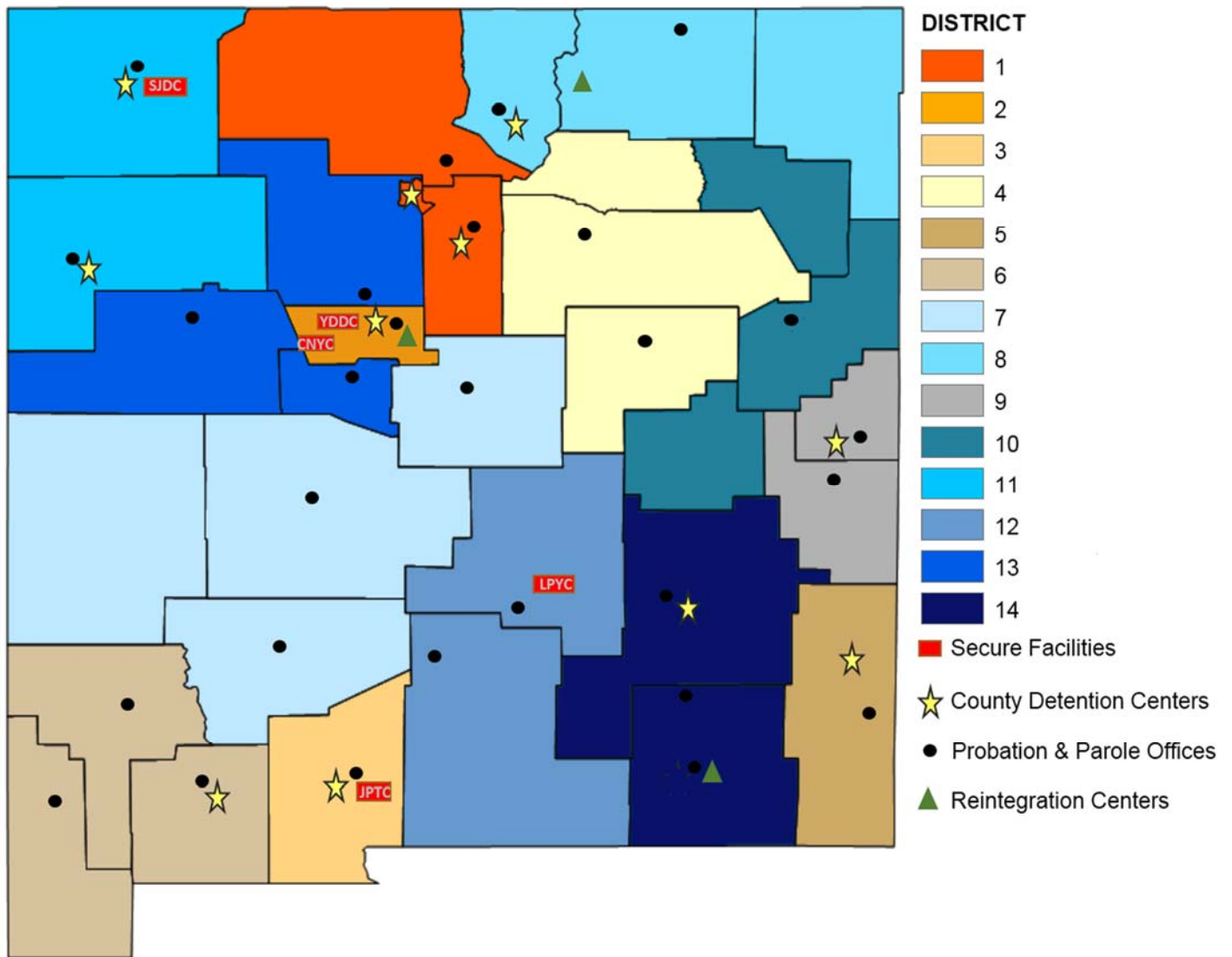
### **Strategic planks**

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

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

Unlike many states, all juvenile justice functions, from arrest or other referral, to release from court ordered supervision or custody, are unified in a single governance structure that includes: Secure Facilities, Reintegration Facilities, Releasing Authority, Probation/Supervised Release, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, Community Corrections, and Transition Services. **Figure A** on page 11 provides a geographic description of FY15 New Mexico JJS facilities and centers.

Figure A: Map of Juvenile Justice Services facilities and centers, New Mexico, FY15



**Secure Facilities**

- Youth Diagnostic & Development Center (YDDC)
- Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC)
- John Paul Taylor Center (JPTC)
- Lincoln Pines Youth Center (LPYC) *(closed in 2015)*
- San Juan Juvenile Detention Center (SJDC)

**Reintegration Centers**

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

# Juvenile Justice System Reform Efforts

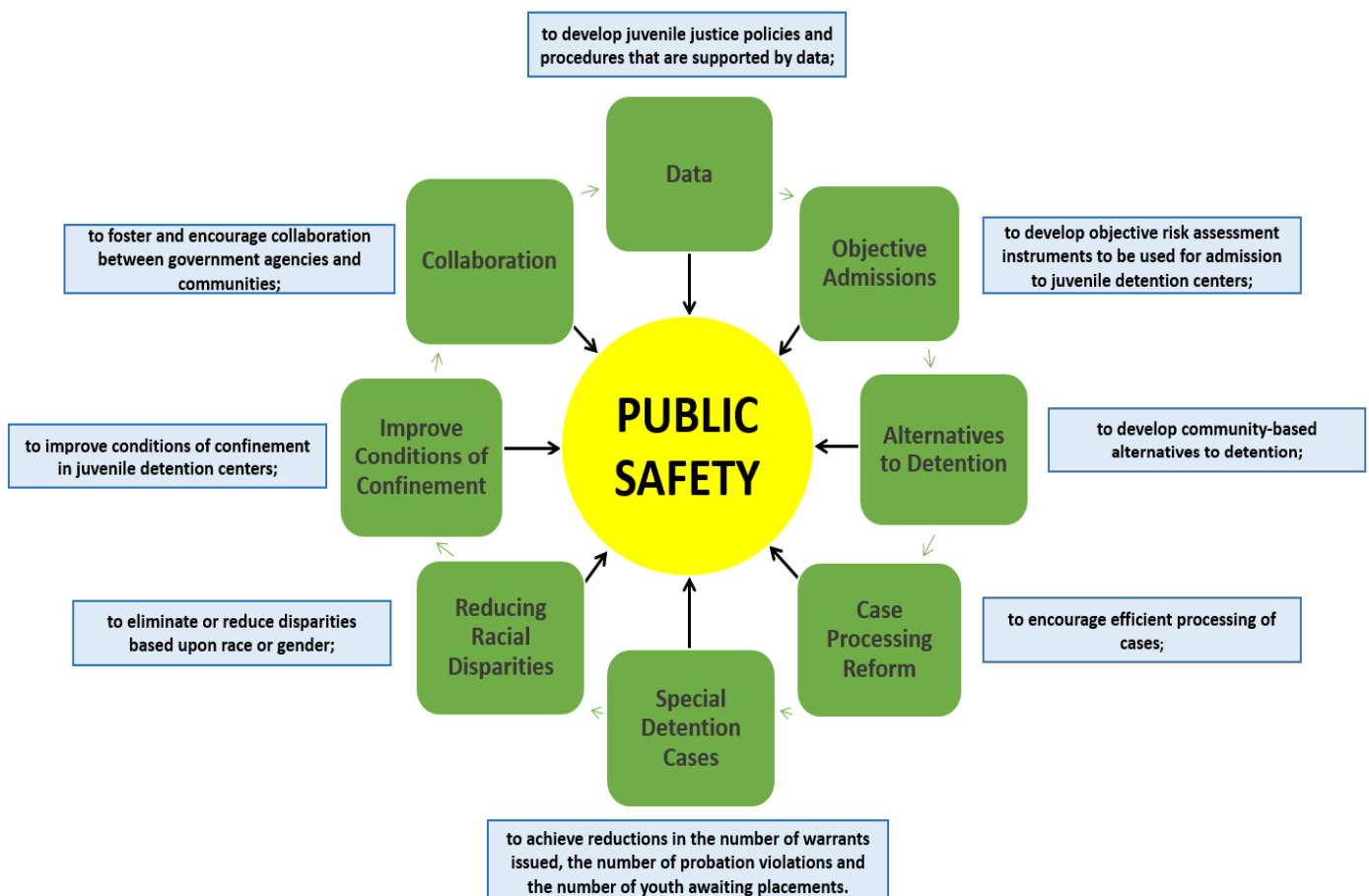
During the 1980s the United States began to realize a dramatic pendulum swing away from individualized treatment and services for youth towards “law and order” efforts. The perception of a growing juvenile crime epidemic in the early 1990s fueled public scrutiny of the system's ability to effectively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

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

## Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

With a vision that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system should have opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults, while promoting public safety, the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) began to tackle juvenile justice reform efforts through the implementation of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) using eight (8) core strategies which have been replicated in 200 jurisdictions in 39 states and the District of Columbia. These strategies are described in **Figure B** below, and include: data-driven decision making; objective admissions based on valid risk assessment instruments; alternatives to detention; case processing reform; special detention cases; reducing racial disparities; improving conditions of confinement; and collaborative partnerships.

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

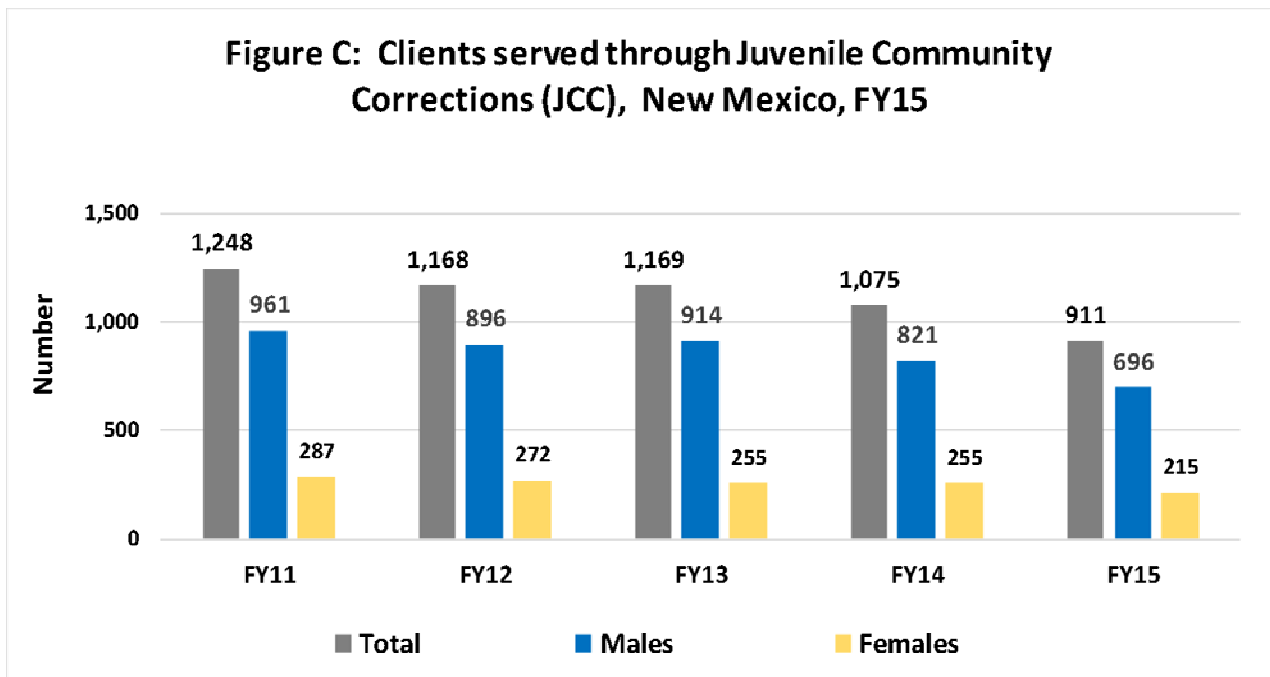


Around 2003, the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department joined in this initiative which sparked both procedural and program reforms statewide and has now become ingrained in the vision and policies of the department and the New Mexico Children’s Code. In 2013, the AECF broadened the focus of JDAI to the dispositional (or “deep”) end of juvenile justice and Bernalillo County was selected as one of the five model sites. 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. In FY15, a statewide steering committee was convened to develop a work plan for continuing our efforts to implement the JDAI strategies in sites throughout New Mexico.

**Juvenile Community Corrections**

**Figure C** below shows the number of clients served through Juvenile Justice Community Corrections (JCC) from FY11 through FY15. JCC providers served a total of 911 youth during FY15. The JCC program is funded at approximately \$2.6 million 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 justice system.

The JCC program utilizes a team method which includes the client, family, contracted agency, local public schools staff, juvenile probation officers (JPOs) 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. Page 68 of this report ( Section 8: Youth Services) provides additional information on JCC.



### **Screening, Admissions, & Release Application (SARA)**

In 2008, the New Mexico JDAI team developed and implemented the Screening, Admissions & Release Application (SARA). This web-based system connects detention centers, juvenile probation officers/offices (JPOs), 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. Section 7 beginning on page 56 of this report provides additional information on SARA.

### **Cambiar New Mexico**

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

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

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

### **Detention Inspection Certification**

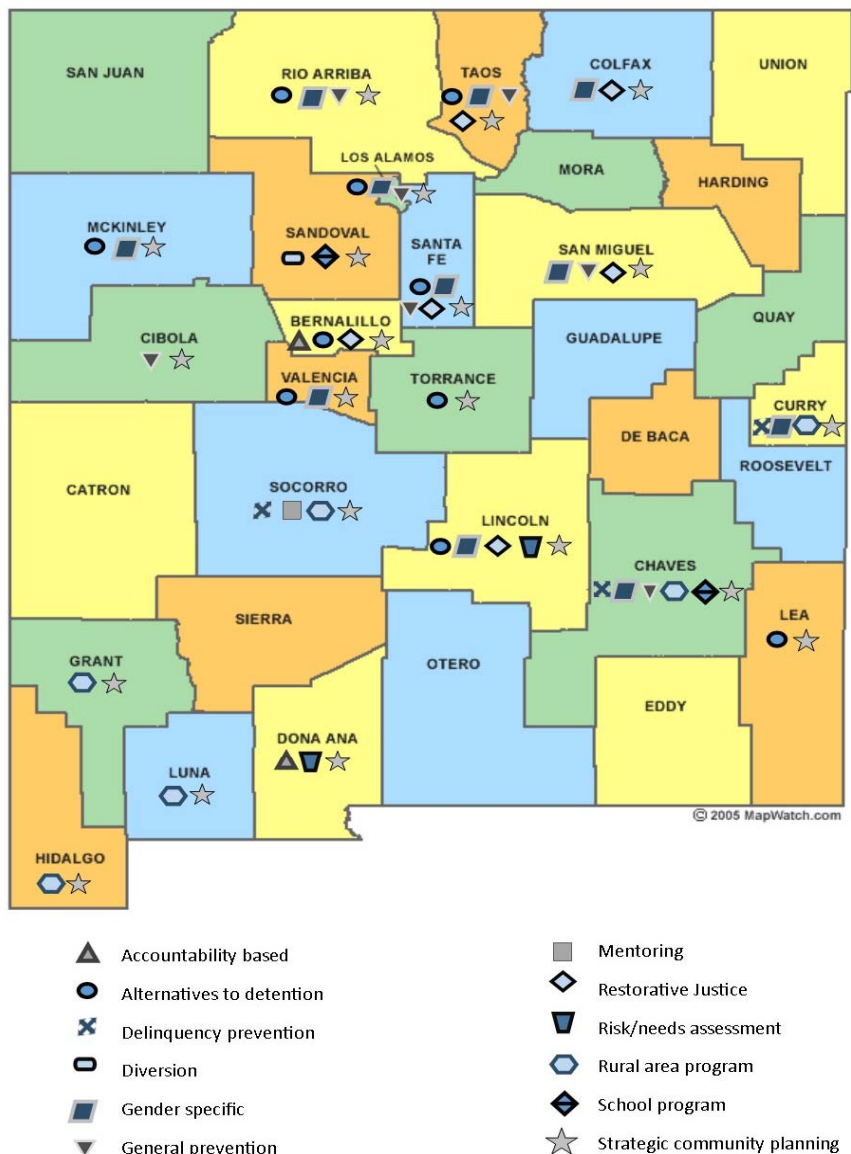
In 2001, the legislature passed the New Mexico Juvenile Detention Standards to promulgate requirements for the maintenance and operation of all juvenile detention facilities, including standards for the site, design, construction, equipment, care, program, personnel and clinical services. CYFD is responsible for the annual inspection and certification of the state's twelve (10) 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, including: 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 Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC)**

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) is appointed by the governor and is an advisory group to CYFD, the governor, and the legislature. The JJAC advocates for the prevention of delinquency, alternatives to secure

detention, improvement of the juvenile justice system, and the development of a continuum of graduated sanctions for juveniles in local communities. For FY15, over \$160,000 in federal grant funds and approximately \$3.2 million in state grant funds were allocated to twenty (20) continuum sites that served (21) of thirty-three (33) New Mexico counties (Figure D). 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, 8,235 youth were served.

**Figure D: Map of Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee programs and services, New Mexico, FY15**



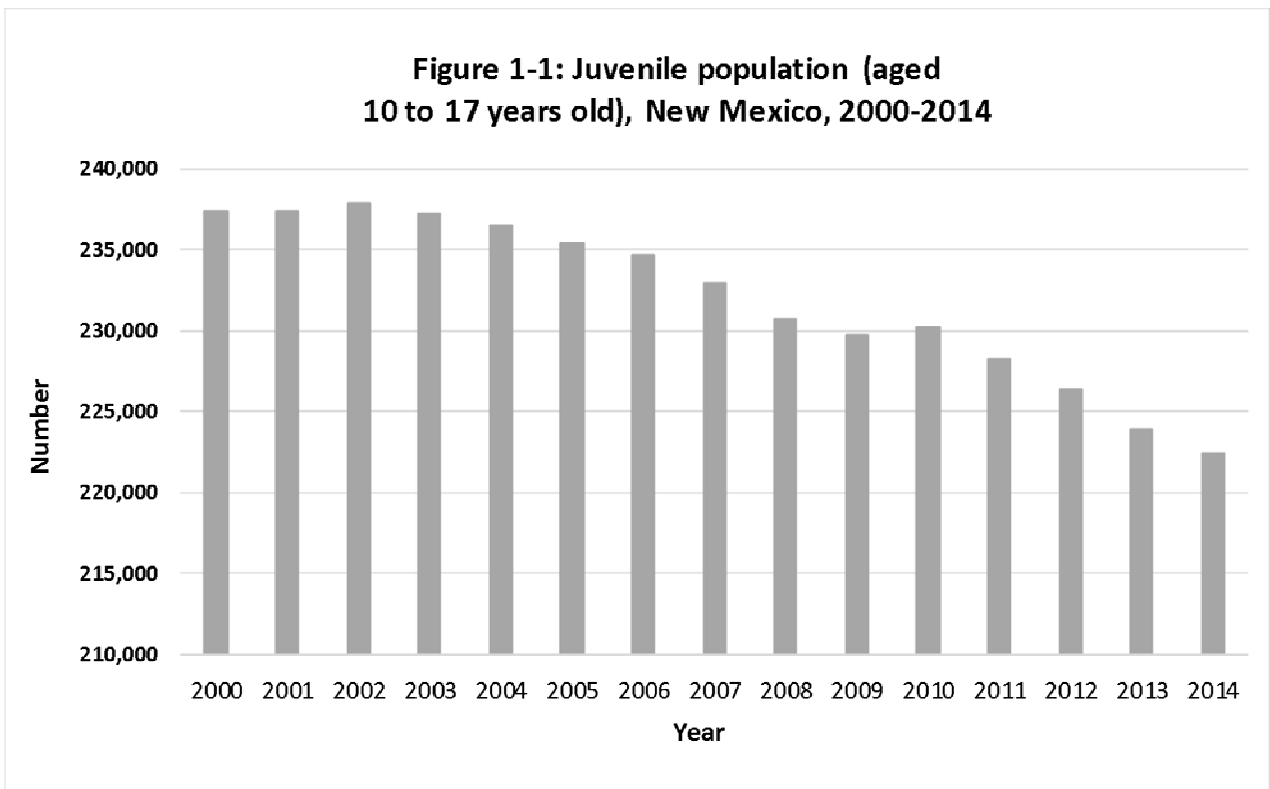
There is a direct focus on accountability associated with the financial and programmatic reporting of both the state and federal funds that CYFD and JJAC are tasked to oversee. Additionally, in partnership with the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), an online data reporting system has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



# Section 1: New Mexico Juvenile Population

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

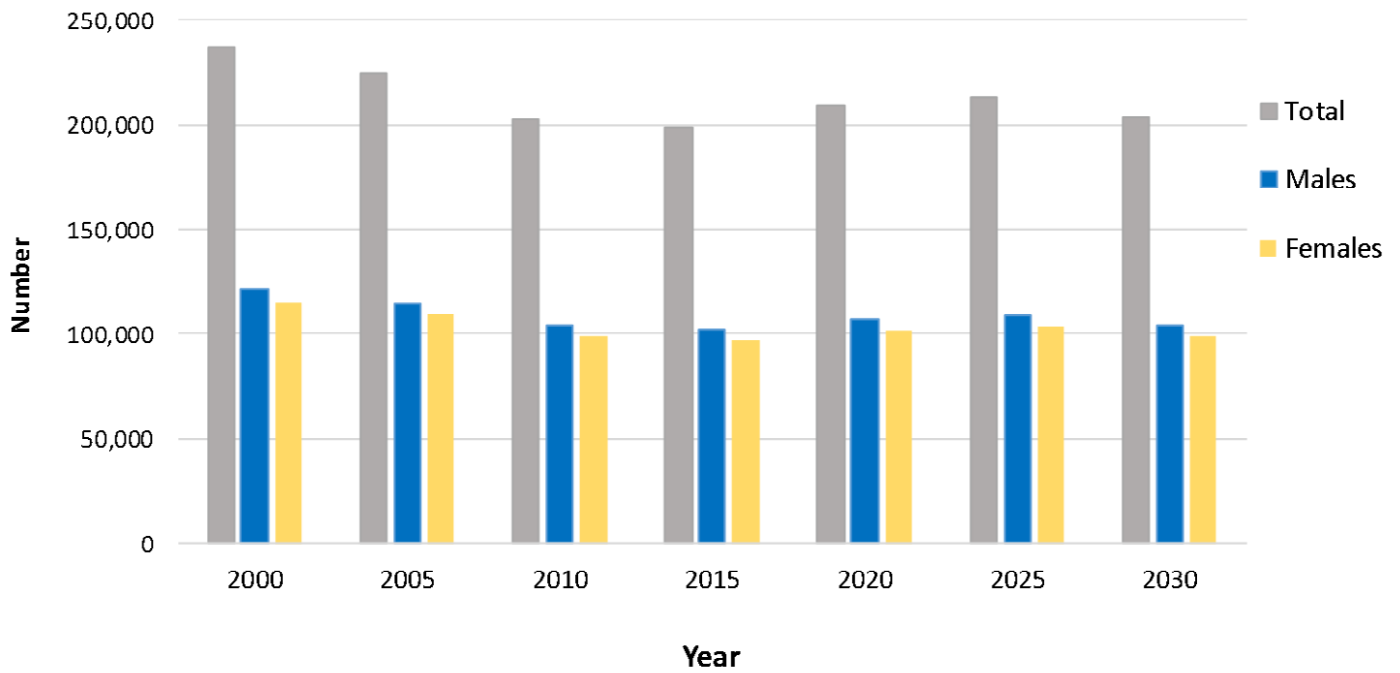
In 2014, New Mexico's Juvenile population was 222,459, which was the lowest number of youth aged 10 to 17 years old during the last 14 years (**Figure 1-1**). This represents a 0.7% decrease from 2013, when the juvenile population was 223,990. As Figure 1-1 below shows, the juvenile population peaked in 2002 when there were 237,910 youth in New Mexico.



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

<sup>1</sup>Throughout this report, the reader should keep in mind that some youth served by Juvenile Justice Services in FY15 were less than 10 years old and some were aged 18 years and older. In addition, different presentations of race/ethnic groups are made because of different reporting standards across data collection requirements across the juvenile justice system. For example, American Indian may be reported as Native Indian/Alaska Native, or Hispanic may be reported as Hispanic/Latino. A uniform standard across data set systems for presenting data could help improve this issue in the future.

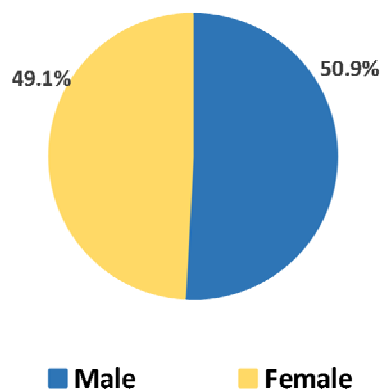
**Figure 1-2: Projected juvenile population (aged 10 to 17 years old), New Mexico, 2000 to 2030**



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

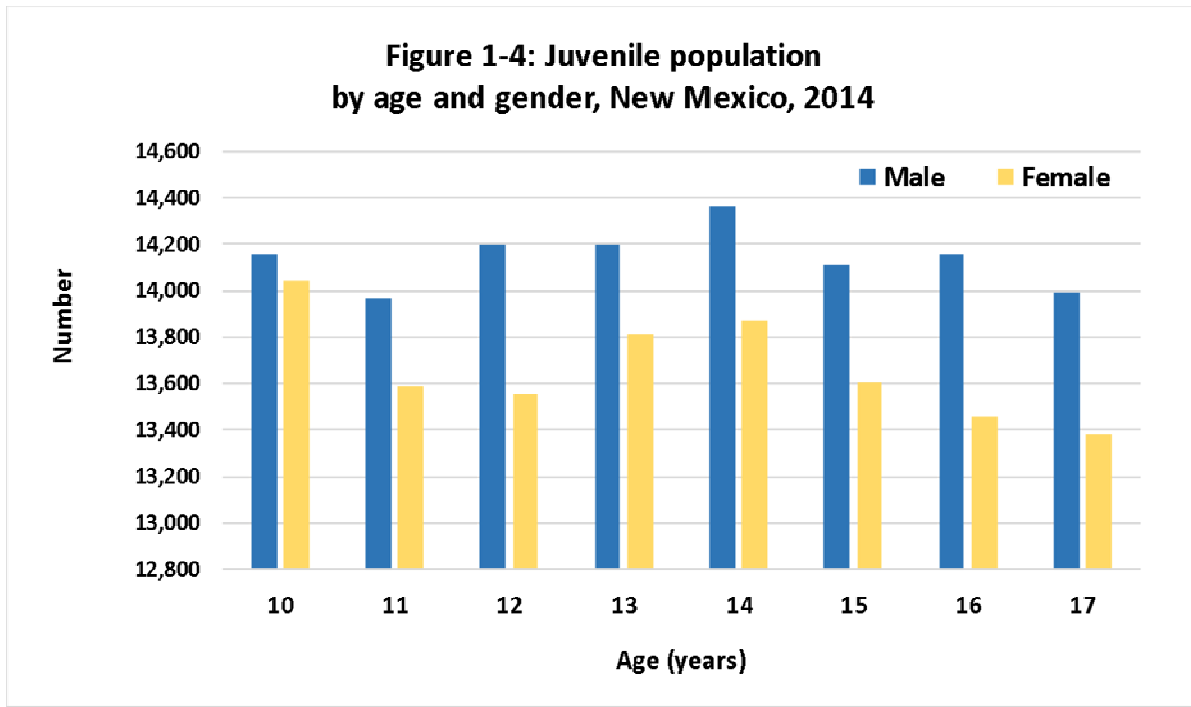
Population projections in **Figure 1-2** suggest that New Mexico’s juvenile population will decrease to a low in the year 2015, but will then rebound and increase until the year 2030, and that there will be slightly more males than females.

**Figure 1-3: Juvenile population (aged 10 to 17 years old), percent by gender, New Mexico, 2014**



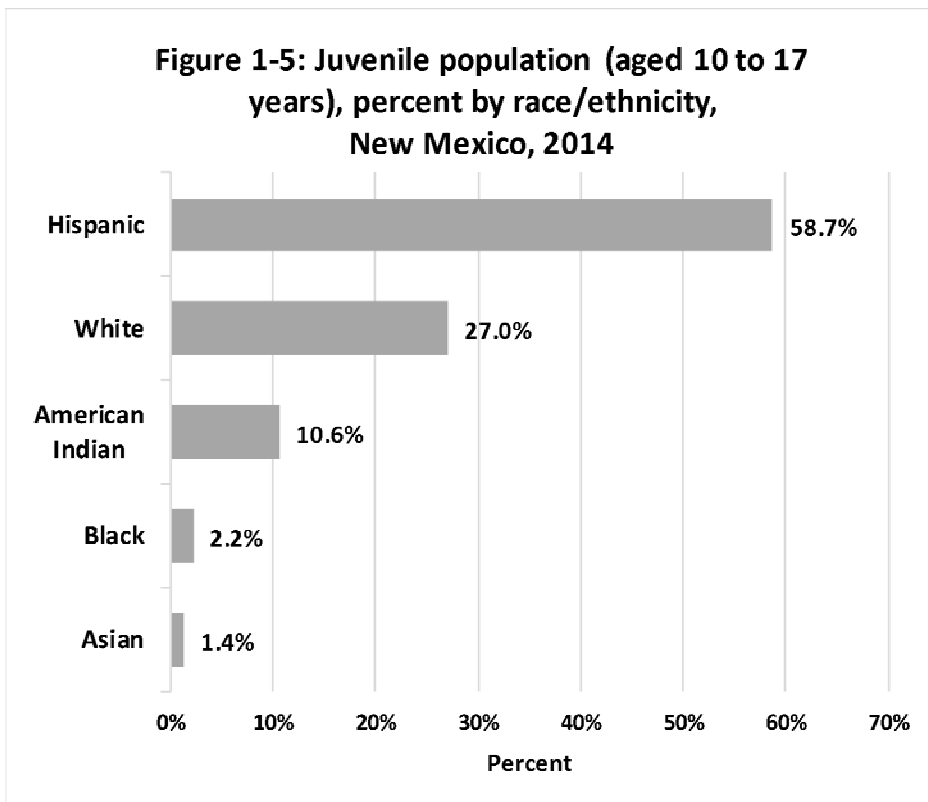
In 2014, 50.9% (113,140) of New Mexico’s Juvenile population were male and 49.1% (109,319) were female (**Figure 1-3**). These are similar numbers to the years in the past, and also to the projected population numbers discussed earlier.

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



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

**Figure 1-4** presents the number of juveniles by gender and age group in New Mexico. In 2014, juvenile males outnumbered females by an average of 3.4% across all ages. The biggest difference between males and females occurred among 16 year olds, at 4.9%. Together, males and females aged 14 years old formed the largest juvenile group at 28,234 youth.



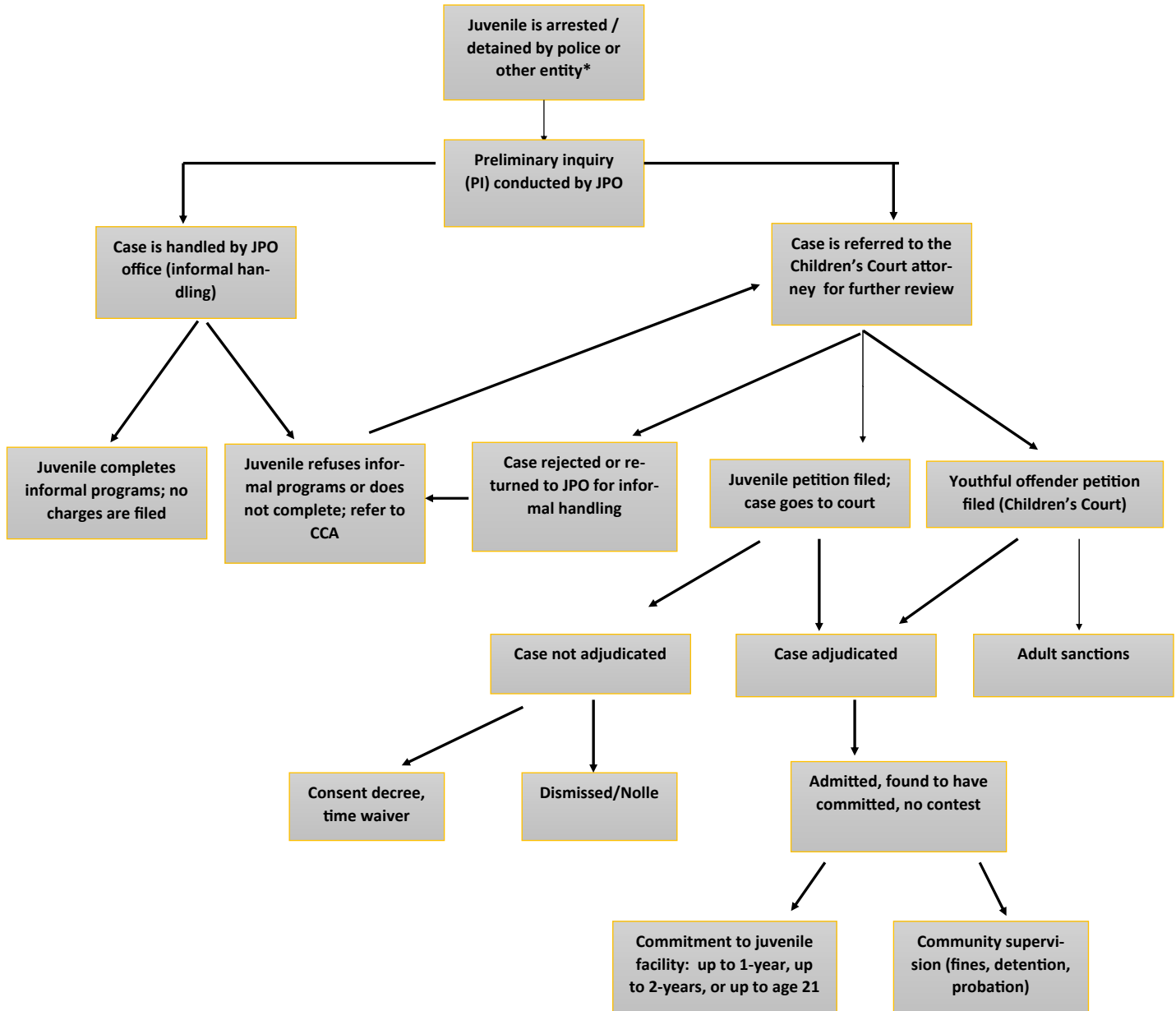
**Figure 1-5** presents New Mexico's juvenile population by race/ethnicity. In 2014, almost 59% of youth in New Mexico were Hispanic. The next largest group was non-Hispanic White at 27.0%, followed by American Indian (10.6%), Black (2.2%) and Asian/Pacific Islander (1.4%).

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

## Section 2: Client Referral Pathway

This section begins to describe juvenile arrests in FY15. **Figures 2-1 and 2-2** illustrate vertical and horizontal diagrams, respectively, of how juvenile cases were handled from arrest/detainment (i.e., referrals) to final disposition

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



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

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

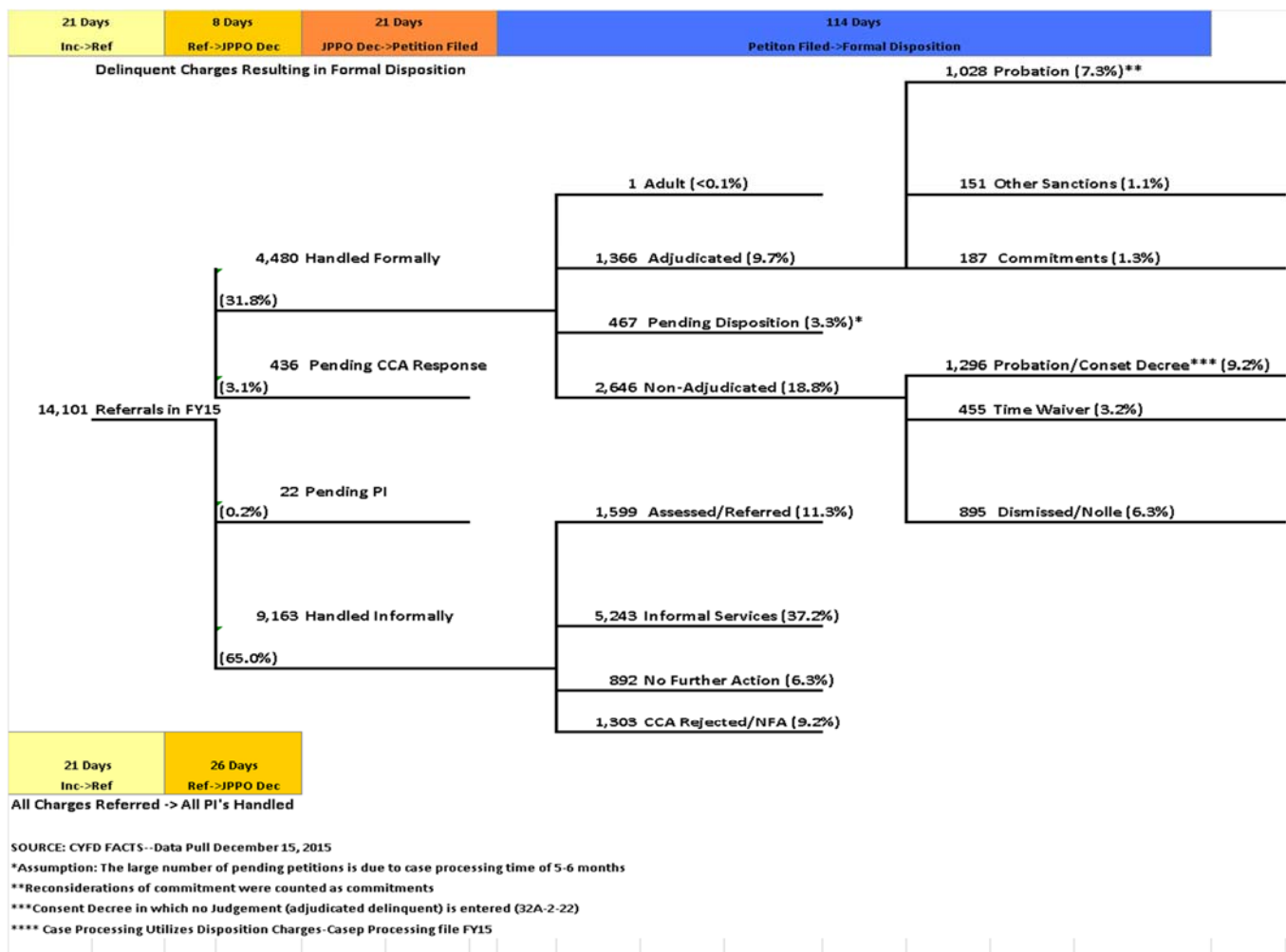
Youthful Offender petition may be filed after a juvenile petition was filed.

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

as clients navigated the Juvenile Justice System. **Figure 2-2** is a Tree-statistics diagram and includes timelines and numbers on outcomes for juveniles clients arrested/detained (N=14,101) by the New Mexico Juvenile Justice System in FY15. Of the referrals for FY15, 41.4% were handled formally, 58.6% were handled informally, and the remainder were pending.

In general, juveniles who were detained and/or arrested were referred to a district Juvenile Probation Office. After assignment to a JPO officer, the client and family members met to discuss the case (preliminary inquiry or PI). After hearing the client’s version of the events, the JPO made a decision to either refer the case to the children’s court attorney (CCA) or to handle the case through informal means. If the JPO referred the case to the CCA (formal handling), then the client went on to court proceedings to determine the next steps. Outcomes for cases sent to the CCA included commitment, detention, fines, probation, and dismissal.

**Figure 2-2: Outcomes for juvenile referrals/arrests (Tree Stats), New Mexico, FY15**

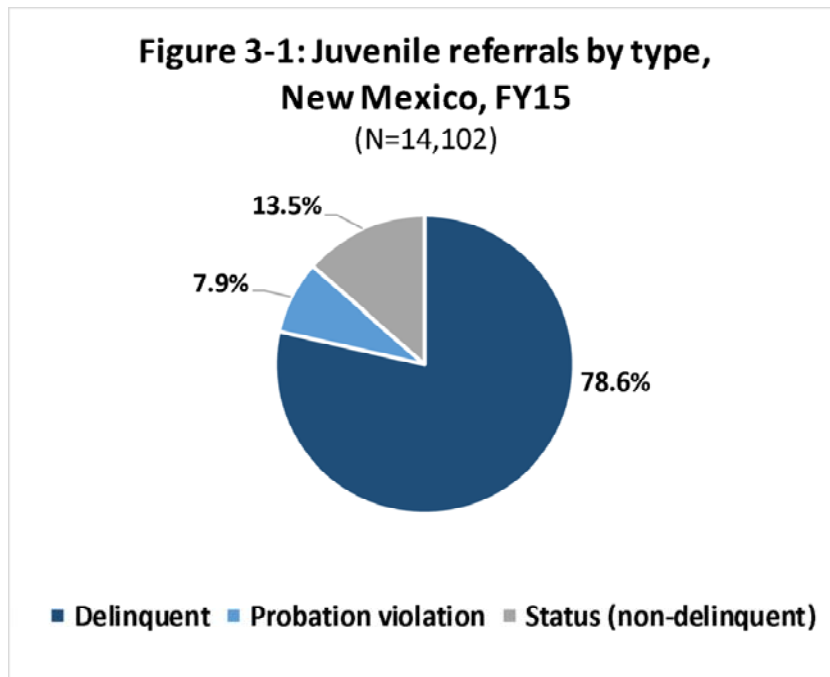


## Section 3: Juvenile Referrals

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

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

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

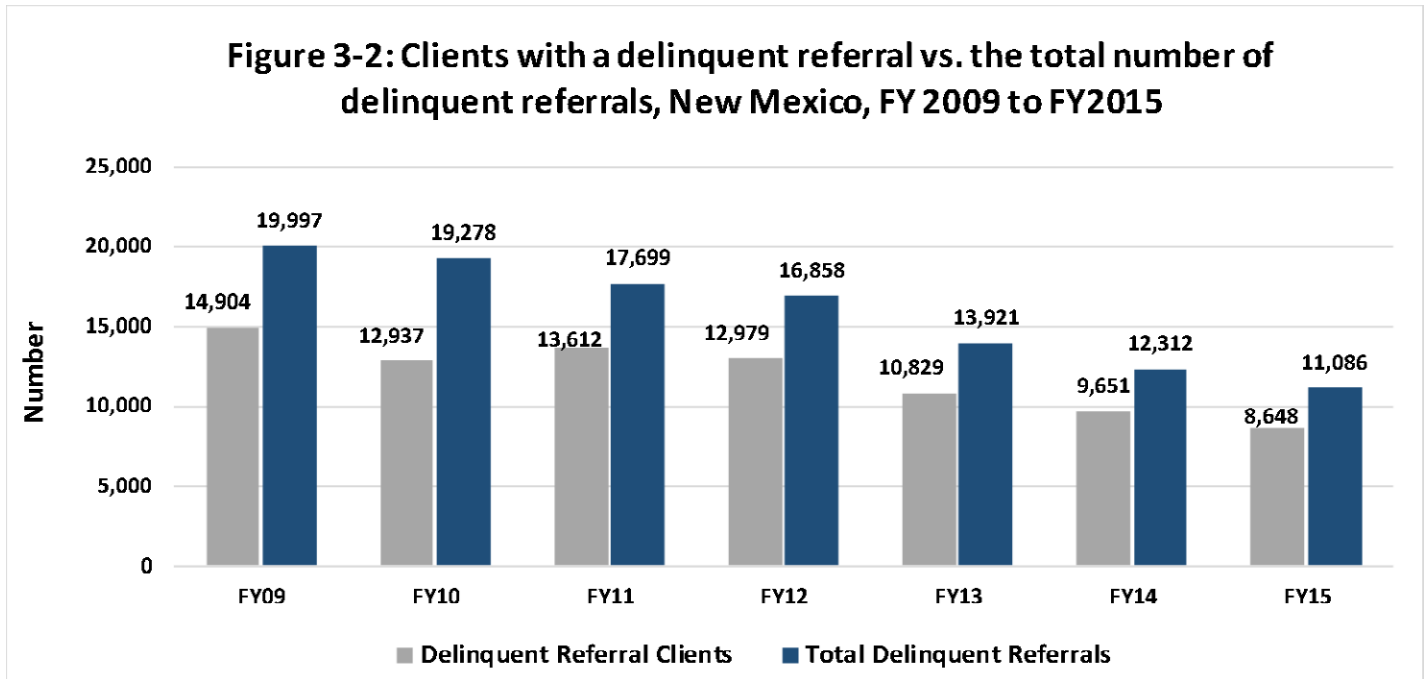


Overall in FY15, there were 21,526 accrued offenses. The most serious charge determined if a referral proceeded as delinquent, status, or probation violation. In FY15, there was a total of 11,207 unduplicated clients across all three referral types, and there was a total of 14,102 referrals (some clients had multiple referrals/arrests and could have been represented in one or more referral types). **Figure 3-1** shows that of the 14,102 referrals, 78.6% were delinquent referrals (N=11,086), 13.5% were probation violations referrals (N=1,115), and 7.9% were status (non-delinquent) referrals (N=1,901).

The following pages present additional data for FY15 by each referral type. Because a client may have multiple offenses for one or more referral type, data is presented for number of clients with referrals and for the total number of referrals in that category during the reporting period.

## DELINQUENT REFERRALS

Figure 3-2 presents the number of delinquent referrals by both number of clients and by total delinquent referrals for fiscal years 2009 through 2015; both numbers have been steadily declining. The number of clients peaked in FY09 at 14,904 delinquent referral clients, and 19,997 total delinquent referrals. Since then, FY15 produced the lowest number of delinquent referral clients, with 8,648 delinquent referral clients and 11,086 total delinquent referrals, representing a decrease of 10.4% and 10%, respectively, compared to FY14.



**Table 3-1: Delinquent referral sources, New Mexico, FY15**

	Number	Percent
Municipal police department	6,834	61.6%
County sheriff's department	1,648	14.9%
Public safety department	1,371	12.4%
Public school police department	1,016	9.2%
Other	68	0.6%
County marshal's office	47	0.4%
University/college police departmen	30	0.3%
Correctional/detention facility	18	0.3%
State agency	29	0.2%
Federal agency	14	0.1%
Juvenile probation officer	7	0.1%
Fire department	2	0.1%
Tribal police department	2	0.0%
<b>Total delinquent referrals</b>	<b>11,086</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

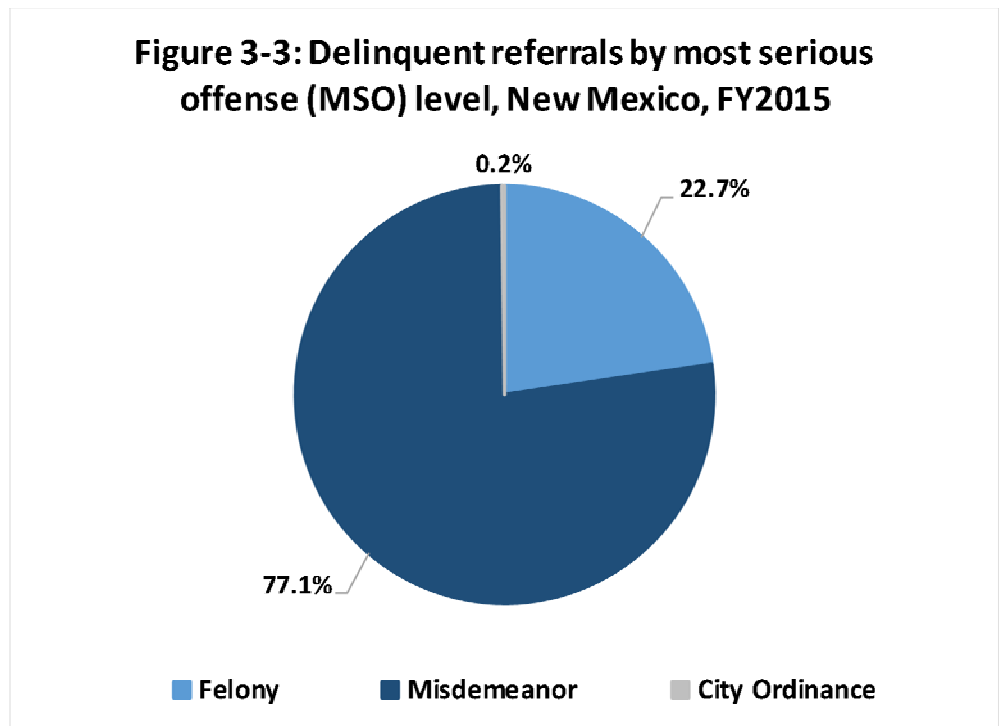
Table 3-1 describes delinquent referral sources. In FY15 there were a total of 14,101 referrals to New Mexico Juvenile Justice Services; of that, 11,086 were for delinquent referrals. The majority of delinquent referrals (61.6%) came from a municipal police department, while county sheriff's and public safety departments came in at second (14.9%) and third (12.4%), respectively. In all, the top 3 referral sources made up 88.9% of all delinquent referral sources.

**Table 3-2: Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals, New Mexico, FY15**

	Number	Percent
Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	1,617	10.0%
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	1,432	8.9%
Possession of marijuana or synth cannabis (one ounce or less, first offense)	1,181	7.3%
Battery	1,176	7.3%
Public affray	805	5.0%
Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	775	4.8%
Battery (household member)	688	4.3%
Criminal damage to property	623	3.9%
Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	493	3.1%
Larceny (\$250 or less)	299	1.9%
Disorderly conduct	269	1.7%
Unlawful carrying of deadly weapon on school premises	214	1.3%
Concealing identity	156	1.0%
Burglary (dwelling house)	148	0.9%
No driver's license	138	0.9%
<b>Top 15 delinquent offenses</b>	<b>10,014</b>	<b>62.0%</b>
<b>Total delinquent offenses of all accrued offenses</b>	<b>16,148</b>	
<b>Total accrued offenses</b>	<b>21,526</b>	

**Table 3-2** lists the top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals in FY2015, accounting for 62% of all delinquent offenses. Out of the 21,526 total offenses for FY15, 16,148 or about three-quarters were from delinquent referrals. Use or possession of drug paraphernalia accounted for most (10.0%) of the delinquent referrals. This was followed by shoplifting (\$250 or less) at 8.9%, and possession of marijuana or synthetic cannabis (once ounce or less, first offense) at 7.3%.

Delinquent referrals made to Juvenile Justice Services often had multiple offenses tied to them. **Figure 3-3** is a pie chart of the most serious offense (MSO) by security level for FY15 delinquent referrals. About 77.1% of most serious delinquent offenses were misdemeanor, 22.7% were felonies, and less than one percent were offenses of city ordinances.





**Figure 3-4: Clients with delinquent referrals, percent by gender, New Mexico, FY15**

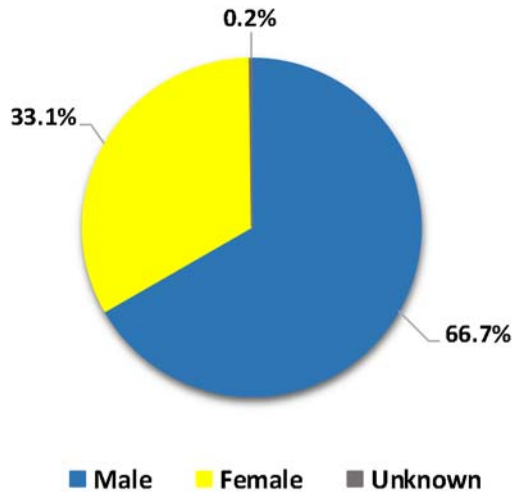
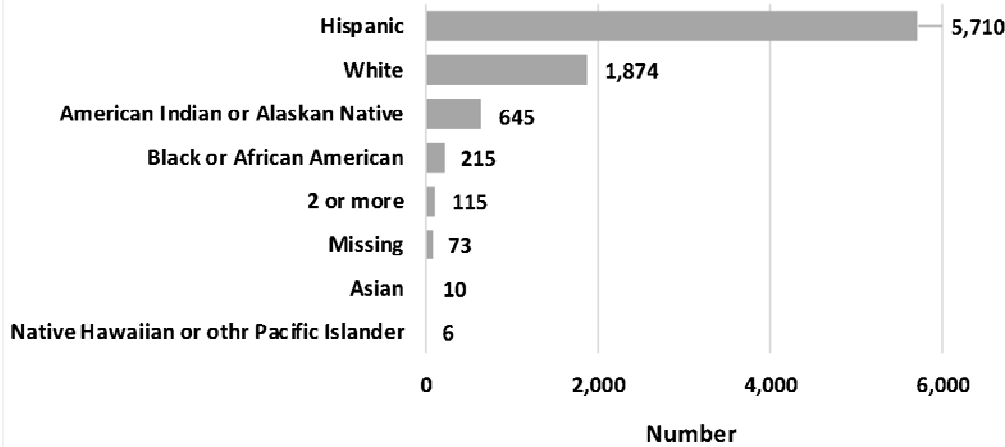


Figure 3-4 presents data on delinquent referrals by gender. In FY15 there were a total of 8,648 clients that received at least one delinquent referral. The majority of delinquent referrals were for juvenile males at 5,767 or 66.7%, while females accounted for 2,863 or 33.1%.

**Figure 3-5: Clients with delinquent referrals by race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY15**



As shown in Figure 3-5, the majority of delinquent referral clients identified as Hispanic (66.0%), followed by White (21.7%), and American Indian/Alaskan Native (7.5%). Clients from these three race/ethnic groups accounted for 95.2% of all delinquent referral clients.

**Table 3-3: Delinquent referrals by age group, New Mexico, FY15**

Age group	Delinquent referral clients (N)	All referred clients	% of clients with a delinquent referral
<10	97	217	44.7%
10-11	299	361	82.8%
12-13	1,518	1,828	83.0%
14-15	2,930	3,772	77.7%
16-17	3,785	4,899	77.3%
>=18	8	114	7.0%
Unknown	11	16	68.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,648</b>	<b>11,207</b>	<b>77.2%</b>

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

Table 3-3 illustrates delinquent referrals by age group. Together, youth in the aged 14-15 and 16-17 years old groups accounted for 77.7% of all clients with a delinquent referral. These two age groups also accounted for 77.2% of all referred clients in FY15.

As shown in **Table 3-4**, there were a total of 11,072 delinquent referrals in FY15 that had either a formal or informal action taken.

This number includes unprocessed delinquent referrals from FY14 that were carried over to FY15. Approximately 6,068 or 55.7% of delinquent referrals were handled informally. The remaining 4,983 or 44.1% were handled formally. Of the referrals handled formally, 22.1% were settled with a consent decree while 10.3% were dismissed entirely.

**Table 3-5** lists the top 15 disposed offenses for delinquent referrals, accounting for 44.0% in FY15. In FY15 there were a total of 7,743 offenses that were disposed of, or handled in the juvenile court. The top disposed offense was for use or possession of drug paraphernalia which accounted for 5.3% of all disposed offenses.

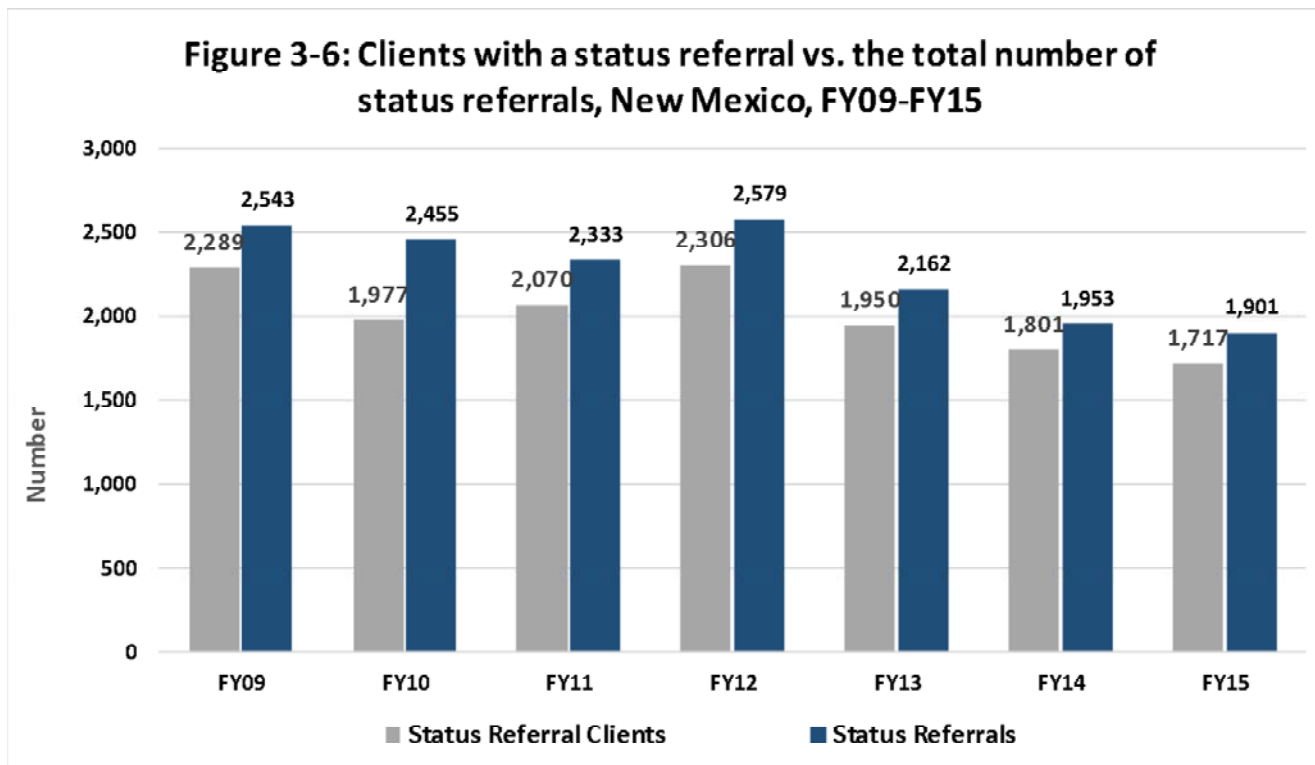
**Table 3-4: Action taken/dispositions for delinquent referrals (N=11,072), New Mexico, FY2015**

	Number
<b>Handled Formally</b>	<b>4,983</b>
Adult sanctions - jail	0
Consent decree	1,090
Dismissed	524
Judgment - CYFD commitment	85
Judgment - detention	51
Judgment - fines	1
Judgment - probation	557
Nolle prosequi or time expired	205
Refiled	2
Time waiver	421
Youthful offender judgment - CYFD commitment	2
Youthful offender judgment - probation	1
<b>Non-adjudicated</b>	<b>2,044</b>
<b>Pending preliminary inquiry</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Handled informally</b>	<b>6,068</b>
Assessed/referred	918
Informal services	4,506
Referred to Children's Court attorney after informal disposition	179
No further action	463
Children's Court attorney rejected	2

**Table 3-5: Top 15 disposed offenses for delinquent referrals, New Mexico, FY15**

	Number	Percent
Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	411	5.3%
Battery	360	4.6%
Battery (household member)	345	4.5%
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	289	3.7%
Criminal damage to property	267	3.4%
Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	266	3.4%
Possession of marijuana or synthetic cannabis (one ounce or less, first offense)	248	3.2%
Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	226	2.9%
Burglary (automobile)	177	2.3%
Larceny (\$250 or less)	171	2.2%
Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	148	1.9%
Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises	131	1.7%
Probation violation - general behavior (law)	130	1.7%
Disorderly conduct	122	1.6%
Burglary (dwelling house)	114	1.5%
<b>Top 15 disposed offenses</b>	<b>3,405</b>	<b>44.0%</b>
<b>Total number of disposed offenses</b>	<b>7,743</b>	

## STATUS (NON-DELINQUENT) REFERRALS



**Figure 3-6** shows that the total number of status referral clients, and total status referrals, have been steadily declining since FY12, when there were 2,306 status referral clients and 2,579 total status referrals. In FY15 there were 1,717 status referral clients and 1,901 total status referrals which represented a decrease of 4.7% and 2.7%, respectively, from FY14.

**Table 3-6: Status referral sources, New Mexico, FY15**

	Number	Percent
School	1,109	58.3%
Municipal police department	343	18.0%
County sheriff's department	181	9.5%
Parent/guardian	161	8.5%
Other	45	2.4%
Public safety department	31	1.6%
Juvenile probation officer	20	1.1%
County marshal's department	3	0.2%
Protective services department	3	0.2%
Public school police department	3	0.2%
University/college police department	1	0.1%
State agency	1	0.1%
<b>Total status referral count</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

In FY15 there were 1,901 total status referrals (**Table 3-6**), of which, the majority (58.3%) came from schools, followed by municipal police departments (18.0%) and county sheriff departments (9.5%). Together, these top 3 referral sources made up 85.8% of all status referral sources.

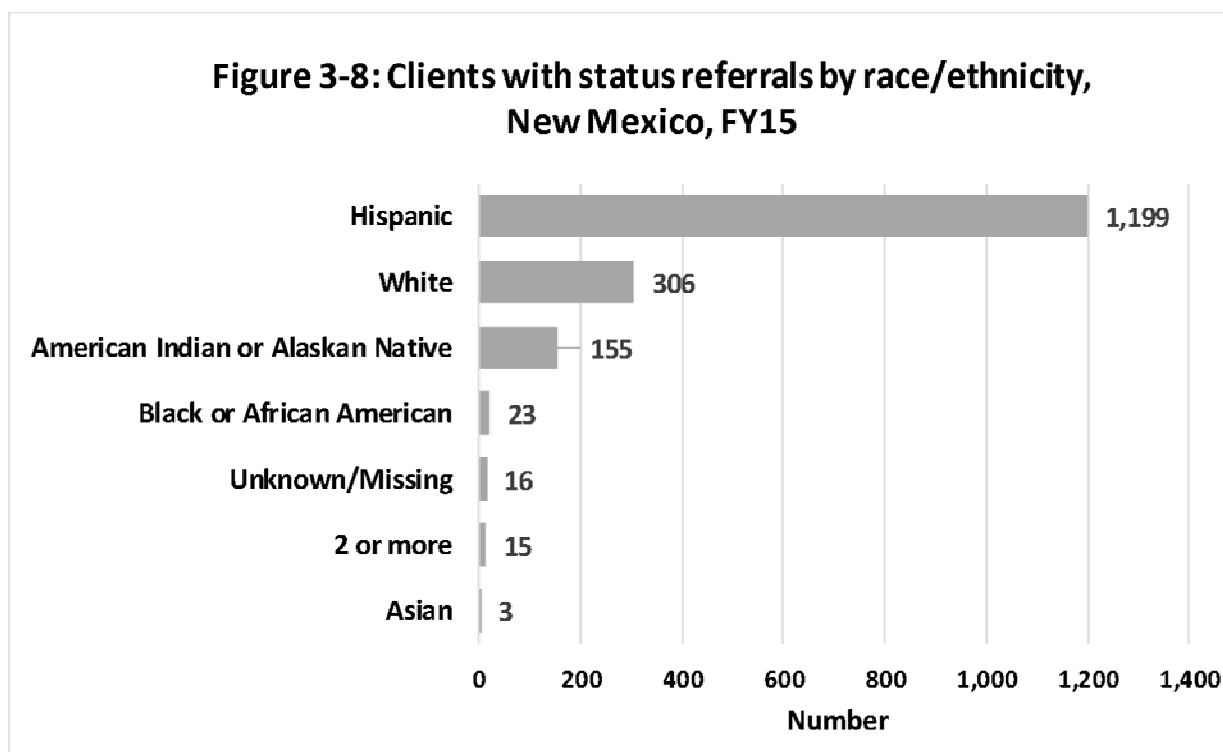
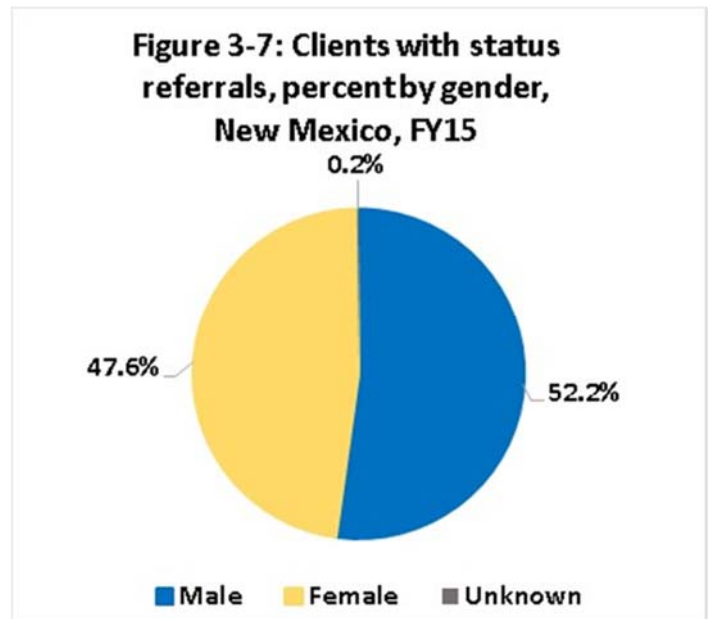
**Table 3-7: Offenses for status referrals, New Mexico, FY15**

	Number	Percent
Truancy	1,170	61.3%
Runaway	412	21.6%
Incorrigible	304	15.9%
Offenses by minors	21	1.1%
Curfew	1	0.1%
Total number of status offenses of all accrued offenses	1,908	8.9%
Total accrued offenses	21,526	

Table 3-7 shows that in FY15, 1,908 (8.9%) of the 21,526 total offenses were from status referrals. The top offense for status referrals was truancy which accounted for 61.3%, followed by runaway (21.6%), and incorrigible at (15.9%).

Figure 3-7 shows that males had a greater proportion of status referrals in FY15 compared with females. Overall, there was a total of 1,717 clients that received at least one status referral. The majority of status referrals were for juvenile males who made up 52.2% or 896, of all status referral clients. Juvenile females accounted for 47.6% of status referral clients.

Figure 3-8 presents the number of clients with a status referral by race/ethnicity. Most clients with a status referral identified as Hispanic (69.8%), followed by White (17.8%), and American Indian/Alaska Native (9.0%). Together, these three race/ethnicity groups accounted for 96.8% of all clients with a status referral.



**Table 3-8** presents status referrals by age group for FY15. Youth aged 14-15 and 16-17 years old together accounted for 72.5% of all status referral clients. Youth in this age group were also overrepresented in other referral types in FY15.

**Table 3-8: Clients with status referrals by age group, New Mexico, FY15**

Age Group	Status referral clients	All referred clients	% of clients with a status referral
<10	120	217	55.3%
10-11	61	361	16.9%
12-13	280	1,828	15.3%
14-15	612	3,772	16.2%
16-17	632	4,899	12.9%
>=18	7	114	6.1%
Unknown	5	16	31.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>11,207</b>	<b>15.3%</b>

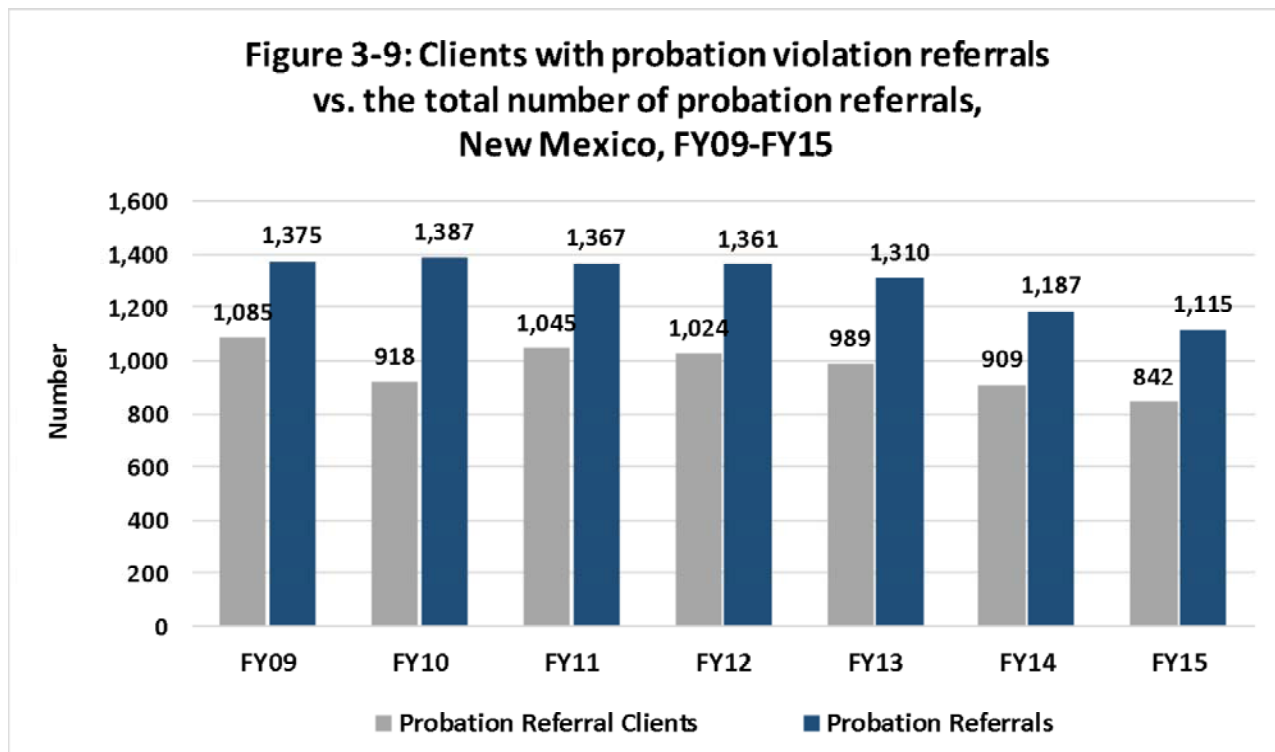
\*<10 includes 5-9 years olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds. Source: FACTS Database

**Table 3-9: Action taken/dispositions for status referrals, New Mexico, FY15**

	Number
<b>Handled formally</b>	<b>147</b>
Adult sanctions - jail	0
Consent decree	2
Dismissed	1
Judgment - CYFD commitment	0
Judgment - detention	0
Judgment - fines	0
Judgment - probation	1
Nolle prosequi or time expired	0
Refiled	0
Time waiver	2
Youthful offender judgment - CYFD commitment	0
Youthful offender judgment - probation	0
<b>Non adjudicated</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Pending preliminary inquiry</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Handled informally</b>	<b>1,753</b>
Assessed/referred	678
Informal services	665
Referred to Children's Court after informal disposition	11
No further action	398
Children's Court attorney rejected	1

**Table 3-9** shows that there were a total of 1,901 status referrals in FY15 that had either a formal or informal action taken. This number includes unprocessed status referrals from FY14 that were carried over to FY15. Of the total status referrals that had an action taken in FY15, 1,753 (92.2%) were handled informally, while 147 (7.7%) were handled formally.

## PROBATION VIOLATION REFERRALS



As shown in **Figure 3-9**, both the number of clients with a probation violation and the total number of probation violation referrals have been steadily declining since FY10. A low of 909 probation violation clients and 1,115 probation violation referrals were reported in FY15, representing a decrease of 7.4% and 6.5%, respectively, from FY14.

**Table 3-10: Probation violation referral sources, New Mexico, FY15**

**Table 3-10** shows that in FY15, there was a total of 1,115 referrals for probation violations, the majority of which came from juvenile probation officers (95.9%), followed by municipal police departments (3.1%) and public safety departments (0.7%).

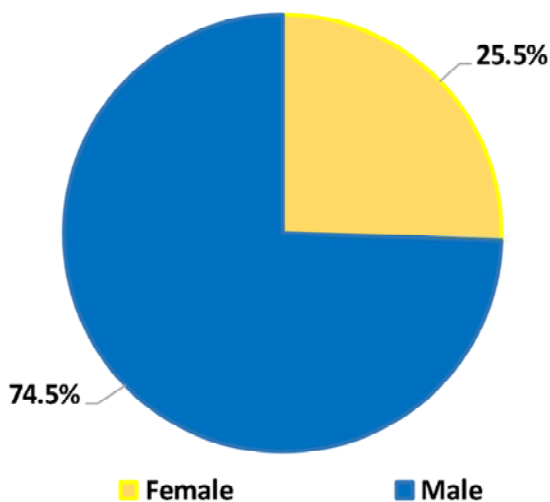
	Number	Percent
Juvenile probation officer	1,059	95.0%
Municipal police department	35	3.1%
Public safety department	8	0.7%
Other	4	0.4%
County sheriff's department	3	0.3%
State agency	3	0.3%
Parent/guardian	2	0.2%
School	1	0.1%
<b>Total probation violation referrals</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 3-11: Offenses for probation violations, New Mexico, FY15**

	Number	Percent
Probation violation - Alcohol/drugs	723	20.8%
Probation violation - Residence	512	14.8%
Probation violation - school/education	384	11.1%
Probation violation - special condition	380	11.0%
Probation violation - curfew	365	10.5%
Probation violation - reporting	314	9.0%
Probation violation - general behavior (law)	311	9.0%
Probation violation - counseling	179	5.2%
Probation violation - parents	154	4.4%
Probation violation - associates	44	1.3%
Probation violation - weapons	39	1.1%
Probation violation - community service	24	0.7%
Probation violation - driving	15	0.4%
Probation violation - travel	13	0.4%
Probation violation - restitution	12	0.3%
Runaway	1	0.0%
Total probation violation offenses of all accrued offenses	3,470	16.1%
Total accrued offenses	21,526	

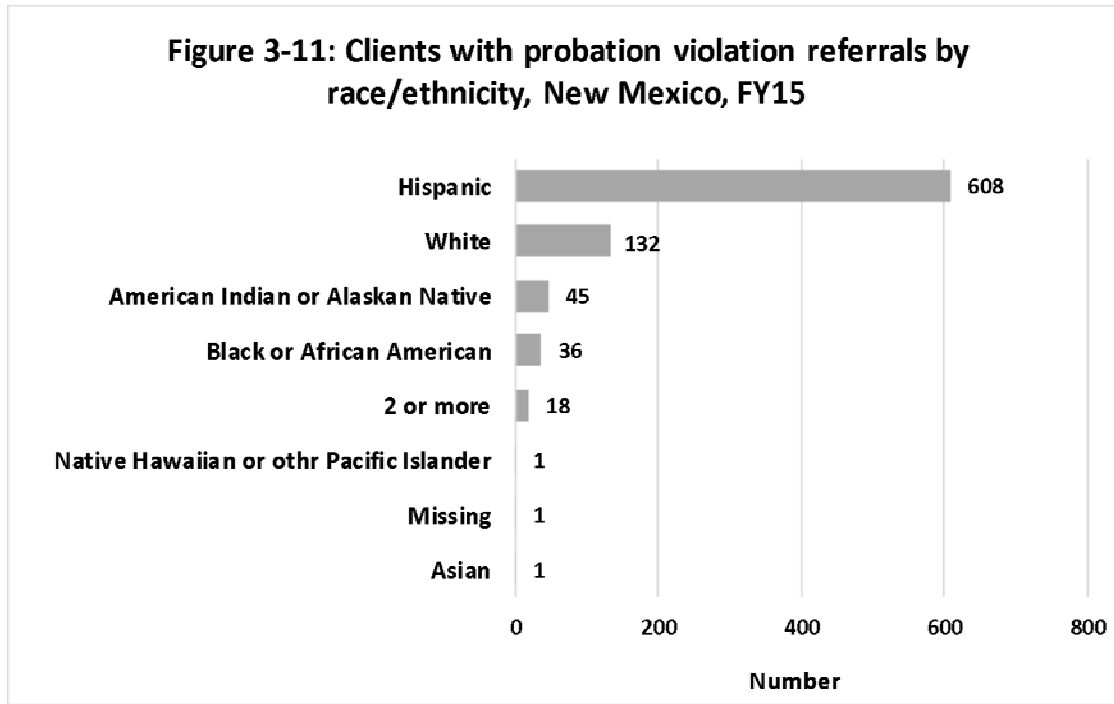
**Table 3-11** presents offenses for probation violations, which accounted for 16.1% of total referrals (3,470/21,526) in FY15. Of probation violations, most were due to alcohol/drugs (20.8%), followed by residence (14.8%), school/education (11.1%), special conditions (11.0%), and curfew (10.5%).

**Figure 3-10: Clients with probation violation referrals, percent by gender, New Mexico, FY15**



In FY15 there was a total of 842 clients that received at least one probation violation referral. As illustrated in **Figure 3-10**, the majority of probation violation referrals were for juvenile males (74.5%), while females accounted for 25.5%.

**Figure 3-11: Clients with probation violation referrals by race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY15**



As illustrated in **Figure 3-11**, the majority of clients with a probation violation identified as Hispanic (72.2%), followed by White (15.7%), and American Indian/Alaskan Native (5.3%). Together, the three race/ethnic groups accounted for 93.3% of all clients with a probation violation referral.

**Table 3-12** shows that youth in age groups 14-15 and 16-17 years old accounted for 84.6% of all clients with a probation violation.

**Table 3-12: Clients with probation violation referrals by age group, New Mexico, FY15**

Age group	Probation violation referral clients (N)	All referred clients (N)	% of clients with a probation violation referral
<10	0	217	0.0%
10-11	1	361	0.3%
12-13	30	1,828	1.6%
14-15	230	3,772	6.1%
16-17	482	4,899	9.8%
>=18	99	114	86.8%
Unknown	0	16	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>11,207</b>	<b>7.5%</b>

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



**Table 3-13: Action taken/dispositions for probation violation referrals, New Mexico, FY15**

	<b>Number</b>
<b>Handled formally</b>	<b>1,117</b>
Adult sanctions - jail	1
Consent decree	169
Dismissed	121
Judgment - CYFD commitment	102
Judgment - detention	99
Judgment - fines	1
Judgment - probation	459
Nolle prosequi or time expired	27
Refiled	0
Time waiver	19
Youthful offender judgment - CYFD commitment	0
Youthful offender judgment - probation	0
<b>Non-adjudicated</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>Pending preliminary inquiry</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Handled informally</b>	<b>11</b>
Assessed/referred	6
Informal services	3
Referred to Children's Court attorney after informal disposition	0
No further action	2
Children's Court attorney rejected	0

**Table 3-13** shows action taken/dispositions for probation violation referrals in FY15. A total of 1,128 probation violation referrals had either a formal or informal action. This number includes unprocessed probation violation referrals from FY14 that were carried over to FY15. A total of 1,117 (99.1%) of probation violation referrals were handled formally, of which, 41.5% received a judgment of probation, while 9.1% received a judgment of CYFD commitment. A total of 11 (1.0%) probation violation referrals were handled informally.

## Section 4: Juvenile Screening and Classification (SDM)



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

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

- ◆ a risk assessment;
- ◆ 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

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

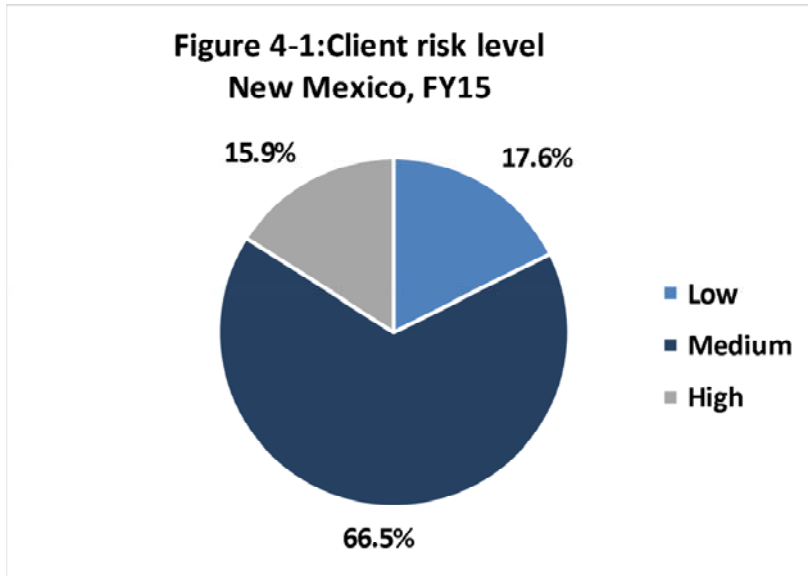


In 2008, CYFD incorporated the SDM system for field supervision into the Family Automated Client Tracking System (FACTS), the department's case management system, and in 2011, the facility supervision component of the SDM system was incorporated into FACTS. FACTS automatically calculates a risk and needs 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 FY15, there were 1,707 clients that had cases that went to disposition, resulting in a risk and needs assessment. The remainder of this section presents data for 1,597 (93.6%) of these clients; a total of 110 clients had missing data. Client risk and need levels by selected demographics (age, gender, and race/ethnicity) are presented, as well as client's top five priority needs and top five priority strengths as identified by the needs assessment tool.

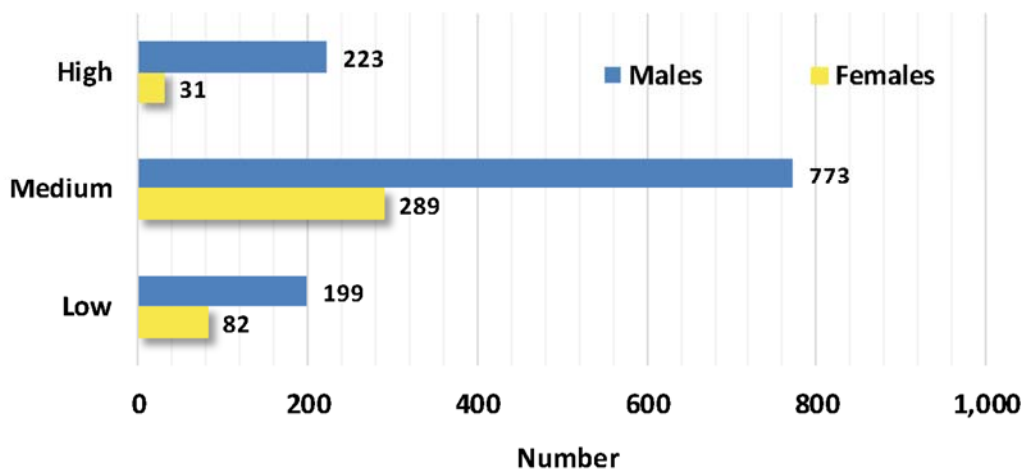
## CLIENT RISK LEVEL



**Figure 4-1** presents client risk level as assessed by the SDM risk classification tool for juvenile offenders. In FY15, 1,597 clients were issued a SDM as compared to 1,759 clients in FY14, a 9.2% decrease. Approximately 66.5% of the clients were classified as a medium risk level, while 15.9% as high risk and 17.6% as low risk.

As shown in **Figure 4-2**, there were more male clients in all three risk level groups during FY15 compared to female clients. Of 1,195 males issued a SDM, 18.7% were classified as high risk, 64.7% as medium risk, and 16.7% as low risk. Of 402 females issued a SDM, 7.7% were classified as high risk; 71.9% as medium risk, and 20.4% as low risk.

**Figure 4-2: Client risk level by gender,  
New Mexico, FY15**



**Table 4-1: Client risk level by race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY15**

Race/Ethnicity	High (N)	%	Medium (N)	%	Low (N)	%	All Clients	%
Non-Hispanic White	40	2.5%	188	11.8%	57	3.6%	285	17.8%
Hispanic	189	11.8%	751	47.0%	194	12.1%	1,134	71.0%
African American	8	0.5%	31	1.9%	5	0.3%	44	2.8%
Asian	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	3	0.2%
Native American	10	0.6%	64	4.0%	20	1.3%	94	5.9%
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
2 or more	6	0.4%	17	1.1%	3	0.2%	26	1.6%
Unknown/Missing	0	0.0%	8	0.5%	1	0.1%	9	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>1062</b>	<b>66.5%</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Date Pulled: December 10, 2015

Source: FACTS Database

**Table 4-1** presents risk level data by race/ethnicity. For all three risk level categories in FY15, Hispanic clients were the largest race/ethnic group, and accounted for 71% of all clients who received a SDM, followed by non-Hispanic White, and Native American. Across all race/ethnic groups largest, most clients were classified as a medium risk level.

**Table 4-2** shows that the age group comprised of 16-17 year old youth had the most clients (51.1%) issued a SDM in FY15, as well as the most clients presented in all three client risk levels. Youth aged 14-15 years old had the second highest number of clients who received a SDM, and were also second in all risk category levels. Together, youth aged 14-17 year old accounted for 83.9% all SDM clients.

**Table 4-2: Client risk level by age group, New Mexico, FY15**

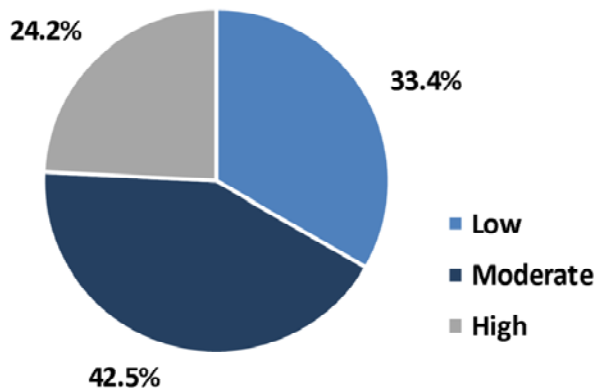
Age (Years)	High (N)	%	Medium (N)	%	Low (N)	%	All Clients	%
<10*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10 - 11	1	0.1%	3	0.2%	1	0.1%	5	0.3%
12 - 13	16	1.0%	79	4.9%	33	2.1%	128	8.0%
14 - 15	69	4.3%	365	22.9%	90	5.6%	524	32.8%
16 - 17	145	9.1%	540	33.8%	131	8.2%	816	51.1%
>=18*	23	1.4%	75	4.7%	26	1.6%	124	7.8%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>66.5%</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*&lt;10 includes 5-9 year olds; &gt;=18 includes 18-21 year olds

Source: FACTS Database

## CLIENT NEEDS LEVEL

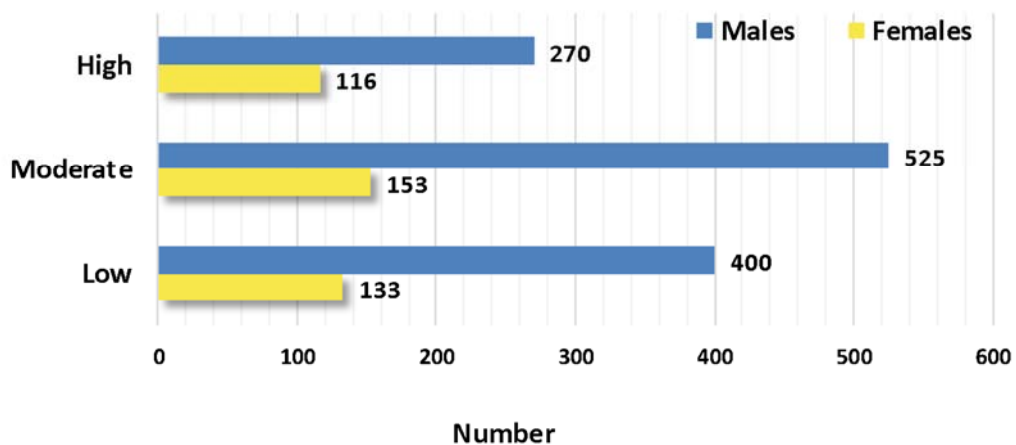
**Figure 4-3: Client needs level, New Mexico, FY15**



**Figure 4-3** presents client risk level as assessed by the SDM needs classification tool for juvenile offenders. In FY15, 42.5% of the 1,597 clients issued a SDM were classified as a moderate needs level. Over a third of clients were classified as low needs and 24.2% as high needs.

As illustrated in **Figure 4-4**, for both genders, the needs level with the most clients was moderate, followed by the low and high needs level. Of 1,195 males issued a SDM, 22.6% were classified as high needs, 43.9% as moderate needs, and 33.5% as low needs. Of 402 females issued a SDM, 28.9% were classified as high needs, 38.1% as moderate needs, and 33.1% as low needs.

**Figure 4-4: Client needs level by gender, New Mexico, FY15**



**Table 4-3: Client needs level by race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY15**

Race/Ethnicity	High (N)	%	Moderate (N)	%	Low (N)	%	Total (N)	%
Non-Hispanic White	72	4.5%	136	8.5%	77	4.8%	285	17.8%
Hispanic	272	17.0%	462	28.9%	400	25.0%	1,134	71.0%
African American	12	0.8%	20	1.3%	12	0.8%	44	2.8%
Asian	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.2%
Native American	20	1.3%	43	2.7%	31	1.9%	94	5.9%
Native Hawaiian	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
2 or more	6	0.4%	11	0.7%	9	0.6%	26	1.6%
Unknown/Missing	2	0.1%	3	0.2%	4	0.3%	9	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>42.5%</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Date Pulled: December 10, 2015

Source: FACTS Database

**Table 4-3** presents client needs level by race/ethnicity. The moderate needs level had the most SDM clients (42.5%) in FY15. This was followed by low with 33.4% and high which had 24.2% of clients.

**Table 4-4** shows needs level by age group. As with risk level, most clients in need were aged 14 and 17 years old. In all age groups except for clients age 18 years and older, most clients had moderate needs.

**Table 4-4: Client needs level by age group, New Mexico, FY15**

Age (Years)	High (N)	%	Moderate (N)	%	Low (N)	%	Total (N)	%
<10*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10 - 11	0	0.0%	4	0.3%	1	0.1%	5	0.3%
12 - 13	19	1.2%	55	3.4%	54	3.4%	128	8.0%
14 - 15	140	8.8%	226	14.2%	158	9.9%	524	32.8%
16 - 17	203	12.7%	345	21.6%	268	16.8%	816	51.1%
>=18*	24	1.5%	48	3.0%	52	3.3%	124	7.8%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>42.5%</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*&lt;10 includes 5 9 year olds; &gt;=18 includes 18 21 year olds

Source: FACTS Database

## CLIENT PRIORITY NEEDS AND STRENGTHS

**Table 4-5: Top five client priority needs, New Mexico, FY15**

Need	Number of clients	Percent
Education	497	31.1%
Family relationships	433	27.1%
Emotional stability	238	14.9%
Substance abuse	182	11.4%
Life skills	135	8.5%
Total top 5 priority needs	1,485	93.0%
Total priority needs	1,597	100.0%

Date Pulled: December 10, 2015 Source: FACTS Database

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

**Table 4-5** shows that the top priority client need in FY15 was education, as it was in both FY14 and FY13. This need indicates that many of the clients who received a SDM had a combination of the following factors: were either not attending school or an educational 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, which came in second and third. The top 5 priority needs in table 4-5 accounted for 93% of all the total priority needs.

As described in **Table 4-6**, the top client priority strength in FY15 was victimization, indicating that many of the clients who received a SDM did not report having a history of traumatic victimization (either perpetrated against or witnessed either physical/sexual abuse or a traumatic incident). The top 5 priority strengths accounted for 86.9% of all priority strengths.

**Table 4-6: Top five client priority strengths, New Mexico, FY15**

Strength	Number	Percent
Victimization	589	36.9%
Family relationships	212	13.3%
Sexuality	203	12.7%
Community resources	192	12.0%
Emotional stability	191	12.0%
Total top 5 priority strengths	1,387	86.9%
Total priority strengths	1,597	100.0%

Date Pulled: December 10, 2015 Source: FACTS Database



## Section 5: Juveniles in Secure Facilities

Secure facilities are facilities that are either physically or staff secured. CYFD had four secure facilities and one contracted facility in FY15:

- ◆ *Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC)* in Albuquerque;
- ◆ *John Paul Taylor Center (JPTC)* in Las Cruces;
- ◆ *Lincoln Pines Youth Center (LPYC)* in Lincoln County (closed in 2015);
- ◆ *Youth Development and Diagnostic Center (YDDC)* in Albuquerque; and in addition,
- ◆ *San Juan Detention Center (SJDC)* in San Juan County (contractual agreement for ten beds).



Entrance to Camino Nuevo (Bernalillo County)

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

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



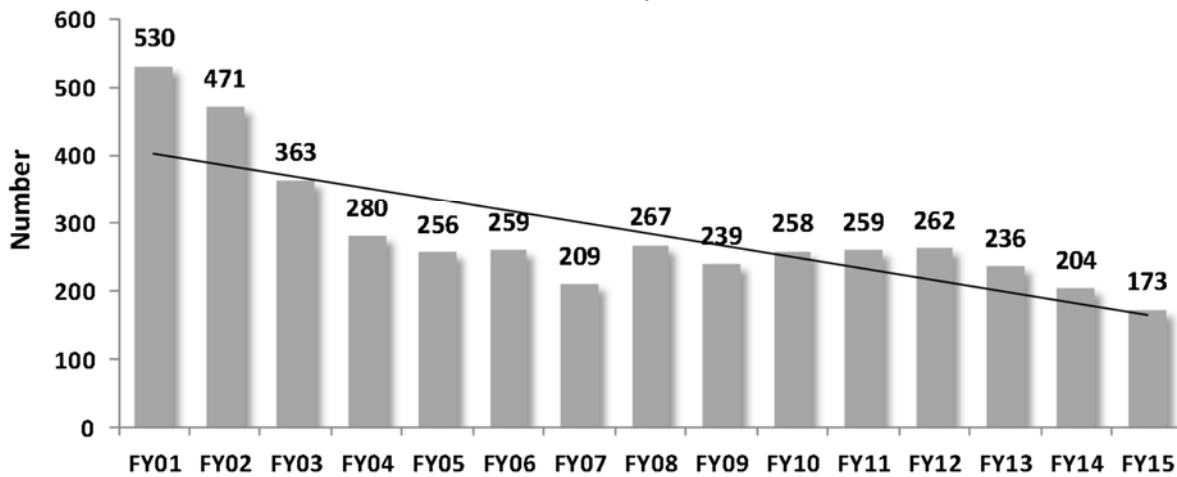
Secure Hallways in Camino Nuevo (Bernalillo County)

In FY15, 173 term clients, 34 diagnostic clients and 10 non-adjudicated treatment clients were admitted to CYFD secure facilities. The overall capacity at the four secure facilities plus the one contracted facility was 286 beds. The average daily population (ADP) of CYFD secure facilities during the fiscal year, including all client types, was 193 clients.

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

## TERM ADMISSIONS (COMMITMENTS)

**Figure 5-1: Juvenile term commitments  
New Mexico, FY01-FY15**



As illustrated in **Figure 5-1** above, term commitments have steadily declined over the last 15 years, from 530 in FY01 to a low of 173 in FY15.

**Table 5-1: Top 15 most serious offenses (MSO) for term admissions, New Mexico, FY15**

Offense	Number of offenses	Percent
Probation violations	106	61.3%
Armed robbery	6	3.5%
Battery upon a peace officer	4	2.3%
Possession of a controlled substance (felony)	4	2.3%
Aggravated burglary (armed after entering)	3	1.7%
Robbery	3	1.7%
Aggravated battery (deadly weapon)	3	1.7%
Battery	3	1.7%
Trafficking controlled substances (distribution - first offense)	2	1.2%
Aggravated battery (great bodily harm)	2	1.2%
Burglary (dwelling, house)	2	1.2%
Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	2	1.2%
Escape from custody of Children, Youth & Families Department	2	1.2%
Disorderly conduct	2	1.2%
Abuse of a child (resulting in great bodily harm)	1	0.6%
<b>Top 15 most serious offenses</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>83.8%</b>
<b>Total most serious offenses</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Data pulled 10/16/2015

Source: FACTS Database

**Table 5-1** shows that probation violations topped the FY15 list of the most serious offenses (MSOs) for term admissions, accounting for 106 (61.3%), which is a decrease of 19.1% when compared to 131 probation violation

admissions in FY14. As a percentage of all MSOs, probation violations only decreased 2.9% (from 64.2% in FY14 to 61.3% in FY15). Armed robbery was a distant second, accounting for six (3.5%) offenses. The top 15 MSOs accounted for 145 (83.8%) of all MSOs for FY15. Of the 173 term clients admissions, the MSO was a felony for 50 clients (28.9%), a slight increase over FY14. Misdemeanors accounted for 17 (9.8%) of the MSOs.

**Figure 5-2: Term admissions (N=173), percent by gender, New Mexico, FY15**

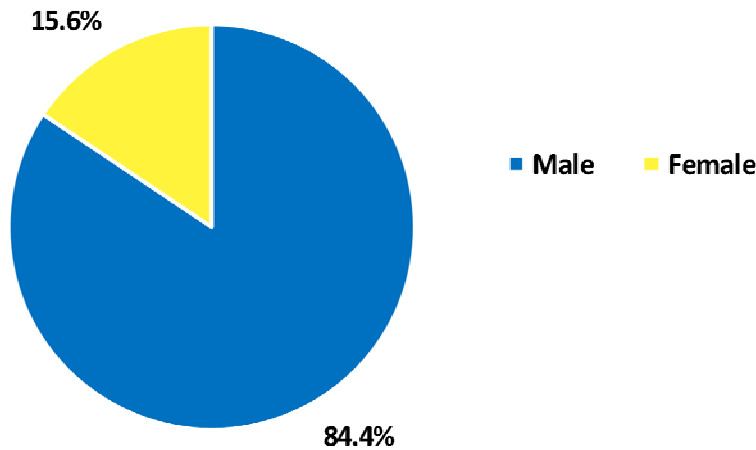


Figure 5-2 shows that of the 173 term admissions in FY15, 146 clients (84.4%) were male and 27 (15.6%) were female. Twelve male clients had 2 or more term commitments.

**Table 5-2: Term admissions by age group, New Mexico, FY15**

Age (Years)	Term admissions (N)	Percent
<10*	0	0.0%
10 - 11	0	0.0%
12 - 13	1	0.6%
14 - 15	20	11.6%
16 - 17	120	69.4%
>=18*	32	18.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

Source: FACTS Database

At 69.4%, term admissions among youth aged 16-17 years old accounted for the majority of all term admissions for FY15 (Table 5-2). Term admissions among youth aged 18 years and older were a distant second at 18.5%, followed by youth aged 14-15 years old (11.6%). The aged 12-13 years group only had one term admission for the third fiscal year in a row.

**Figure 5-3: Term admissions (N=173) by race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY15**

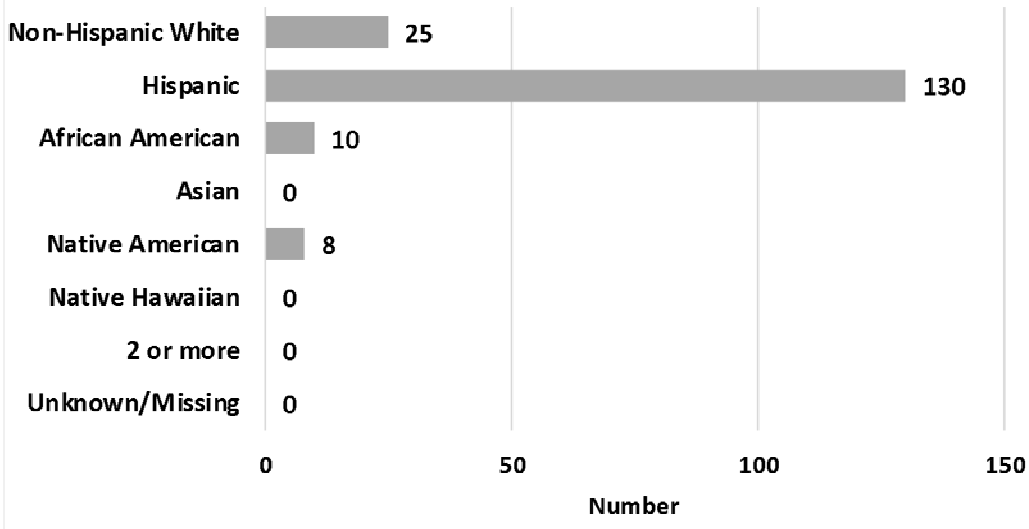


Figure 5-3 illustrates that in FY15, 130 term admissions (75.1%) were Hispanic clients, and 25 were non-Hispanic White (14.5%). Of the remaining 18 clients admitted, 5.8% were African American and 4.6% were Native American.

**Figure 5-4: Snapshot\* of clients (N=190) with a term commitment, by gender & facility, New Mexico, FY15**

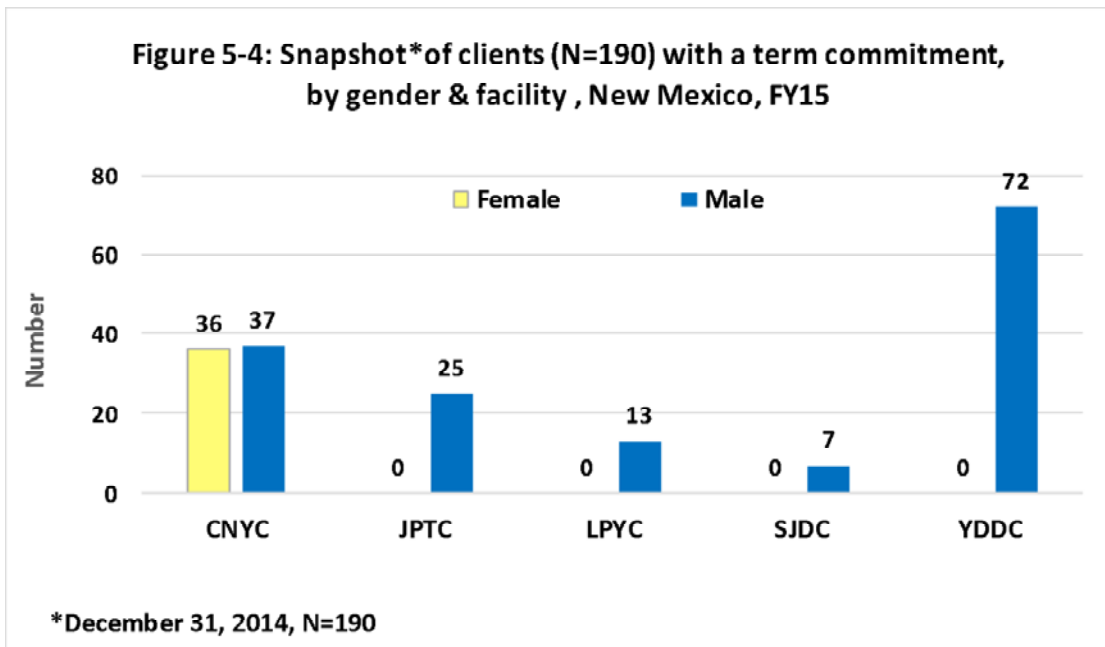


Figure 5-4 provides a snapshot view of the number of term clients housed in CYFD’s secure facilities in FY15, by gender and facility. The snapshot is based on the characteristics of clients residing in secure facilities on 12/31/2014 which was deemed a “typical” day in the fiscal year. Per Figure 5-4, 154 (81.1%) of CYFD secure facility clients were male, while 36 (18.9%) were female.

**Table 5-3: Snapshot\* of clients with a term commitment by age group & facility, New Mexico, FY15**

Age group (years)	CNYC		JPTC		LPYC		SJDC		YDDC		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<10**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10 - 11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
12 - 13	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
14 - 15	6	3.2%	3	1.6%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	3	1.6%	13	6.8%
16 - 17	36	18.9%	10	5.3%	10	5.3%	4	2.1%	41	21.6%	101	53.2%
>=18*	31	16.3%	12	6.3%	2	1.1%	3	1.6%	27	14.2%	75	39.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Pull Date: 12/31/2014

Source: FACTS Database

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

\*\*&lt;10 includes 5-9 year olds; &gt;=18 includes 18-21 year olds

**Table 5-3** presents a snapshot of term clients by age group and facility. Youth in the aged 16-17 years old group had the most clients (53.2%) at all secure facilities, 39.5% were in the aged 18 years and older, and the remaining 7.4% ranged from age 12-15 years old.

**Table 5-4** is a snapshot of term clients by race/ethnicity and facility, and shows that 71.1% of clients were Hispanic and 30 (15.8%) were non-Hispanic White. The remaining 25 (13.2%) were either African American, Native American, or 2 or more race/ethnic groups. Hispanic clients were the largest percentage at all secure facilities except at the SJDC, where Native American was the largest group.

**Table 5-4: Snapshot\* of clients with a term commitment by race/ethnicity & facility, New Mexico, FY15**

Race/Ethnicity	CNYC		JPTC		LPYC		SJDC		YDDC		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Non-Hispanic White	15	7.9%	2	1.1%	2	1.1%	2	1.1%	9	4.7%	30	15.8%
Hispanic	50	26.3%	20	10.5%	11	5.8%	0	0.0%	54	28.4%	135	71.1%
African American	2	1.1%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.6%	9	4.7%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native American	3	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.6%	3	1.6%	11	5.8%
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2 or more	3	1.6%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	5	2.6%
Unknown/Missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

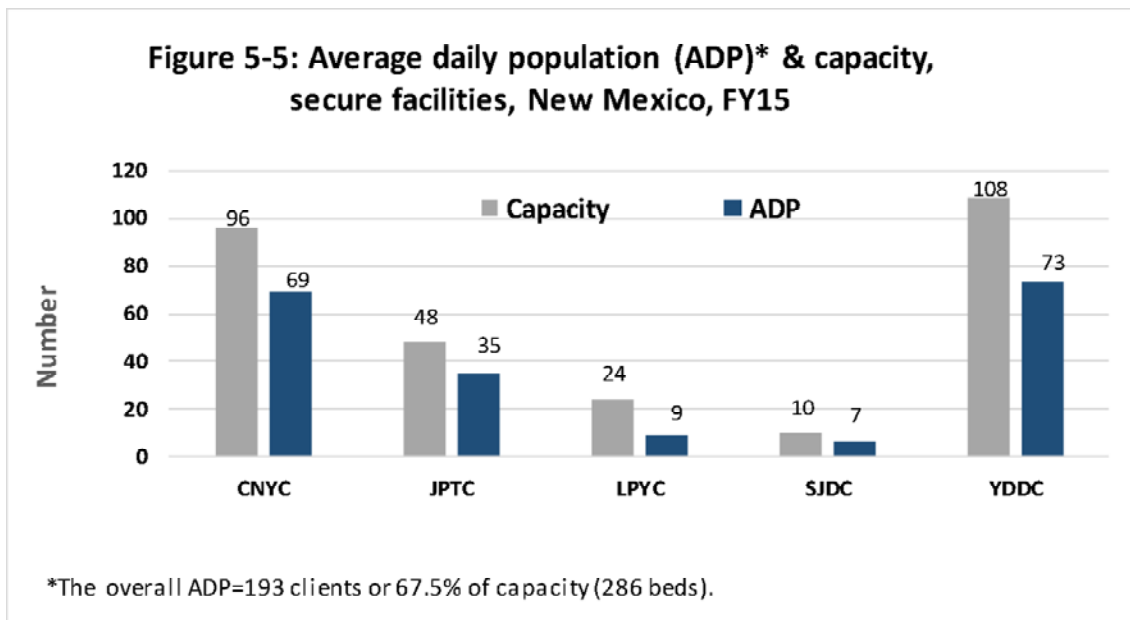
\*Pull Date: 12/31/2014.

Source: FACTS Database

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

## AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND LENGTH OF STAY

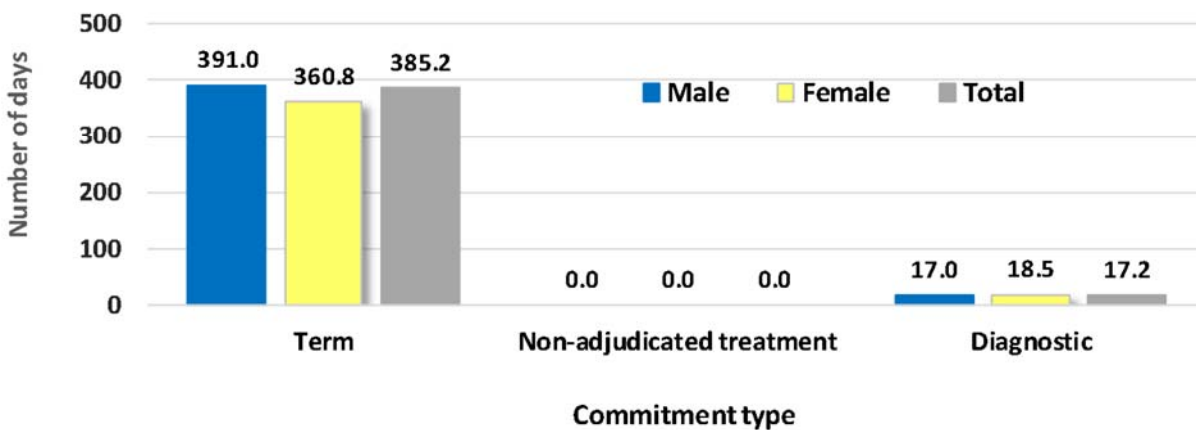
**Figure 5-5** presents the average daily population (ADP) and capacity, by facility. The ADP at secure facilities for FY15 was 193 clients or 67.5% of capacity (286 beds). The ADP was greatest at YDDC at 73 clients, followed by CNYC at 69 clients. JPTC had the greatest ADP-to-capacity ratio for FY15 at 72.9%.



**Figure 5-6** shows the average length of stay (ALOS) in days by gender and commitment type for clients discharged in FY15. The ALOS at secure facilities for term clients increased from 377.3 days in FY14 to an average of 385.2 days in FY15. The ALOS for diagnostic clients decreased from 17.8 days in FY14 to 17.2 days in FY15. On average, female term clients stayed 30.2 days less than male clients, as opposed to FY14 where female term clients stayed an average of 20.7 days longer than male term clients. There were no clients committed to non-adjudicated treatment during the reporting period.

**Figure 5-6: Average length of stay (ALOS) in days, by gender & commitment type, New Mexico, FY15**

N=224



**Table 5-5: Average length of stay (ALOS) by age group & commitment type, New Mexico FY15**

Age group (years)	Commitment Type							
	Term		Non-adjudicated treatment		Diagnostic		Total	
	Clients (N)	ALOS (days)	Clients (N)	ALOS (days)	Clients (N)	ALOS (days)	Clients (N)	ALOS (days)
<10*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10 - 11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12 - 13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
14 - 15	4	286.5	0	0.0	6	18.3	10	125.6
16 - 17	65	348.9	0	0.0	22	16.8	87	264.9
>=18*	122	407.7	0	0.0	5	17.8	127	392.4
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>385.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>331.0</b>

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

Pull Date: 10/16/2015

Source: FACTS Database

**Table 5-5** presents ALOS by age group and commitment type for clients discharged in FY15. Of the 191 clients with term commitments, juveniles aged 18 and older had the highest ALOS (407.7 days). Of the 33 diagnostic commitment clients, the 14-15 year olds had the highest ALOS at 18.3 days.

As shown in **Table 5-6**, of the clients with term commitments discharged in FY15, non-Hispanic White clients had the highest ALOS at 406.6 days, which is an average of 11.8 days longer than Native Americans, the second highest group with an average of 394.8 days. Of the diagnostic commitment clients discharged in FY15, Native American clients had the highest ALOS (30 days), followed by Hispanic clients with an ALOS of 17.3 days.

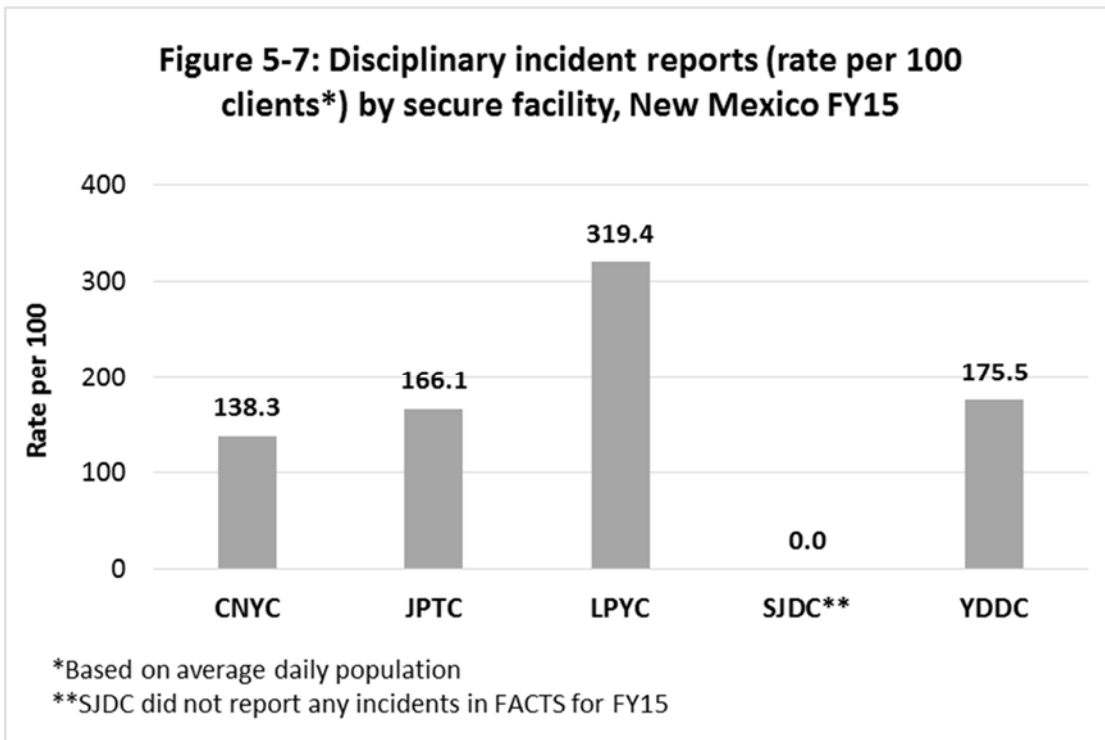
**Table 5-6: Average length of stay (ALOS) by race/ethnicity & commitment type, New Mexico, FY15**

Race/Ethnicity	Commitment type							
	Term		Non-adjudicated treatment		Diagnostic		Total	
	Clients (N)	ALOS (Days)	Clients (N)	ALOS (Days)	Clients (N)	ALOS (Days)	Clients (N)	ALOS (Days)
Non-Hispanic White	33	406.6	0	0.0	5	15.8	38	355.2
Hispanic	130	389.7	0	0.0	24	17.3	154	331.7
African American	12	274.3	0	0.0	3	14.7	15	222.3
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Native American	15	394.8	0	0.0	1	30.0	16	372.0
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2 or more	1	272.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	272.0
Unknown/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>385.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>331.0</b>

Pull Date: 10/16/2015

Source: FACTS Database

## DISCIPLINARY INCIDENT REPORTS



**Figure 5-7** describes the FY15 rate of disciplinary incident reports (DIR rate per 100 clients, based on average daily population), by facility. The overall DIR rate for all secure facilities was 162.1 per 100 clients. LPYC had the highest rate of DIRs at 319.4 per 100 clients, followed by YDDC with a rate of 175.5 per 100 clients. SJDC did not have any reported DIRs.



## Section 6: Juveniles in Reintegration Centers

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

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



Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (Colfax County)

CYFD had four reintegration centers in FY15:

- ◆ Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC);
- ◆ Albuquerque Girls Reintegration Center (AGRC);
- ◆ Carlsbad Reintegration Center (CRC); and
- ◆ Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (ENRC).

Each facility had a capacity of twelve beds in FY15, with AGRC being the only reintegration center housing female clients.

In FY15, nine probation clients were admitted directly to a reintegration center. The average daily population (ADP) of CYFD reintegration centers during FY15 was 25 clients. Further information on each of the reintegration centers can be found at: <http://cyfweb/jjf/index.html>.



Common Area in AGRC (Bernalillo County)

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

## ADMISSIONS

**Table 6-1: Top five most serious offenses (MSO) for probation violations, New Mexico, FY15**

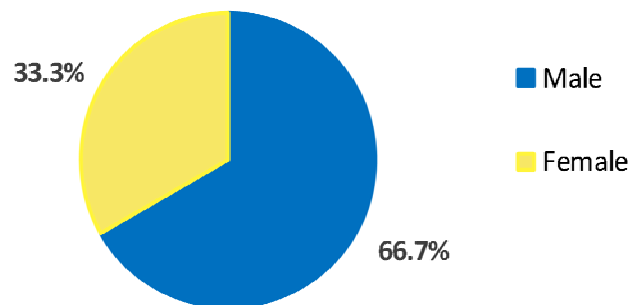
Most Serious Offense	Number	%
Probation violations	4	44.4%
Criminal damage to property (over \$1000)	2	22.2%
Burglary (commercial)	1	11.1%
Concealing identity	1	11.1%
Disorderly conduct	1	11.1%
Top five total	9	100.0%
Total number	9	100.0%

Data pulled 10/16/2015 Source: FACTS Database

As shown in **Table 6-1**, probation violations topped the list of the most serious offenses (MSO) for probation admissions, accounting for 4 or 44.4% of all MSOs. Criminal damage to property (Over \$1000) was second, accounting for 22.2%. For the nine probation clients admitted in FY15, the MSOs were three felonies, two misdemeanors and four probation violations.

In FY15, there were 3 female and 6 male probation admissions to a CYFD reintegration center (**Figure 6-1**). No clients received more than one probation admission during the fiscal year, so the 9 admissions are unduplicated by client.

**Figure 6-1: Reintegration center admissions, percent by gender, New Mexico, FY15**  
N=9 Clients



**Table 6-2: Reintegration center admissions, by age group, New Mexico, FY15**

Age (Years)	Admissions (N)	Percent
<10*	0	0.0%
10 - 11	0	0.0%
12 - 13	0	0.0%
14 - 15	0	0.0%
16 - 17	8	89.9%
>=18*	1	11.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%
Total	9	100.0%

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

Source: FACTS Database

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

**Figure 6-2: Reintegration center admissions (N=9), percent by race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY15**

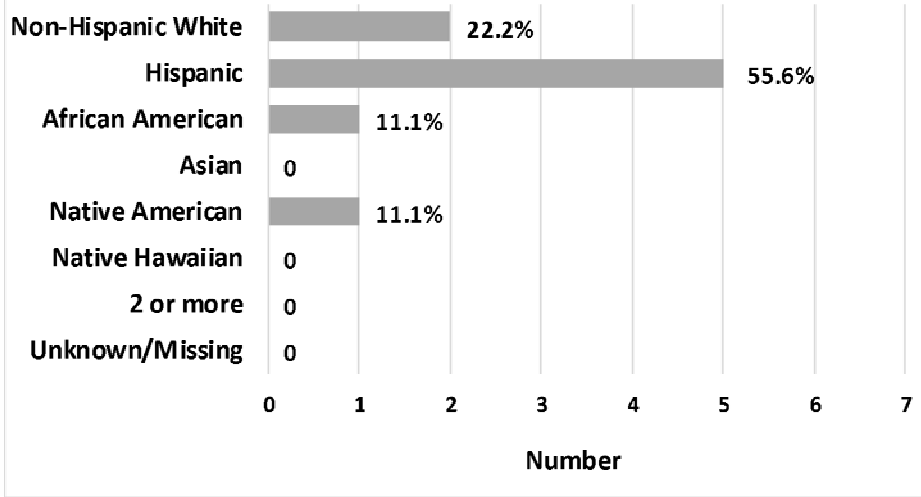
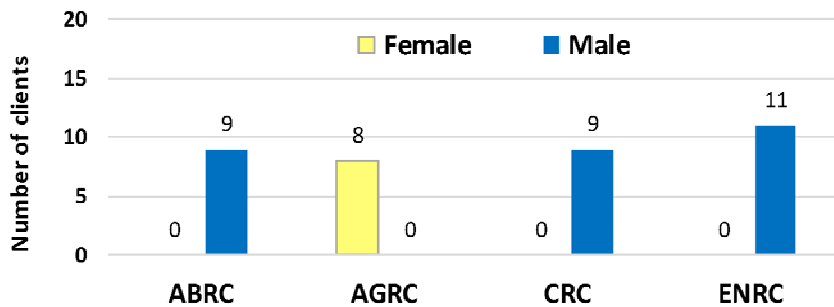


Figure 6-2 presents reintegration center admissions by race/ethnicity. In FY15, probation admissions of Hispanic clients accounted for most admissions into reintegration centers (55.6%), followed by non-Hispanic White clients (22.2%), and African Americans and Native Americans at 11.1% each.

**Figure 6-3: Snapshot\* of clients in reintegration centers, by gender & facility, New Mexico, FY15**



\*Snapshot as of December 31, 2014, N=37 clients.

While nine clients were admitted into reintegration centers in FY15, a snapshot of facilities (Figure 6-3) found that 37 clients were housed in CYFD’s reintegration centers on December 31, 2014. The snapshot date was based on the characteristics of clients and deemed a “typical” day. Twenty-nine (78.4%) of these clients on the snapshot date were male, while 8 (21.6%) were female.

**Table 6-3: Snapshot\* of clients in reintegration centers, by age group & facility, New Mexico, FY15**

Age (Years)	ABRC		AGRC		CRC		ENRC		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<10**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10 - 11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
12 - 13	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
14 - 15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
16 - 17	2	5.4%	4	10.8%	6	16.2%	6	16.2%	18	48.6%
>=18*	7	18.9%	4	10.8%	3	8.1%	5	13.5%	19	51.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Pull Date: 12/31/2014

Source: FACTS Database

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

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

**Table 6-3** shows that on December 31, 2014, 51.4% of the reintegration center clients were in the aged 18 years and older group, while the remaining 48.6% were in the 16-17 age group. CRC and ENRC both had the highest number of clients in the 16-17 age group with 6 each.

A snapshot by race/ethnicity of clients in reintegration centers is presented in **Table 6-4**, showing that on December 31, 2014, 28 (75.7%) were Hispanic. Four (10.8%) clients were non-Hispanic White. Of all race/ethnic groups, Hispanic was the highest percentage at all reintegration centers, followed by Non-Hispanic White except at AGRC, where Native American was the second highest.

**Table 6-4: Snapshot\* of clients in reintegration centers, by race/ethnicity & facility, New Mexico, FY15**

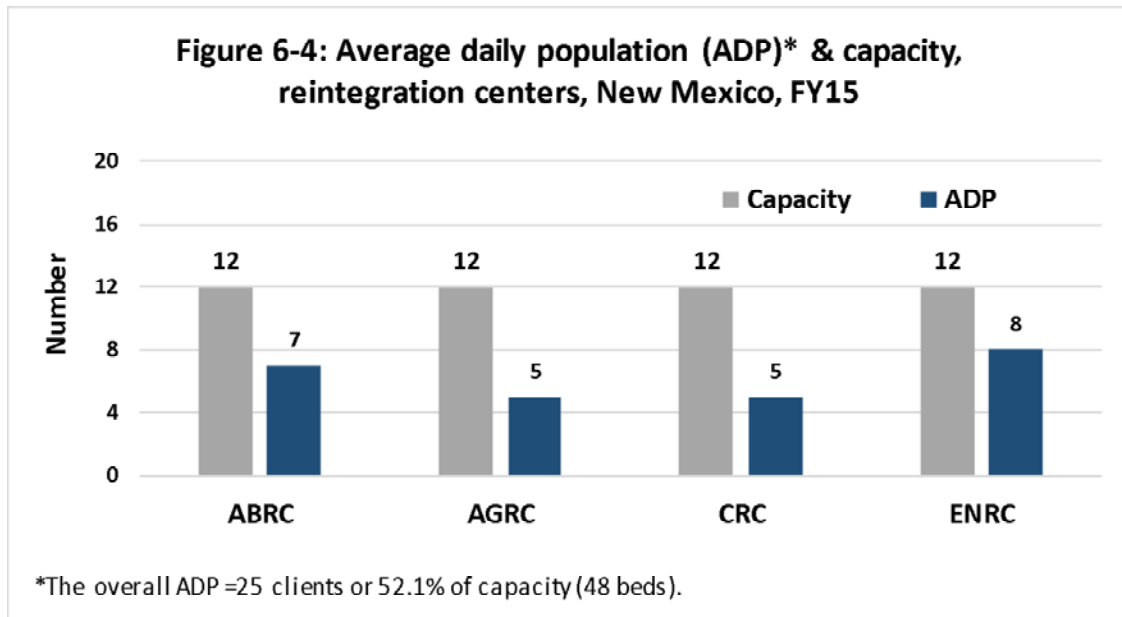
Race/Ethnicity	ABRC		AGRC		CRC		ENRC		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Non-Hispanic White	1	2.7%	1	2.7%	1	2.7%	1	2.7%	4	10.8%
Hispanic	7	18.9%	4	10.8%	8	21.6%	9	24.3%	28	75.7%
African American	0	0.0%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.7%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native American	1	2.7%	2	5.4%	0	0.0%	1	2.7%	4	10.8%
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2 or more	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown/Missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Pull Date: 12/31/2014

Source: FACTS Database

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

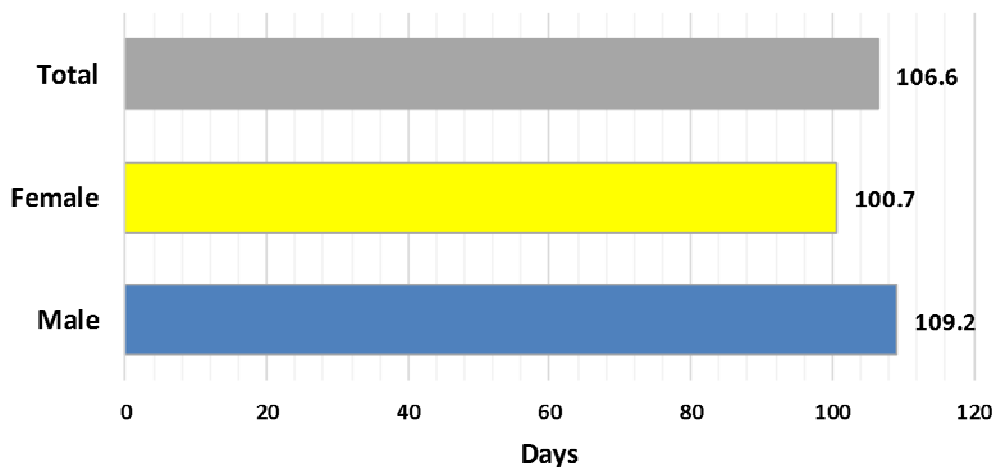
## AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND LENGTH OF STAY



As described in **Figure 6-4** above, the average daily population (ADP) at reintegration centers for FY15 was 25 clients. Bed capacity for the fiscal year was forty-eight. The ADP was greatest at ENRC with eight clients, followed by ABRC with seven clients. ENRC also had the greatest ADP-to-capacity ratio at 66.7%.

**Figure 6-5: Average length of stay (days) at reintegration centers, by gender, New Mexico, FY15**

N=23



**Figure 6-5** shows that the average length of stay (ALOS) at reintegration centers for probation clients discharged in FY15 was 106.6 days, a decrease of 46.8 days compared to FY14. On average, female probation clients stayed 8.5 days less than male probation clients in FY15.

**Table 6-5** presents average length of stay (ALOS) for clients housed in reintegration centers, by age group. The ALOS for probation clients discharged in FY15 was 106.6 days. The aged 18 and older group had the longest ALOS with an average of 205.3 days. The age group with the greatest number of discharged probation clients (14) was the 16-17 years old group. Those clients stayed an average of 83.6 days.

**Table 6-5: Average length of stay (ALOS) for clients housed in reintegration centers, by age group, New Mexico, FY15**

Age (Years)	Clients (N)	ALOS (Days)
<10*	0	0.0
10 - 11	0	0.0
12 - 13	0	0.0
14 - 15	3	16.3
16 - 17	14	83.6
>=18*	6	205.3
Unknown	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>106.6</b>

\*<10 includes 5-9 year olds; >=18 includes 18-21 year olds  
 Pull Date: 10/16/2015 Source: FACTS Database

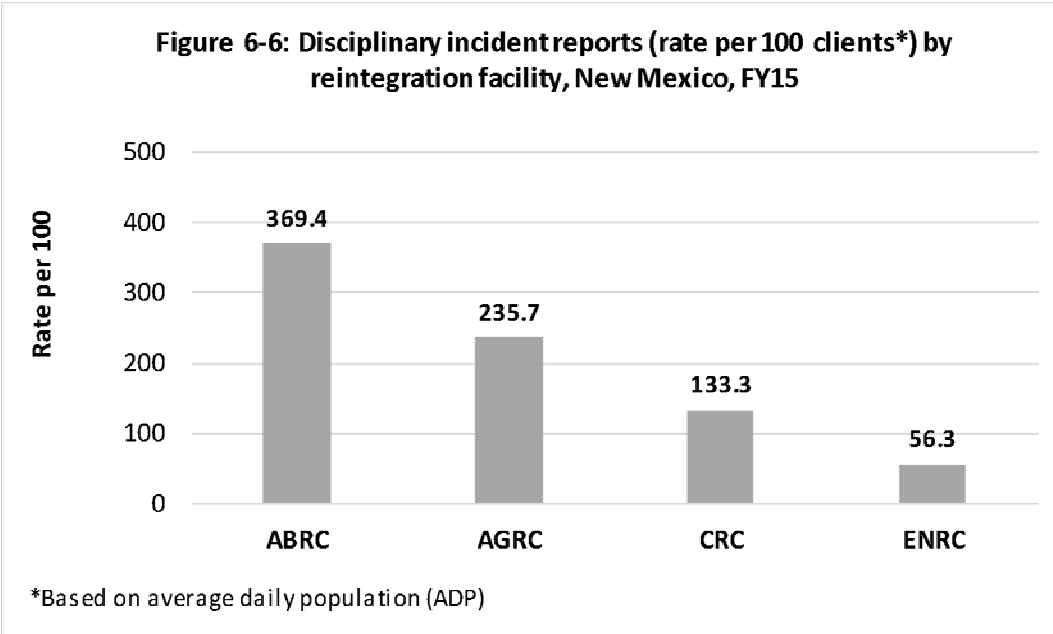
**Table 6-6** shows ALOS by race/ethnic group. For probation clients discharged in FY15, Hispanics had the most clients (11) and the longest average length of stay (134.1 days). The next highest was Native American clients at seven clients and with an ALOS of 110.3 days.

**Table 6-6: Average length of stay (ALOS) for clients housed in reintegration centers, by race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY15**

Race/Ethnicity	Clients (N)	ALOS (Days)
Non-Hispanic White	2	56.0
Hispanic	11	134.1
African American	1	62.0
Asian	0	0.0
Native American	7	110.3
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0
2 or more	2	15.5
Unknown/Missing	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>106.6</b>

Pull Date: 10/16/2015 Source: FACTS Database

# DISCIPLINARY INCIDENT REPORTS



Per **Figure 6-6**, ABRC had the highest rate of disciplinary incident reports (DIRs) in FY15 at 369.4 per 100 clients, followed by AGRC at 235.7 per 100 clients. ENRC with a DIR rate of 56.3 is the only facility with a rate less than 100.

## Section 7: Juveniles Referred to/in Detention Centers



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

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

- Provides a mechanism for the equitable and consistent screening of children referred for detention statewide.
- Provides access to accurate prior offense information 24/7 on any youth screened by the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI), for juvenile probation, and 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 violation with respect to JDAI core principles and JJCPA 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 across system agencies, the courts, and law enforcement, and informs policy and aids 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 offered New Mexico an additional tool to look at New Mexico youth at risk for out of home placement, awaiting placement for treatment, or transport for a juvenile commitment.

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

### **Screened:**

- Cases referred for a detention decision
- No special detention situation noted
- Reasons for a referral for detention in which the risk assessment instrument (RAI) is applied include:
  - Delinquent offense



- 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 include:
  - Warrant—arrest
  - Warrant—bench
  - Warrant—Failure to appear
  - Warrant—parole detention order/supervised release retake
  - Warrant—not indicated
  - Warrant—magistrate/municipal

***Auto Detention:***

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

In FY15, a total of 4,249 referrals for detention involved 2,770 unduplicated youth. The data in this section is extracted from SARA and includes information on offenses and overrides that resulted in youth being brought to detention centers, as well as admission and release dates.

SARA database system outcomes by referral reason within each reporting category are listed in **Table 7-1** below. There were three possible client outcomes: not detained, non-secure detention (treatment facility, group home, or shelter), or detained. Of the 4,249 referrals entered into SARA, 3,160 (74.4%) were detained, 1,072 (25.2%) were not detained, and 17 (0.4%) went to non-secure detention facilities. The majority of screened referrals (2,189 or 80.5%) were for delinquent referral reasons, while drug court and juvenile court holds (727 or 66.6%) accounted for the majority of auto detentions.

**Table 7-1: Client outcome of referral by referral reason (N=4,249 referrals), New Mexico, FY15**

Report Category	Referred Offense	Not Detained	Non-Secure Detention	Detained	Total
<b>Screened</b>	Delinquent offense	1,024	16	1,011	2,051
	Delinquent offense + Probation Violation (no warrant)	32	1	105	138
	Parole Retake (Supervised Release)			3	3
	Probation violation	2		111	113
	Probation violation (Warrant)	5		408	413
	Total Screened	1,063	17	1,638	2,718
<b>Special detention</b>	Warrant- arrest	1		283	284
	Warrant- Bench	1		93	94
	Warrant- FTA			56	56
	Warrant-Other			4	4
	Warrant- Parole Detention Order/Retake			1	1
	Total Special	2		437	439
<b>Auto detention</b>	Committed/Diag - return to court on pending case			6	6
	Community Custody/PEG Hold			71	71
	Drug Ct. Hold	2		453	455
	GPS Violation/Electronic Monitoring			14	14
	Hold for out of state-ICJ	1		40	41
	Juvenile Court Hold (not Drug Court)	3		269	272
	Remand Order			18	18
	Transport Order			8	8
	Violation of court order/condition of release	1		198	199
	Disposition - 15 day detention			8	8
	Total Auto	7		1,085	1,092
Overall Total	1,072	17	3,160	4249*	

\*The 4,249 referrals for deention involved 2,770 unduplicated youth.

Source: SARA Database

**Figure 7-1: Client risk assessment instrument (RAI) outcome by report category, New Mexico, FY15**  
N=4,249 total referrals for detention

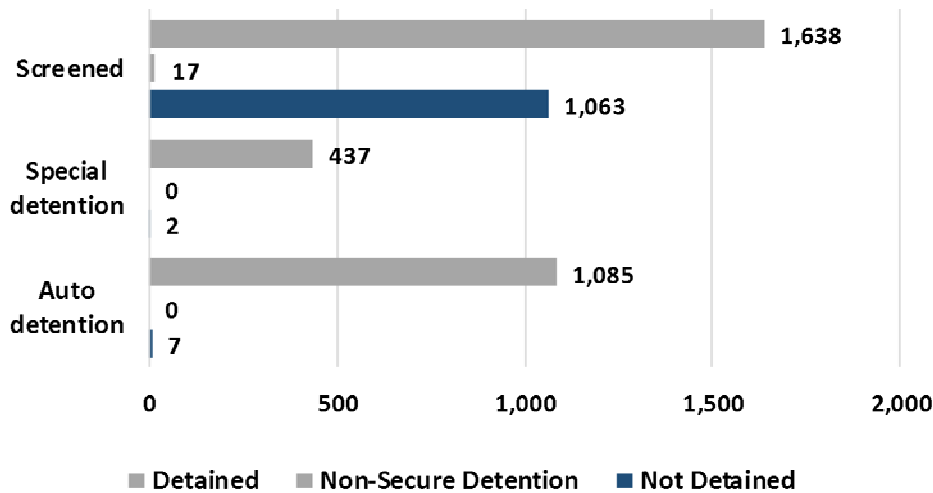
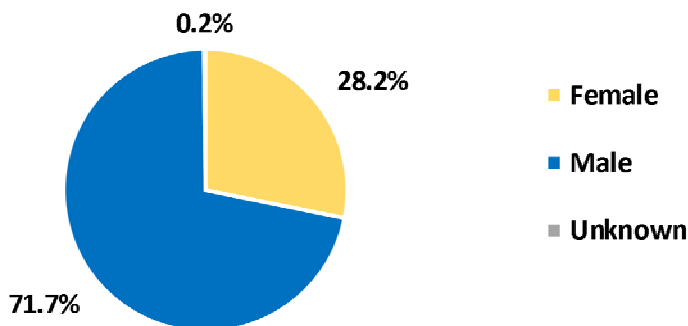


Figure 7-1 shows client risk assessment instrument outcome by SARA report categories (screened, special detention and auto detention). In FY15, there were 4,249 total referrals for detention, a decrease of 4.5% compared to FY14. Of the 2,718 screened referrals, 1,638 (60.3%) resulted in the client being detained in FY15.

**Figure 7-2: Clients referred to detention, by gender, New Mexico, FY15**  
N=2,770



The pie chart in Figure 7-2 presents client referrals to detention by gender. The 4,249 referrals for detention involved 2,770 unduplicated youth. Males comprised 71.7% of the total in FY15, down 1.2% compared to FY14. Females comprised 28.2%, which was up 1.2% over FY14.

The age of juveniles referred for detention is calculated based on the first referral in the reporting period. As shown in Table 7-2, juveniles aged 16-17 years represented over half (56.9%) of all referrals.

**Table 7-2: Clients referred to detention, by age at first referral in FY15, New Mexico**

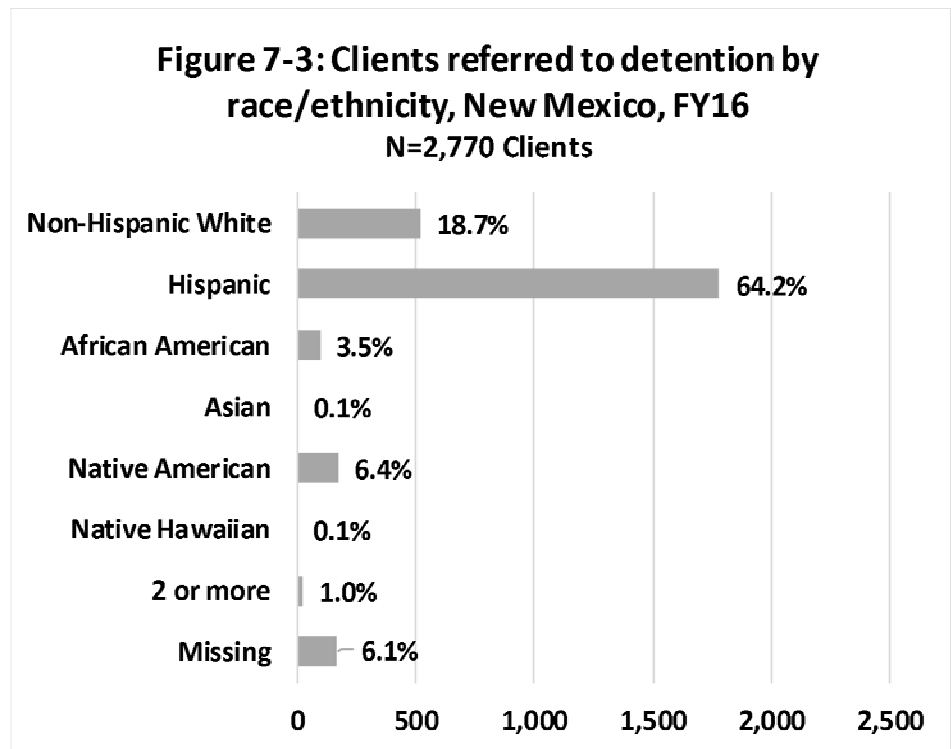
Age (Years)	Number	Percent
<10*	2	0.1%
10 - 11	17	0.6%
12 - 13	225	8.1%
14 - 15	879	31.7%
16 - 17	1577	56.9%
>=18*	70	2.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

Source: SARA Database

**Figure 7-3** presents data on clients referred to detention by race/ethnic group. In FY15, 1,778 (64.2%) of the youths referred were Hispanic, followed by non-Hispanic White (18.7%) and Native American (6.4%). A total of 169 (6.1%) referrals records were missing the youth's race/ethnicity.

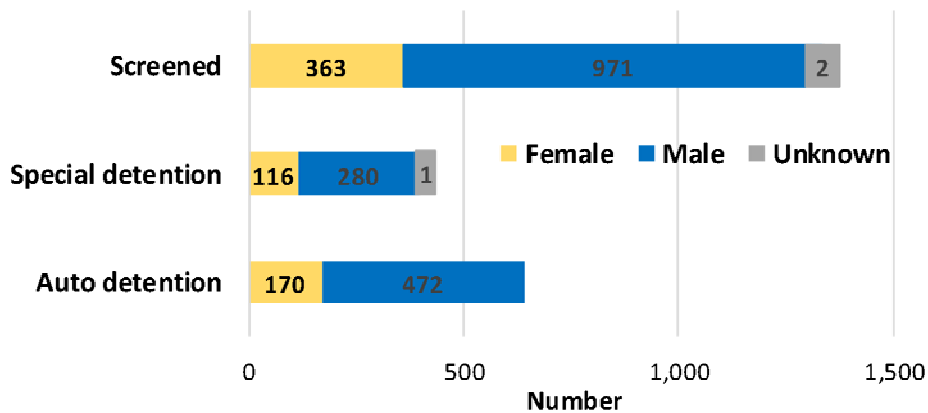
As shown in **Table 7-3**, the top 15 offenses represented 54.2% of all screened offenses (2,718). Battery (household member) topped the list with 342 referrals, followed by probation violation - residence with 145. Battery (household member) had 11 more youths not detained (176) than detained (165).



**Table 7-3: Top 15 screened offenses for referrals to detention, New Mexico, FY15**

Referred screened offense	Not Detained	Non-Secure Detention	Detained	Total
Battery (household member)	176	1	165	342
Probation violation - residence	2	0	143	145
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	91	0	32	123
Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	77	0	33	110
Probation violation - general behavior (law)	2	0	105	107
Probation violation - alcohol/drugs	1	0	102	103
Battery	71	0	23	94
Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	41	1	43	85
Possession of marijuana or synthetic cannabis (one ounce or less - first offense)	63	0	15	78
Aggravated assault (deadly deapon)	4	1	57	62
Probation violation - reporting	0	0	46	46
Battery upon a peace officer	8	6	32	46
Burglary (dwelling house)	3	1	41	45
Criminal damage to property	22	0	23	45
Unlawful taking of a motor vehicle (first offense)	22	0	21	43
<b>Total number (Top 15)</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1,474</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>2,718</b>

**Figure 7-4: Detained clients by report category & gender, New Mexico, FY15**  
N=2,375 Clients



For those 3,160 referrals resulting in detention in FY15, there were 2,375 unduplicated youth with at least one detention admission during the year (**Figure 7-4**). It is possible for a client to be counted in more than one category.

Overall, 72.5% percent of juveniles detained were male. By category, males comprised 72.7% of screened, 70.5% of special, and 73.5% of auto detention.

**Table 7-4: Detained clients, by age group at first detained intake in FY15, New Mexico**

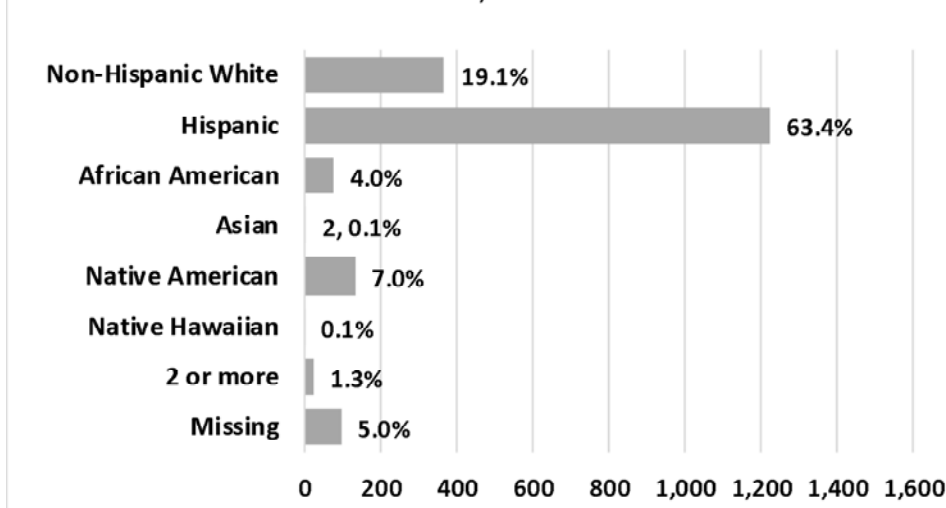
Age (Years)	Number
<10*	0
10 - 11	7
12 - 13	127
14 - 15	591
16 - 17	1,131
>= 18*	69
Unknown/Missing	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,925</b>

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

Source: SARA Database

**Table 7-4** presents the number of detained clients by age group at first detained intake in FY15. Out of the 3,160 referrals resulting in detention in FY15, there were 1,925 unduplicated youths detained. The age of juveniles detained was based on the client’s earliest detention admission in the fiscal year. Any detained youth were only counted once. Youth aged 16-17 years old accounted for the most detained clients at 58.8%. No juveniles under age 11 were detained.

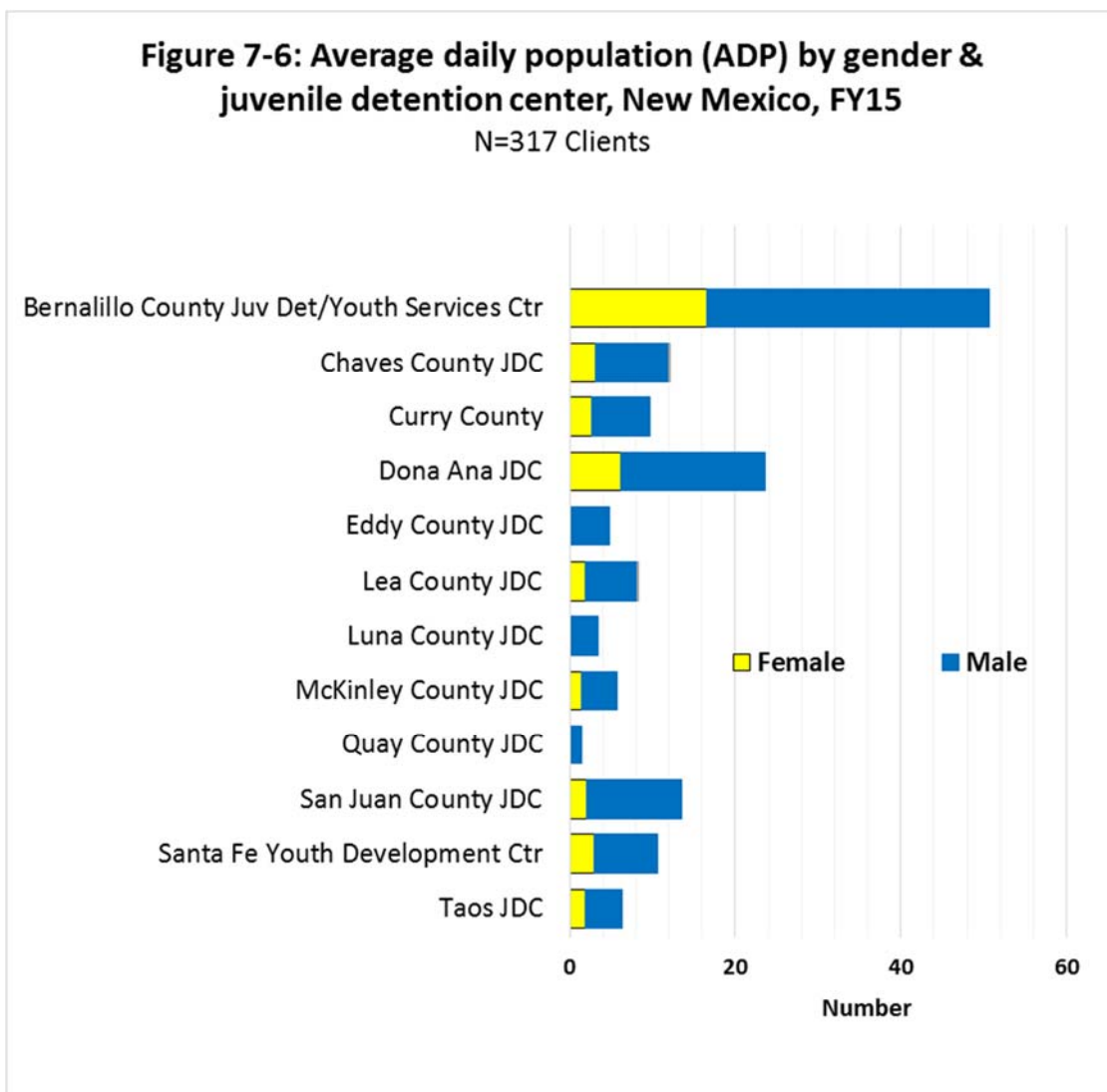
**Figure 7-5: Detained clients by race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY15**  
N=1,925



**Figure 7-5** presents detention data by race/ethnicity. Of the 1,925 unduplicated youths detained in FY15, 63.4% were Hispanic, followed by 19.1% who were non-Hispanic White. A total of 97 (5.0%) detained youth did not have a race/ethnicity entered into the SARA database.

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

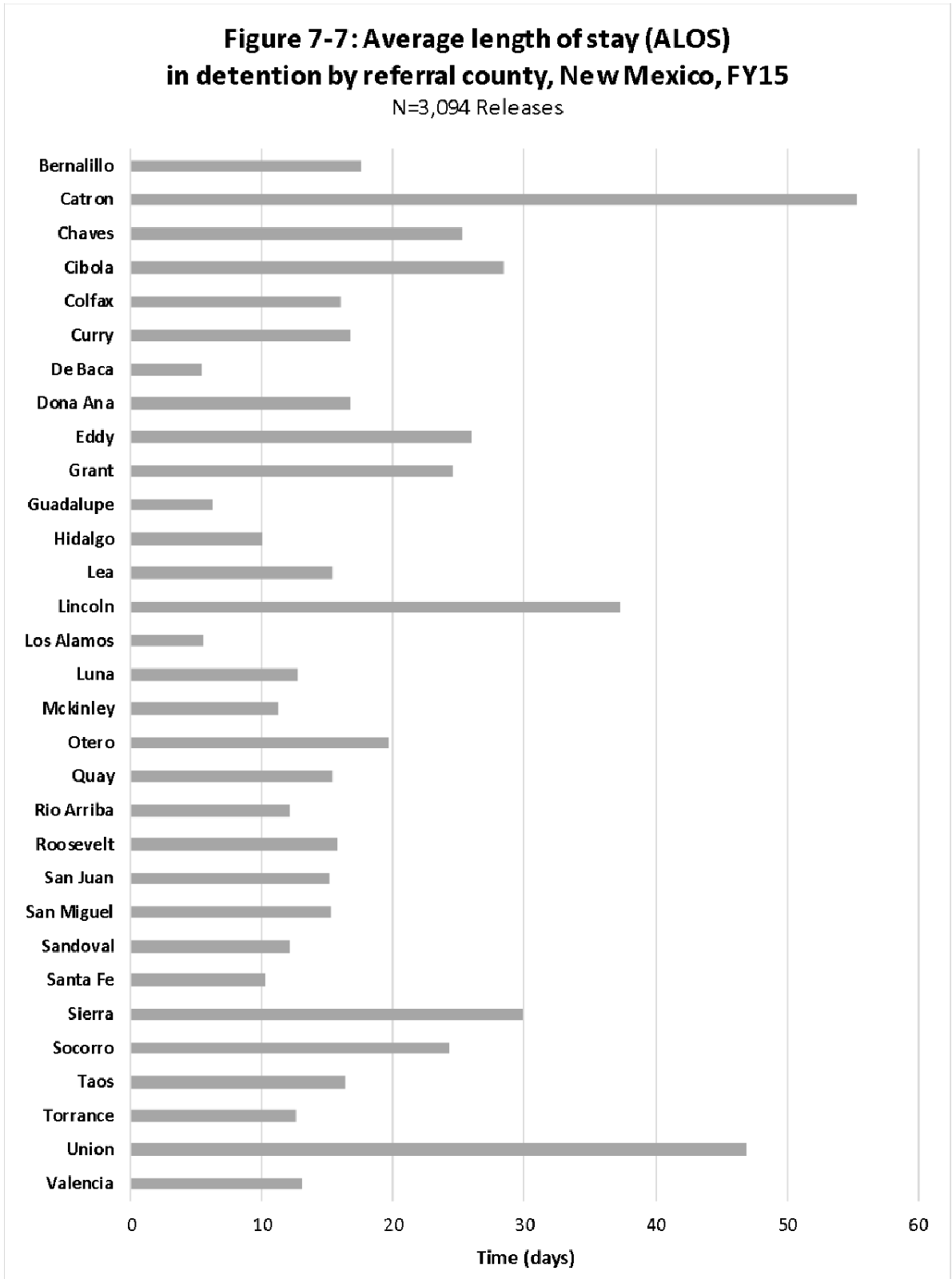
Note that youth aged 18 or older may be transferred or admitted to an adult detention center instead of being housed in a juvenile facility. Due to errors in the data for FY15, we do not have an accurate ADP for these adult facilities, and, therefore, an ADP for adult facilities is not included in this chart. The error is being corrected for FY16.



**Figure 7-7** presents ALOS in detention, by referral county. During this reporting period, there were 3,094 releases from detention including youth who may have been admitted prior to FY15. A youth may have had multiple stays in detention during this period. SARA offers the ability to calculate the length of stay from admission date to release date. The length of stay 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.



## Section 8: Youth Services

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

### EDUCATION SERVICES

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

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

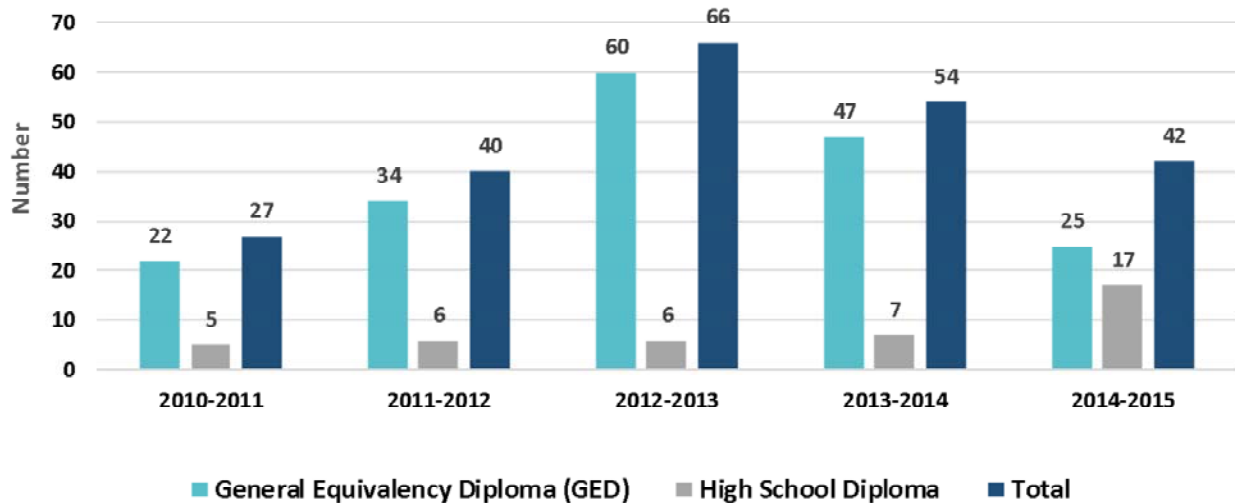
**Accrediting authority** — As the New Mexico Public Education Department (PED) maintains statutory authority and responsibility for the assessment and evaluation of the JJS high schools, Foothill High School and Aztec Youth Academy comply with the provisions of New Mexico Administrative Code, Title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

**Figure 8-1** above presents data on the number of General Equivalency Diploma (GED) and graduates of CYFD/JJS supported high schools over the last five school years. During the 2014-2015 school year, there were a total of 42 graduates. Of these, 25 clients received their GED, while 17 received a high school diploma.





**Figure 8-1: Number of clients attaining a general equivalency or high school diploma in CYFD/Juvenile Justice Services supported schools, New Mexico 2010-2011 to 2014-2015**



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

During fiscal year 2015, clients achieved the following vocational education outcomes:

- **37** were accepted to participate in post-secondary education opportunities at CNM or ENMUR;
- completed a total of **181** job training courses;
- received **110** industry based certificates;
- **20** obtained and maintained employment after supervised release; and
- **34** received high school diplomas while in an integration center, while **7** completed their GED.

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

## **MEDICAL SERVICES**

The Juvenile Justice Services Medical Department provides care to facility clients by licensed health care professionals. During the first week, a medical doctor, physician's assistant or nurse practitioner will perform a physical exam. Clients receive testing for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), if necessary. If required, clients will also be tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Clients are updated on required vaccinations 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 and hearing exam.

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

## **BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES**

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

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

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

## **Phoenix Curriculum**

One programming component of the Cambiar New Mexico Model (for a description of this model, see page 14 of this report) is the Phoenix/New Freedom Program, a resource recognized as an evidence-based curriculum by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)/National Gang Center. This program contains 100 one-hour lessons organized into five 20-lesson modules to reduce high risk, delinquent, criminal, and gang-related behaviors. Through the skillful use of cognitive behavioral therapy and motivational interviewing techniques, the Phoenix Curriculum teaches clients to recognize their specific risk factors and inoculates them against the highest risk factors for gang involvement. It also links clients to the most available protective factors and assets.

Phoenix Curriculum lessons aim to help clients:

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

## **SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM**

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

## COMMUNITY SERVICES

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

In accordance with the Juvenile Community Corrections Statute (NM 33-9 articles 1-6), youth eligible to participate in JCC programs 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; and
- Adjudicated youth on probation who are at risk of having their probation revoked.

Desired client outcomes include:

- Decreased involvement or termination of involvement with the Juvenile Justice System;
- Improved client competencies in social, living, coping and thinking skills;
- Improved academic performance;
- Improved client behavior at home and in the community;
- At least 75% of the clients will successfully complete the JCC program; and
- At least 75% of clients are satisfied with the JCC program services.

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

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## Section 9: Behavioral Health

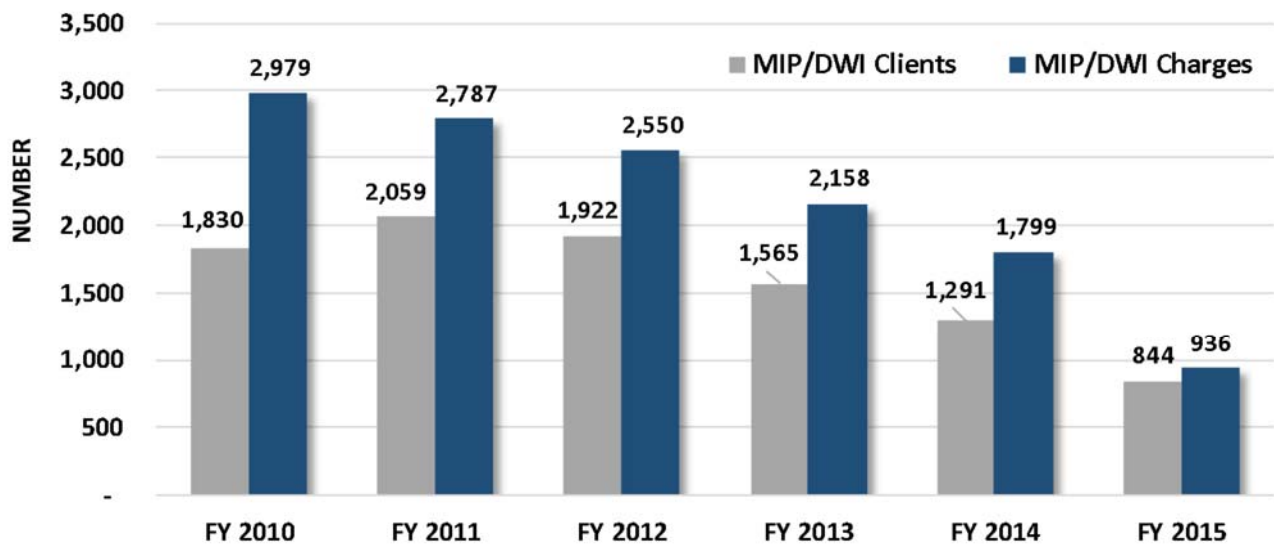
Section 9 presents information on three key youth behavioral health topics: 1) the number of clients with substance abuse offenses and with minor in possession and driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI) offenses; 2) behavioral health services recommendations; and 3) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-4) diagnoses for clients admitted to secure facilities.

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

This section is a summary of the substance abuse and MIP/DWI offenses drawn from FY15 charges dataset. Out of the total accrued charges (21,526) in FY15, 19.4% were substance abuse offenses (4,271), and 4.3% were MIP/DWI offenses (936). Also included is the number of facility clients diagnosed with substance and alcohol DSM diagnoses.

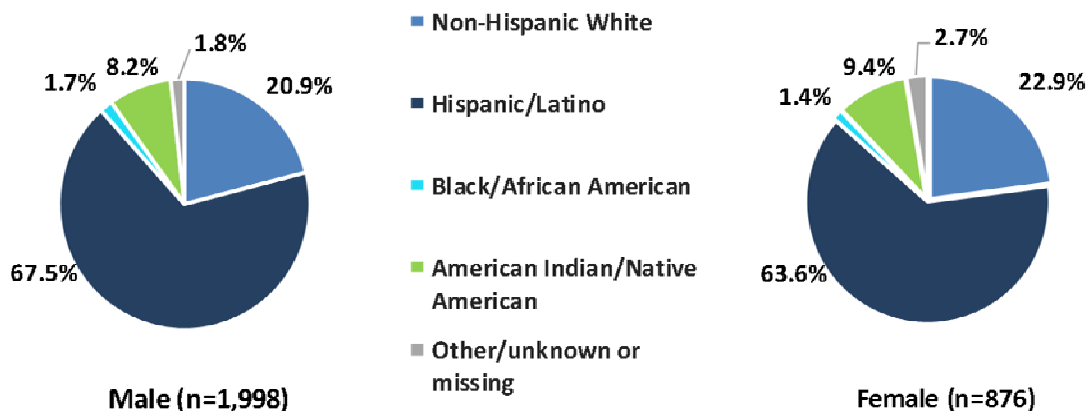
**Figure 9-1** illustrates that the number of clients referred for MIP/DWI has steadily decreased over the last few years, from 2,059 in FY11 to 844 clients in FY15. Similarly, the number of clients charged with MIP/DWI offenses has declined, from 2,979 charges in FY10 to 936 charges in FY15. Data also show that the number (844) of MIP/DWI offenses declined 34.6% from FY14 (1,291), and the number (936) of MIP/DWI offenses declined 48% (1,799) from FY14.

**Figure 9-1: Clients with minor in possession/driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI) offenses, New Mexico, FY10-FY15**



**Figure 9-2** on the next page presents data on substance abuse offenses, by gender and race/ethnicity. In FY15, Hispanic male and female clients had the most substance abuse offenses, with 1,349 and 557 offenses, respectively. This was followed by non-Hispanic White male and female clients at 418 and 201, respectively, and Native American clients at 163 males and 82 females. For FY15, there were 1,998 male clients and 876 female clients with substance abuse offenses, in comparison to 2,051 male clients and 690 female clients in FY14.

**Figure 9-2: Clients (N=2,874\*) with substance abuse offenses, by gender and race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY15**



\*Five clients were excluded from the analysis because of missing data.

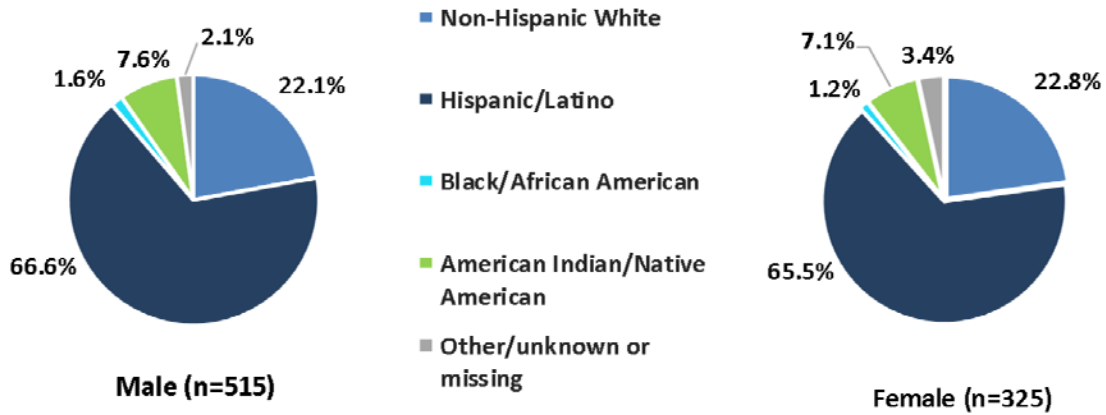
**Table 9-1** describes substance abuse offenses by age, in FY15. The age groups with the most substance abuse offenses were aged 14-15 year olds and 16-17 year olds, together accounting for 88% of all substance abuse offenses. Of all clients aged 14-17 years old, substance abuse offenses accounted for 42.5% of all offenses. Note: multiple clients may be represented more than once in each category (i.e., in substance abuse offenses, in all offenses, or both).

**Table 9-1: Clients with substance abuse offenses by age group, New Mexico, Fiscal Year 2015**

Age (years)	Substance abuse offenses	All offenses	Percent of substance abuse offenses	Percent of all offenses
<10*	0	247	0.0%	0.0%
10 - 11	34	506	0.8%	6.7%
12 - 13	473	2,866	11.1%	16.5%
14 - 15	1,411	7,120	33.0%	19.8%
16 - 17	2,346	10,351	54.9%	22.7%
>=18*	1	417	0.0%	0.2%
Unknown	6	19	0.1%	31.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,271</b>	<b>21,526</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>

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

**Figure 9-3: Clients (N=840\*) with minor in possession/driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI) offenses, by gender and race/ethnicity, New Mexico, FY15**



\*Four clients were excluded from the analysis because of missing data.

Figure 9-3 shows that Hispanic male and female clients had the most MIP/DWI offenses, 343 and 213, respectively, in FY15. This was followed by non-Hispanic White male and female clients, at 114 and 74, respectively.

Table 9-2 presents MIP/DWI offenses by age in New Mexico during FY15. The age groups with the most MIP/DWI offenses were aged 16-17 years old, followed by clients aged 14-15 years old (70.2% and 25.4% of all MIP/DWI offenses, respectively). Of all clients aged 14-17 years old, MIP/DWI offenses accounted for 9.6% of all their offenses.

**Table 9-2: Clients with minor in possession/driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI) offenses by age group, New Mexico, FY15**

Age (years)	MIP/DWI offenses	All offenses	Percent of MIP/DWI offenses	Percent of all offenses
<10*	0	247	0.0%	0.0%
10 - 11	0	506	0.0%	0.0%
12 - 13	41	2,866	4.4%	1.4%
14 - 15	238	7,120	25.4%	3.3%
16 - 17	657	10,351	70.2%	6.3%
>=18*	0	417	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	0	19	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>21,526</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>

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



## **BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT FOR CLIENTS ADMITTED TO SECURE FACILITIES**

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:

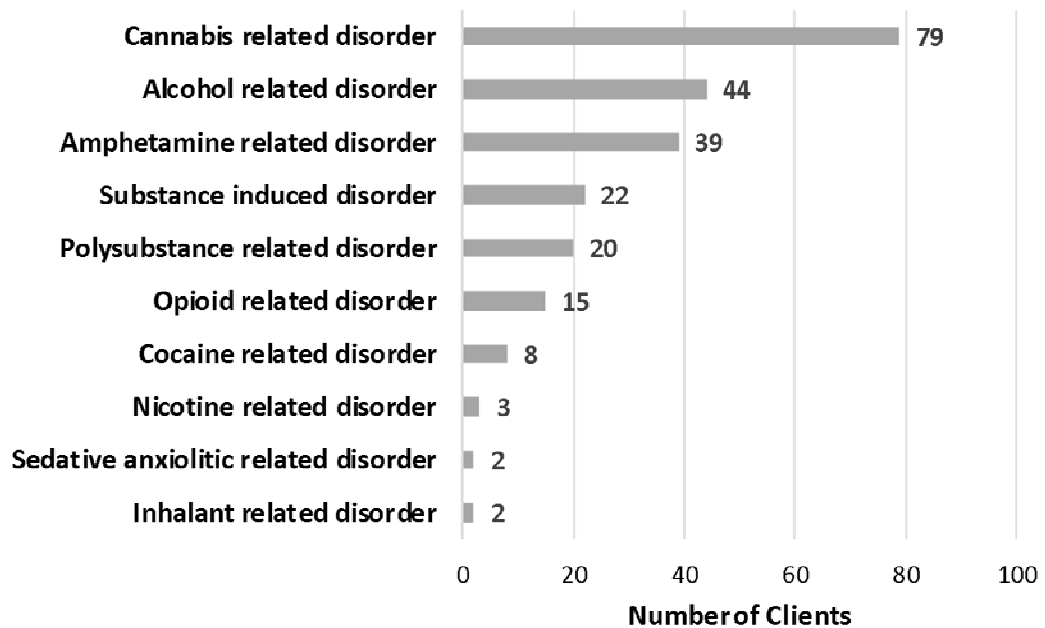
- Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument – Version 2 (MAYSI-2)
- Kaufman Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School Aged Children - Present and Lifetime (K-SADS-PL)
- Millon Adolescent Clinical Inventory (MACI)
- Adolescent Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI-A2)
-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

After a client has completed all screening, assessments and diagnostic interviews, behavioral health staff involved attend an Intake, diagnostic and disposition meeting, and a consensus is reached for the level rating and DSM-4 diagnosis for the client. The level rating represents the level of needs each client has, with level 1 being the lowest and level 3 being the highest. The DSM-4 provides a common language and standard criteria for classifying mental and behavioral health disorders.

The ADE database, initiated in 2009, is a secure web-based client tracking program that provides a way of monitoring behavioral health recommendations made by CYFD clinical staff for adjudicated youth. CYFD contracted with ADE, Incorporated, from Clarkston, Michigan to develop this case management software. The 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.

The remainder of this section presents some results for clients diagnosed with mental and behavioral health disorders in FY15.

**Figure 9-4: Substance and alcohol abuse diagnoses for clients admitted to secure facilities (N=234), New Mexico, FY15**



**Figure 9-4** shows that cannabis related disorder was the most common substance abuse diagnosis for clients admitted to secure facilities in FY15. Of 234 clients admitted, over a third (33.8%) had a cannabis related disorder. The other most common disorders included: alcohol (18.8%); amphetamine (16.7%); substance induced (9.4%); polysubstance (8.5%); and opioid (3.4%). (Note: multiple clients may be represented in one or more diagnosis categories).

**Table 9-3: Top 20 Behavioral health services recommendations, New Mexico, FY15**

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
BH-11 Individual therapy	1,319	12.8%
BH-43 Residential treatment	1,242	12.0%
BH-48 Other	858	8.3%
BH-13 Family therapy	730	7.1%
BH-09 Medication management	693	6.7%
ED-01 Public education	686	6.6%
BH-37 Drug court	418	4.0%
BH-40 Treatment foster care	416	4.0%
BH-25 Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	386	3.7%
BH-12 Group therapy	378	3.7%
BH-02 Assessment: bio-psycho-social	338	3.3%
BH-41 Group home	325	3.1%
BH-36.1 Substance abuse - counseling	255	2.5%
BH-36 Substance abuse - intensive outpatient treatment	223	2.2%
ED-02 General Equivalency Diploma	215	2.1%
BH-08 Psychiatric assessment	201	1.9%
LS-03 Other	177	1.7%
BH-31 Comprehensive community support services (CCSS)	167	1.6%
ED-07 Other	154	1.5%
BH-01 Screening	153	1.5%
<b>Total in top 20</b>	<b>9,334</b>	<b>90.3%</b>
<b>Total recommendations</b>	<b>10,334</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Data pulled 12/9/2015

Source: ADE Database

There were 10,334 behavioral health services recommendations made in FY15 (**Table 9-3**). The top 20 comprised 90.3% (9,334) of all recommendations made. The top three recommended services were: individual therapy (1,319); residential treatment (1,242); and other services (858); and together, comprised about a third of the total number of service recommendations. The number of recommended services reflected that there were multiple recommendations per client.

**Table 9-4: Top 15 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-4) diagnoses for clients (n=234) admitted to secure facilities, New Mexico, FY15**

Diagnosis	Number	Percent
Abuse/neglect problem	180	25.9%
Conduct disorder	111	16.0%
Cannabis related disorder	79	11.4%
Depressive disorder	61	8.8%
Alcohol related disorder	44	6.3%
Amphetamine related disorder	39	5.6%
Relational problem	35	5.0%
Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	24	3.5%
Substance induced disorder	22	3.2%
Polysubstance related disorder	20	2.9%
Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)	19	2.7%
Opioid related disorder	15	2.2%
Adjustment disorder	9	1.3%
Cocaine related disorder	8	1.2%
Other infancy, childhood, or adolescence disorder	5	0.7%
<b>Total Number Diagnoses in Top 15</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>96.7%</b>
<b>Total Number of All Diagnoses</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Data pulled 12/9/2015

Source: ADE Database

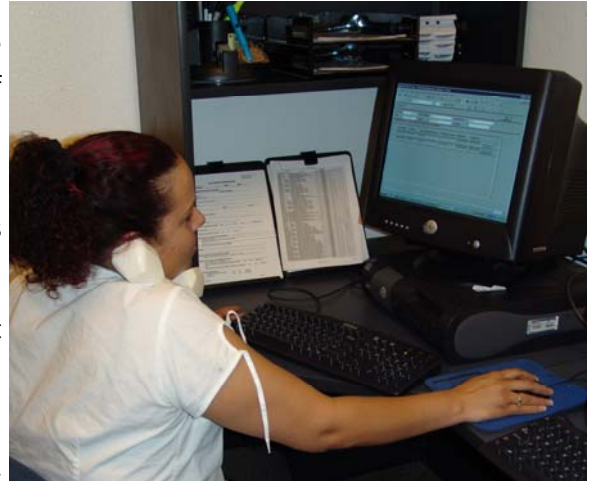
In FY15, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, 4th Edition (DSM-4) was used for diagnoses of clients. **Table 9-4** illustrates the top 15 DSM-4 diagnoses for clients admitted to secure facilities in FY15; (note: multiple clients may be represented in more than one diagnosis category). Of the 234 admitted facility clients, the most common diagnoses were: an abuse/neglect problem (76.9%); a conduct disorder (47.4%); a cannabis related disorder (33.7%); a depressive disorder (26% ), an alcohol related disorder (18.8%); an amphetamine related disorder (16.7%); a relational problem (14.9%); and a posttraumatic stress disorder (10.3%). The top 15 DSM-4 diagnoses accounted for 96.7% percent of the total DSM diagnoses made for clients admitted to secure facilities. DSM-5 will be used in FY16.

## Section 10: Case Processing and Caseloads

### CASE PROCESSING

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

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



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

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

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

**Figure 10-1: Formal case processing time (average number of days) by petition type, New Mexico, FY15**

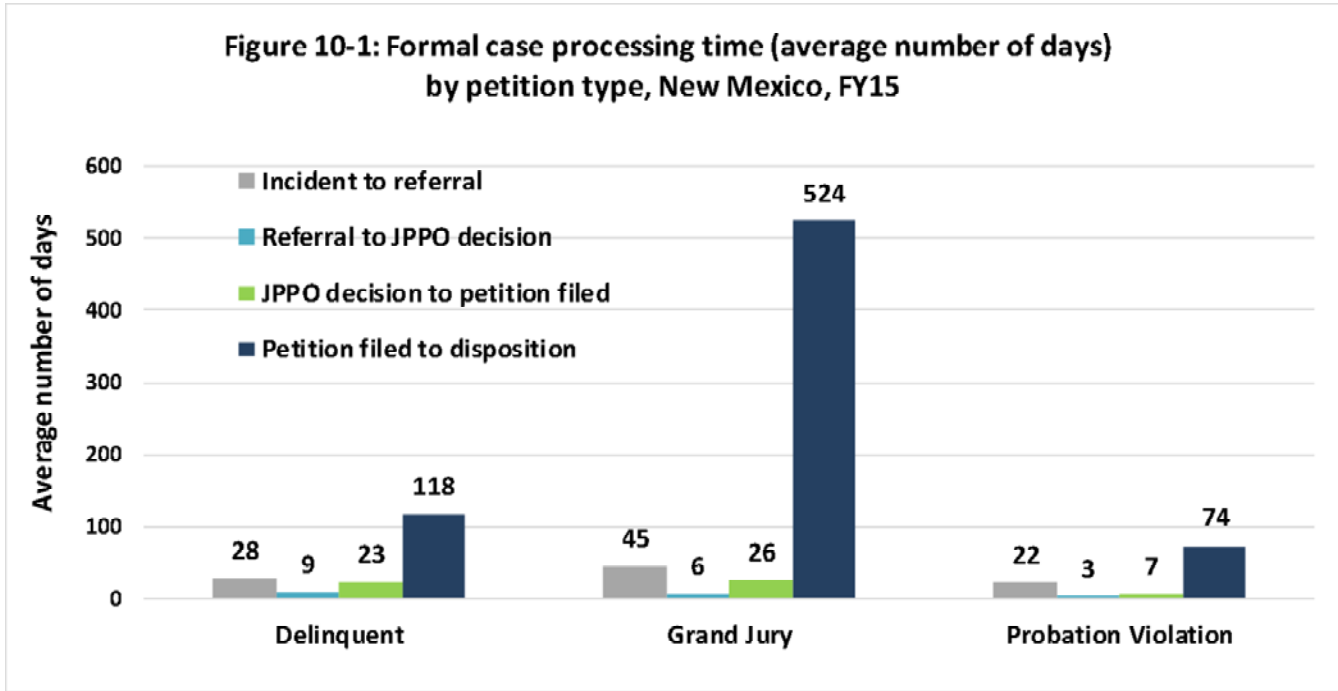
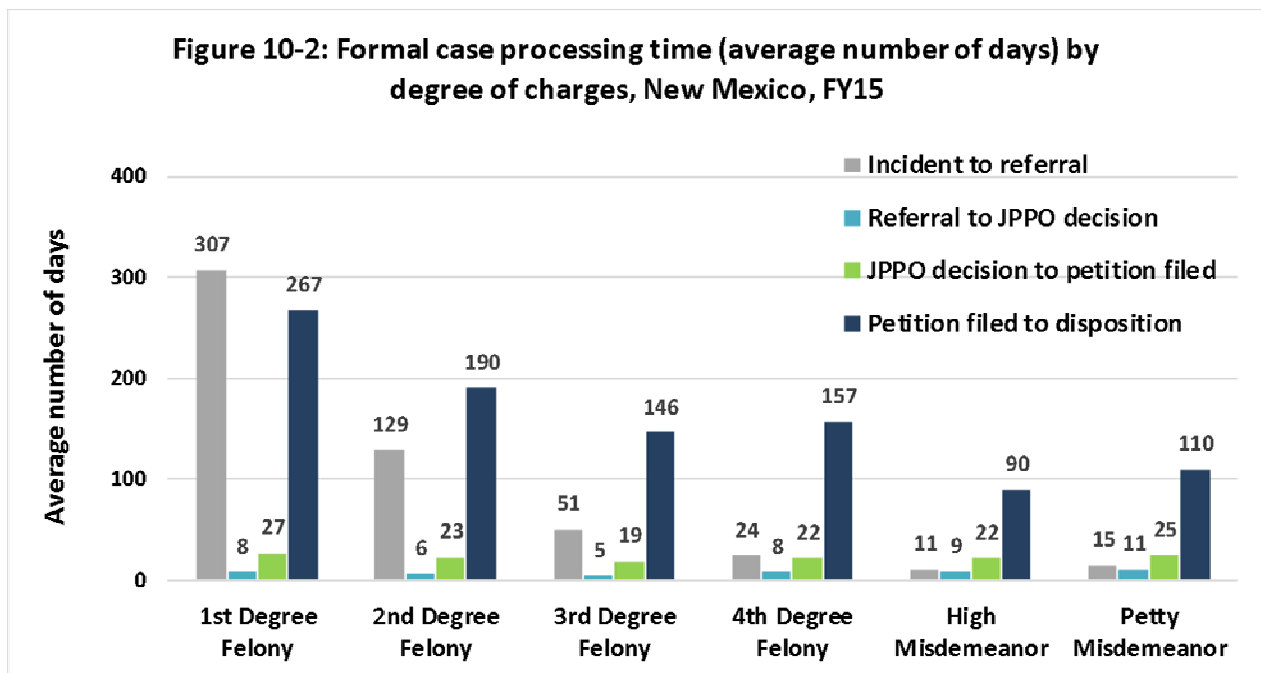


Figure 10-1 shows that in FY15, grand jury petitions had the longest processing times compared to probation violations and delinquent referrals. On average, grand jury petitions took 406 more days to process than delinquent referrals and 450 more days to process than probation violations. The petition type that had the quickest on average case processing times was probation violations.

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

**Figure 10-2: Formal case processing time (average number of days) by degree of charges, New Mexico, FY15**



## JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICER CASELOAD

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

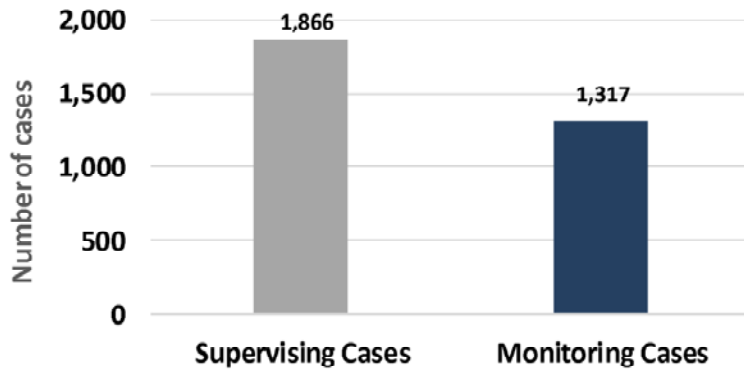
- ◆ *Pre-disposition*: refers to the number of youth who have had a petition filed and are awaiting adjudication, but are not being formally supervised by the JPO.
- ◆ *Monitoring*: consists of informal conditions, informal supervision, and time waiver. Time waivers also may, or may not, involve active JPO supervision depending on the conditions set by the attorneys.
- ◆ *Supervising*: consists of conditional release, probation, supervised release, Interstate Compact on Juveniles parole, and Interstate Compact on Juveniles 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 Structured Decision Making® (SDM) system for juvenile justice. According to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the SDM model "...is an evidence- and research-based system that identified the key points in the life of a juvenile justice case and uses structured assessments that are valid, reliable, equitable, and useful." Key components of the model includes detention screening instruments, actuarial risk assessments, a disposition matrix, post-disposition decisions and case management tools, a response matrix, and a custody and housing assessment.

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

SDM reassessments are conducted at least every one-hundred eighty (180) days for clients on probation 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.

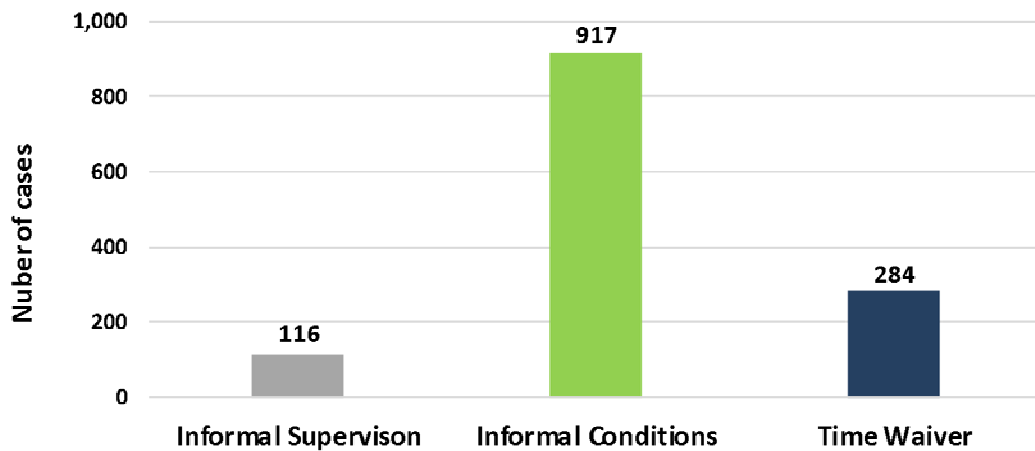
**Figure 10-3: Juvenile probation officer weekly\* caseload (N=3,183), New Mexico, FY 2015**



\*Weekly snapshot of June 22 to June 29, 2015

Figure 10-3 illustrates the number of supervising and monitoring caseloads in FY15. Juvenile probation officers handled more cases that required supervision (58.6%), than monitoring (41.4%). Overall, the number of cases was down from a total caseload of 3,657 (with 56.2% requiring supervision and 43.8% requiring monitoring) in FY14.

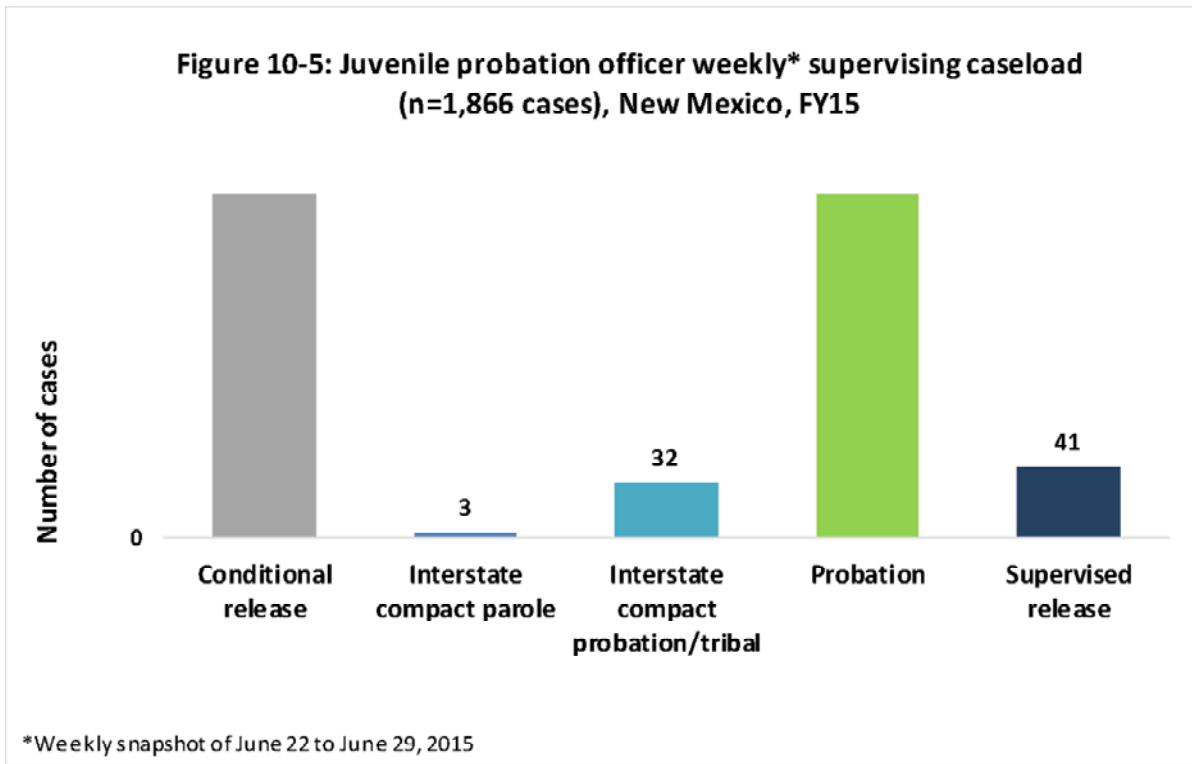
**Figure 10-4: Juvenile probation officer weekly\* monitoring caseload (N=1,317), New Mexico, FY15**



\*Weekly snapshot of June 22 to June 29, 2015

Figure 10-4 presents the number of cases that were monitored by juvenile probation officers, by case type. Over two thirds (69.5%) of the cases were handled through informal conditions. This was followed by time waiver (21.6%) and informal supervision (8.8%).





**Figure 10-5** shows the number of the cases that required supervision by juvenile probation officers, by case type. A vast majority of these supervision cases were for probation (83.9%), followed by conditional release (12%) and supervised release (2.2%).

# Section 11: Disproportionate Minority Contact

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) as defined by the national Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) “refers to the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.” DMC is currently measured across nine decision points: arrest; referral (to court); diversion (from court); detention; petition filed; adjudicated delinquent; probation placement; commitment; and juveniles bound over to adult court. The 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/dmcdab/>).

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 non-Hispanic White males (value given is 1.0). For example, in FY15 (Table 11-2 on page 85), the statewide RRI for a Black/African American at arrest was 1.59, so for every ten non-Hispanic White youth, almost sixteen Black/African American youth were arrested statewide. Or, put another way, a Black/African American youth is almost 1.6 times more likely to be arrested in the State of New Mexico compared to a non-Hispanic White youth. In the State of New Mexico, each contact with a juvenile is counted separately (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.

RRI calculations, provided by the 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 began to look at these differences and its impact on RRI calculations in FY14.

**Key:**

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

**Definitions of rates:**

**Recommended base**

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

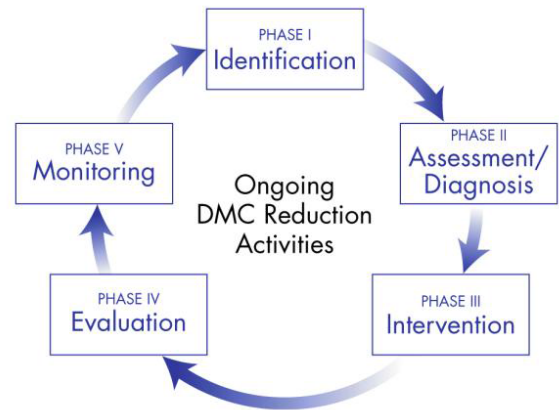
**Base used in New Mexico**

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

**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.

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

- *Identification* – in this phase, states calculate the RRI at the nine contact points.
- *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.



The remainder of this section presents FY15<sup>2</sup> data on both the number of individuals from each race/ethnicity (counts) as well as the RRI for each race/ethnicity at the nine decision points (Note: in FY15, zero (0) cases were transferred to adult court—the ninth decision point). This analysis provides both the counts and RRIs statewide for:

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

Identifying the RRI for separate categories of offenses may assist in identifying possible short term as well as long term goals to begin to address this critical issue, though the intent is to better focus on arrests as compared with other types of referrals.

**Appendices A-N** present the same information by New Mexico county.

<sup>2</sup>Juvenile Justice Services 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. Beginning in FY14, case processing reflected longer case processing times given this change in methodology. This is most noticeable with first degree offense charges that resulted in a grand jury outcome.

## ALL REFERRALS

**Relative Rate Index (RRI) Count** —In FY15, there were 222,459 youth aged 10-17 years residing in the State of New Mexico (**Table 11-1**). During this time period, there were 14,101 arrests, with the majority of these arrests involving youth identified as Hispanic/Latino (67.3%). At the nine decision points that occur as a client moved through the juvenile justice system, Hispanic/Latino clients outnumbered all of the other race/ethnic groups at eight of nine decision points (no cases were transferred to adult court in fiscal year 2015 in New Mexico). Hispanic/Latino clients were the largest race/ethnic group, the next two largest groups were non-Hispanic White and American Indian/Alaska Native.

When grouping all of the minority ethnicities into one group, at all eight decision points, all minorities represented more than 79.0% of the total client population as follows: juvenile arrests (79.8%); cases involving referral to juvenile court (81.0%); cases diverted (78.8%); cases involving secure detention (80.7%); cases where charges were filed (81.9%); cases resulting in delinquent findings (83.0%); cases resulting in probation placement (82.8%); and cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities (85.7%).

**Table 11-1: All New Mexico referrals - disproportionate minority contact (DMC) relative rate index (RRI) counts, New Mexico, FY15**

	Total Youth	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at Risk (age 10-17 years)	222,459	60,098	4,991	130,652	3,083		23,635		162,361
2. Juvenile Arrests	14,101	2,849	376	9,487	17	12	1,039	321	11,252
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	6,247	1,185	225	4,289	6	7	366	169	5,062
4. Cases Diverted	7,832	1,661	151	5,190	11	5	666	148	6,171
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	2,986	576	143	2,005	6	1	211	44	2,410
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	4,396	797	171	3,055	6	7	252	108	3,599
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	2,668	454	95	1,912	2	5	136	64	2,214
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	2,325	400	79	1,656	2	5	121	62	1,925
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	189	27	10	143			8	1	162
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0								0
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

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**Relative Rate Index (RRI)** — Table 11-2 illustrates the RRI for clients of each ethnic group compared to non-Hispanic White clients. In FY15, Black/African American clients had the highest risk of being arrested, having their cases go to juvenile court, having their cases involve secured detention, and having charges filed as compared to non-Hispanic White clients. Moreover, Black/African American clients were the least likely of all race/ethnic groups to have their cases diverted. Hispanic/Latino clients were at highest risk of being arrested, referred to juvenile court, having charges filed, and have their cases result in delinquent findings as compared to non-Hispanic White clients. Also, Hispanic clients were less likely to have their cases diverted when compared to non-Hispanic White clients. American Indian/Alaska Native clients had the lowest risk of being arrested and being referred to juvenile court, but were more likely to have cases involved in secure detention compared to non-Hispanic White clients. Alaska Native/Native Americans were also more likely to have their cases diverted, compared with non-Hispanic White clients and other minority groups.

When considering the comparison of all minorities vs. Non-Hispanic White clients, all minorities were significantly more likely to be arrested, have their case referred to juvenile court, have charges filed, and have their cases result in delinquent findings during FY15.

	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>0.12</b>	*	<b>0.93</b>	*	<b>1.46</b>
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.09</b>	**	*	<b>0.85</b>	*	<b>1.08</b>
4. Cases Diverted	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.86</b>	**	*	<b>1.30</b>	*	<b>0.87</b>
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	<b>1.31</b>	0.96	**	*	<b>1.19</b>	*	0.98
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.06</b>	**	*	1.02	*	<b>1.06</b>
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	0.98	<b>1.10</b>	**	*	0.95	*	<b>1.08</b>
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	0.94	0.98	**	*	1.01	*	0.99
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.77	1.26	**	*	0.99	*	1.23
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	--	--	--	*	--	*	--
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	

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**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: —

## DELINQUENT REFERRALS ONLY

**Relative Rate Index (RRI) Count**—During FY15, 11,072 arrests occurred for delinquent acts (**Table 11-3**), with the majority of these arrests involving Hispanic/Latino youth (66.4%). At the nine decision points that occur as a client moves through the juvenile justice system, Hispanic/Latino clients outnumbered all of the other race/ethnic groups at eight of the points (no cases were transferred to adult court in FY15 in New Mexico). Hispanic/Latino clients were the largest race/ethnic group, followed by non-Hispanic White and American Indian/Alaska Native clients.

When grouping all of the minority ethnicities into one group, at all eight decision points, all minorities represented more than 78.0% of the total client population: juvenile arrests (78.9%); cases involving referrals to juvenile court (80.1%); cases diverted (77.8%); cases involving secure detention (80.7%); cases where charges were filed (81.0%); cases resulting in delinquent findings (81.7%); cases resulting in probation placement (81.4%); and cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities (88.5%).

	Total Youth	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at Risk (age 10-17 years)	222,459	60,098	4,991	130,652	3,083		23,635		162,361
2. Juvenile Arrests	11,072	2,341	302	7,350	13	10	802	254	8,731
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	4,983	990	175	3,377	5	5	296	135	3,993
4. Cases Diverted	6,068	1,348	127	3,966	8	5	499	115	4,720
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,024	198	42	687	1	1	79	16	826
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	3,283	625	126	2,242	5	5	201	79	2,658
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1,834	336	58	1,293	2	3	100	42	1,498
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	1,694	316	52	1,187	2	3	93	41	1,378
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	87	10	6	66			4	1	77
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0								0
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

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**Relative Rate Index (RRI)** —Table 11-4 illustrates the RRI for clients with delinquent referrals for each race/ethnic group compared to non-Hispanic White clients. In FY15, Black/African American clients had the highest risk of being arrested for a delinquent offense, being referred to juvenile court, having charges filed, and for having cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile justice correctional facilities as compared to non-Hispanic White clients. Moreover, Blacks/African American clients were less likely to have their cases diverted (i.e., handled informally) as compared to non-Hispanic White youth. Hispanic/Latino clients had higher rates of juvenile arrests and referrals to juvenile court compared to non-White Hispanic clients, and were also less likely to have their cases diverted. American Indian/Alaska Native clients were less likely to be arrested and to be referred to juvenile court for a delinquent offense, but more likely to have their cases diverted, and to have their cases involve secured detention when compared to non-Hispanic White clients.

When considering the comparison of all minorities vs. non-Hispanic White clients in FY15, all minorities were significantly more likely to be arrested for a delinquent act, have cases referred to juvenile court, and have cases that resulted in petitioning. Minorities were also less likely to have their cases diverted.

	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.11</b>	*	<b>0.87</b>	*	<b>1.38</b>
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.09</b>	**	*	<b>0.87</b>	*	<b>1.08</b>
4. Cases Diverted	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.86</b>	**	*	<b>1.24</b>	*	<b>0.87</b>
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.20	1.02	--	*	<b>1.33</b>	*	1.03
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	<b>1.14</b>	1.05	**	*	1.08	*	<b>1.05</b>
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	0.86	1.07	**	*	0.93	*	1.05
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	0.95	0.98	**	*	0.99	*	0.98
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	<b>3.48</b>	1.72	**	*	**	*	1.73
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	--	--	--	*	--	*	--
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	

Reporting for July 2014-June 2015

**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: —

## PROBATION VIOLATIONS ONLY

**Relative Rate Index (RRI) Count**—As **Table 11-5** suggests, 1,128 arrests occurred for probation violations during FY15, with the majority of these arrests involving youth identified as Hispanic/Latino (72.3%). At the nine decision points that occur as a client moves through the juvenile justice system, Hispanic/Latino clients outnumbered all of the other race/ethnic groups at eight of the points (no cases were transferred to adult court in fiscal year in New Mexico). Hispanic /Latino clients were the largest race/ethnic group, followed by non-Hispanic White and American Indian/Alaska Native clients.

When grouping minority clients into one group, at all eight decision points, all minorities represented more than 81.0% of the total client population: juvenile arrests (84.8%); cases involving referral to juvenile court (84.8%); cases diverted (81.8%); cases involving secure detention (84.0%); cases where charges were filed (85.1%); cases resulting in delinquent findings (85.8%); cases resulting in probation placement (86.6%); and cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities (83.3%).

**Table 11-5: Probation violation referrals only - disproportionate minority contact (DMC) counts, New Mexico, FY15**

	Total Youth	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at Risk (age 10-17 years)	222,459	60,098	4,991	130,652	3,083		23,635		162,361
2. Juvenile Arrests	1,128	172	50	815	1	2	56	32	956
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1,117	170	49	809	1	2	54	32	947
4. Cases Diverted	11	2	1	6			2		9
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	769	123	43	540	1		54	8	646
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	1,060	158	45	774	1	2	51	29	902
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	831	118	37	617		2	36	21	713
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	628	84	27	467		2	28	20	544
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	102	17	4	77			4		85
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0								0
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

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**Relative Rate Index (RRI)** —Table 11-6 illustrates the RRI for clients of each race/ethnic group compared to non-Hispanic White clients in FY15. When grouping all of the minority ethnicities into one group, minority clients were significantly more likely to be arrested for a probation violation when compared to non-Hispanic White clients. Black/African Americans, followed by Hispanic/Latino clients had the highest risk of being arrested for a probation violation as compared to non-Hispanic White clients; and American Indian/Native Americans, followed by Black/African American clients had the highest risk of having cases involving secured detention as compared to non-Hispanic White clients.

<b>Table 11-6: Probation violation referrals only - disproportionate minority contact (DMC) relative rate index (RRI), New Mexico, FY15</b>							
	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	<b>3.50</b>	<b>2.18</b>	**	*	0.83	*	<b>2.06</b>
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	0.99	1.00	**	*	0.98	*	1.00
4. Cases Diverted	**	**	**	*	**	*	**
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	<b>1.21</b>	0.92	**	*	<b>1.38</b>	*	0.94
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	0.99	1.03	**	*	1.02	*	1.02
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.10	1.07	**	*	0.95	*	1.06
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	1.03	1.06	--	*	1.09	*	1.07
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	0.87	--	*	**	*	0.83
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	--	--	--	*	--	*	--
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	

Reporting for July 2014-June 2015

**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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## STATUS REFERRALS (NON-DELINQUENT OFFENSES) ONLY

**Relative Rate Index (RRI) Counts**—As presented in **Table 11-7**, 1,901 arrests occurred for status referrals (non-delinquent offenses) in FY15, with the majority of these arrests involving youth identified as Hispanic/Latino (69.5%). At the nine decision points that occur as a client moves through the juvenile justice system, Hispanic/Latino clients outnumbered all of the other race/ethnic groups at eight of the points (no cases were transferred to adult court in FY15 in New Mexico). Hispanic /Latino clients were the largest race/ethnic group, followed by non-Hispanic White clients and American Indian/Alaska Native youth.

When grouping minority clients into one group, at all eight decision points, all minorities represented more than 73.0% of the total client population: juvenile arrests (82.3%); cases involving referral to juvenile court (83.0%); cases diverted (82.3%); cases involving secure detention (75.6%); cases where charges were filed (73.6%); cases resulting in delinquent findings (100%); cases resulting in probation placement (100%); and cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities (0.0%).

	Total Youth	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at Risk (age 10-17 years)	222,459	60,098	4,991	130,652	3,083		23,635		162,361
2. Juvenile Arrests	1,901	336	24	1,322	3		181	35	1,565
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	147	25	1	103			16	2	122
4. Cases Diverted	1,753	311	23	1,218	3		165	33	1,442
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	512	124	21	321			35	11	388
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	53	14		39					39
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	3			2				1	3
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	3			2				1	3
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	0								0
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0								0
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	

Reporting for July 2014-June 2015

**Relative Rate Index (RRI)** - Table 11-8 illustrates the RRI for clients of each race/ethnic group compared to non-Hispanic White clients. In FY15, Hispanic/Latino clients, followed by American Indian/Alaskan Native clients, had a higher risk of being arrested for a status (non-delinquent) offense as compared to non-Hispanic White clients. When considering the comparison of all minorities vs. non-Hispanic White clients, all minorities were significantly more likely to be arrested for a status offense.

<b>Table 11-8: Status referrals only - disproportionate minority contact (DMC) relative rate index (RRI), New Mexico, FY15</b>							
	Black/ African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alas- ka Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	0.86	<b>1.81</b>	**	*	<b>1.37</b>	*	<b>1.72</b>
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	**	1.05	**	*	1.19	*	1.05
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	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	

Reporting for July 2014-June 2015

**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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