

# **NEW MEXICO JUVENILE JUSTICE ANNUAL REPORT**



## **Children, Youth & Families Department**

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STATE OF NEW MEXICO

### **FISCAL YEAR 2023**

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## **Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) Annual Report**

**Fiscal Year 2023**

(July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023)

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

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

**District 1**

Los Alamos.....

Rio Arriba.....

Santa Fe.....

**District 2**

Bernalillo.....

**District 3**

Dona Ana.....

**District 4**

Guadalupe.....

Mora.....

San Miguel.....

**District 5**

Lea.....

**District 6**

Grant.....

Hidalgo.....

Luna.....

**District 7**

Catron.....

Sierra.....

Socorro.....

Torrance.....

**District 8**

Colfax.....

Taos.....

Union.....

**District 9**

Curry.....

Roosevelt.....

**District 10**

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

**District 11**

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

**District 12**

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

**District 13**

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

**District 14**

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

**Full County Tables**

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Table O-2: Juvenile probation office caseload by county.....  
Table O-3: Detention center releases by referral county.....  
Table O-4: Detention center ALOS by referral county.....

The mission of CYFD 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. The agency 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. There are 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 Cor-

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



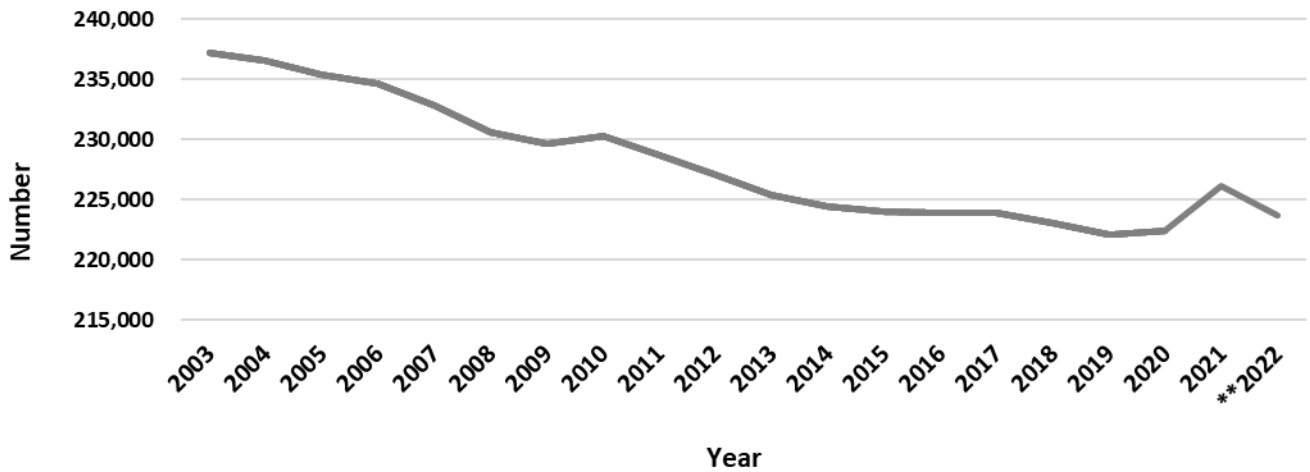
Reintegration centers include the: Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC); and the Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (ENRC). Secure facilities include the: John Paul Taylor Center (JTPC); and the Youth Diagnostic & Development Center (YDDC).



# Section 1: New Mexico Juvenile Population

This section presents the latest data available (2022) from the United States Census Bureau on population numbers for New Mexico juveniles aged 10 to 17 years old. Data is also presented by gender, age, and race/ethnicity, and provides a context for considering subsequent sections of this report. Note that some youth served by Juvenile Justice Services are aged less than 10 years old and some are aged 18 to 21 years old. CYFD only serves youth until their 21st birthday.

Figure 1-1: Juvenile population aged 10 to 17 years, New Mexico, 2003-2022



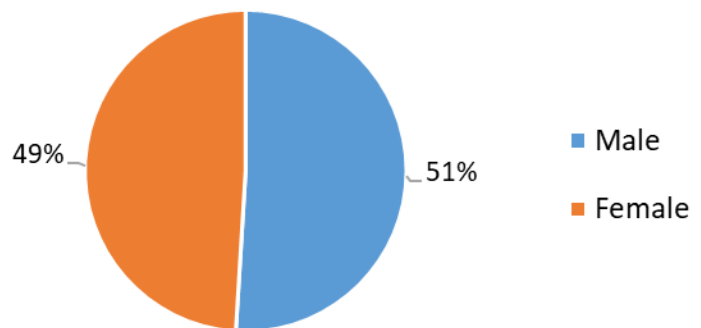
Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2020*. Available at: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezpop/>.

\*\*2022 estimated population. Note that prior year estimates are revised annually. For example, in last year's annual report, there was a total of

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 2021, New Mexico had a total of 226,183 youth ages 10-17 years. In 2022, New Mexico had an estimated total of 223,674 youth aged 10 to 17 years, an estimated decrease of 2,509 youth from 2021.

In 2022, an estimated 114,031 of youth aged 10 to 17 years old were male, while 109,643 were female (Figure 1-2).

Figure 1-2: Estimated juvenile population aged 10 to 17 years old, percent by gender, New Mexico, 2022



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 14 year old age group had the most youth with 28,260 males and females combined, followed by the 12 year old group with 29,210 youth combined.

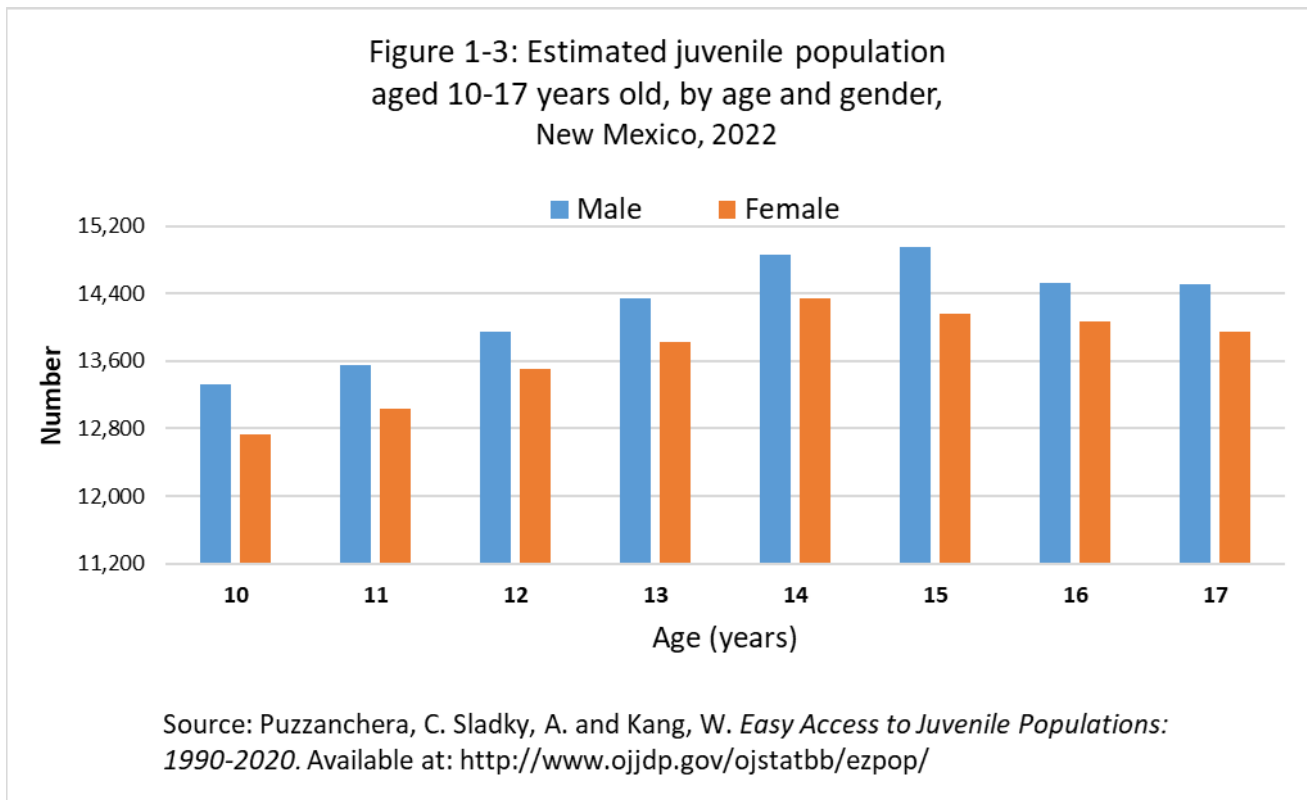
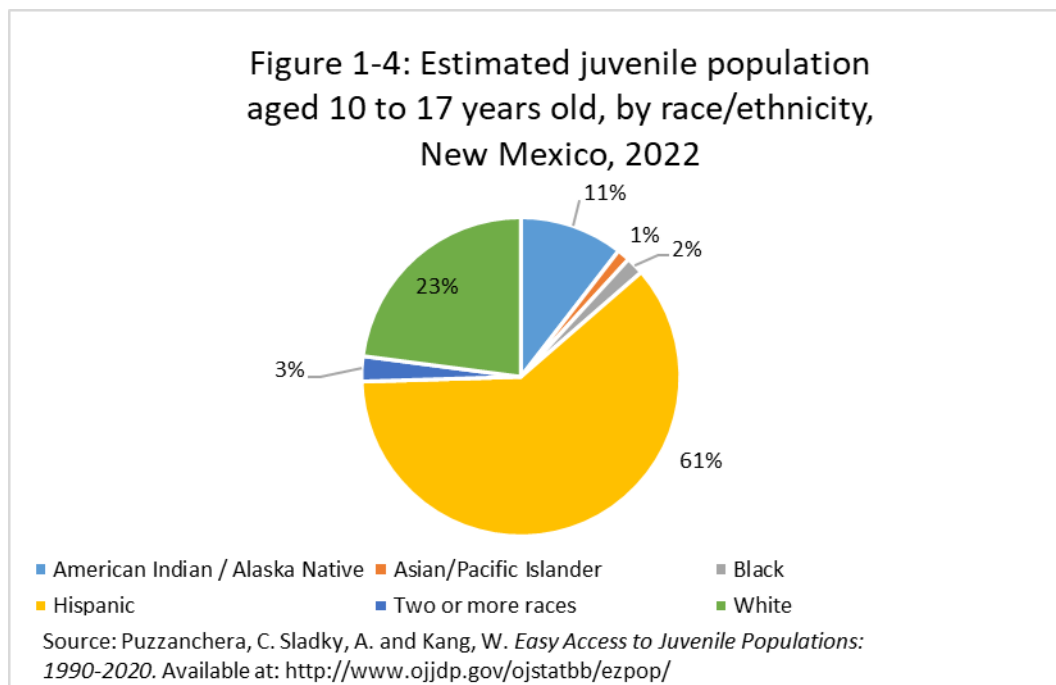


Figure 1-4 presents estimated data by race/ethnicity. In 2022, most youth aged 10 to 17 years old residing in New Mexico were Hispanic.



<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 2023.

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

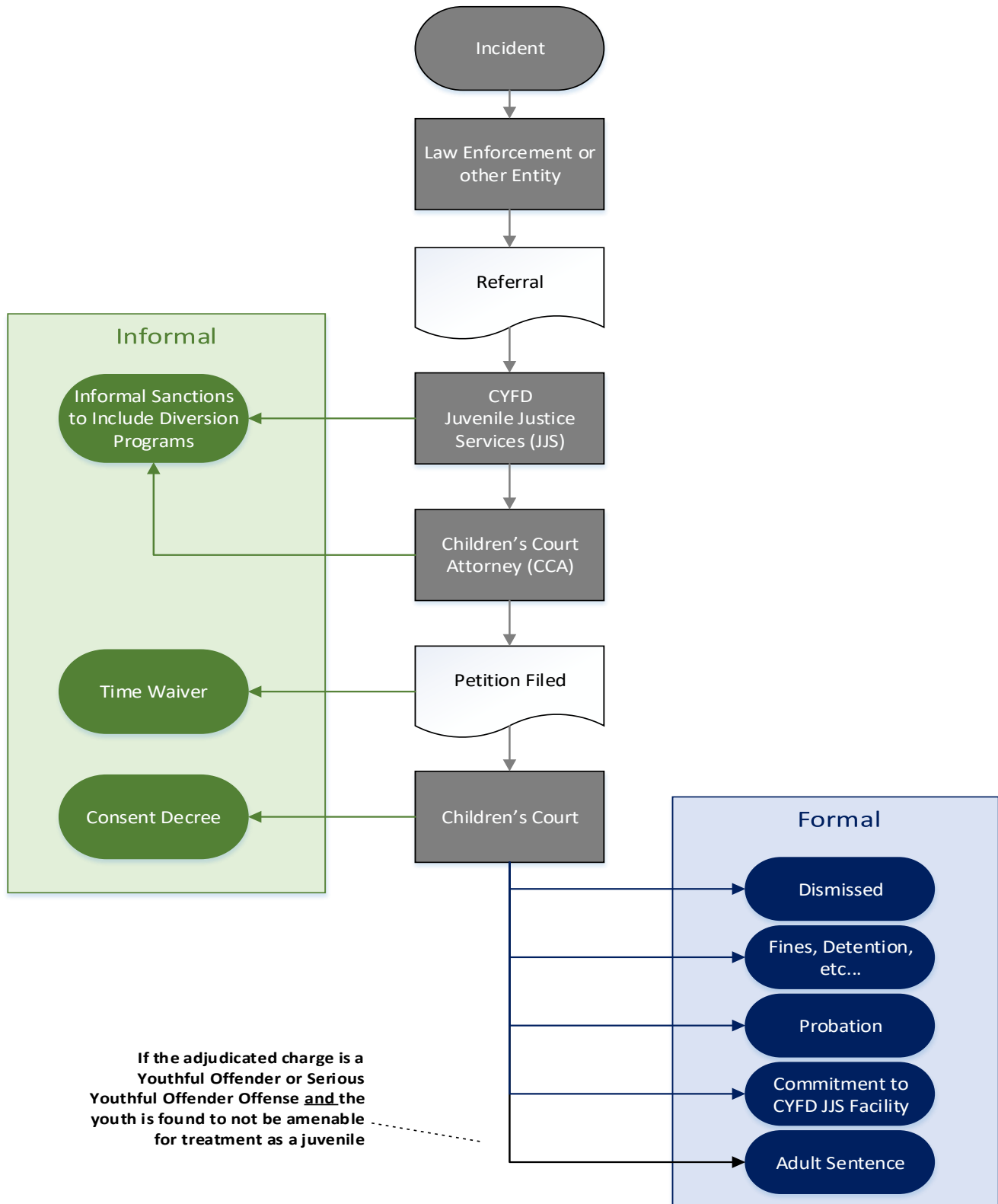
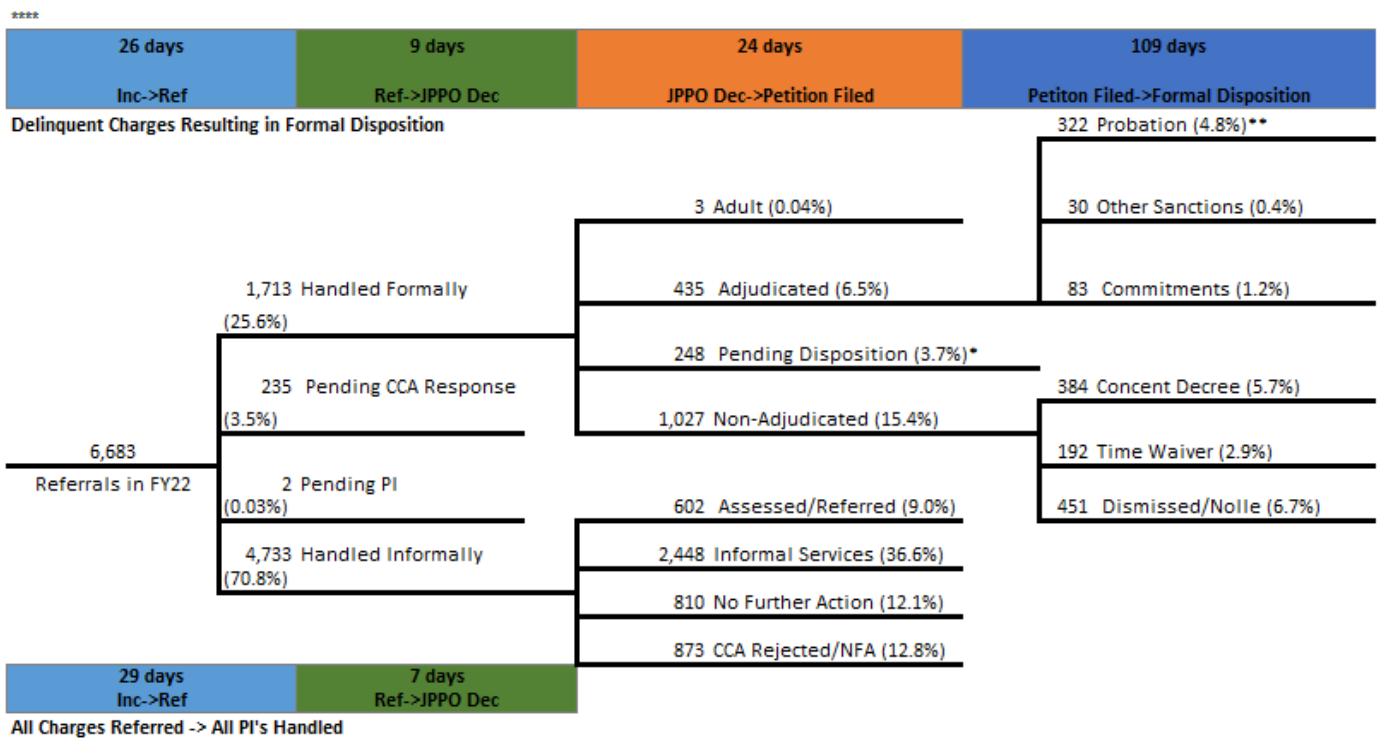


Figure 2-2 is a tree-statistics diagram or a horizontal view of FY 2023 referrals to the Juvenile Justice System, and includes timelines and numbers on outcomes for 6,683 youth referred in New Mexico. Of the total referrals, 25.6% were handled formally, 70.8% were handled informally, and the remainder were pending.

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

**Figure 2-2: Outcomes for juvenile referrals/arrests\* (Tree Stats), New Mexico, FY 2023**

## Outcomes for FY23 Referrals



SOURCE: CYFD FACTS--Data Pull October 31st, 2023

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

\*\*Reconsiderations of commitment were counted as commitments

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

\*\*\*\* Case Processing Utilizes Disposition Charges-Case Processing file FY23

## Section 3: Referrals to Juvenile Justice Services, FY 2019-2023

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 2023, there were 6,687 referrals involving 5,222 unduplicated youth and resulting in 9,966 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 JJS have been steadily declining. However in FY 2022, there was an increase in referrals which continued in FY 2023.

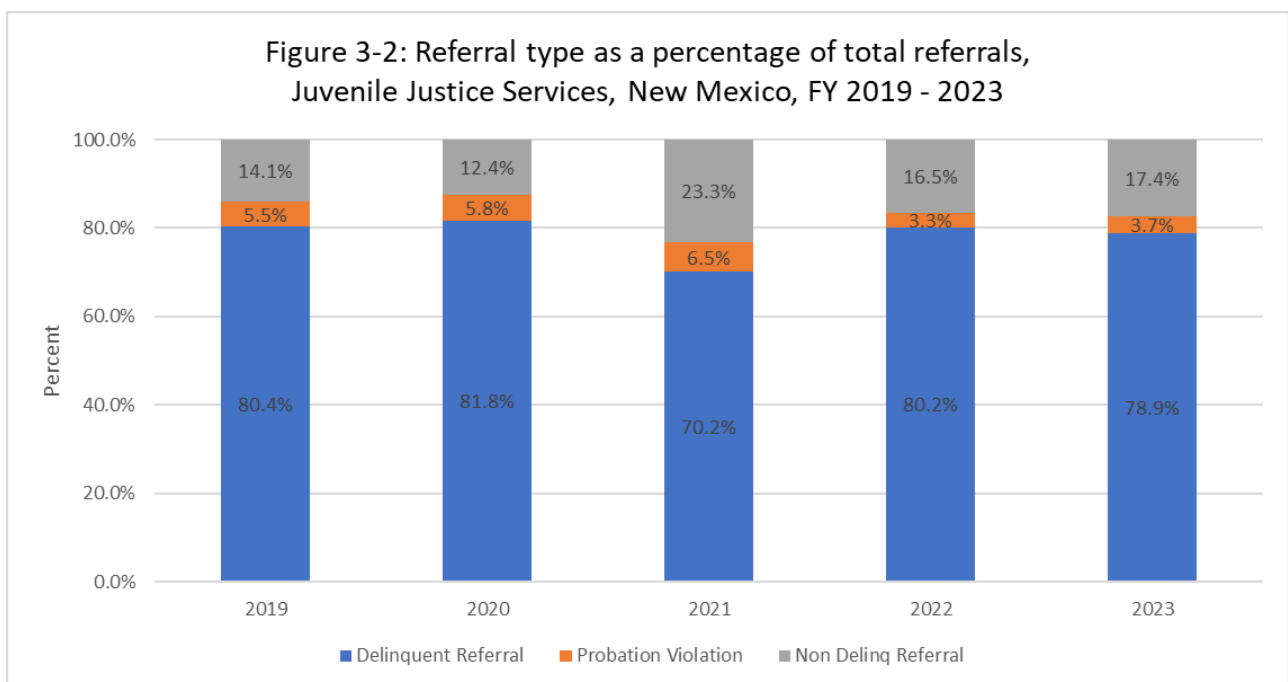
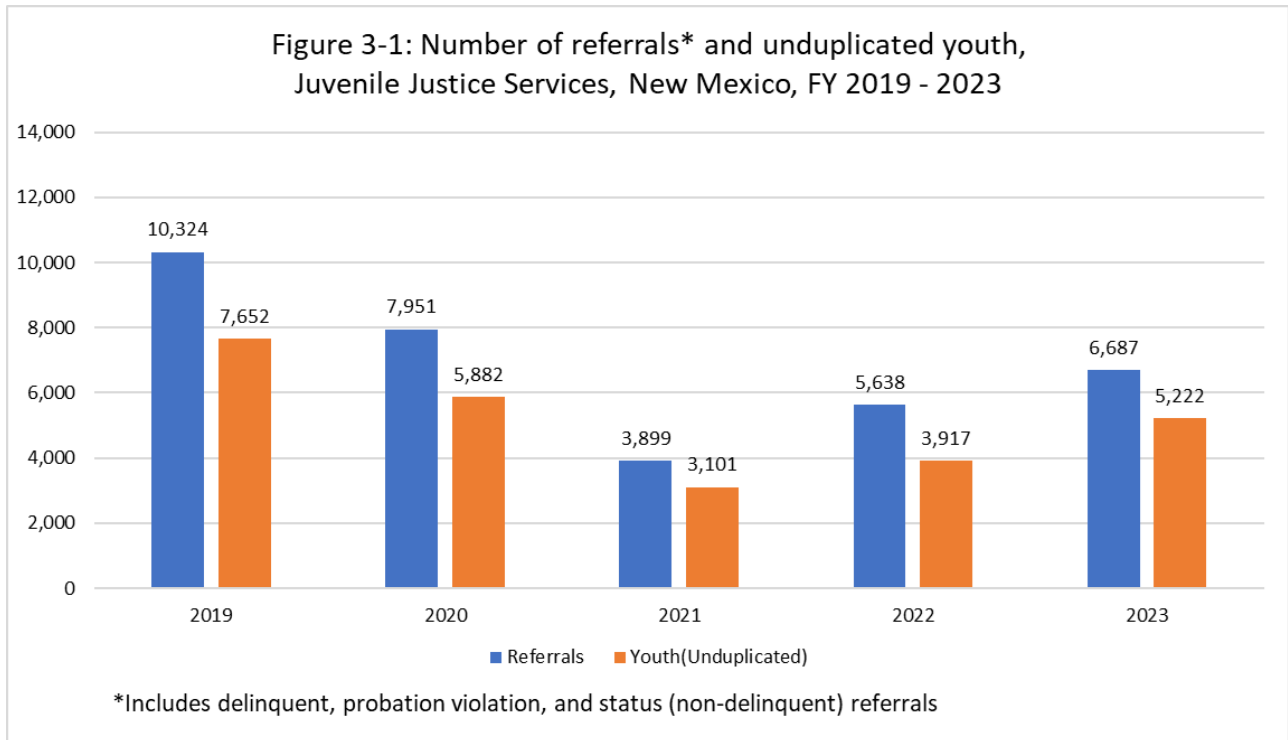
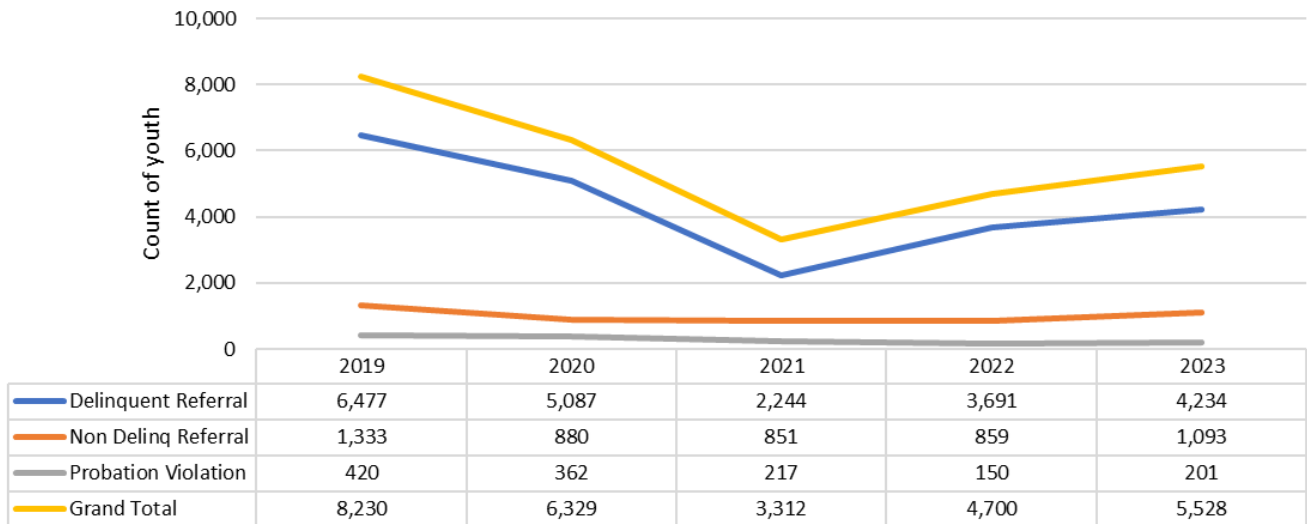


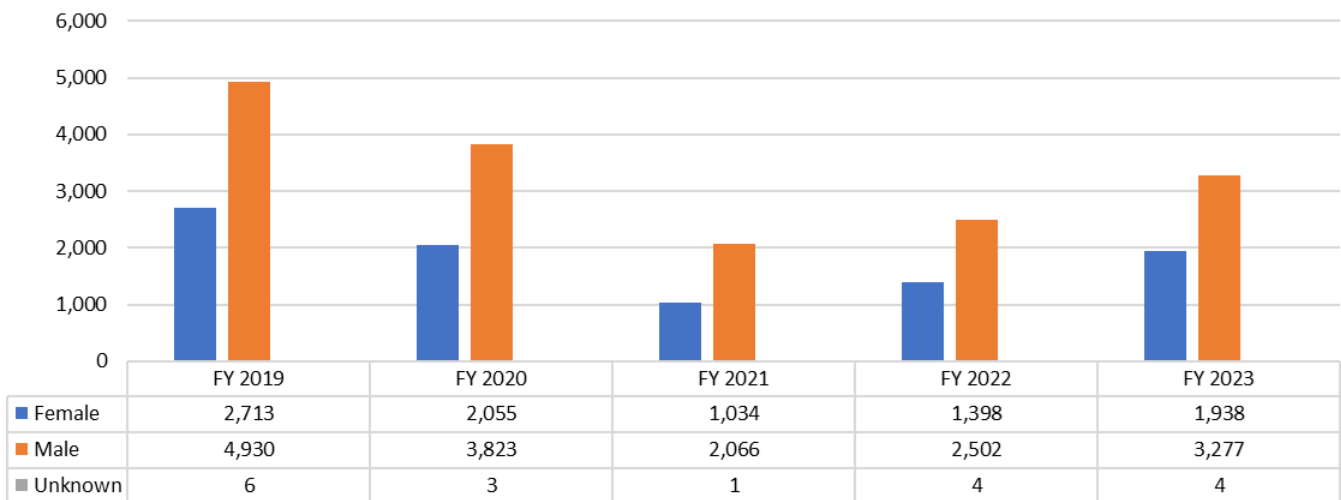
Figure 3-3: Number of youth referred by referral type\*,  
Juvenile Justice Service, New Mexico, FY 2019 - 2023



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

While there were 5,522 unique youth referred to JJS, some of these youth appeared in more than one referral type category, but were counted only once in each category, resulting in 5,528 referrals (Figure 3-3). For example, an unduplicated youth may have contributed to one delinquent referral, one probation violation referral, and one status referral.

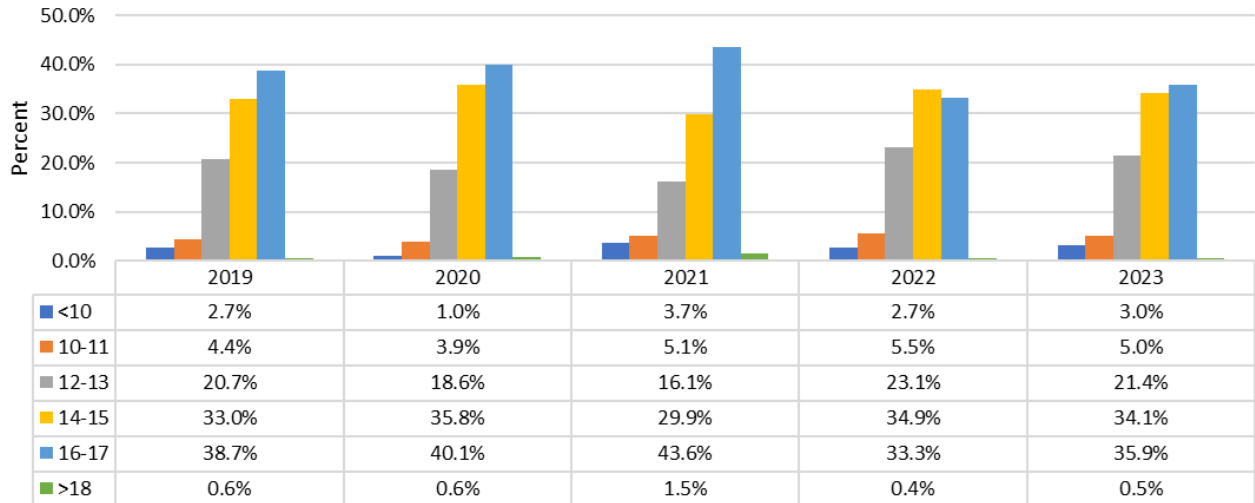
Figure 3-4: Number of referrals\* by gender,  
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico FY 2019 - 2023



\*Unduplicated Youth

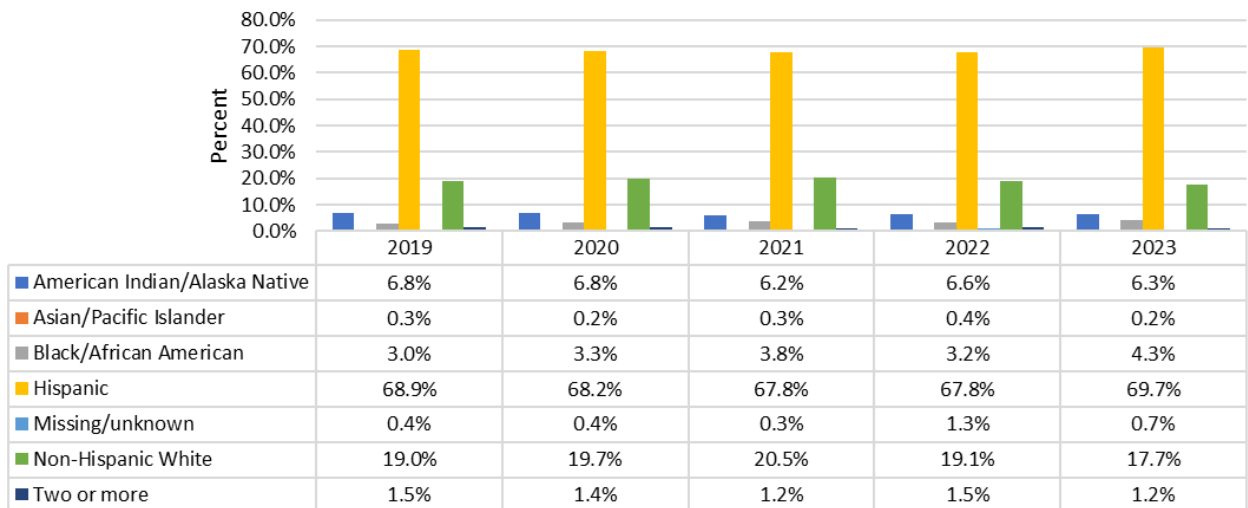
■ Female ■ Male ■ Unknown

Figure 3-5: Youth referrals by age,  
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019 - 2023



\*Unduplicated Youth

Figure 3-6: Youth referrals by race/ethnicity,  
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019 - 2023



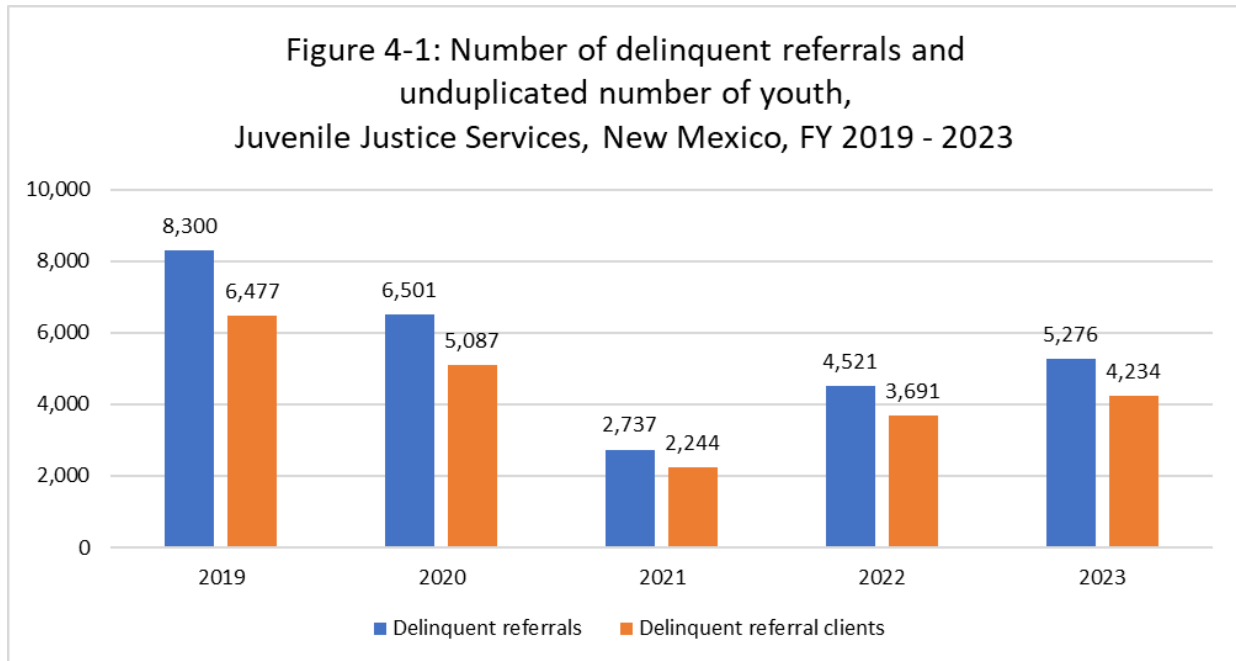
\*Unduplicated Youth

\*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. A single referral to JJS often consists of multiple offenses. Each delinquent referral is sorted for the most serious offense type. In FY 2023, 69.6% of the most serious offense types for a delinquent referral were misdemeanors and 30.22% were felonies, with 0.04% being city ordinance offenses.

In FY 2023, there were 5,276 delinquent referrals involving 4,234 unduplicated youth (Figure 4-1). Both of these numbers had been steadily falling until FY 2021, increased in FY 2022, and continued to increase in FY 2023. 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 2023**

	Number	Percent
Municipal Police Department	3624	68.68%
County Sheriff's Department	951	18.06%
Department of Public Safety	587	11.11%
Other	37	0.70%
Correctional/Detention Facility	36	0.67%
County Marshal's Office	13	0.25%
University/College Police Department	9	0.17%
State Agency	8	0.15%
NM Department of Game & Fish	4	0.08%
Public School Department	2	0.04%
Federal Agency	2	0.04%
City Park Department	1	0.02%
Bureau of Indian Affairs/Central	1	0.02%
Tribal Police Department	1	0.02%
<b>Total delinquent referrals</b>	<b>5276</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total referrals</b>	<b>6687</b>	



**Table 4-2: Youth\* with delinquent referral, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

	Number with a delinquent referral	Percent with a delinquent referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
<b>Total</b>	4,234	100.0%	5,528	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	1,471	34.9%	2,030	36.7%
Male	2,760	65.0%	3,491	63.2%
Unknown/missing	3	0.1%	7	0.1%
<b>Age (years)</b>				
5-9	44	1.1%	161	3.0%
10-11	181	4.3%	266	4.9%
12-13	952	22.7%	1,165	21.3%
14-15	1,510	35.8%	1,903	34.6%
16-17	1,542	36.0%	2,003	35.8%
18-21	5	0.1%	30	0.5%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian/Alaska Native	236	5.6%	347	6.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.1%	11	0.2%
Black/African American	162	3.8%	218	3.9%
Hispanic	3,004	70.9%	3,864	69.9%
Non-Hispanic White	753	17.8%	989	17.9%
Two or more	44	1.0%	60	1.1%
Unknown/missing	30	0.7%	39	0.7%

\*Unduplicated

**Table 4-3: Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals,  
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

	Number	Percent
Battery	913	11.2%
Battery (Household Member)	510	6.2%
Possession of Cannabis Products (Under 21 years of age)	415	5.1%
Public Affray	399	4.9%
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	262	3.2%
Criminal Damage to Property	253	3.1%
Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor	208	2.5%
Interference with Public Officials or General Public	173	2.1%
Poss. of Synthetic Cannabinoids (School Zone) (1 oz or Less) (1st Offense)	171	2.1%
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	144	1.8%
Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises	127	1.6%
Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	124	1.5%
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	124	1.5%
Possess w/Intent to Distribute Cannabis Products (Within School Zone)	123	1.5%
Criminal Damage to Property (Household Member) (Under \$1,000)	106	1.3%
<b>Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals</b>	<b>4,052</b>	<b>49.6%</b>
<b>Total number of accrued offenses for delinquent referrals</b>	<b>8,166</b>	
<b>Total number of accrued offenses for all three referral types</b>	<b>9,966</b>	

**Table 4-4: Top 15 disposed offenses for delinquent referrals,  
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

	Number	Percent
Battery	183	5.1%
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	170	4.7%
Battery (Household Member)	170	4.7%
Unlawful Possession of a Handgun by a Person (under 19)	161	4.4%
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	144	4.0%
Criminal Damage to Property	105	2.9%
Shooting at Dwelling or Occupied Building (No Great Bodily Harm)	97	2.7%
Battery Upon a Peace Officer	88	2.4%
Aggravated Battery (Deadly Weapon)	70	1.9%
Shooting at or from a Motor Vehicle (No Great Bodily Harm)	68	1.9%
Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises	65	1.8%
Criminal Damage to Property (Over \$1000)	62	1.7%
Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor	55	1.5%
Armed Robbery	49	1.4%
Aggravated Battery (Misdemeanor)	48	1.3%
<b>Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>42.4%</b>
<b>Total number of accrued offenses for delinquent referrals</b>	<b>3,619</b>	
<b>Total number of accrued offenses for all three referral types</b>	<b>4,174</b>	

**Table 4-5: Top 15 disposed offenses for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

	Number	Percent
<b>Total*</b>	<b>5269</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Handled informally</b>	<b>2673</b>	<b>50.7%</b>
Assessed and Referred	384	7.3%
CCA Reject	2	0.0%
Informal Conditions	1699	32.2%
Informal Supervision	325	6.2%
No Further Action	219	4.2%
Ref to CCA After Inf Disp	44	0.8%
<b>Handled formally</b>	<b>2592</b>	<b>49.2%</b>
Assessed and Referred	837	15.9%
CCA Reject	1463	27.8%
Informal Conditions	217	4.1%
Informal Supervision	62	1.2%
No Further Action	13	0.2%
Ref to CCA After Inf Disp	0	0.0%
<b>Pending</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
Pending	4	0.1%

**Figure 4-2: Top 15 leading offenses for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019-2023**

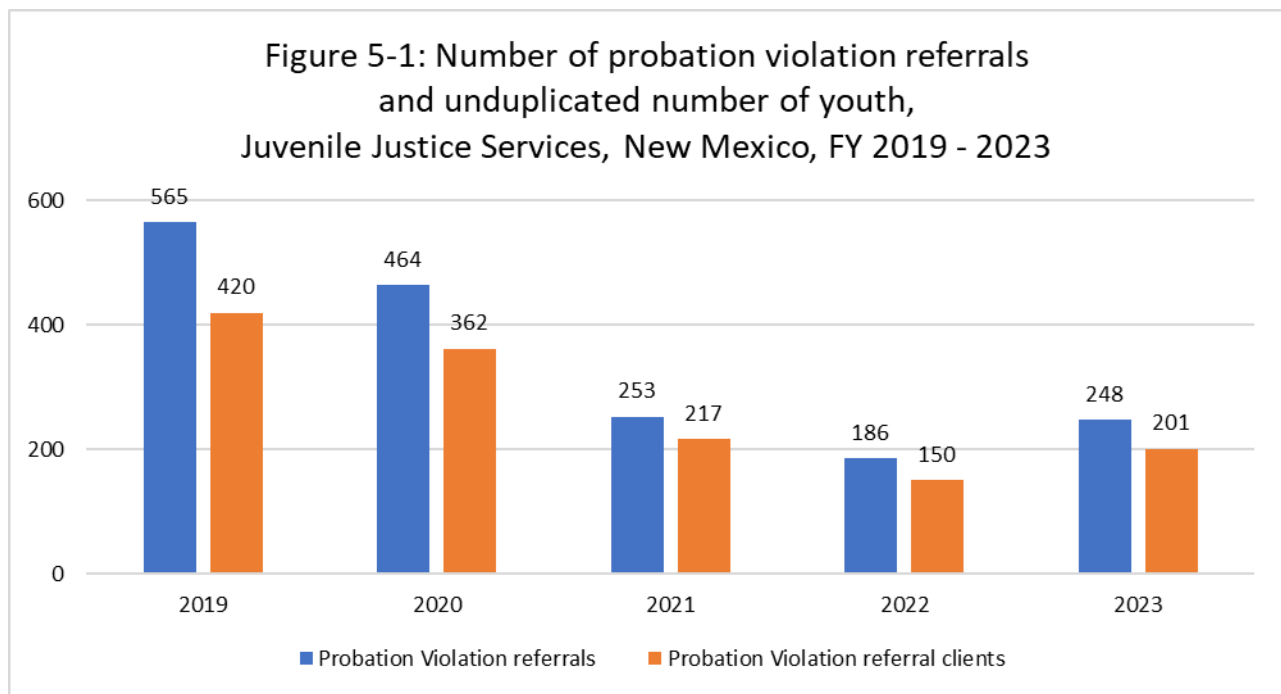
Rank	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
1	Battery	Battery	Battery (household member)	Battery	Battery
2	Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	Use or possession of drug paraphernalia	Battery	Battery (Household Member)	Battery (Household Member)
3	Possession of marijuana or synthetic cannabis (1 oz or less)(1st offense)	Battery (household member)	Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	Public Affray	Possession of Cannabis Products (Under 21 years of age)
4	Public affray	Criminal damage to property	Criminal damage to property	Criminal Damage to Property	Public Affray
5	Battery (household member)	Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer
6	Possession of alcoholic beverages by a minor	Public affray	Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	Criminal Damage to Property
7	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)	Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor
8	Criminal damage to property	Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer	Burglary (Automobile)	Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor	Interference with Public Officials or General Public
9	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)	Poss. of Synthetic Cannabinoids (School Zone) (1 oz or Less) (1st Off)
10	Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	Aggravated assault (deadly weapon)	Criminal damage to property (Over \$1000)	Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)
11	Possession of a Controlled Substance (Misdemeanor)	Possession of a Controlled Substance (Misdemeanor)	Public Affray	Battery Upon a Peace Officer	Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises
12	Burglary (automobile)	Criminal Damage to Property (Over \$1000)	Poss. Of Marij. Or Synth Cannab.	Criminal Damage to Property (Over \$1000)	Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia
13	Criminal Damage to Property (Over \$1000)	Disorderly conduct	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	Shoplifting (\$250 or less)
14	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	Possess w/Intent to Distribute Cannabis Products (Within School Zone/Day Care)
15	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	Criminal Damage to Property (Household Member) (Under \$1,000)
Percent of delinquent offenses	57.3%	54.4%	45.7%	44.1%	44.1%

## 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 2023, there was a total of 248 probation violation referrals involving 201 unduplicated youth (Figure 5-1). Both of these numbers have been steadily declining over time, however began to rise in FY 2023. 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 2023**

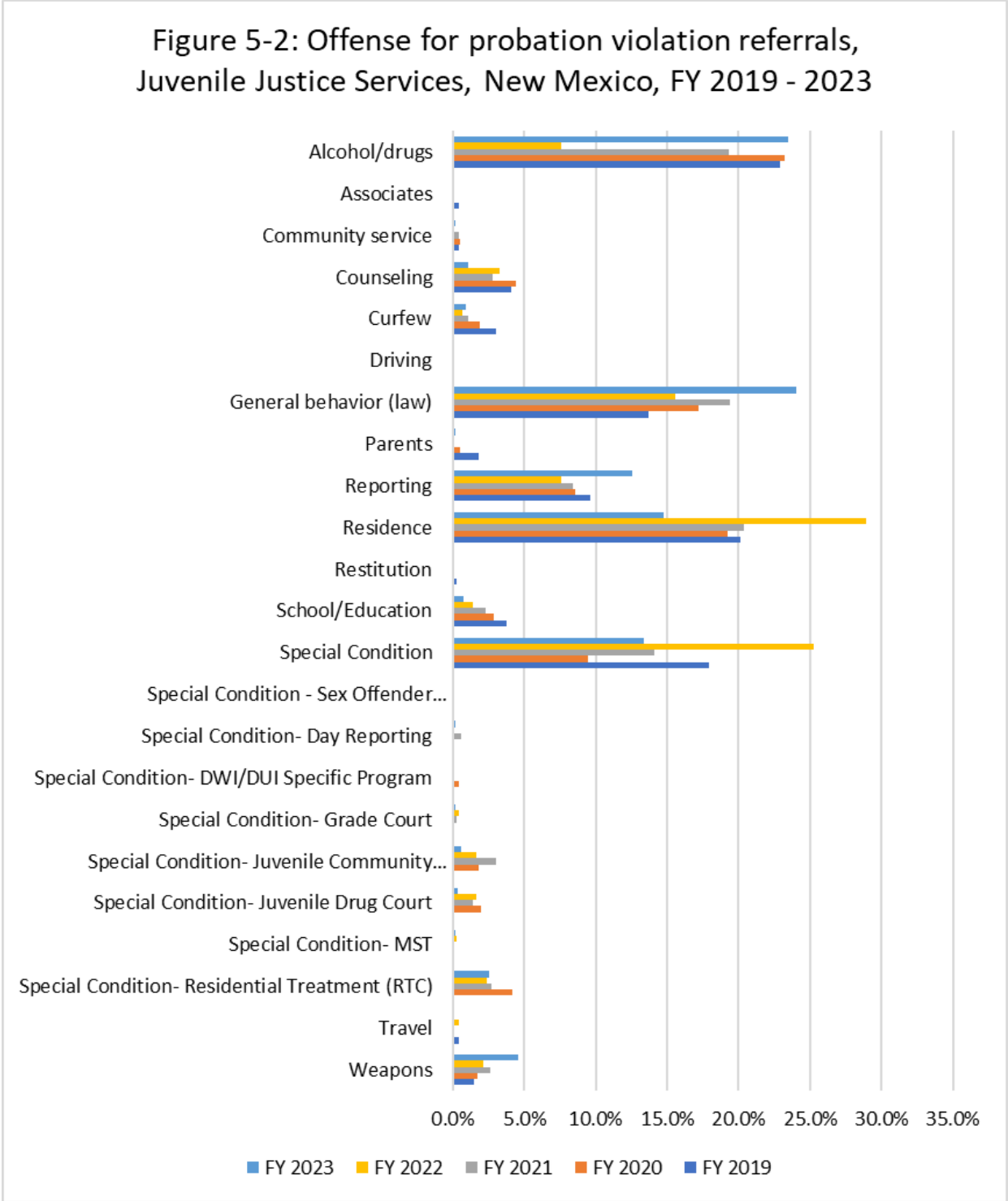
	Number	Percent
Juvenile Probation Officer	240	96.7%
Municipal Police Department	4	1.6%
County Sheriff's Department	2	0.8%
County Marshal's Office	1	0.4%
Correctional/Detention Facility	1	0.4%
<b>Total probation violation referrals</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>5638</b>	

**Table 5-2: Youth\* with probation violation referral, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

	Number with a delinquent referral	Percent with a delinquent referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
<b>Total</b>	201	100.0%	5,528	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	39	19.4%	2,030	36.7%
Male	162	80.6%	3,491	63.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0	7	0.1%
<b>Age (years)</b>				
5-9	0	0	161	3.0%
10-11	0	0	266	4.9%
12-13	13	6.7%	1,165	21.3%
14-15	67	33.9%	1,903	34.6%
16-17	99	48.8%	2,003	35.8%
18-21	22	10.6%	30	0.5%
Unknown/missing	0	0	0	0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian/Alaska Native	22	11.1%	347	6.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.5%	11	0.2%
Black/African American	12	5.9%	218	3.9%
Hispanic	128	63.5%	3,864	70.4%
Non-Hispanic White	35	17.5%	989	18.1%
Two or more	3	1.5%	60	1.1%
Unknown/missing	0	0	0	0

\*Unduplicated

Figure 5-2 suggests that since FY 2019, probation violation offenses related to special conditions have decreased, violations related to school/education, curfew, and counseling have also decreased. In 2023 violations for Alcohol/drugs and General Behavior (law) have increased.



**Table 5-3: Top 15 offenses for probation violation, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

	Number	Percent
General Behavior (Law)	153	24.2%
Alcohol/Drugs	149	23.5%
Residence	94	14.8%
Special Condition	85	13.4%
Reporting	80	12.6%
Weapons	29	4.6%
Special Condition- Residential Treatment (RTC)	16	2.5%
Counseling	7	1.1%
Curfew	6	0.9%
School/Education	5	0.8%
Special Condition- Juvenile Community Corrections (JCC)	4	0.6%
Special Condition- Juvenile Drug Court	2	0.3%
Community Service	1	0.2%
Special Condition- MST	1	0.2%
Parents	1	0.2%
<b>Top 15 offenses for probation violation referrals</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total number of accrued offenses for probation violation referrals</b>	<b>636</b>	
<b>Total number of accrued offenses for all three referral types</b>	<b>9966</b>	

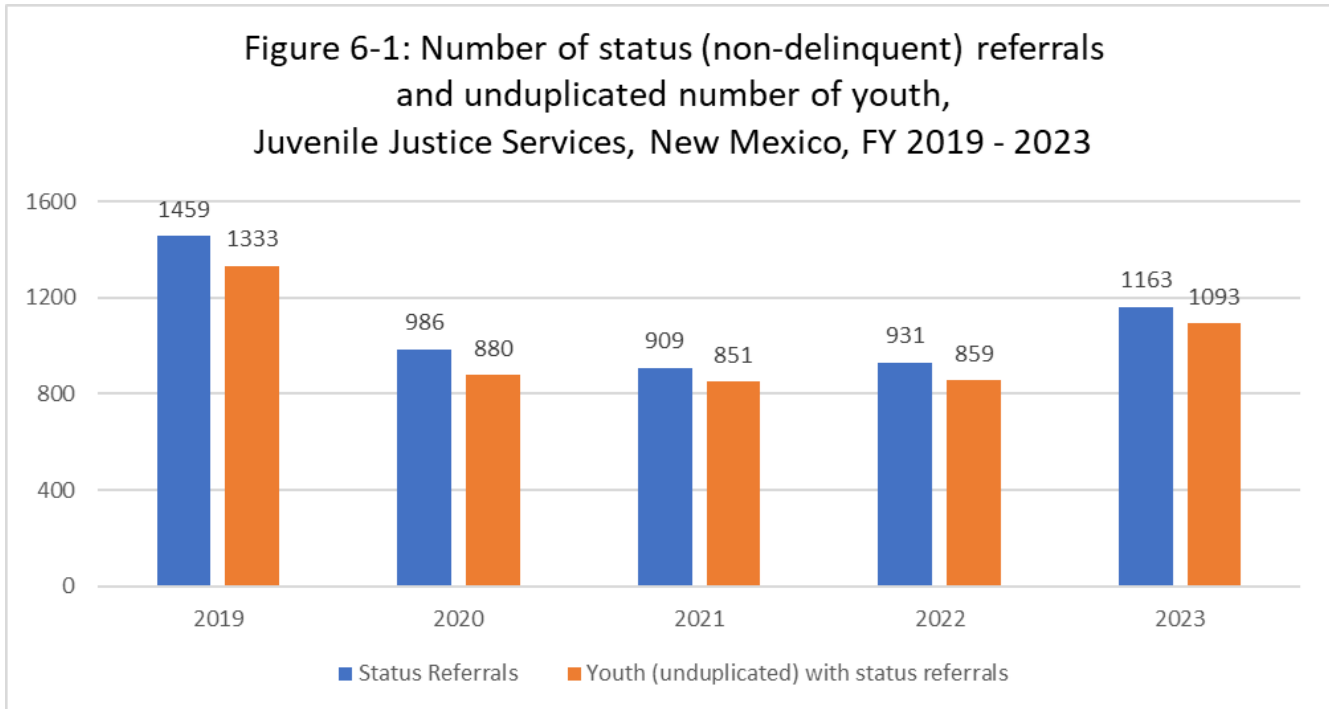
**Table 5-4: Top 15 disposed offenses for probation violation, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

	Number	Percent
Probation Violation - Alcohol/Drugs	119	21.6%
Probation Violation - General Behavior (Law)	95	17.2%
Probation Violation - Residence	82	14.9%
Probation Violation - Special Condition	73	13.2%
Probation Violation - Reporting	59	10.7%
Probation Violation - Weapons	29	5.3%
Probation Violation - Counseling	19	3.4%
Probation Violation - Special Condition- Juvenile Community Corre	14	2.5%
Probation Violation - Curfew	13	2.4%
Probation Violation - Special Condition- Residential Treatment (RTU)	11	2.0%
Probation Violation - School/Education	10	1.8%
Probation Violation - Special Condition- Juvenile Drug Court	4	0.7%
Probation Violation - Parents	3	0.5%
Probation Violation - Community Service	3	0.5%
Probation Violation - Special Condition- Day Reporting	3	0.5%
<b>Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>97.3%</b>
<b>Total number of accrued offenses for probation violation referrals</b>	<b>552</b>	
<b>Total number of accrued offenses for all three referral types</b>	<b>4174</b>	



## 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 2023 there was a total of 1,163 status referrals involving 1,093 unduplicated youth (Figure 6-1). Both of these numbers have been steadily declining until FY 2022. The ratio of youth with status referrals to total status referrals has remained steady with a range of 89.2% to 93.9% from FY 2019 through FY 2023. 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 2023**

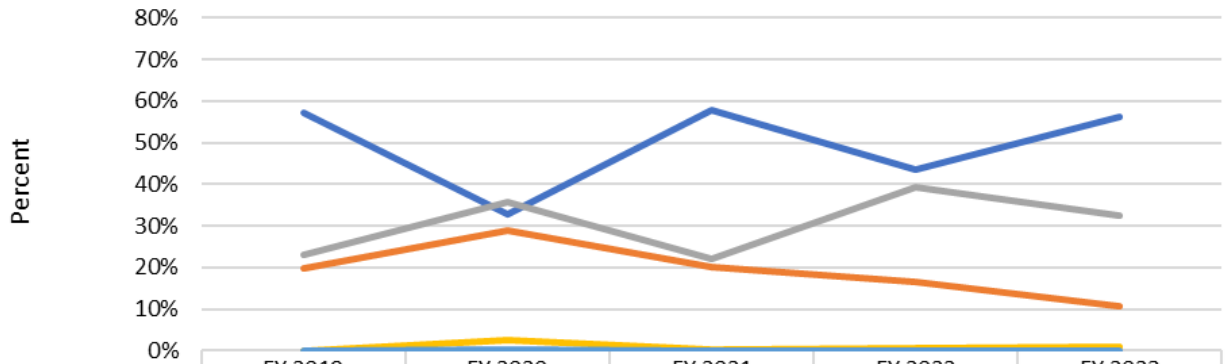
	Number	Percent
Public School Department	642	55.2%
Municipal Police Department	181	15.6%
Parent/Guardian	121	10.4%
County Sheriff's Department	113	9.7%
Other	54	4.7%
Department of Public Safety	28	2.4%
State Agency	15	1.3%
PSD	8	0.7%
Juvenile Probation Officer	1	0.1%
<b>Total status (non-delinquent) referrals</b>	<b>1163</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total referrals</b>	<b>1163</b>	

**Table 6-2: Youth\* with status (non-delinquent) referral, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

	Number with a delinquent referral	Percent with a delinquent referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
<b>Total</b>	1,093	100.0%	5,528	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	520	47.7%	2,030	36.7%
Male	569	52.0%	3,491	63.2%
Unknown/missing	4	0.4%	7	0.1%
<b>Age (years)</b>				
5-9	117	10.8%	161	3.0%
10-11	85	7.8%	266	4.9%
12-13	200	18.4%	1,165	21.3%
14-15	326	29.9%	1,903	34.6%
16-17	362	32.8%	2,003	35.8%
18-21	3	0.3%	30	0.5%
Unknown/missing	0	0	0	0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
American Indian/Alaska Native	89	8.2%	347	6.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.5%	11	0.2%
Black/African American	44	4.0%	218	3.9%
Hispanic	732	66.9%	3,864	69.9%
Non-Hispanic White	201	18.5%	989	17.9%
Two or more	13	1.2%	60	1.1%
Unknown/missing	9	0.8%	39	0.7%

\*Unduplicated

Figure 6-2: Offenses for status (non-delinquent) referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019 - 2023



	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Truancy	57.3%	32.7%	57.8%	43.7%	56.1%
Runaway	19.7%	28.9%	20.2%	16.6%	10.7%
Incurrigible*	23.1%	35.8%	21.9%	39.3%	32.3%
Offenses by Minors	0.0%	2.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.9%
Curfew	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

\*The term incurrigible is also referred to as “ungovernability” in the following report: Hockenberry, Sarah, and Puzanchera, 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 2023.

**Table 6-3: Top 15 offenses for status (non-delinquent) referrals,  
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

	Number	Percent
<b>Total*</b>	<b>1162</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Handled informally</b>		
Assessed and Referred	218	18.8%
CCA Reject	1	0.1%
Informal Conditions	263	22.6%
Informal Supervision	98	8.4%
No Further Action	578	49.7%
Ref to CCA After Inf Disp	1	0.1%
<b>Handled formally</b>		
DA Reject	1	0.1%
File	1	0.1%
Pending CCA Response	1	0.1%
<b>Pending</b>		
Pending	0	0

## 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 2023, a total of 1,379 referrals (RAIs) for detention involved 1,054 unduplicated youth (Figure 7-1). Of the 1,379 RAIs, 836 resulted in a secure detention outcome. In FY 2023 there was an increase in the number of RAI screens and number of unduplicated youth involved, while the percent of screens resulting in secure detentions decreased. In FY 2019, the percentage was 36.6% , increasing to 46.9% in FY 2020, 65.6% in FY 2021, 66.9% in FY 2022, and then decreasing to 60.6% in FY 2023

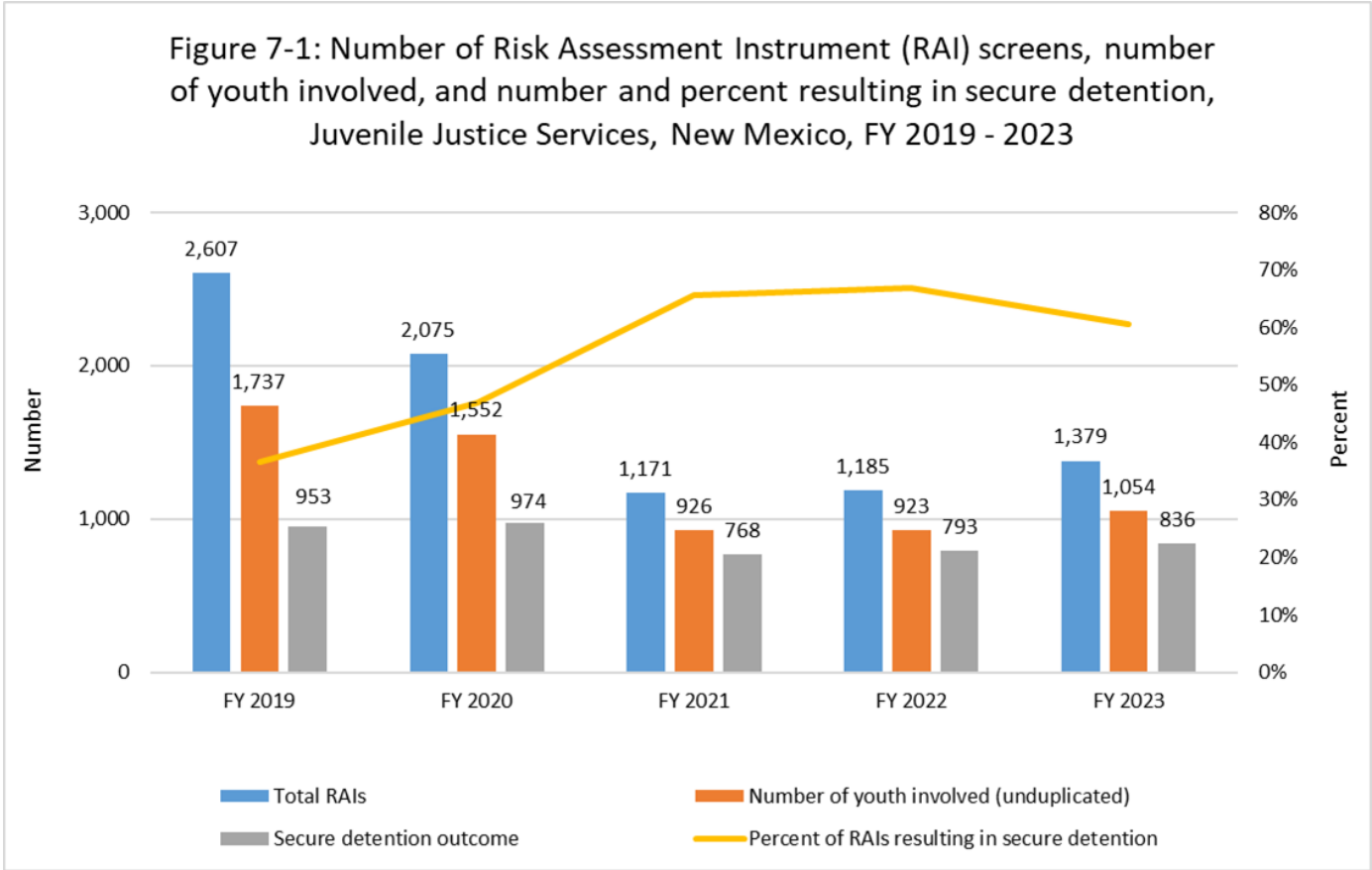


Table 7-1 on the next page describes SARA data report categories (screened, special detention and auto detention) for youth referrals to detention, by four possible RAI outcomes [not detained, not detained-fast-track, non-secure detention (treatment facility, group home, or shelter), or secure detention (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 2023**

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>	433	91	19	836	1,379
<b>Screened<sup>d</sup> (total)</b>	423	91	19	517	1,050
Delinquent offense	419	91	19	422	951
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	4	0	0	95	99
<b>Special detention<sup>€</sup> (total)</b>	8	0	0	195	203
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)	2	0	0	47	49
Warrant- Bench (Misc.)	1	0	0	4	5
Warrant- Misc	3	0	0	63	66
Supervised Release Detention Order	0	0	0	9	9
<b>Auto detention<sup>¥</sup> (total)</b>	2	0	0	124	126
Committed/Diag - return to court on pending case	0	0	0	2	2
Community custody/Program for Empowerment of Girls (PEG) hold	0	0	0	0	0
Court Hold - Drug Court	0	0	0	11	11
Court Hold - Grade Court	0	0	0	1	1
Court Hold - Juvenile (not Drug Court)	0	0	0	12	12
Detained pending post-dispositional placement	0	0	0	2	2
Disposition - 15 day detention	0	0	0	0	0
GPS violation/electronic monitoring	0	0	0	0	0
Hold for out of state-ICJ	1	0	0	22	23
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	1	0	0	74	75

\*The 1,379 referrals for detention involved 1,054 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>€</sup>Cases referred for a detention decision when there is an outstanding arrest or bench warrant. The most serious offense is usually a

<sup>¥</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 2023**

	Number**	Percent
<b>Total</b>	1054	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	251	23.8%
Male	803	76.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0
<b>Age (years)</b>		
<10	0	0
10-11	8	0.8%
12-13	104	9.9%
14-15	348	33.0%
16-17	561	53.2%
>=18	33	3.1%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
American Indian/Alaska Native	61	5.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.5%
Black/African American	54	5.1%
Hispanic	690	65.5%
Non-Hispanic White	176	16.7%
Two or more	1	0.1%
Unknown/missing	67	6.4%

\*Using the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI).

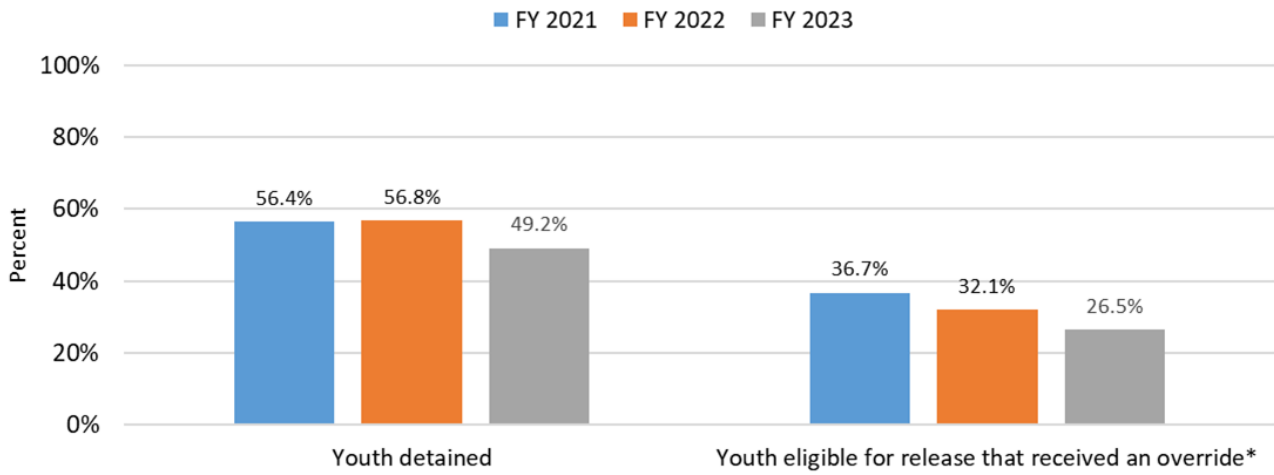
\*\*Unduplicated number of youth.



**Table 7-3: Top 15 offenses referred for detention screening, by Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) outcome, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

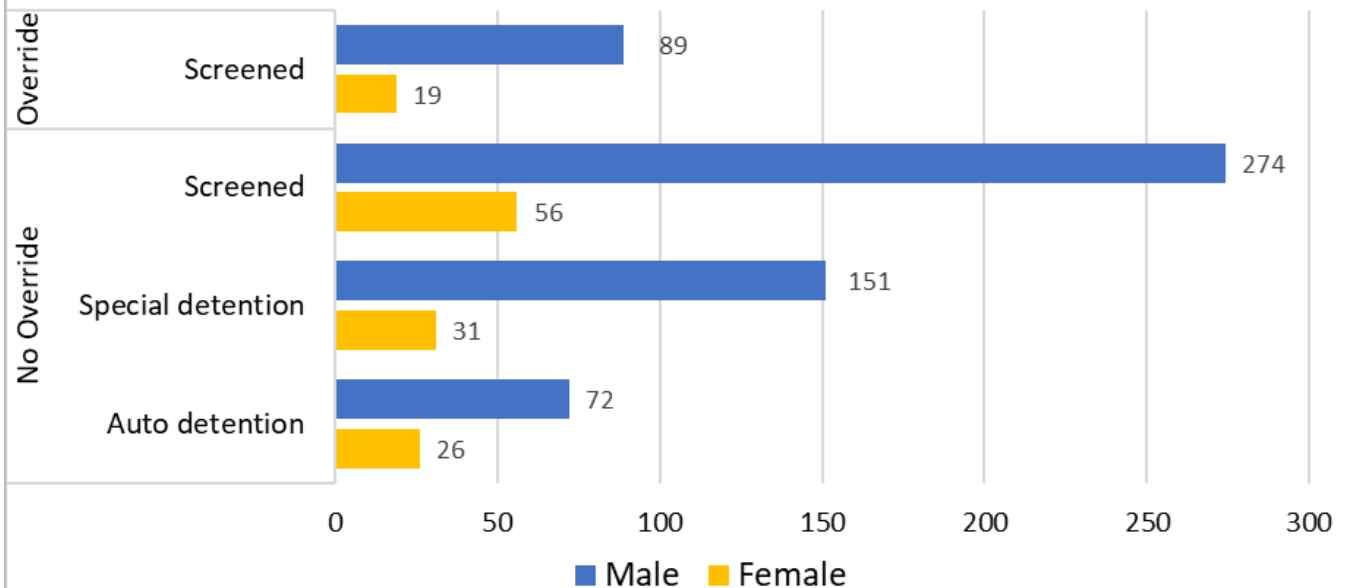
Referred Screened Offense	RAI Outcome				Total
	Not Detained	Non-Secure Detention	Detained	Not Detained-Fast Track	
Battery (Household Member)	117	4	27	14	162
Probation Violation - Residence	7	2	65	4	78
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	4	0	44	0	48
Battery Upon a Peace Officer	12	3	24	5	44
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	21	1	12	4	38
Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle (1st Offense)	28	0	7	0	35
Battery	13	0	11	2	26
Aggravated fleeing a law enforcement officer	6	1	15	4	26
Unlawful Possession of a Handgun by a Person (under 19)	0	0	24	0	24
Aggravated Battery (Deadly Weapon)	15	0	5	3	23
DUI/DWI (.04 or Above) (1st Offense)	15	0	4	2	21
Receiving/Transferring Stolen Motor Vehicles (1st offense)	2	0	12	6	20
Burglary (Automobile)	11	0	9	0	20
Probation Violation - Special Condition- (RTC)	12	0	4	3	19
Aggravated Battery (Misdemeanor) (Household Member)	11	0	3	2	16
<b>Total (Top 15)</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1050</b>

Figure 7-2: Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) outcome for youth referred to detention, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2021 - 2023



\*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 2023  
N = 718



\*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 2023**

	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	642	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	124	19.4%
Male	518	80.6%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%
<b>Age (years)</b>		
5-9	0	0.0%
10-11	0	0
12-13	54	8.5%
14-15	202	31.7%
16-17	354	55.0%
18-21	32	4.8%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
American Indian/Alaska Native	50	7.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.5%
Black/African American	39	6.1%
Hispanic	409	63.7%
Non-Hispanic White	106	16.4%
Two or more	1	0.1%
Unknown/missing	34	5.4%

\*Unduplicated number of youth.

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

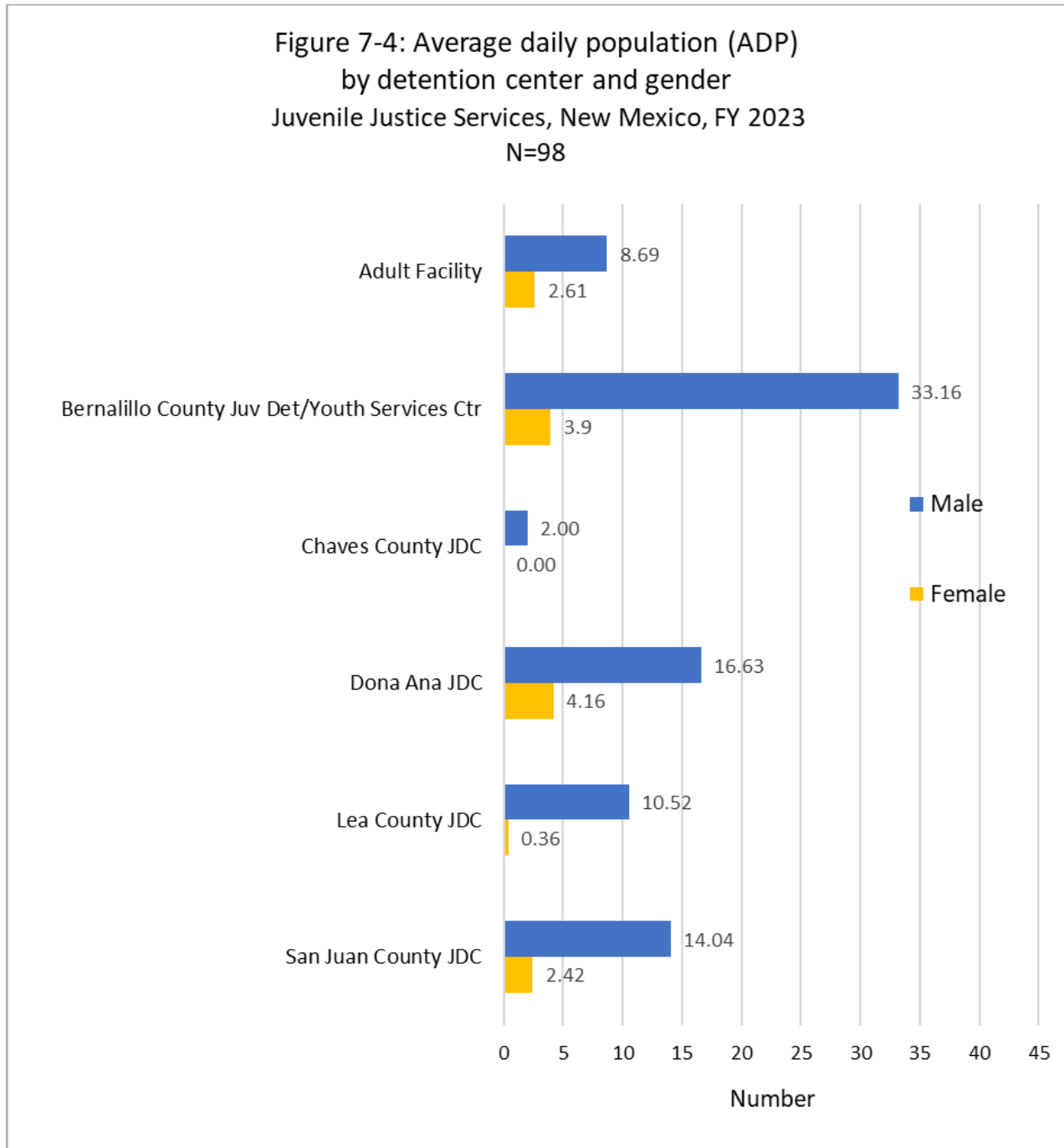
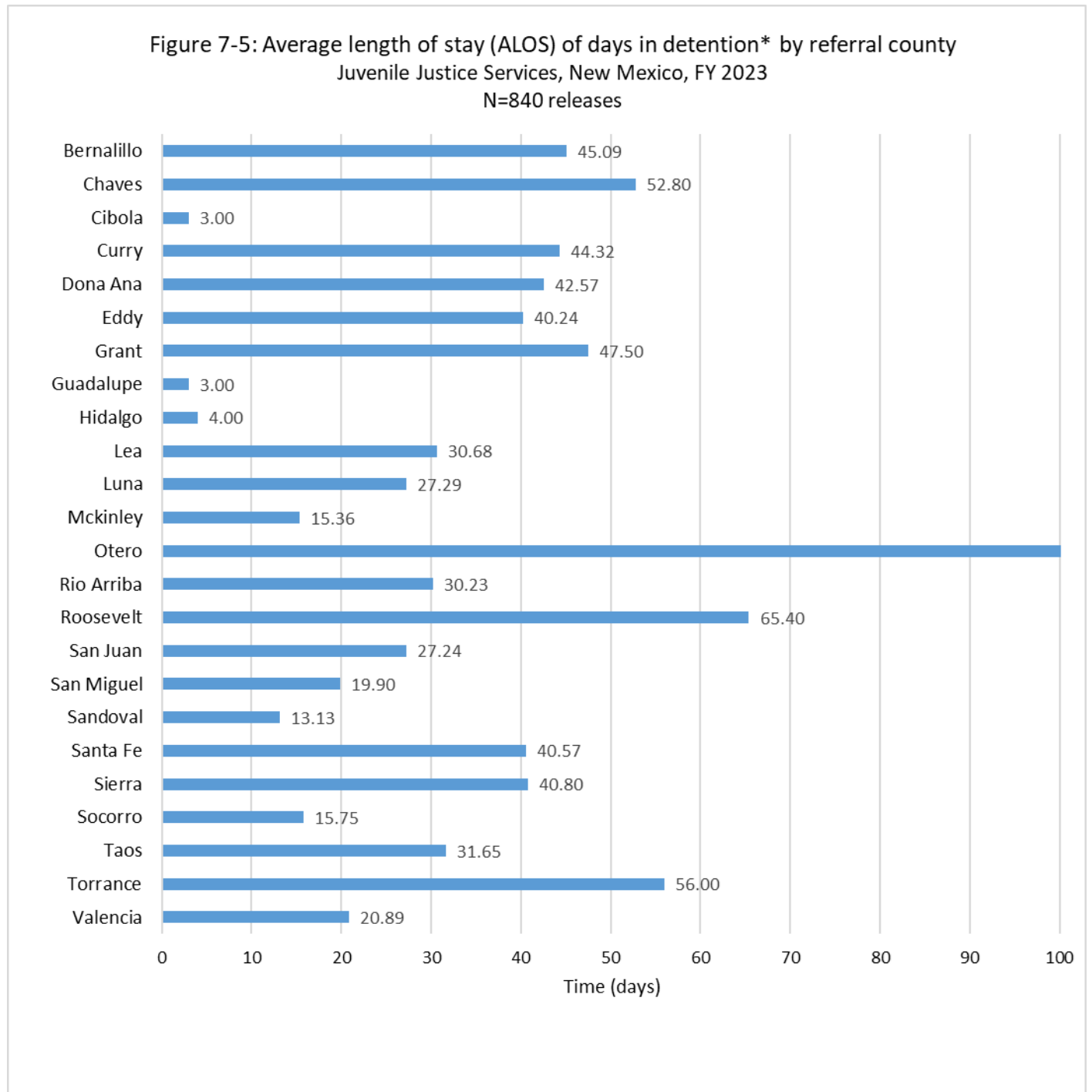


Figure 7-5 describes the average length of stay (ALOS) in detention presented by referral county. Rather than report by facility where transfers impacted ALOS, averages were calculated by county of referral for youth who were detained in order to provide a more relevant duration for community programs aimed at alternatives to detention, or expedited case processing time. The referral county usually retains jurisdiction over formal case processing hearings and outcomes. In FY 2023, the statewide ALOS was 41.08 days, which is an increase from 32.4 days in FY 2022, and 34.2 days in FY 2021. In this reporting period, there were 840 youth who were released from detention including youth who may have been admitted prior to FY 2023. 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.

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 2023, 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 8-1: Formal case processing time (average number of days) by petition type, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023

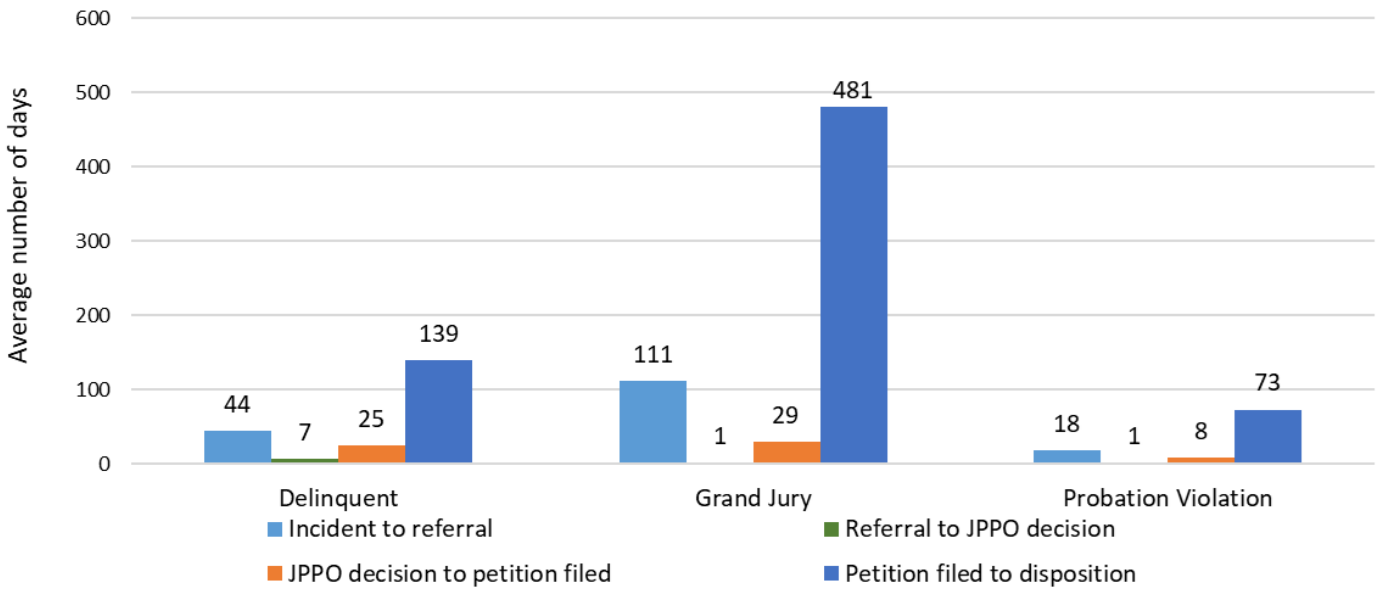
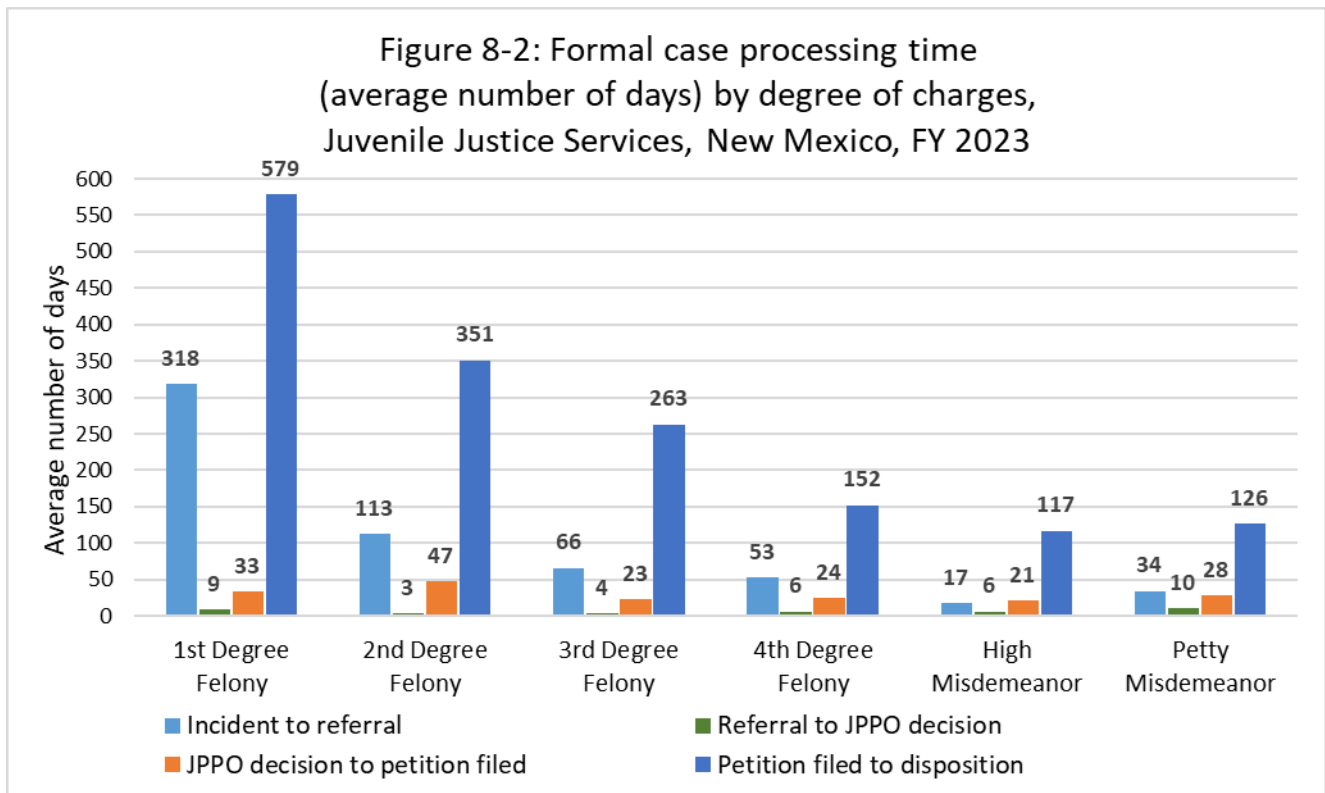


Figure 8-2 presents the average case processing time for the different degrees of charges. First degree felony cases took the longest time to process, while high misdemeanors took the shortest amount of time. Furthermore, first degree felony cases had a greater higher average of days from incident to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

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

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

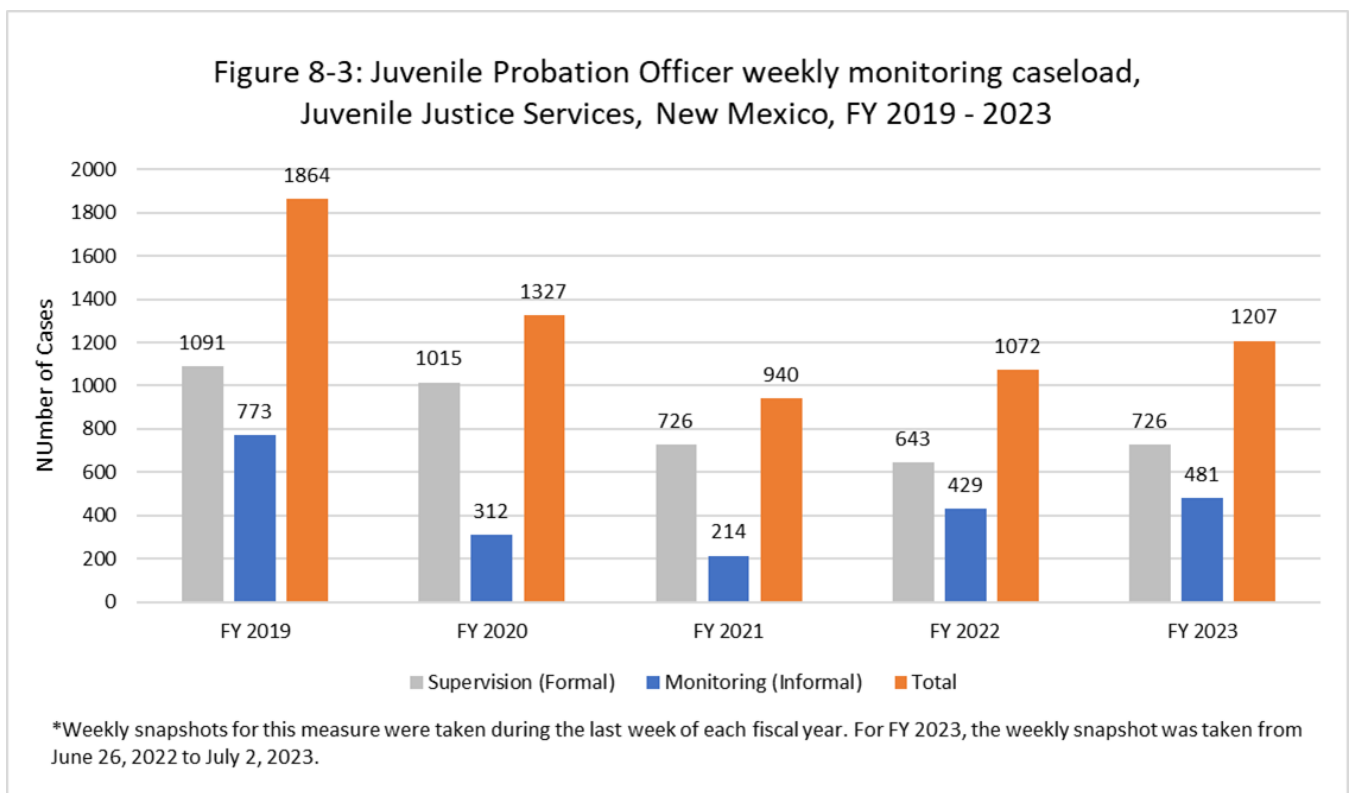
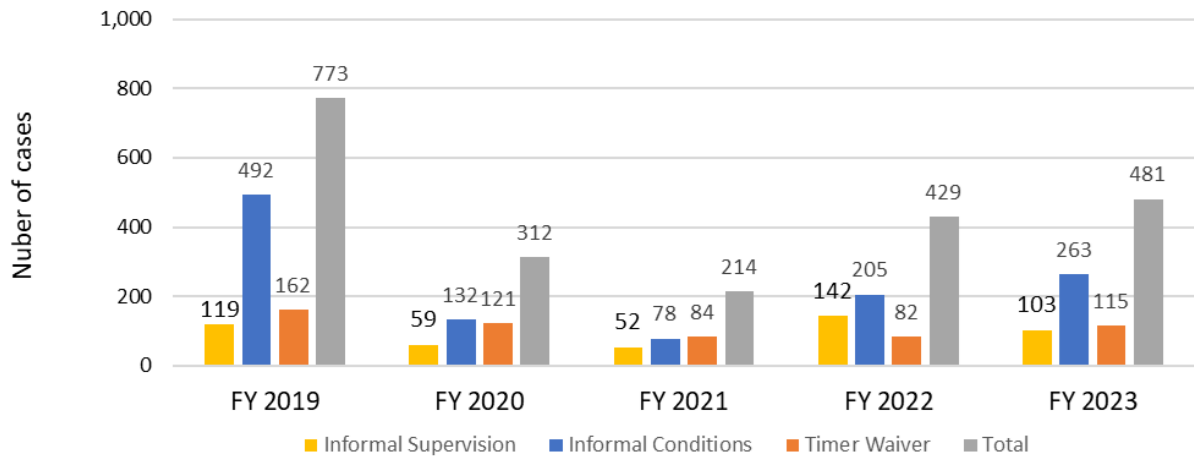




Figure 8-4: Juvenile probation officer weekly\* monitoring/informal caseload, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019 - 2023

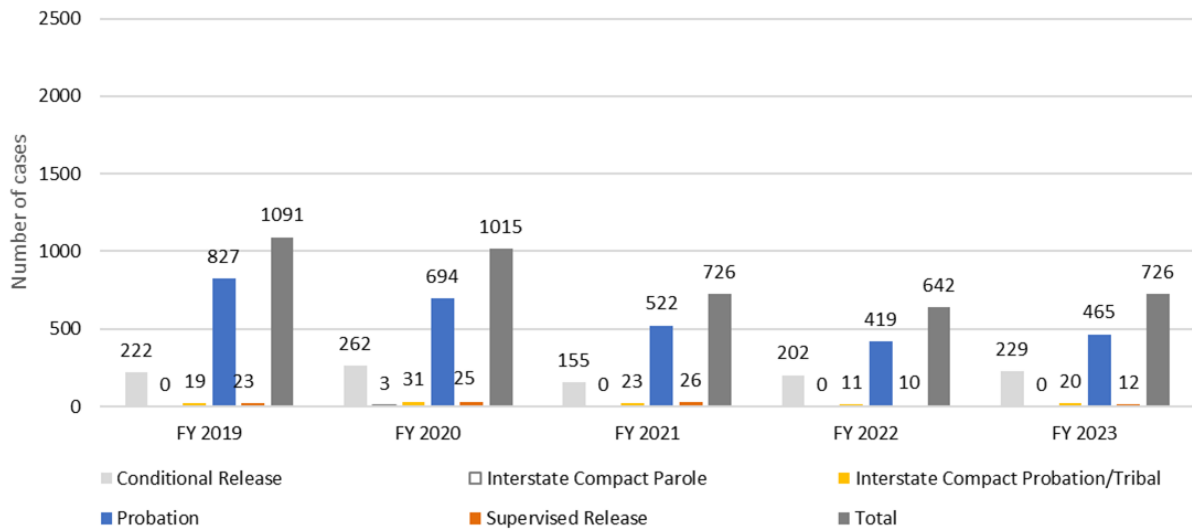


\*Weekly snapshots for this measure were taken during the last week of the fiscal year. For FY 2023, the weekly snapshot was taken from June 26, 2022 to July 2, 2023

Figure 8-4 presents the number of monitoring (informal cases), by case type. During FY 2023, (54.7%) of the cases were handled through informal conditions. This was followed by time waiver (23.9%) and informal supervision (21.4%).

Figure 8-5 shows the number of supervision (formal cases), by case type. During FY 2023, (64.0%) of the cases were for probation, followed by conditional release (31.5%), supervised release (1.7%), Interstate Compact-probation/tribal (2.8%), and Interstate Compact-parole (0.0%).

Figure 8-5: Juvenile Probation Officer weekly supervision (formal) caseload, by case type, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico,



\*Weekly snapshots for this measure were taken during the last week of each fiscal year. For FY 2023, the weekly snapshot was taken from June 26, 2022 to July 2, 2023.

## **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 753 youth who were assessed using the SDM tool, the majority (55.2%) were found to have a medium risk level. There were more males in all three risk level groups, and proportionately, they were most likely to have a high risk level, compared with females. By age, youth aged 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 2023**

	Low		Medium		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	175	23.2%	416	55.2%	162	21.5%	753	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	33	25.2%	79	60.3%	19	14.5%	131	17.4%
Male	142	22.8%	337	54.2%	143	23.0%	622	82.6%
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	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
12-13	13	19.4%	46	68.7%	8	11.9%	67	8.9%
14-15	59	26.7%	112	50.7%	50	22.6%	221	29.3%
16-17	69	18.4%	218	58.0%	89	23.7%	376	49.9%
>=18	33	37.5%	40	45.5%	15	17.0%	88	11.7%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	29	42.0%	32	46.4%	8	11.6%	69	9.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Black/African American	6	15.0%	23	57.5%	11	27.5%	40	5.3%
Hispanic	102	20.1%	286	56.3%	120	23.6%	508	67.5%
Non-Hispanic White	34	28.6%	63	52.9%	22	18.5%	119	15.8%
Two or more	3	18.8%	12	75.0%	1	6.3%	16	2.1%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*762 youth had cases that went to disposition but 9 had missing SDM records, resulting in 753 cases in the analyses.

## SDM NEEDS LEVEL ASSESSMENT

Table 9-2 describes youth need results from an initial SDM assessment. Of 753 who were assessed using the SDM tool, most (40.5%) 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 2023**

	Low		Moderate		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	305	40.5%	246	32.7%	202	26.8%	753	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	47	35.9%	49	37.4%	35	26.7%	131	17.4%
Male	258	41.5%	153	24.6%	211	33.9%	622	82.6%
Unknown/missing	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	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
12-13	20	29.9%	29	43.3%	18	26.9%	67	8.9%
14-15	86	38.9%	59	26.7%	76	34.4%	221	29.3%
16-17	148	39.4%	98	26.1%	130	34.6%	376	49.9%
>=18	50	56.8%	16	18.2%	22	25.0%	88	11.7%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	35	50.7%	11	15.9%	23	33.3%	69	9.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0.1%
Black/African American	16	40.0%	9	22.5%	15	37.5%	40	5.3%
Hispanic	202	39.8%	142	28.0%	164	32.3%	508	67.5%
Non-Hispanic White	46	38.7%	33	27.7%	40	33.6%	119	15.8%
Two or more	6	37.5%	7	43.8%	3	18.8%	16	2.1%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*762 youth had cases that went to disposition but 9 had missing SDM records, resulting in 753 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 2023**

	Low		Medium		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	171	25.0%	399	58.3%	114	16.7%	684	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	33	26.8%	77	62.6%	13	10.6%	123	18.0%
Male	138	24.6%	322	57.4%	101	18.0%	561	82.0%
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	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
12-13	13	19.7%	45	68.2%	8	12.1%	66	9.6%
14-15	58	28.7%	107	53.0%	37	18.3%	202	29.5%
16-17	68	19.7%	214	61.8%	64	18.5%	346	50.6%
>=18	31	44.9%	33	47.8%	5	7.2%	69	10.1%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	29	43.3%	31	46.3%	7	10.4%	67	9.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Black/African American	6	15.8%	22	57.9%	10	26.3%	38	5.6%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	98	21.6%	274	60.4%	82	18.1%	454	66.4%
Non-Hispanic White	34	31.2%	60	55.0%	15	13.8%	109	15.9%
Two or more	3	20.0%	12	80.0%	0	0.0%	15	2.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*762 youth had cases that went to disposition but 9 had missing SDM records, resulting in 753 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 2023**

	Low		Moderate		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	298	43.6%	220	32.2%	166	24.3%	684	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	46	37.4%	33	26.8%	44	35.8%	123	18.0%
Male	252	44.9%	187	33.3%	122	21.7%	561	82.0%
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	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
12-13	20	30.3%	18	27.3%	28	42.4%	66	9.6%
14-15	84	41.6%	69	34.2%	49	24.3%	202	29.5%
16-17	146	42.2%	119	34.4%	81	23.4%	346	50.6%
>=18	47	68.1%	14	20.3%	8	11.6%	69	10.1%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	35	52.2%	22	32.8%	10	14.9%	67	9.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Black/African American	16	42.1%	14	36.8%	8	21.1%	38	5.6%
Asian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	195	43.0%	147	32.4%	112	24.7%	454	66.4%
Non-Hispanic White	46	42.2%	34	31.2%	29	26.6%	109	15.9%
Two or more	6	40.0%	2	13.3%	7	46.7%	15	2.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*762 youth had cases that went to disposition but 9 had missing SDM records, resulting in 753 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 2023**

	Low		Medium		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	4	5.8%	17	24.6%	48	69.6%	69	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	2	25.0%	6	75.0%	0	0.0%	8	11.6%
Male	15	24.6%	42	68.9%	4	6.6%	61	88.4%
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	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
14-15	5	26.3%	13	68.4%	1	5.3%	19	27.5%
16-17	4	13.3%	25	83.3%	1	3.3%	30	43.5%
>=18	7	36.8%	10	52.6%	2	10.5%	19	27.5%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%
Hispanic	12	22.2%	38	70.4%	4	7.4%	54	78.3%
Non-Hispanic White	3	30.0%	7	70.0%	0	0.0%	10	14.5%
Two or more	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*762 youth had cases that went to disposition but 9 had missing SDM records, resulting in 753 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 2023**

	Low		Moderate		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	7	10.1%	26	37.7%	36	52.2%	69	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	5	62.5%	8	11.6%
Male	6	9.8%	24	39.3%	31	50.8%	61	88.4%
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%	1	100.0%	1	191.7%
14-15	2	10.5%	7	36.8%	10	52.6%	19	27.5%
16-17	2	6.7%	11	36.7%	17	56.7%	30	43.5%
>=18	3	15.8%	8	42.1%	8	42.1%	19	27.5%
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	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	2.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	2.9%
Hispanic	7	13.0%	17	31.5%	30	55.6%	54	78.3%
Non-Hispanic White	0	0.0%	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	10	14.5%
Two or more	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*762 youth had cases that went to disposition but 9 had missing SDM records, resulting in 753 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 2023**

Factor	Strength		Need	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
N1. Family relationships	134	17.8%	212	28.2%
N2. Emotional stability	99	13.1%	147	19.5%
N3. Education	15	2.0%	187	24.8%
N4. Substance abuse	51	6.8%	53	7.0%
N5. Physical issues	54	7.2%	8	1.1%
N6. Life skills	2	0.3%	50	6.6%
N7. Victimization	173	23.0%	14	1.9%
N8. Social relations	2	0.3%	30	4.0%
N9. Employment/vocational	17	2.3%	31	4.1%
N10. Sexuality	126	16.7%	11	1.5%
N11. Criminal history of biological parents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N12. Community resources	80	10.6%	10	1.3%
Total**	753	100.0%	753	100.0%

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

Date pulled: November 29, 2023

Source: FACTS Database

**Table 9-8: Priority strengths and needs\* of youth on formal (field) supervision, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

Factor	Strength		Need	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
N1. Family relationships	124	18.1%	200	29.2%
N2. Emotional stability	96	14.0%	126	18.4%
N3. Education	9	1.3%	163	23.8%
N4. Substance abuse	49	7.2%	51	7.5%
N5. Physical issues	47	6.9%	8	1.2%
N6. Life skills	2	0.3%	46	6.7%
N7. Victimization	163	23.8%	14	2.0%
N8. Social relations	2	0.3%	26	3.8%
N9. Employment/vocational	16	2.3%	29	4.2%
N10. Sexuality	101	14.8%	11	1.6%
N11. Criminal history of biological parents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N12. Community resources	75	11.0%	10	1.5%
Total**	684	100.0%	684	100.0%

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

Date pulled: November 29, 2023

Source: FACTS Database

**Table 9-9: Priority strengths and needs\* of youth in secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

Factor	Strength		Need	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
N1. Family relationships	10	14.5%	12	17.4%
N2. Emotional stability	3	4.3%	21	30.4%
N3. Education	6	8.7%	24	34.8%
N4. Substance abuse	2	2.9%	2	2.9%
N5. Physical issues	7	10.1%	0	0.0%
N6. Life skills	0	0.0%	4	5.8%
N7. Victimization	10	14.5%	0	0.0%
N8. Social relations	0	0.0%	4	5.8%
N9. Employment/vocational	1	1.4%	2	2.9%
N10. Sexuality	25	36.2%	0	0.0%
N11. Criminal history of biological parents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N12. Community resources	5	7.2%	0	0.0%
Total**	69	100.0%	69	100.0%

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

Date pulled: November 29, 2023

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 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.

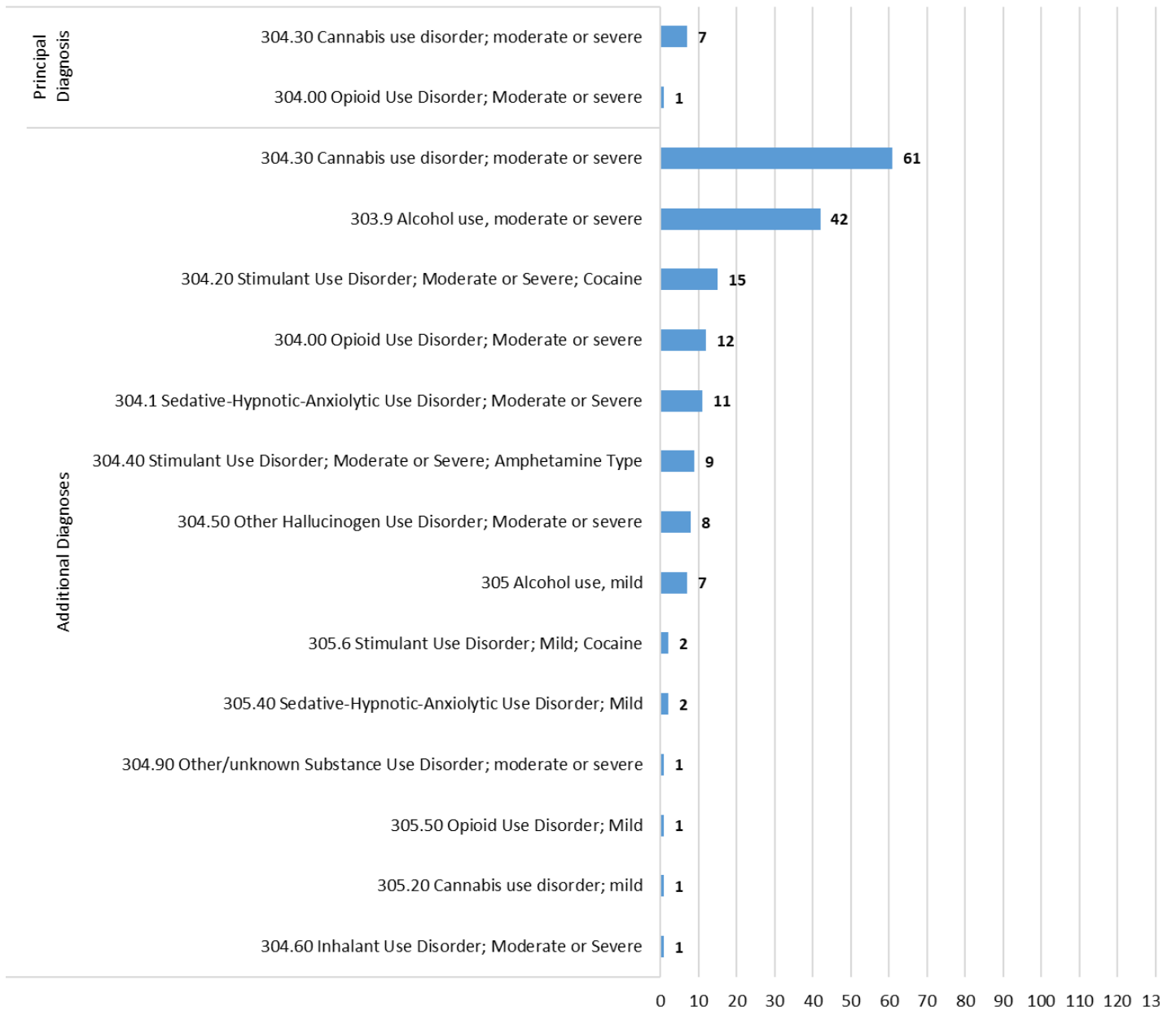
**Table 9-11: Top 20 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-5) diagnoses for clients admitted to secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

<b>Diagnosis</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
V62.5 Imprisonment or Other Incarceration	76	11.4%
V62.3 Academic or Educational Problems	71	8.8%
304.30 Cannabis use disorder; moderate or severe	68	8.5%
312.32 Conduct disorder; adolescent onset type	51	6.3%
995.52 Child neglect, confirmed	48	6.0%
309.81 Post-traumatic stress disorder	47	5.8%
300.4 Persistent Depressive Disorder (Dysthymia)	43	5.3%
303.9 Alcohol use, moderate or severe	42	5.2%
995.51 Child psychological abuse, Confirmed	41	5.1%
995.54 Child Physical Abuse, Confirmed	36	4.5%
V61.20 Parent-Child Relational Problems	26	3.2%
V15.49 Other Personal History of Psychological Trauma	16	2.0%
312.81 Conduct disorder; childhood onset type	15	1.9%
V15.59 Personal History of Self-harm	15	1.9%
304.20 Stimulant Use Disorder; Moderate or Severe; Cocaine	15	1.9%
304.00 Opioid Use Disorder; Moderate or severe	13	1.6%
V62.82 Uncomplicated Bereavement	12	1.5%
304.1 Sedative-Hypnotic-Anxiolytic Use Disorder; Moderate or Severe	11	1.4%
V71.02 Child or Adolescent Antisocial Behavior	10	1.2%
995.53 Child sexual abuse, Confirmed	10	1.2%
<b>Total Number Diagnoses in Top 20</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>84.8%</b>
<b>Total Number of All Diagnoses</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Data pulled 12/06/2023

Source: ADE Database

Figure 9-12: Substance and alcohol abuse diagnoses (DSM-5) for clients admitted to secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023



\*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 and continued to rise in FY 2023 (Figure 10-1). Out of the total number of unduplicated youth (5,222) with offenses in FY 2023, 188 (5.4%) had MIP/DWI offenses. This compares with 5.1% in FY 2022.

Figure 10-1: Youth with minor in possession/driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI) offenses, by total number of offenses and unduplicated number of youth, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019 - FY 2023

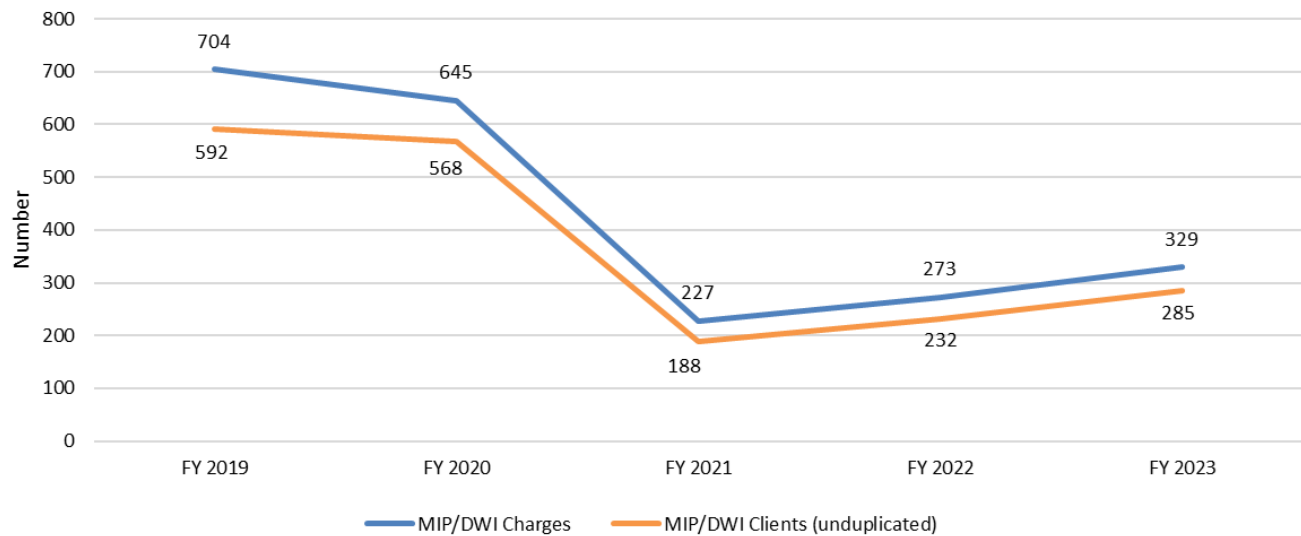


Table 10-1: Youth with minor in possession/driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI), offenses by age, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023

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%	159	3.0%
10-11	2	0.7%	260	5.0%
12-13	24	8.4%	1120	21.4%
14-15	78	27.4%	1783	34.1%
16-17	181	63.5%	1872	35.8%
>=18	0	0.0%	28	0.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5222</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

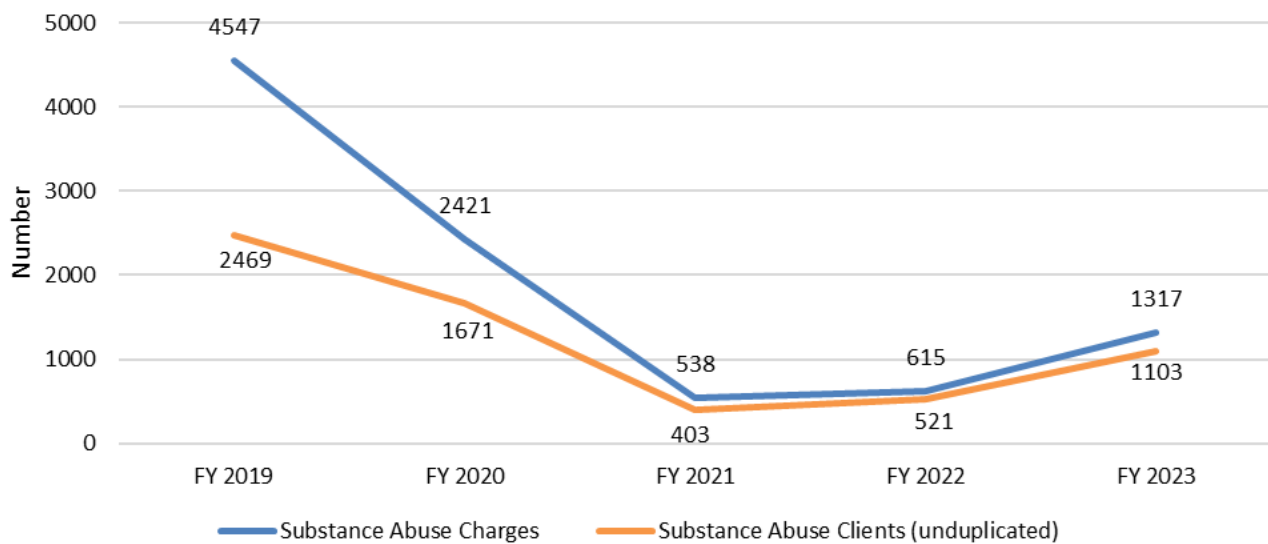
Source: FACTS Database

**Table 10-2: Youth with minor in possession/driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI) offenses, by gender and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

Race/Ethnicity	Gender				Totals	
	Female		Male		Count	% of Overall Total
	Count	% of Overall Total	Count	% of Overall Total	Count	% of Overall Total
American Indian/Alaska Native	8	8.2%	12	6.4%	20	7.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	2	2.1%	4	2.1%	6	2.1%
Hispanic	75	77.3%	114	60.6%	189	66.3%
Non-Hispanic White	10	10.3%	55	29.3%	65	22.8%
Two or more	1	1.0%	1	0.5%	2	0.7%
2 or more	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown/missing	1	1.0%	2	1.1%	3	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: FACTS Database

**Figure 10-2: Youth with substance abuse offenses, by total number of offenses and unduplicated number of youth, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019 - 2023**



**Table 10-3: Youth with substance abuse offenses, offenses by age, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

Age Group	Number of clients with an substance abuse offense	Percent of MIP/DWI clients	Number of clients for all offenses	Percent of clients for all offenses
<10	1	0.1%	159	3.0%
10-11	14	1.3%	260	5.0%
12-13	234	21.2%	1120	21.4%
14-15	424	38.4%	1782	34.1%
16-17	421	38.2%	1873	35.9%
>=18	9	0.8%	28	0.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1103</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5222</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 Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

Race/Ethnicity	Gender				Totals	
	Female		Male		Count	% of Overall Total
	Count	% of Overall Total	Count	% of Overall Total		
American Indian/Alaska Native	30	7.9%	41	5.7%	71	6.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	5	1.3%	21	2.9%	26	2.4%
Hispanic	290	76.7%	526	72.6%	816	74.0%
Non-Hispanic White	47	12.4%	127	17.5%	174	15.8%
Two or more	2	0.5%	7	1.0%	9	0.8%
Unknown/missing	4	1.1%	3	0.4%	7	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: FACTS Database



## Section 11: Youth in Secure Facilities

Secure facilities are physically and staff secured. CYFD had two secure facilities in FY 2023:

- *John Paul Taylor Center (JPTC)* in Las Cruces
- *Youth Development and Diagnostic Center (YDDC)* in Albuquerque

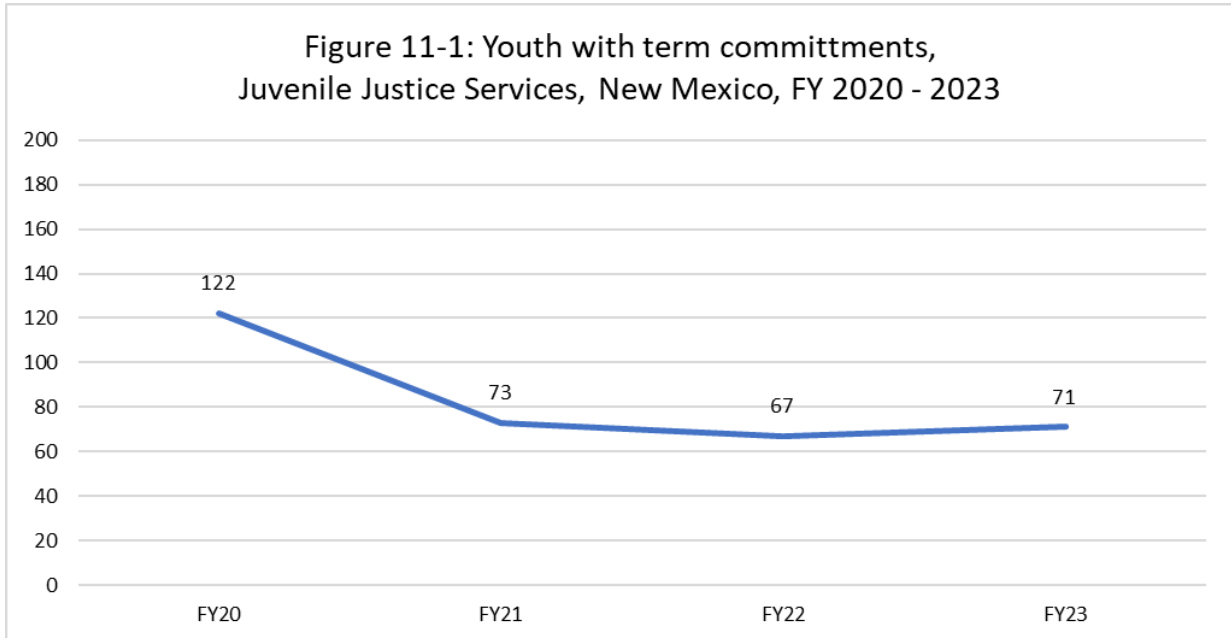
The intake unit for males and females is at YDDC. JPTC is male only and YDDC houses both male and female youth. In this report, youth in facilities are described by three secure commitment types:

- *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 2023, the overall capacity at the two secure facilities was 128 beds (note that bed capacity may differ from the staff capacity). For both secure commitment types, the average daily population (ADP) of CYFD secure facilities during was 80 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 2023**

	Number*	Percent
<b>Total</b>	71	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	12	16.9%
Male	59	83.1%
<b>Age (years)</b>		
5-9	0	0
10-11	0	0
12-13	1	1.4%
14-15	18	25.4%
16-17	38	53.5%
>=18	14	19.7%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>		
American Indian/Alaska Native	6	8.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0
Black/African American	3	4.2%
Hispanic	52	73.2%
Non-Hispanic White	8	11.3%
Two or more	2	2.8%
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 2023**

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Number of offenses</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Probation Violation	25	33.8%
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	7	9.5%
Aggravated Battery (Deadly Weapon)	4	5.4%
Aggravated Burglary (Armed After Entering)	3	4.1%
Murder in the Second Degree	2	2.7%
Aggravated Battery (Misdemeanor)	2	2.7%
Shooting at Dwelling or Occupied Building (Great Bodily Harm)	2	2.7%
Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle (1st Offense)	2	2.7%
Aggravated Burglary (Deadly Weapon)	2	2.7%
Shooting at or from a Motor Vehicle (Great Bodily Harm)	2	2.7%
Larceny (\$250 or less)	1	1.4%
Receiving/Transferring Stolen Motor Vehicles (1st offense)	1	1.4%
Aggravated Battery (Great Bodily Harm)	1	1.4%
Shooting at Dwelling or Occupied Building (No Great Bodily Harm)	1	1.4%
Battery	1	1.4%
<b>Total Top 15</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>75.7%</b>
<b>Total most serious offenses</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: FACTS Database

Table 11-3 provides a snapshot view of N=75 youth (includes term, diagnostic evaluation, and non-adjudicated youth) housed in CYFD secure facilities on 12/31/2022, 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. All 13 female youth were housed in the Youth Development and Diagnostic Center in Albuquerque. Youth aged >=18 years old formed the largest group, followed by youth aged 16-17 years old. There was only one youth in the age of 12-13 years. By race/ethnicity, Hispanic youth comprised the largest group (76.0%) of commitments.

**Table 11-3: Snapshot\* of youth in secure facilities, by facility, gender, age, and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023**

	JPTC		YDDC		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	25	33.3%	50	66.7%	75	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	0	0.0%	11	14.7%	11	14.7%
Male	25	33.3%	39	52.0%	64	85.3%
<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%	1	1.3%	1	1.3%
14-15	1	1.3%	8	10.7%	9	12.0%
16-17	10	13.3%	14	18.7%	24	32.0%
>=18	14	18.7%	27	36.0%	41	54.7%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Amer Indian/Alaska Native	2	2.7%	6	8.0%	8	10.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	1	1.3%	1	1.3%	2	2.7%
Hispanic	19	25.3%	38	50.7%	57	76.0%
Non-Hispanic White	3	4.0%	3	4.0%	6	8.0%
Two or more	0	0.0%	2	2.7%	2	2.7%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*Snapshot = reported daily population for 12/31/2022

Source: FACTS Database

Figure 11-2: Length\* of term commitments to secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019 - FY 2023

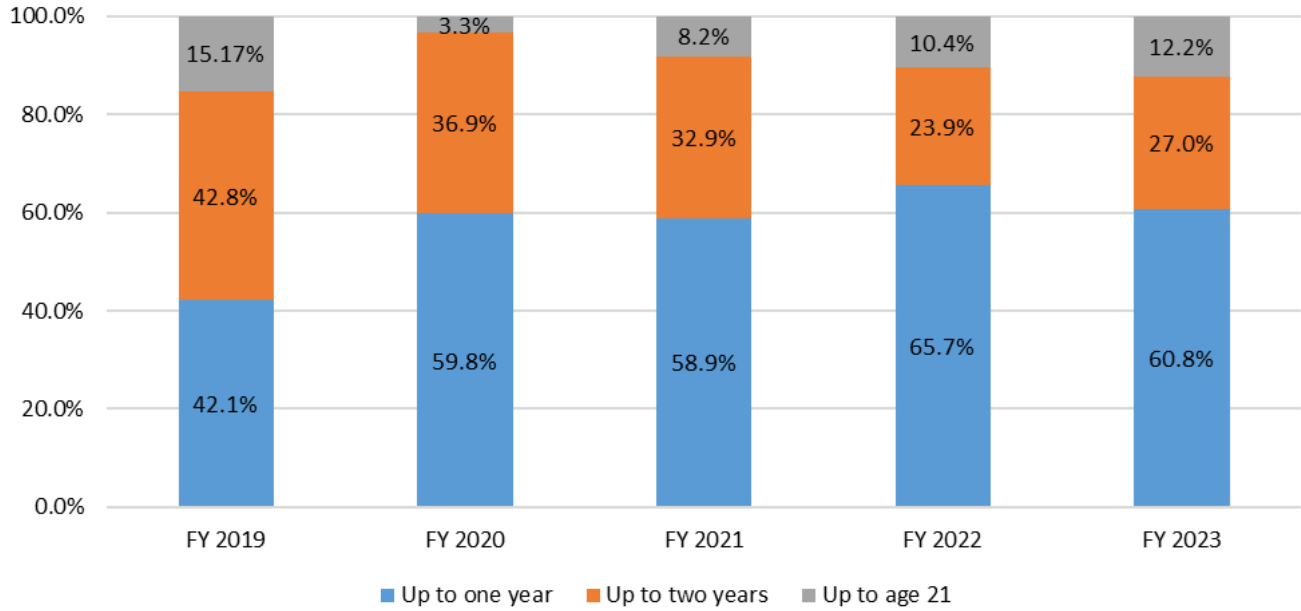
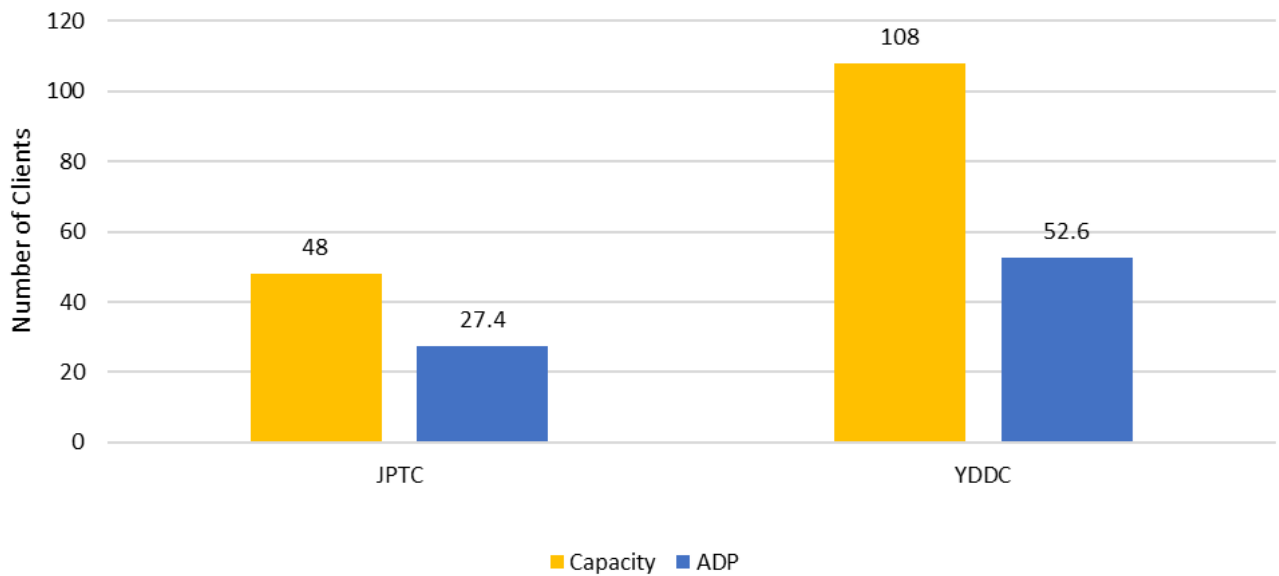
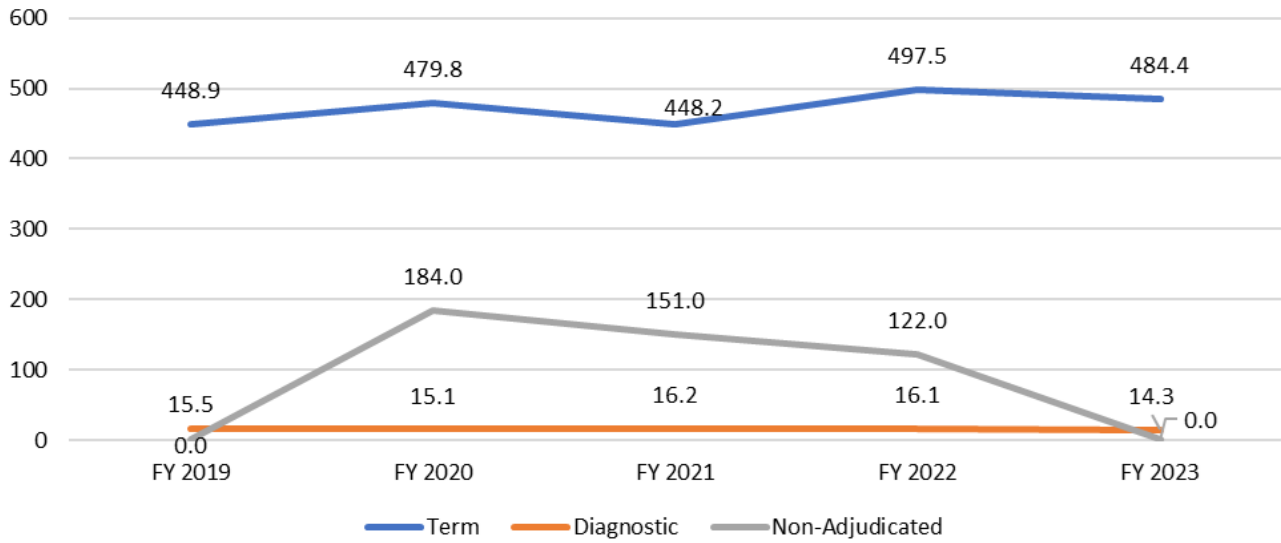


Figure 11-3: Average daily population (ADP) and capacity\* for secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023



\*The overall ADP=80 clients or 51.3% of capacity (156) 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 2019 - 2023



**Table 11-4** The average length of stay varied by gender, age and race/ethnicity. On average, females with term commitments were incarcerated 68.1 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 2023**

	Term		Non-adjudicated		Diagnostic		Total	
	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)
<b>Total</b>	66	484.4	0	0	14	14.3	66	402.1
<b>Gender</b>								
Female	9	425.6	0	0	1	16.0	9	384.6
Male	57	493.7	0	0	13	14.2	57	404.6
<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	1	15.0	0	15.0
14-15	2	292.0	0	0	6	13.2	2	82.9
16-17	14	435.6	0	0	6	15.5	14	309.6
>=18	50	505.7	0	0	1	13.0	50	496.1
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>								
Amer Indian/Alaska Native	6	383.0	0	0	0	0.0	6	383.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0	1	16.0	0	16.0
Black/African American	3	1164.3	0	0	2	14.0	3	704.2
Hispanic	45	456.8	0	0	10	14.1	45	376.3
Non-Hispanic White	11	470.5	0	0	1	15.0	11	432.5
Two or more	1	449.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	449.0
Unknown/missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

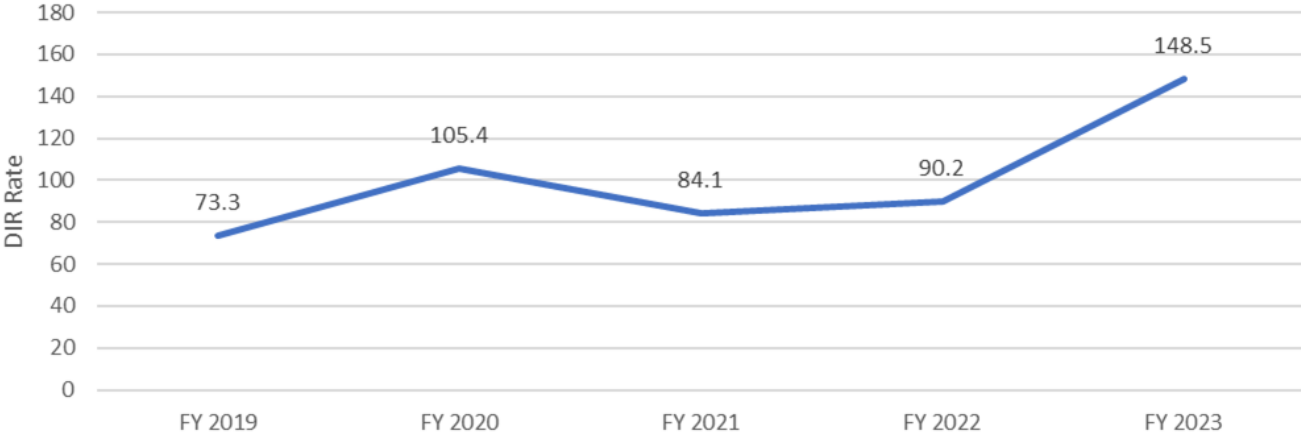
Source: FACTS Database

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

Disciplinary incident report rates were calculated as follows:

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

Figure 11-5: Disciplinary incident report (DIR) rate\* per 100 youth in secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico FY 2019 - 2023

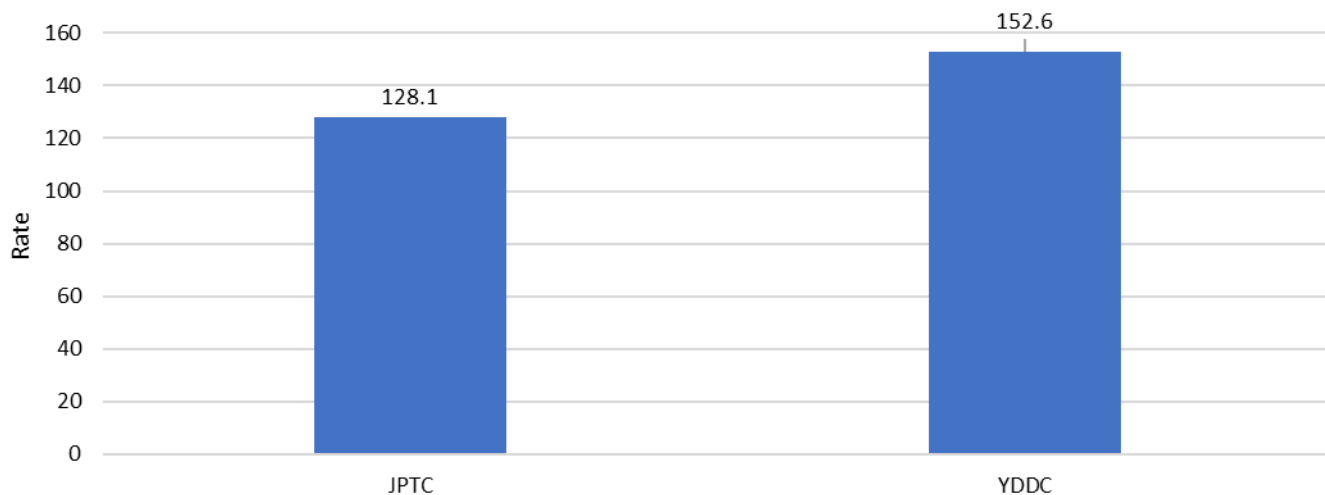


\*DIR rate = (total number of DIRs in fiscal year/average daily population in fiscal year) X 100



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 2021, JPTC had the highest rate of DIRs at 123.5 per 100 youth. In FY 2022, CNYC had the highest DIR rate at 138.2 per 100 youth.

Figure 11-6: Disciplinary incident reports (DIR) rate\* per 100 youth, by secure facility, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023



\*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 2023, CYFD had two reintegration centers, including the:

- Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC)
- 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 2023.

Table 12-1 provides a snapshot view of the population of youth housed in CYFD reintegration centers on December 31, 2022, which was deemed an average 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 17 youth were housed in CYFD’s reintegration centers on December 31, 2022. All of the youth were male, aged 14-15 years and older. 11 out of the 17 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 2023**

	ABRC		ENRC		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	9	52.9%	8	47.1%	17	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Male	9	52.9%	8	47.1%	17	100.0%
<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	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	2	11.8%
16-17	2	11.8%	3	17.6%	5	29.4%
>=18	5	29.4%	5	29.4%	10	58.8%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Amer Indian/Alaska Native	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	1	5.9%
Hispanic	6	35.3%	5	29.4%	11	64.7%
Non-Hispanic White	1	5.9%	2	11.8%	3	17.6%
Two or more	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*Snapshot = reported daily population for 12/31/2022

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 7.7 clients throughout FY 2023.

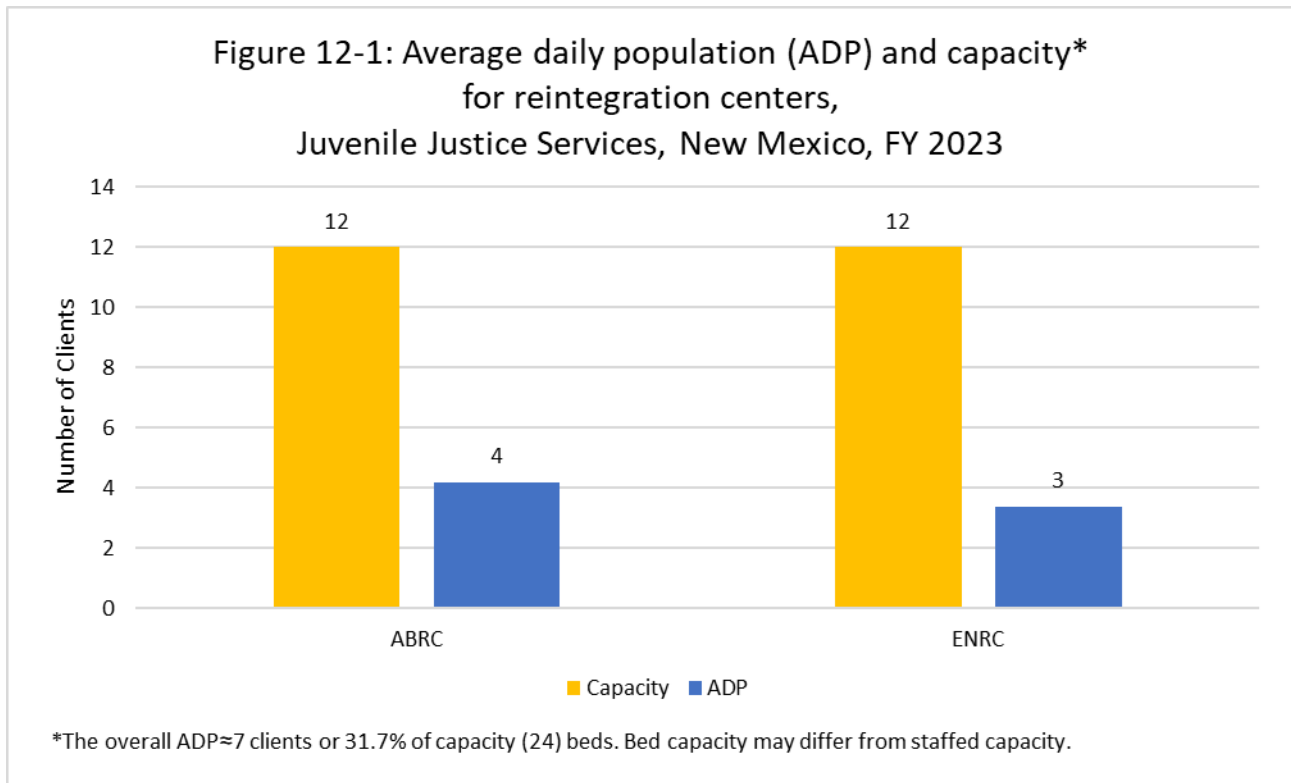


Table 12-2 describes the number of movements that occurred after a youth was sent to a reintegration center. For 54 youth on supervised release who had a movement into a reintegration center, 25.9% also had a walkaway movement. Walkaway movements were followed by a movement to detention 50.0% of the 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 2023**

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	32	12	6	6
ENRC	22	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: FACTS Database

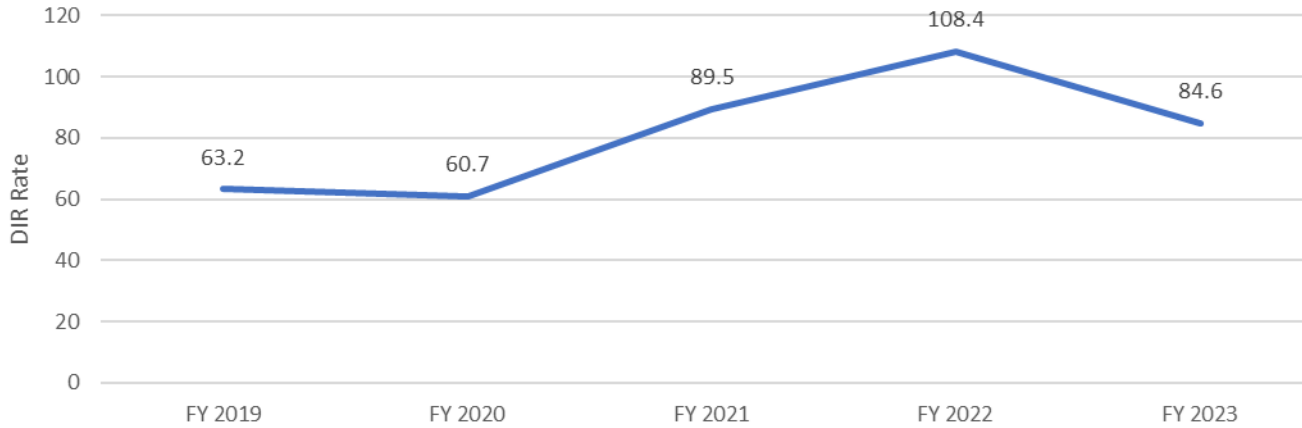
Table 12-3 describes youth committed to reintegration centers by average length of stay (ALOS) and by gender, age and race/ethnicity.

**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 2023**

	Youth on Probation*			Youth on Supervised Release		
	Number of Youth	Percent	ALOS	Number of Youth	Percent	ALOS
<b>Total</b>	2	6.4%	2.0	27	93.6%	435.0
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0
Male	2	100.0%	119.0	27	100.0%	63.8
<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	2	100.0%	119.0	7	25.9%	56.1
>=18	0	0.0%	0.0	20	74.1%	66.5
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
Amer Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	0.0	2	7.4%	86.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0
Black/African American	0	0.0%	0.0	1	3.7%	60.0
Hispanic	2	100.0%	119.0	21	77.8%	67.6
Non-Hispanic White	0	0.0%	0.0	3	11.1%	23.7
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

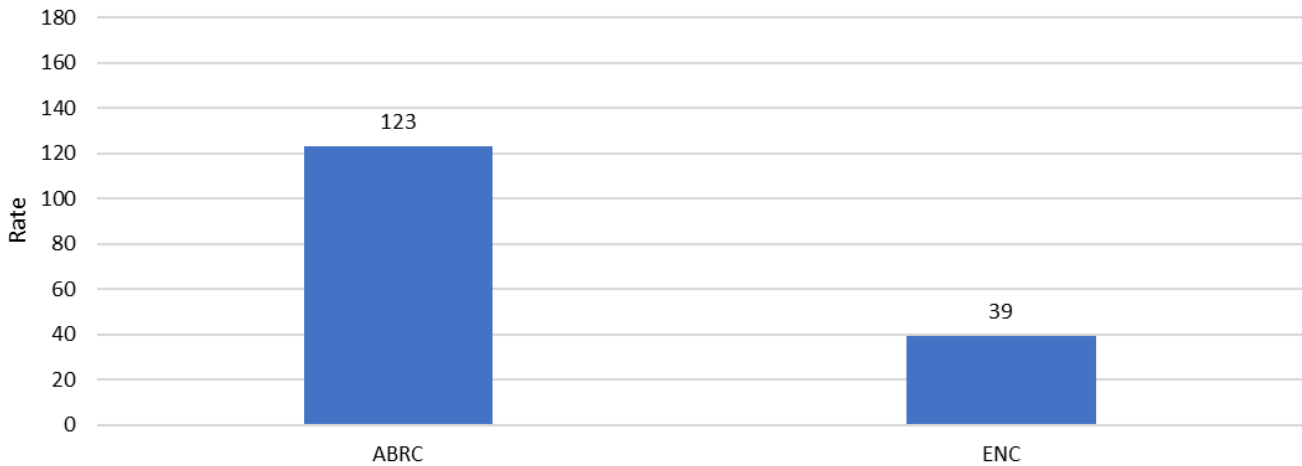
Figure 12-2: Disciplinary incident report (DIR) rate\*  
per 100 youth in reintegration centers,  
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico FY 2019 - 2023



\*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 decreased from FY 2022 to FY 2023

Figure 12-3: Disciplinary incident reports (DIR) rate\*  
per 100 youth, by reintegration center,  
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2023



\*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.

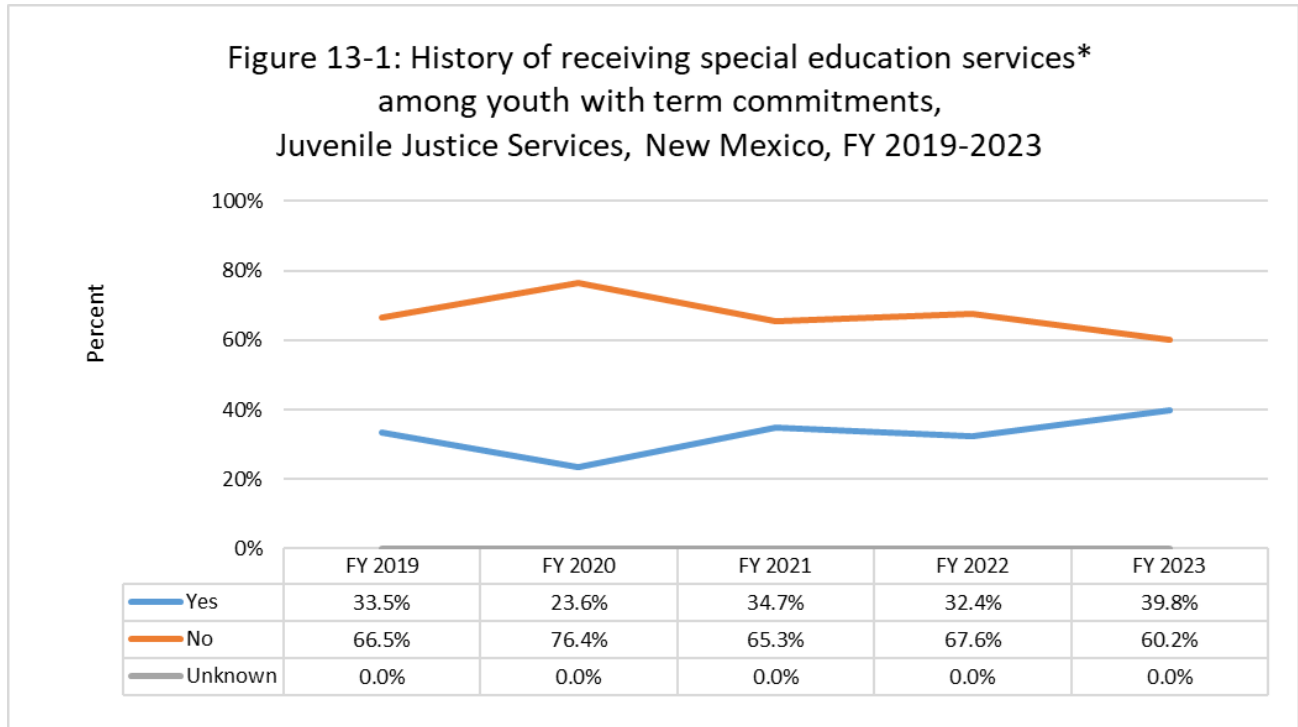
Both high schools offer special education direct services including: teachers, speech language therapists, occupational therapists, education diagnosticians, school psychologists, vocational programming, English as a second language (ESL), library services, and General Equivalency Diploma (GED) preparation 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.

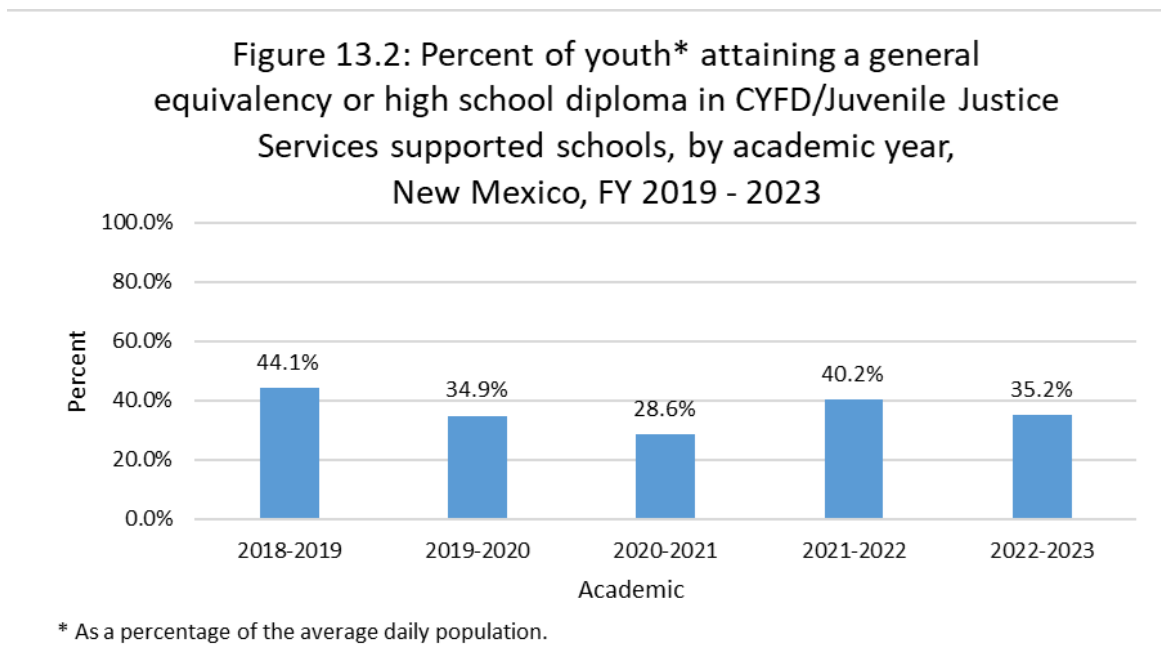
Partnering with CNM Workforce Solutions has provided youth the opportunity to earn industry-based certificates. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Introduction to Construction, and Culinary/Hospitality certification are examples of classes that have been offered onsite at the Youth 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 33.5% in FY 2019 to 39.8 in FY 2023, (Figure 13-1).



\*Through an individualized education plan (IEP). The values presented exclude services for gifted students.

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 2022-2023 school year, there were a total of 31 graduates. Of these, 24 youth received a GED, while 7 received a high school diploma, this is 6 less 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.