

**New Mexico**  
**Juvenile Justice Services**  
**Fiscal Year 2022**



Children Youth & Families Department

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# State of New Mexico

## CHILDREN, YOUTH and FAMILIES DEPARTMENT

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# Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) Annual Report

**Fiscal Year 2022**

*(July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022)*

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

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

**District 1**

Los Alamos.....

Rio Arriba.....

Santa Fe.....

**District 2**

Bernalillo.....

**District 3**

Dona Ana.....

**District 4**

Guadalupe.....

Mora.....

San Miguel.....

**District 5**

Lea.....

**District 6**

Grant.....

Hidalgo.....

Luna.....

**District 7**

Catron.....

Sierra.....

Socorro.....

Torrance.....

**District 8**

Colfax.....

Taos.....

Union.....

**District 9**

Curry.....

Roosevelt.....

**District 10**

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

**District 11**

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

**District 12**

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

**District 13**

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

**District 14**

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

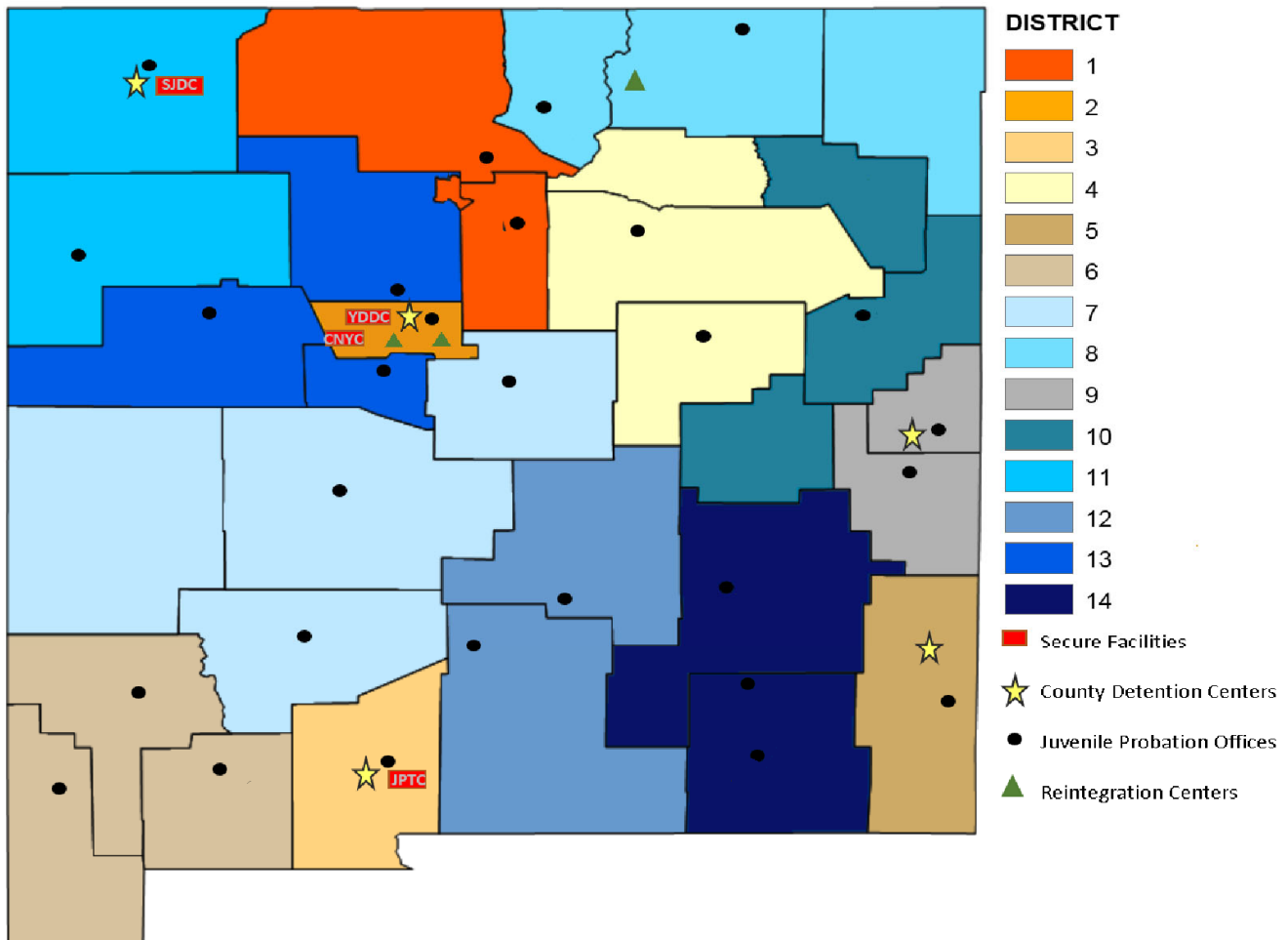
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Table O-3: Detention center releases by referral county.....  
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CYFD’s mission is to improve the quality of life for our children. To have quality of life, children need to be alive, be safe, be nurtured, be a contributing member of society, and have connections. CYFD has forty-five (45) offices statewide that provide an array of services in local communities in partnership with other public, private and non-profit agencies to address the needs of children and families. CYFD has four programmatic divisions intended to integrate and put appropriate emphasis on services provided by multiple state agencies, ranging from early childhood development to institutional care. The divisions include the Office of Community Outreach and Behavioral Health Programs, Early Childhood Services (ESC), Protective Services (PS), and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS).

Unlike many states, all juvenile justice functions, from arrest or other referral, to release from court ordered supervision or custody, are unified in a single governance structure that includes: secure facilities, reintegration centers, releasing authority, probation/supervised release, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, Community Corrections, and Transition Services.

**Juvenile Justice Services facilities, probation offices, and county detention centers, New Mexico, FY 2022.**



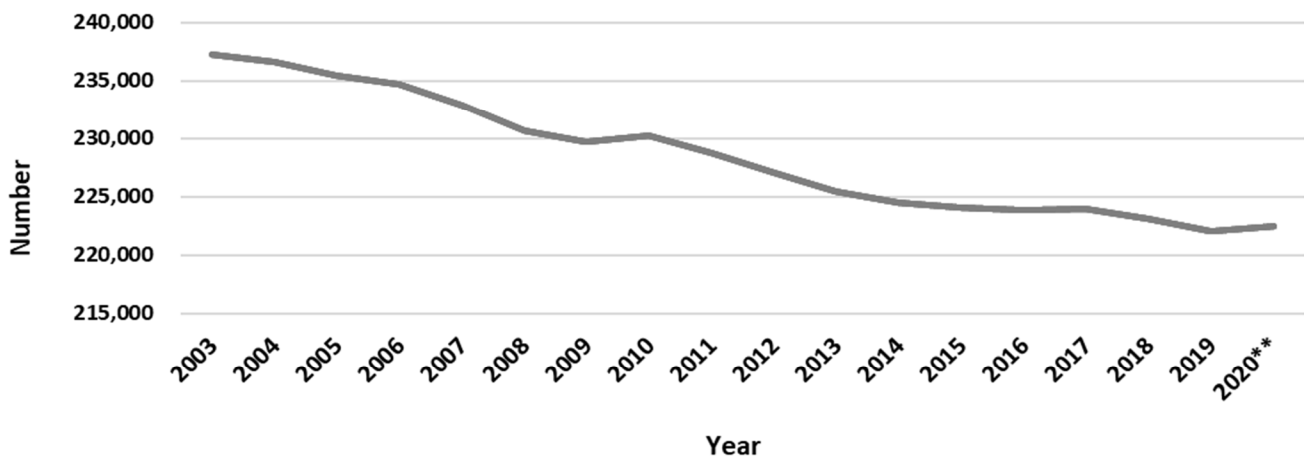
Reintegration centers include the: Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC); Albuquerque Girls Reintegration Center (AGRC); and the Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (ENRC). Secure facilities include the: Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC); John Paul Taylor Center (JPTC); San Juan Juvenile Detention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



# Section 1: New Mexico Juvenile Population

This section presents the latest data available (2020) from the United States Census Bureau on population numbers for New Mexico juveniles aged 10 to 17 years old. Data is also presented by gender, age, and race/ethnicity, and provides a context for considering subsequent sections of this report. Note that some youth served by Juvenile Justice Services are aged less than 10 years old and some are aged 18 to 21 years old. CYFD only serves youth until their 21st birthday. \*\* Per collateral contact with OJJDP Liaison, 2021 data will be available mid 2023

**Figure 1-1: Juvenile population aged 10 to 17 years  
New Mexico, 2003-2020**



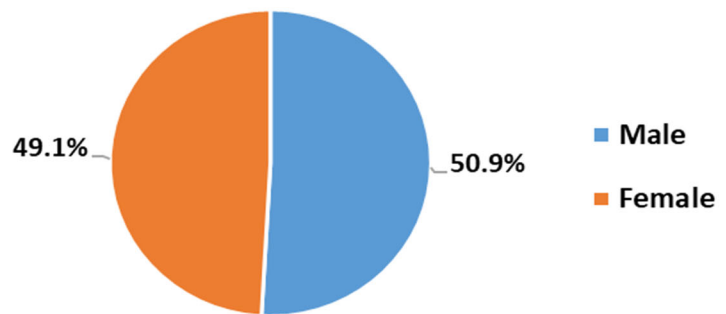
Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020*. Available at: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezpop/>.

\*\*2020 estimated population. Note that prior year estimates are revised annually. For example, in last year's annual report, a total of 222,085

The youth population has been gradually decreasing over the last several years, with a peak of 237,261 youth in 2003 (Figure 1-1). In 2019, New Mexico had a total of 222,073 youth ages 10-17 years. In 2020, New Mexico had an estimated total of 222,418 youth aged 10 to 17 years, an estimated increase of 345 youth from 2019.

In 2020, an estimated 113,083 of youth aged 10 to 17 years old were male, while 109,335 were female (Figure 1-2).

**Figure 1-2: Estimated juvenile population aged 10 to 17 years old, percent by gender  
New Mexico, 2020**



Source: Puzzanchera, C. Sladky, A. and Kang, W. *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020*. Available at: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezpop/>

In 2020, estimates show that males outnumbered females across all age categories aged 10 to 17 years old (Figure 1-3). The 13 year old age group had the most youth with 28,260 males and females combined, followed by the 12 year old group with 28,127 youth combined.

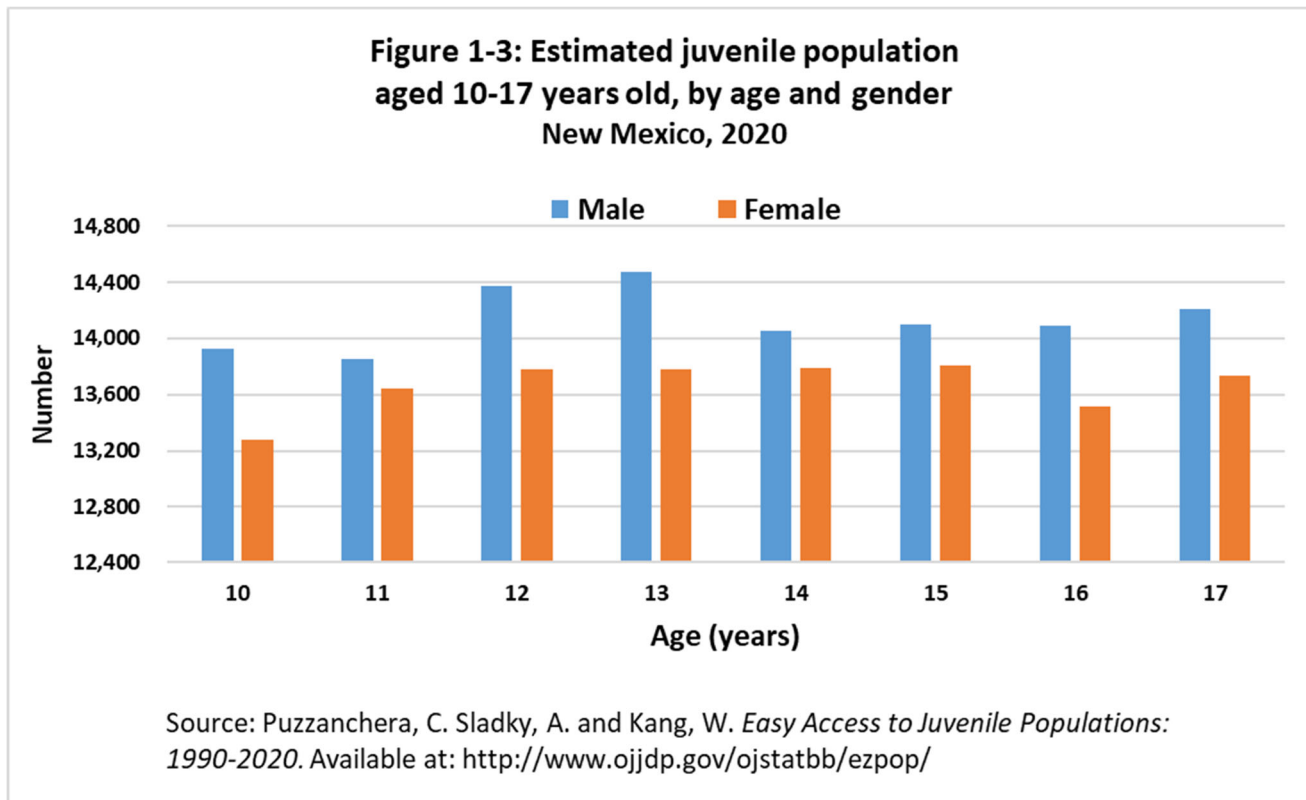
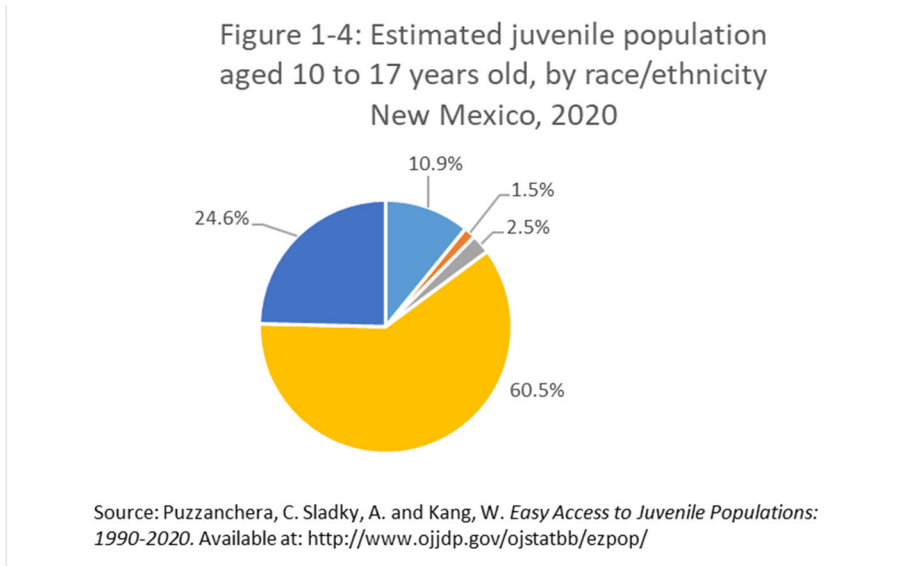


Figure 1-4 presents estimated data by race/ethnicity. In 2020, most youth aged 10 to 17 years old residing in New Mexico were Hispanic.<sup>1</sup>



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

## Section 2: Youth Referral Pathway and Outcomes

Figure 2-1 is a vertical diagram illustrating how juvenile cases (i.e., referrals) were handled from arrest/detainment to final disposition as youth navigated the New Mexico Juvenile Justice System during FY 2022.

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

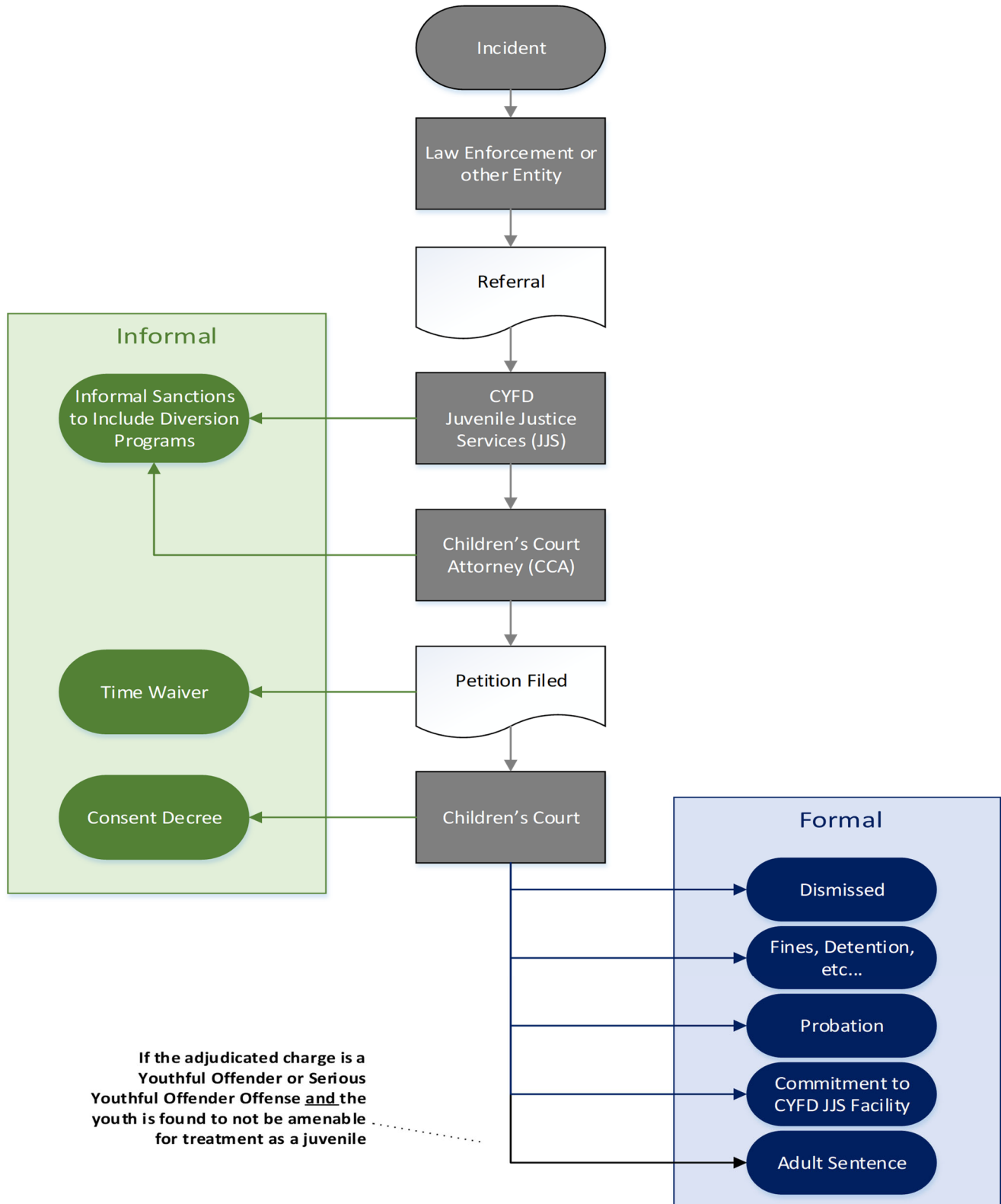
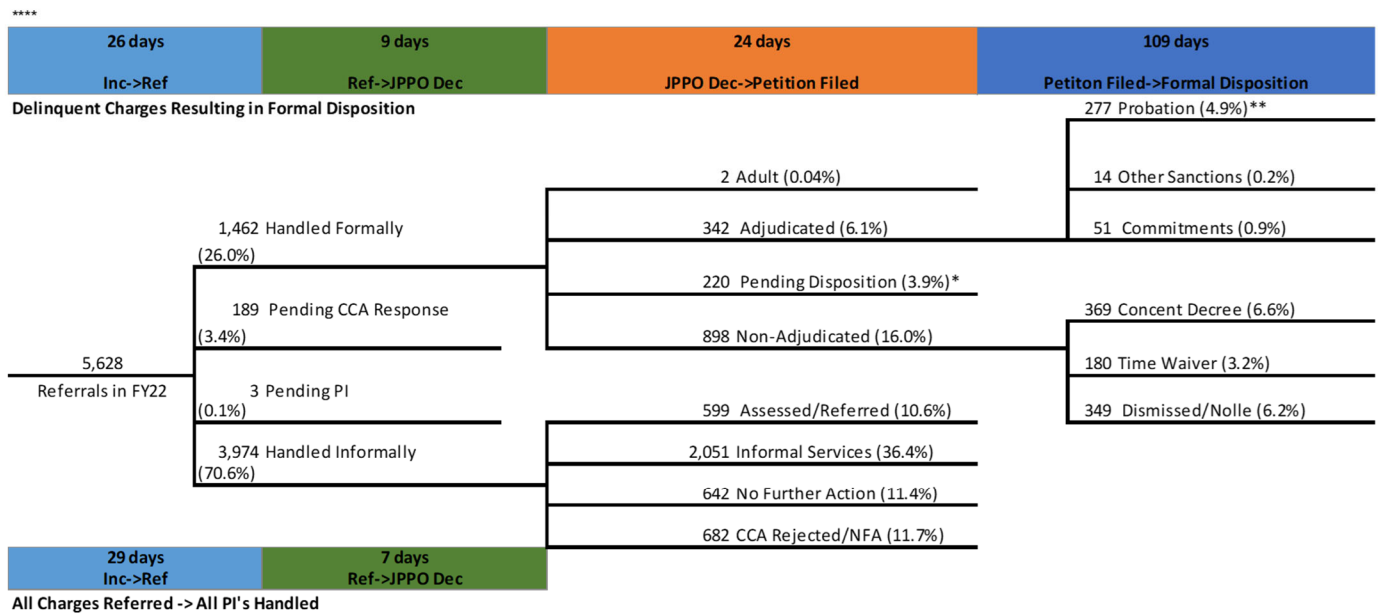


Figure 2-2 is a tree-statistics diagram or a horizontal view of FY 2022 referrals to the Juvenile Justice System, and includes timelines and numbers on outcomes for 5,628 youth referred in New Mexico. Of the total referrals, 26.0% were handled formally, 70.6% were handled informally, and the remainder were pending.

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

**Figure 2-2: Outcomes for juvenile referrals/arrests\* (Tree Stats), New Mexico, FY 2022**

## Outcomes for FY22 Referrals



SOURCE: CYFD FACTS--Data Pull December 5, 2022

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

\*\*Reconsiderations of commitment were counted as commitments

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

\*\*\*\* Case Processing Utilizes Disposition Charges-Casep Processing file FY22

## Section 3: Referrals to Juvenile Justice Services, FY 2018-2022

This section presents data for youth referred to the Juvenile Justice System (JJS) in accordance with the law set forth in the New Mexico Children’s Code [32A-1-1 NMSA 1978]. Data is presented by fiscal year, referral type [delinquent, probation violation or status (non-delinquent)], and demographics (sex, age and race/ethnicity).

Overall in FY 2022, there were 5,638 referrals involving 4,467 unduplicated youth and resulting in 8,504 accrued offenses (Figure 3-1). The most serious charge determined the type of referral and if the referral was processed as a delinquent, status, or probation violation referral. Over the last several years, referrals to Juvenile Justice Services have been steadily declining. However in FY 2022, there was an increase in referrals.

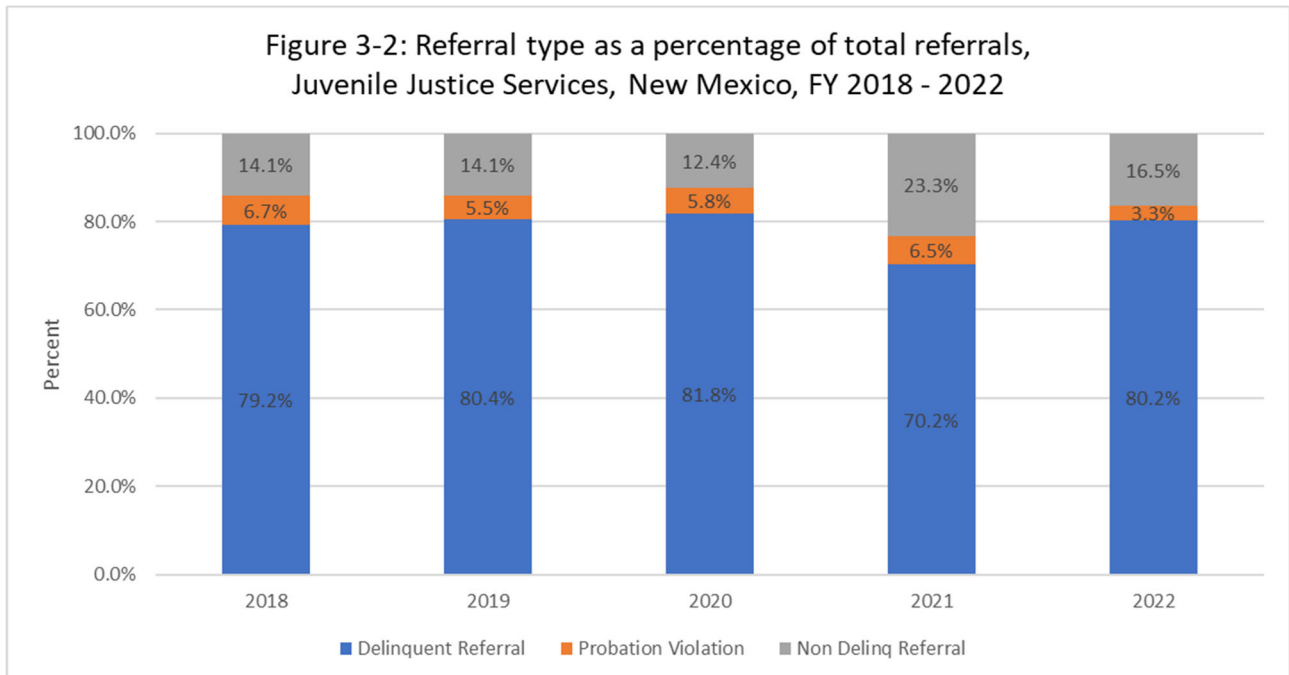
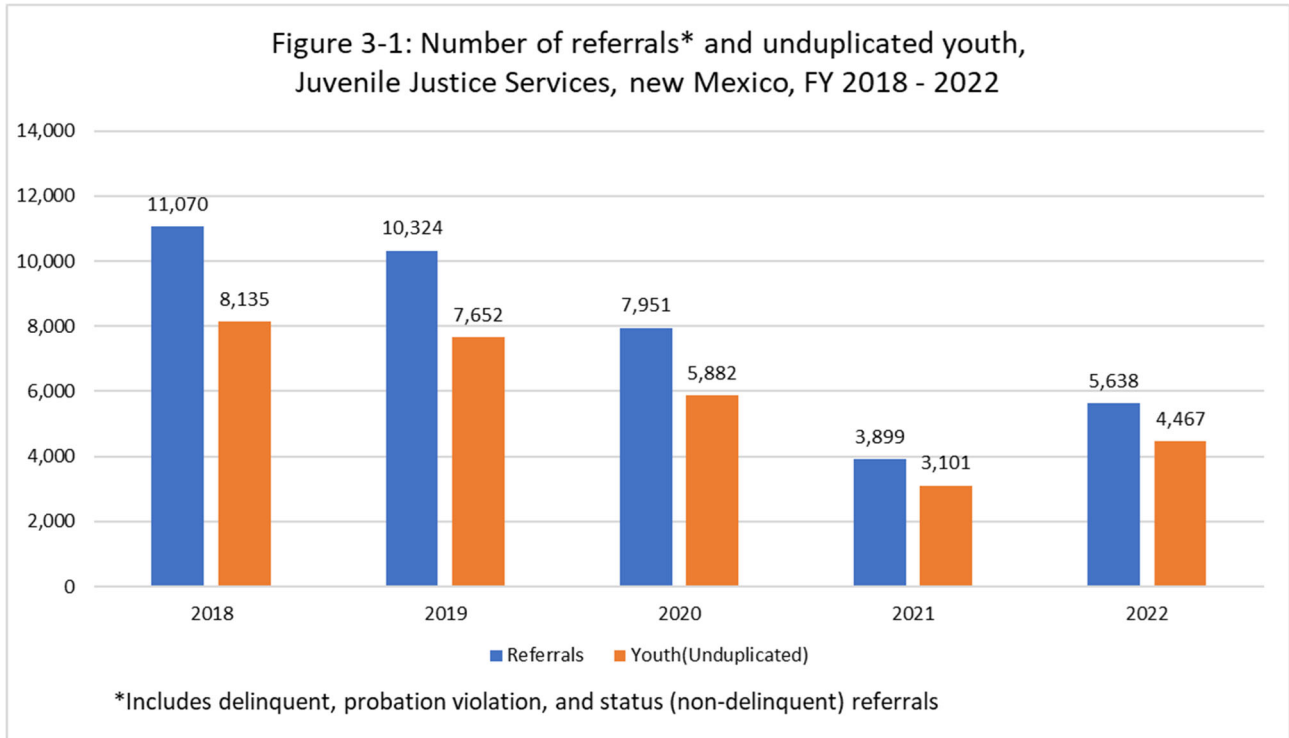
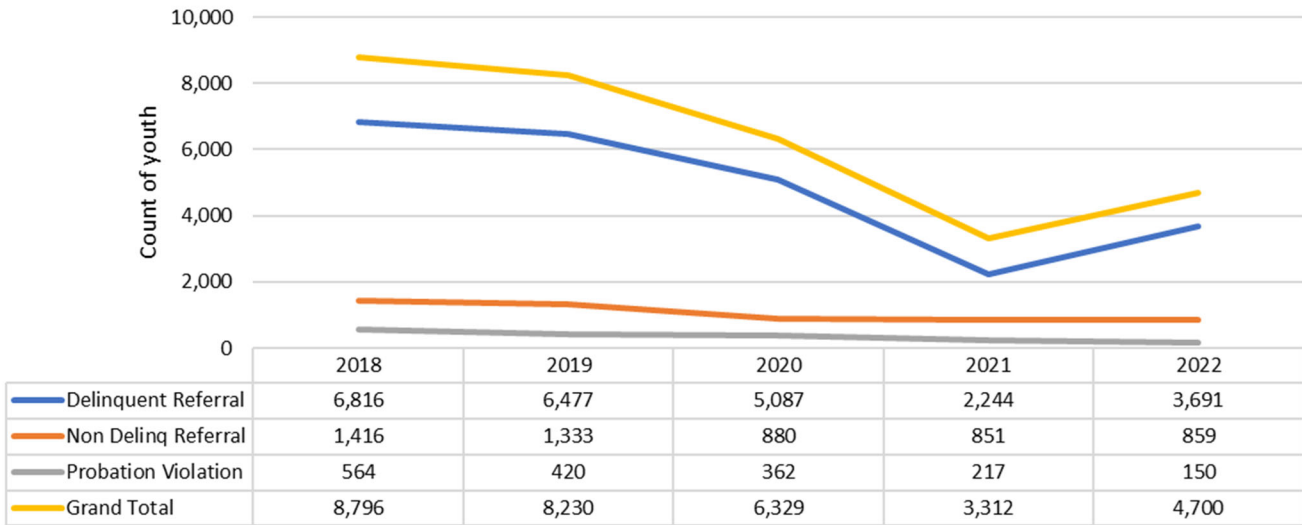


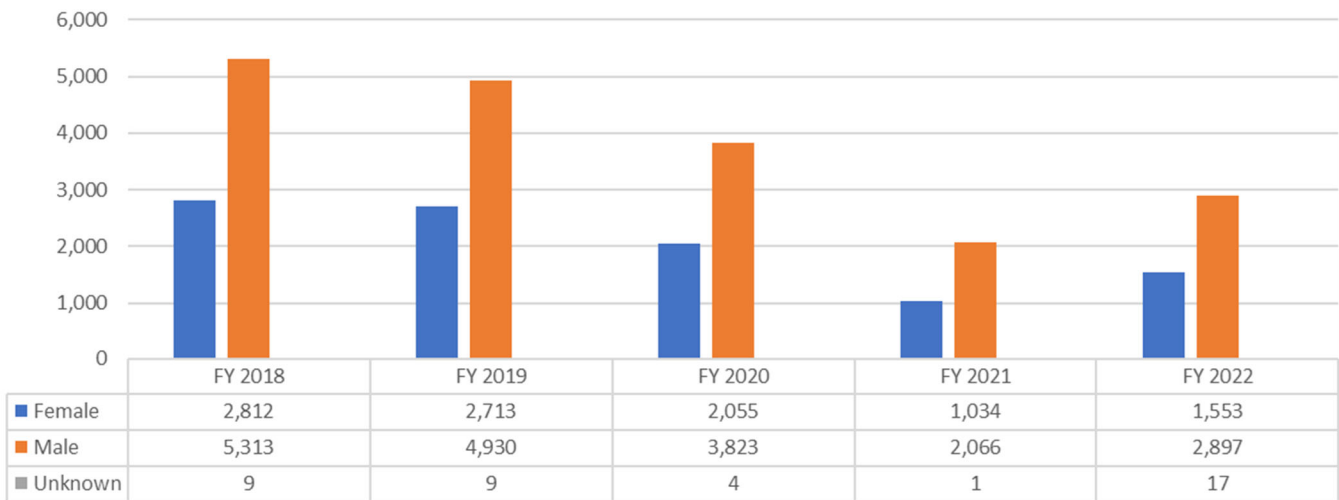
Figure 3-3: Number of youth referred by referral type\*,  
Juvenile Justice Service, New Mexico, FY 2018 - 2022



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

While there were 4,467 unique youth referred to Juvenile Justice Services, some of these youth appeared in more than one referral type category, but were counted only once in each category, resulting in 4,700 referrals (Figure 3-3). For example, an unduplicated youth may have contributed to one delinquent referral, one probation violation referral, and one status referral.

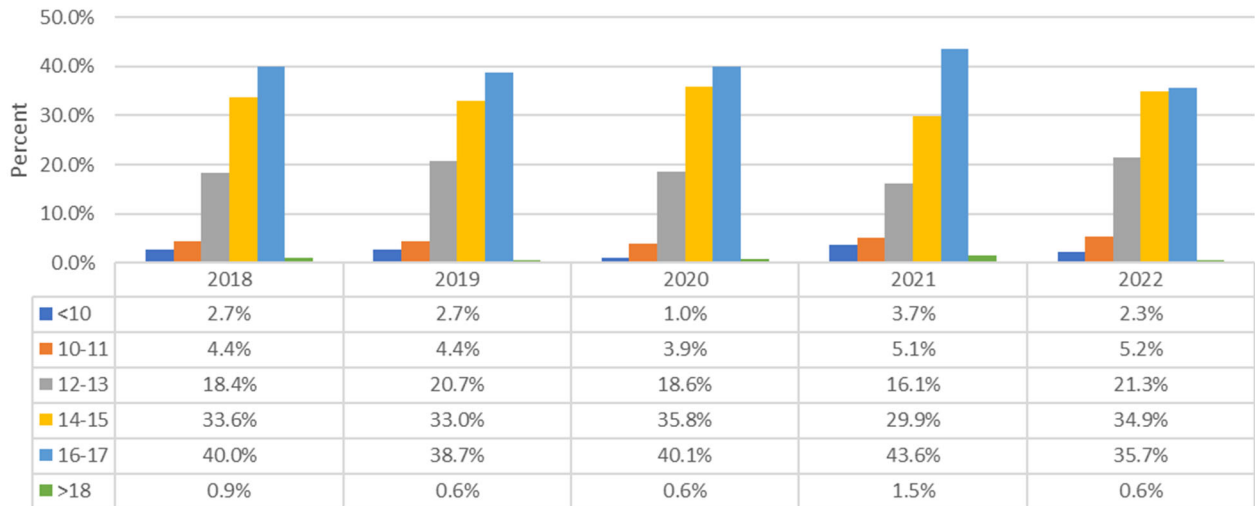
Figure 3-4: Number of referrals\* by gender,  
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico FY 2018 - 2022



\*Unduplicated Youth

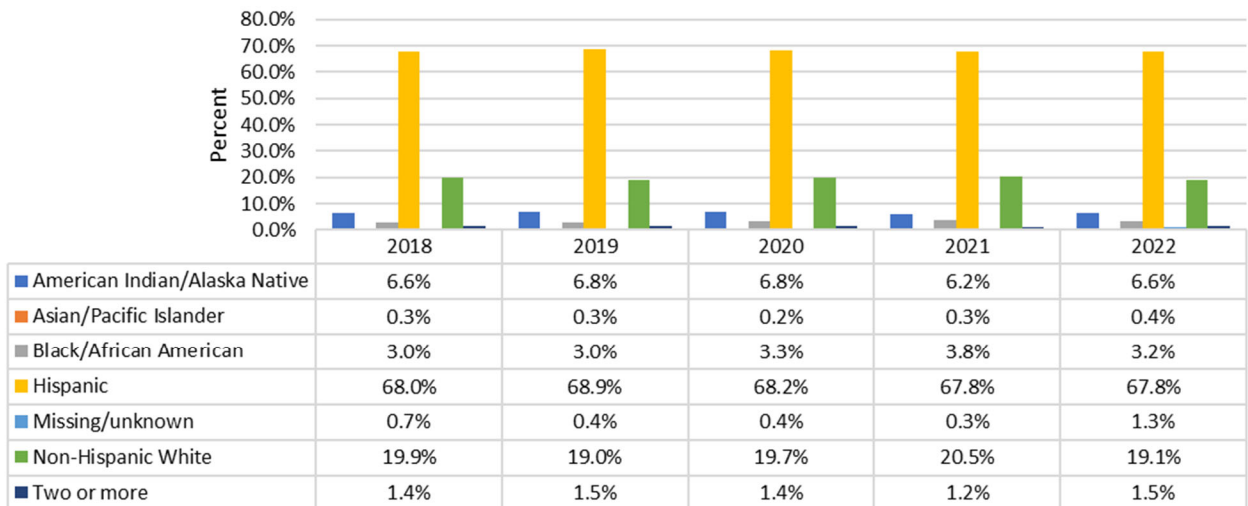
■ Female ■ Male ■ Unknown

Figure 3-5: Youth referrals by age, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018 - 2022



\*Unduplicated Youth

Figure 3-6: Youth referrals by race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018 - 2022



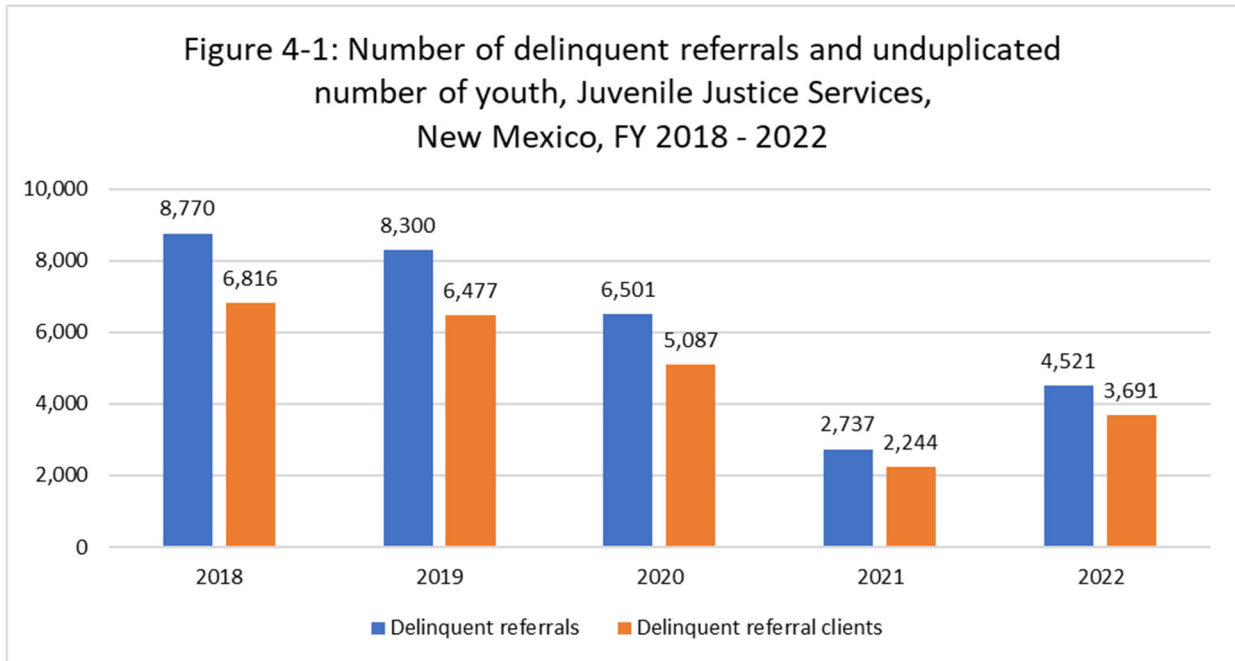
\*Unduplicated Youth

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

## Section 4: Delinquent Referrals

Delinquent referrals are an act committed by a child that would be designated as a crime under the law if committed by an adult. Often times, a single referral to Juvenile Justice Services consists of multiple offenses. Each delinquent referral is sorted for the most serious offense type. In FY 2022, 77.8% of the most serious offense types for a delinquent referral were misdemeanors and 21.9% were felonies, with 0.2% being city ordinance offenses.

In FY 2022, there were 4,521 delinquent referrals involving 3,691 unduplicated youth (Figure 4-1). Both of these numbers have been steadily falling in the last four fiscal years, but increased in FY 2022. The remainder of this section presents delinquent referral data by referral source, demographics, offense type, disposed offenses, action taken/disposition, and trends in leading offenses.



**Table 4-1: Delinquent referral sources, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Number	Percent
Municipal Police Department	2977	65.8%
County Sheriff's Department	930	20.6%
Department of Public Safety	522	11.6%
Other	44	1.0%
Correctional/Detention Facility	30	0.6%
State Agency	8	0.2%
County Marshal's Office	5	0.1%
University/College Police Department	2	0.0%
Federal Agency	1	0.0%
Public School Department	1	0.0%
Tribal Police Department	1	0.0%
<b>Total delinquent referrals</b>	<b>4521</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total referrals</b>	<b>5638</b>	



**Table 4-2: Youth\* with delinquent referral, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Number with a delinquent referral	Percent with a delinquent referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
<b>Total</b>	3,691	100.0%	4,700	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	1,188	32.3%	1,616	34.4%
Male	2,494	67.4%	3,067	65.3%
Unknown/missing	9	0.2%	17	0.4%
<b>Age (years)</b>				
5-9	30	0.8%	106	2.3%
10-11	163	4.5%	237	5.1%
12-13	800	21.9%	1,007	21.7%
14-15	1,329	36.1%	1,661	35.4%
16-17	1,364	36.5%	1,656	34.8%
18-21	5	0.1%	33	0.7%
Unknown/missing	0	0	0	0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian/Alaska Native	218	5.9%	323	6.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	0.4%	19	0.4%
Black/African American	111	3.0%	138	2.9%
Hispanic	2,590	70.2%	3,231	68.7%
Non-Hispanic White	659	17.9%	863	18.4%
Two or more	44	1.2%	58	1.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0	0	0

\*Unduplicated

**Table 4-3: Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Number	Percent
Battery	827	11.8%
Battery (Household Member)	496	7.1%
Truancy	410	5.8%
Incorrigible	367	5.2%
Public Affray	333	4.7%
Criminal Damage to Property	302	4.3%
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	237	3.4%
Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	234	3.3%
Possession of Cannabis Products (Under 21 years of age)	216	3.1%
Runaway	165	2.3%
Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor	157	2.2%
Possession of Synthetic Cannabinoids (1 oz or Less) (1st Off)	148	2.1%
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	130	1.8%
Probation Violation - Residence	122	1.7%
Probation Violation - Special Condition	113	1.6%
<b>Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals</b>	<b>4,257</b>	<b>60.5%</b>
Total number of accrued offenses for delinquent referrals	7,032	
Total number of accrued offenses for all three referral types	8,503	

**Table 4-4: Top 15 disposed offenses for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Number	Percent
Criminal Damage to Property	185	6.3%
Battery (Household Member)	130	4.4%
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	124	4.2%
Battery	124	4.2%
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	117	4.0%
Unlawful Possession of a Handgun by a Person (under 19)	89	3.0%
Criminal Damage to Property (Over \$1000)	85	2.9%
Battery Upon a Peace Officer	69	2.3%
Criminal Sexual Penetration 1st Degree (Child Under 13)	44	1.5%
No Driver's License	44	1.5%
Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle (1st Offense)	40	1.4%
Aggravated Battery (Deadly Weapon)	40	1.4%
Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises	39	1.3%
Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor	38	1.3%
Criminal Damage to Property (Household Member) (Under \$1,000)	35	1.2%
<b>Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>17.1%</b>
Total number of accrued offenses for delinquent referrals	2,945	
Total number of accrued offenses for all three referral types	3,574	

**Table 4-5: Action taken/dispositions for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Number	Percent
<b>Total*</b>	<b>4512</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Handled informally</b>	<b>1440</b>	<b>31.9%</b>
Informal Conditions	1267	28.1%
Informal Supervision	398	8.8%
Assessed and Referred	356	7.9%
No Further Action	300	6.6%
Ref to CCA After Inf Disp	176	3.9%
CCA Reject	162	3.6%
<b>Handled formally</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
File	92	2.0%
DA Reject - Other	54	1.2%
Pending CCA Response	43	1.0%
DA Reject - Insufficient Evidence	30	0.7%
DA Reject - JPPO Recommendation	25	0.6%
Returned for Informal Services	21	0.5%
DA Reject - Plea Bargain	3	0.1%
Waiver of Prosecution	2	0.0%
DA Reject - Age of Child	4512	100.0%
<b>Pending</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Pending	0	0.0%

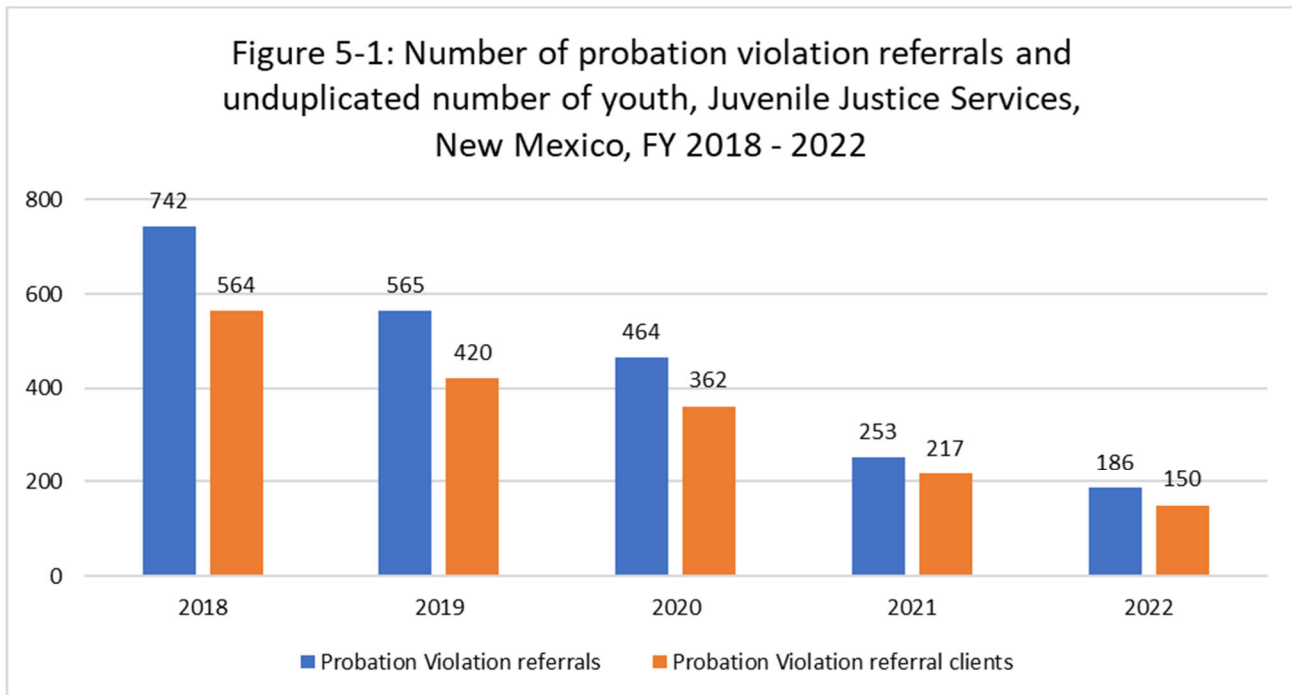
Figure 4-2: Top 15 leading offenses for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018-2022					
Rank	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
1	Battery	Battery	Battery	Battery (household member)	Battery
2	Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	Battery	Battery (Household Member)
3	Possession of marijuana or synthetic cannabis (1 oz or less)(1st offense)	Possession of marijuana or synthetic cannabis (1 oz or less)(1st offense)	Battery (household member)	Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	Public Affray
4	Public affray	Public affray	Criminal damage to property	Criminal damage to property	Criminal Damage to Property
5	Battery (household member)	Battery (household member)	Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer
6	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	Public affray	Use of Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia
7	Criminal damage to property	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	Possession of marijuana or synthetic cannabis (1 oz or less)(1st offense)	Possession of Alcoholic Beverage by a Minor	Possession of Cannabis Products (Under 21 years of age)
8	Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	Criminal damage to property	Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	Burglary (Automobile)	Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor
9	Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	Battery Upon a Peace Officer	Possession of Synthetic Cannabinoids (1 oz or Less) (1st Off)
10	Larceny (\$250 or less)	Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	Criminal damage to property (Over \$1000)	Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)
11	Disorderly conduct	Possession of a Controlled Substance (Misdemeanor)	Possession of a Controlled Substance (Misdemeanor)	Public Affray	Battery Upon a Peace Officer
12	Interference with public officials or general public	Burglary (automobile)	Criminal Damage to Property (Over \$1000)	Poss. Of Marij. Or Synth Cannab.	Criminal Damage to Property (Over \$1000)
13	Burglary (automobile)	Criminal Damage to Property (Over \$1000)	Disorderly conduct	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)
14	Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises	Interference with public officials or general public	No Driver's License	Interference with Public Officials or General Public
15	Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises	Disorderly conduct	Possession of Marijuana or Synthetic Cannabinoids(1-8 oz)	Criminal Damage to Prop(HHM)(Under \$1,000)	Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises
Percent of delinquent offenses	57.7%	57.3%	54.4%	45.7%	51.2%

## Section 5: Probation Violation Referrals

Probation violations are any violation of the terms of probation (which are court ordered and specific to each youth). Probation violations may include, but are not limited to, the following categories (in FACTS):

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

In FY 2022, there was a total of 186 probation violation referrals involving 150 unduplicated youth (Figure 5-1). Both of these numbers have been steadily declining over time. The remainder of this section presents probation violation referral data by referral source, demographics, offense type, disposed offenses, action taken/disposition and trends in leading offenses.



**Table 5-1: Probation violation referral sources, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Number	Percent
Juvenile Probation Officer	176	94.6%
Municipal Police Department	5	2.7%
Other	3	1.6%
State Agency	1	0.5%
Department of Public Safety	1	0.5%
<b>Total probation violation referrals</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>5638</b>	

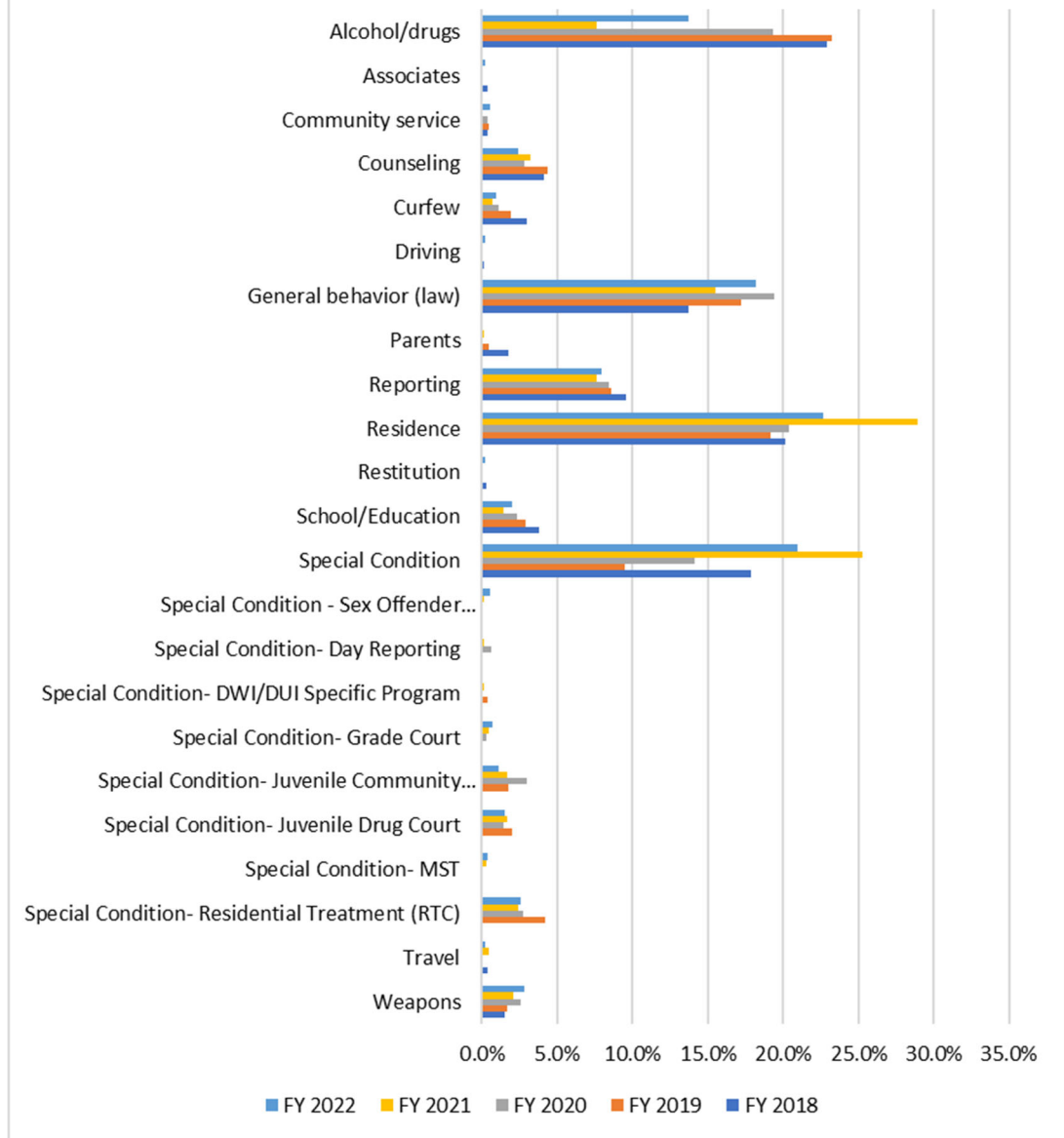
**Table 5-2: Youth\* with delinquent referral, by gender, age and race/ethnicity,  
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Number with a delinquent referral	Percent with a delinquent referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
<b>Total</b>	150	100.0%	4,700	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	31	21.0%	1,616	34.4%
Male	119	79.0%	3,067	65.3%
Unknown/missing	0	0	17	0.4%
<b>Age (years)</b>				
5-9	0	0	106	2.3%
10-11	0	0	237	5.1%
12-13	9	6.2%	1,007	21.7%
14-15	41	27.9%	1,661	35.4%
16-17	78	51.6%	1,656	34.8%
18-21	22	14.3%	33	0.7%
Unknown/missing	0	0	0	0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian/Alaska Native	15	9.9%	323	6.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	19	0.4%
Black/African American	8	5.3%	138	2.9%
Hispanic	103	68.6%	3,231	68.7%
Non-Hispanic White	23	15.4%	863	18.4%
Two or more	1	0.7%	58	1.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0	0	0

\*Unduplicated

Figure 5-2 suggests that since FY 2018, probation violation offenses related to residence and special conditions have decreased, violations related to school/education, curfew, and counseling have also decreased. In 2022 violations for Alcohol/drugs and General Behavior (law) have increased.

Figure 5-2: Offense for probation violation referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018 - 2022



**Table 5-3: Top 15 offenses for probation violation, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Number	Percent
Residence	122	22.9%
Special Condition	113	21.2%
General Behavior (Law)	98	18.4%
Alcohol/Drugs	74	13.9%
Reporting	43	8.1%
Weapons	15	2.8%
Special Condition- Residential Treatment (RTC)	14	2.6%
Counseling	13	2.4%
School/Education	11	2.1%
Special Condition- Juvenile Drug Court	8	1.5%
Special Condition- Juvenile Community Corrections (JCC)	6	1.1%
Curfew	5	0.9%
Special Condition- Grade Court	4	0.8%
Community Service	3	0.6%
Special Condition - Sex Offender Programming/Treatment	3	0.6%
Top 15 offenses for probation violation referrals	532	100.0%
Total number of accrued offenses for probation violation referrals	532	
Total number of accrued offenses for all three referral types	8503	

**Table 5-4: Top 15 disposed offenses for probation violation, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

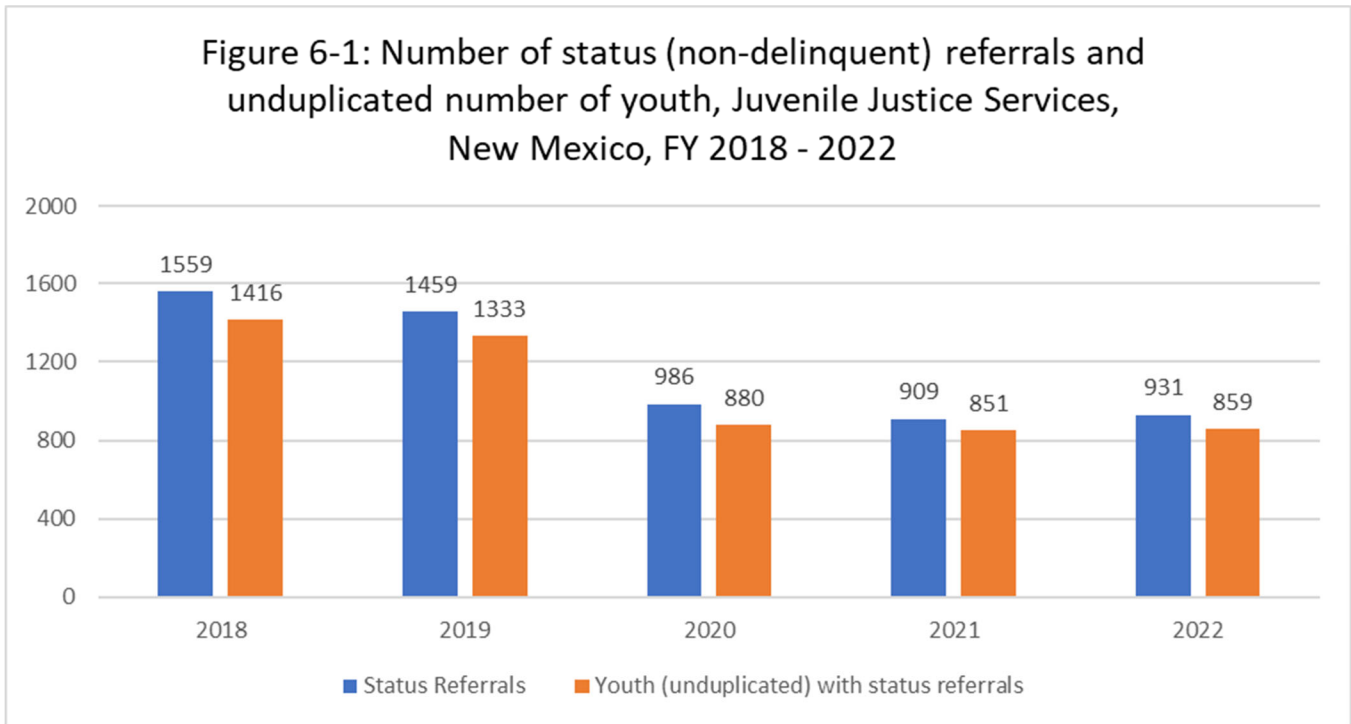
	Number	Percent
Probation Violation - Residence	160	4.5%
Probation Violation - Special Condition	115	3.2%
Probation Violation - General Behavior (Law)	98	2.7%
Probation Violation - Alcohol/Drugs	74	2.1%
Probation Violation - Reporting	59	1.7%
Probation Violation - Weapons	18	0.5%
Probation Violation - Special Condition- Residential Treatment (RTC)	16	0.4%
Probation Violation - Counseling	14	0.4%
Probation Violation - School/Education	10	0.3%
Probation Violation - Special Condition- Juvenile Community Corrections (JCC)	9	0.3%
Probation Violation - Special Condition- Juvenile Drug Court	8	0.2%
Probation Violation - Special Condition- Grade Court	8	0.2%
Probation Violation- Special Condition- DWI/DUI Specific Program	6	0.2%
Probation Violation - Curfew	6	0.2%
Probation Violation - Special Condition- MST	4	0.1%
Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals	605	16.9%
Total number of accrued offenses for delinquent referrals	3574	
Total number of accrued offenses for all three referral types	3574	



## Section 6: Status (non-Delinquent) Referrals

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

In FY 2022 there was a total of 931 status referrals involving 859 unduplicated youth (Figure 6-1). Both of these numbers have been steadily declining over time. The ratio of youth with status referrals to total status referrals has remained steady with a range of 89.2% to 93.6% from FY 2018 through FY 2022. The remainder of this section presents status referral data by referral source, demographics, trends in offense type, and action taken/disposition.



**Table 6-1: Status (non-delinquent) referral sources, Juvenile justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

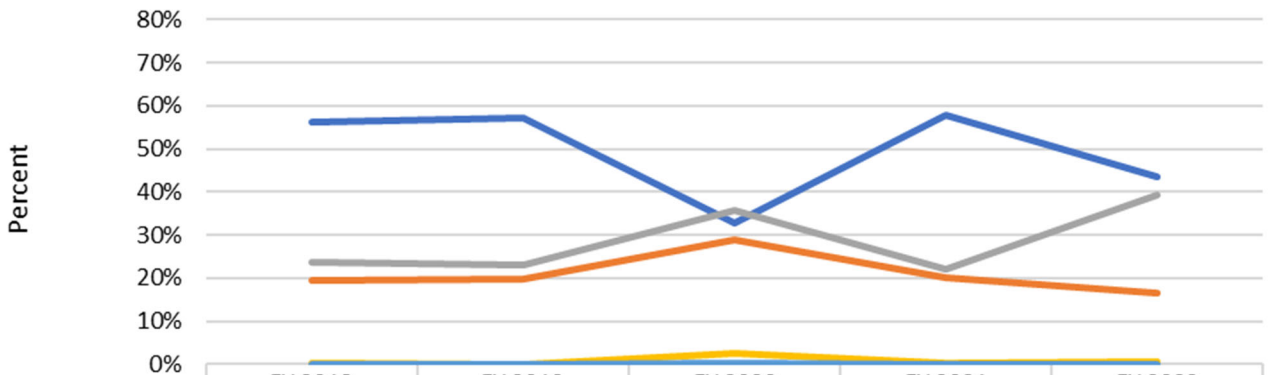
	Number	Percent
Public School Department	439	47.2%
Municipal Police Department	175	18.8%
County Sheriff's Department	140	15.0%
Parent/Guardian	125	13.4%
Other	18	1.9%
PSD	13	1.4%
Department of Public Safety	11	1.2%
State Agency	7	0.8%
Juvenile Probation Officer	3	0.3%
<b>Total status (non-delinquent) referrals</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total referrals</b>	<b>5638</b>	

**Table 6-2: Youth\* with status (non-delinquent) referral, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Number with a delinquent referral	Percent with a delinquent referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
<b>Total</b>	859	100.0%	4,700	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	397	46.3%	1,616	34.4%
Male	454	52.7%	3,067	65.3%
Unknown/missing	8	0.9%	17	0.4%
<b>Age (years)</b>				
5-9	76	9.0%	106	2.3%
10-11	74	8.7%	237	5.1%
12-13	198	23.2%	1,007	21.7%
14-15	291	33.9%	1,661	35.4%
16-17	214	24.6%	1,656	34.8%
18-21	6	0.7%	33	0.7%
Unknown/missing	0	0	0	0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian/Alaska Native	90	10.5%	323	6.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0.5%	19	0.4%
Black/African American	19	2.2%	138	2.9%
Hispanic	538	62.5%	3,231	68.7%
Non-Hispanic White	181	21.1%	863	18.4%
Two or more	13	1.5%	58	1.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0	0	0

\*Unduplicated

Figure 6-2: Offenses for status (non-delinquent) referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018 - 2022



	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Truancy	56.3%	57.3%	32.7%	57.8%	43.7%
Runaway	19.6%	19.7%	28.9%	20.2%	16.6%
Incorrigible*	23.8%	23.1%	35.8%	21.9%	39.3%
Offenses by Minors	0.3%	0.0%	2.5%	0.1%	0.4%
Curfew	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%

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

Offenses for status referrals are important to track because they may serve as a pipeline into the Juvenile Justice Services System. Truancy was the most prevalent status referral in FY 2022.

**Table 6-3: Top 15 offenses for status (non-delinquent) referrals,  
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Number	Percent
<b>Total*</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Handled informally</b>		
Informal Conditions	203	22.3%
Informal Supervision	80	8.8%
Assessed and Referred	214	23.5%
No Further Action	399	43.9%
<b>Handled formally</b>		
File	1	0.1%
<b>Pending</b>		
Pending	12	1.3%

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

This section presents data on offenses and overrides that resulted in youth being taken to detention centers, as well as detention admissions and releases data. A juvenile or youth detention center is a secure facility or jail for youth who have been sentenced, committed or placed for short durations while awaiting court decisions. New Mexico has 6 county juvenile detention centers.

The Screening Admissions & Releases Application (SARA) is an internet/web-based system that links all detention centers and juvenile probation offices to one, real-time, information tracking system. This system was developed in 2008 and implemented by the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) team and community detention partners. The JJS Application Analysis Unit (AAU) continues to further develop SARA as well as provides support to system users.

The SARA enabled the statewide implementation of the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI), a New Mexico Children's Code mandated screening tool for all youth referred to detention. The SARA was the first internet/web-based system in the nation, that linked all detention centers, JPO offices, and district court judges statewide to one real-time information tracking system to assist in determining the steps of care needed for each individual juvenile referred to, or in detention centers. Specifically, SARA:

- Provides a mechanism for the equitable and consistent screening of children referred for detention statewide;
- Provides access to accurate prior offense information 24/7 on any youth screened by the RAI for juvenile probation and the courts;
- Monitors the status of youth in detention and allows juvenile probation supervisors to manage timelines for case expedition;
- Monitors through a "red flag alert" system any state statutory violation with respect to JDAI core principles and JJDP (Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act) core requirements;
- Increases the quality of the Juvenile Justice System service assurance and improves reliability of detention data;
- Provides information for monitoring of compliance with state statute and federal funding requirements; and
- Provides statewide and regional detention data across system agencies, the courts, and law enforcement, that is used to inform policy makers, and aids with internal decision-making.

The SARA system also provides New Mexico the ability to be in alignment with other Annie E. Casey Foundation grantees. Moreover, data from SARA offers CYFD an additional tool to track New Mexico youth awaiting placement for treatment, at risk for out-of-home placement, or transport for juvenile commitment.

In FY 2022, a total of 1,185 referrals (RAIs) for detention involved 923 unduplicated youth (Figure 7-1). Of the 1,185 RAIs, 793 resulted in a secure detention outcome, continuing a steadily decreasing trend in the number of RAI screens, number of unduplicated youth involved, while the percent of screens resulting in secure detentions appears to be on an upward trend since FY 2019 when the percentage was 36.6% , increasing to 46.9% in FY 2020, 65.6% in FY 2021, and then increasing to 66.9% in FY 2022

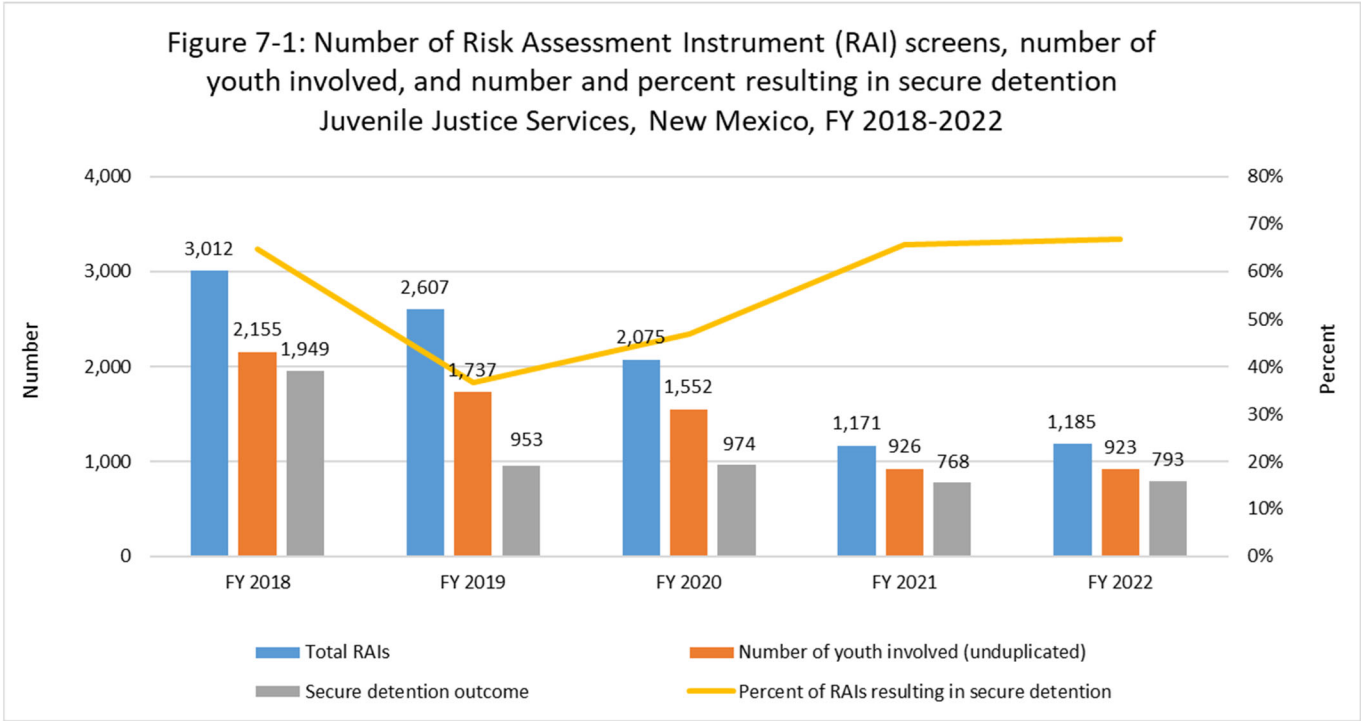


Table 7-1 on the next page describes SARA data report categories (screened, special detention and auto detention) for youth referrals to detention, by four possible RAI outcomes [not detained, not detained-fast-track, non-secure detention (treatment facility, group home, or shelter), or secure detention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

**Table 7-1: Screening Admissions & Releases Application (SARA) report category/reason for youth\* referral to detention, by Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) outcome, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

SARA report category/reason for referral to detention screening	RAI Outcome**				Total
	Do not detain	Do not detain - fast track	Non-secure detention	Secure detention	
<b>Total</b>	308	81	3	793	1,185
<b>Screened<sup>d</sup> (total)</b>	302	81	3	508	894
Delinquent offense	301	81	3	420	805
Delinquent offenses + probation violation (no warrant)	0	0	0	0	0
Parole retake (supervised release)	0	0	0	0	0
Probation violation	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant - Probation Violation	1	0	0	88	89
<b>Special detention<sup>e</sup> (total)</b>	6	0	0	144	150
Magistrate/municipal	0	0	0	0	0
Not indicated	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant - arrest	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant - bench	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant- Bench (FTA)	0	0	0	39	39
Warrant- Bench (Misc.)	2	0	0	3	5
Warrant- Misc	1	0	0	10	11
Supervised Release Detention Order	0	0	0	9	9
<b>Auto detention<sup>y</sup> (total)</b>	0	0	0	141	141
Committed/Diag - return to court on pending case	0	0	0	0	0
Community custody/Program for Empowerment of Girls (PEG) hold	0	0	0	0	0
Court Hold - Drug Court	0	0	0	28	28
Court Hold - Juvenile (not Drug Court)	0	0	0	15	15
Detained pending post-dispositional placement	0	0	0	0	0
Disposition - 15 day detention	0	0	0	2	2
GPS violation/electronic monitoring	0	0	0	0	0
Hold for out of state-ICJ	0	0	0	25	25
Hold for out of state - Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile court hold (not drug court)	0	0	0	0	0
Parole retake	0	0	0	0	0
Remand order	0	0	0	0	0
Transport order	0	0	0	0	0
Violation of Court Order/Condition of Release	0	0	0	71	71

\*The 1,185 referrals for detention involved 697 unduplicated youth.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>y</sup>Cases where a decision is not necessary; RAI is not scored; most serious referred offense is not completed.

**Table 7-2: Youth referred for detention screening\*, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	<b>Number**</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total</b>	923	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	215	23.3%
Male	708	76.7%
Unknown/missing	0	0
<b>Age (years)</b>		
<10	1	0.1%
10-11	10	1.1%
12-13	105	11.4%
14-15	276	29.9%
16-17	493	53.4%
>=18	38	4.1%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
American Indian/Alaska Native	91	9.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.1%
Black/African American	31	3.4%
Hispanic	577	62.5%
Non-Hispanic White	167	18.1%
Two or more	11	1.2%
Unknown/missing	45	4.9%

\*Using the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI).

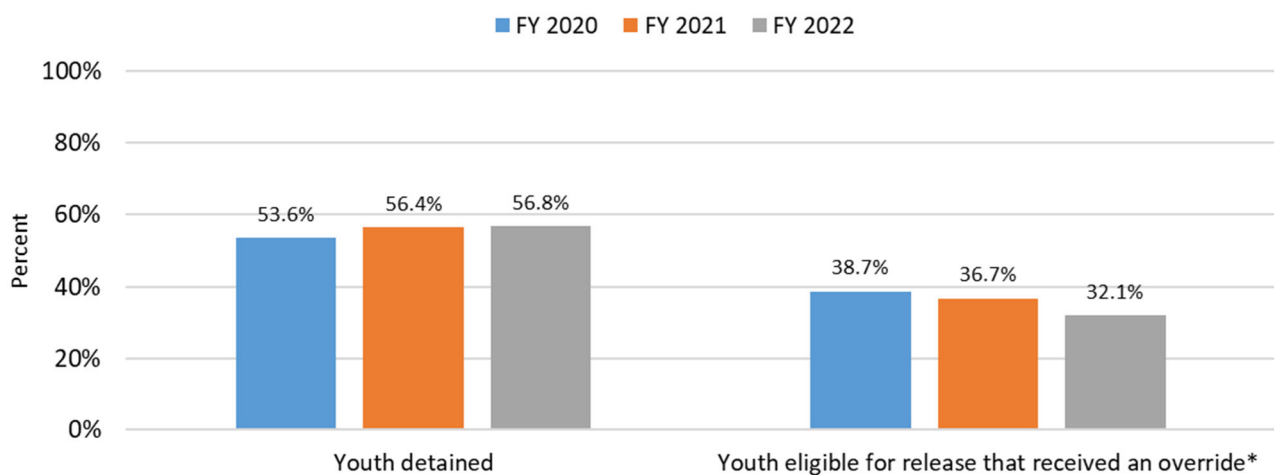
\*\*Unduplicated number of youth.



**Table 7-3: Top 15 offenses referred for detention screening, by Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) outcome, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

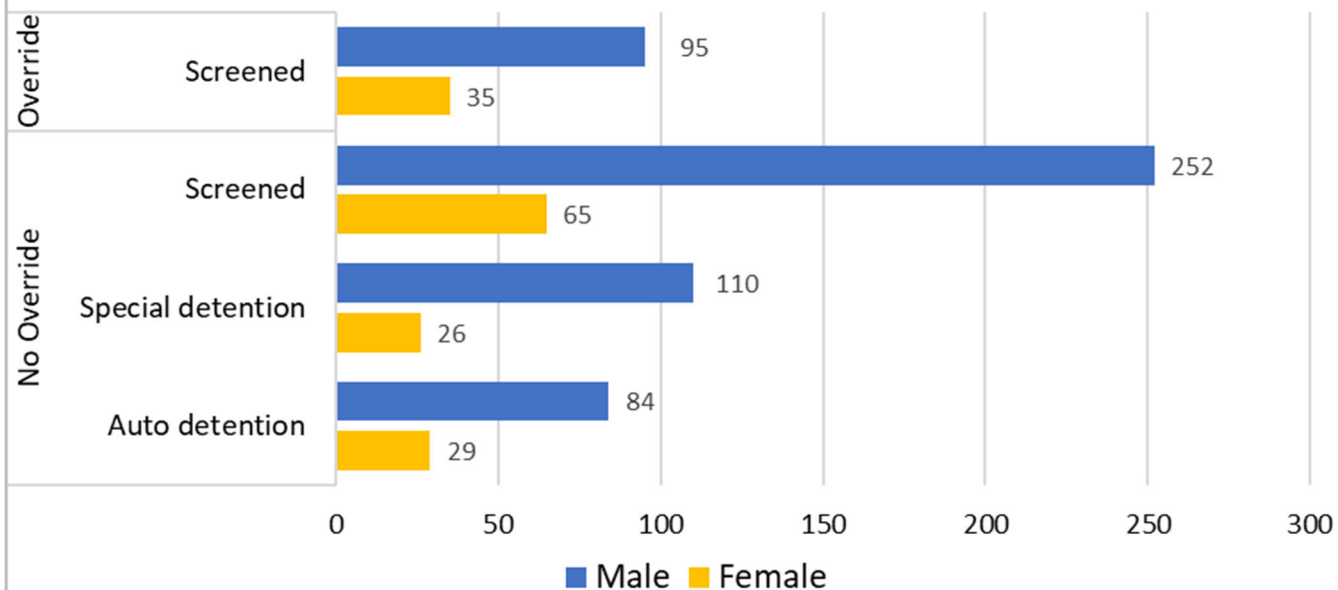
Referred Screened Offense	RAI Outcome				Total
	Not Detained	Non-Secure Detention	Detained	Not Detained-Fast Track	
Battery (Household Member)	77	1	30	22	130
Probation Violation - Residence	5	0	57	1	63
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	13	1	42	4	60
Battery Upon a Peace Officer	0	0	43	0	43
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	18	0	8	1	27
Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle (1st Offense)	15	0	5	2	22
Battery	1	0	21	0	22
Aggravated fleeing a law enforcement officer	9	0	10	2	21
Unlawful Possession of a Handgun by a Person (under 19)	14	0	6	0	20
Aggravated Battery (Deadly Weapon)	9	0	3	8	20
DUI/DWI (.04 or Above) (1st Offense)	5	0	10	3	18
Receiving/Transferring Stolen Motor Vehicles (1st offense)	4	0	10	1	15
Burglary (Automobile)	2	0	13	0	15
Probation Violation - Special Condition- (RTC)	8	0	6	0	14
Aggravated Battery (Misdemeanor) (Household Member)	0	0	14	0	14
<b>Total (Top 15)</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>504</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>894</b>

Figure 7-2: Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) outcome for youth referred to detention  
 Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2020 - 2022



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

Figure 7-3: Detained youth\*, by report category and gender, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022  
 N = 696



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

**Table 7-4: Youth detained, by gender, age at intake, and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	628	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	141	22.6%
Male	487	77.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%
<b>Age (years)</b>		
5-9	0	0.0%
10-11	2	0.3%
12-13	61	9.9%
14-15	188	30.4%
16-17	339	53.7%
18-21	38	5.7%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
American Indian/Alaska Native	65	10.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.2%
Black/African American	24	3.8%
Hispanic	393	62.4%
Non-Hispanic White	108	17.3%
Two or more	9	1.4%
Unknown/missing	28	4.6%

\*Unduplicated number of youth.

Figure 7-4 illustrates the average daily population (ADP) as generated from SARA, which calculated a daily population total for each day in the reporting period. (Note that youth age 18 years or older may be transferred or admitted to an adult detention center instead of being housed in a juvenile facility.)

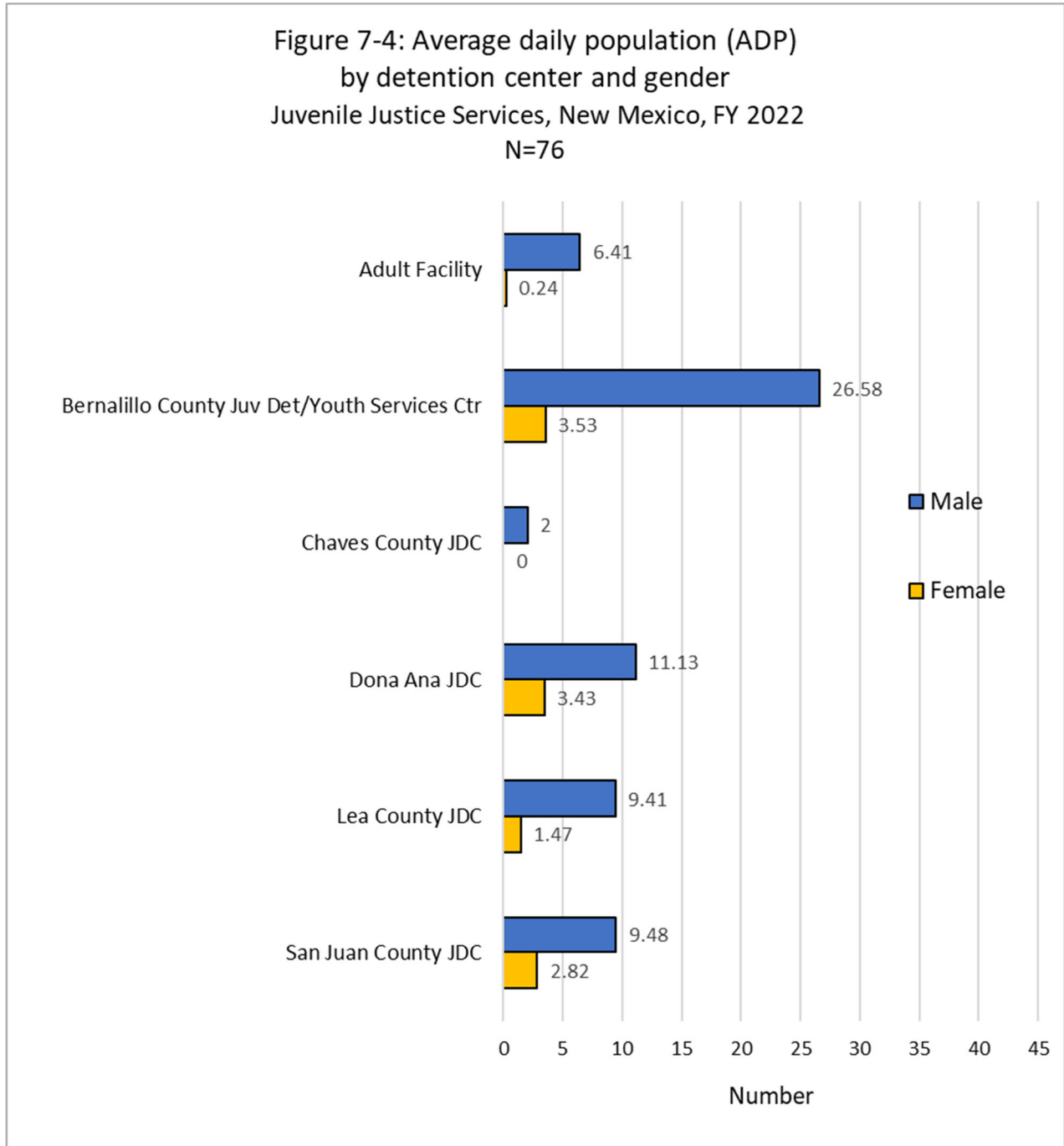
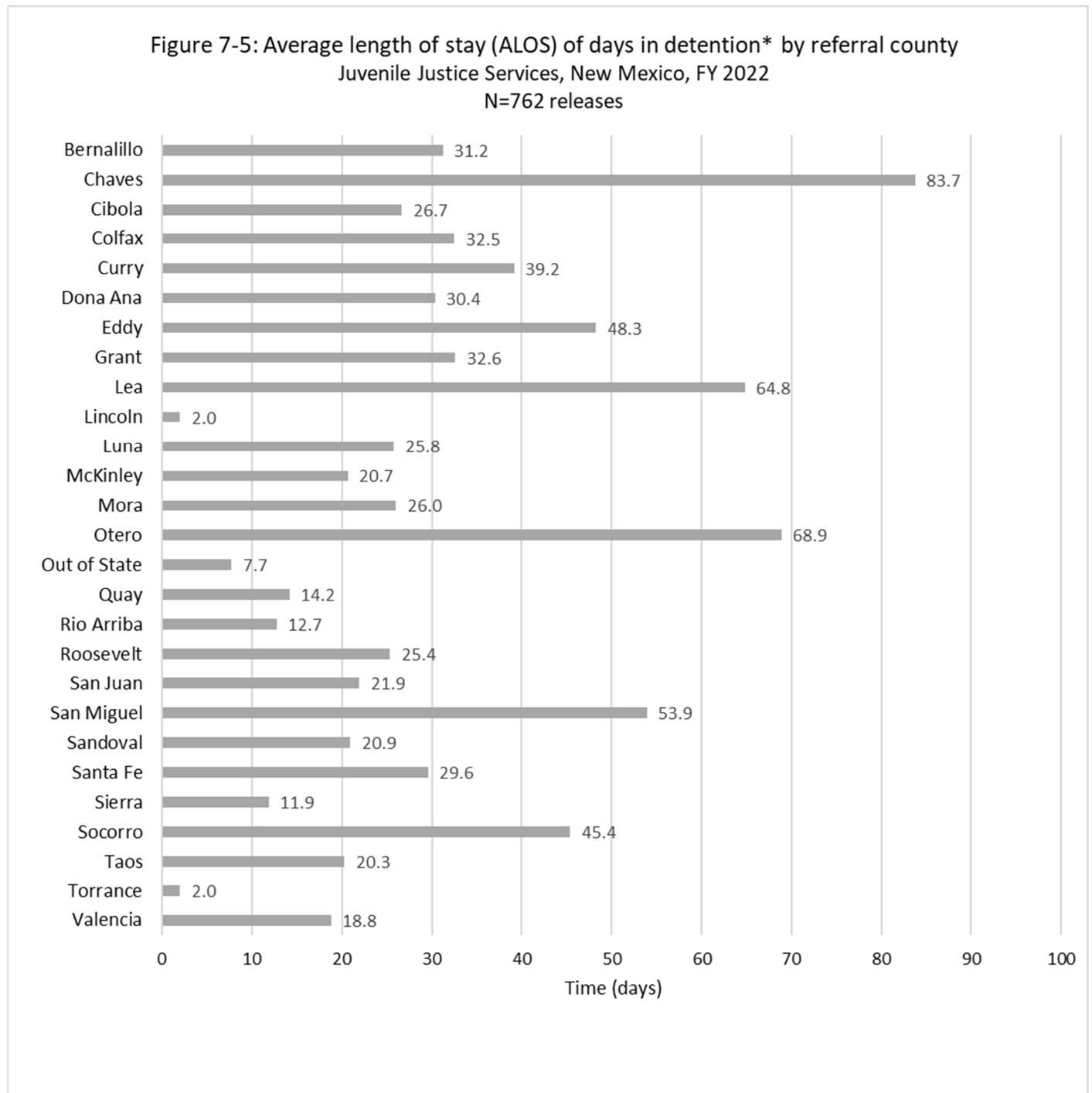


Figure 7-5 describes the average length of stay (ALOS) in detention presented by referral county. Rather than report by facility where transfers impacted ALOS, averages were calculated by county of referral for youth who were detained in order to provide a more relevant duration for community programs aimed at alternatives to detention, or expedited case processing time. The referral county usually retains jurisdiction over formal case processing hearings and outcomes. In FY 2022, the statewide ALOS was 32.4 days, which is an increase from 31.2 days in FY 2021, and 25.4 days in FY 2020. In this reporting period, there were 762 youth who were released from detention including youth who may have been admitted prior to FY 2022. A youth may have had multiple stays in detention during this period. SARA offers the ability to calculate the length of stay from admission date to release date. The length of stay (LOS) is a simple calculation of release date minus admission date. This includes any time spent in multiple detention centers. Note: smaller county results may be skewed due to a small data set.



## Section 8: Case Processing and Caseloads

### CASE PROCESSING

Case processing time is directly related to both the type and seriousness of the charge. The New Mexico Children’s Code currently dictates the following time frames for case processing if a juvenile is *not* detained:

1. The JPO has twenty (20) working days from the date a referral is received to conduct the preliminary inquiry.
2. If the referral is handled formally, the children’s court attorney has sixty (60) days to file a petition alleging a delinquent offense/probation violation.
3. Once the petition is filed, the court then has one hundred twenty (120) days to adjudicate the case, and sixty (60) days from adjudication to dispose the case.

If a juvenile *is* detained, the Children’s Code dictates the following time frames:

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

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

In FY 2022, grand jury petitions had the longest processing times compared to probation violations and delinquent referrals (Figure 8-1). Probation violations had the quickest on average case processing time.

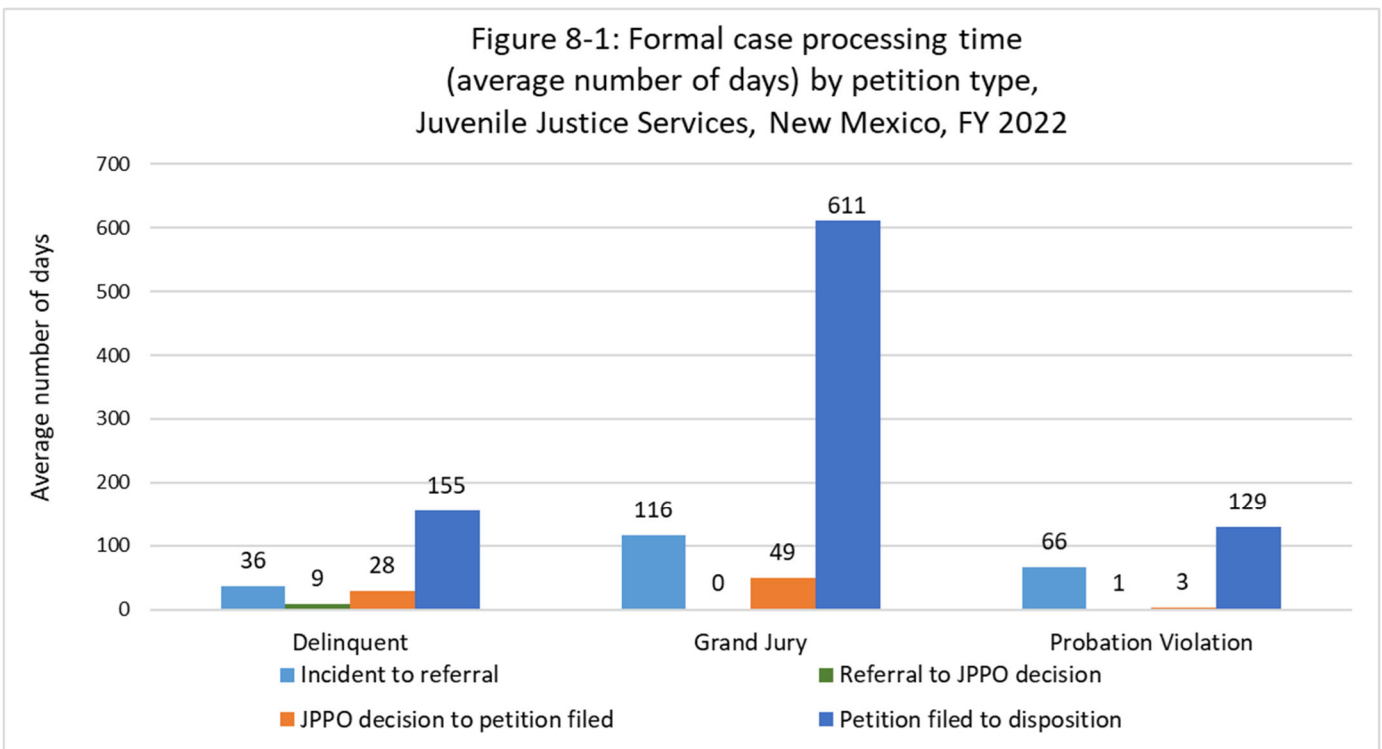
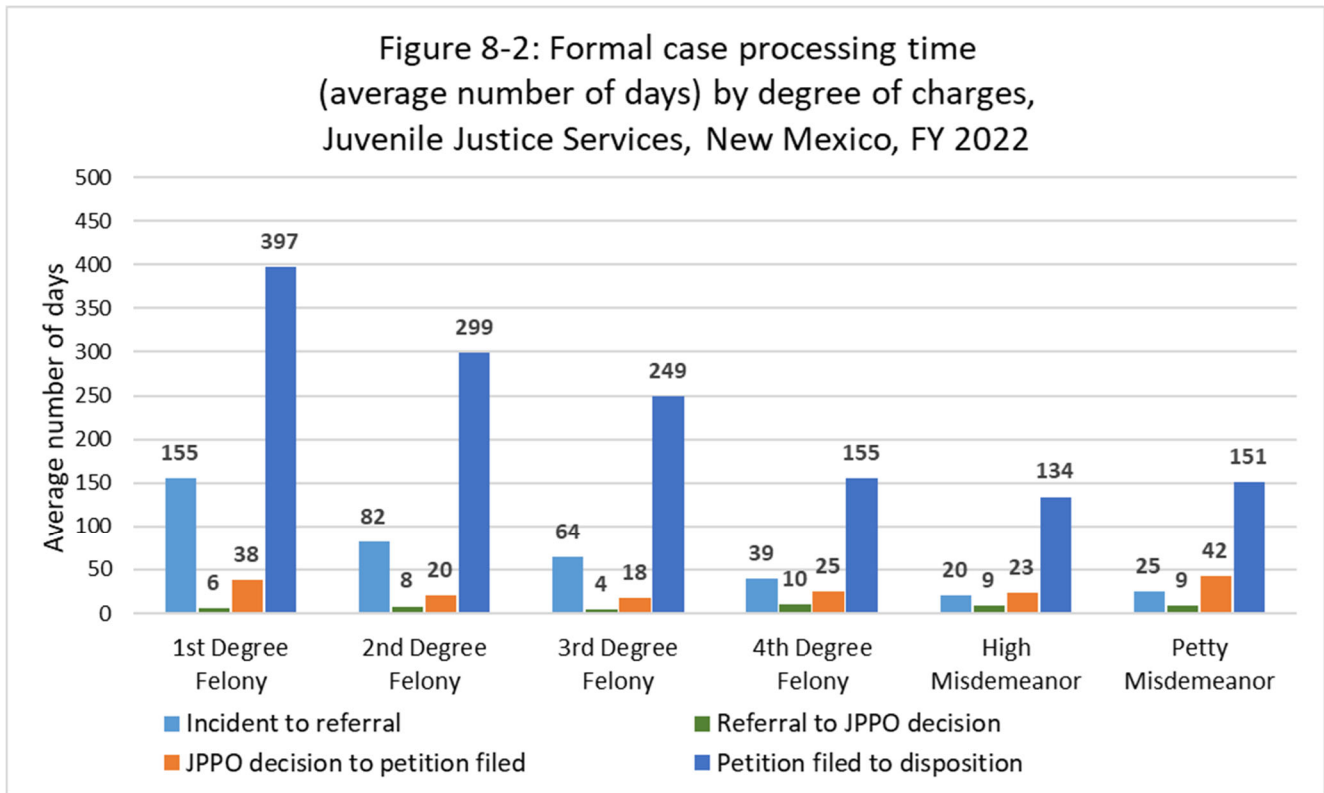


Figure 8-2 presents the average case processing time for the different degrees of charges. First degree felony cases took the longest time to process, while high misdemeanors took the shortest amount of time. Furthermore, first degree felony cases had a greater higher average of days from incident to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



## CASELOADS

Juvenile Probation Officer (JPO) caseload is categorized into three groups:

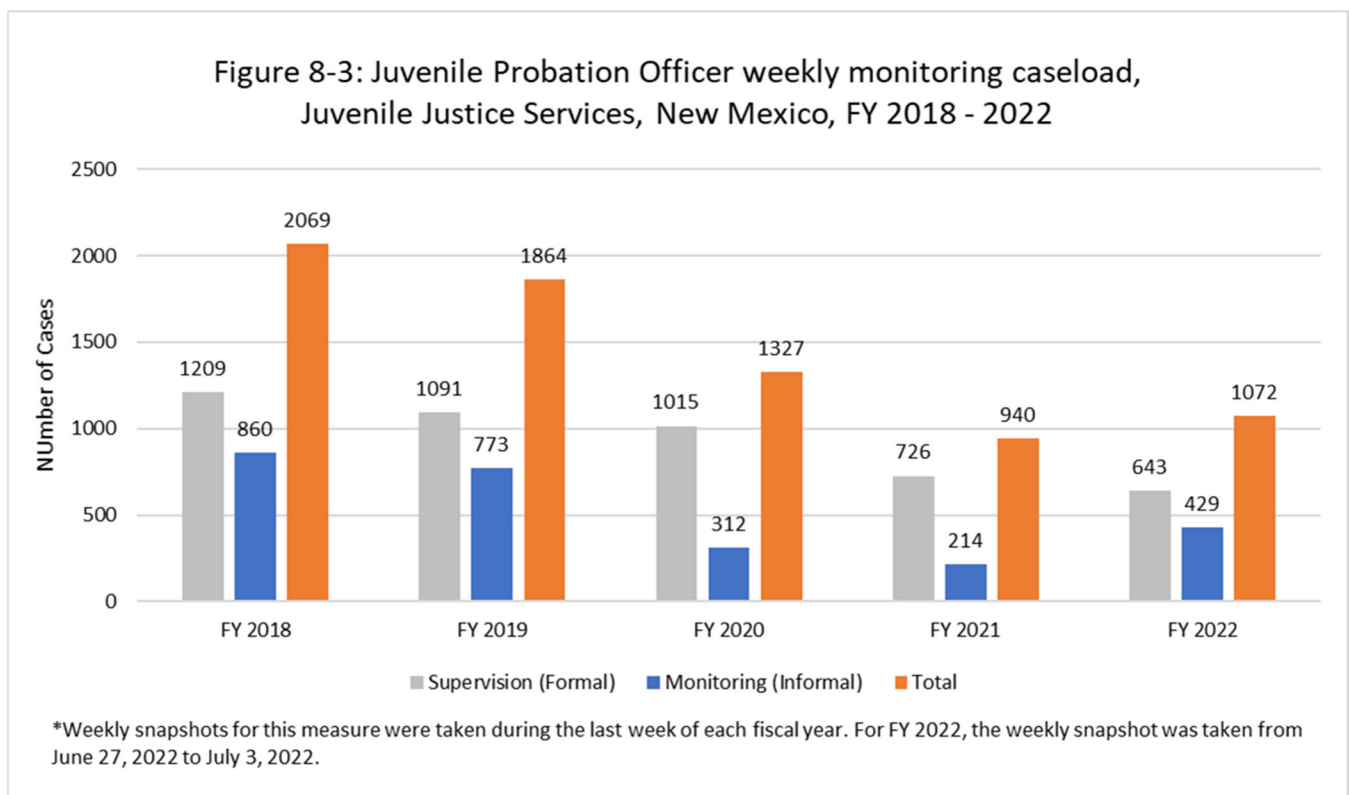
- *Pre-disposition*: refers to the number of youth who have had a petition filed and are awaiting adjudication, but are not being formally supervised by the JPO.
- *Monitoring*: consists of informal conditions, informal supervision, and time waiver. Time waivers also may, or may not, involve JPO monitoring depending on the conditions set by the attorneys.
- *Supervision*: consists of conditional release, probation, supervised release, Interstate Compact on juveniles-parole, and Interstate Compact on juveniles-probation/tribal. Conditional release refers to any conditions of release ordered by the court, either at the first appearance or upon release from secure detention, that require JPO supervision.

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

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

SDM reassessments are conducted at least every one-hundred twenty (120) days for youth on probation and at least every one-hundred twenty (120) days for youth on supervised release. Supervision levels may decrease or increase at each reassessment, depending upon various individual circumstances taken into account by the SDM tool. The SDM tool may also be used to justify terminating supervision early if the juvenile’s risk and/or needs scores are improving and the juvenile demonstrates that he/she has either achieved the goals developed in conjunction with the needs score on the SDM, or no longer needs supervision to be able to attain those goals.

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





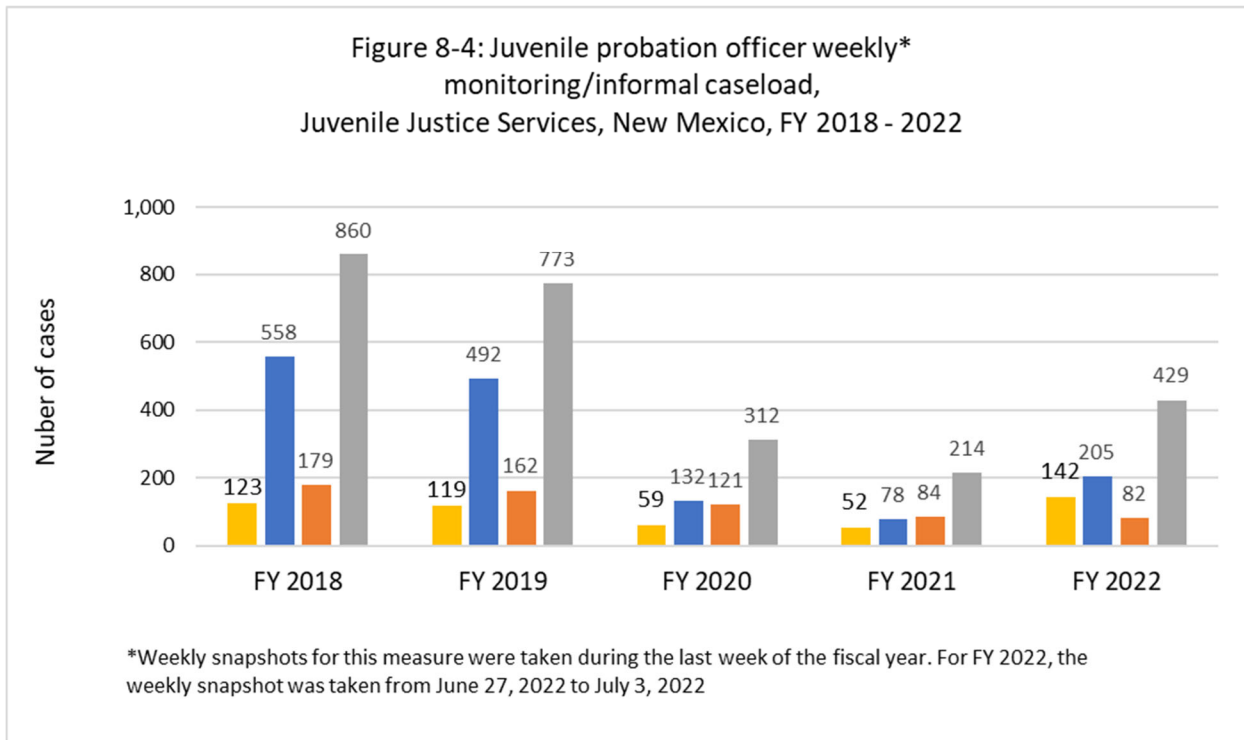
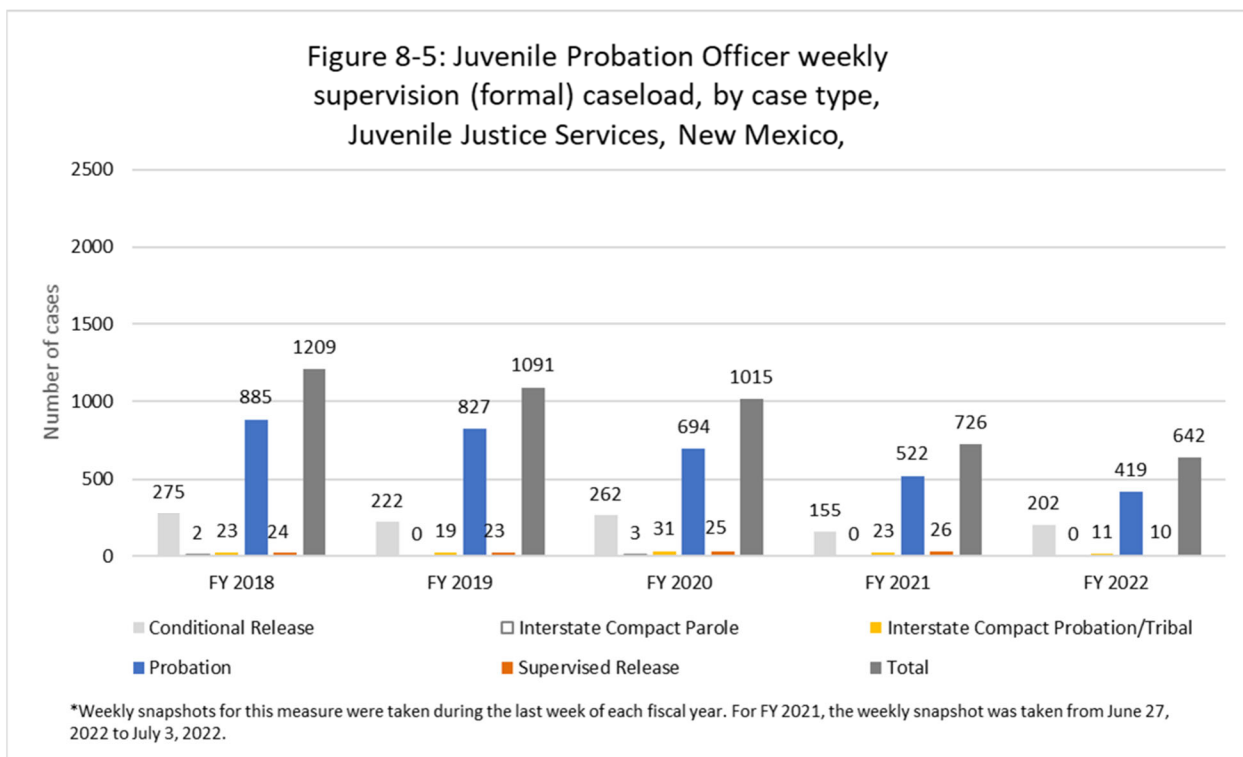


Figure 8-4 presents the number of monitoring (informal cases), by case type. During FY 2022, (47.8%) of the cases were handled through informal conditions. This was followed by time waiver (19.1%) and informal supervision (33.1%).

Figure 8-5 shows the number of supervision (formal cases), by case type. During FY 2022, (65.3%) of the cases were for probation, followed by conditional release (31.5%), supervised release (1.6%), Interstate Compact-probation/tribal (1.7%), and Interstate Compact-parole (0.0%).



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

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

Every time there is a disposition ordered for an adjudicated juvenile offender, a risk assessment and a needs assessment is completed. Risk and needs reassessments are completed on a set schedule depending on what type of supervision the youth is receiving, or whenever there is a significant change in the youth's situation or behavior. These reassessments continue until the youth is discharged from supervision by CYFD.

CYFD uses the SDM instrument to guide disposition recommendations, define which set of minimum contact standards to utilize when supervising a youth in the community, and assist in the classification process of youth committed to CYFD facilities. Periodic reassessments are completed to track progress, and if indicated, modify treatment plans.

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

Further information on the SDM tool used by juvenile justice services can be found in papers that the staff in the Data Analysis Unit have written on the SDM instrument. In 2010, a study on the validation of the risk assessment tool was completed using data from a fiscal year 2008 cohort (Courtney, Howard, and Bunker). In 2011, a study on the inter-rater reliability of the risk assessment tool was analyzed using a cohort of JPOs (Courtney and Howard).

In FY 2021, there were 686 youth with cases that went to disposition, resulting in an initial SDM assessment. This section presents SDM assessment results for 640 (93.3%) of these youth (46 had missing data) by risk, needs, and priority needs and strengths. Additionally, behavioral health screening recommendations for youth on formal supervision are described, as are behavioral health screening diagnoses for youth committed to secure facilities.

## SDM RISK LEVEL ASSESSMENT

Table 9-1 describes youth risk results from an initial SDM assessment. Of 481 youth who were assessed using the SDM tool, the majority (53.4%) were found to have a medium risk level. There were more males in all three risk level groups, and proportionately, they were most likely to have a high risk level, compared with females. By age, youth aged 16 to 17 years old were most likely to have a high risk level. By race/ethnicity, Hispanic youth were more likely to have a high risk level (the number for Asian/Pacific Islander youth is too small to reliably interpret).

**Table 9-1: Structured Decision Making (SDM) youth risk level assessment results, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Low		Medium		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	138	28.7%	257	53.4%	86	17.9%	481	75.2%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	24	25.5%	63	67.0%	7	7.4%	94	19.5%
Male	114	29.5%	193	50.0%	79	20.5%	386	80.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
<b>Age (years)</b>								
5-9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
12-13	11	30.6%	22	61.1%	3	8.3%	36	7.5%
14-15	40	31.7%	62	49.2%	24	19.0%	126	26.2%
16-17	60	24.2%	139	56.0%	49	19.8%	248	51.6%
>=18	25	36.2%	34	49.3%	10	14.5%	69	14.3%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	21	42.9%	25	51.0%	3	6.1%	49	10.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Black/African American	1	6.7%	9	60.0%	5	33.3%	15	3.1%
Hispanic	88	27.3%	166	51.6%	68	21.1%	322	66.9%
Non-Hispanic White	26	31.0%	49	58.3%	9	10.7%	84	17.5%
Two or more	2	22.2%	6	66.7%	1	11.1%	9	1.9%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*511 youth had cases that went to disposition but 30 had missing SDM records, resulting in 481 cases in the analyses.

## SDM NEEDS LEVEL ASSESSMENT

Table 9-2 describes youth need results from an initial SDM assessment. Of 639 who were assessed using the SDM tool, most (43.0%) were found to have a low need level. There were more males in all three need level groups. By age, youth aged 18 to 21 years old were the least likely to have a high need level, and by race/ethnicity, Hispanic youth were the most likely to have a high need level (the number for Asian/Pacific Islander youth is too small to reliably interpret).

**Table 9-2: Structured Decision Making (SDM) youth *need* level assessment results, by gender, age and race/ethnicity Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Low		Moderate		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	207	43.0%	168	34.9%	106	22.0%	481	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	37	39.4%	24	25.5%	33	35.1%	94	19.5%
Male	170	44.0%	82	21.2%	134	34.7%	386	80.2%
Unknown/missing	0		0		1		1	0.2%
<b>Age (years)</b>								
5-9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
12-13	17	47.2%	10	27.8%	9	25.0%	36	7.5%
14-15	49	38.9%	27	21.4%	50	39.7%	126	26.2%
16-17	103	41.5%	60	24.2%	85	34.3%	248	51.6%
>=18	36	52.2%	9	13.0%	24	34.8%	69	14.3%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	29	59.2%	6	12.2%	14	28.6%	49	10.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	0.4%
Black/African American	4	26.7%	6	40.0%	5	33.3%	15	3.1%
Hispanic	136	42.2%	74	23.0%	112	34.8%	322	66.9%
Non-Hispanic White	36	42.9%	15	17.9%	33	39.3%	84	17.5%
Two or more	2	22.2%	4	44.4%	3	33.3%	9	1.9%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*511 youth had cases that went to disposition but 30 had missing SDM records, resulting in 481 cases in the analyses.

## SDM RISK LEVEL ASSESSMENT - FIELD SUPERVISION

**Table 9-3: Risk level\* of youth on formal (field) supervision, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Low		Medium		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	134	30.5%	242	55.0%	64	14.5%	440	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	24	26.4%	62	68.1%	5	5.5%	91	20.7%
Male	110	31.6%	179	51.4%	59	17.0%	348	79.1%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
<b>Age (years)</b>								
5-9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
12-13	11	30.6%	22	61.1%	3	8.3%	36	8.2%
14-15	39	32.5%	61	50.8%	20	16.7%	120	27.3%
16-17	58	25.8%	132	58.7%	35	15.6%	225	51.1%
>=18	24	42.1%	27	47.4%	6	10.5%	57	13.0%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	21	43.8%	25	52.1%	2	4.2%	48	10.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
Black/African American	1	7.1%	8	57.1%	5	35.7%	14	3.2%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	84	29.0%	157	54.1%	49	16.9%	290	65.9%
Non-Hispanic White	26	33.3%	45	57.7%	7	9.0%	78	17.7%
Two or more	2	25.0%	5	62.5%	1	12.5%	8	1.8%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*511 youth had cases that went to disposition but 30 had missing SDM records, resulting in 481 cases in the analyses.

## SDM NEED LEVEL ASSESSMENT - FIELD SUPERVISION

**Table 9-4: Needs level\* of youth on formal (field) supervision, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Low		Moderate		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	203	46.1%	149	33.9%	88	20.0%	440	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	37	40.7%	33	36.3%	21	23.1%	91	20.7%
Male	166	47.7%	115	33.0%	67	19.3%	348	79.1%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
<b>Age (years)</b>								
5-9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
12-13	17	47.2%	9	25.0%	10	27.8%	36	8.2%
14-15	49	40.8%	47	39.2%	24	20.0%	120	27.3%
16-17	100	44.4%	73	32.4%	52	23.1%	225	51.1%
>=18	35	61.4%	20	35.1%	2	3.5%	57	13.0%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	29	60.4%	13	27.1%	6	12.5%	48	10.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	0.5%
Black/African American	4	28.6%	5	35.7%	5	35.7%	14	3.2%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	132	45.5%	97	33.4%	61	21.0%	290	65.9%
Non-Hispanic White	36	46.2%	30	38.5%	12	15.4%	78	17.7%
Two or more	2	25.0%	3	37.5%	3	37.5%	8	1.8%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*511 youth had cases that went to disposition but 30 had missing SDM records, resulting in 481 cases in the analyses.

## SDM RISK LEVEL ASSESSMENT - SECURE FACILITY

**Table 9-5: Risk level\* of youth in secure facilities, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Low		Medium		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	4	9.8%	15	36.6%	22	53.7%	41	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	3	7.3%
Male	14	36.8%	20	52.6%	4	10.5%	38	92.7%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		0.0%
<b>Age (years)</b>								
5-9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
12-13	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
14-15	1	16.7%	4	66.7%	1	16.7%	6	14.6%
16-17	7	30.4%	14	60.9%	2	8.7%	23	56.1%
>=18	7	58.3%	4	33.3%	1	8.3%	12	29.3%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%
Hispanic	9	28.1%	19	59.4%	4	12.5%	32	78.0%
Non-Hispanic White	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	6	14.6%
Two or more	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*511 youth had cases that went to disposition but 30 had missing SDM records, resulting in 481 cases in the analyses.

## SDM NEED LEVEL ASSESSMENT - SECURE FACILITY

**Table 9-6: Needs level\* of youth in secure facilities, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Low		Moderate		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	4	9.8%	19	46.3%	18	43.9%	41	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3	7.3%
Male	4	10.5%	19	50.0%	15	39.5%	38	92.7%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Age (years)</b>								
5-9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
12-13	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
14-15	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	6	14.6%
16-17	3	13.0%	12	52.2%	8	34.8%	23	56.1%
>=18	1	8.3%	4	33.3%	7	58.3%	12	29.3%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	2.4%
Hispanic	4	12.5%	15	46.9%	13	40.6%	32	78.0%
Non-Hispanic White	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	6	14.6%
Two or more	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	2.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*511 youth had cases that went to disposition but 30 had missing SDM records, resulting in 481 cases in the analyses.



## SDM PRIORITY STRENGTHS AND PRIORITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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

**Table 9-7: Priority strengths and needs\* of cases that went on to disposition, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

Factor	Strength		Need	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
N1. Family relationships	95	19.8%	138	28.7%
N2. Emotional stability	56	11.6%	107	22.2%
N3. Education	11	2.3%	97	20.2%
N4. Substance abuse	37	7.7%	34	7.1%
N5. Physical issues	25	5.2%	5	1.0%
N6. Life skills	2	0.4%	34	7.1%
N7. Victimization	122	25.4%	8	1.7%
N8. Social relations	0	0.0%	18	3.7%
N9. Employment/vocational	12	2.5%	19	4.0%
N10. Sexuality	84	17.5%	20	4.2%
N11. Criminal history of biological parents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N12. Community resources	37	7.7%	1	0.2%
Total**	481	100.0%	481	100.0%

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

Date pulled: November 28, 2022

Source: FACTS Database

**Table 9-8: Priority strengths and needs\* of youth on formal (field) supervision, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

Factor	Strength		Need	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
N1. Family relationships	91	20.7%	128	29.1%
N2. Emotional stability	55	12.5%	100	22.7%
N3. Education	9	2.0%	85	19.3%
N4. Substance abuse	33	7.5%	28	6.4%
N5. Physical issues	22	5.0%	5	1.1%
N6. Life skills	2	0.5%	31	7.0%
N7. Victimization	114	25.9%	8	1.8%
N8. Social relations	0	0.0%	18	4.1%
N9. Employment/vocational	12	2.7%	19	4.3%
N10. Sexuality	71	16.1%	17	3.9%
N11. Criminal history of biological parents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N12. Community resources	31	7.0%	1	0.2%
Total**	440	100.0%	440	100.0%

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

Date pulled: November 28, 2022

Source: FACTS Database

**Table 9-9: Priority strengths and needs\* of youth in secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

Factor	Strength		Need	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
N1. Family relationships	4	9.8%	10	24.4%
N2. Emotional stability	1	2.4%	7	17.1%
N3. Education	2	4.9%	12	29.3%
N4. Substance abuse	4	9.8%	6	14.6%
N5. Physical issues	3	7.3%	0	0.0%
N6. Life skills	0	0.0%	3	7.3%
N7. Victimization	8	19.5%	0	0.0%
N8. Social relations	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N9. Employment/vocational	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N10. Sexuality	13	31.7%	3	7.3%
N11. Criminal history of biological parents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N12. Community resources	6	14.6%	0	0.0%
Total**	41	100.0%	41	100.0%

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

Date pulled: November 28, 2022

Source: FACTS Database

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

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

The ADE database, initiated in 2009, is a secure web-based client tracking program that provides a way of monitoring behavioral health recommendations made by CYFD clinical staff for adjudicated youth. CYFD contracted with ADE, Incorporated, from Clarkston, Michigan to develop this case management software, with the goals of integrating work processes into the software, offering collaboration between services providers, enhancing reporting functions, and providing timely and accurate data for consistent decision making. The main pieces of information stored in the ADE database are service recommendations, treatment plans, diagnoses, and clinical staff notes.

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

**Table 9-10: Top 20 Behavioral health services recommendations, New Mexico, FY20**

Recommendation	Count	% of All Recommendations
BH-11 Individual Therapy	943	25.9%
BH-43 Residential Treatment	378	10.4%
BH-13 Family Therapy	337	9.2%
BH-09 Medication Management	332	9.1%
BH-48 Other	299	8.2%
BH-25 Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	192	5.3%
BH-37 Drug Court	133	3.6%
BH-12 Group Therapy	127	3.5%
BH-40 Treatment Foster Care	98	2.7%
ED-01 Public Education	93	2.6%
BH-36 Substance Abuse - Intensive Outpatient Tx	81	2.2%
BH-02 Assessment: Bio-Psycho-Social	74	2.0%
ED-02 GED	67	1.8%
BH-31 Comp. Community Support Srvcs. (CCSS)	65	1.8%
BH-36.1 Substance Abuse - Counseling	65	1.8%
BH-49 Commitment to Secure Facility	45	1.2%
BH-39 Problem Sexual Behavior - Inpatient	36	1.0%
BH-38 Problem Sexual Behavior - Outpatient	31	0.9%
ED-07 Other	29	0.8%
BH-41 Group Home	15	0.4%
<b>Total Number Recommendations in Top 20</b>	<b>3,440</b>	<b>94.4%</b>
<b>Total Number of All Recommendations</b>	<b>3,644</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Data pulled 1/05/2021

Source: ADE Database

## BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR YOUTH IN SECURE FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

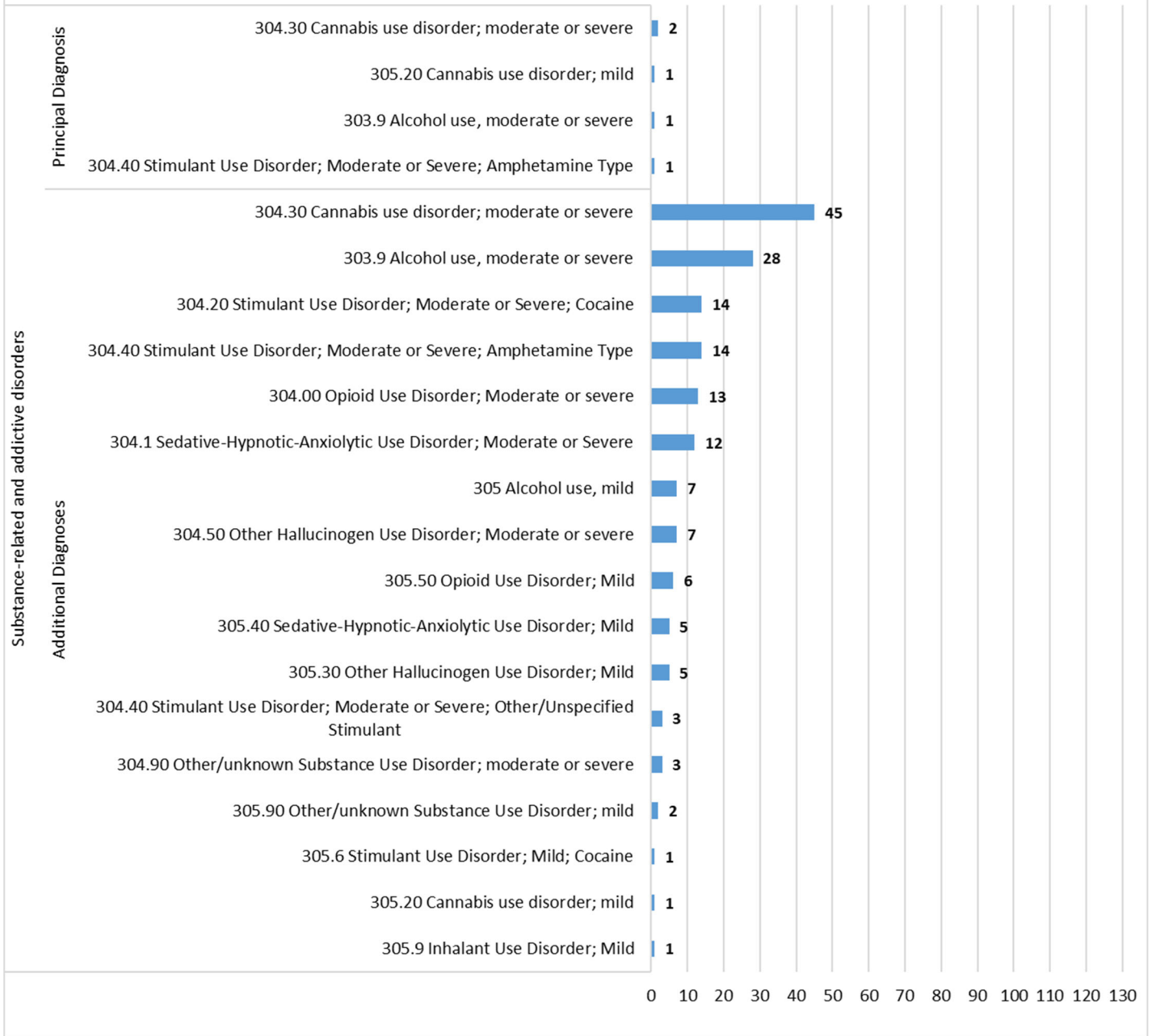
**Table 9-11: Top 20 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-5) diagnoses for clients admitted to secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

<b>Diagnosis</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
V62.5 Imprisonment or Other Incarceration	53	10.4%
V62.3 Academic or Educational Problems	48	7.4%
304.30 Cannabis use disorder; moderate or severe	47	7.2%
995.52 Child neglect, confirmed	39	6.0%
312.32 Conduct disorder; adolescent onset type	38	5.9%
300.4 Persistent Depressive Disorder (Dysthymia)	37	5.7%
995.51 Child psychological abuse, Confirmed	29	4.5%
995.54 Child Physical Abuse, Confirmed	29	4.5%
303.9 Alcohol use, moderate or severe	29	4.5%
V15.49 Other Personal History of Psychological Trauma	26	4.0%
309.81 Post-traumatic stress disorder	21	3.2%
V15.59 Personal History of Self-harm	17	2.6%
304.40 Stimulant Use Disorder; Moderate or Severe; Amphetamine Type	15	2.3%
304.20 Stimulant Use Disorder; Moderate or Severe; Cocaine	14	2.2%
995.53 Child sexual abuse, Confirmed	13	2.0%
304.00 Opioid Use Disorder; Moderate or severe	13	2.0%
304.1 Sedative-Hypnotic-Anxiolytic Use Disorder; Moderate or Severe	12	1.8%
V62.82 Uncomplicated Bereavement	11	1.7%
V61.20 Parent-Child Relational Problems	11	1.7%
V71.02 Child or Adolescent Antisocial Behavior	10	1.5%
<b>Total Number Diagnoses in Top 20</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>78.9%</b>
<b>Total Number of All Diagnoses</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Data pulled 02/08/2022

Source: ADE Database

Figure 9-12: Substance and alcohol abuse diagnoses  
 DSM-5 for clients admitted to secure facilities,  
 Juvenile Justice Services, Ne

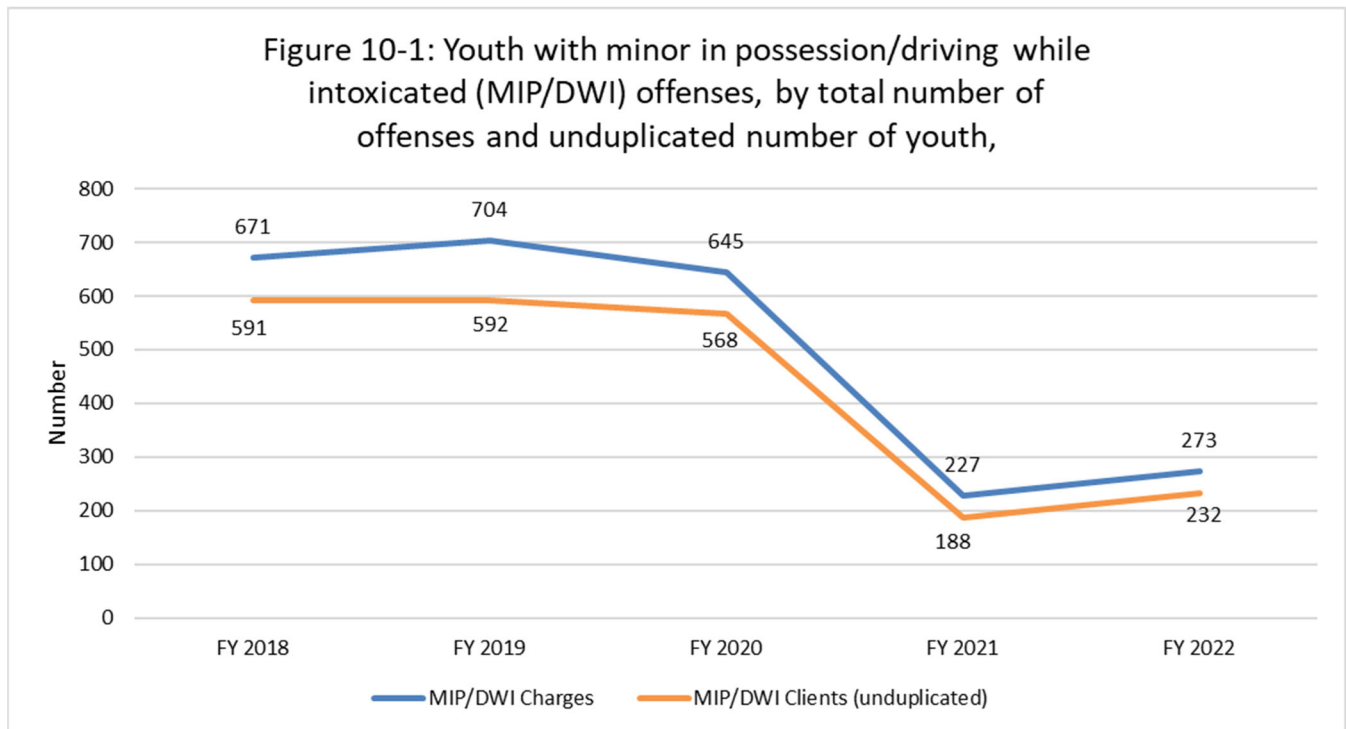


\*Based on the American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (*DSM-5*). Multiple youth may be represented in one or more diagnosis categories.

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

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

Trend data shows that the number of youth referred as a result of MIP/DWI offenses has steadily declined over the last few years, with a sharp decline in FY 2021, but rose in FY 2022 (Figure 10-1). Out of the total number of unduplicated youth (4,467) with offenses in FY 2022, 188 (5.1%) had MIP/DWI offenses. This compares with 6.1% in FY 2021.



**Table 10-1: Youth with minor in possession/driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI), offenses by age, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

Age Group	Number of clients with an MIP/DWI offense	Percent of MIP/DWI clients	Number of clients for all offenses	Percent of clients for all offenses
<10	0	0.0%	101	2.3%
10-11	0	0.0%	232	5.2%
12-13	25	10.8%	969	21.7%
14-15	54	23.3%	1570	35.1%
16-17	153	65.9%	1568	35.1%
>=18	0	0.0%	27	0.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4467</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

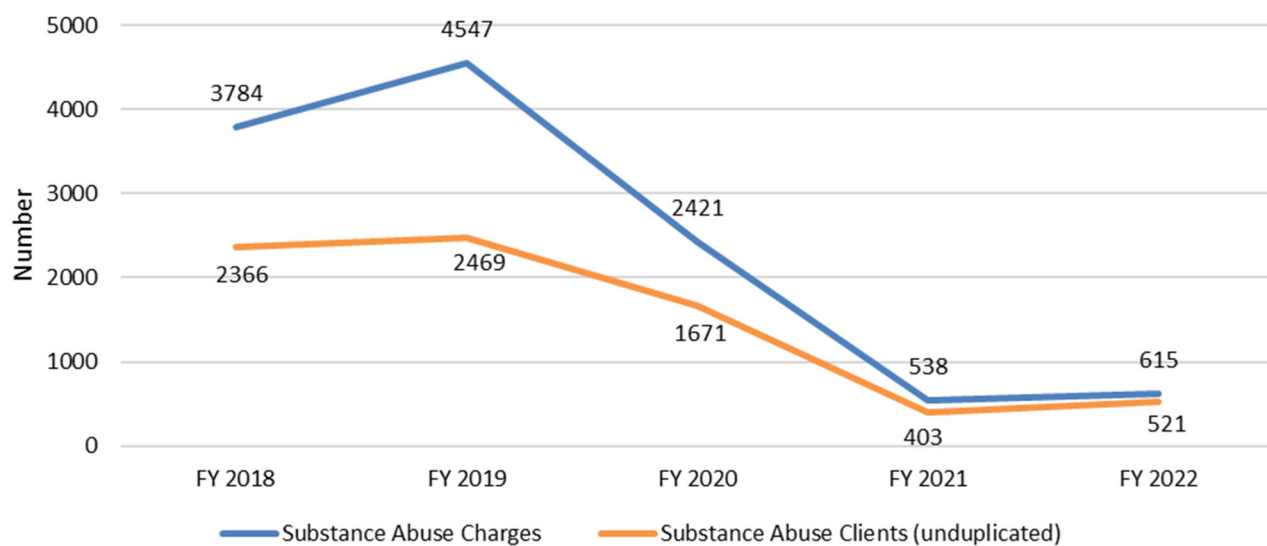
Source: FACTS Database

**Table 10-2: Youth with minor in possession/driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI) offenses, by gender and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

Race/Ethnicity	Gender				Totals	
	Female		Male		Count	% of Overall Total
	Count	% of Overall Total	Count	% of Overall Total		
American Indian/Alaska Native	6	8.1%	17	10.8%	23	9.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	1	0.4%
Hispanic	57	77.0%	110	69.6%	167	72.0%
Non-Hispanic White	10	13.5%	27	17.1%	37	15.9%
Two or more	0	0.0%	3	1.9%	3	1.3%
2 or more	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown/missing	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>98.6%</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>99.6%</b>

Source: FACTS Database

**Figure 10-1: Youth with substance abuse offenses, by total number of offenses and unduplicated number of youth, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018 - 2022**





**Table 10-3: Youth with substance abuse offenses, offenses by age, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

Age Group	Number of clients with an MIP/DWI offense	Percent of MIP/DWI clients	Number of clients for all offenses	Percent of clients for all offenses
<10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	7	1.4%	7	1.1%
12-13	74	14.3%	81	13.2%
14-15	184	35.6%	210	34.1%
16-17	252	48.7%	312	50.7%
>=18	0	0.0%	5	0.8%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

Source: FACTS Database

**Table 10-4: Youth with substance abuse offenses, by gender and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

Race/Ethnicity	Gender				Totals	
	Female		Male			
	Count	% of Overall	Count	% of Overall	Count	% of Overall
American Indian/Alaska Native	13	8.8%	32	8.6%	45	8.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	2	1.4%	5	1.3%	7	1.3%
Hispanic	112	76.2%	272	73.1%	384	74.0%
Non-Hispanic White	19	12.9%	57	15.3%	76	14.6%
Two or more	0	0.0%	4	1.1%	4	0.8%
Unknown/missing	1	0.7%	2	0.5%	3	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: FACTS Database

## Section 11: Youth in Secure Facilities

Secure facilities are physically and staff secured. CYFD had three secure facilities and one contracted facility in FY 2022:

- *Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC)* in Albuquerque (Closed January 2022)
- *John Paul Taylor Center (JPTC)* in Las Cruces
- *San Juan Detention Center (SJDC)* in San Juan County (contractual agreement for ten beds)
- *Youth Development and Diagnostic Center (YDDC)* in Albuquerque

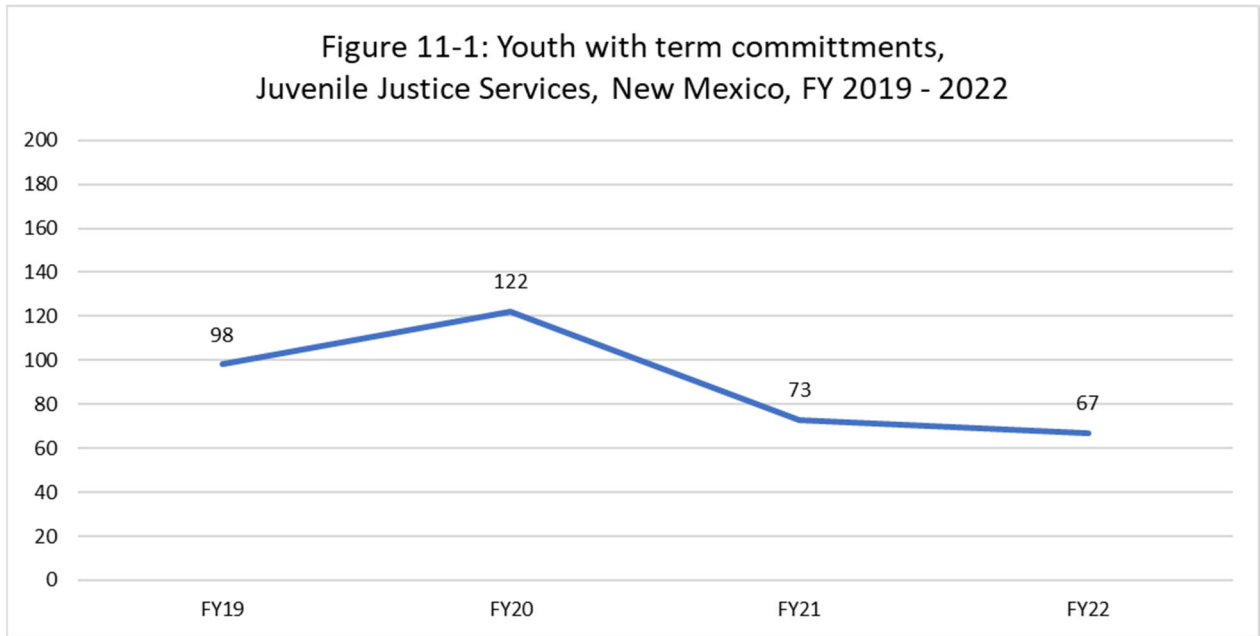
The intake unit for males is at YDDC and the intake for females is at CNYC. All the secure facilities are male only with the exception of CNYC, which houses both male and female youth. In this report, youth in facilities are described by three secure commitment types:

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

In FY 2022, the overall capacity at the three secure facilities plus the one contracted facility was 262 beds (note that bed capacity may differ from the staff capacity). For all three secure commitment types, the average daily population (ADP) of CYFD secure facilities during was 85 youth.

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

## YOUTH WITH TERM COMMITMENTS TO SECURE FACILITIES



**Table 11-1: Youth\* with term commitments, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Number*	Percent
<b>Total</b>	67	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	11	16.4%
Male	56	83.6%
<b>Age (years)</b>		
5-9	0	0
10-11	0	0
12-13	0	0
14-15	12	17.9%
16-17	37	55.2%
>=18	18	26.9%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>		
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	7.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0
Black/African American	1	1.5%
Hispanic	53	79.1%
Non-Hispanic White	6	9.0%
Two or more	2	3.0%
Unknown/missing	0	0

\*Unduplicated number of youth.

**Table 11-2: Top 15 most serious offenses (MSO) for term admissions, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Number of offenses</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Probation Violation	18	26.9%
Armed Robbery	4	6.0%
Aggravated Battery (Deadly Weapon)	3	4.5%
Murder 2nd Degree	2	3.0%
Burglary (Commercial)	2	3.0%
Battery (Household Member)	2	3.0%
Battery	2	3.0%
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	2	3.0%
Unlawful Possession of a Handgun by a Person (under 19)	2	3.0%
Abuse of a Child ( No Deah or GBH) (1st offense)	2	3.0%
Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle (1st Offense)	2	3.0%
Aggravated Burglary (Deadly Weapon) - Conspiracy	2	3.0%
Criminal Damage to Propgerty - (Over \$1000)	2	3.0%
Murder in the First Degree (Willful & Deliberate) - Conspiracy	2	3.0%
Aggravated Battery (Great Bodily Harm)	1	1.5%
<b>Total Top 15</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>71.6%</b>
<b>Total most serious offenses</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source : FACTS Database

Table 11-3 provides a snapshot view of N=127 youth (includes term, diagnostic evaluation, and non-adjudicated youth) housed in CYFD secure facilities on 12/31/2019, which was deemed a “typical” day in the fiscal year by selected demographics. As presented in Table 11-3, most male youth were housed in the Youth Development and Diagnostic Center in Albuquerque, while the Camino Nuevo Youth Center in Albuquerque housed all 13 female youth. Youth aged 16 to 17 years old formed the largest group, followed by youth aged 18 to 21 years old. There was only one youth under the age of 14 years. By race/ethnicity, Hispanic youth comprised the largest group (73.2%) of commitments.

**Table 11-3: Snapshot\* of youth in secure facilities, by facility, gender, age, and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	CNYC		JPTC		YDDC		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	18	21.7%	17	20.5%	48	57.8%	83	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	7	8.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	8.4%
Male	11	13.3%	17	20.5%	48	57.8%	76	91.6%
<b>Age(years)</b>								
<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	2	2.4%	2	2.4%	3	3.6%	7	8.4%
16-17	3	3.6%	3	3.6%	22	26.5%	28	33.7%
>=18	13	15.7%	12	14.5%	23	27.7%	48	57.8%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
Amer Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	11	13.3%	13	15.7%	29	34.9%	53	63.9%
Non-Hispanic White	4	4.8%	3	3.6%	6	7.2%	13	15.7%
Two or more	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%	2	2.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*Snapshot = reported daily population for 12/31/2021

Source: FACTS Database

Figure 11-2: Length\* of term commitments to secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018 - FY 2022

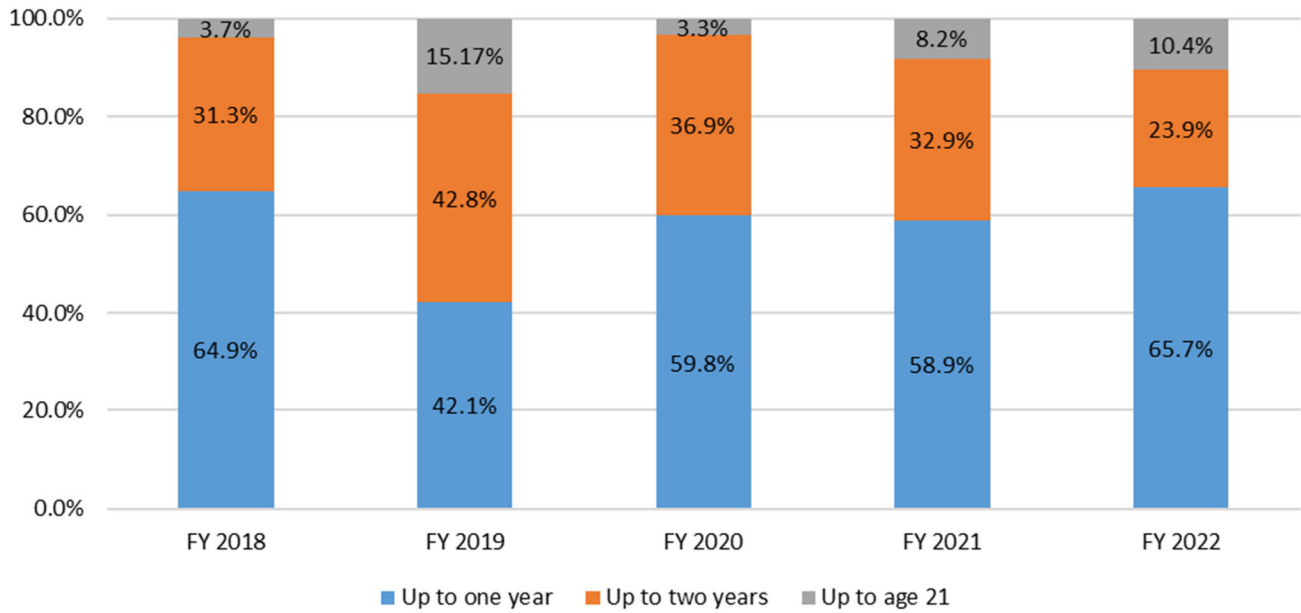
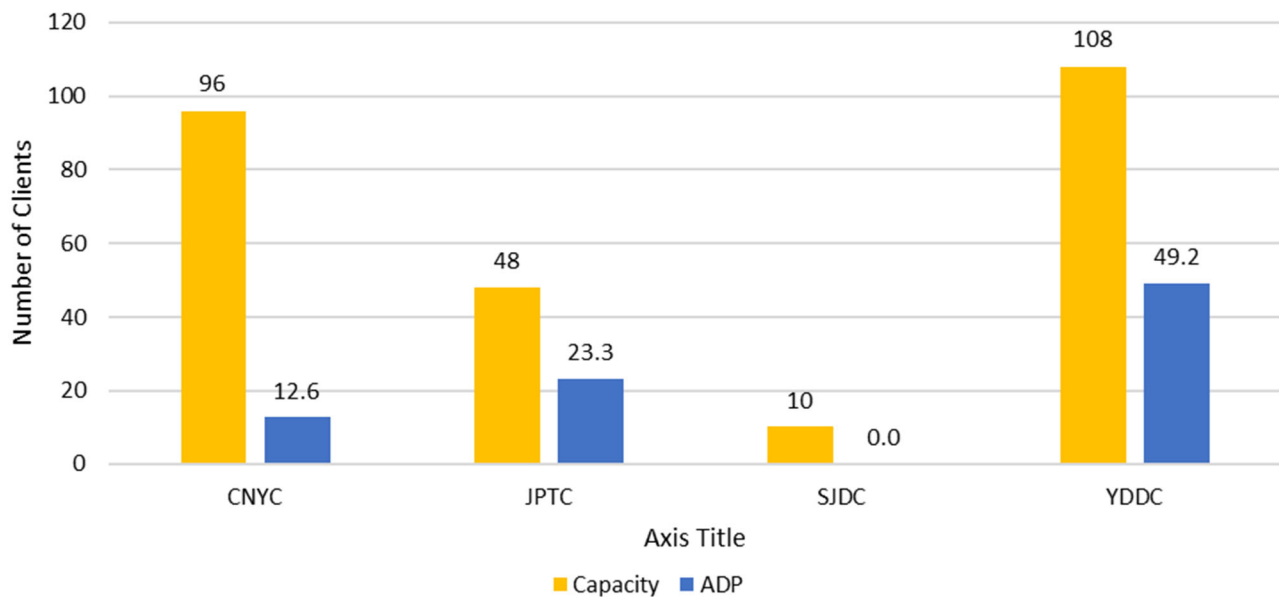
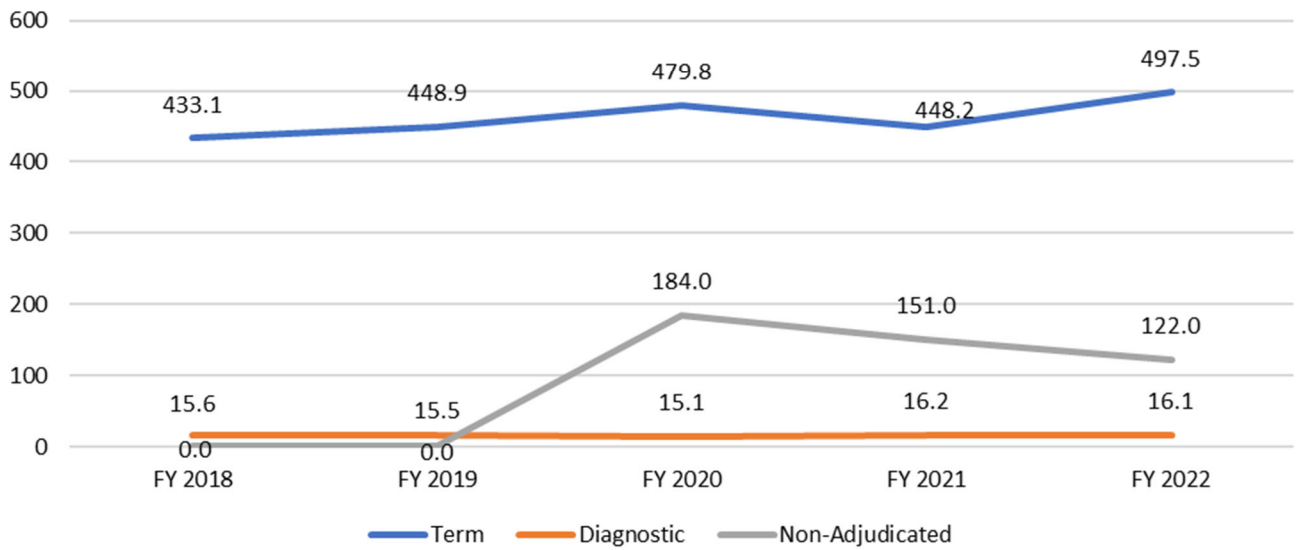


Figure 11-3: Average daily population (ADP) and capacity\* for secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022



\*The overall ADP=85 clients or 32.5% of capacity (262) beds. Bed capacity may differ from staffed capacity.

Figure 11-4: Average length of stay (ALOS) (days) in secure facilities, by commitment type, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2018 - 2022



**Table 11-4** The average length of stay varied by gender, age and race/ethnicity. On average, females with term commitments were incarcerated 7.6 fewer days than males. By age, youth aged 18 to 21 years old had the longest ALOS, and by race/ethnicity, Black/African American youths had the longest ALOS.

**Table 11-4: Average length of stay (ALOS) days in secure facilities, by commitment type, gender, age, and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Term		Non-adjudicated		Diagnostic		Total	
	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)
<b>Total</b>	87	497.5	0	0	9	16.1	87	452.3
	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Gender</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Female	12	490.9	0	0	2	16.5	12	423.1
Male	75	498.5	0	0	7	16.0	75	457.3
<b>Age(years)</b>								
<10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-15	1	237.0	0	0	3	16.7	1	71.8
16-17	21	418.2	0	0	5	15.2	21	340.7
>=18	65	527.1	0	0	1	19.0	65	519.4
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
Amer Indian/Alaska Native	2	351.5	0	0	0	0.0	2	351.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black/African American	4	683.0	0	0	1	14.0	4	549.2
Hispanic	62	485.5	0	0	6	18.5	62	444.3
Non-Hispanic White	18	513.2	0	0	1	14.0	18	486.9
Two or more	1	508.0	0	0	1	6.0	1	257.0
Unknown/missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*Snapshot = reported daily population for 12/31/2021

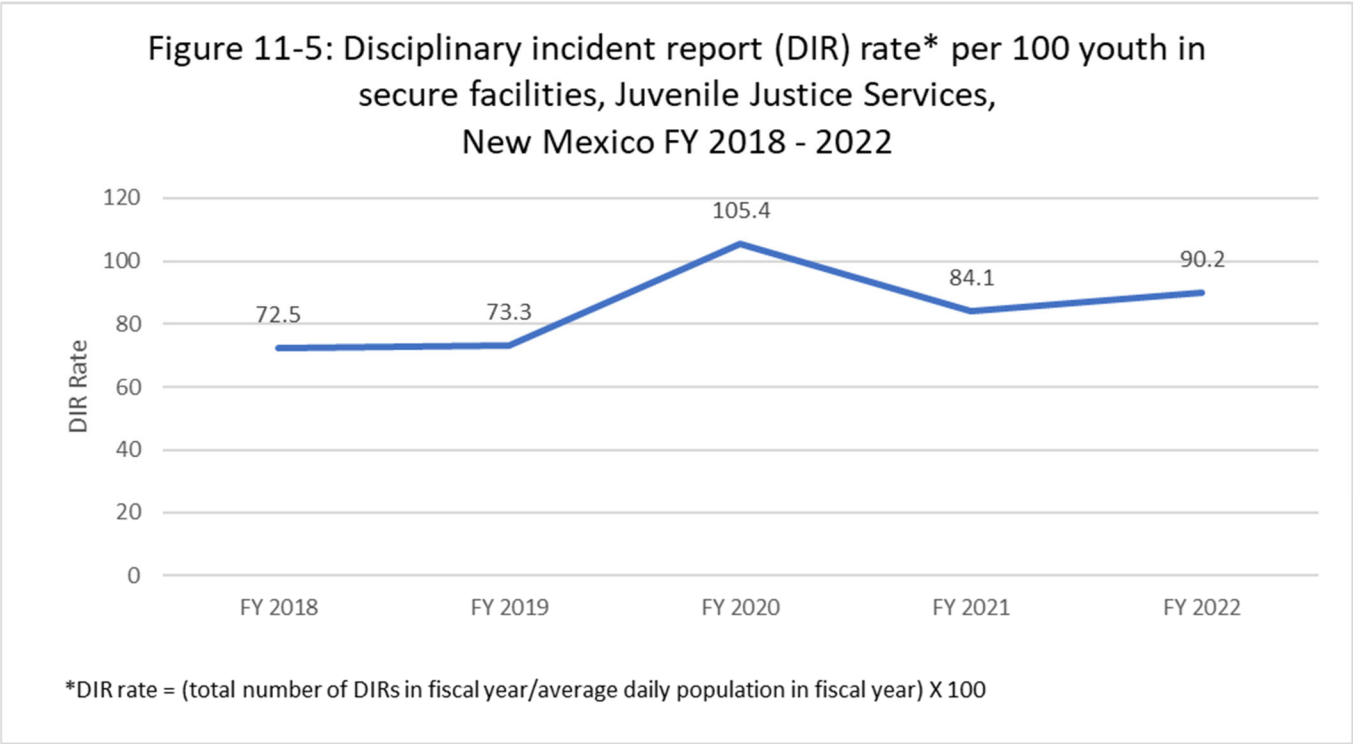
Source: FACTS Database



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

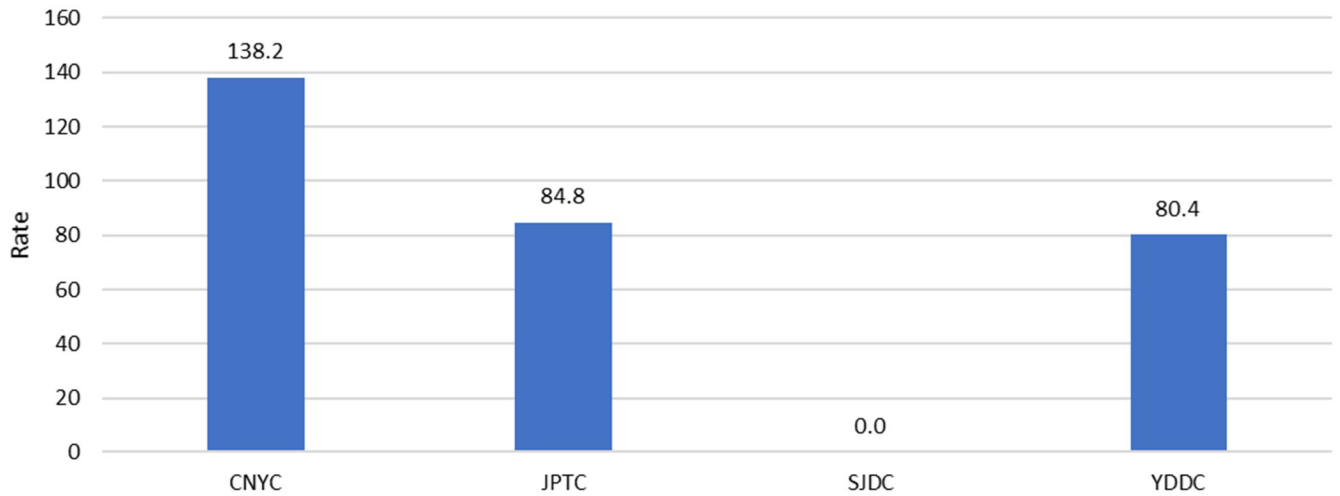
Disciplinary incident report rates were calculated as follows:

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



Disciplinary incident report rates varied by facility (Figure 11-6). The overall DIR rate for all secure facilities combined was per 100 youth. In FY 2020, YDDC had the highest DIR rate at 118.6 per 100 youth. In FY 2021, John Paul Taylor Center had the highest rate of DIRs at 123.5 per 100 youth.

Figure 11-6: Disciplinary incident reports (DIR) rate\* per 100 youth, by secure facility, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022



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

## Section 12: Youth in Reintegration Centers

This section presents FACTS data on youth in reintegration centers which are non-secure facilities that house a population of adjudicated CYFD youth on probation or supervised release. In FY 2022, CYFD had three reintegration centers, including the:

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

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

Youth on probation are the only youth admitted directly to a reintegration center, since youth on supervised release are transferred from a secure facility. The following provides additional data on youth housed in reintegration centers in FY 2022.

Table 12-1 provides a snapshot view of the population of youth housed in CYFD reintegration centers on December 31, 2021, which was deemed a “typical” day in the fiscal year. Note that the counts for each reintegration center include both youth on probation and on supervised release.

A total of 10 youth were housed in CYFD’s reintegration centers on December 31, 2021. All but one of the youth were male, aged 16-18 years and older. 7 out of the 10 were Hispanic and 3 were Non-Hispanic White.

**Table 12-1: Snapshot\* of youth in reintegration centers, by facility, gender, age, and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	ABRC		AGRC		ENRC		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	7	70.0%	0	0.0%	3	30.0%	10	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Male	7	70.0%	0	0.0%	3	30.0%	10	100.0%
<b>Age(years)</b>								
<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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
16-17	4	40.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	5	50.0%
>=18	3	30.0%	0	0.0%	2	20.0%	5	50.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
Amer Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	4	40.0%	0	0.0%	3	30.0%	7	70.0%
Non-Hispanic White	3	30.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	30.0%
Two or more	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*Snapshot = reported daily population for 12/31/2021

Source: FACTS Database

The average daily population (ADP) for all CYFD reintegration centers combined was 7 youth (Figure 12-1). The ADP includes both youth on probation and youth on supervised release. The ADP for all three reintegration centers was 3.7 clients throughout FY 2022 .

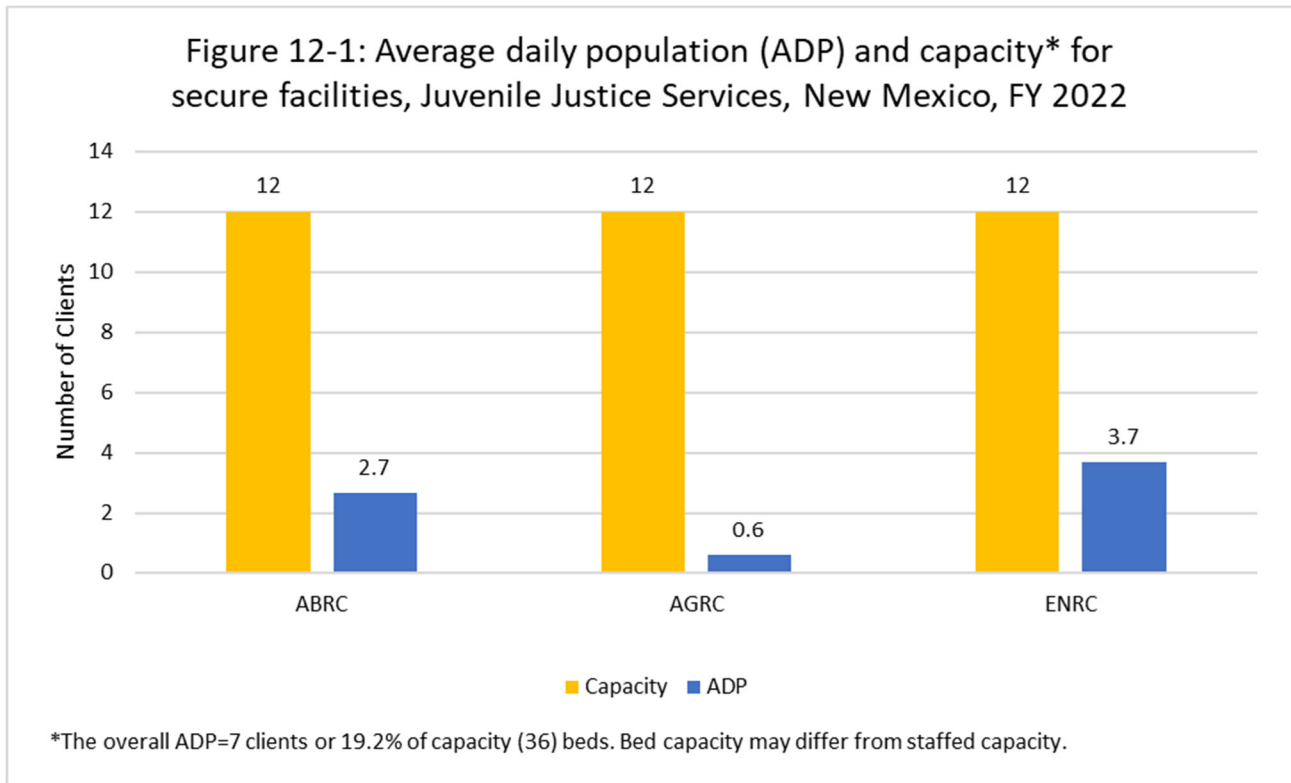


Table 12-2 describes the number of movements that occurred after a youth was sent to a reintegration center. For 61 youth on supervised release who had a movement into a reintegration center, 21.2% also had a walkaway movement. Walkaway movements were followed by a movement to detention 78.5% of the time. A total of 6 youth were sent back to a secure facility after initially entering a reintegration center on supervised release.

**Table 12-2: Clients (supervised release) who entered a reintegration center from a long term commitment, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

Facility	Number with a supervised release movement	Number with a walkaway movement	Number sent to detention after a walkaway	Number of supervised release revocations after a detention
ABRC	24	10	7	2
AGRC	9	3	2	2
ENRC	33	1	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: FACTS Database

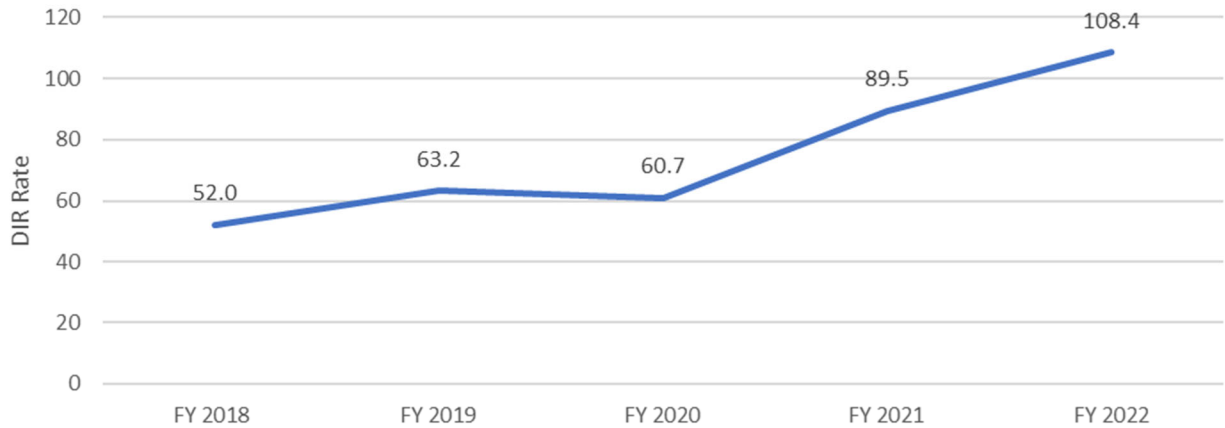
Table 12-3 describes youth committed to reintegration centers by average length of stay (ALOS) and by gender, age and race/ethnicity.

**Table 12-3: Youth in reintegration centers, by average length of stay (ALOS), by gender, age, and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022**

	Youth on Probation*			Youth on Supervised Release		
	Number of Youth	Percent	ALOS	Number of Youth	Percent	ALOS
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	41	100.0%	62.0
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	0	0.0%	0.0	6	14.6%	60.7
Male	0	0.0%	0.0	35	85.4%	62.2
<b>Age(years)</b>						
<10	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0
10-11	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0
12-13	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0
14-15	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0
16-17	0	0.0%	0.0	11	26.8%	64.3
>=18	0	0.0%	0.0	30	73.2%	61.1
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Amer Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	0.0	1	2.4%	78.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0
Black/African American	0	0.0%	0.0	1	2.4%	89.0
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0	29	70.7%	59.7
Non-Hispanic White	0	0.0%	0.0	10	24.4%	64.2
Two or more	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0

Source: FACTS Database

Figure 11-5: Disciplinary incident report (DIR) rate\* per 100 youth in secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico FY 2018 - 2022

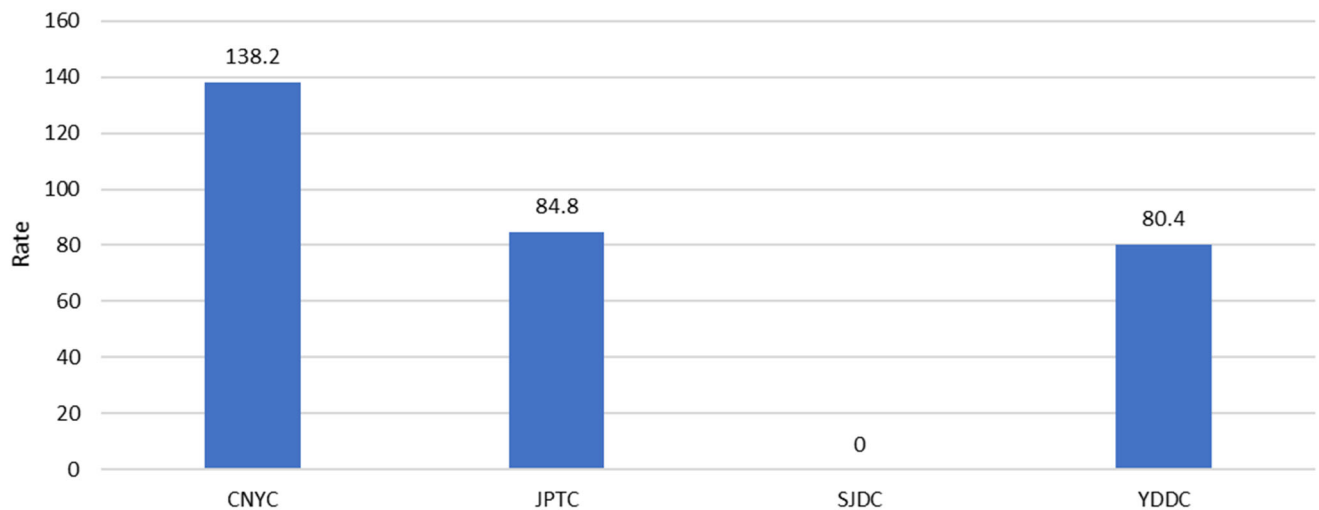


\*DIR rate = (total number of DIRs in fiscal year/average daily population in fiscal year) X 100

Figure 12-2 shows the overall DIR rates per 100 youth in reintegration centers over a five year period. The DIR rate increased from FY 2021 to FY 2022.

By reintegration center, the Albuquerque Boy’s Reintegration Center (ABRC) had the highest DIR rate at 138.2 per 100 youth (Figure 12-3). ENRC had the lowest rate at 80.4 per 100 clients.

Figure 12-3: Disciplinary incident reports (DIR) rate\* per 100 youth, by reintegration center, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2022



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

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

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

### EDUCATION SERVICES

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

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

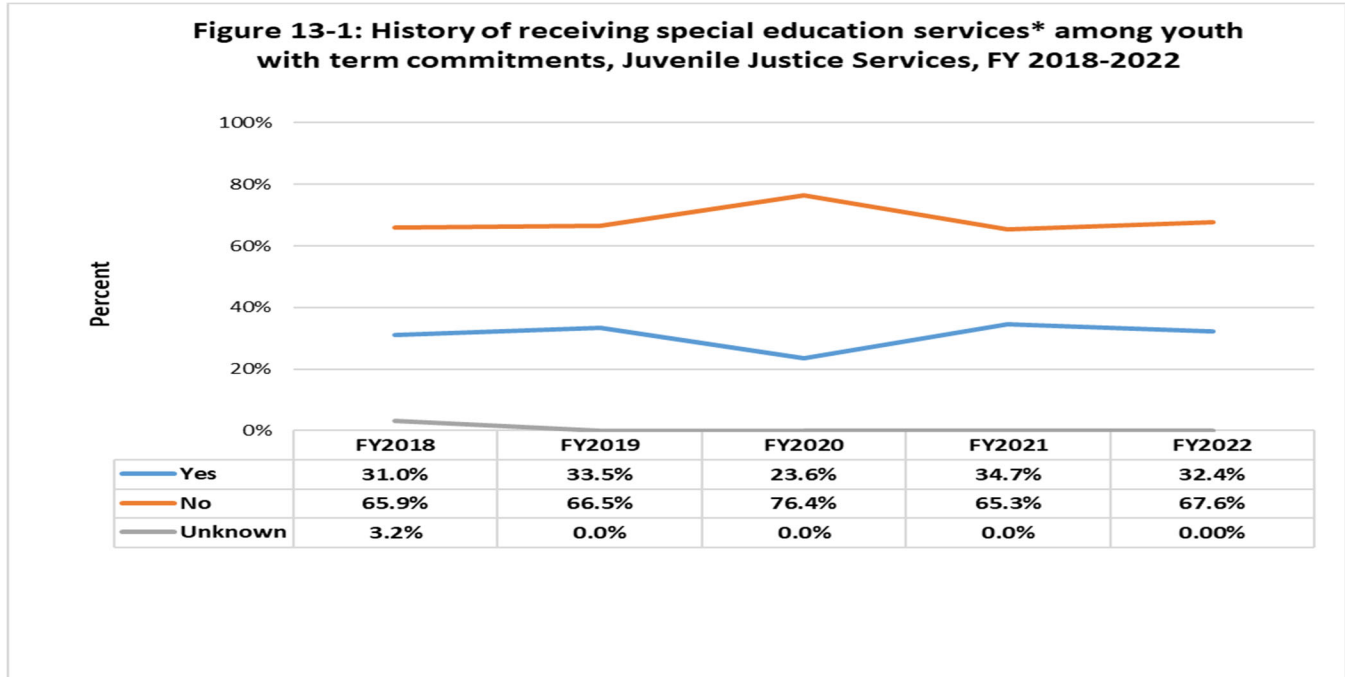
**Accrediting authority** — As the New Mexico Public Education Department (PED) maintains statutory authority and responsibility for the assessment and evaluation of the JJS high schools, Foothill High School and Aztec Youth Academy comply with the provisions of New Mexico Administrative Code, Title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

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

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

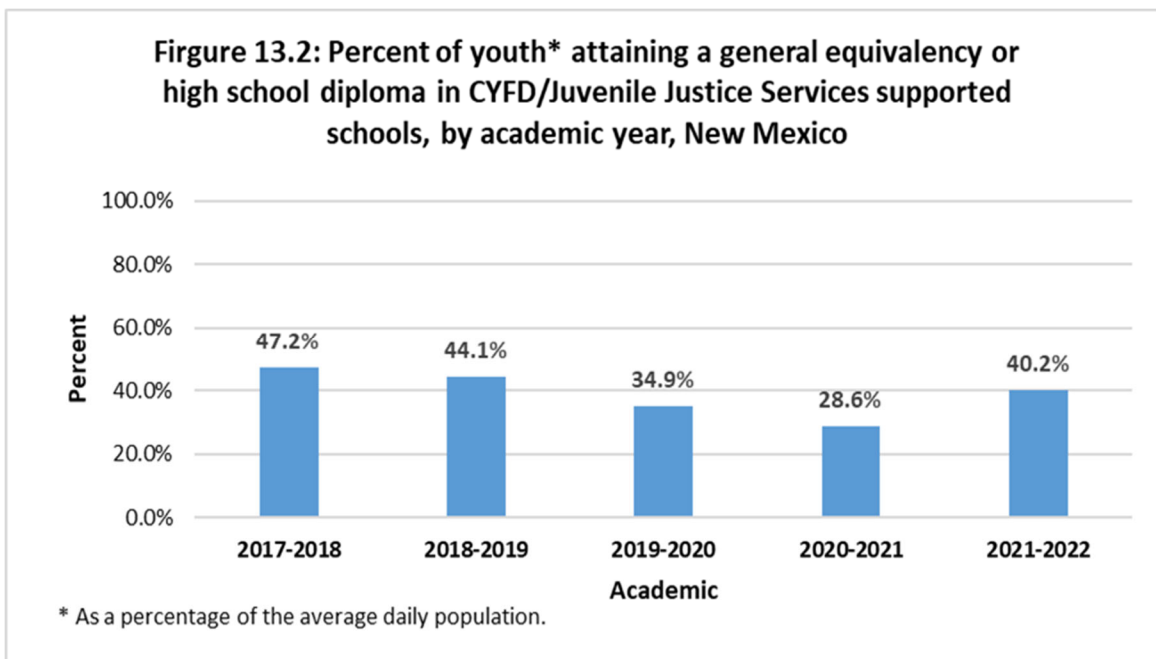


Since FY 2018, the percent of youth with term commitments and with a history of special education services IEP (individualized education plan) has remained over a quarter of the population of youth with term commitments, ranging from 31.0% in FY 2018 to 32.4 in FY 2022, (Figure 13-1).



\*Through an individualized education plan (IEP). The values presented exclude services for gifted students.  
 Source of data: New Mexico Juvenile Justice Services Facility Intake Diagnostics.

Figure 13-2 presents the percent of youth, as a percentage of the average daily population in secure CYFD Juvenile Justice Services facilities, receiving a General Equivalency Diploma (GED) or high school diploma. During the 2021-2022 school year, there were a total of 37 graduates. Of these, 29 youth received a GED, while 8 received a high school diploma, this is 5 more youth than the previous Fiscal Year, with a lower average of daily population.



## BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TREATMENT AND PROGRAMMING

Behavioral health counselors are available to respond to facility youth 24 hours per day. Counselors are available for individual and group counseling during regular business hours, and a counselor remains on call after regular business hours in case of emergencies. Following is a list of the many behavioral health services available in the facilities and in the community. Those indicated with an asterisk are evidence-based practices used in all the facilities.

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

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<sup>2</sup>The Phoenix Curriculum (Phoenix/New Freedom Program) is one programming component of the Cambiar New Mexico Model (see page 12 of this report) and is a resource recognized as an evidence-based curriculum by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)/National Gang Center. This program contains 100 one-hour lessons organized into five 20-lesson modules to reduce high risk, delinquent, criminal, and gang-related behaviors. Through the skillful use of cognitive behavioral therapy and motivational interviewing techniques, the Phoenix Curriculum teaches clients to recognize their specific risk factors and inoculates them against the highest risk factors for gang involvement. It also links clients to the most available protective factors and assets. Specifically, the program lessons aim to help youth:

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

## MEDICAL SERVICES

The Juvenile Justice Services Medical Department provides care to facility youth by licensed health care professionals. During the first week, a medical doctor, physician's assistant or nurse practitioner will perform a physical exam. Youth receive testing for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), if necessary. If required, youth are also tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Youth are updated on required vaccinations as needed, and are additionally given flu and hepatitis vaccinations to better protect them while in the facility. A dentist examines and x-rays each youth's teeth and gums to address any dental needs. Additionally, each receives an eye and hearing exam.

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