**Children, Youth &
Families Department**

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Fiscal Year 2024
Annual Report

Contents

Introduction

The Children Youth and Families Department's (CYFD) mission is to improve the quality of life for NM children. To have quality of life, children need to be alive, safe, nurtured, a contributing member of society, and capable of making connections with others. The department 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. The department has four (4) 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, NM State Government unifies them in a single governance structure that includes secure facilities, reintegration centers, releasing authority, probation/supervised release, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, Community Corrections, and Transition Services.

Juvenile Justice Services facilities, probation offices, and county detention centers, New Mexico, FY 2022.
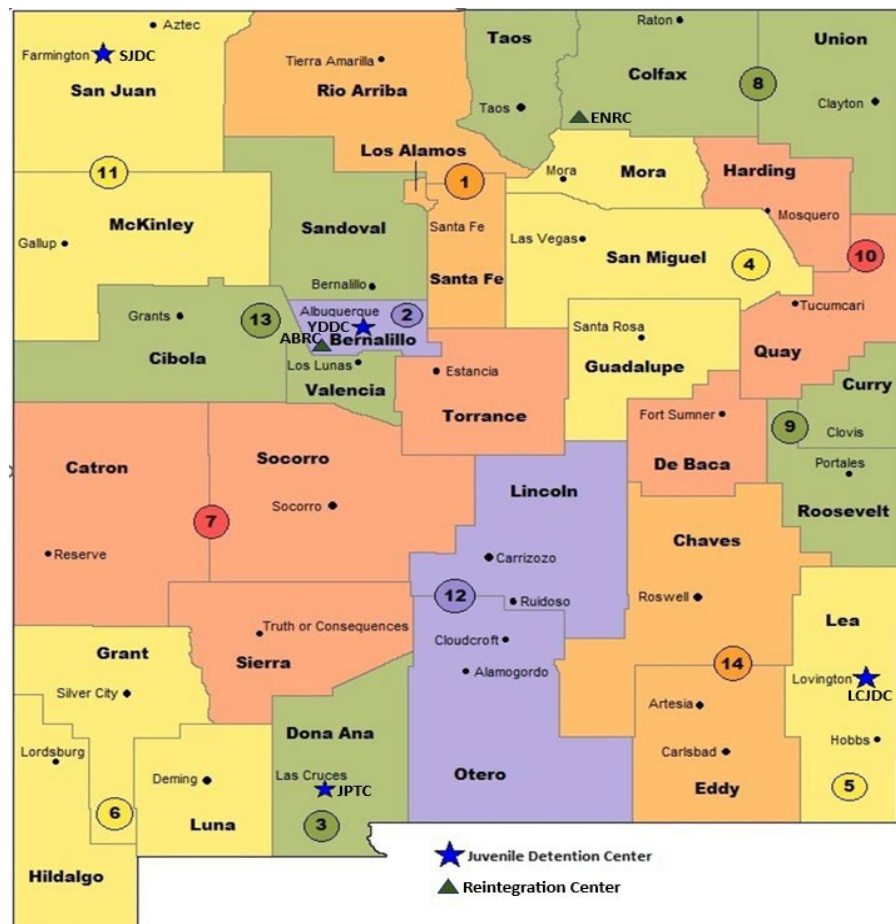
Reintegration centers include the: Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC); and the Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (ENRC). Secure facilities include the: John Paul Taylor Center (JTPC); San Juan Juvenile Detention Center (SJDC) which provides contractual agreement for ten (10) beds; and the Youth Diagnostic & Development Center (YDDC).

Section 1. New Mexico Juvenile Population

This section presents the latest data available (2023) from the United States Census Bureau on population numbers for New Mexico juveniles 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 younger than 10-years old and some are between 18- to 21-years old. The department serves youth until their 21st birthday.

Figure 1-1: Juvenile Population Aged 10 to 17 Years Old, New Mexico, 2003-2023

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. Easy Access to *Juvenile Populations:* 1990-2022. Available at: http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezpop/.
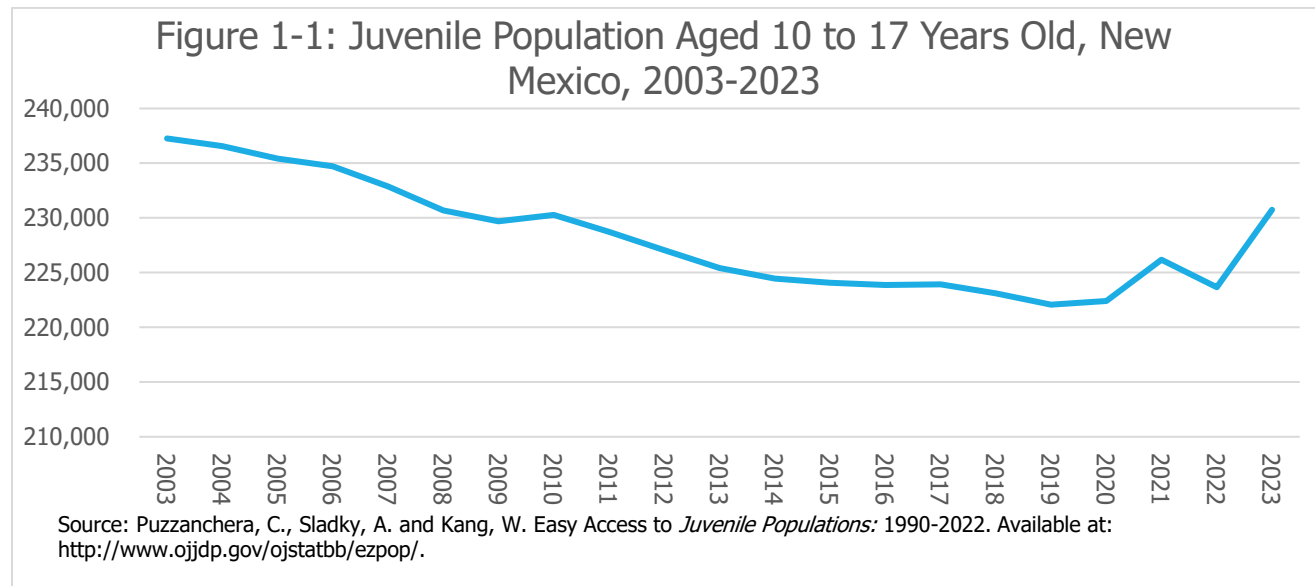
The youth population has been gradually decreasing over the last several years, with a peak of 237,261 youth in 2003 (**Figure 1-1**). In 2022, New Mexico had a total of 223,674 youth between ages 10-17. In 2023, New Mexico had an estimated total of 230,741 youth aged 10 to 17 years, an estimated increase of 7,067 youth from 2022.

In 2023, an estimated 118,576 of youth aged 10- to 17-years old were male, while 112,165 were female (**Figure 1-2**).

Figure 1-2: Estimated Juvenile Population Aged 10 to 17 Years Old, Percent by Gender, New Mexico, 2023

- Male
- Female

112,165
49%

118,576
51%

Source: https://data.census.gov
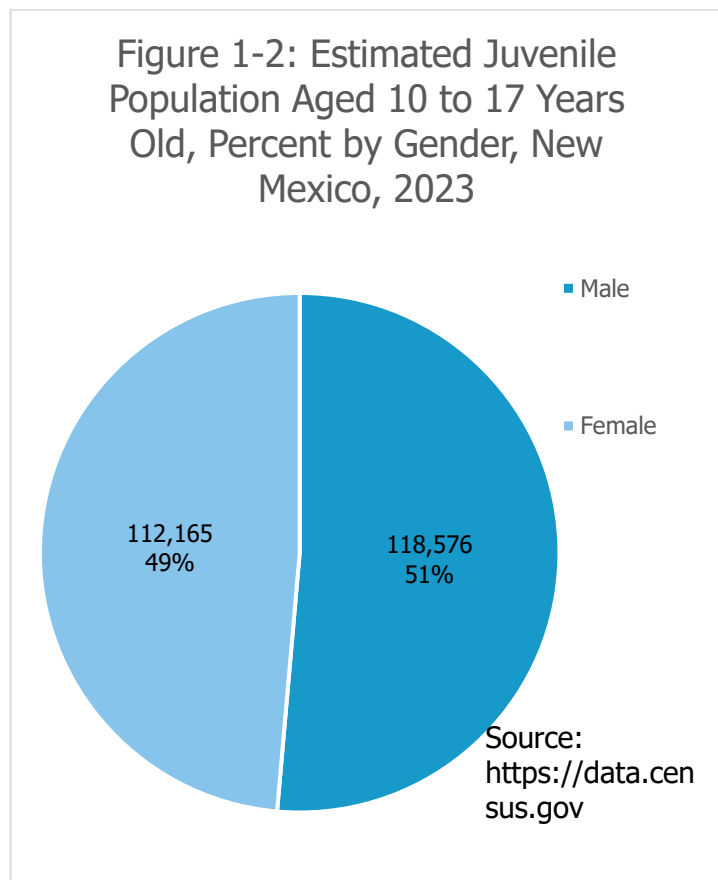
In 2023, our estimates demonstrate that males outnumbered females across all age categories of 10- to 17-years-old (**Figure 1-3**). The 16-year-old category had the most juveniles total with 29,279 and followed by the 15-year-old group with 29,156.

Figure 1-3: Estimated Juvenile Population Aged 10-17 Years Old, By Age and Gender, New Mexico 2023

Source: https://data.census.gov
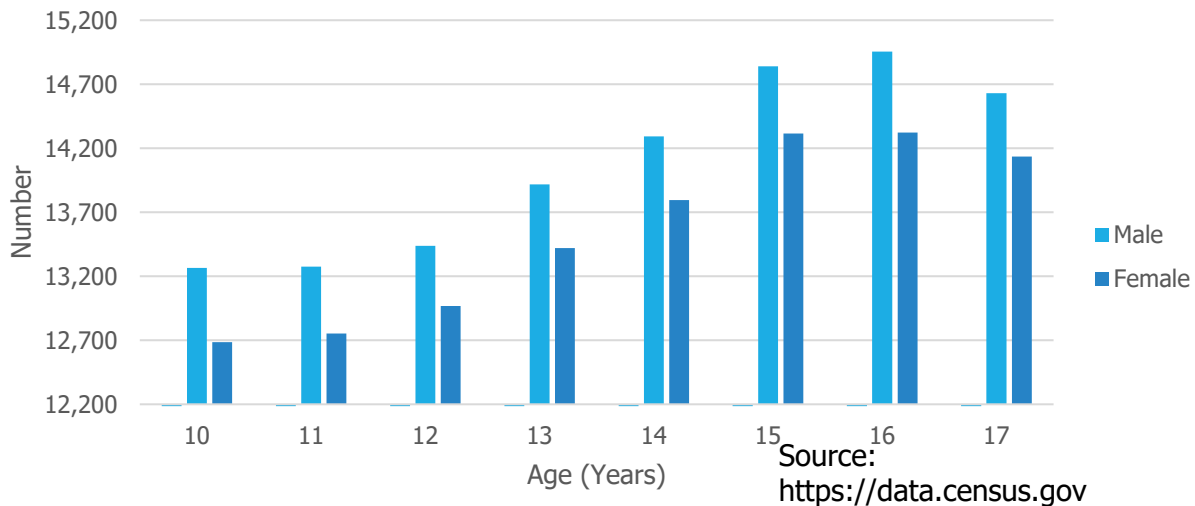
Figure 1-4 presents estimated data by race/ethnicity. In 2023, most youth aged 10- to 17-years old residing in New Mexico were Hispanic.

FIGURE 1-4: ESTIMATED JUVENILE POPULATION AGED 10 TO 17 YEARS OLD, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, NEW MEXICO 2023

Two or more races 23%

White 25%

Black 1%

American Indian/Alaska Native 8%

Asian/Pacific Islander 1%

Hispanic 42%

Source: https://data.census.gov
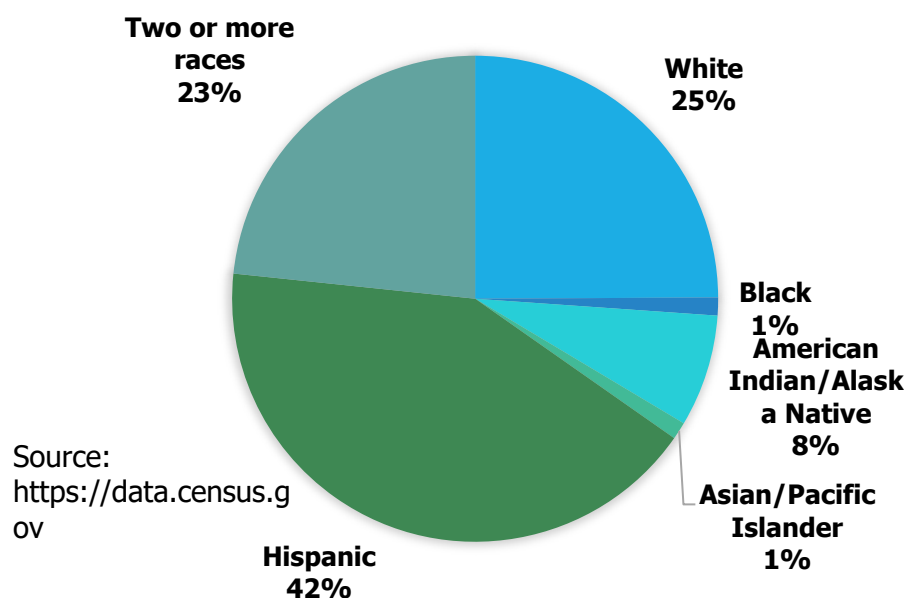
Section 2. Total Referral Pathway and Outcomes

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 System during FY 2024.

Figure 2-1: Youth referral pathway, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico
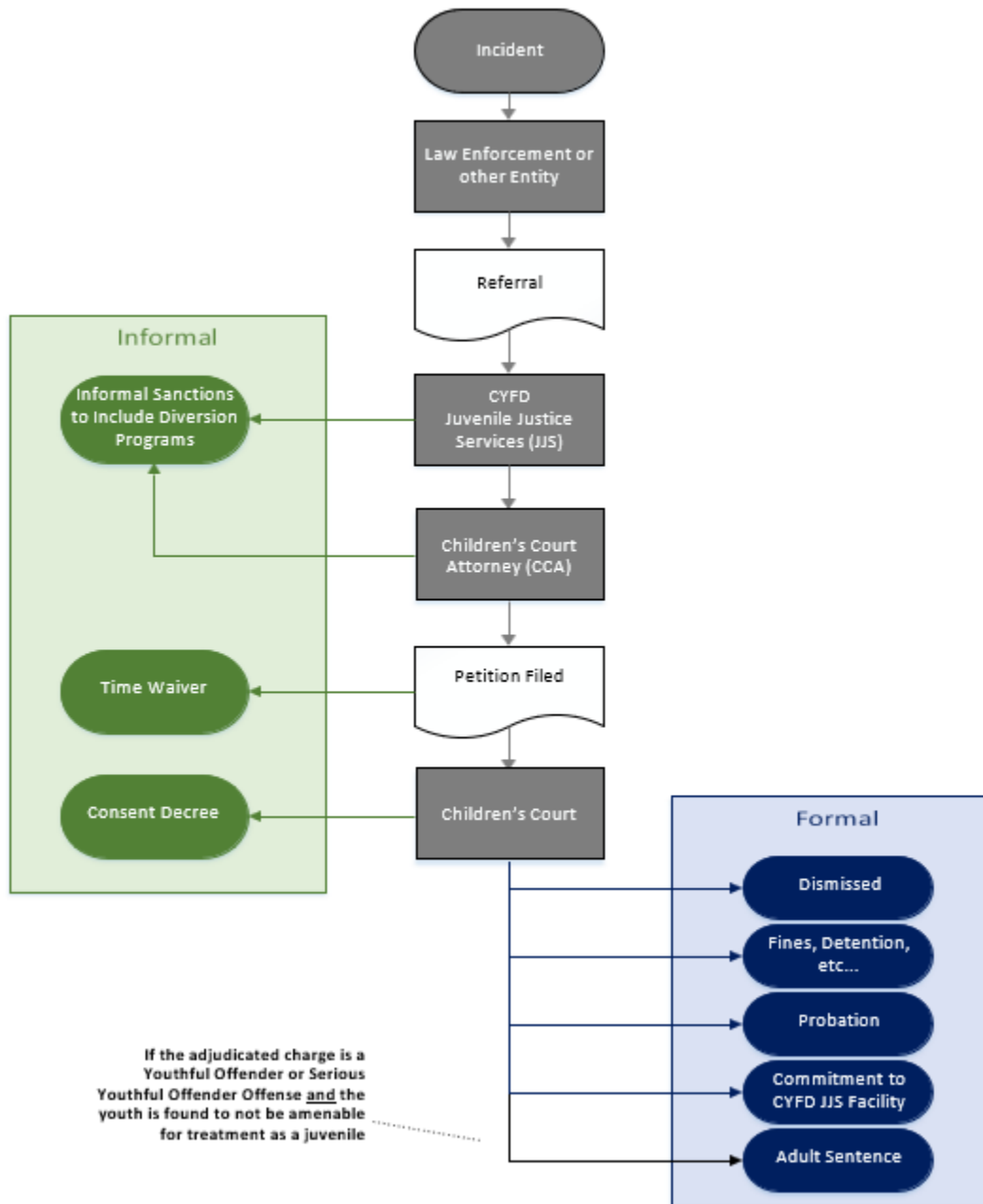
Figure 2-2 is a tree-statistics diagram or a horizontal view of FY 2024 referrals to the Juvenile Justice System and includes timelines along with numbers on outcomes for 6,672 youth referred in New Mexico. Of the total referrals, 25.6% were handled formally, 70.8% were handled informally, and the remainder 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 decides to either refer the case to the children's court attorney (CCA) or 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
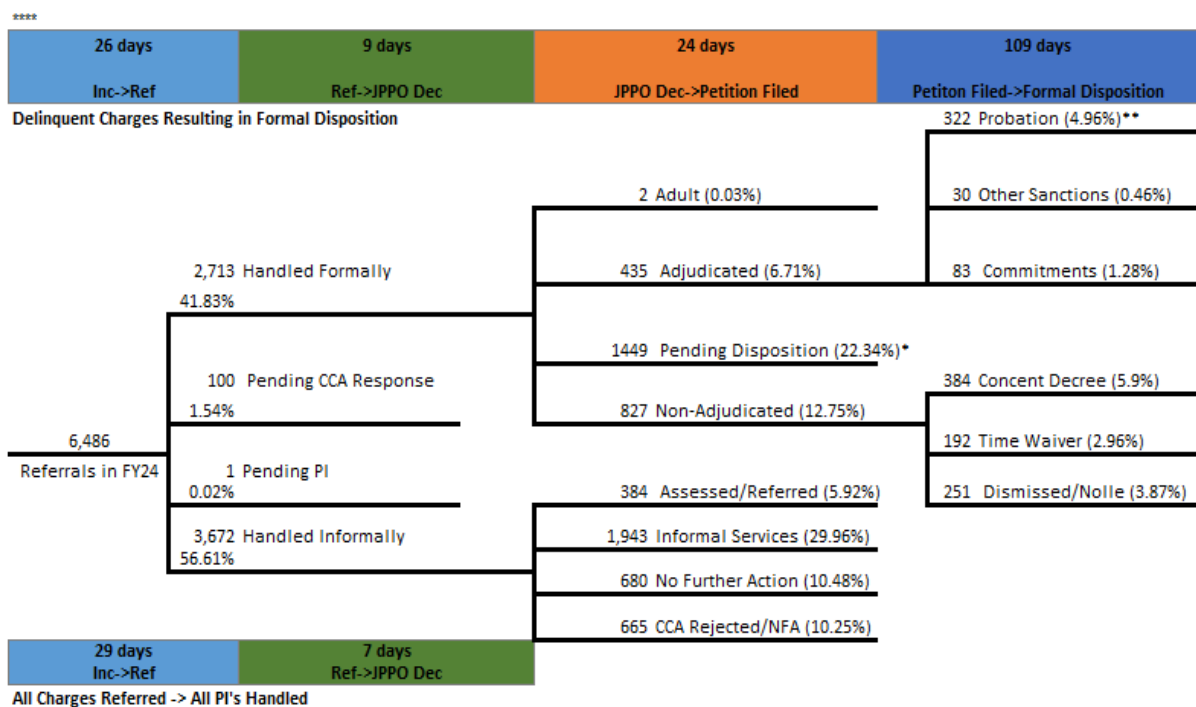
Section 3. Referrals to Juvenile Justice Services

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

Overall, in FY 2024, there were 7,622 referrals involving 5,809 unduplicated youth (**Figure 3-1**) and this resulted in 11,603 accrued offenses. The most serious charge determined the type of referral and if the referral was processed as a delinquent, status, or probation violation referral. Over the last several years, referrals to Juvenile Justice Services have been declining. However, there was an increase in referrals in FY 2023, a trend that continued in FY 2024.

Figure 3-1: Number of referrals* and unduplicated youth, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019 - 2024

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

Figure 3-2: Referral type as a percentage of total referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019 - 2024
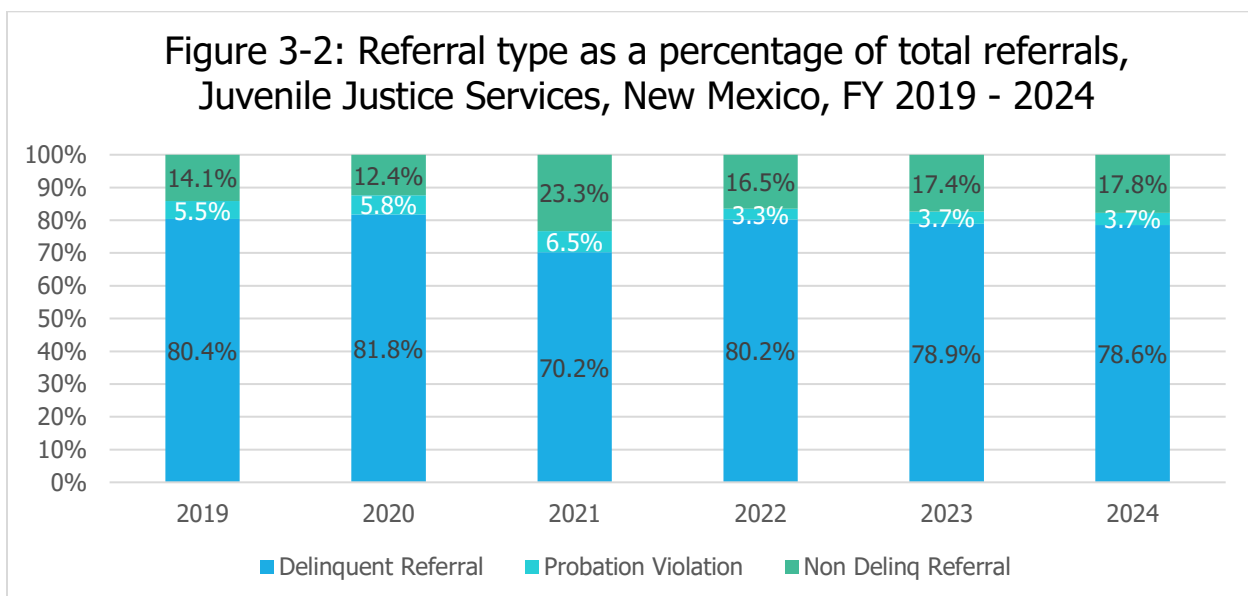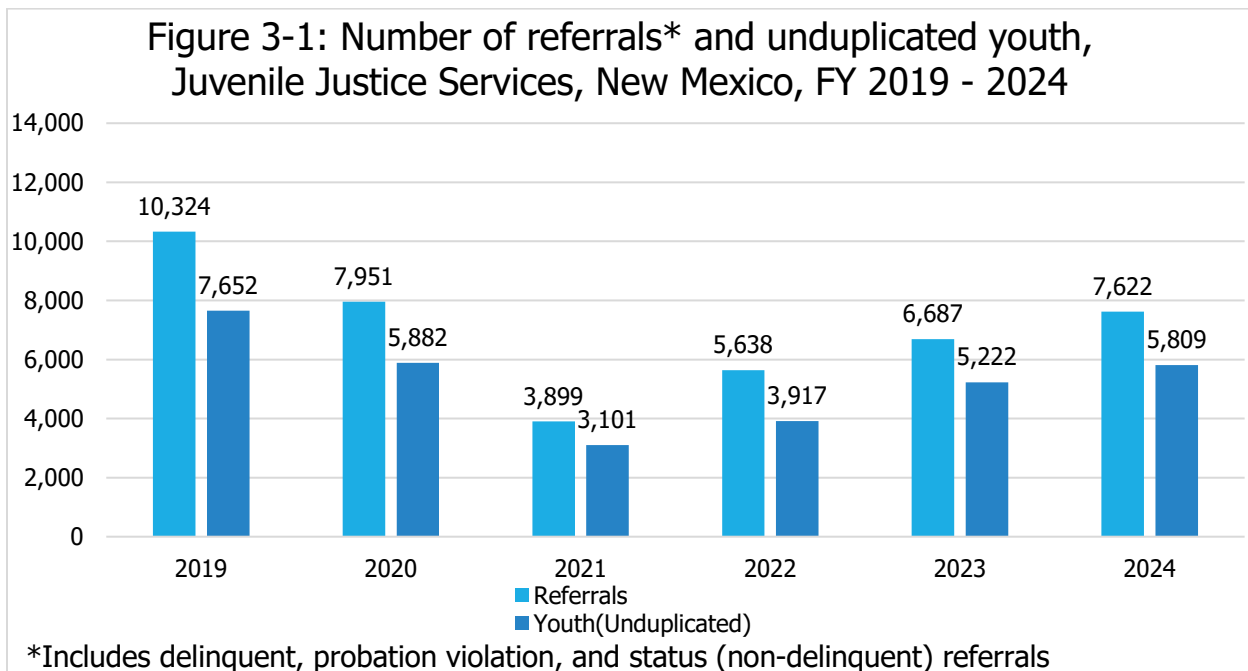
Figure 3-3: Number of youth referred by referral type*, Juvenile Justice Service, New Mexico, FY 2019 - 2024

Count of youth

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Delinquent Referral	6,477	5,087	2,244	3,691	4,234	4,676
Non Delinq Referral	1,333	880	851	859	1,093	1274
Probation Violation	420	362	217	150	201	227
Grand Total	8,230	6,329	3,312	4,700	5,528	6,177
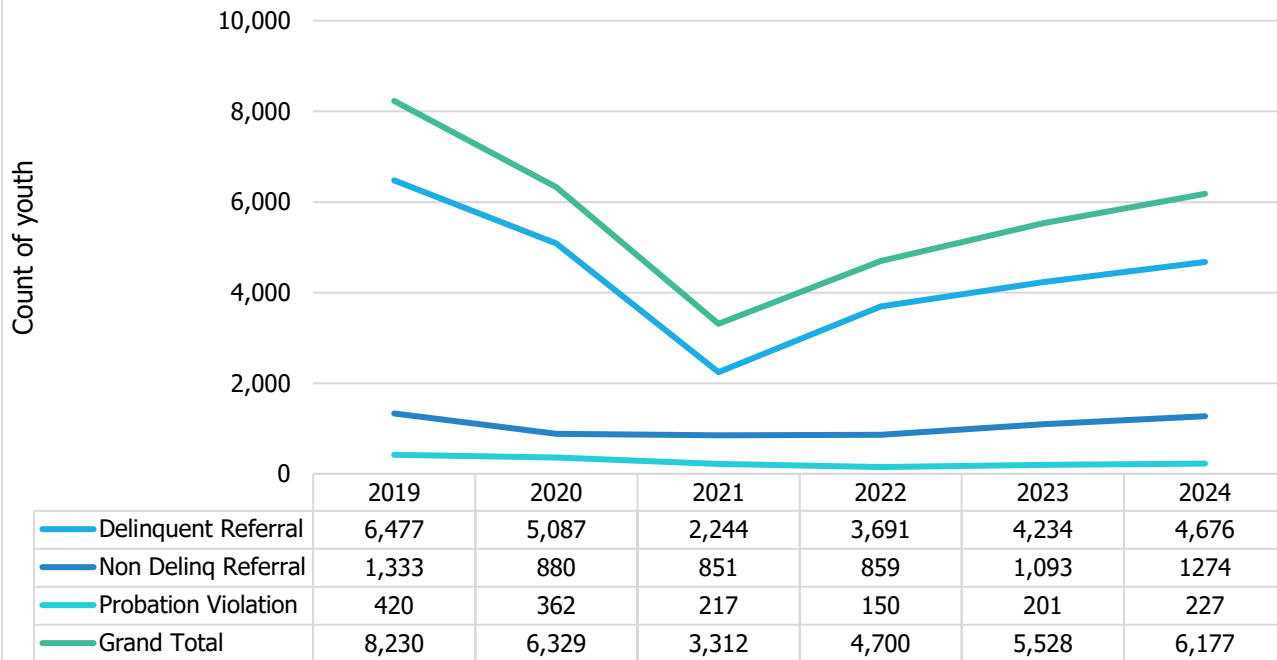
*Youth can be represented more than once due to the accrual of referrals across multiple referral catagories.

While there were 11,603 unique youth referred to Juvenile Justice Services, some of these youth appeared in more than one referral type category, but were counted only once in each category, resulting in 6,177 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 - 2024

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Female	2,713	2,055	1,034	1,398	1,938	2,203
Male	4,930	3,823	2,066	2,502	3,277	3,601
Unknown	6	3	1	4	4	5
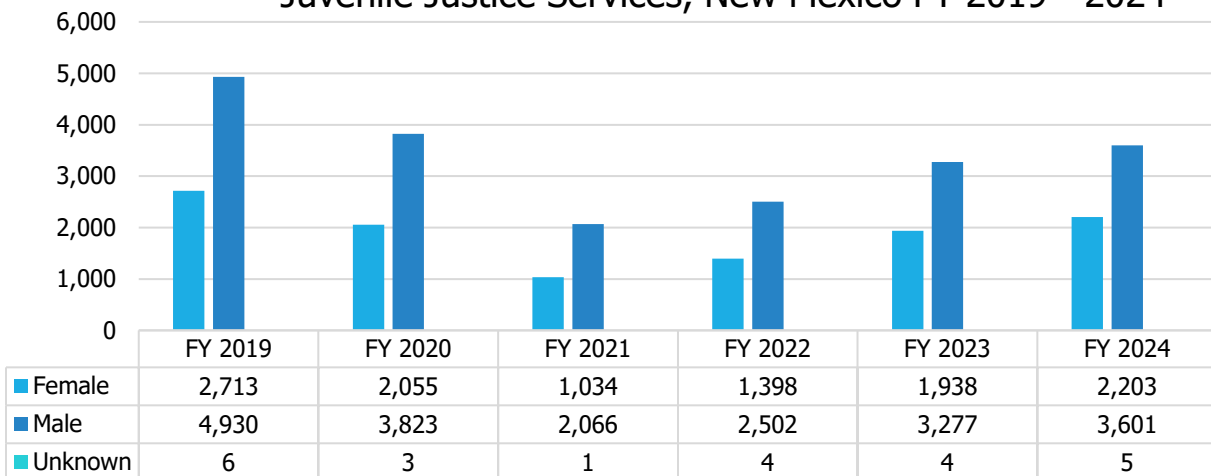
*Unduplicated Youth

■ Female   ■ Male   ■ Unknown

Figure 3-5: Youth referrals by age, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019 - 2024

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<10	2.7%	1.0%	3.7%	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%
10-11	4.4%	3.9%	5.1%	5.5%	5.0%	5.8%
12-13	20.7%	18.6%	16.1%	23.1%	21.4%	21.7%
14-15	33.0%	35.8%	29.9%	34.9%	34.1%	34.1%
16-17	38.7%	40.1%	43.6%	33.3%	35.9%	33.9%
>18	0.6%	0.6%	1.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
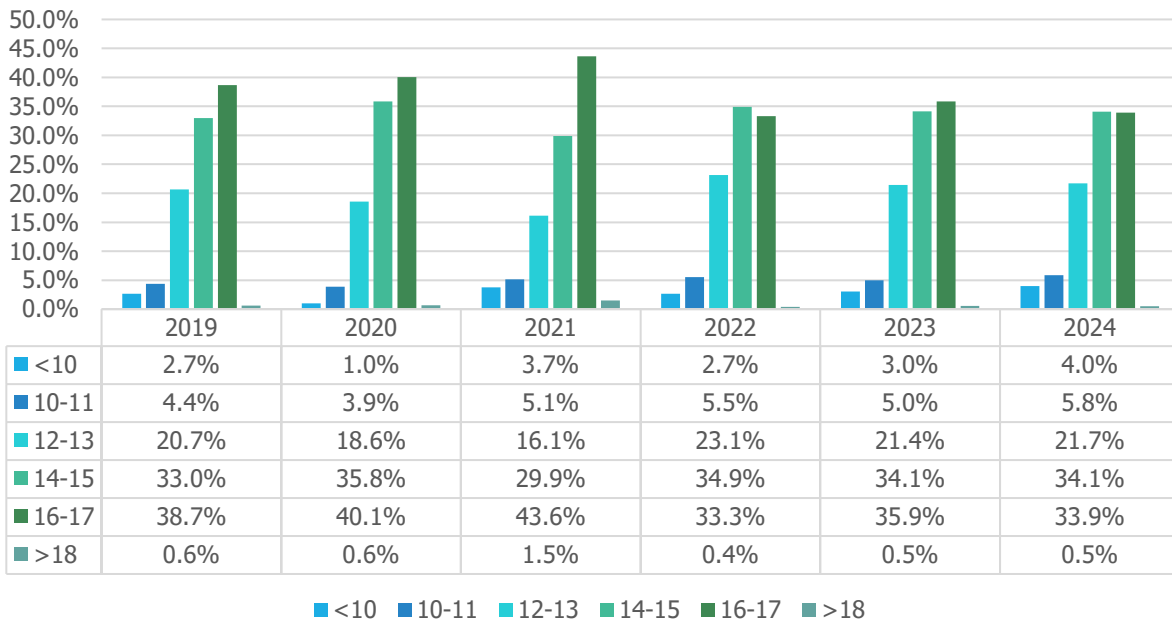
■ <10 ■ 10-11 ■ 12-13 ■ 14-15 ■ 16-17 ■ >18

Figure 3-6: Youth referrals by race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019 - 2024

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
American Indian/Alaska Native	6.8%	6.8%	6.2%	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Black/African American	3.0%	3.3%	3.8%	3.2%	4.3%	3.6%
Hispanic	68.9%	68.2%	67.8%	67.8%	69.7%	69.7%
Missing/unknown	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%
Non-Hispanic White	19.0%	19.7%	20.5%	19.1%	17.7%	18.0%
Two or more	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%
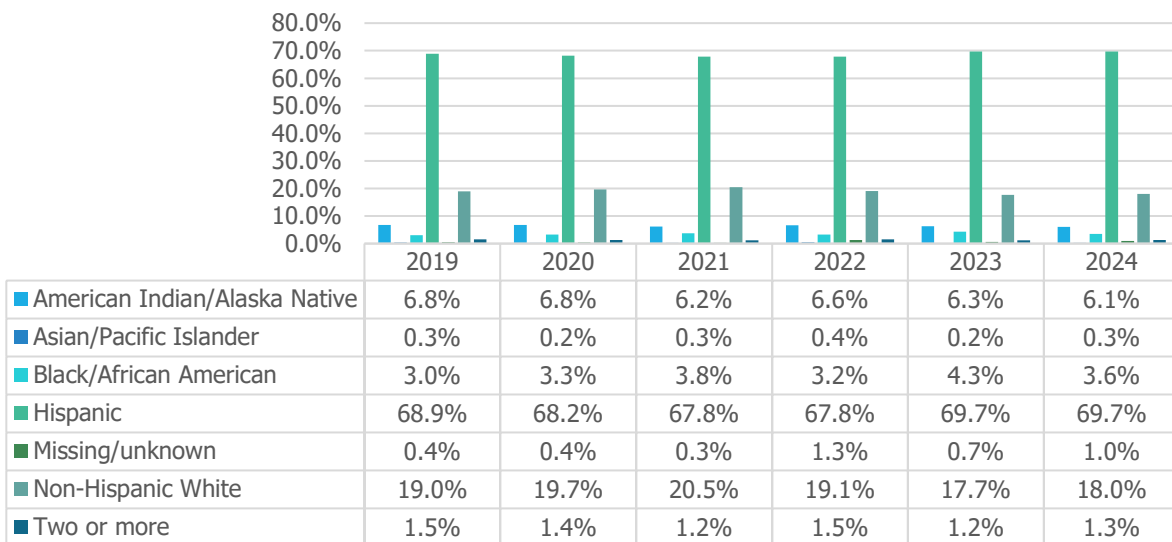
*Includes delinquent, probation violation and status (non-delinquent) referrals.

Section 4. Delinquent Referrals

When a child commits an act that would be a crime if done by an adult they receive a delinquent referral. A single referral to Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) often consists of multiple offenses. Each delinquent referral gets sorted by the most serious offense type. In FY 2024, 32.89% of the most serious offense types for a delinquent referral were misdemeanors and 66.95% were felonies, with 0.17% being city ordinance offenses.

In FY 2024, there were 5,988 delinquent referrals involving 4,676 unduplicated youth (**Figure 4-1**). Both numbers had been steadily falling until FY 2021 and have been increasing since FY 2022 to FY 2024. 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.

Figure 4-1: Number of delinquent referrals and unduplicated number of youth, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019 - 2024
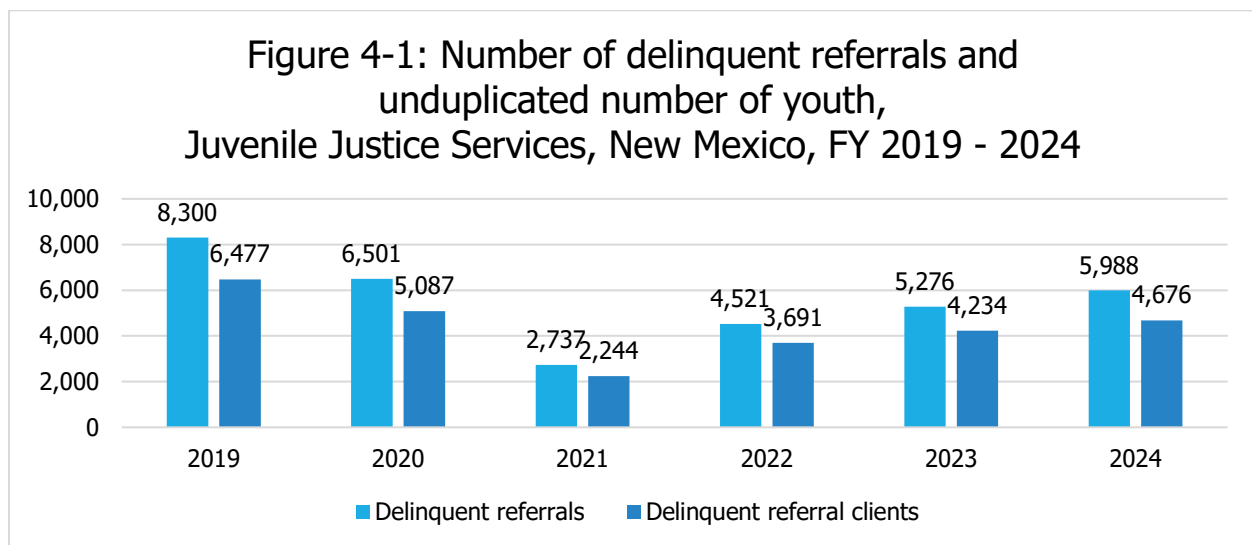
Table 4-1: Delinquent referral sources, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

	Number	Percent
Municipal Police Department	4235	70.76%
County Sheriff's Department	903	15.07%
Department of Public Safety	669	11.15%
County Marshal's Office	55	0.93%
University/College Police Department	36	0.59%
Correctional/Detention Facility	31	0.51%
Other	29	0.48%
State Agency	10	0.17%
Tribal Police Department	10	0.17%
NM Department of Game & Fish	4	0.07%
City Park Department	3	0.05%
Parent/Guardian	1	0.02%
City Park Department	1	0.02%
JPPO	1	0.02%
Total delinquent referrals	**5988**	**100.0%**
Total referrals	**7622**	

Table 4-2: Youth* with delinquent referral, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

	Number with a delinquent referral	Percent with a delinquent referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
Total	4,540	100.0%	5,809	100.0%
Gender				
Female	1,614	35.6%	2,203	37.9%
Male	2,925	64.4%	3,601	62.0%
Unknown/missing	1	0.0%	3	0.1%
Age (years)				
<10	48	1.1%	231	4.0%
10-11	220	4.8%	339	5.8%
12-13	1,015	22.4%	1,260	21.7%
14-15	1,602	35.3%	1,980	34.1%
16-17	1,651	36.4%	1,971	33.9%
18-21	4	0.1%	28	0.5%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	273	6.0%	354	6.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	0.4%	19	0.3%
Black/African American	168	3.7%	206	3.5%
Hispanic	3,148	69.3%	4,048	69.7%
Non-Hispanic White	831	18.3%	1,048	18.0%
Two or more	65	1.4%	73	1.3%
Unknown/missing	39	0.9%	61	1.1%

*Unduplicated

Table 4-3: Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

	Number	Percent
Battery	1097	11.5%
Battery (Household Member)	640	6.7%
Public Affray	569	6.0%
Cannabis within restricted area penalty.	394	4.1%
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	349	3.7%
Criminal Damage to Property	324	3.4%
Possession of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor	274	2.9%
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	212	2.2%
Unlawful Possession of a Handgun by a Person (under 19)	175	1.8%
Shoplifting ($250 or less)	173	1.8%
Battery Upon a Peace Officer	162	1.7%
Poss. of Synthetic Cannabinoids (School Zone) (1 oz or Less) (1st Off)	148	1.6%
Criminal Damage to Property (Over $1000)	148	1.6%
Reckless Driving	135	1.4%
Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle (1st Offense)	133	1.4%
Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals	4,933	51.7%
Total number of accrued offenses for delinquent referrals	9,544	
Total number of accrued offenses for all three referral types	11,603	

Table 4-4: Top 15 disposed offenses for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

	Number	Percent
Battery	208	5.5%
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	185	4.9%
Unlawful Possession of a Handgun by a Person (under 19)	180	4.8%
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	175	4.7%
Battery (Household Member)	173	4.6%
Probation Violation - Residence	108	2.9%
Probation Violation - General Behavior (Law)	104	2.8%
Probation Violation - Alcohol/Drugs	102	2.7%
Criminal Damage to Property	93	2.5%
Probation Violation - Special Condition	83	2.2%
Battery Upon a Peace Officer	81	2.2%
Criminal Damage to Property (Over $1000)	77	2.1%
Aggravated Battery (Deadly Weapon)	67	1.8%
Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle (1st Offense)	66	1.8%
Probation Violation - Reporting	61	1.6%
Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals	1,763	47.0%
Total number of accrued offenses for delinquent referrals	3,752	
Total number of accrued offenses for all three referral types	4,566	

Table 4-5: Top 15 disposed offenses for delinquent referrals, Juvenile Justice Services,   New Mexico, FY 2024

	Number	Percent
Total*	**5988**	**100.0%**
Handled informally	**3018**	**50.4%**
Assessed and Referred	286	4.8%
CCA Reject	6	0.1%
Informal Conditions	1874	31.3%
Informal Supervision	390	6.5%
No Further Action	428	7.1%
Ref to CCA After Inf Disp	34	0.6%
Handled formally	**2969**	**49.6%**
Assessed and Referred	864	14.4%
CCA Reject	1919	32.0%
Informal Conditions	143	2.4%
Informal Supervision	38	0.6%
No Further Action	5	0.1%
Ref to CCA After Inf Disp	0	0.0%
Pending	**1**	**0.0%**
Pending	1	0.0%

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 2024, there was a total of 279 probation violation referrals involving 227 unduplicated youth (**Figure 5-1**). Both these numbers were in decline; however, they began to increase in FY 2023 and this trend continued into FY 2024. 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.

Figure 5-1: Number of probation violation referrals and unduplicated number of youth, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2020 - 2024
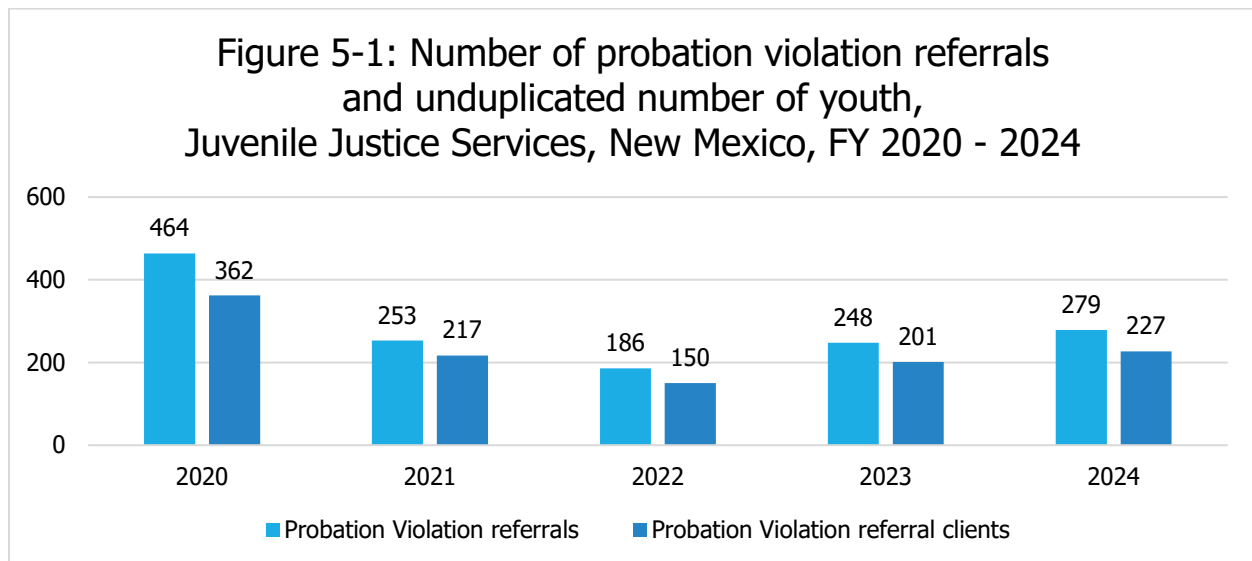
Table 5-1: Probation violation referral sources, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

	Number	Percent
Juvenile Probation Officer	270	96.8%
Municipal Police Department	4	1.4%
Department of Public Safety	2	0.7%
Other	3	1.1%
Total probation violation referrals	**279**	**100.0%**
Total Referrals	**7622**	

Table 5-2: Youth* with probation violation referral, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

	Number with a Probation Violation	Percent with a Probation Violation Referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
Total	227	100.0%	7,622	100.0%
Gender				
Female	48	21.1%	2,710	35.6%
Male	179	78.9%	4,903	64.3%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	9	0.1%
Age (years)				
5-9	0	0.0%	234	3.1%
10-11	0	0.0%	375	4.9%
12-13	7	3.1%	1,472	19.3%
14-15	77	33.9%	2,656	34.8%
16-17	117	51.5%	2,768	36.3%
18-21	26	11.5%	117	1.5%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	18	7.9%	490	6.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	21	0.3%
Black/African American	17	7.5%	307	4.0%
Hispanic	160	70.5%	5,256	69.0%
Non-Hispanic White	28	12.3%	1,371	18.0%
Two or more	3	1.3%	112	1.5%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	65	0.9%

*Unduplicated

Figure 5-2 suggests that since FY 2020, probation violation offenses related to Alcohol/Drugs and Reporting, have decreased. In FY 2024, violations for Residence, School/Education, Associates, Special Conditions, Weapons, and Counseling have increased.

Figure 5-2: Offense for Probation Violation Referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY2020 - 2024
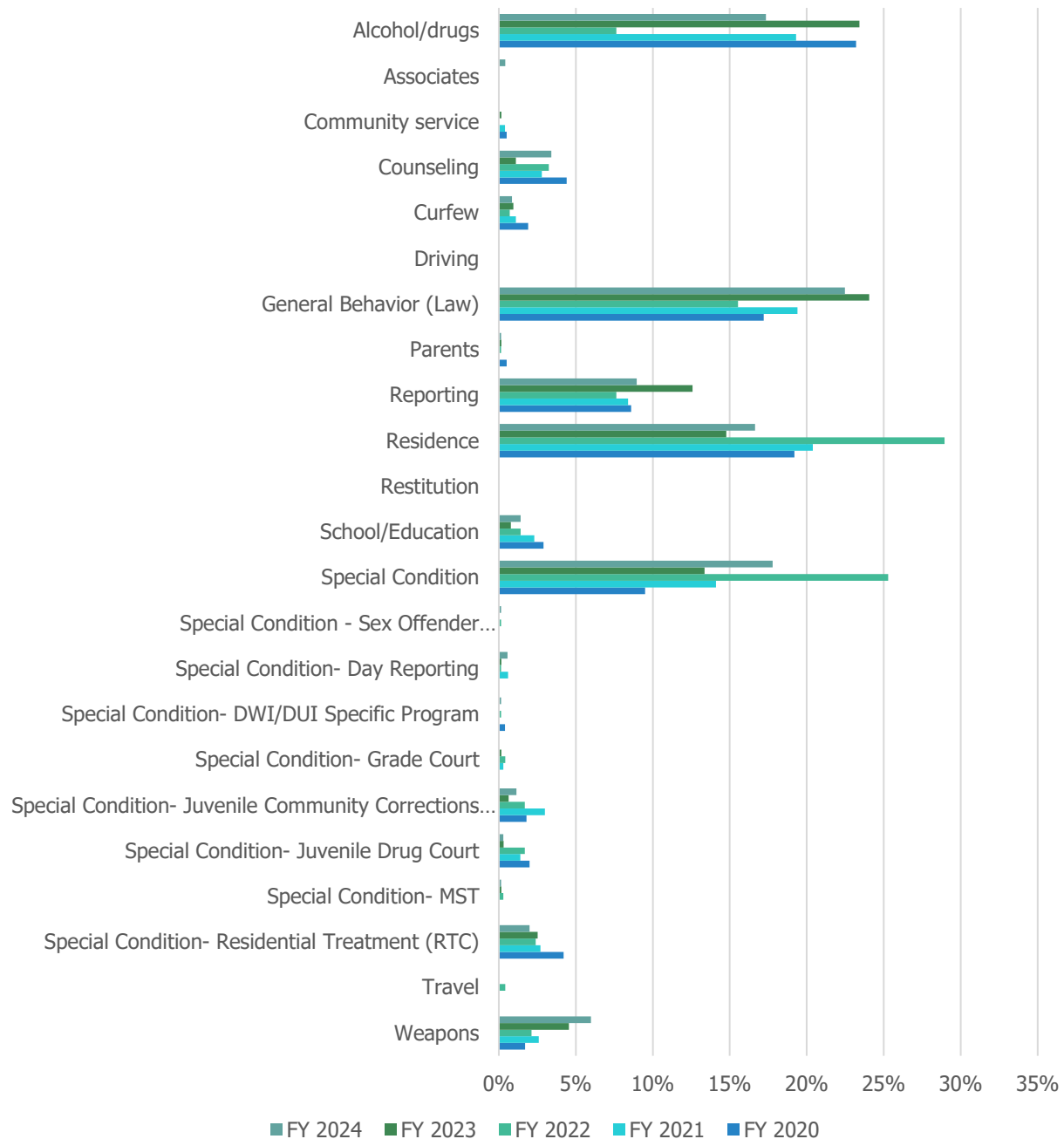
Table 5-3: Top 15 offenses for probation violation, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

	Number	Percent
General Behavior (Law)	158	22.60%
Special Condition	125	17.88%
Alcohol/Drugs	122	17.45%
Residence	117	16.74%
Reporting	63	9.01%
Weapons	42	6.01%
Counseling	24	3.43%
Special Condition- Residential Treatment (RTC)	14	2.00%
School/Education	10	1.43%
Special Condition- Juvenile Community Corrections (JCC)	8	1.14%
Curfew	6	0.86%
Special Condition- Day Reporting	4	0.57%
Associates	3	0.43%
Special Condition- Juvenile Drug Court	2	0.29%
Special Condition- MST	1	0.14%
Top 15 offenses for probation violation referrals	699	100.0%
Total number of accrued offenses for probation violation referrals	703	
Total number of accrued offenses for all three referral types	7,622	

Table 5-4: Top 15 disposed offenses for probation violation, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

	Number	Percent
Residence	108	19.0%
General Behavior (Law)	104	18.3%
Alcohol/Drugs	102	17.9%
Special Condition	83	14.6%
Reporting	61	10.7%
Weapons	31	5.4%
Special Condition- Residential Treatment (RTC)	24	4.2%
School/Education	20	3.5%
Counseling	15	2.6%
Special Condition- Juvenile Community Corrections (JCC)	7	1.2%
Curfew	5	0.9%
Special Condition- Juvenile Drug Court	3	0.5%
Special Condition- MST	2	0.4%
Search & Seizure	2	0.4%
Parents	2	0.4%
Top 15 offenses for delinquent referrals	569	100.0%
Total number of accrued offenses for probation violation referrals	573	
Total number of accrued offenses for all three referral types	4566	

Section 6. Status (non-delinquent) Referrals

Status referrals (non-delinquent offenses) are juvenile acts that constitute violations and include runaway, incorrigible, and truancy offenses. In FY 2024, there was a total of 1,355 status referrals involving 1,274 unduplicated youth (**Figure 6-1**). Both these numbers had been steadily declining until FY 2022. The percentage of youth with status referrals to total status referrals (formula = Youth (unduplicated)/Status Referrals) has remained steady with a range of 89.24% to 94.02% from FY 2020 through FY 2024. The remainder of this section presents status referral data by referral source, demographics, trends in offense type, and action taken/disposition.

Figure 6-1: Number of Status (Non-Delinquent) Referrals and Unduplicated Number of Youth, Juvenile Justice Services, FY2020-2024
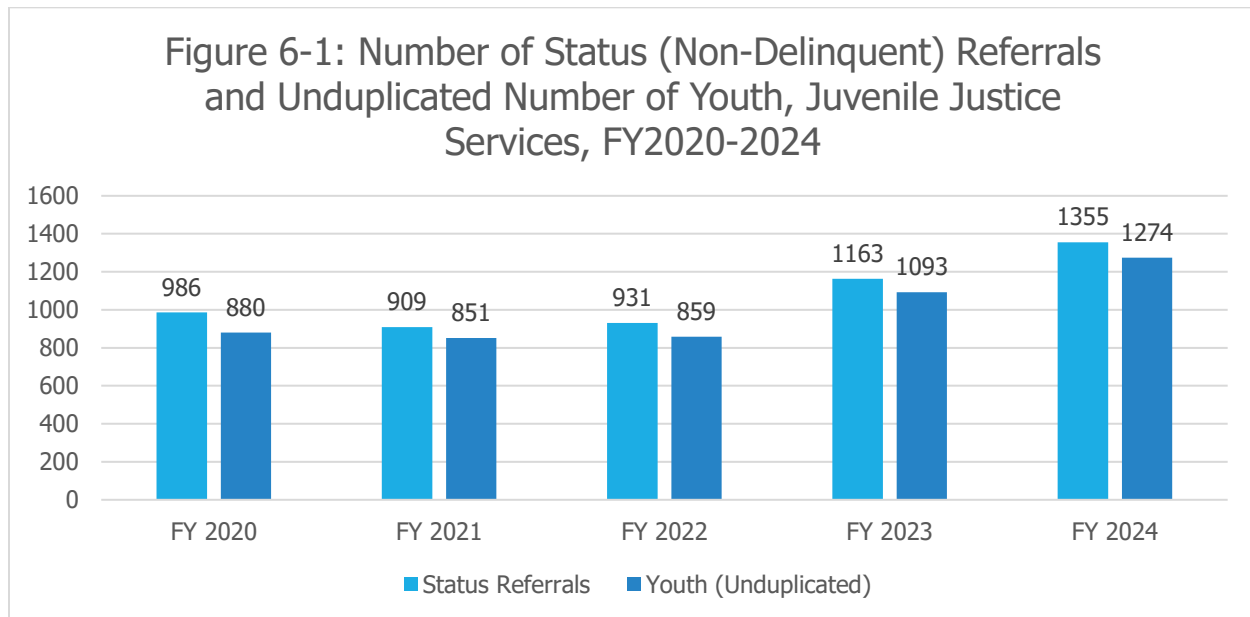
Table 6-1: Status (Non-Delinquent) Referral Sources, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

	Number	Percent
Public School Department	931	68.7%
Municipal Police Department	138	10.2%
Parent/Guardian	95	7.0%
County Sheriff's Department	81	6.0%
Department of Public Safety	53	3.9%
Other	27	2.0%
Protective Services Division	24	1.8%
State Agency	5	0.4%
Juvenile Probation Officer	1	0.1%
Total Status (Non-Delinquent) Referrals	1355	100.0%
Total Referrals	7622	

Table 6-2: Youth* with Status (Non-Delinquent) Referral, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

	Number with a Status (Non-Delinquent) Referral	Percent with a Probation Violation Referral	Number for all referral types	Percent for all referral types
Total	1,274	100.00%	7,622	100.0%
Gender				
Female	604	47.41%	2,710	35.6%
Male	665	52.20%	4,903	64.3%
Unknown/missing	5	0.39%	9	0.1%
Age (years)				
5-9	174	13.66%	234	3.1%
10-11	120	9.42%	375	4.9%
12-13	253	19.86%	1,472	19.3%
14-15	389	30.53%	2,656	34.8%
16-17	334	26.22%	2,768	36.3%
18-21	4	0.31%	117	1.5%
Unknown/missing	0	0.00%	0	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	79	6.20%	490	6.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.24%	21	0.3%
Black/African American	36	2.83%	307	4.0%
Hispanic	891	69.94%	5,256	69.0%
Non-Hispanic White	232	18.21%	1,371	18.0%
Two or more	11	0.86%	112	1.5%
Unknown/missing	22	1.73%	65	0.9%

*Unduplicated

Figure 6-2: Offenses for Status (Non-Delinquent) Referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY2020-2024

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Truancy	32.70%	57.80%	43.70%	56.10%	61.95%
Runaway	28.90%	20.20%	16.60%	10.70%	8.11%
Incorrigible*	35.80%	21.90%	39.30%	32.30%	28.76%
Offenses by Minors	2.50%	0.10%	0.40%	0.90%	1.18%
Curfew	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
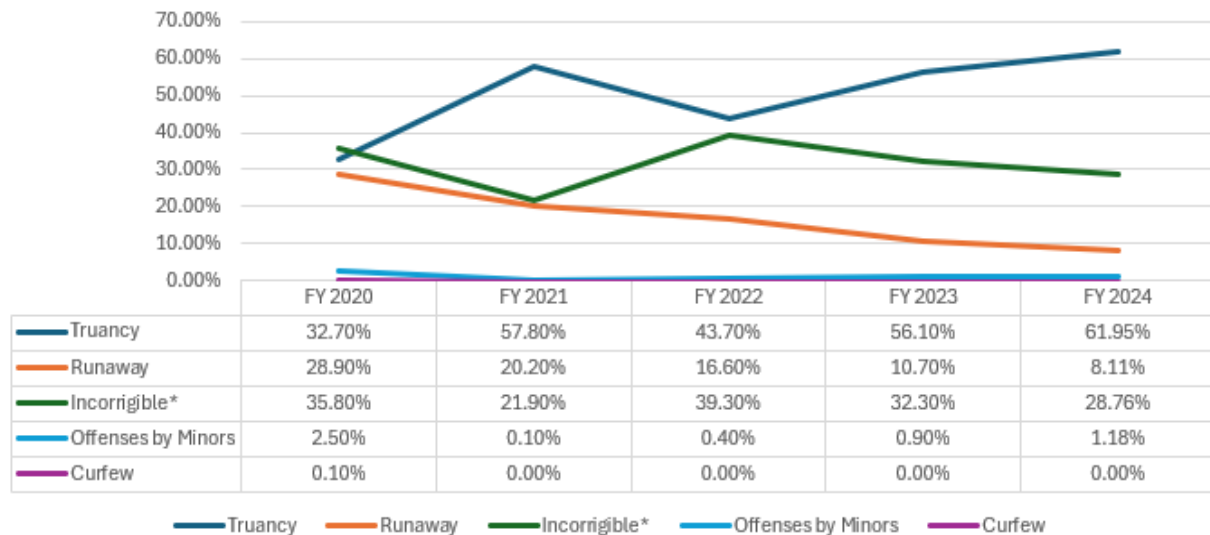
*The term incorrigible is also referred to as "ungovernability" in the following report: Hockenberry, Sarah, and Puzzanchera, Charles. 2015. Juvenile Court Statistics 2013. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice.

We track offenses for status referrals because they may serve as a pipeline into the JJS system. Truancy was the most prevalent status referral in FY 2024.

Table 6-3: Outcomes for Status (Non-Delinquent) Referrals, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

	Number	Percent
Total	1355	100%
Handle Informally		
Assessed and Referred	262	19.34%
CCA Reject	1	0.07%
Informal Conditions	355	26.20%
Informal Supervision	169	12.47%
No Further Action	567	41.85%
Handled Formally		
Pending CCA Response	1	0.07%
Pending		
	0	0.00%

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/youth detention center houses youth sentenced, committed, or placed for short durations while awaiting court decisions in a secure facility/jail. New Mexico has six (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 put into effect 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.
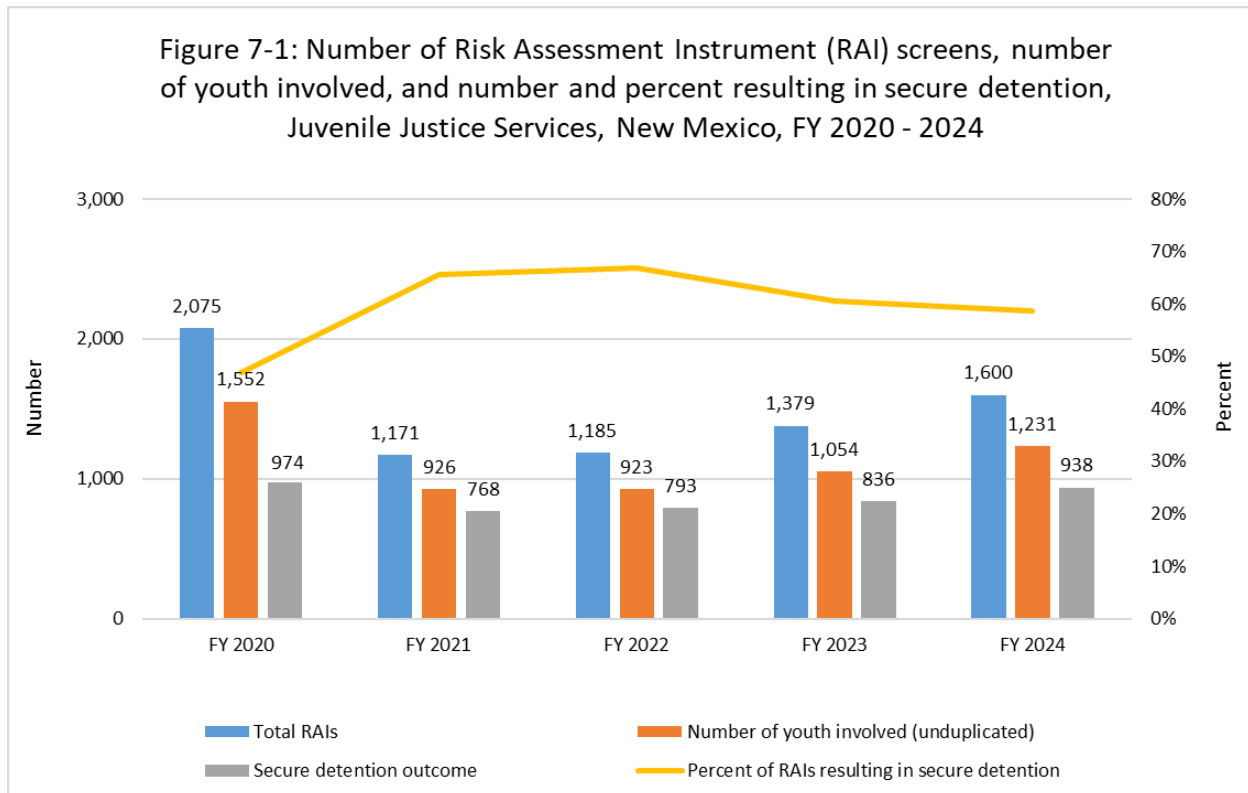
The SARA enabled the statewide implementation of the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI), a New Mexico Children's Code mandated screening tool for all youth referred to detention. The SARA was the first internet/web-based system in the nation, that linked all detention centers, JPO offices, and district 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 JJDPA (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;
- 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 align 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 2024, a total of 1,600 referrals (RAIs) for detention involved 1,231 unduplicated youth (**Figure 7-1**). Of the 1,600 total RAIs, 938 resulted in a secure detention outcome. In FY 2024 there was an increase in the number of total RAI screens along with number of unduplicated youths involved, while the percent of screens resulting in secure detentions decreased. In FY 2020, the percentage was 46.94%, increasing to 65.59% in FY 2021, and 66.92% in FY 2022. Then starting a consistent decrease to 60.62% in FY 2023 and continuing to 58.63% in FY 2024.

Figure 7-1: Number of Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) screens, number of youth involved, and number and percent resulting in secure detention, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2020 - 2024

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 (4) 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 Applicaton (SARA) report category/reason for youth* referral to detention, by Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) outcome, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

SARA report category/reason for referral to detention screening	RAI Outcome**				
	Do not detain	Do not detain - fast track	Non-secure detention	Secure detention	Total
Total	541	102	19	938	1,600
Screened [d] **(total)**	518	100	19	602	1,239
Delinquent offense	508	100	19	484	1,111
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	10	0	0	118	128
Special Detention [€] ***(total)***	15	2	0	213	230
Magistrate/Municipal	0	0	0	0	0
Not Indicated	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant- Arrest	4	0	0	69	73
Warrant- Bench	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant- Bench (FTA)	3	1	0	50	54
Warrant- Bench (Misc.)	2	0	0	5	7
Warrant- Misc	5	1	0	87	93
Supervised Release Detention Order	1	0	0	2	3
Auto Detention [¥] ***(total)***	8	0	0	123	131
Committed/Diag - return to court on pending case	0	0	0	3	3
Community custody/Program for Empowerment of Girls (PEG) hold	0	0	0	0	0
Court Hold - Drug Court	0	0	0	3	3
Court Hold - Grade Court	0	0	0	0	0
Court Hold - Juvenile (not Drug Court)	0	0	0	18	18
Detained pending post-dispositional placement	0	0	0	0	0
Disposition - 15 day detention	0	0	0	1	1
GPS violation/electronic monitoring	0	0	0	0	0
Hold for out of state-ICJ	2	0	0	16	18
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	6	0	0	82	88

*The 1,600 referrals for detention involved 1,231 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.

[d] These are cases referred for a detention decision with no special situation noted.

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

[¥] 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 2024

|	Number**	Percent
Total	1231	100.0%
Gender		
Female	302	24.5%
Male	929	75.5%
Unknown/missing	0	0
Age (years)		
<10	0	0
10-11	4	0.3%
12-13	121	9.8%
14-15	414	33.7%
16-17	668	54.3%
>=18	23	1.9%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	68	5.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.4%
Black/African American	56	4.5%
Hispanic	804	65.3%
Non-Hispanic White	207	16.8%
Two or more	11	0.9%
Unknown/missing	80	6.5%

*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				
	Not Detained	Non-Secure Detention	Detained	Not Detained-Fast Track	Total
Battery (Household Member)	142	22	21	3	188
Probation Violation - Residence	9	75	3	0	87
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	6	65	0	0	71
Battery Upon a Peace Officer	14	29	7	9	59
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	29	21	2	0	52
Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle (1st Offense)	12	32	3	0	47
Battery	27	11	7	0	45
Aggravated fleeing a law enforcement officer	25	7	5	0	37
Unlawful Possession of a Handgun by a Person (under 19)	18	9	6	0	33
Aggravated Battery (Deadly Weapon)	3	29	0	0	32
DUI/DWI (.04 or Above) (1st Offense)	14	11	2	0	27
Receiving/Transferring Stolen Motor Vehicles (1st offense)	2	20	0	0	22
Burglary (Automobile)	15	5	0	0	20
iolation - Special Condition- (RTC)	16	1	1	0	18
Aggravated Battery (Misdemeanor) (Household Member)	5	7	4	0	16
Total (Top 15)	337	344	61	12	754
Total	518	602	100	19	1239

Figure 7-2: Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) outcome for youth referred to detention, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2021 - 2024
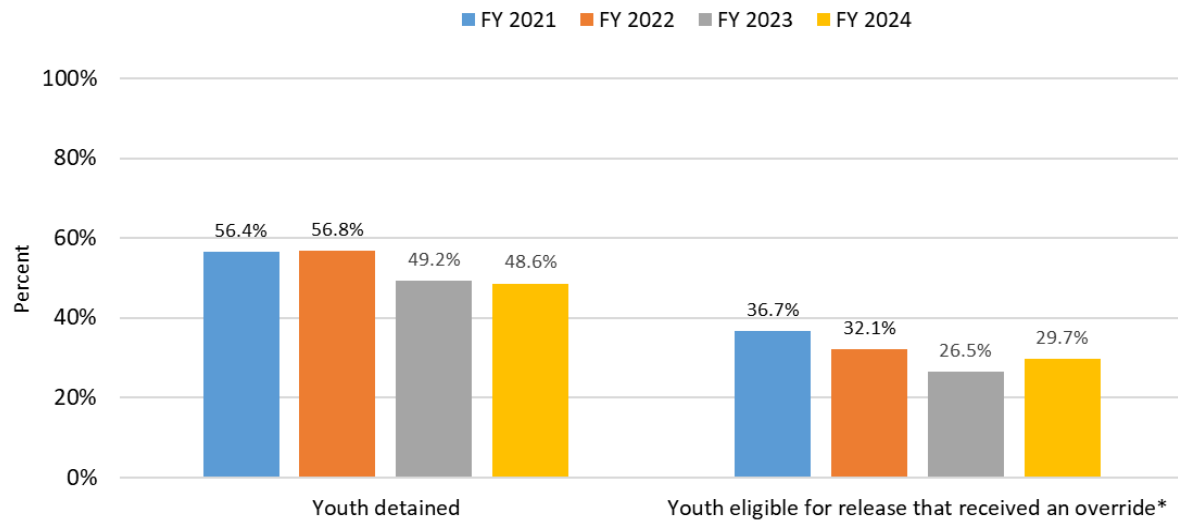
*Youth who were eligible for realease were screened using the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) with the recommnedation to not detain, to provide non-secure detnetion, but an override was used by a juvenile probation office supervisor or juvenile probation chief.

Figure 7-3: Detained youth*, by report category and gender, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024
N = 813
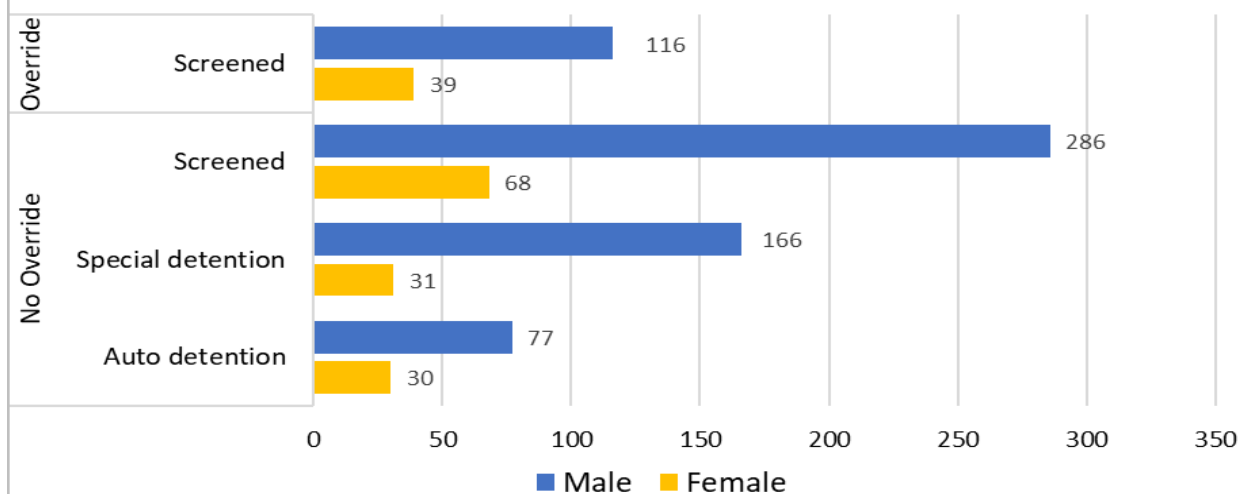
*Counts are number of unique youth detained per category. Youth may be counted in more than one category.

Table 7-4: Youth detained, by gender, age at intake, and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

	Number	Percent
Total	740	100.0%
Gender		
Female	156	21.2%
Male	584	78.8%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%
Age (years)		
5-9	0	0.0%
10-11	1	0.1%
12-13	57	7.8%
14-15	245	33.3%
16-17	414	55.7%
18-21	23	3.0%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	48	6.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.4%
Black/African American	39	5.3%
Hispanic	467	63.0%
Non-Hispanic White	133	18.0%
Two or more	9	1.2%
Unknown/missing	41	5.6%

*Unduplicated number of youth.

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

Figure 7-4: Average daily population (ADP) by detention center and gender
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024
N=125
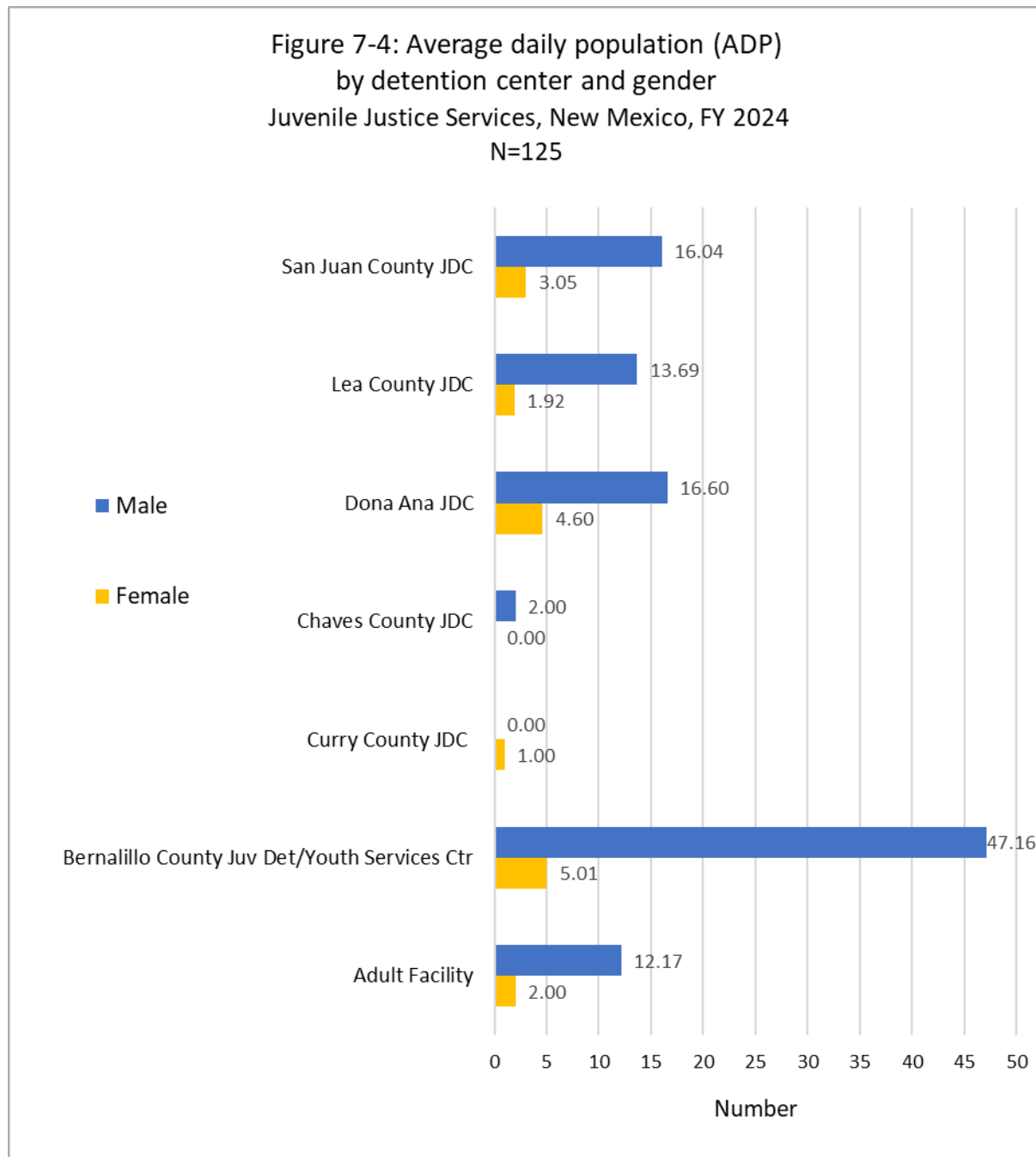
Figure 7-5 describes the average length of stay (ALOS) in detention presented by referral county. Rather than report by facility where transfers impacted ALOS, averages were calculated by county of referral for youth who were detained to provide a more relevant duration for community programs aimed at alternatives to detention, or expedited case processing time. The referral county usually retains jurisdiction over formal case processing hearings and outcomes. In FY 2024, the statewide ALOS was 51.15 days, which continues a consistent increase from 41.08 days in FY 2023 along with 32.4 days in FY 2022. In this reporting period, there were 882 youth who were released from detention including youth who may have been admitted prior to FY 2024. A youth may have had multiple stays in detention during this period. The SARA system 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: less populated county results may be skewed due to a small sample.

Figure 7-5: Average length of stay (ALOS) of days in detention* by referral county
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024
N=882 releases

County	ALOS (Days)
Bernalillo	69.4
Chaves	57.1
Cibola	26.0
Colfax	
Curry	44.2
De Baca	
Dona Ana	29.5
Eddy	91.2
Grant	58.4
Guadalupe	2.0
Hidalgo	
Lea	26.2
Lincoln	24.0
Los Alamos	6.5
Luna	57.0
Mckinley	20.9
Mora	
Otero	60.3
Quay	19.2
Rio Arriba	16.7
Roosevelt	62.1
San Juan	40.8
San Miguel	30.0
Sandoval	30.0
Santa Fe	32.1
Sierra	48.1
Socorro	81.0
Taos	43.3
Torrance	
Union	
Valencia	66.8

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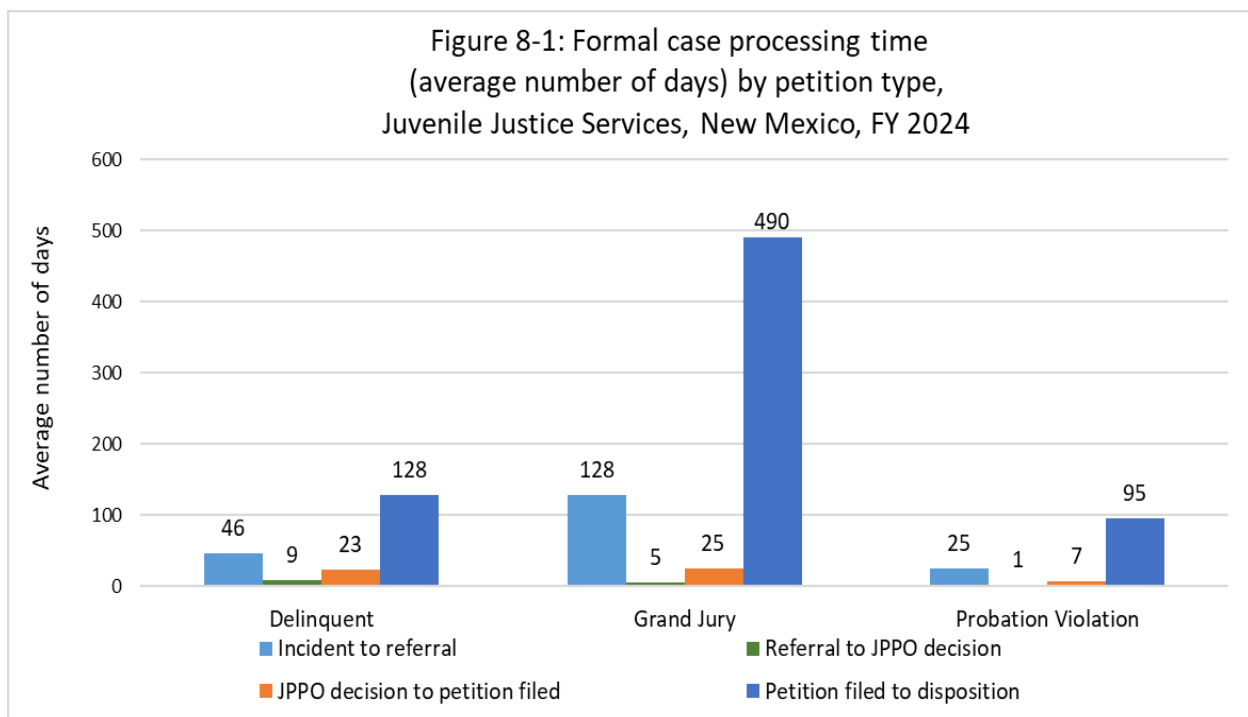
1. The JPO has twenty (20) working days from the date a referral is received to conduct the preliminary inquiry.
2. If the referral is handled formally, the children's court attorney has sixty (60) days to file a petition alleging a delinquent offense/probation violation.
3. Once the petition is filed,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

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

1. The 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 when the referral is received by the juvenile probation office. The following figures indicate that all entities comply with the intent of the Children's Code to expedite juvenile cases, apart from dispositional hearings for grand jury indictments.

In FY 2024, 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 2024

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 petty 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.

Figure 8-2: Formal case processing time (average number of days) by degree of charges, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024
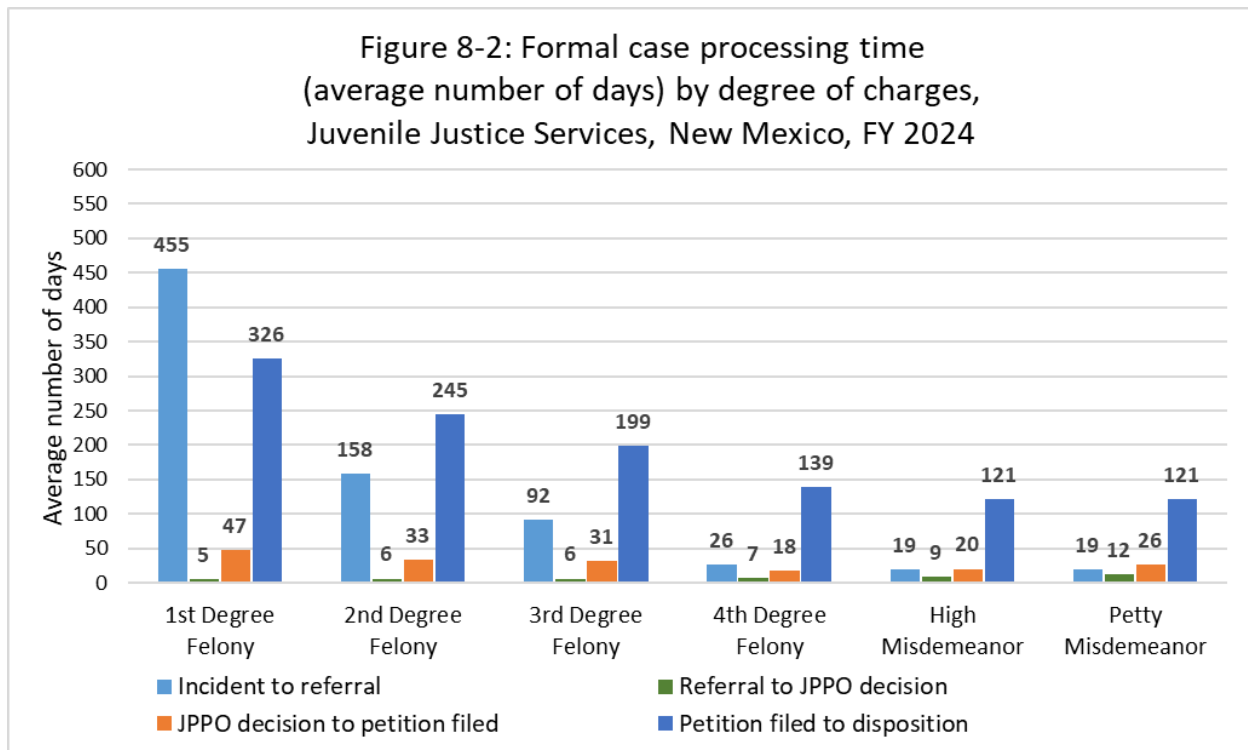
Caseloads

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). The 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.

The SDM reassessments are conducted at least every one-hundred twenty (120) days for both youth on probation and supervised release. Supervision levels may change at each reassessment, depending upon various individual circumstances considered by the SDM tool. The SDM tool may also justify terminating supervision early if the juvenile's risk and/or needs scores improve 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 8-3: Juvenile Probation Officer weekly monitoring caseload, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2020 - 2024
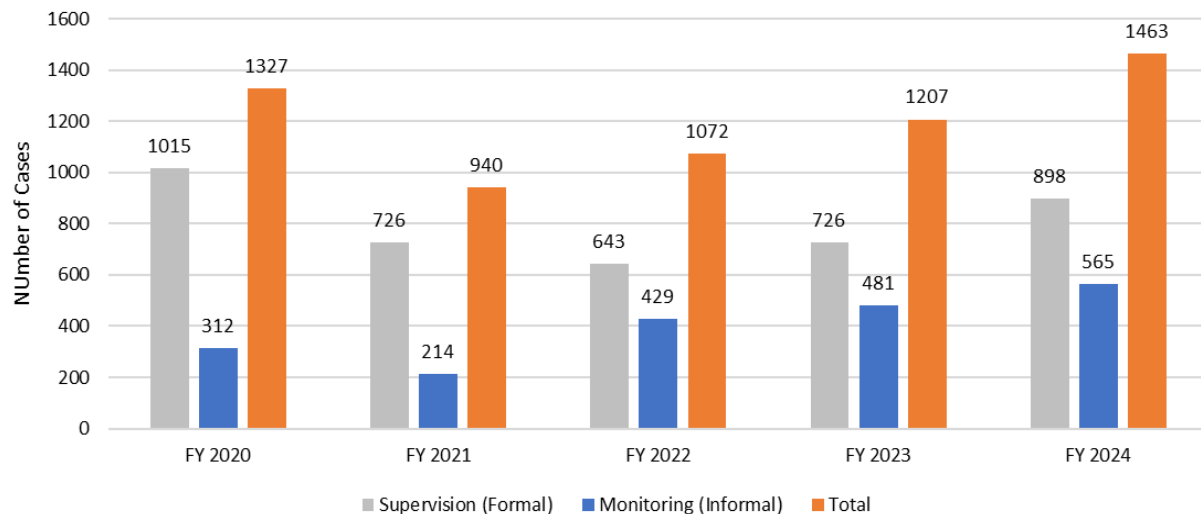
*Weekly snapshots for this measure were taken during the last week of each fiscal year. For FY 2024, the weekly snapshot was taken from June 26, 2024 to July 3, 2024.

Figure 8-4: Juvenile probation officer weekly* monitoring/informal caseload, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2020 - 2024
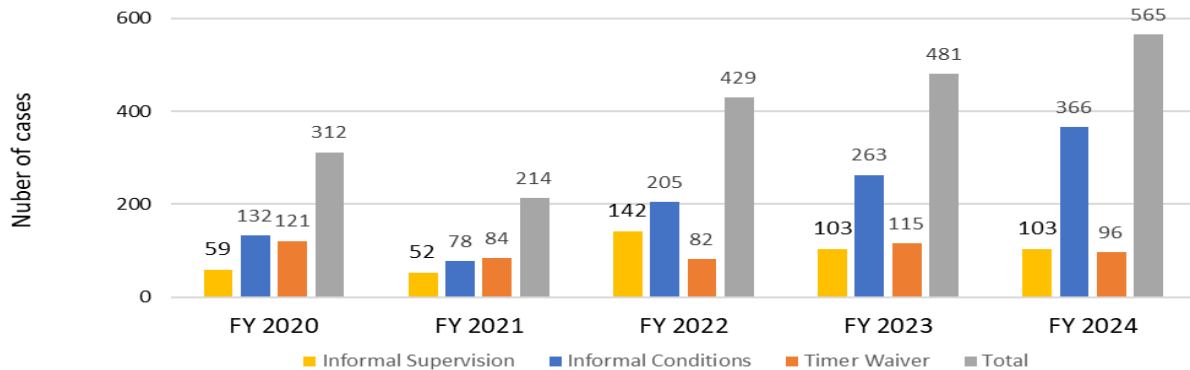
*Weekly snapshots for this measure were taken during the last week of the fiscal year. For FY 2024, the weekly snapshot was taken from June 26, 2024 to July 3, 2024

Figure 8-4 presents the number of monitoring (informal cases), by case type. During FY 2024, (64.78%) of the cases were handled through informal conditions. This was followed by time waiver (18.32%) and informal supervision (16.99%).

Figure 8-5 shows the number of supervision (formal cases), by case type. During FY 2024, (66.15%) of the cases were for probation, followed by conditional release (30.18%), supervised release (1.11%), Interstate Compact-probation/tribal (2.34%), and Interstate Compact-parole (0.22%).

Figure 8-5: Juvenile Probation Officer Weekly Supervision (Formal) Caseload, By Case Type, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2020-2024
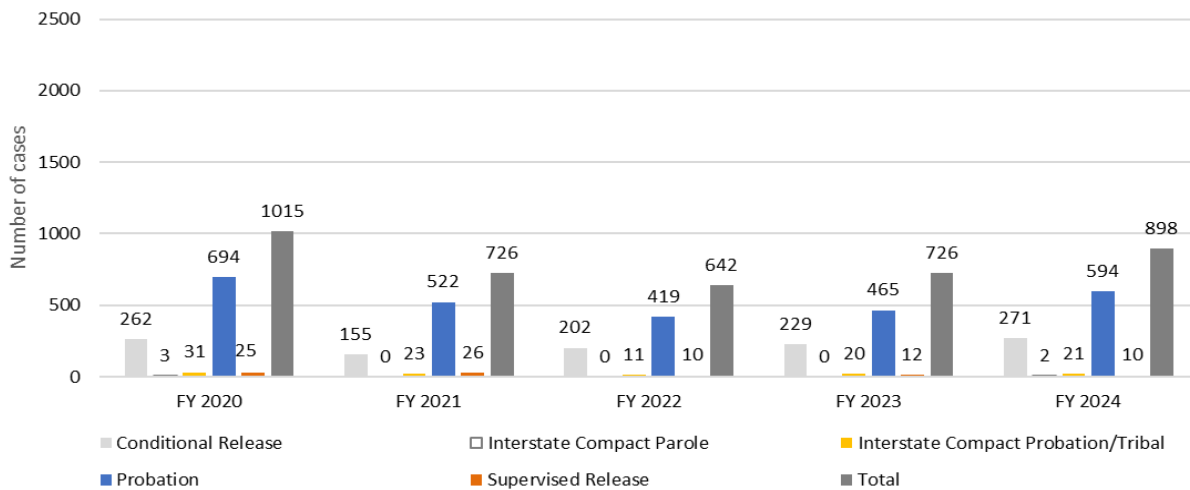
*Weekly snapshots for this measure were taken during the last week of each fiscal year. For FY 2024, the weekly snapshot was taken from June 26, 2024 to July 3, 2024.

Section 9. Youth Screening and Classification Using the Standard Decision Making (SDM) Assessment Tool and Behavioral Health Screening

In 1998, with the assistance of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), CYFD put the Structured Decision Making® (SDM) system into effect as the risk and needs classification instrument for juvenile offenders in New Mexico. We use the SDM for our New Mexico youth as both a risk and needs assessment/reassessment.

Every time there is a disposition ordered for an adjudicated juvenile offender, both risk and needs assessments are completed. These 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 discharges from supervision by CYFD.

The Children Youth Family Department uses the SDM to guide our disposition recommendations, define set minimum contact standards to use 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 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. The system 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 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. A study on the validation of the risk assessment tool was completed using data from a fiscal year 2008 cohort (Courtney, Howard, & Bunker, 2010). A year later, a study on the inter-rater reliability of the risk assessment tool was analyzed using a cohort of JPOs (Courtney & Howard, 2011).

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 well as diagnoses for youth committed to secure facilities.

SDM RISK LEVEL ASSESSMENT

Table 9-1 describes youth risk results from an initial SDM assessment. The majority of the 485 youth assessed by the SDM (53.2%) 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 medium-risk level like females. In almost each age category, youth were most likely to have a medium-risk level. By race/ethnicity, Hispanic youth were more likely to have a medium-risk level (the sample for Asian/Pacific Islander and Mixed-Race youth have too small amounts to 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 2024

	Low		Medium		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	139	28.7%	258	53.2%	88	18.1%	485	75.8%
Gender								
Female	24	25.3%	64	67.4%	7	7.4%	95	19.6%
Male	115	29.5%	194	49.7%	81	20.8%	390	80.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age (years)								
<10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
12-13	11	28.9%	23	60.5%	4	10.5%	38	7.8%
14-15	40	31.5%	62	48.8%	25	19.7%	127	26.2%
16-17	60	24.2%	139	56.0%	49	19.8%	248	51.1%
>=18	26	37.1%	34	48.6%	10	14.3%	70	14.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/ethnicity								
American Indian/Alaska Native	21	42.9%	25	51.0%	3	6.1%	49	10.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Black/African American	1	6.7%	9	60.0%	5	33.3%	15	3.1%
Hispanic	88	27.1%	167	51.4%	70	21.5%	325	67.0%
Non-Hispanic White	27	31.8%	49	57.6%	9	10.6%	85	17.5%
Two or more	2	22.2%	6	66.7%	1	11.1%	9	1.9%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

* 560 cases went to disposition in FY 2024. Of theses cases, 32 had no SDM on file, resulting in 528 cases eligible for analysis.
** Of these 528 eligible cases, 43 SDMs were created for individuals with prior SDMs during FY 2024. As a result, 485 SDMs were assessed for this review.

SDM Needs Level Assessment

Table 9-2 describes youth need results from an initial SDM assessment. Most of the 485 youth assessed by the SDM tool (43.8%) were found to have a low need level. There were more males in each of the three need groups. For each age category, youth were the most likely to have a low-need level. By race/ethnicity, Hispanic youth were the most likely to have a low-need level (the number for Asian/Pacific Islander, Black/African American, and Mixed-Race youth are too small to 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 2024

	Low Number	Percent	Moderate Number	Percent	High Number	Percent	Total* Number	Percent
Total	209	43.1%	170	35.1%	106	21.9%	485	100.0%
Gender								
Female	38	40.0%	33	34.7%	24	25.3%	95	19.6%
Male	171	43.8%	137	35.1%	82	21.0%	390	80.4%
Unknown/missing	0		0		0		0	0.0%
Age (years)								
<10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
12-13	17	44.7%	10	26.3%	11	28.9%	38	7.8%
14-15	50	39.4%	50	39.4%	27	21.3%	127	26.2%
16-17	103	41.5%	86	34.7%	59	23.8%	248	51.1%
>=18	37	52.9%	24	34.3%	9	12.9%	70	14.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/ethnicity								
American Indian/Alaska Native	29	59.2%	14	28.6%	6	12.2%	49	10.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Black/African American	4	26.7%	5	33.3%	6	40.0%	15	3.1%
Hispanic	137	42.2%	113	34.8%	75	23.1%	325	67.0%
Non-Hispanic White	37	43.5%	34	40.0%	14	16.5%	85	17.5%
Two or more	2	22.2%	3	33.3%	4	44.4%	9	1.9%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

* 560 cases went to disposition in FY 2024. Of theses cases, 32 had no SDM on file, resulting in 528 cases eligible for analysis.
** Of these 528 eligible cases, 43 SDMs were created for individuals with prior SDMs during FY 2024. As a result, 485 SDMs were assessed for this review.

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 2024

	Low		Medium		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	143	32.3%	241	54.4%	59	13.3%	443	100.0%
Gender								
Female	27	29.3%	61	66.3%	4	4.3%	92	20.8%
Male	116	33.0%	180	51.3%	55	15.7%	351	79.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age (years)								
<10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
12-13	11	28.9%	23	60.5%	4	10.5%	38	8.6%
14-15	41	33.9%	60	49.6%	20	16.5%	121	27.3%
16-17	62	27.6%	131	58.2%	32	14.2%	225	50.8%
>=18	27	47.4%	27	47.4%	3	5.3%	57	12.9%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/ethnicity								
American Indian/Alaska Native	21	43.8%	25	52.1%	2	4.2%	48	10.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
Black/African American	1	7.1%	8	57.1%	5	35.7%	14	3.2%
Hispanic	92	31.4%	156	53.2%	45	15.4%	293	66.1%
Non-Hispanic White	27	34.6%	44	56.4%	7	9.0%	78	17.6%
Two or more	2	25.0%	6	75.0%	0	0.0%	8	1.8%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

** Of these 528 eligible cases, 43 SDMs were created for individuals with prior SDMs during FY 2024. As a result, 485 SDMs were assessed for this

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 2024

	Low		Moderate		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	204	46.0%	151	34.1%	88	19.9%	443	100.0%
Gender								
Female	38	41.3%	33	35.9%	21	22.8%	92	20.8%
Male	166	47.3%	118	33.6%	67	19.1%	351	79.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age (years)								
<10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
12-13	17	44.7%	10	26.3%	11	28.9%	38	8.6%
14-15	50	41.3%	47	38.8%	24	19.8%	121	27.3%
16-17	100	44.4%	74	32.9%	51	22.7%	225	50.8%
>=18	35	61.4%	20	35.1%	2	3.5%	57	12.9%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/ethnicity								
American Indian/Alaska Native	29	60.4%	13	27.1%	6	12.5%	48	10.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	0.5%
Black/African American	4	28.6%	5	35.7%	5	35.7%	14	3.2%
Hispanic	133	45.4%	98	33.4%	62	21.2%	293	66.1%
Non-Hispanic White	36	46.2%	31	39.7%	11	14.1%	78	17.6%
Two or more	2	25.0%	3	37.5%	3	37.5%	8	1.8%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

* 560 cases went to disposition in FY 2024. Of theses cases, 32 had no SDM on file, resulting in 528 cases eligible for analysis.

** Of these 528 eligible cases, 43 SDMs were created for individuals with prior SDMs during FY 2024. As a result, 485 SDMs were assessed for this review.

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 2024

	Low		Medium		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5	11.9%	15	35.7%	22	52.4%	42	100.0%
Gender								
Female	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	7.1%
Male	5	12.8%	14	35.9%	20	51.3%	39	92.9%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		0.0%
Age (years)								
<10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
12-13	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
14-15	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	4	66.7%	6	14.3%
16-17	2	8.7%	7	30.4%	14	60.9%	23	54.8%
>=18	2	15.4%	7	53.8%	4	30.8%	13	31.0%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/ethnicity								
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	2.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%
Hispanic	4	12.5%	9	28.1%	19	59.4%	32	76.2%
Non-Hispanic White	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	7	16.7%
Two or more	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

* 560 cases went to disposition in FY 2024. Of theses cases, 32 had no SDM on file, resulting in 528 cases eligible for analysis.

** Of these 528 eligible cases, 43 SDMs were created for individuals with prior SDMs during FY 2024. As a result, 485 SDMs were assessed for this review.

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 2024

	Low		Moderate		High		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5	11.9%	19	45.2%	18	42.9%	42	100.0%
Gender								
Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3	7.1%
Male	5	12.8%	19	48.7%	15	38.5%	39	92.9%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age (years)								
<10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
12-13	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
14-15	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	6	14.3%
16-17	3	13.0%	12	52.2%	8	34.8%	23	54.8%
>=18	2	15.4%	4	30.8%	7	53.8%	13	31.0%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race/ethnicity								
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	2.4%
Hispanic	4	12.5%	15	46.9%	13	40.6%	32	76.2%
Non-Hispanic White	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	3	42.9%	7	16.7%
Two or more	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	2.4%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

* 560 cases went to disposition in FY 2024. Of theses cases, 32 had no SDM on file, resulting in 528 cases eligible for analysis.

** Of these 528 eligible cases, 43 SDMs were created for individuals with prior SDMs during FY 2024. As a result, 485 SDMs were assessed for this review.

SDM NEED LEVEL ASSESSMENT – SECURE FACILITY

The SDM also provides information for identifying the priority strengths as well as needs of youth by calculating the three strengths along with the needs that scored the highest and lowest. We used it to evaluate the presenting strengths as well as needs of each youth and to systematically identify critical needs to plan effective interventions.

Table 9-7: Priority strengths and needs* of cases that went on to disposition, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

Factor	Strength Number	Strength Percent	Need Number	Need Percent
N1. Family relationships	95	19.6%	137	28.2%
N2. Emotional stability	57	11.8%	108	22.3%
N3. Education	11	2.3%	101	20.8%
N4. Substance abuse	38	7.8%	34	7.0%
N5. Physical issues	26	5.4%	5	1.0%
N6. Life skills	2	0.4%	34	7.0%
N7. Victimization	122	25.2%	8	1.6%
N8. Social relations	0	0.0%	18	3.7%
N9. Employment/vocational	12	2.5%	19	3.9%
N10. Sexuality	85	17.5%	20	4.1%
N11. Criminal history of biological pare	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N12. Community resources	37	7.6%	1	0.2%
Total**	485	100.0%	485	100.0%

* 560 cases went to disposition in FY 2024. Of theses cases, 32 had no SDM on file, resulting in 528 cases eligible for analysis.
** Of these 528 eligible cases, 43 SDMs were created for individuals with prior SDMs during FY 2024. As a result, 485 SDMs were assessed for this review.

Date pulled: January 3, 2025　　　　　　　　　　　Source: FACTS Database

Table 9-8: Priority strengths and needs* of youth on formal (field) supervision, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

Factor	Strength		Need	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
N1.　Family relationships	91	20.5%	127	28.7%
N2.　Emotional stability	55	12.4%	101	22.8%
N3.　Education	9	2.0%	88	19.9%
N4.　Substance abuse	34	7.7%	28	6.3%
N5.　Physical issues	23	5.2%	5	1.1%
N6.　Life skills	2	0.5%	31	7.0%
N7.　Victimization	114	25.7%	8	1.8%
N8.　Social relations	0	0.0%	18	4.1%
N9.　Employment/vocational	12	2.7%	19	4.3%
N10.　Sexuality	72	16.3%	17	3.8%
N11.　Criminal history of biological par€	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N12.　Community resources	31	7.0%	1	0.2%
Total**	443	100.0%	443	100.0%

* 560 cases went to disposition in FY 2024. Of theses cases, 32 had no SDM on file, resulting in 528 cases eligible for analysis.
** Of these 528 eligible cases, 43 SDMs were created for individuals with prior SDMs during FY 2024. As a result, 485 SDMs were assessed for this review.

Date pulled: January 3, 2025	Source: FACTS Database

Table 9-9: Priority strengths and needs* of youth in secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

Factor	Strength		Need	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
N1.　Family relationships	4	9.5%	10	23.8%
N2.　Emotional stability	2	4.8%	7	16.7%
N3.　Education	2	4.8%	13	31.0%
N4.　Substance abuse	4	9.5%	6	14.3%
N5.　Physical issues	3	7.1%	0	0.0%
N6.　Life skills	0	0.0%	3	7.1%
N7.　Victimization	8	19.0%	0	0.0%
N8.　Social relations	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N9.　Employment/vocational	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N10.　Sexuality	13	31.0%	3	7.1%
N11.　Criminal history of biological par€	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
N12.　Community resources	6	14.3%	0	0.0%
Total**	42	100.0%	42	100.0%

* 560 cases went to disposition in FY 2024. Of theses cases, 32 had no SDM on file, resulting in 528 cases eligible for analysis.
** Of these 528 eligible cases, 43 SDMs were created for individuals with prior SDMs during FY 2024. As a result, 485 SDMs were assessed for this review.

Date pulled: January 3, 2025	Source: FACTS Database

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

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

 Youth on probation may be referred to behavioral health services based on their Structure Decision Making (SDM) assessment risk score and needs level. A youth may receive behavioral health services if: is aged 13 or under; is charged with a sex offense; has high needs; is unhoused; and/or expresses suicidal or homicidal ideation or intentions. Additionally, a probation officer may consult with a behavioral health clinician to determine if a youth may benefit from being referred to behavioral health services. **This information is not yet available from the Falling Colors Database.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR YOUTH IN SECURE FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

Table 9-11: Top 20 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-5) diagnoses for clients admitted to secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

Diagnosis	Number	Percent
V62.5 Imprisonment or Other Incarceration	82	10.9%
V62.3 Academic or Educational Problems	77	8.7%
304.30 Cannabis use disorder; moderate or severe	68	7.7%
309.81 Post-traumatic stress disorder	59	6.7%
V61.20 Parent-Child Relational Problems	56	6.3%
300.4 Persistent Depressive Disorder (Dysthymia)	50	5.6%
995.52 Child neglect, confirmed	50	5.6%
995.54 Child Physical Abuse, Confirmed	47	5.3%
995.51 Child psychological abuse, Confirmed	46	5.2%
312.32 Conduct disorder; adolescent onset type	44	5.0%
303.9 Alcohol use, moderate or severe	35	4.0%
312.81 Conduct disorder; childhood onset type	26	2.9%
304.20 Stimulant Use Disorder; Moderate or Severe; Coca	17	1.9%
304.00 Opioid Use Disorder; Moderate or severe	16	1.8%
V71.02 Child or Adolescent Antisocial Behavior	15	1.7%
995.53 Child sexual abuse, Suspected	14	1.6%
304.1 Sedative-Hypnotic-Anxiolytic Use Disorder; Modera	13	1.5%
995.52 Child neglect, suspected	12	1.4%
995.53 Child sexual abuse, Confirmed	11	1.2%
V62.82 Uncomplicated Bereavement	11	1.2%
Total Number Diagnoses in Top 20	**749**	**86.2%**
Total Number of All Diagnoses	**886**	**100.0%**

Data pulled 2/19/2025   Source: ADE Database

Figure 9-12: Substance and alcohol abuse diasnoses (DSM-5) for clients admitted to secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, FY 2024
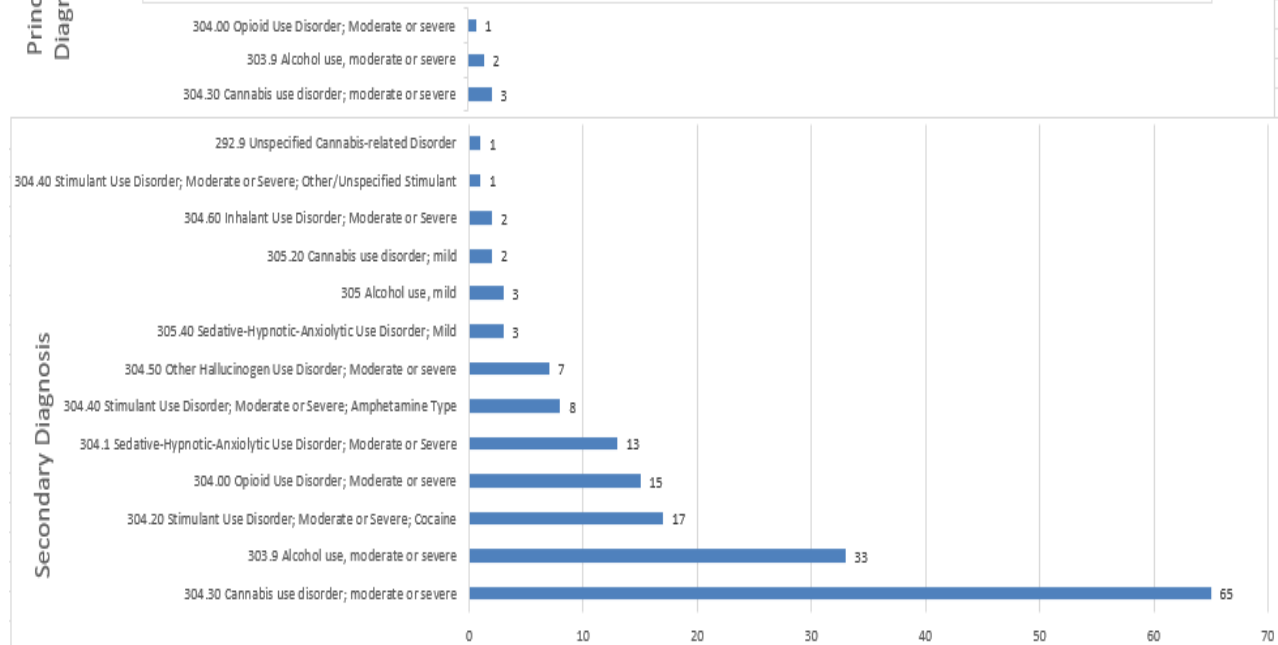
Section 10. Minors in Possession/Driving While Intoxicated (MIP/DWI) and Substance Abuse

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

Trend data demonstrates 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 has steadily rose from in FY 2022 onward (**Figure 10-1**). Out of the total 5,814 unduplicated youth with offenses in FY 2024, 351 (6.04%) had MIP/DWI offenses. This compares with 5.1% in FY 2023.

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 2020 - FY 2024
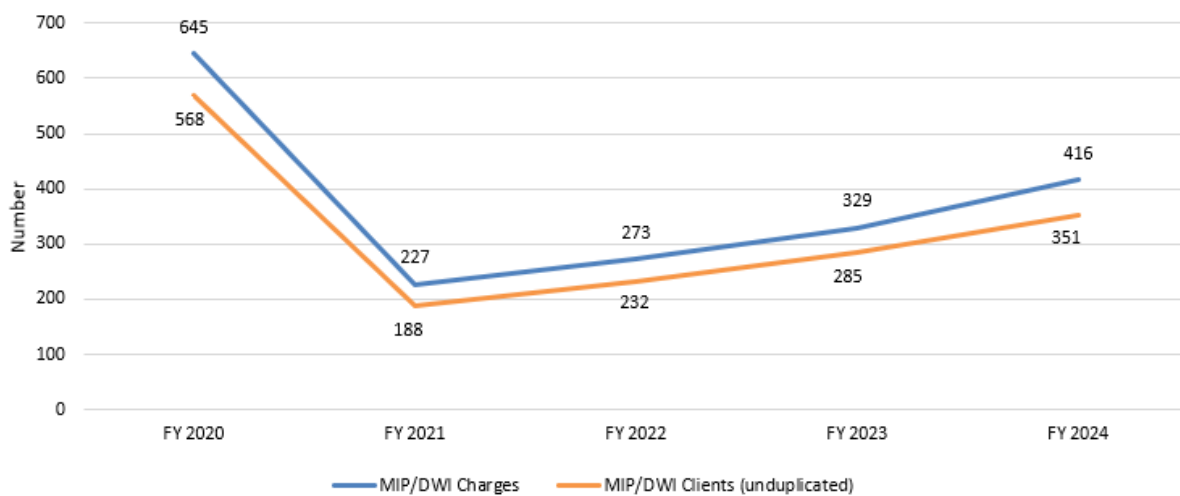
Table 10-1: Youth with minor in possession/driving while intoxicated (MIP/DWI), offenses by age, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

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%	231	4.0%
10-11	5	1.4%	322	5.5%
12-13	17	4.8%	1243	21.4%
14-15	95	27.1%	1973	33.9%
16-17	230	65.5%	1988	34.2%
>=18	4	1.1%	57	1.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	**351**	**100.0%**	**5814**	**100.0%**

*<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 Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

| Race/Ethnicity | Gender | | | | | | Totals | |
| | Female | | Male | | | | | |
	Count	% of Overall Total	Count	% of Overall Total			Count	% of Overall Total
American Indian/Alaska Native	9	6.0%	14	7.0%			23	6.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%			0	0.0%
Black/African American	4	2.7%	7	3.5%			11	3.1%
Hispanic	103	68.7%	154	76.6%			257	73.2%
Non-Hispanic White	27	18.0%	23	11.4%			50	14.2%
Two or more	7	4.7%	2	1.0%			9	2.6%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	1	0.5%			1	0.3%
Total	150	100.0%	201	100.0%			351	100.0%

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 2020 - FY 2024
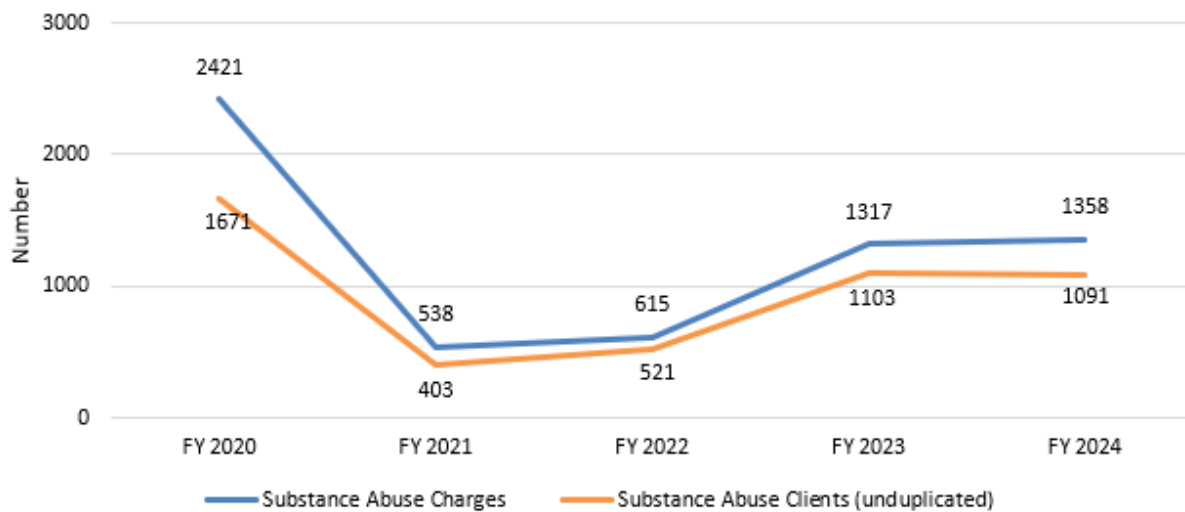
Table 10-3: Youth with substance abuse offenses, offenses by age, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

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%	231	4.0%
10-11	23	2.1%	322	5.5%
12-13	188	17.2%	1243	21.4%
14-15	430	39.4%	1973	33.9%
16-17	435	39.9%	1988	34.2%
>=18	14	1.3%	57	1.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	**1091**	**100.0%**	**5814**	**100.0%**

*<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 2024

	Gender				Totals	
	Female		Male			
Race/Ethnicity	Count	% of Overall Total	Count	% of Overall Total	Count	% of Overall Total
American Indian/Alaska Native	39	9.3%	64	9.5%	103	9.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	14	3.3%	29	4.3%	43	3.9%
Hispanic	289	69.1%	466	69.2%	755	69.2%
Non-Hispanic White	70	16.7%	106	15.8%	176	16.1%
Two or more	5	1.2%	7	1.0%	12	1.1%
Unknown/missing	1	0.2%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%
Total	**418**	**100.0%**	**673**	**100.0%**	**1,091**	**100.0%**

Source: FACTS Database

Section 11. Youth in Reintegration Centers

Secure facilities are both 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. The JPTC facility 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 2024, the overall capacity at the two secure facilities was 130 beds (bed capacity may differ from the staff capacity). For both secure commitment types, the average daily population (ADP) of CYFD secure facilities during was eighty (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

Figure 11-1: Youth with term committments,
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2021 - 2024
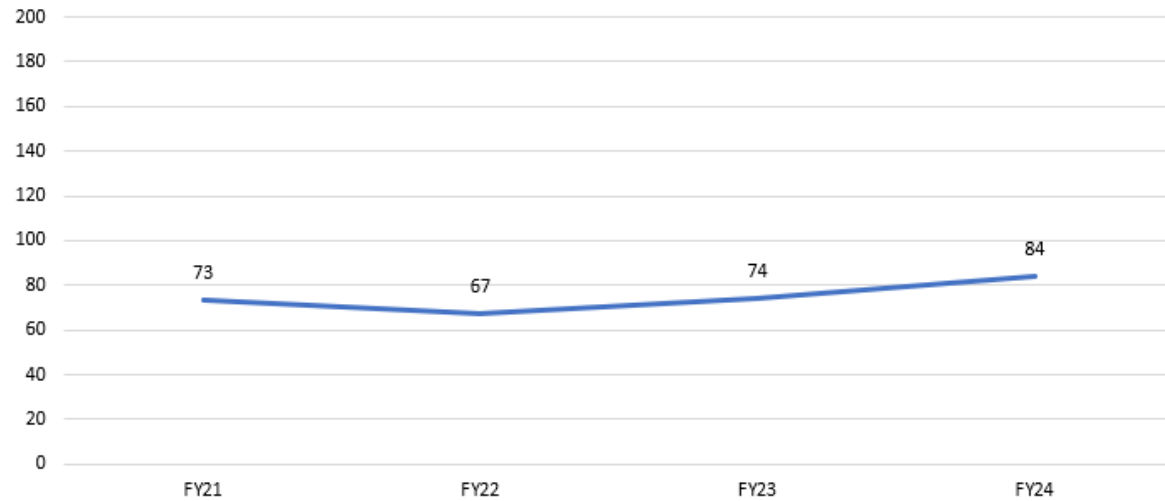
Table 11-1: Youth* with term commitments, by gender, age and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

	Number*	Percent
Total	84	100.0%
Gender		
Female	11	13.1%
Male	73	86.9%
Age (years)		
5-9	0	0.0%
10-11	0	0.0%
12-13	1	1.2%
14-15	20	23.8%
16-17	48	57.1%
>=18	15	17.9%
Race/ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	3	3.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Black/African American	7	8.3%
Hispanic	63	75.0%
Non-Hispanic White	10	11.9%
Two or more	1	1.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%

*Unduplicated number of youth.

Table 11-2: Top 15 most serious offenses (MSO) for term admissions, Juvenile Justice Services. New Mexico. FY 2024

Offense	Number of offenses	Percent
Probation Violation	24	29.6%
Armed Robbery	6	7.4%
Shooting at Dwelling or Occupied Building (No Great Bodily Harm)	5	6.2%
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)	4	4.9%
Aggravated Battery (Deadly Weapon)	3	3.7%
Aggravated Burglary (Armed After Entering)	2	2.5%
Battery Upon a Peace Officer	2	2.5%
Murder in the Second Degree	2	2.5%
Shooting at or from a Motor Vehicle (Great Bodily Harm)	2	2.5%
Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises - Solici	2	2.5%
Unlawful Possession of a Handgun by a Person (under 19)	2	2.5%
Aggravated Battery (Great Bodily Harm)	2	2.5%
Abuse of a Child (Resulting in Great Bodily Harm)	1	1.2%
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon)(Household Member)	1	1.2%
Aggravated Burglary (Deadly Weapon)	1	1.2%
Total Top 15	59	72.8%
Total most serious offenses	81	100.0%

Source: FACTS Database

Table 11-3 provides a snapshot view of N = 124 youth (includes term, diagnostic evaluation, and non-adjudicated youth) housed in CYFD secure facilities on 12/31/2024, 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 sixteen (16) female youth were housed in the Youth Development and Diagnostic Center in Albuquerque. Youth aged 16-17 years old formed the largest category, followed by youth aged ≥ 18 years old. Only one (1) youth was in the 12-13 years category. By race/ethnicity, Hispanic youth comprised the largest group (76.6%) of commitments.

Table 11-3: Snapshot*of youth in secure facilities, by facility, gender, age, and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

	JPTC		YDDC		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	47	37.9%	77	62.1%	124	100.0%
Gender						
Female	0	0.0%	16	12.9%	16	12.9%
Male	47	37.9%	61	49.2%	108	87.1%
Age(years)						
<10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
12-13	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
14-15	2	1.6%	7	5.6%	9	7.3%
16-17	27	21.8%	42	33.9%	69	55.6%
>=18	17	13.7%	28	22.6%	45	36.3%
Race/ethnicity						
Amer Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	4	3.2%	4	3.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	1	0.8%
Black/African American	2	1.6%	4	3.2%	6	4.8%
Hispanic	36	29.0%	59	47.6%	95	76.6%
Non-Hispanic White	9	7.3%	8	6.5%	17	13.7%
Two or more	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	1	0.8%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

*Snapshot = reported daily population for 12/31/2024   Source: FACTS Database

Figure 11-2: Length* of term commitments to secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2020 - 2024
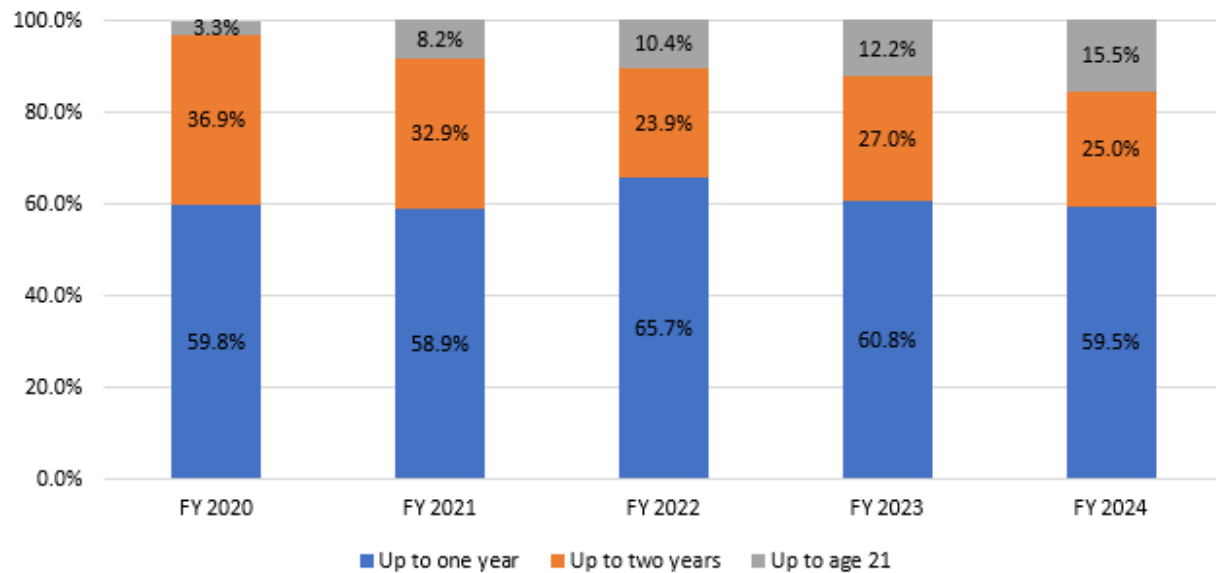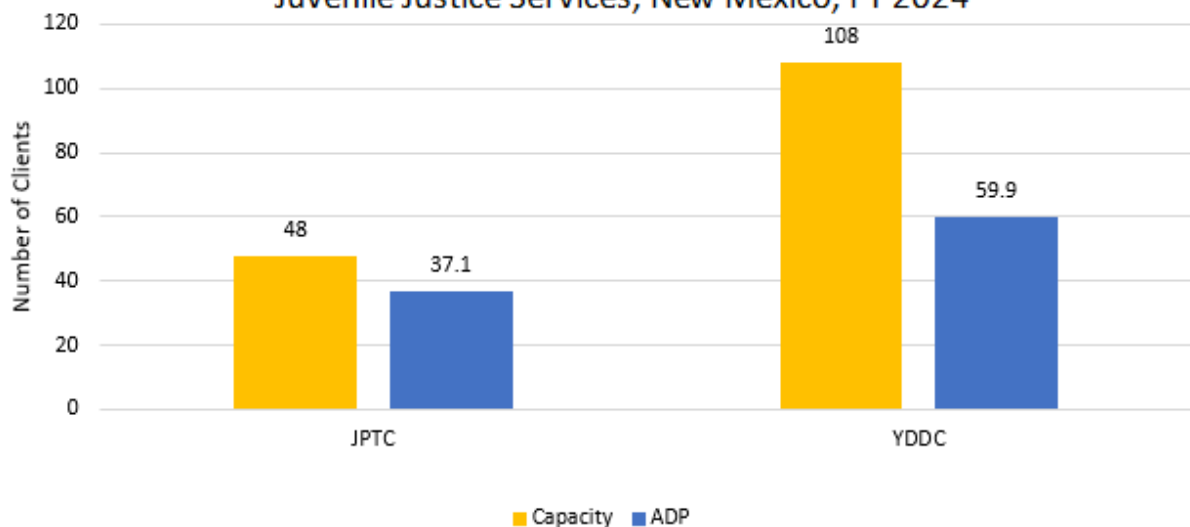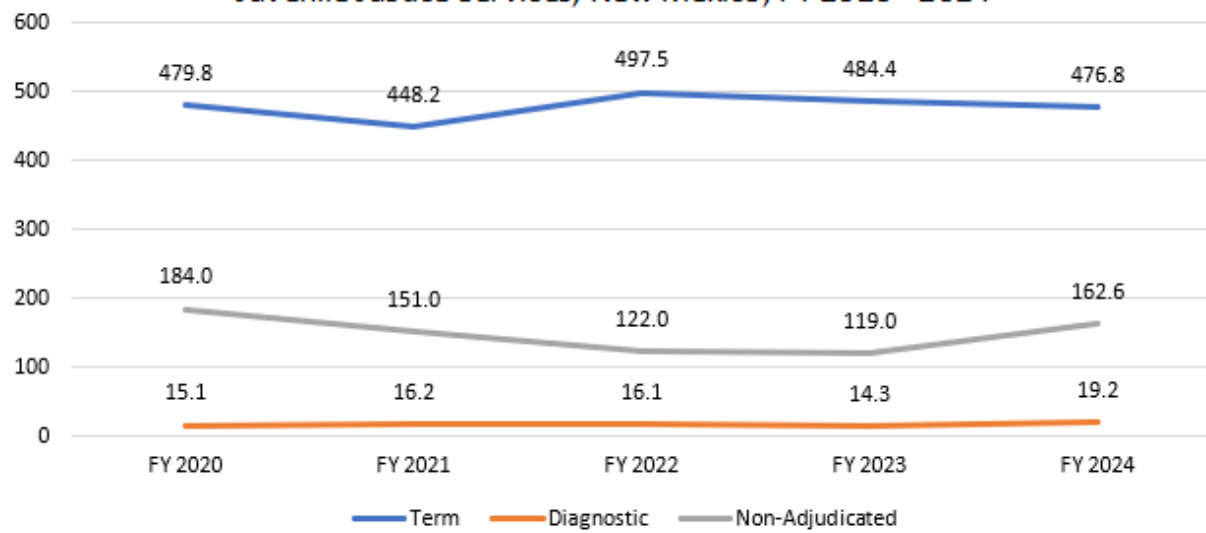

Figure 11-3: Average daily population (ADP) and capacity* for secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

*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 2020 - 2024

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Term	479.8	448.2	497.5	484.4	476.8
Non-Adjudicated	184.0	151.0	122.0	119.0	162.6
Diagnostic	15.1	16.2	16.1	14.3	19.2

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, AmerIndian/Alaska Native 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 2024

	Term		Non-adjudicated		Diagnostic		Total	
	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)	Youth (N)	ALOS (Days)
Total	52	476.8	10	162.6	9	19.2	52	374.5
Gender								
Female	6	558.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	558.2
Male	46	466.2	10	162.6	9	19.2	46	357.6
Age(years)								
<10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12-13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
14-15	2	337.0	0	0.0	2	31.0	2	184.0
16-17	13	348.4	6	128.3	7	15.9	13	208.1
>=18	37	529.4	4	214.0	0	0.0	37	498.7
Race/ethnicity								
Amer Indian/Alaska Native	4	471.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	471.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Black/African American	1	263.0	1	94.0	1	14.0	1	123.7
Hispanic	43	497.9	6	178.0	6	19.0	43	410.7
Non-Hispanic White	2	264.0	2	157.5	2	22.5	2	148.0
Two or more	2	354.0	1	149.0	0	0.0	2	285.7
Unknown/missing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

*Snapshot = reported daily population for 12/31/2024   Source: FACTS Database

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

Disciplinary incident report rates were calculated using this formula:

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

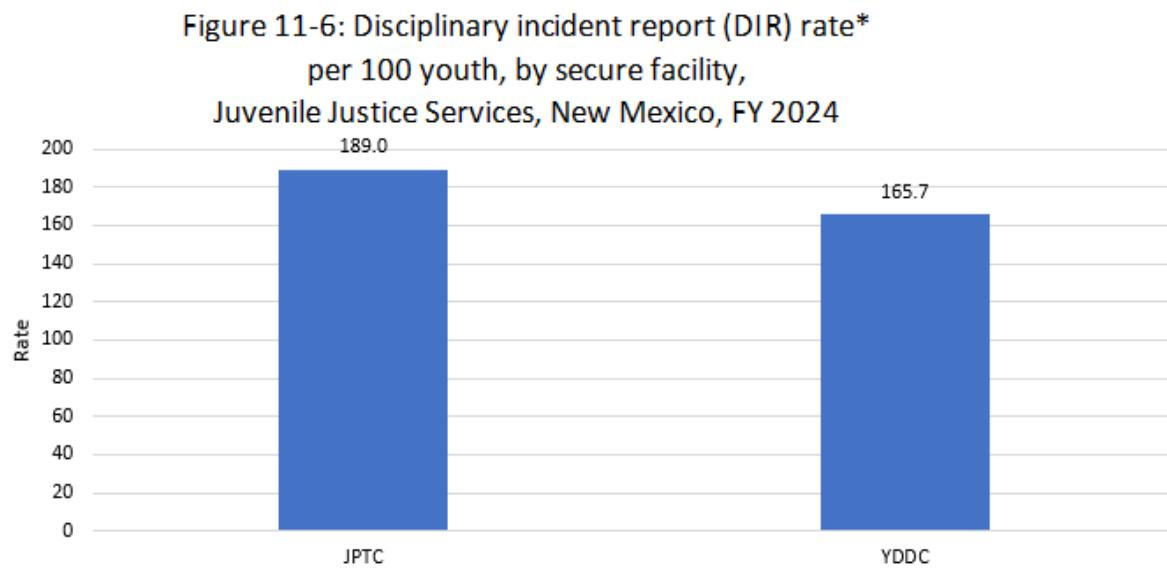Figure 11-5: Disciplinary incident report (DIR) rate* per 100 youth in secure facilities, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2020 - 2024
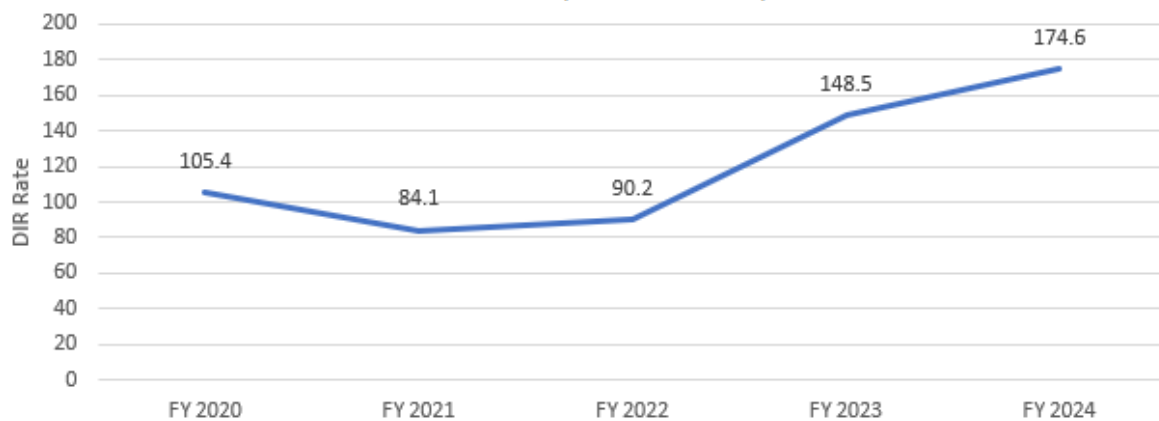
*DIR rate = (total number of DIRs in fiscal year/average daily population in fiscal year) X 100

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 2024, JPTC had the highest rate of DIRs at 189 per 100 youth. In FY 2024, CNYC had the highest DIR rate at 165.7 per 100 youth.

Figure 11-6: Disciplinary incident report (DIR) rate*
per 100 youth, by secure facility,
Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

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

Section 12. Youth in Secure Facilities

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. The department has two (2) reintegration centers, including:

- Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC)
- Eagle Nest Reintegration Center (ENRC)

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

Youth on probation are the only adolescents 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 2024.

Table 12-1 provides an estimate of the population of youth housed in CYFD reintegration centers on December 31, 2024, which we deemed an average day for the fiscal year. The counts for each reintegration center include both youth on probation and on supervised release.

Twelve (12) youth were housed in CYFD's reintegration centers on December 31, 2024. All the youth were male, aged 16-17 years, and older. Five (5) were Hispanic, one (1) was AmerIndian/Alaska Native, one (1) was Non-Hispanic White, and one (1) was Mixed Race youth.

Table 12-1: Estimate of youth in reintegration centers, by facility, gender, age, and race/ethnicity, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

	ABRC		ENRC		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8	66.7%	4	33.3%	12	100.0%
Gender						
Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Male	8	66.7%	4	33.3%	12	100.0%
Age(years)						
<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	3	25.0%	2	16.7%	5	41.7%
>=18	5	41.7%	2	16.7%	7	58.3%
Race/ethnicity						
Amer Indian/Alaska Native	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	5	41.7%	3	25.0%	8	66.7%
Non-Hispanic White	1	8.3%	1	8.3%	2	16.7%
Two or more	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Estimate = reported daily population for 12/31/2024   Source: FACTS Database

The average daily population (ADP) for the two (2) CYFD reintegration centers combined was 8.99 youth (**Figure 12-1**). The ADP includes both youth on probation and youth on supervised release.

Figure 12-1: Average daily population (ADP) and capacity* for reintegration centers, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024
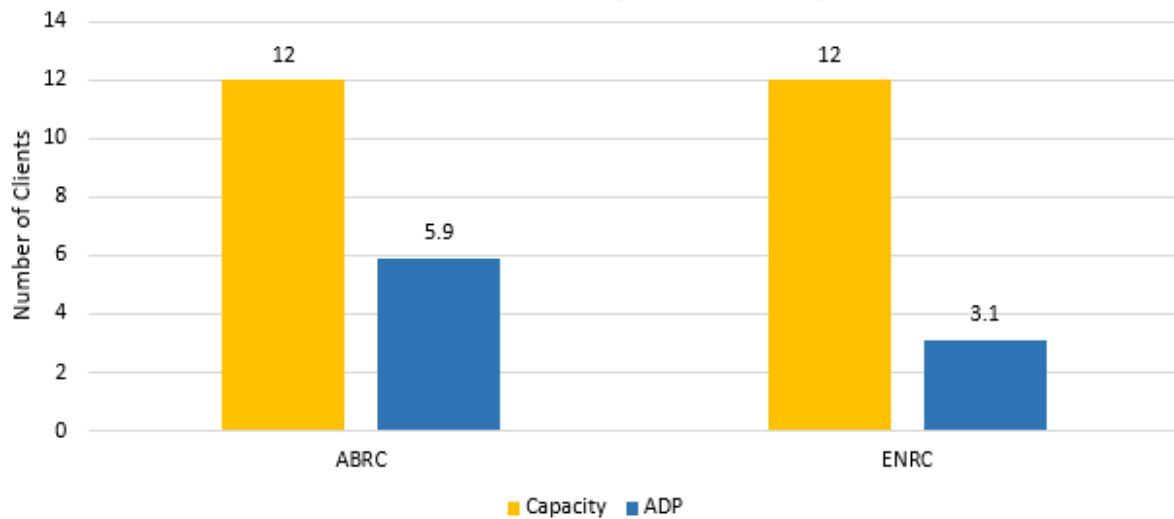
*The overall ADP≈7 clients or 31.7% of capacity (24) beds. Bed capacity may differ from staffed capacity.

Table 12-2 describes the number of movements that occurred after a youth was sent to a reintegration center. For 44 (forty-four) youth on supervised release who had a movement into a reintegration center, ten (10) or 22.73% also had a walkaway movement. Walkaway movements were followed by a movement to detention six (6) or 60.0% of the time. Two (2) or 4.55% of youth were sent back to a secure facility after initially entering a reintegration center on supervised

Table 12-2: Clients (supervised release) who entered a reintegration center from a long term commitment, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

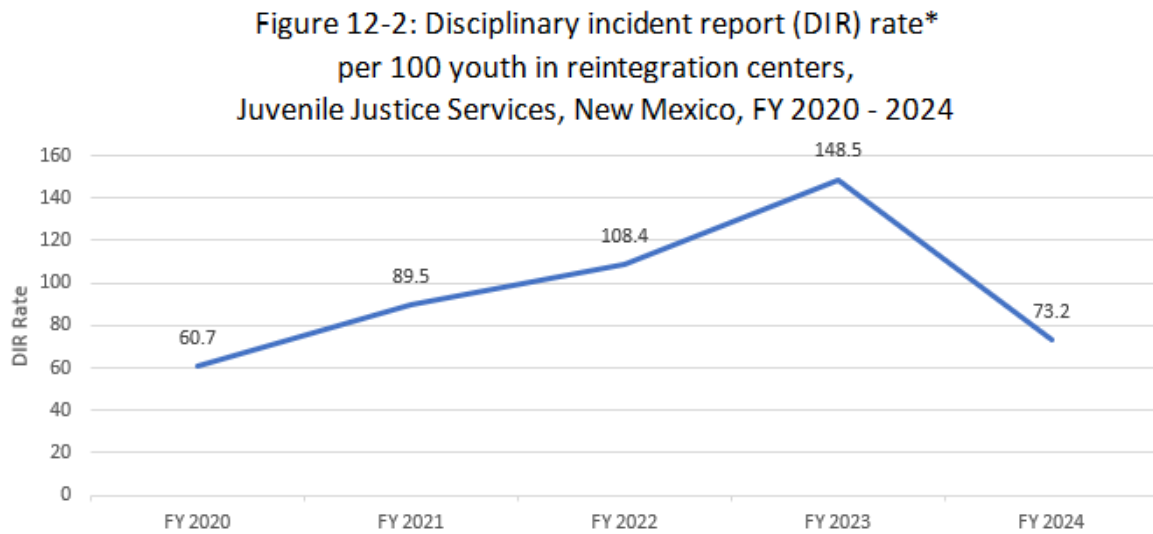| Facility	Number with a supervised release movement	Number with a walkaway movement	Number sent to detention after a walkaway	Number of supervised release revocations after a detention
ABRC	20	9	6	2
ENRC	24	1	0	0
Total	44	10	6	2

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 2024
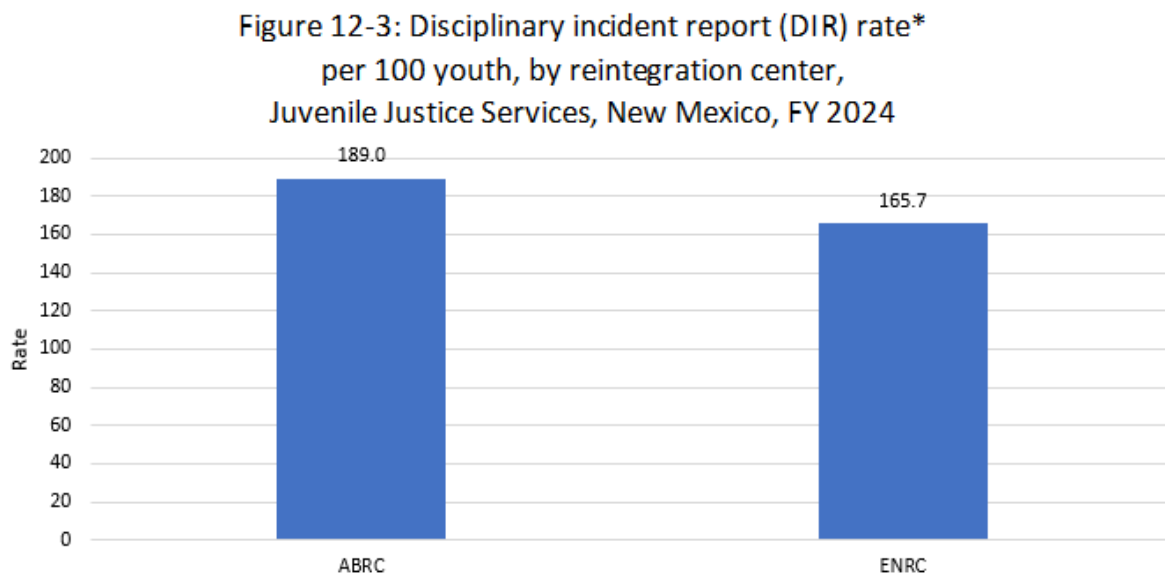
	Youth on Probation*			Youth on Supervised Release		
	Number of Youth	Percent	ALOS	Number of Youth	Percent	ALOS
Total	9	28.1%	172.8	23	71.9%	496.4
Gender						
Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Male	9	28.1%	172.8	23	71.9%	496.4
Age(years)						
<10	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
10-11	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
12-13	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
14-15	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
16-17	5	15.6%	139.8	8	25.0%	309.0
>=18	4	12.5%	214.0	15	46.9%	596.3
Race/ethnicity						
Amer Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	0.0	2	6.3%	620.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Black/African American	1	3.1%	94.0	1	3.1%	263.0
Hispanic	5	15.6%	199.4	19	59.4%	508.3
Non-Hispanic White	2	6.3%	157.5	1	3.1%	257.0
Two or more	1	3.1%	149.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown/missing	0	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 2020 - 2024

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

Figure 12-2 presents the overall DIR rates per 100 youth in reintegration centers during a five-year period. The DIR rate decreased from FY 2023 to FY 2024.

Figure 12-3: Disciplinary incident report (DIR) rate* per 100 youth, by reintegration center, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2024

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

Section 13. Services for Youth in Secure Facilities

This section describes educational, behavioral health and medical services provided by New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department Juvenile Justice Services at Youth Diagnostic and Development Center and John Paul Taylor facilities.

EDUCATION SERVICES

Juvenile Justice Services operates two New Mexico Public Education Department ac-credited 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 general, special, and vocational education to prepare youth for post-secondary careers or further education. Special education students are served by licensed Special Education Teachers in accordance with their IEPs. Some receive additional services including speech and language pathology, occupational therapy, therapy by school psychologists, and autism services through a contract with UNM. English Language Learners receive additional support in accordance with PED guidelines. While we encourage students to exit with a diploma, students who arrive with limited credits from their home districts, may choose to participate in General Equivalency Diploma (GED) preparation and testing. Foothill High School provides vocational education in woodworking, carpentry, and welding. Aztec Youth Academy offers automotive repair as their vocational focus.
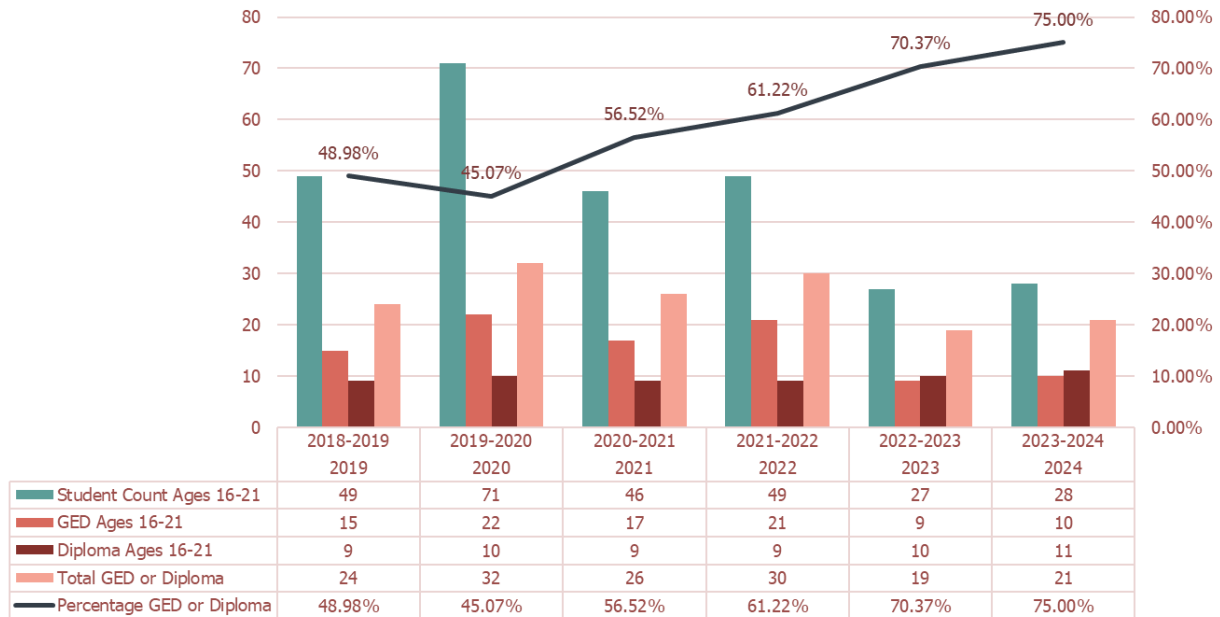
The New Mexico Public Education Department (PED) maintains statutory authority and responsibility for the JJS high schools, Foothill High School and Aztec Youth Academy in accordance with the provisions of New Mexico Administrative Code, Title 6-Primary and Secondary Education.

JJS also offers post-secondary courses to 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 help students gain employable skills that will allow them to be productive citizens upon release. JJS youth earn college credits from CNM and ENMUR through online programs in computer classrooms located at each facility.

Our partnership with CNM Workforce Solutions provides youth with the opportunity to earn industry-based certificates. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Introduction to Construction, and Culinary/Hospitality certifications 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 at Youth Diagnostic and Development Center and at Eagle Nest, NM receive education and employment opportunities.

Figure 13-1 presents the percentage of enrolled students, ages 16-21, receiving a GED or high school diploma. The percentage of students achieving success criteria is in an upward trend, ranging from 48.98% in FY 2019 to 70.37% in FY 2023.

Figure 13-1: Percentage of Students Obtaining Diploma or GED by School Year, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019 - 2024

	2018-2019 2019	2019-2020 2020	2020-2021 2021	2021-2022 2022	2022-2023 2023	2023-2024 2024
Student Count Ages 16-21	49	71	46	49	27	28
GED Ages 16-21	15	22	17	21	9	10
Diploma Ages 16-21	9	10	9	9	10	11
Total GED or Diploma	24	32	26	30	19	21
Percentage GED or Diploma	48.98%	45.07%	56.52%	61.22%	70.37%	75.00%

Since FY 2018, the percentage of students receiving special education services has remained at over a third of the total student population. However, the percentage of special education students is in an upward trend, ranging from 37.18% in FY 2019 to 46.67% in FY 2023, **(Figure 13-2)**.

Figure 13-2: Rate of All Students Participating in Regular and Special Education, Juvenile Justice Services, New Mexico, FY 2019 - 2024

	2018-2019 2019	2019-2020 2020	2020-2021 2021	2021-2022 2022	2022-2023 2023	2023-2024 2024
Special Education Students	29	32	27	22	14	21
Regular Education Students	49	59	36	24	16	23