



**Children, Youth &
Families Department**

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT

State Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report

JJS | Special Programs Unit

© CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES DEPARTMENT NEW MEXICO Tuesday, January 24, 2023

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Juvenile Detention Centers

The Children, Youth, and Families Department (CYFD) is committed to ensuring compliance with State Detention Standards in juvenile detention centers (JDCs) owned and operated by New Mexico counties. Pursuant to the requirements set forth in the New Mexico Administrative Code (8.14.14 NMAC), CYFD conducts annual inspections of secure JDCs to ensure that they are operating following the established standards that govern the maintenance and operation of all JDCs including site, design, construction, equipment, care, programming, education, staffing, and medical and behavioral health care. In certain circumstances, more frequent inspections may be conducted to ensure compliance. Our department remains committed to upholding the highest standards of care for these vulnerable young individuals.

The Juvenile Detention Center Annual Inspection Process:

The CYFD Compliance Coordinator contacts the Juvenile Detention Center (JDC) and provides the NMAC Juvenile Detention Standards Documents for the Inspection List, dates and times for onsite inspection, and detailed Agenda (as the inspection date grows closer). JDCs submit documentation to the CYFD Compliance Coordinator for review.

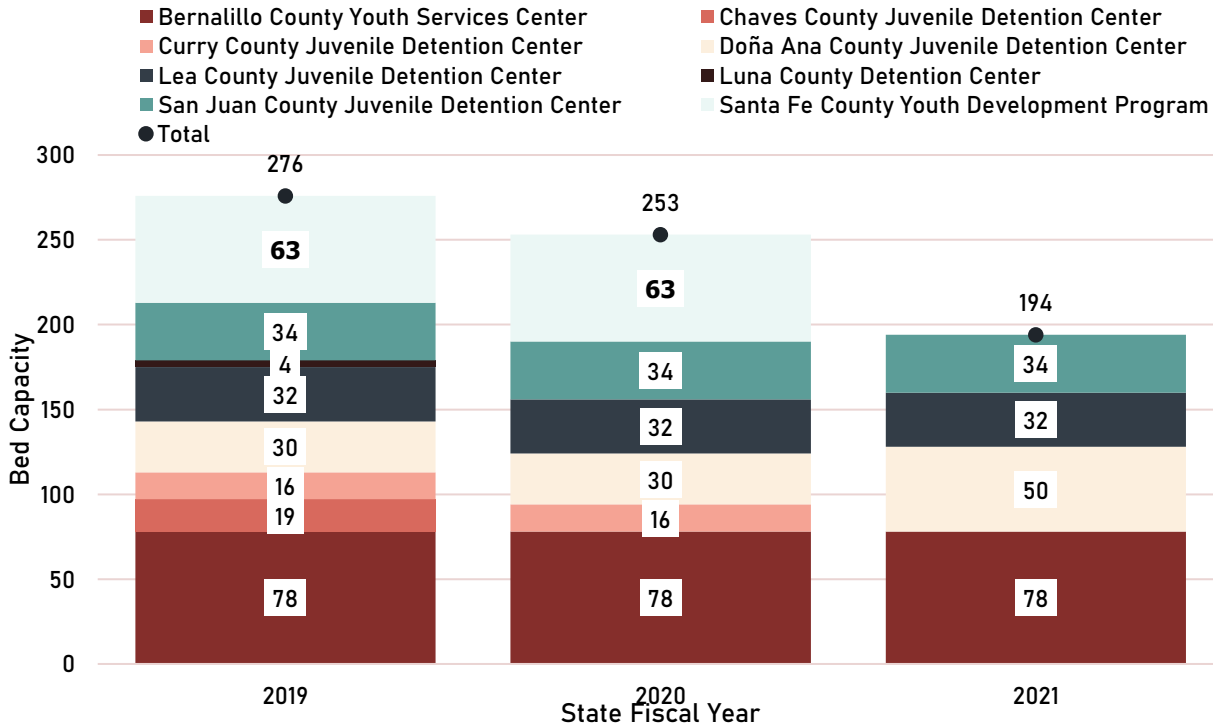
Once onsite for inspection, the CYFD Compliance Coordinator holds an opening briefing with JDC leadership to review the agenda and discuss the physical plant inspection. During this time any concerns, questions, or pressing matters are discussed, as necessary. The CYFD Compliance Coordinator completes the review of staff and client records.

The CYFD Compliance Coordinator provides an exit briefing with JDC leadership, the JPO Chief, and the Special Programs Manager. Reports are provided to JDC leadership with any corrective actions needed. JDC responds and provides documentation on corrective action solutions to address deficiencies. Reports are reviewed by the JJS Deputy Director of Field Services and the CYFD Cabinet Secretary. The CYFD Cabinet Secretary signs the report and certification; signed documents are provided to the JDC. Suspension or revocation of certification is completed by formal written notice. An appeals process is in place for JDCs when their certification is suspended or revoked.

CYFD works closely with county administrators to ensure the safety, security, and well-being of juveniles housed in JDCs and to provide them with quality services. During the state fiscal year (SFY) 2021, four JDCs are operating; each of which houses male and female juveniles.

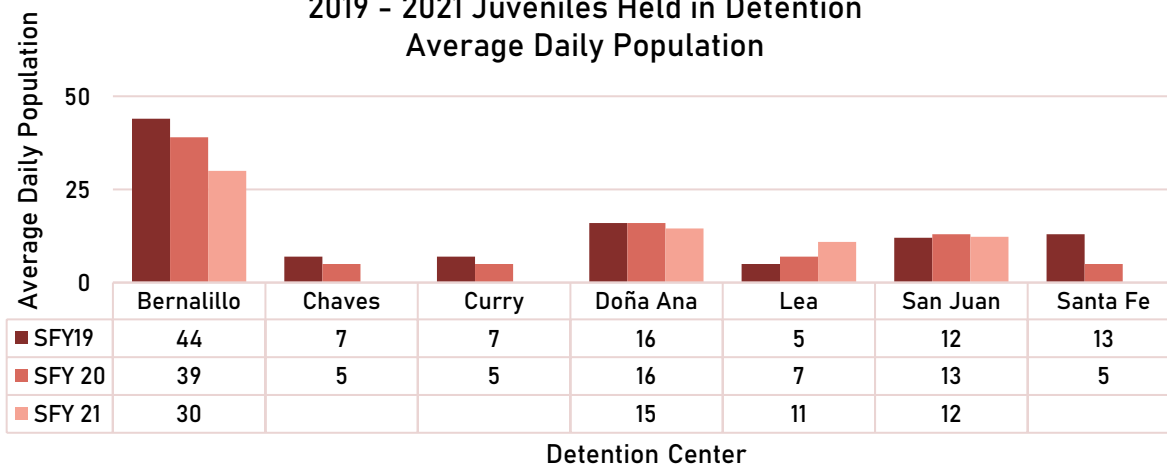
Facility	Bed Capacity	Certified Annually
Bernalillo County Youth Services Center	78	August
Doña Ana County Juvenile Detention Center	50	February
Lea County Juvenile Detention Center	32	December
San Juan County Juvenile Detention Center	34	May
Capacity:	194	

County Juvenile Detention Center Bed Capacities

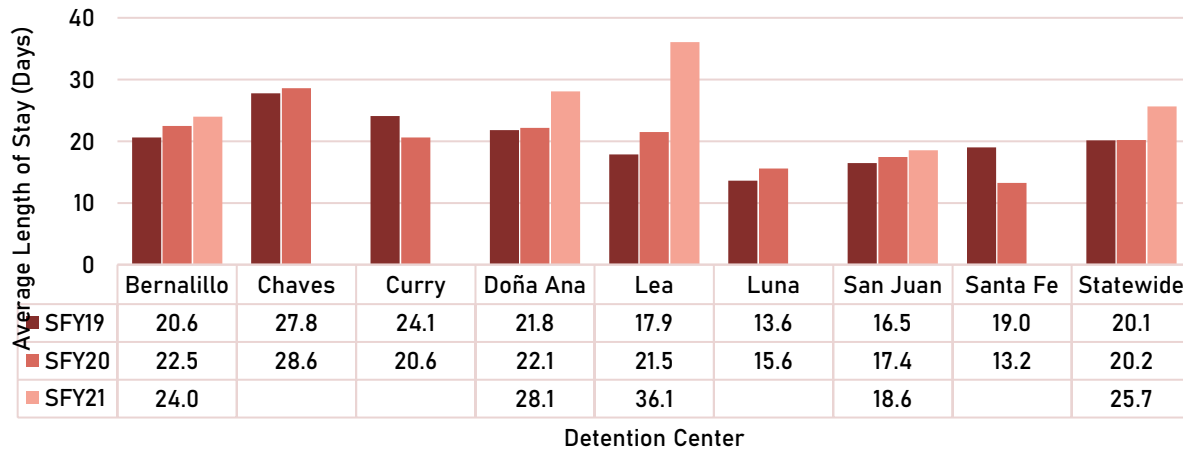


While the statewide JDC bed capacity was at 200 in SFY 2021, the average daily population statewide has remained under 50 percent capacity the last three years – 37.7 percent in 2019, 35.6 percent in 2020, and 39.6 percent in 2021.

2019 - 2021 Juveniles Held in Detention Average Daily Population



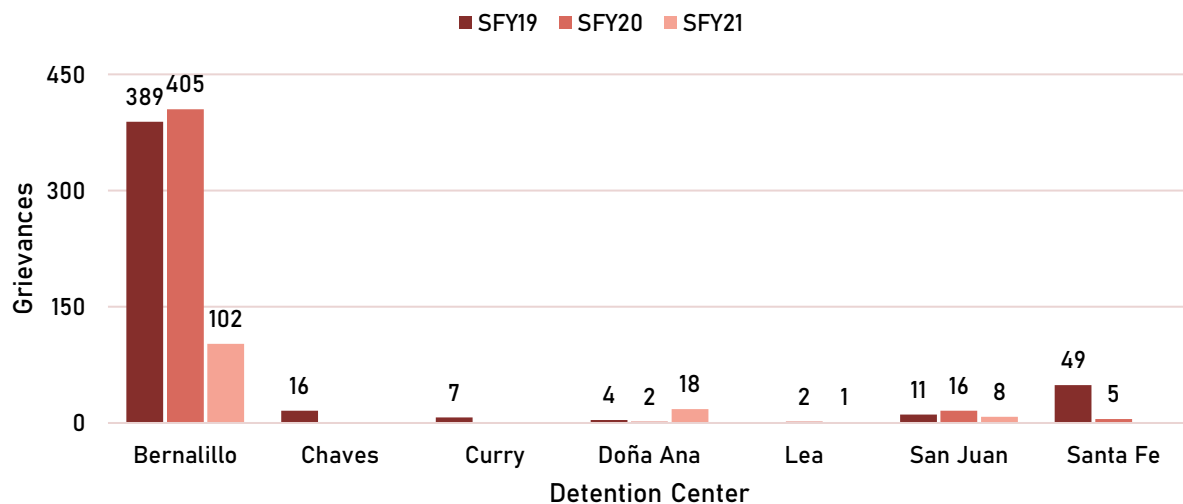
2019 - 2021 Juveniles Held in Detention
Average Length of Stay



The JDCs work hard to safeguard the rights of all juveniles in their care and custody. Juveniles and third parties, such as family members, attorneys and guardians have the opportunity to confidentially report any needs, concerns or complaints. Staff are to respond in a fair and timely manner without fear of reprisals or punishment by the juvenile engaging in the grievance process.

Bernalillo County Youth Service Center exceeds the Detention Standard, using the grievance system for written requests as well. The numbers are driven by facility administration encouraging residents to use the grievance process for any issue, to provide them full access to and communication with facility administrators. Grievances can now be made electronically in addition to written, for greater access. Grievances in Bernalillo County are categorized into 15 areas, ranging from medical, dental, and mental health services to inappropriate staff or youth conduct, to food, safety, and programming. All grievances are addressed by staff.

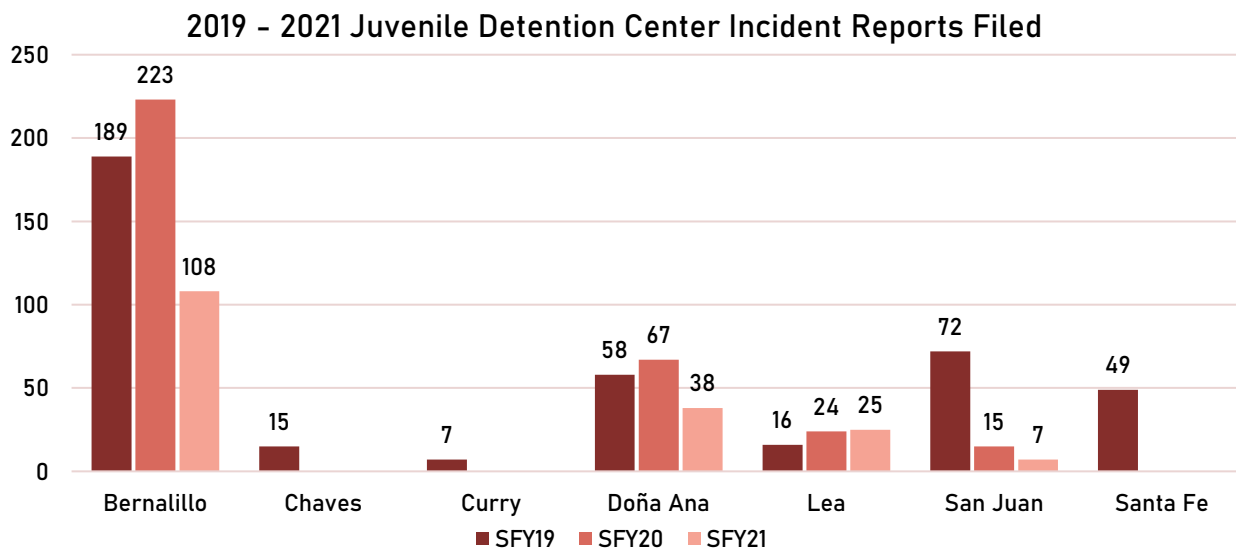
2019 - 2021 Juvenile Detention Center Grievances Filed



If a juvenile is ever restrained with mechanical devices like handcuffs, AD belt, belly chain foot shackles, safety helmet, or soft cuffs, it must be reported to the CYFD Compliance Coordinator within twenty-four business hours, unless the restraints are used during transportation outside of the secure area.

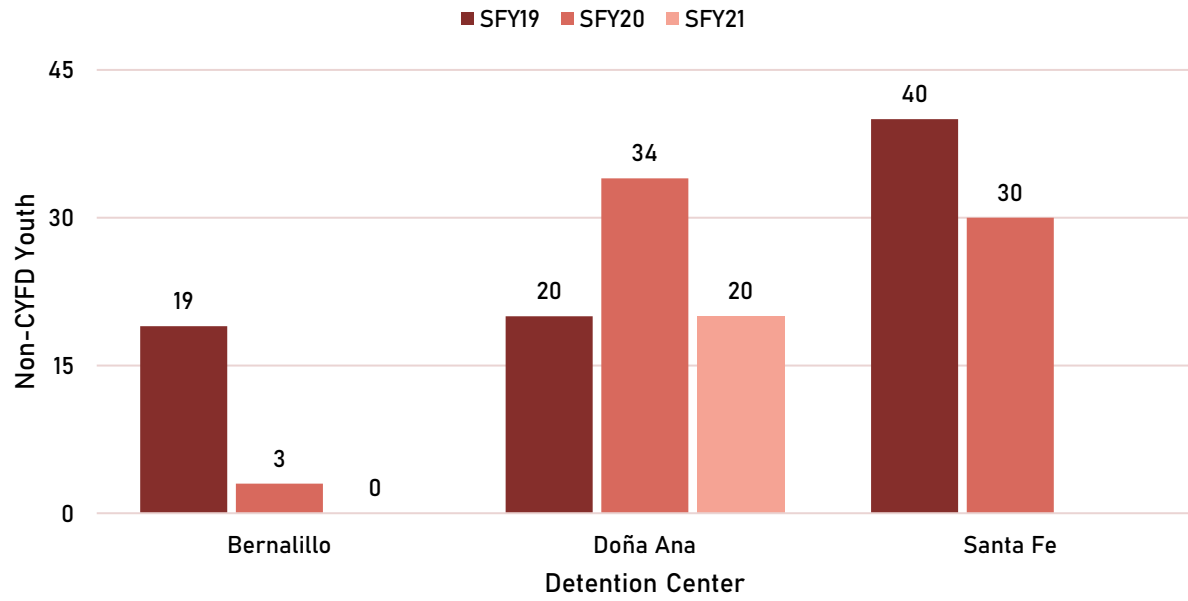
Serious incidents must also be reported, including environmental hazards, arrests or detention, and emergencies requiring medical attention or hospitalization. Environmental hazards include unsafe conditions that create immediate threats to life or safety, including but not limited to fire and contagious diseases requiring quarantine. In cases of emergency, it may be necessary to admit youth to a hospital or psychiatric facility. Emergency services can also include treatment for broken bones, cuts that require sutures, poisoning, contagious diseases that require quarantine, burns that need specialized medical attention, medication under-dose or overdose that requires treatment, or incidents that result in physical or psychological harm to residents or staff. Additionally, confrontations between staff or residents that result in restraint, the use of force, or behavior-management techniques may also require specialized treatment at an urgent care center, emergency room, or EMS.

Bernalillo County staff are encouraged to use incident reports to share information and document serious incidents, as there has been a trend of longer detention periods for county and out-of-county youth with greater needs, resulting in higher levels of reported serious incidents despite overall detention center closures.



JDCs also may hold non-CYFD youth. These are youth that do not come through the state's juvenile justice system but are requested to be held by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, federal agencies such as the U.S. Marshall's Office, or courtesy holds for other agencies while traveling through our state. CYFD requests that each detention center records these youth in the Screening, Admissions & Releases Application (SARA) data collection system.

2019 - 2021 Juvenile Detention Center Non-CYFD Youth Reported



Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

Building on the successes of JDAI in detention reform, the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) is intensifying efforts to additional priority areas beyond detention and further into the system. We all want a world where young people — no matter their race, ethnicity, gender or neighborhood — can realize their potential, even when they make serious mistakes. Achieving this vision requires us to move away from a culture of punishment and confinement and toward more effective responses when young people violate the law¹.

New Mexico has been participating in the JDAI detention reform model for twenty years, as of 2020. For the AECF it marked approximately a quarter century in implementation. This model continues to be replicated and by 2019 had expanded from five sites in the mid-1990s to more than 300 jurisdictions in 40 states and the District of Columbia. Initially the model demonstrated that detention populations can be safely and substantially reduced, and in 2020 within the foundation, the model advanced from “reform” to “system improvement”; and placements beyond detention – known as the deep end – would eventually merge into what is known as probation transformation. The evolution of detention reform supported by research has expanded from primarily reducing the detention population to also:

- Leading with race - Racial equity is now the driving goal for all JDAI work in youth justice.
- [Expanding the use of diversion](#).
- Demonstrating that state and local governments can [safely and significantly reduce confinement](#) — especially for youth of color — while improving youth well-being.
- Support jurisdictions partnering with young people, families, and communities to develop [community-based options](#) for youth who are on a downward spiral toward confinement.
- Advance [principles to transform care](#) for youth in custody, while continuing to push for [ending the youth prison model](#).
- Introduce positive, healing partnerships between young people and specially trained adult mentors, called [credible messengers](#), who have lived through similar experiences.

NM Statewide JDAI/System Improvement

The Pandemic forced us in directions we never thought we would be taken. It helped us to understand that our practices would have to adjust to rare circumstances and adapt; we did. In this period a statewide survey regarding probation practices was sent to juvenile probation chiefs and supervisors. The responses were positive and affirmed that the extreme shift from intensive supervision to a supportive needs-based light touch supervision could safely and successfully be adapted. Detention populations dropped dramatically and by diverting low-risk youth who posed no risk to public safety, it left smaller probation caseloads to now enable probation to engage in a more concentrated effective intervention for those remaining on supervision- interventions such as providing essentials to families, relying on community and motivating youth through a dire time.

Race Equity- During this time the world also witnessed the death of George Floyd which forced us to grapple with the topic of race equity like never before. While system improvement efforts had put race

¹ <https://www.aecf.org/work/juvenile-justice/reducing-youth-incarceration>

equity at the center of all efforts, the need for a call to action seemed appropriate. System Improvement partnered with the NM Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) to craft a “Race Equity Statement”. (The goal in designing this statement was to elevate the need for not only JJAC change agents to be motivated and energized into actualizing race-centric practice, policy, and procedure but also every juvenile justice collaborative body. The focus on race means that communities of color are at the heart of the approach. JDAI sites engage community-based organizations and community members to work collaboratively with systems on a shared goal: to expand effective, culturally grounded community responses that resonate with young people of color, build on their innate resilience, and connect them to positive opportunities².

Additional race equity efforts included planning for a virtual statewide conference on race equity. However, with the pandemic coming to an end the consensus was to postpone efforts until an in-person event could occur.

RAI Validation- As previously mentioned, System improvement has been implemented in New Mexico for 20 years. One of the tools created to aid in this effort is the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI), which is an objective screening tool used to determine appropriate placement in a juvenile detention center. The RAI's effectiveness in predicting court absences and risks to public safety is currently being evaluated through a validation process. Although there have been some setbacks, this process is ongoing, the results will be reported in the next reporting period. It's important to note that there are several steps involved in this process, including reliability testing, updating the offense table, and quality assurance in screening.

Tribal Partnerships- As reported in the previous year, system improvement prompted the initiation of early tribal notification legislation and groundbreaking collaboration with tribal partners in crafting CYFD policy and procedure. Statewide training on the legislation and procedure was rolled out to every county office throughout this period. With tribal partnerships stronger than ever, System Improvement has now partnered with the Office of Tribal Affairs (OTA). System Improvement was asked to participate in weekly cross-service areas meetings to collaborate on continued improved relations with tribal partners. System Improvement and Probation offers training to any interested tribal partners on state juvenile justice system processes and offers assistance to tribal juvenile probation.

System Assessments- This is another system improvement tool used to help communities engage in dialogue about how they can begin targeted efforts in improving their local juvenile justice processes. It is the system and community working together to assess strengths and challenge areas. System improvement was completed in District Twelve in this period and will begin planning for District Seven in the next period. All assessments are done in cooperation with the community members, the probation office, and multiple system agencies. Naturally, the pandemic halted much of these efforts, but they will resume once it is safe to do so. Please see the list of completed and upcoming assessments.

² (<https://assets.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-leadingwithracetoreimagine-2020.pdf>)

SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT

Completed Assessments		Upcoming Assessments	
District/Site	Counties	District/Site	Counties
2	Bernalillo	1	Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, Los Alamos
6	Grant, Luna, Hidalgo	3	Dona Ana
11	San Juan	4	Mora, San Miquel, Guadalupe
12	Lincoln, Otero	5	Lea
13	Sandoval, Valencia, Cibola	8	Taos, Colfax, Union
		9	Curry, Roosevelt
		10	Quay, DeBaca, Harding
		14	Chavez, Eddy
		7	Socorro, Sierra, Torraine

The Leadership Team- The Statewide JDAI/System Improvement Leadership Team continued to meet during this period. The NM Supreme Court, CYFD, and NM Counties leaders join with the NM Public Education Department leaders to further system improvement efforts. This partnership continues to be formalized in an MOU. Also, this period the Leadership is presented with an announcement of an unprecedented new type of collaborative, the youth justice community collaborative newly formed for the advancement of community-system collaboration which will provide the community with a voice in youth justice. The goal of this team is to partner with the community and Bernalillo County. Furthermore, efforts to partner and align system improvement efforts with our JJAC are being discussed. The JJAC three-year plan was presented to the Leadership for input and feedback on areas to develop in partnership. Finally, during this period, the Leadership is undergoing transitions in the chair position. As the current chair takes the position of CYFD Cabinet Secretary, the newly appointed chair, another justice on the supreme court, is acclimating to the mandate of this formalized partnership.

Juvenile Community Corrections

The Juvenile Community Corrections (JCC) Program, created by state statute, Section 33-9A-3 NMSA 1996, provides a collaborative, inclusive approach to planning and support with a responsive service mix for adjudicated delinquent youth. The team approach includes the client, family, contracted agency, local public schools' staff, Juvenile Probation Officers, and other significant persons in the client's life. The program provides participants with individualized program services based on the client's particular needs through a network of contracted JCC service providers statewide.

All adjudicated youth, who are on probation status and who are at risk of further involvement with the juvenile justice system, are eligible for JCC services. This includes clients with Consent Decrees, regardless of the adjudicated offense (misdemeanor, felony, and/or probation violation). Committed youth who are on supervised release are also eligible for JCC services. JCC may initiate services and planning while the client is in CYFD custody.

Core JCC program services provided by JCC program sites consist of:

- + Life Skills
- + Family Support
- + Educational Support
- + Facility Transitional Services
- + Job Preparedness
- + Case Management
- + Community Service
- + Innovative Service
- + Transportation

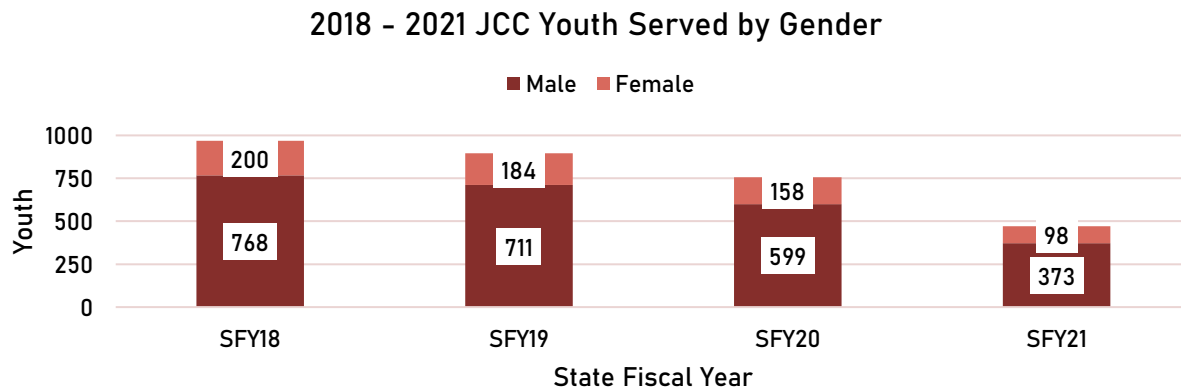
State Fiscal Year 2021 in Review

During SFY 2021, the JCC Program was supported by 15 service providers that served 28 counties. Providers were in their seventh year of an eight (8) year contract cycle.

Service Provider	Counties Served
Border Area Mental Health Services	Grant, Luna & Hidalgo
Chaves County CASA	Chaves
Desert View	McKinley
Families and Youth, Inc.	Dona Ana, Socorro, Sierra & Catron
Guidance Center of Lea County	Lea
Human Resource Development Associates	Taos
JCH Inc, Golden Services	Eddy
Mental Health Resources, Inc.	DeBaca, Curry, Quay, Harding & Roosevelt
PB&J Family Services	Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia (as well as YDDC & CNYC)
Rio Arriba County	Rio Arriba
San Juan County	San Juan
The Counseling Center	Lincoln & Otero
Valle del Sol	Colfax & Union
Youth Development, Inc.	Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia
YouthWorks	Santa Fe

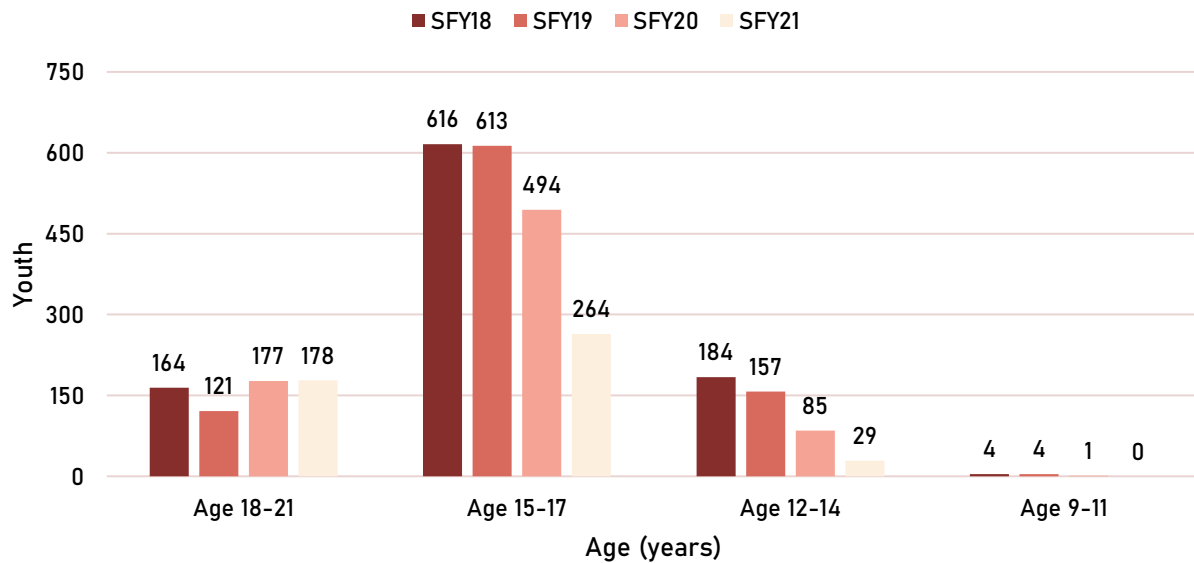
Client Demographics - The JCC program served 471 youth during SFY 2021, a 38% percent decrease from the 757 served in SFY 2020. Services were dramatically impacted in SFY 2021 by the coronavirus pandemic.

The following charts summarize client demographics for SFY 2021, compared to the last three years. Similar demographic patterns are seen between 2018 and 2021:



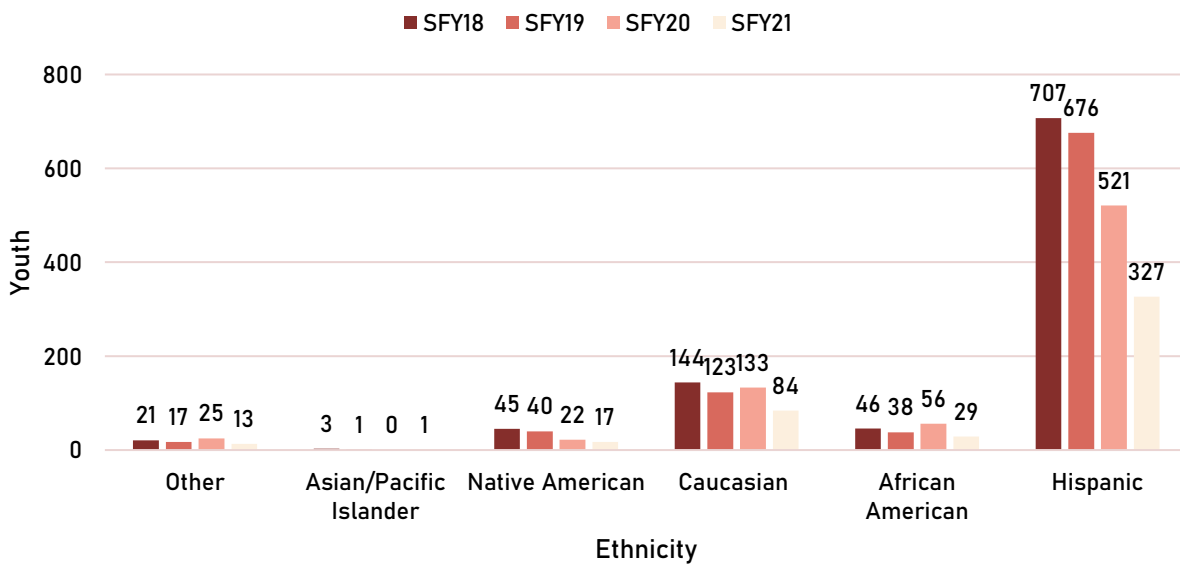
gender (79% male; 21% female in 2021)

2018 - 2021 JCC Youth Served by Age



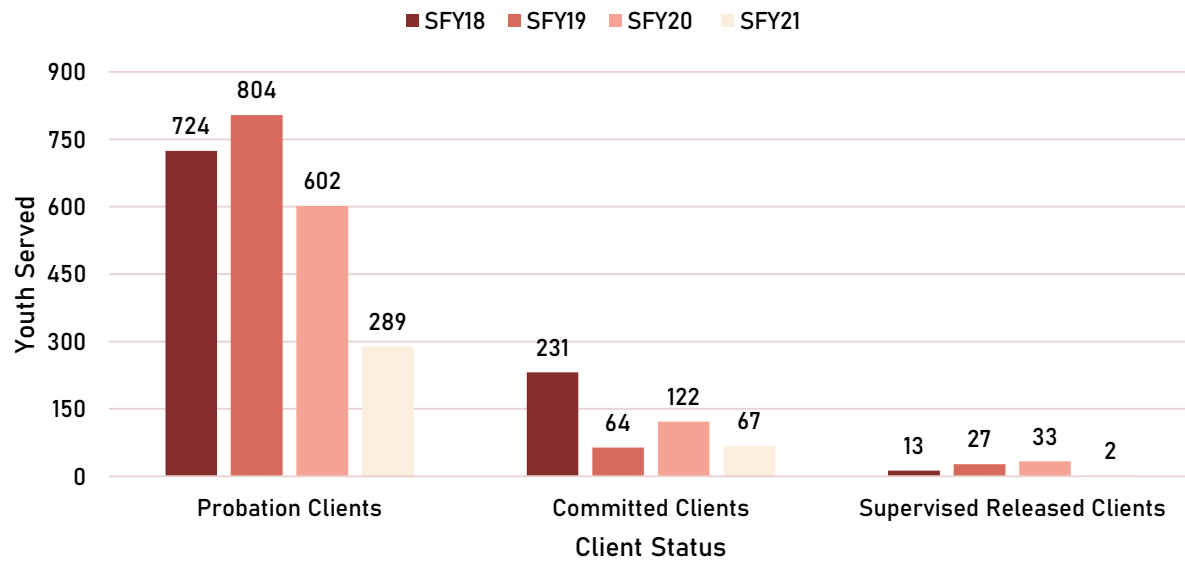
by age (56% ages 15-17, followed by 38% ages 18 - 21, and ages 6% ages 12- 16 in 2021)

2018 - 2021 JCC Youth Served by Ethnicity



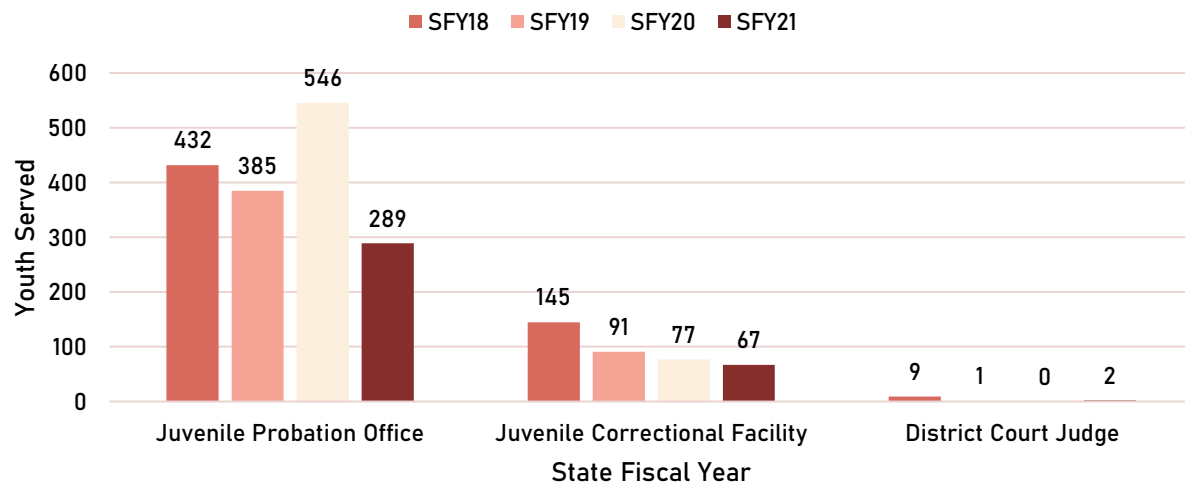
Ethnicity (69% Hispanic, 18% Caucasian, 3% Native American and 7% African American in 2021)

2018 - 2021 JCC Youth Served by Client Status



Eighty-one percent of clients served in SFY 2021 were probation clients, followed by 19% committed clients, and 1% supervised release clients.

2018 - 2021: JCC Youth Served by Referral Source



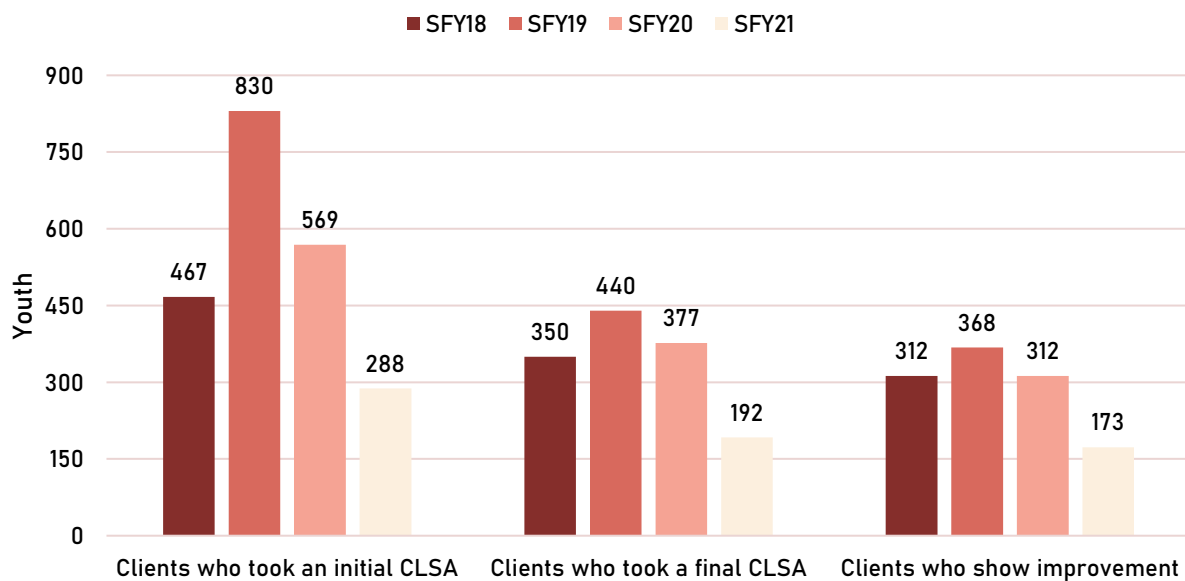
There were 127 youth in SFY 2020 who carried over receiving services in 2020. Of the new JCC clients in 2021, 289 (81%) were referred by the juvenile probation office, while 67 (19%) were referred by a juvenile correctional facility and 2 (>1%) by a District Court Judge. Note, referrals may also come from the district attorney, as well as public/private defense attorneys. These referrals are typically completed by the juvenile probation office on their behalf.

Program Services – JCC providers have utilized evidence-based program services. Every JCC client is expected to receive the Casey Life Skills Assessment (CLSA). In SFY 2021, 61% of clients received the initial CLSA. The assessment assists youth and service providers identify the behaviors and competencies the client will need to achieve long-term goals. The CLSA is a way to build a youth’s personal checklist of skills and strengths. The CLSA displays what a youth already knows and what youth can focus on to learn life skills. The CLSA is administered online, with results immediately available. JCC service providers use these results, along with input from the client, family, and juvenile probation, to craft a customized service plan.

Examples of the life skills CLSA helps youth to self-evaluate include:

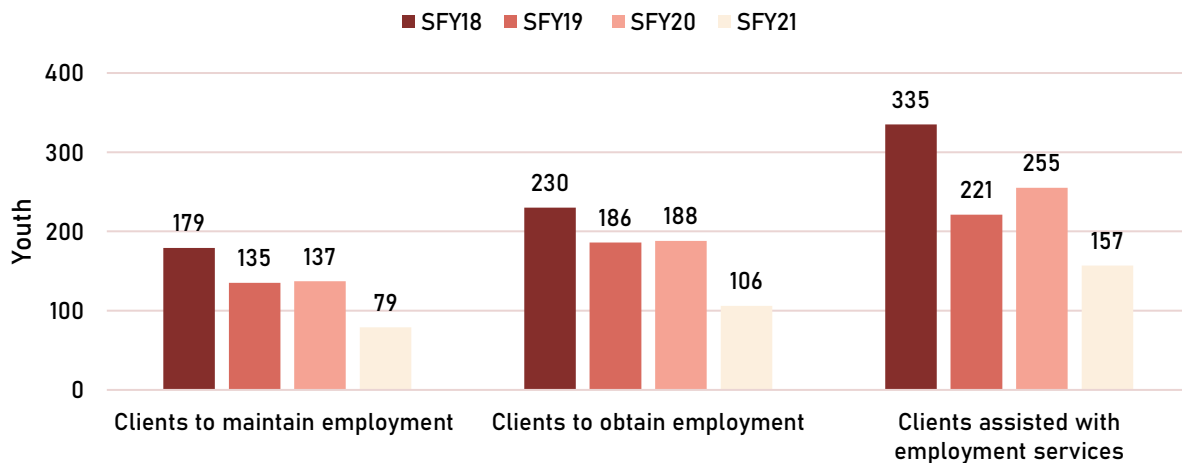
- ✦ Maintaining healthy relationships
- ✦ Work and study habits
- ✦ Planning and setting goals
- ✦ Using community resources
- ✦ Daily living activities
- ✦ Budgeting and paying bills
- ✦ Computer literacy
- ✦ Permanent connections to caring adults

2018 - 2021 JCC Youth Casey Life Skill Assessment



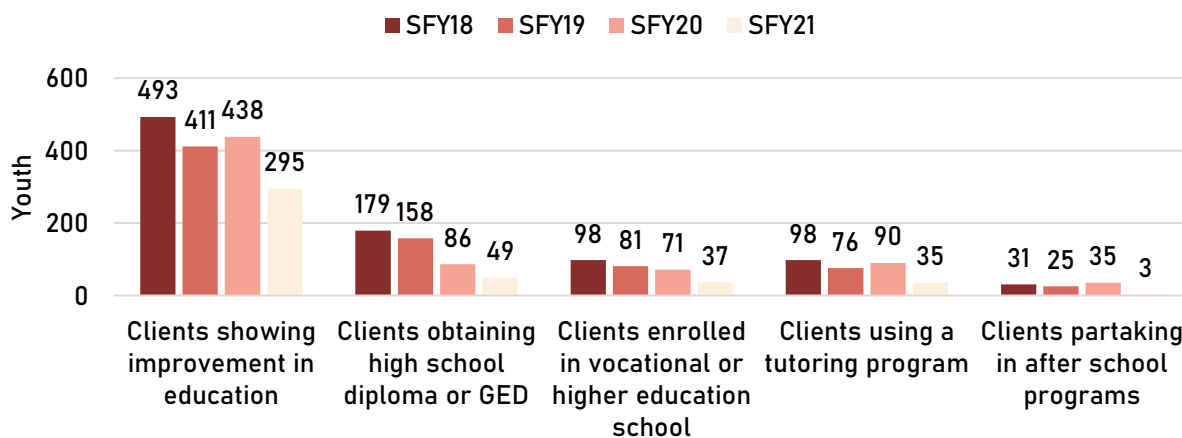
After completing JCC services, a CLSA is given to evaluate improvements in core competencies. In SFY 2021, 192 clients with an initial CLSA, or 67%, also completed a final CLSA. It's important to note that some youth may not cooperate or have an early discharge before a CLSA can be completed. The final CLSA is typically not done when a youth is uncooperative, has an unsuccessful discharge, or has an abrupt discharge from juvenile probation without proper notification to the JCC provider. The rate of improvement for clients who received a final CLSA in SFY 2021 was 90% (173/192) due to their involvement in the JCC program.

2018 - 2021 JCC Youth Receiving Employment Services



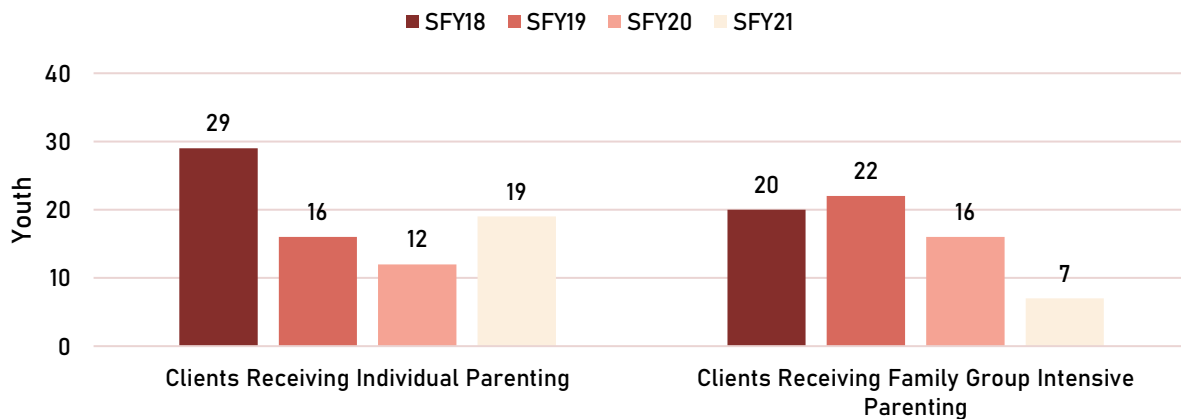
Of the 471 youth served in SFY 2021, 157 received employment services. A total of 106 clients (or 68% of those receiving employment services) obtained employment.

2018 - 2021 JCC Youth Academic Performance



In SFY 2021, 295 clients showed improvement in education, 49 clients received their high school diploma or GED, 37 clients were enrolled in vocational or higher education, 35 clients used a tutoring program and 3 clients participated in after school program.

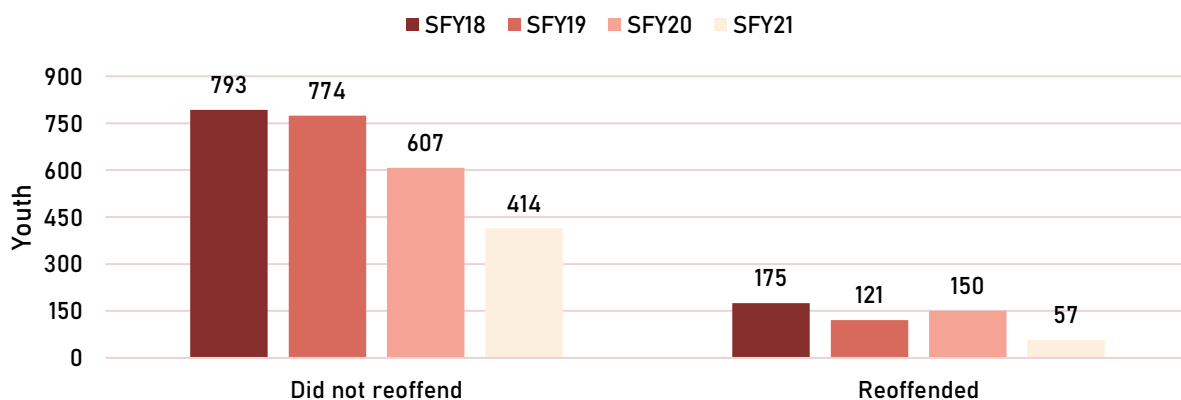
2018 - 2021 JCC Youth Parenting Program



Innovative services are an important component of the JCC program. JCC service providers may propose services outside of the identified core services not available in their communities to meet the special needs of JCC clients. One such program is the Parenting Program at the Youth Diagnostic and Development Center (YDDC) and Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC) facilities. Peanut Butter & Jelly Family Services (PB&J) conducts parenting classes, conducts safety planning, coordinates and supervises family visitation, provides early intervention, and provides opportunities for young parents detained at these two facilities to develop and maintain healthy bonds and attachments with their children during confinement. In SFY 2021 twenty-six clients participated in the Parenting Program, while twenty-eight clients participated in SFY 2020.

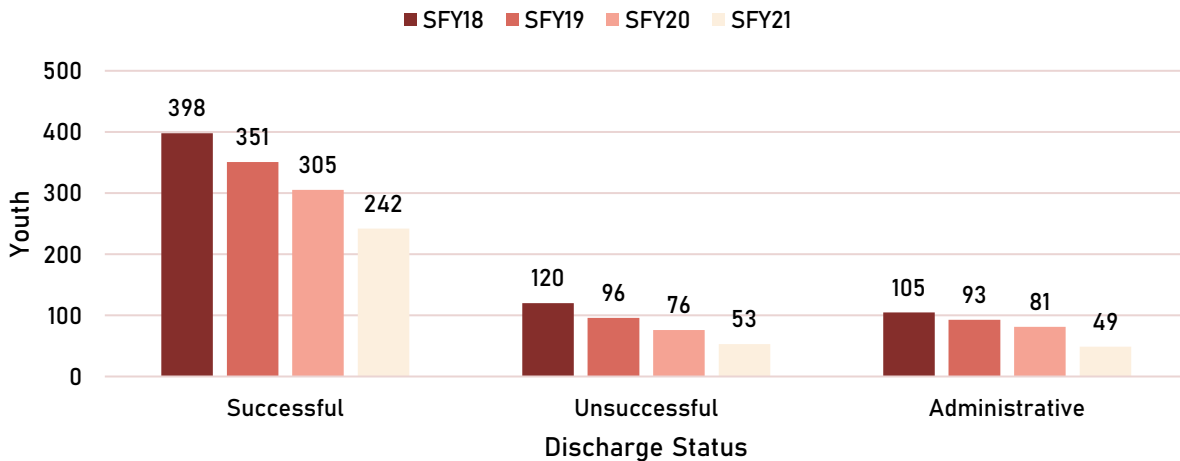
Re-Offenses, Discharges and Satisfaction - In SFY 2021, there were a total of 57 clients (12%) who re-offended during their participation in the JCC program, while 414 (88%) did not re-offend while participating in the program.

2018 - 2021 Recidivism of JCC Youth Served



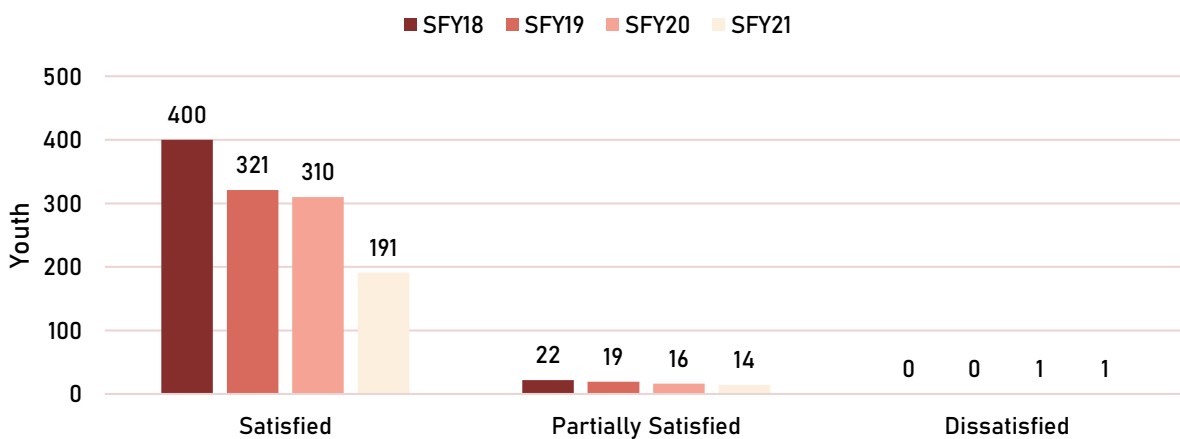
The JCC Program does not require follow-ups to capture actual recidivism rates. JCC providers in the past would provide 6 month and 12 month follow ups after discharge to capture their own recidivism data and this practice has since been discontinued because of reporting challenges and youth moving or not responding to follow up.

2018 - 2021 JCC Youth Discharge Status



Planning for successful discharge for JCC begins at intake as a best practice. As the JCC case manager works on the youth's Service Plan, a tentative discharge date is documented. At the end of JCC programming, a Discharge Summary Form is completed by the JCC program with a copy submitted to juvenile probation. The JCC case manager and juvenile probation officer agree upon the type of discharge – Successful, Unsuccessful, or Administrative, based on set criteria. Discharge data does not match the total number of youths served in a fiscal year because of carryover youth from last fiscal year. Successful discharges decreased in SFY 2021, as well as administrative discharges and unsuccessful discharges.

2018 - 2021 JCC Youth Satisfaction Survey



CYFD is committed to tracking the quality of services that are provided to our youth and their families. Youth Satisfaction Surveys are conducted for each youth discharged and recorded in

CYFD’s tracking and billing system. In SFY 2021, 206 clients completed satisfaction surveys, of which 191 were satisfied, 14 were partially satisfied, and one reported being dissatisfied.

CYFD Performance Outcomes for JCC Clients – The Table below provides a summary of how CYFD performance measures were met by the JCC program.

Performance Measure	Outcome
Decreased involvement or termination of involvement with the Juvenile Justice System?	Yes, 414 clients did not re-offend while participating in the JCC Program.
Improved client competencies in social, living, coping and thinking skills?	Yes, 90% of JCC Clients who completed the final Casey Assessment at the end of programming made improvements in the following core competencies: Permanency, Daily Living, Self- Care, Relationships and Communication, Work and Study Life, Career and Education Planning, and Looking Forward.
Improved academic performance?	Yes, 295 clients improved their educational level, 86 clients obtained their High School or GED Diplomas, and 37 enrolled in vocational or higher education.
Improved client behavior at home and in the community?	Yes, 88% (414 clients) did not re-offend while participating in the JCC Program.
At least seventy-five percent (75%) of clients will successfully complete the JCC Program?	No, (242) 70% of JCC clients successfully completed the JCC Program, (53) 16% of the clients unsuccessfully discharged and (49) 14% of the clients administratively discharged.
At least seventy-five percent of clients are satisfied with the JCC Program services?	Yes, 93% of the clients surveyed were satisfied with the JCC Program.

JCC Financial Information – During SFY 2021, \$2,488,000 in funding was provided to the 15 JCC providers. Expenses totaled \$1,144,508, and \$1,333,492 was reverted to the JCC account. SFY 2021 saw an increase in the average cost per client; \$2,430 per client, down from \$2,047 per client.

Mentoring

CYFD is committed to supporting a network of quality youth mentoring providers and effective approaches that provide a consistent, positive influence in the lives of young people who would benefit from mentoring support, connecting the young person to personal growth and development, and social and economic opportunities. During SFY 2021, 9 providers supported programs in 26 counties for at-risk youth eligible for mentoring services.

SFY 2020-23 1-on-1 Mentoring Providers	Annual Funding	Counties Served
Big Brothers Big Sisters of the Mountain Region	\$675,000	Rio Arriba, Taos, Colfax, McKinley, Santa Fe, Los Alamos, San Miguel, Mora, Grant, Dona Ana, Luna
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Southeastern NM	\$173,600	Curry, Roosevelt, Chaves, Eddy
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central NM	\$1,170,000	San Juan, Sandoval, Bernalillo, Torrance, Valencia, Cibola, Socorro, Otero
Youth Development, Inc.	\$72,000	Sandoval, Bernalillo, Valencia, Torrance
SFY 2020-23 Group Mentoring Providers	Counties Served	
New Mexico Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs	\$396,000	San Juan, Rio Arriba, McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Bernalillo, Lincoln, Chaves, Eddy, Otero, Dona Ana
National Indian Youth Leadership Development Program	\$67,200	McKinley County; Navajo Nation
Appletree	\$43,200	Sierra
Youth Development, Inc.	\$47,250	Bernalillo County
Capacity Builders	\$54,720	San Juan County; Navajo Nation
Total Youth Mentoring Funds	\$2,698,970	

CYFD's Youth Mentoring Program is aligned with nationally recognized, evidence-based and promising one-on-one mentoring and group mentoring best practices. In 2019, the New Mexico Legislature passed the Accountability in Government Act (AGA) - Chapter 6, Article 3A NMSA 1978. In SFY 2020, CYFD Juvenile Justice Services was among the initial New Mexico state agencies to undergo a program assessment of the implementation of evidence-based, research-based, and promising program models by their program providers and grant/subgrant recipients. Out of the 19 funded providers/sub-providers for Youth Mentoring, 5 program models were implemented in 2019. The following chart summarizes the current program model ratings:

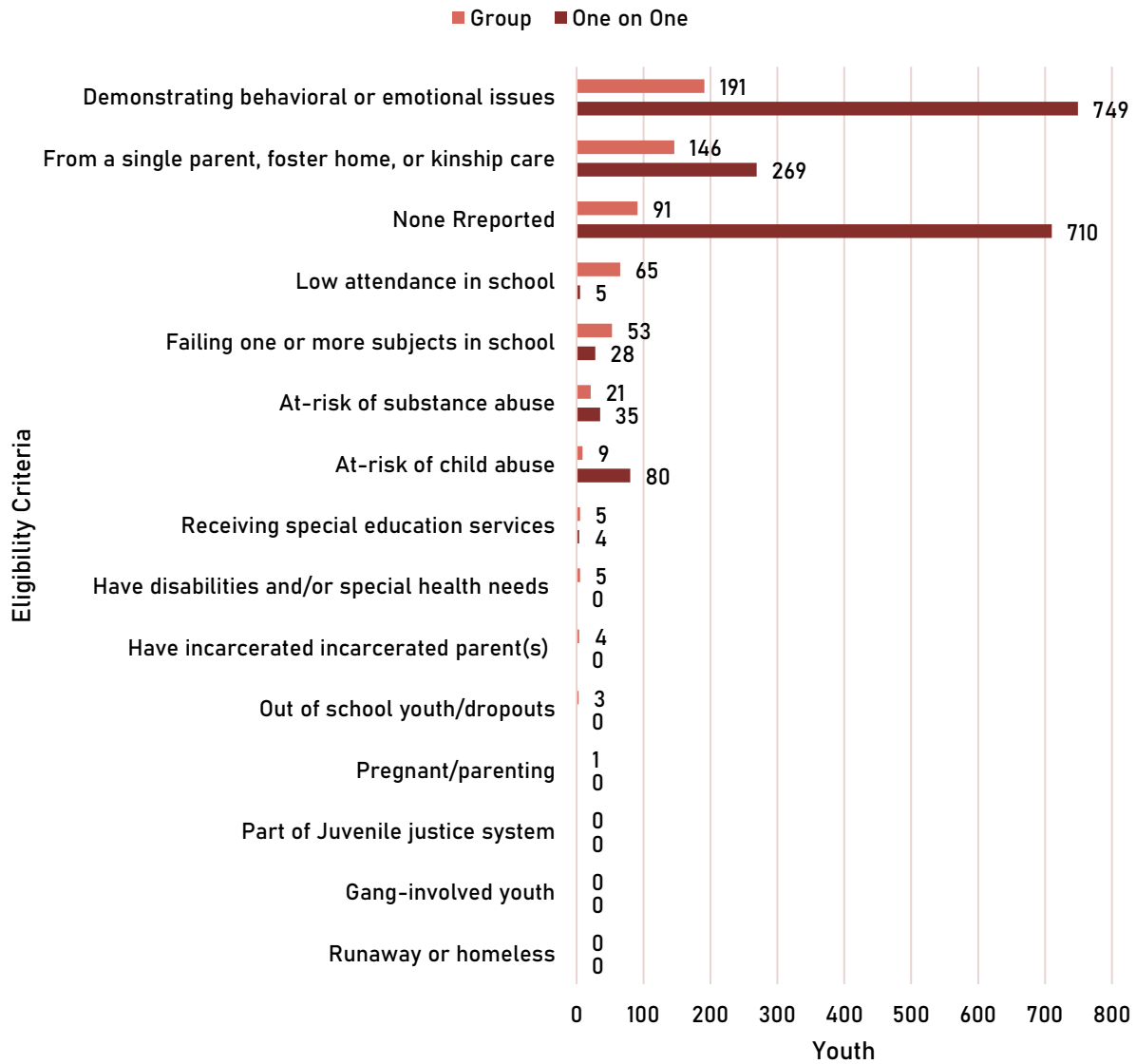
SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT

RATING (# of Models Programs)	# PROGRAMS	% PROGRAMS	% OF FUNDS
Evidence-Based Programs (1)	3	15.8%	74.5%
Research-Based Programs (2)	13	68.4%	19.1%
Promising Programs (3)	3	15.8%	6.4%
Lacking Evidence of Effectiveness (0)	0	0%	0%
TOTALS (MODELS = 6)	19	100%	100%

Allowable Activities – Each youth served must participate in at least one allowable activity area - Academic Success, Health & Wellness, Life Skills, or Fitness & Structured Recreation – for a minimum of four (4) hours a month. Due to the coronavirus pandemic social distancing and statewide orders, community and school-based matches did not have the option to meet face to face which limited in-person contacts. Mentors provided support/mentoring over the phone, via Zoom, Facetime, Skype, and other technology tools.

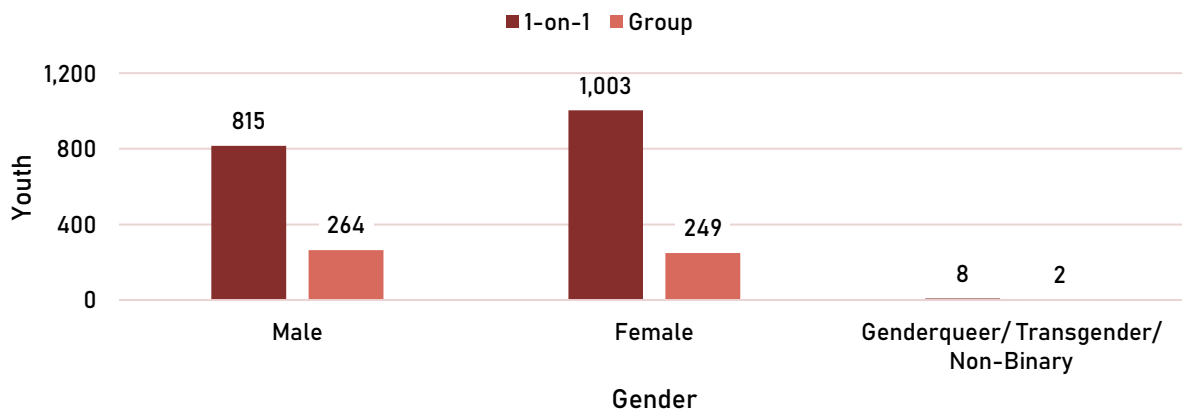
Target Population – Both the One-on-One and Group Youth Mentoring programs serve troubled or at-risk youth between six (6) and eighteen (18) years of age that meet one or more of the 15 at-risk criteria identified for program eligibility. In SFY 2021, program participants met the following at-risk eligibility criteria:

2021 Mentoring Youth At-Risk Eligibility Criteria

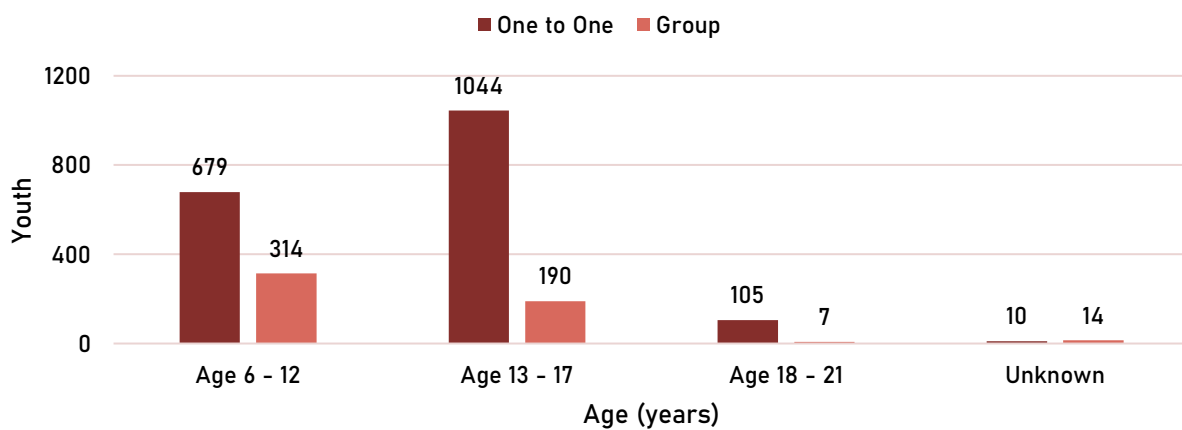


The Demographics of youth served by mentoring services SFY 2021 are as follows:

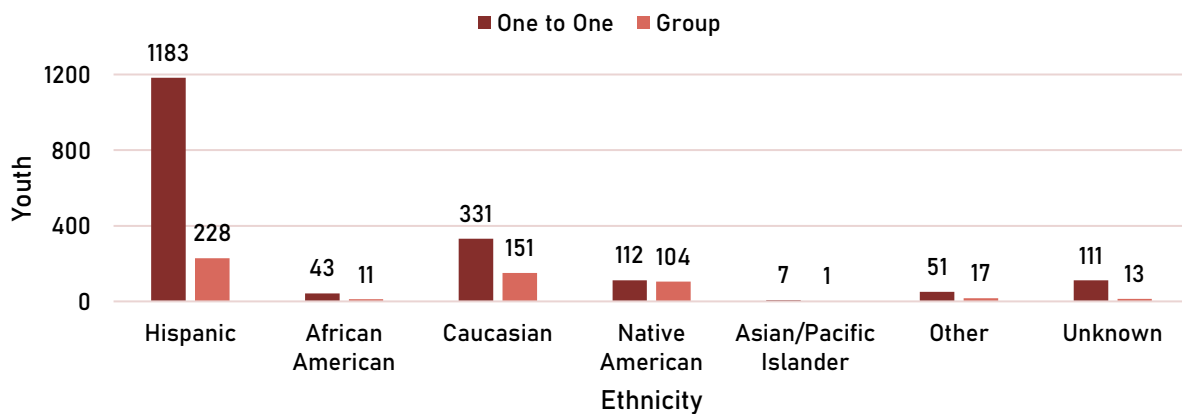
2021 Mentoring Youth Served by Gender



2021 Mentoring Youth Served by Age



2021 Mentoring Youth by Ethnicity



Mentoring providers work closely with local schools, social service providers, juvenile probation office, and other local youth-serving non-profits and government agencies. They also collaborate with their local juvenile justice boards.

Considerations for special education students and other vulnerable populations include:

- ✦ Homeless youth – Special education, homeless youth and other vulnerable populations are eligible to receive youth mentoring services. In addition, providers coordinate with local schools and social service agencies to provide support.
- ✦ Social-emotional considerations – Mentoring providers focus on social and emotional development, helping children and adults learn to understand and manage their emotions, set goals, show empathy, form positive relationships, and make responsible decisions. They also guide youth on how to communicate effectively with others.

Mentoring providers participate in Summer Youth Food Programs and were encouraged to share summer food program sites and other food resources on their websites.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC)

JJAC Composition and Members – The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), as amended by the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA) of 2018, requires that the State Advisory Group (SAG) have a minimum of fifteen members and no more than thirty-three, and meet specific composition requirements. The New Mexico Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) serves as New Mexico’s SAG and is appointed by the Governor of New Mexico. Beyond specific federal composition requirements, the Governor’s Office assesses geographic, gender, racial, and ethnic representation within appointments. The appointment process involves an initial online application, a full background application and investigation, telephone or in-person interviews with the Governor’s staff and then final approval by the Governor.

At the beginning of SFY 2021 (July 2020), JJAC had 20 members. However, it increased to 22 members by adding one youth and one adult member. By the end of the year in June 2021, JJAC had 21 members. Douglas Mitchell of Albuquerque served as Chair until he resigned on June 30, 2021. Anthony Trujillo of Santa Fe co-chaired JJAC. For a complete list of JJAC members, please refer to Appendix B.

Youth Participation – The JJDP Act requires that at least one-fifth of JJAC members must be under the age of twenty-eight when appointed (they are referred to as Youth Members). Additionally, JJAC must have at least three members who have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. New Mexico met these requirements in federal fiscal year (FFY) 2020 with five youth members and four members currently or previously under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. Youth board members provide valuable and unique insight into JJAC board activities.

Plan for Compliance with the Core Requirements of the JJDP

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention’s (OJJDP) Title II Formula Grant Program supports state and local efforts that seek to prevent at-risk youth from entering the juvenile justice system or to provide services for first-time and non-serious offenders that maximize their chances of leading productive, successful lives. The program also provides funds to enhance the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system.

Monitoring of the Core Requirements – CYFD is the designated state agency (DSA) responsible for administering the Title II Formula Grant Program and for monitoring New Mexico’s compliance with the JJDP. For FFY 2020, CYFD’s system to monitor compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP includes the CYFD Compliance Coordinator, the CYFD Quality Assurance Unit and the CYFD Licensing and Certification Unit.

The CYFD Compliance Coordinator inspects and certifies all county juvenile detention facilities in New Mexico. The CYFD Quality Assurance Team inspects the three juvenile correctional facilities and CYFD’s Licensing and Certification Unit certifies and inspects approximately 57 group homes and residential treatment centers. The annual inspections conducted by CYFD units are to monitor for compliance with the standards and/or licensure set for each type of facility. It is the responsibility of all agencies and departments to assist the state in maintaining compliance to assure the safe and appropriate holding of juveniles, and to retain these funds for juvenile justice programming.

The CYFD Compliance Coordinator is responsible for inspecting at least one-third of the monitoring universe, which is a compiled list of adult lockups and jails, detention centers, correctional facilities and court holding facilities regardless of the population type (adult, juvenile or both). In FFY2020 there were 175 secure facilities, 74 non-secure facilities for a total of 249. The compliance monitor is also responsible for reviewing juvenile holding logs to make sure all fields of information were fully completed and following up with facilities when there was missing information or when potential violations were detected.

The Compliance Coordinator compiled the data collected (See Appendix C, FFY 2020 Compliance Monitoring Report), and identified 93% of monitoring universe submitted the required reports, well above the required 85% or higher federal requirement. This is a tremendous improvement from FFY 2019 when the state was deficient in this area; 32% of the monitoring universe submitted the required reports, well below the required 85% or higher federal requirement.

To receive funding, states must commit to achieving and maintaining compliance with the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, as amended by the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA) of 2018:

- ✦ Deinstitutionalization of status offenders,
- ✦ Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups,
- ✦ Sight and sound separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities, and
- ✦ Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED).

Compliance activities are reported to JJAC on a quarterly basis and reported to OJJDP annually.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) – New Mexico will maintain compliance with the JJDP Act DSO requirements, ensuring appropriate processing and treatment of status offenders. No minor accused of an act, that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, may be securely detained in a jail, lockup, or juvenile detention center. Examples of status offenses are truancy, running away, use of tobacco products, and incorrigible and non-offenders (those youth who come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court because they are abused, neglected, or dependent). In FFY 2020, the New Mexico Compliance Coordinator reported that there were no violations of detaining youth for status offenses, the same as the previous year. If a violation occurs, the facility's staff are reminded of the requirements, may receive additional training, and be notified of corrective actions.

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockup – New Mexico will maintain compliance with the JJDP Act Jail Removal requirements, to ensure juveniles are not held inappropriately. Juveniles accused of committing acts that would be criminal for adults are not to be securely detained in adult jails or lockups. A rule of reason is applied, allowing alleged delinquents to be detained for up to six hours for the purpose of investigation and identification. The clock starts the moment a juvenile is placed into a locked setting. This includes any locked room, or when a juvenile is cuffed to a stationary object. At the end of six hours, the juvenile must be released or transferred to a juvenile detention center. In FFY 2020, there were six violations. In December 2020, the JJDP Act was reauthorized as the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA). The JJRA caused significant changes to the Jail Removal core requirement. CYFD utilized Juvenile Probation staff (Officers, Supervisors, and Chiefs) to assist with implementing the new requirements at the local

level. Juvenile probation staff assisted until the COVID-19 pandemic caused a suspension in travel and face to face contact.

Separation of Juveniles from Adults in Secure Facilities – New Mexico’s adult jails, lock ups and holding cells will maintain total juvenile and adult sight and sound separation, with separate staff, management, spatial, program and living areas. In the event that an adult and juvenile offender are incarcerated at the same time in the same jail or lockup, they must be separated so that they cannot see or hear one another. In FFY 2020, the New Mexico Compliance Coordinator reported that there were no violations, the same as reported for the prior reporting period.

SFY 2020 R/ED Statewide Data Analysis and Goals – Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) refers to the fact that minority youth are overrepresented at various decision points in the juvenile justice system and is part of the Title II funding allocation from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). All States must submit a plan to address R/ED in their system to comply with this portion of Title II core requirements. CYFD submitted its R/ED Plan with its FFY 2021 Title II Formula Grant application.

Data collection points: At the CYFD Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJS), we define the five contact points as indicated below :

1. Arrest: Delinquent referrals received by JJS between October 1st and September 31st of the fiscal year.
2. Diversion (filing of charges): Arrests (defined above) linked to cases that resulted in a preliminary inquiry JPPO decision of "Assessed and Referred," "Informal Conditions," "No Further Action," "Rejected by District Attorney," "Ref to Children’s Court Attorney (CCA) After Informal Disposition," or "Informal Supervision".
3. Pre-trial Detention: Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) screenings for delinquent offenses with detention admission dates between October 1st and September 31st of the fiscal year.
4. Disposition Commitments: Arrests (defined above) linked to cases that resulted in "Judgment - CYFD Commitment" as their first formal court disposition.
5. Adult Transfer: Arrests (defined above) linked to cases that resulted in "Adult Sanctions – Department of Corrections (DOC) Facility", and "Adult Sanctions – Probation and Incarceration." as their first formal court disposition.

The State of New Mexico Children JJS division tracks the data for the entire state based on the FFY 2020 from October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT

Race		White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Total
Population		54,767	5,520	134,559	24,243	3,329	N/A	222,418
Arrest	Number	1,153	207	3,831	344	5	N/A	5,540
	Percentage	2.11%	3.75%	2.85%	1.42%	0.15%	N/A	2.49%
Diversion	Number	600	74	1,826	163	2	N/A	2,665
	Percentage	52.04%	35.75%	47.66%	47.38%	40.00%	N/A	48.10%
Pretrial Detention	Number	86	34	338	46	1	N/A	505
	Percentage	7.46%	16.43%	8.82%	13.37%	20.00%	N/A	9.12%
Secure Confinement	Number	6	0	17	0	0	N/A	23
	Percentage	0.52%	0.00%	0.44%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.42%
Adult Transfer	Number	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	1
	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.02%

Ratio to Whites	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
Arrest	1.78	1.35	0.67	0.07	N/A
Diversion	0.69	0.92	0.91	0.77	N/A
Pretrial Detention	2.20	1.18	1.79	2.68	N/A
Secure Confinement	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.00	N/A
Adult Transfer	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	N/A

In FFY20, Black youth in New Mexico experienced the highest rate of arrest (3.75%) of any racial and ethnic group, outranking the next highest rate, that of Hispanic youth (2.85%). Black youth are almost twice as likely to be arrested as white youth (1.78 disparity ratio). Hispanic youth tend to be arrested at a rate of 1.35 times that of their white counterparts and comprise the largest number of individuals arrested (3,831 youth). Native American youth (1.42%) are arrested at a lower rate than White youth (2.11%). Overall, CYFD acknowledges that other variables may have attributed to Native American youth, or youth in general, being arrested at lower rates during the ongoing pandemic.

Diversion rates for all race categories declined slightly between FFY19 and FFY20. Diversion rates for Black youth decreased from 39.44% (104 youth) in FFY19 to 35.75% (74 youth) in FFY20. Native American youth continue to be diverted at a lower rate than White youth and have the third lowest diversion rates statewide (after Black and Asian youth). Hispanic (47.56%), and Native American (47.38%) youth have comparable diversion rates in FFY20. Black youth remain a priority at the diversion contact point. While progress has been made with diversion rates,

increasing diversion rates, especially for Black and Native American youth, continues as a priority.

Detention numbers of Black and Native American youth in FFY20 demonstrate that they are detained at a higher rate than White and Hispanic youth in New Mexico. The percentage of Black youth detained increased from 29 youth (10.21%) in FFY19 to 34 youth (16.43%) in FFY20, the highest rate of any racial and ethnic group. Detention rates for Native American youth were 13.37% and 8.82% for Hispanic youth. Black youth are 2.20 times as likely to be detained as White youth.

There is not a volume of youth at the secure confinement decision point to indicate that analysis beyond data collection would be meaningful.

New Mexico had 1 youth transferred to adult court in FFY20.

CYFD's R/ED goals for next year are as follows:

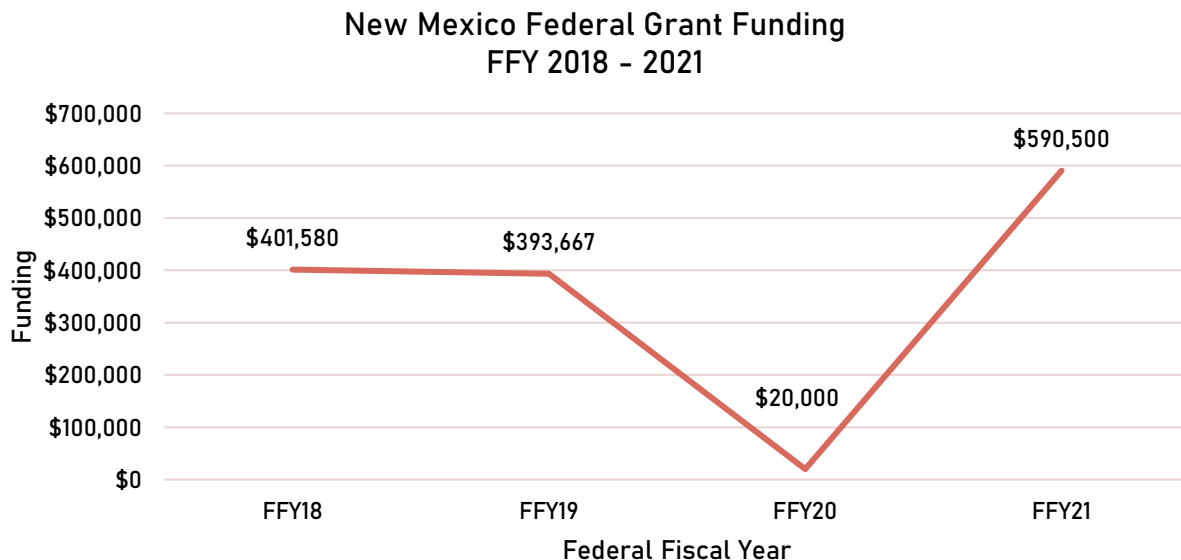
Goal 1: 10% increase in diversion rates for Black youth.

Goal 2: Expand collaboration and training at the local level.

Goal 3: Research and identify culturally competent programming for implementation.

Success would be reflected in trained, committed local stakeholders and community members throughout New Mexico, with local juvenile justice boards trained and developing and implementing local racial and ethnic disparities plans, serving as racial equity leaders and advocates in their local communities. In the ongoing partnership with the Annie E. Casey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), CYFD intended to hold a second conference focused on racial equity in the juvenile justice system (called the Equitable Results Engagement convening, or ERE hereafter). However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-2021, the second ERE was postponed until Spring 2022. The 2022 ERE will help attendees to develop shared language and goals, local action plans, and identify potential technical assistance needs specific to local jurisdictions.

Three Year Funding Priorities



Federal Priorities – New Mexico receives federal Title II State Formula Grants Program funding, which supports state efforts to comply with the core requirements. covering the federal FY 2019 reporting period. In FFY 2020, \$421,580.00 was initially awarded to New Mexico from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). However, in FFY20, OJJDP completed a review and analysis of New Mexico’s FFY20 Compliance and Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) Plans, compliance data, and supporting documentation. OJJDP determined that the State of New Mexico was ineligible to receive an FFY20 award because the state failed to demonstrate to OJJDP that it has provided for an effective system of monitoring. The award was reduced by \$381,580.00 leaving \$20,000 for the State Advisory Group.

Federal priorities for the FFY 2018 – 2020 (SFY 2019 – 2021) three-Year Plan are as follows:

1. Alternatives to Detention – There was \$101,422.00 in federal funds allocated in SFY 2021 to support Alternatives to Detention programs during this year (Juvenile Citation Program in Las Cruces).
2. Disproportionate Minority Contact – CYFD budgeted \$60,000 during SFY 2021 to support a second “Equitable Results Engagement” training, with a focus on serving northern New Mexico Counties. The event was originally scheduled for April 22-24, 2020, and due to the ongoing pandemic, it has been postponed. This training will be rescheduled once COVID-19 restrictions are fully lifted, and it is safe for professional travel to resume in New Mexico.
3. Indian Tribe Programs – The Grant Management Unit processed an intergovernmental agreement for \$10,000 in SFY 2020 with the Pueblo of Isleta to support their Juvenile Health and Wellness Court. The Pueblo was not able to contract with case managers during the reporting period, so the funding was not spent. Plans are to roll the federal funds into SFY 2021 to support Tribal juvenile justice work. Again, due to the pandemic, the federal funds were not utilized by the Pueblo of Isleta in SFY 2021.

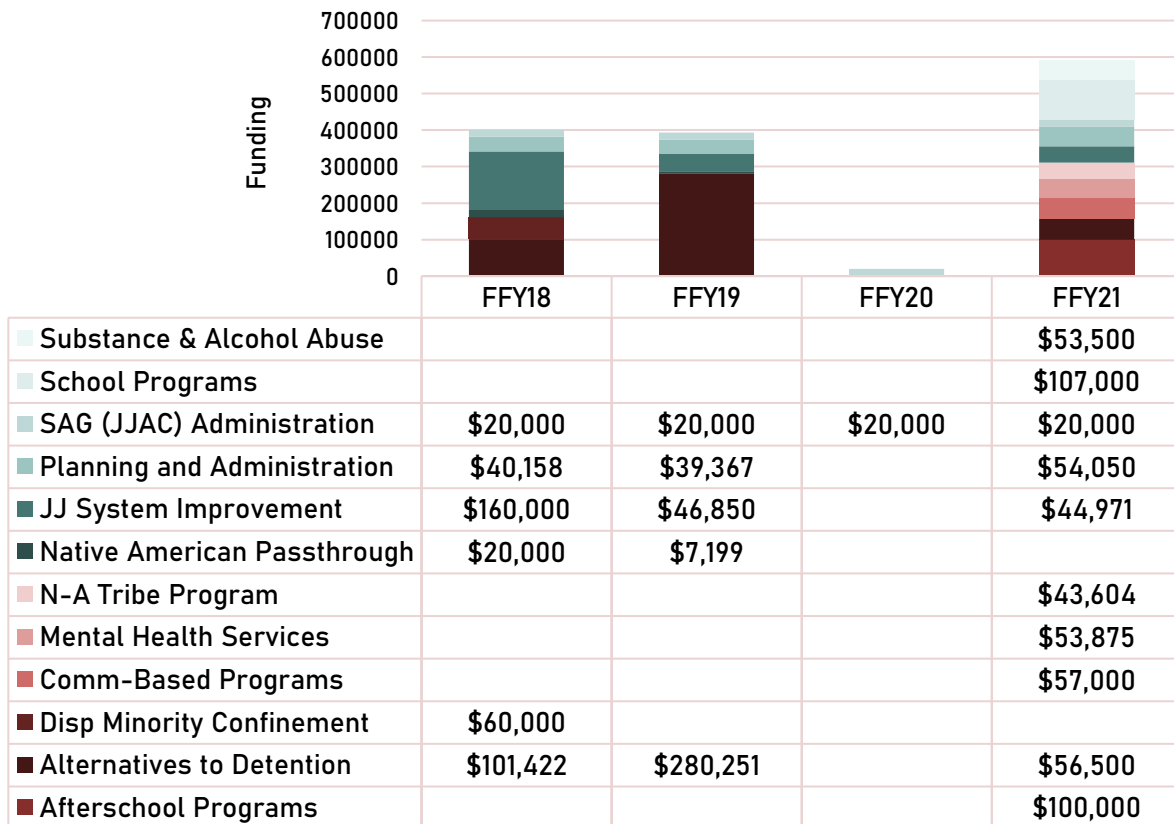
4. State Advisory Group – The State's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) updates are provided in this report section, above.
5. Planning & Administration – This funding pays 50% of the salary of the Juvenile Justice Specialist (JJS) position within JJS Special Programs, matched with State general funds. The JJ Specialist oversees New Mexico's compliance with all aspects of federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention requirements (per the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018); federal grant planning, administration, and reporting; and the operation of the New Mexico Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.
During SFY Year 2021, the JJ Specialist participated in quarterly calls with the State Relations and Assistance Division (SRAD). Additionally, the JJ Specialist prepared and submitted all Title II Formula Grant fund application materials, along with programmatic progress and financial reporting.
6. Juvenile Justice System Improvement – CYFD has been using federal Title II Formula Grant funds to plan and implement an integrated grant management system. Planning to implement the Juvenile Continuum Grant Funds program identified challenges and limitations with the BHSSTAR system in providing for the fiscal agent/sub-provider layers of Continuum funding. Additionally, renegotiated changes to the Collaborative and BHSSTAR cost model made the continuation of JJS's grant programs in BHSSTAR cost-prohibitive.

During the last quarter of SFY 2020, CYFD explored options and identified the best means to fully build out and operate the JJS GMS. Salesforce was identified as the cloud-based service to host the JJS GMS, and MTX & Carahsoft were identified via the Statewide Purchasing Agreement list, as providers to custom build the system to CYFD's needs, including the migration of existing program data from BHSSTAR and JCGF program excel spreadsheets. The JJS GMS was constructed in SFY 2021 and became fully operational by February 2021, thanks to the utilization of \$160,000 in federal funding contracted to MTX & Carahsoft.

A separate system element, to create an automated Compliance Monitoring System (CMS) for monthly Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO), Jail Removal and Sight & Sound Separation reporting by law enforcement, sheriffs, and court professionals, has been awaiting completion of the GMS before moving forward.

Funding by program area for the four years (the former three-year plan 2018-2020 and one of the current three-year plan) was as follows:

Title II Formula Grant Funded Program Areas
2018-2021

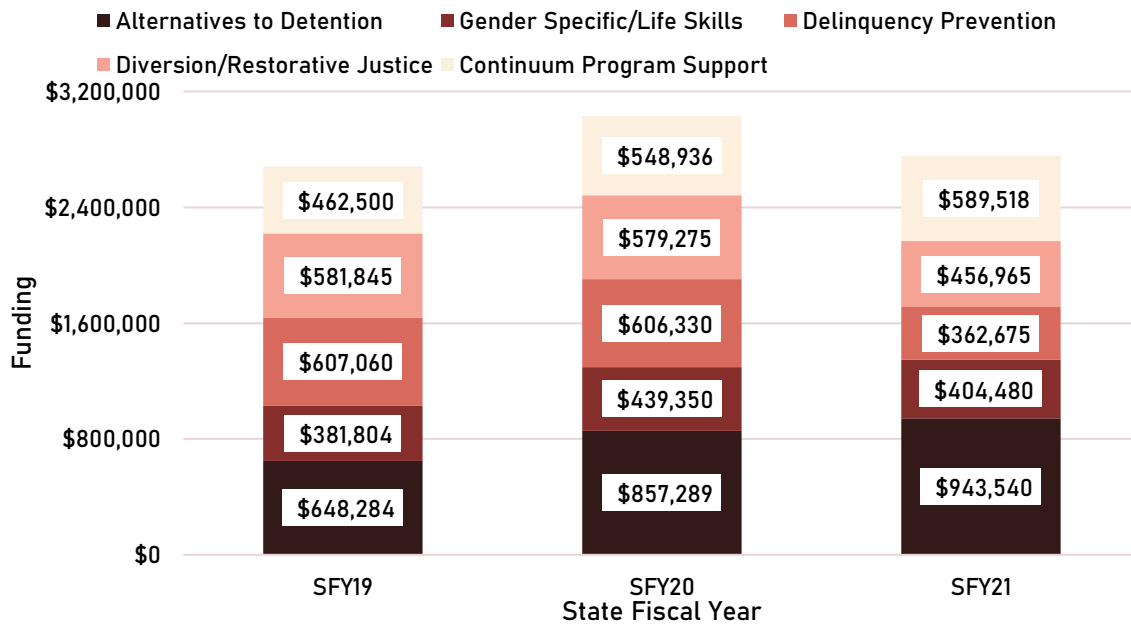


State Level Priorities

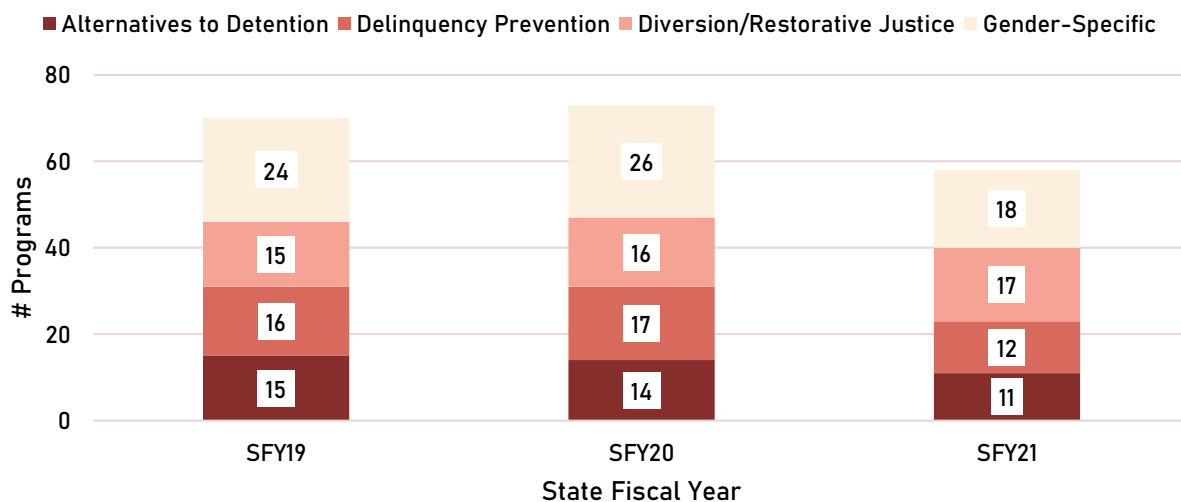
State Level Priorities – The Juvenile Continuum Act was enacted in 2007 Section 9-2A-14.1 NMSA 1978 and was initially funded in the amount of \$1,000,000. In SFY 2021 JJAC received \$2,928,323 supporting services in 19 continuum sites that serve 21 counties. The funds are overseen by the Governor-appointed Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) and administered by CYFD Juvenile Justice Field Services’ Grants Management Unit staff.

In SFY 2021 JJAC completed its third year of its Three-Year Plan cycle with OJJDP. Local Continuums applied for funding in the different priority areas based on what they identified as their local needs and service gaps in their application. See Appendix E for the detailed breakdown of funding by specific Continuum programs. The following offers a view of funding provided to Continuums by priority areas in 2021, as well as the breakdown of the 61 programs funded by priority area.

Funding by Purpose Area SFY 2019 - SFY 2021



Number of Programs by Program Area SFY 2019 - 2021

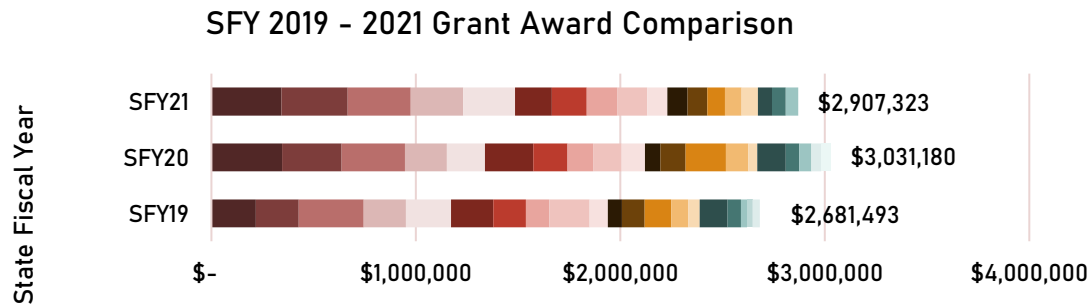


Total funds awarded to local continuums of care in SFY 2021 was \$2,928,323, using a combination of federal and state juvenile justice awards. Each continuum is required to provide a forty percent (40%) local match to the funds they are awarded. The local match requirement SFY 2021 funding cycle was \$1,165,508, for a grand total of \$4,093,831 in cash and in-kind allocated for local at-risk youth services across the State of New Mexico.

Of the allocation, \$2,013,354 was expended, \$1,307,866 match credited, for a total value of \$3,321,220 in services provided during SFY 2021. A total of \$914,969 was returned to the state of New Mexico unspent.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT

The following chart provide local continuum funding for SFY 2019 through 2021:



	SFY19	SFY20	SFY21
Valencia Co	\$216,906	\$345,217	\$343,075
Sandoval Co	\$210,780	\$291,410	\$323,238
Las Cruces	\$316,227	\$309,811	\$308,779
Rio Arriba Co	\$207,356	\$205,528	\$256,743
Bernalillo Co	\$220,550	\$185,100	\$252,901
Chaves Co	\$206,046	\$237,001	\$179,682
Raton	\$160,300	\$166,714	\$171,145
Grant Co	\$114,803	\$125,255	\$148,701
Los Alamos Co	\$196,664	\$140,026	\$147,567
Torrance C	\$89,700	\$113,400	\$98,385
Luna/Hidalgo Cos	\$68,664	\$75,317	\$97,965
Socorro	\$111,052	\$123,720	\$96,942
Santa Fe	\$130,113	\$197,580	\$86,331
Otero Co	\$82,572	\$109,792	\$81,162
T or C	\$56,664	\$43,843	\$80,279
Town of Taos	\$135,864	\$138,800	\$68,390
Lincoln Co	\$65,471	\$65,471	\$67,070
Artesia	\$29,444	\$59,380	\$62,160
Curry Co	\$27,637	\$-	\$-
Las Vegas/San Miguel Co	\$34,680	\$49,825	\$-
San Juan Co	\$-	\$47,990	\$-

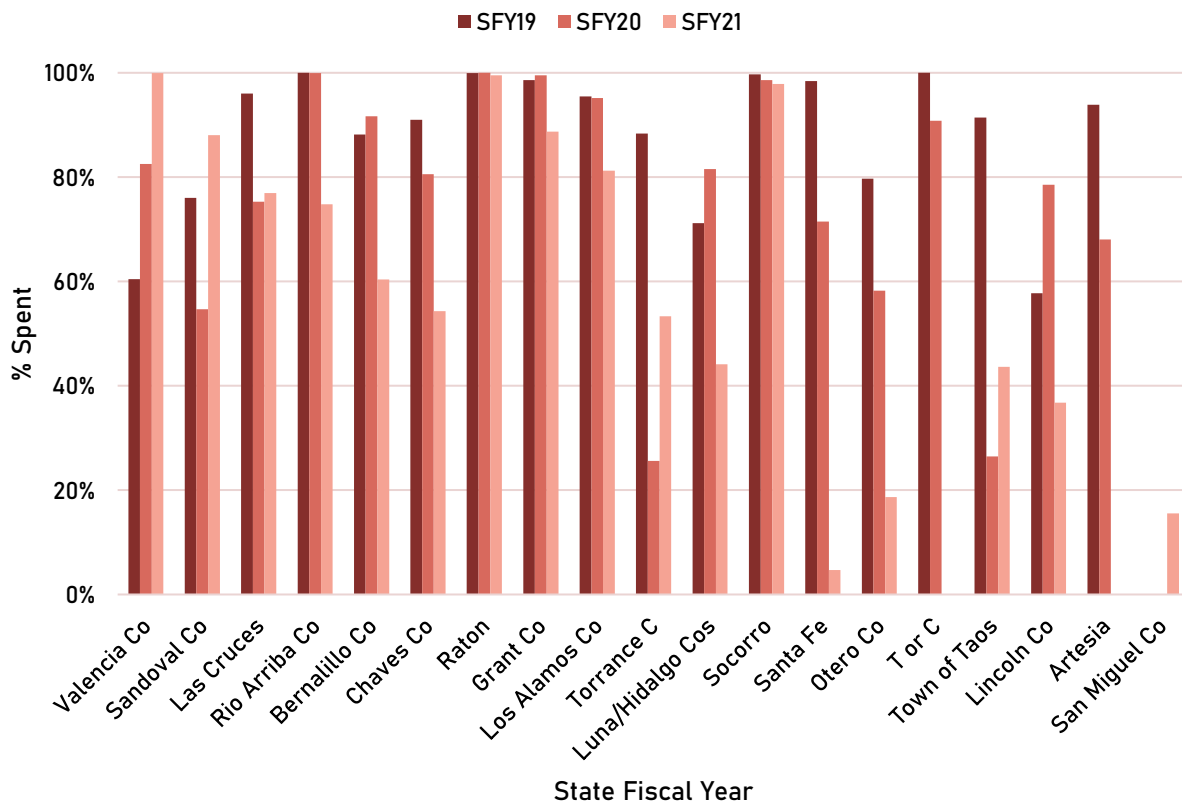
The majority of the expenditures pay for cost effective services provided to youth between the ages of 10-17 who have demonstrated specific behaviors that if repeated will make them eligible for a referral to juvenile probation and parole, and these behaviors have caught the attention of public officials.

Grant fund recipients, units of local government, enter into formal contracts with CYFD and are consistent with the provisions of the Procurement Code.

Units of local government in partnership with their local continuum boards then subcontract with local providers within their communities to provide services based on funding application, needs assessments and 3-year strategic plans that they have developed. Units of local government enter into formal contracts with sub-recipients that are consistent with Procurement Code Provisions and preapproved by the Department.

The chart below indicates the total of the FY21 JJAC Fund expenditures by continuum:

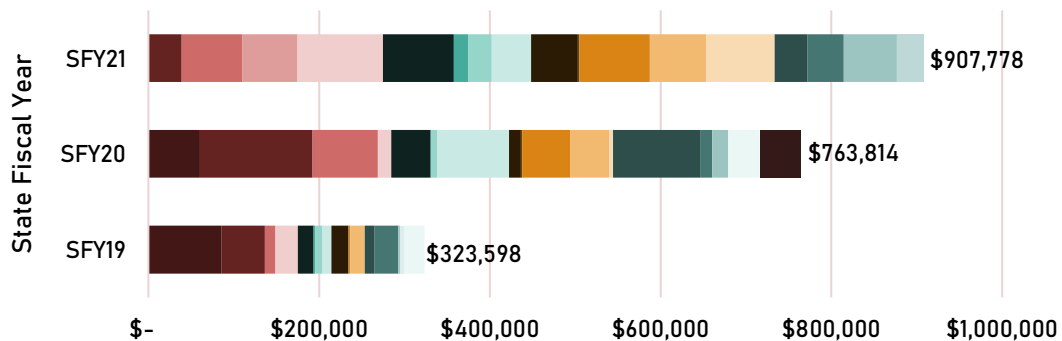
2020 -2022 Grant Funds - Percentage Spent



The majority of the reversion is associated with the pandemic. The COVID pandemic forced the review of practices and service delivery methods to continue to meet the needs of youth throughout the state. The unavailability of the classroom to reach youth to provide curriculum by service providers and referral numbers called for allowing youth to be served through social media efforts. The transition back to in school learning from virtual learning also posed an issue. The programs are currently addressing the ongoing low referral numbers that are the lingering result of the pandemic.

The chart below indicates the total of the FY21 JJAC Fund reversions by continuum:

2019 -2021 Grant Funds Reversion Comparison



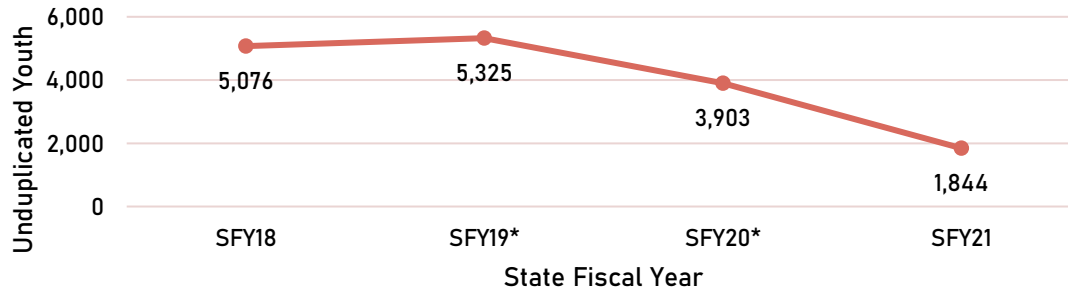
	SFY19	SFY20	SFY21
Valencia Co	\$85,741	\$60,250	\$272
Sandoval Co	\$50,502	\$132,009	\$38,533
Las Cruces	\$12,490	\$76,594	\$71,147
Rio Arriba Co	\$-	\$115	\$64,758
Bernalillo Co	\$26,137	\$15,440	\$100,125
Chaves Co	\$18,560	\$46,121	\$82,097
Raton	\$52	\$-	\$872
Grant Co	\$1,640	\$585	\$16,787
Los Alamos Co	\$8,896	\$6,792	\$27,719
Torrance C	\$10,450	\$84,383	\$45,907
Luna/Hidalgo Cos	\$19,795	\$13,877	\$54,741
Socorro	\$353	\$1,718	\$2,075
Santa Fe	\$2,034	\$56,350	\$82,299
Otero Co	\$16,752	\$45,871	\$65,989
T or C	\$4	\$4,030	\$80,279
Town of Taos	\$11,650	\$102,076	\$38,528
Lincoln Co	\$27,651	\$14,059	\$42,395
Artesia	\$1,812	\$18,962	\$62,160
San Miguel Co			\$31,096
Curry Co	\$4,689		\$-
Las Vegas/San Miguel Co	\$24,390	\$36,591	\$-
San Juan Co		\$47,990	\$-

Youth Served with State Juvenile Continuum Grant Funds - For SFY 2021, funds were allocated to 19 continuum sites that served 21 of New Mexico's 33 counties. This supported a service network of 61 programs/agencies that were able to offer alternatives to detention, delinquency prevention, diversion/restorative justice, and gender specific programming. Through this programming, 1,844 unique youth were served – a decrease from 3,903 unique youth served in SFY 2020.

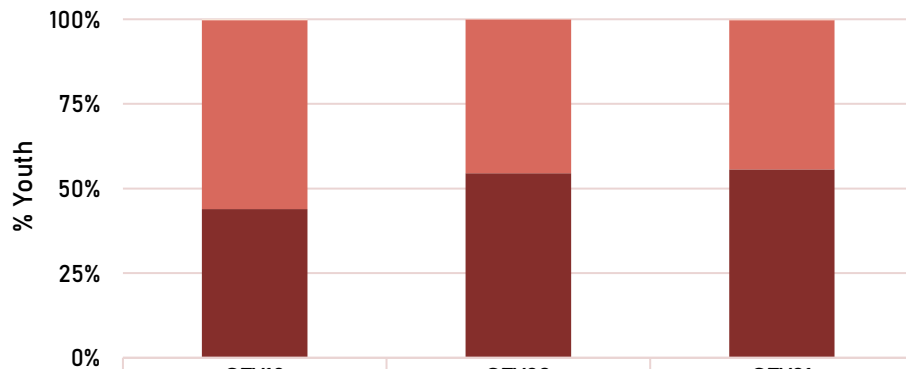
Of the 21 counties currently served, 16 are designated by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) as “frontier” or “rural” communities. Identifying sufficient resources to effectively support expansion efforts to other counties currently without continuums of care and not receiving funding will remain a priority of JJAC.

The number of youth served, as well as demographic breakdowns are provided in the following charts:

2018 - 2021 JJAC Youth Served

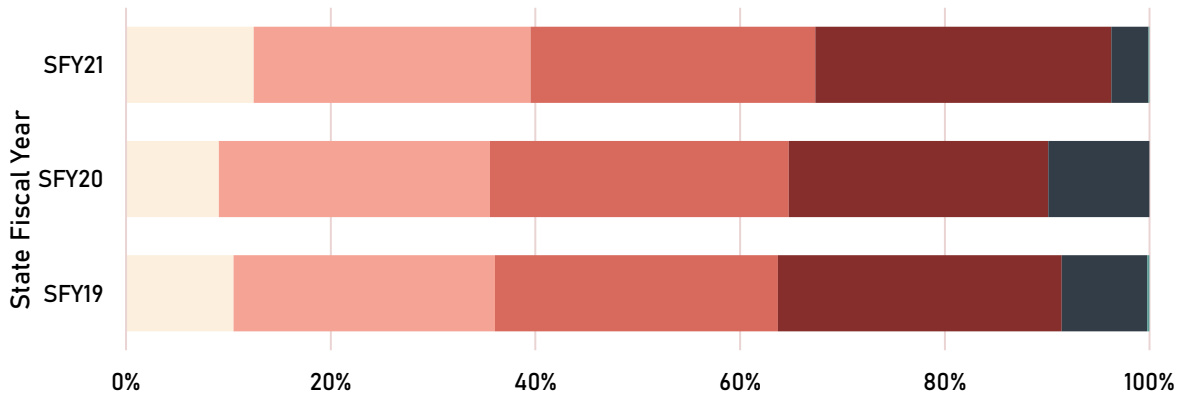


2019 - 2021 JJAC Youth Served by Gender



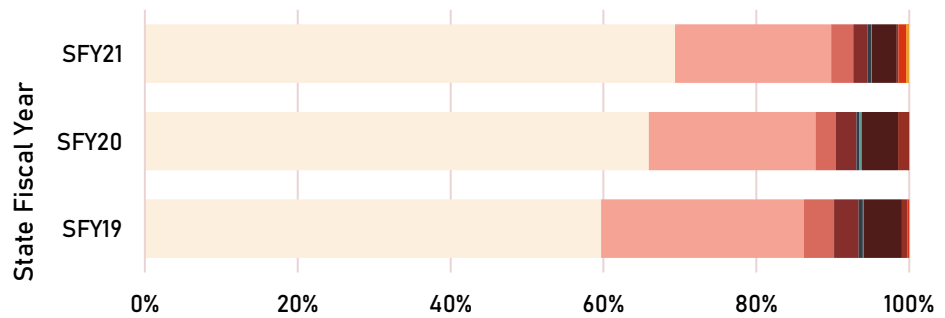
	SFY19	SFY20	SFY21
Blank	10	0	2
Transgender/Genderqueer/Non-Binary	4	5	4
Female	2,971	1,772	812
Male	2,340	2,126	1,026

2019 - 2021 JJAC Youth Served by Age Group



	SFY19	SFY20	SFY21
11 and Under	560	354	230
12 to 13	1,360	1,033	499
14 to 15	1,471	1,140	513
16 to 17	1,478	990	533
18 and Over	444	386	67
Blank	12	0	2

2019 - 2021 JJAC Youth Served by Race/Ethnicity



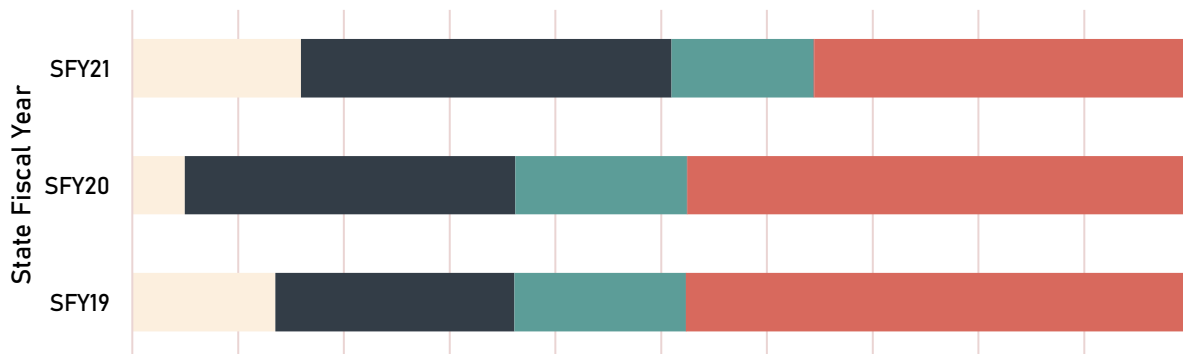
	SFY19	SFY20	SFY21
Hispanic	3,178	2,573	1,279
White	1,414	852	377
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	209	104	53
Black or African American	173	104	34
Asian	29	14	10
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	3	12	1
Two or More	269	187	60
Declined to Respond	37	57	4
Blank	13	0	19
Other Race	0	0	7

2019 - 2021 JJAC Youth by Population Served



	SFY19	SFY20	SFY21
Adjudicated			
At-Risk Population	2,950	2,748	1,187
First Time Offenders	1,234	699	421
Repeat Offenders	302	221	153
Sex Offenders	3	2	2
Status Offenders	140	138	55
Supervised Release	0	0	1
Violent Offenders	54	4	16
Youth in Detention	0	9	0
Unknown	642	82	9

2019 - 2021 JJAC Youth by Additional Factors



	SFY19	SFY20	SFY21
Truant/Dropout	720	194	294
Mental Health	1,204	1,219	646
Substance Abuse	863	633	248
Pregnant	1	3	1
Not Applicable	2,537	1,854	655

Appendices

Appendix A: Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee Membership for State Fiscal Year 2021

Name	Represents (see legend)	Full-Time Government	Youth
Douglas Mitchell, Chair	B		
Anthony Trujillo, Vice	E		
Angie Schneider,	B	X	
Ruben Barreras	G	X	
Albino Garcia Jr	D, F		
Sarah Gettler	D		
Oscar Gonzalez	Youth		X
Ted Lovato	G	X	
Anna Maria Marshall	C, H	X	
May Sagbakken	D, I		
Jenavieve Salas	Youth		X
Michelle Torres	Youth		X
Roshanna Toya	J	X	
Keryl Work	B, F	X	
Helen Cheromiah	G	X	
Tina Harris	Youth		X
Tom Swisstack	A		
Ron West	B		
Alan Kirk	B		
Moneka Stevens	D, G		
Danielle Trujillo	Youth		X
Joel Hamilton	B		

Legend:

Select the item from the following list that most closely identifies each member's qualification, per the JJDP Act SAG membership requirements:

- A. Locally elected official representing general purpose local government;
- B. Representative of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers;
- C. Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, child and adolescent mental health, education, child and adolescent substance abuse, special education, services for youth with disabilities, recreation, and youth services;
- D. Representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons concerned with family preservation and strengthening, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth

- development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, quality of youth justice, education, and social services for children;
- E. Volunteers who work with delinquent youth or youth at risk of delinquency;
 - F. Representatives of programs that are alternatives to confinement, including organized recreation activities;
 - G. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion;
 - H. Persons, licensed or certified by the applicable state, with expertise and competence in preventing and addressing mental health and substance abuse needs in delinquent youth and youth at risk of delinquency;
 - I. Representatives of victim or witness advocacy groups, including at least one individual with expertise in addressing the challenges of sexual abuse and exploitation and trauma, particularly the needs of youth who experience disproportionate levels of sexual abuse, exploitation, and trauma before entering the juvenile justice system; and
 - J. For a state in which one or more Native American tribes are located, a Native American tribal representative (if such representative is available) or other individual with significant expertise in tribal law enforcement and juvenile justice in Native American tribal communities.

Additionally,

- The SAG shall consist of not less than 15 and not more than 33 members appointed by the chief executive officer of the state;
- A majority of SAG members (including the chairperson) shall not be full-time employees of the federal, state, or local government;
- At least one-fifth of the members shall be under the age of 28 at the time of initial appointment; and
- At least three members have been or currently are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system, or if not feasible and in appropriate circumstances, the parent or guardian of someone who has been or is currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. It is not necessary to identify the specific individuals with this experience on the roster; however, the state must affirm that the SAG meets this requirement.

Appendix B: New Mexico Compliance Data Collection- FFY2020

Metric	Value
STATE PROFILE	
STATE JUVENILE POPULATION DATA	
Age at which original juvenile court jurisdiction ends (upper age at which a person is still classified as a juvenile).	17
Total population, at and below the age at which original juvenile court jurisdiction ends.	475,838
Total population under the age of 18.	475,838
FEDERAL DEFINITIONS	
During the State's monitoring effort, were Federal definitions (under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act or its implementing regulations) used?	Yes
FACILITY SUB-TYPE - SECURE DETENTION or CORRECTION FACILITIES	
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type).	4
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type) that reported data.	4
Percent of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type) that reported data.	100%
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	4
Percent of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type).	3
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type) that reported data.	3
Percent of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type) that reported data.	100%
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	3
Percent of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of Adult Jails (facility sub-type).	22
Number of Adult Jails (facility sub-type) that reported data.	17
Percent of Adult Jails (facility sub-type) that reported data.	77%
Number of Adult Jails (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	2
Percent of Adult Jails (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	9%
Number of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type).	129
Number of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type) that reported data.	123
Percent of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type) that reported data.	95%
Number of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	62
Percent of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	48%
Number of Prisons (facility sub-type).	11
Number of Prisons (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	0
Percent of Prisons (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	0%
Number of other secure residential facilities (facility sub-type) used for the placement of individuals accused or adjudicated/convicted of a criminal offense.	0

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Number of other secure residential facilities (facility sub-type) used for the placement of individuals accused or adjudicated/convicted of a criminal offense that received onsite inspections.	0
Percent of other secure residential facilities (facility sub-type) used for the placement of individuals accused or adjudicated/convicted of a criminal offense that received onsite inspections.	0%
Total number of facility sub-types (Note: this sum excludes prisons and other secure residential facilities).	158
Total number of facility sub-types that reported data (Note: this sum excludes prisons and other secure residential facilities).	147
Percent of facility sub-types that reported data.	93%
Total number of facility sub-types that received onsite inspections (Note: this sum excludes prisons and other secure residential facilities).	71
Percent of facility sub-types that received onsite inspections.	45%
FACILITY SUB-TYPE - INSTITUTIONS	
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (institution sub-type).	4
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	4
Percent of Juvenile Detention Facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (institution sub-type).	3
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	3
Percent of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of Adult Jails (institution sub-type).	22
Number of Adult Jails (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	2
Percent of Adult Jails (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	9%
Number of Adult Lockups (institution sub-type).	129
Number of Adult Lockups (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	62
Percent of Adult Lockups (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	48%
Number of Prisons (institution sub-type).	11
Number of Prisons (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	0
Percent of Prisons (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	0%
Number of Court Holding facilities (institution sub-type).	17
Number of Court Holding facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	13
Percent of Court Holding facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	76%
Number of other secure residential facilities (institution sub-type) used for the placement of individuals accused or adjudicated/convicted of a criminal offense.	0
Number of other secure residential facilities (institution sub-type) used for the placement of individuals accused or adjudicated/convicted of a criminal offense that received onsite inspections.	0

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Percent of other secure residential facilities (institution sub-type) used for the placement of individuals accused or adjudicated/convicted of a criminal offense that received onsite inspections.	0%
Total number of institution sub-types.	186
Total number of institution sub-types that received onsite inspections.	84
Percent of institution sub-types that received onsite inspections.	45%
FACILITY SUB-TYPE - ADULT JAIL or LOCKUP	
Number of Adult Jails (adult jail or lockup sub-type).	22
Number of Adult Jails (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data.	17
Percent of Adult Jails (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data.	77%
Number of Adult Jails (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	2
Percent of Adult Jails (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	9%
Number of Adult Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type).	129
Number of Adult Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data.	123
Percent of Adult Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data..	95%
Number of Adult Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	62
Percent of Adult Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	48%
Total number of Adult Jails and Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type).	151
Total number of Adult Jails and Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data..	140
Percent of Adult Jails and Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data.	93%
Total number of Adult Jails and Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	64
Percent of Adult Jails and Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	42%
FACILITY SUB-TYPE - COLLOCATED	
Number of secure Juvenile Detention or Correctional Facilities that are Collocated with an Adult Jail or Lockup.	2
Number of secure Juvenile Detention or Correctional Facilities that are Collocated with an Adult Jail or Lockup that received onsite inspections.	2
Percent of secure Juvenile Detention or Correctional Facilities that are Collocated with an Adult Jail or Lockup that received onsite inspections.	100%
SUMMARY OF FACILITIES REQUIRED TO REPORT COMPLIANCE DATA - 85% RULE	
Cumulative percent of facilities reporting data that are required to report compliance data (85% rule).	93%
DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS (DSO)	
STATUS OFFENDERS AND NON-OFFENDERS PLACED IN SECURE DETENTION OR CORRECTIONAL	

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FACILITIES	
Number of accused status offenders who were placed in secure detention or secure correctional facilities (both juvenile and adult facility types). Include status offender Valid Court Order violators (where applicable) and out of state runaways. Do not include juveniles held in violation of the Youth Handgun Safety Act or similar state law.	31
Number of adjudicated status offenders who were placed in secure detention or secure correctional facilities (both juvenile and adult facility types). Include status offender Valid Court Order violators (where applicable) and out of state runaways. Do not include juveniles held in violation of the Youth Handgun Safety Act or similar state law.	0
Number of accused and adjudicated status offenders who were placed in secure juvenile detention or secure juvenile correctional facilities who were charged with or committed a violation of a valid court order. (Note: This is a statutory exception to the total number of instances of non-compliance with DSO.)	0
Number of accused and adjudicated status offenders who were placed in secure juvenile detention or secure juvenile correctional facilities in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles as enacted by the State. (Note: This is a statutory exception to the total number of instances of non-compliance with DSO.)	31
Calculated total number of status offenders placed in secure detention or secure correctional facilities that do not meet one of the statutory exceptions and therefore result in instances of non-compliance with DSO.	0
Number of non-offenders who are aliens or who were alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused, who were placed in secure detention or secure correctional facilities.	0
Calculated total number of DSO violations.	0
DSO SUMMARY	
Calculated total number of DSO violations adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	0
RATE of non-compliance with DSO per 100,000 juvenile population.	0
RATE of non-compliance with DSO per 100,000 juvenile population, adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	0
SEPARATION	
POLICY IMPACTING SEPARATION	
Does the state have a policy in effect that requires individuals who work with both juveniles and adult inmates to have been trained and certified to work with juveniles?	Yes
SIGHT and SOUND SEPARATION in SECURE JUVENILE DETENTION or CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	
Number of juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent detained or confined in secure juvenile detention and secure juvenile correctional facilities who were not sight and sound separated from adult inmates, including inmate trustees.	0

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Number of juvenile status offenders and juvenile non-offenders who were aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, abused, detained or confined in secure juvenile detention and secure juvenile correctional facilities who were not sight and sound separated from adult inmates, including inmate trustees.	0
TOTAL number of juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, juvenile status offenders, and juvenile non-offenders who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, abused, detained or confined in secure juvenile detention and secure juvenile correctional facilities who were not sight and sound separated from adult inmates, including inmate trustees.	0
SIGHT and SOUND SEPARATION in ADULT JAILS, ADULT LOCKUPS, or PRISONS	
Number of juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, detained or confined in jails or lockups for adults or adult prisons who were not sight and sound separated from adult inmates.	0
Number of juvenile status offenders and juvenile non-offenders who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused, detained or confined in jails or lockups for adults or adult prisons, without sight and sound separation from adult inmates.	0
TOTAL number of juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, juvenile status offenders, and juvenile non-offenders who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused, who were detained or confined in jails or lockups for adults or adult prisons without sight and sound separation.	0
SIGHT and SOUND SEPARATION in COURT HOLDING FACILITIES	
Number of juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, detained or confined in court holding facilities who were not sight and sound separated from adult inmates.	0
Number of juvenile status offenders and juvenile non-offenders who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused detained or confined in court holding facilities who were not sight and sound separated from adult inmates.	0
TOTAL number of juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, juvenile status offenders, and juvenile non-offenders who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused detained or confined in court holding facilities who were not sight and sound separated from adult inmates.	0
SIGHT and SOUND SEPARATION SUMMARY	
TOTAL number of juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, juvenile status offenders, and juvenile non-offenders who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused, not sight and sound separated from adult inmates in Secure Juvenile Detention Facilities, Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities, Adult Jails, Adult Lockups, Prisons, and Court Holding Facilities.	0
RATE of non-compliance with separation per 100,000 juveniles at and below the age at which original juvenile court jurisdiction ends.	0
JAIL REMOVAL	
POLICY IMPACTING JAIL REMOVAL	
Is there a state policy in effect requiring individuals who work with both adult inmates and juveniles to be trained and certified to work with juveniles?	Yes

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FACILITIES IN WHICH JUVENILES WERE DETAINED OR CONFINED	
Number of Adult Jails and Adult Lockups in which juveniles were detained or confined that meet rural exception criteria (pursuant to Section 223(a)(13)(B)(ii)(I) of the JJDP Act) and for which approval has been granted by OJJDP.	0
JUVENILES DETAINED WITHIN SIGHT OR SOUND CONTACT OF ADULT INMATES	
Number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses detained or confined in Adult Jails or Adult Lockups 6 hours or less for processing or release, awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility, or prior to/following a court appearance, but who had contact with adult inmates (pursuant to Section 223(a)(13)(A) of the JJDP Act).	0
JUVENILES ACCUSED OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES OR ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT	
Number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses detained or confined in Adult Jails and Adult Lockups in excess of 6 hours, and not pursuant to a valid use of the rural, travel conditions or safety exceptions, as detailed in Section 223(a)(13)(B) of the JJDP Act.	3
Number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses detained or confined in Adult Jails and Adult Lockups, for 6 hours or less for purposes other than processing or release, while awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility, or periods during which such juveniles are making court appearances (pursuant to Section 223(a)(13)(A) of the JJDP Act).	0
Number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses who were detained or confined in excess of 6 hours but less than 48 hours (not including weekends and legal holidays) awaiting an initial court appearance in an Adult Jail or Adult Lockup approved by OJJDP for use of the rural exception, provided that during this time there was no contact with adult inmates (pursuant to Section 223(a)(13)(B)(ii)(I) of the JJDP Act) (Note: This is a statutory exception to the total number of instances of non-compliance with jail removal.)	0
Number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses who were detained or confined in excess of 48 hours but less than 96 hours (not including weekends and legal holidays) awaiting an initial court appearance in an Adult Jail or Adult Lockup due to conditions of distance to be traveled or the lack of highway, road, or transportation, provided that during this time there was no contact with adult inmates (pursuant to Section 223(a)(13)(B)(ii)(II) of the JJDP Act) (Note: This is a statutory exception to the total number of instances of non-compliance with jail removal.)	0
Number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses awaiting an initial court appearance in an Adult Jail or Adult Lockup where conditions of safety existed (e.g., severe adverse, life-threatening weather conditions that do not allow for reasonably safe travel) and who were detained or confined for in excess of 6 hours but not more than 24 hours after the time that such conditions allowed for reasonably safe travel, provided that during this time there was no contact with adult inmates (pursuant to Section 223(a)(13)(B)(ii)(III) of the JJDP Act) (Note: This is a statutory exception to the total number of instances of non-compliance with jail removal.)	0

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Number of juveniles adjudicated of delinquent offenses who were detained or confined in Adult Jails and Adult Lockups for any length of time.	0		
JUVENILE STATUS AND NONOFFENDERS			
Number of accused or adjudicated status offenders detained or confined for any length of time in Adult Jails or Adult Lockups.	3		
Number of juvenile non-offenders detained or confined for any length of time in Adult Jails or Adult Lockups.	0		
JAIL REMOVAL SUMMARY			
Total instances of non-compliance with the Jail removal requirement as a result of juveniles detained or confined in Adult Jails and Adult Lockups.	6		
Total instances in which the state used the rural, travel conditions, or conditions of safety exceptions to detain or confine juveniles in Adult Jails and Adult Lockups in excess of 6 hours.	0		
Total instances of non-compliance with the Jail removal requirement as a result of juveniles detained or confined in Adult Jails and Adult Lockups adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	6.47		
Rate of non-compliance with jail removal per 100,000 juvenile population at and below the age at which original juvenile court jurisdiction ends.	1.26		
Rate of non-compliance with jail removal per 100,000 juvenile population at and below the age at which original juvenile court jurisdiction ends, adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	1.36		
SECURE FACILITY ON-SITE INSPECTION COMPLIANCE- PLANNING CYCLE 10/01/2019-09/30/2022			
Year	Total # of Secure Facilities	# Facilities Receiving On-Site Inspections	% Facilities Receiving On-Site Inspections
1	175	84	48.00%

Please note that we are currently reporting Secure Facility On-Site Inspection Compliance data for SFY21 (Year 1), with Year 2 and Year 3 data to be reported in the next two annual reports.

Appendix C: R/ED Three Year Comparisons

FFY19

Race		White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Total
Population		55,531	5,349	134,506	24,308	3,259	N/A	222,953
Arrest	Number	1,547	284	5,689	532	22	N/A	8,074
	Percentage	2.79%	5.31%	4.23%	2.19%	0.68%	N/A	3.62%
Diversion	Number	837	112	2,767	272	11	N/A	3,999
	Percentage	54.10%	39.44%	48.64%	51.13%	50.00%	N/A	49.53%
Pretrial Detention	Number	125	29	471	52	5	N/A	682
	Percentage	8.08%	10.21%	8.28%	9.77%	22.73%	N/A	8.45%
Secure Confinement	Number	3	2	12	0	0	N/A	17
	Percentage	0.19%	0.70%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.21%
Adult Transfer	Number	0	0	2	0	0	N/A	2
	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.02%

Ratio to Whites	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
Arrest	1.91	1.52	0.79	0.24	N/A
Diversion	0.73	0.90	0.94	0.92	N/A
Pretrial Detention	1.26	1.02	1.21	2.81	N/A
Secure Confinement	3.63	1.09	0.00	0.00	N/A
Adult Transfer	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	N/A

SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT

FFY20

Race		White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Total
Population		54,767	5,520	134,559	24,243	3,329	N/A	222,418
Arrest	Number	1,153	207	3,831	344	5	N/A	5,540
	Percentage	2.11%	3.75%	2.85%	1.42%	0.15%	N/A	2.49%
Diversion	Number	600	74	1,826	163	2	N/A	2,665
	Percentage	52.04%	35.75%	47.66%	47.38%	40.00%	N/A	48.10%
Pretrial Detention	Number	86	34	338	46	1	N/A	505
	Percentage	7.46%	16.43%	8.82%	13.37%	20.00%	N/A	9.12%
Secure Confinement	Number	6	0	17	0	0	N/A	23
	Percentage	0.52%	0.00%	0.44%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.42%
Adult Transfer	Number	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	1
	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.02%

Ratio to Whites	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
Arrest	1.78	1.35	0.67	0.07	N/A
Diversion	0.69	0.92	0.91	0.77	N/A
Pretrial Detention	2.20	1.18	1.79	2.68	N/A
Secure Confinement	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.00	N/A
Adult Transfer	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	N/A

SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT

FFY21

Race		White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Total
Population		54,767	5,520	134,559	24,243	3,329	N/A	222,418
Arrest	Number	608	106	2,052	173	3	N/A	2,942
	Percentage	1.11%	1.92%	1.52%	0.71%	0.09%	N/A	1.32%
Diversion	Number	295	39	893	56	0	N/A	1,283
	Percentage	48.52%	36.79%	43.52%	32.37%	0.00%	N/A	43.61%
Pretrial Detention	Number	54	17	267	35	0	N/A	373
	Percentage	8.88%	16.04%	13.01%	20.23%	0.00%	N/A	12.68%
Secure Confinement	Number	0	1	16	0	0	N/A	17
	Percentage	0.00%	0.94%	0.78%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.58%
Adult Transfer	Number	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0
	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.00%

Ratio to Whites	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
Arrest	1.73	1.37	0.64	0.08	N/A
Diversion	0.76	0.90	0.67	0.00	N/A
Pretrial Detention	1.81	1.47	2.28	0.00	N/A
Secure Confinement	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	N/A
Adult Transfer	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	N/A

SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT

Appendix D: SFY 2021 Juvenile Continuum Grants Funding by Program

Continuum	Program Area	TOTALS	Alternative to Detention	Delinquency Prevention	Diversion & Restorative Justice	Gender Specific	Continuum (Admin)
Artesia, City of	Continuum	\$15,960					\$ 15,960
	Girls Circle	\$29,700				\$ 29,700	
	Boys Council	\$16,500				\$ 16,500	
	Totals	\$62,160					
Bernalillo	Continuum	\$13,706					\$ 13,706
	Restorative Justice Group conferencing Diversion	\$36,080			\$ 36,080		
	Reception and Assessment Center	\$100,375	\$ 100,375				
	South Valley Reporting Center	\$49,740	\$ 49,740				
	Community Custody Program	\$74,000	\$ 74,000				
Totals	\$ 273,901						
Chaves	Continuum	\$43,792					\$ 43,792
	Alternative Education	\$18,205		\$ 18,205			
	Youth Advocacy	\$70,000	\$ 70,000				
	Gender-Specific	\$19,635				\$ 19,635	
	Middle School After School	\$28,050		\$ 28,050			
Totals	\$ 179,682						
Grant	Continuum	\$47,926					\$ 47,926
	Restorative Justice	\$36,575			\$ 36,575		
	Day Reporting/Learning Lab	\$37,800		\$ 37,800			
	Strengthening Families Program	\$26,400			\$ 26,400		
Totals	\$ 148,701						
Las Cruces	Continuum	\$27,784					\$ 27,784
	JCP 2	\$104,020			\$104,020		
	JCP 1	\$31,580			\$ 31,580		
	JCP 3	\$34,395			\$ 34,395		
	JARC	\$111,000	\$ 111,000				
Totals	\$ 308,779						
Lincoln	Continuum	\$20,515					\$ 20,515
	Juvenile Citation Program	\$15,150			\$ 15,150		
	Girls Circle	\$13,200				\$ 13,200	
	Boys Council	\$13,200				\$ 13,200	
	Restorative Justice	\$5,005			\$ 5,005		
Totals	\$ 67,070						
Los Alamos	Continuum	\$41,947					\$ 41,947
	Resource Specialist	\$65,800		\$ 65,800			
	Gender Specific Program	\$32,010				\$ 32,010	
	Restorative Justice	\$7,810			\$ 7,810		
Totals	\$ 147,567						
Continuum	Program Area	TOTALS	Alternative to Detention	Delinquency Prevention	Diversion & Restorative Justice	Gender Specific	Continuum (Admin)
Luna - Hidalgo	Continuum & Literacy Program	\$28,665					\$ 28,665
	Strengthening Family	\$29,700			\$ 29,700		
	Gender-Specific	\$39,600				\$ 39,600	
	Totals	\$ 97,965					

SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT

Otero	Continuum	\$22,587					\$ 22,587
	Girls Circle	\$26,730				\$ 26,730	
	Boys Council	\$24,420				\$ 24,420	
	Restorative Justice	\$7,425			\$ 7,425		
	Totals	\$ 81,162					
Raton (Colfax - Union)	Continuum	\$41,950					\$ 41,950
	Girls Circle	\$66,000				\$ 66,000	
	Boys Council	\$33,000				\$ 33,000	
	Restorative Justice	\$30,195			\$ 30,195		
	Totals	\$ 171,145					
Rio Arriba	Continuum	\$45,243					\$ 45,243
	Boys and Young Men Council	\$39,400				\$ 39,400	
	Intensive Community Monitoring	\$80,390	\$ 80,390				
	Girls Circle	\$41,400				\$ 41,400	
	Life Skills	\$25,310		\$ 25,310			
	Day Reporting	\$25,000			\$ 25,000		
	Totals	\$ 256,743					
San Miguel	Continuum	\$13,213					\$ 13,213
	Referral, Assessment & Case Management	\$10,500	\$ 10,500				
	Gender-Specific	\$2,970				\$ 2,970	
	Violence & Substance Abuse Prevention	\$6,000		\$ 6,000			
	Restorative Justice	\$4,125		\$ 4,125			
	Totals	\$ 36,808					
Sandoval	Continuum	\$46,588					\$ 46,588
	Reception and Assessment Center	\$206,250	\$ 206,250				
	Learning Lab #1 - Rio Rancho	\$35,200		\$ 35,200			
	Learning Lab #2 - Bernalillo	\$35,200		\$ 35,200			
	Totals	\$ 323,238					
Santa Fe	Continuum	\$20,291					\$ 20,291
	Intensive Community Monitoring	\$26,440	\$ 26,440				
	Restorative Justice	\$11,880				\$ 11,880	
	Strengthening Families	\$27,720			\$ 27,720		
	Totals	\$ 86,331					
Socorro	Continuum	\$40,917					\$ 40,917
	Socorro County Teen Diversion/Truancy Program	\$39,525		\$ 39,525			
	Gender-Specific	\$16,500				\$ 16,500	
	Totals	\$ 96,942					
T or C (Sierra Co)	Continuum	\$27,479					\$ 27,479
	Sierra County Diversion Program	\$20,800			\$ 20,800		
	Learning Lab	\$32,000		\$ 32,000			
	Totals	\$ 80,279					

Continuum	Program Area	TOTALS	Alternative to Detention	Delinquency Prevention	Diversion & Restorative Justice	Gender Specific	Continuum (Admin)
Torrance	Continuum	\$38,985					\$ 38,985
	Boys Council	\$29,700				\$ 29,700	
	Girls Circle	\$29,700				\$ 29,700	
	Totals	\$ 98,385					

SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT

Taos	Continuum	\$20,545					\$ 20,545
	Intensive Community Monitoring	\$25,405	\$ 25,405				
	Girls Circle	\$15,840				\$ 15,840	
	Boys Council	\$6,600				\$ 6,600	
	Totals	\$ 68,390					
Valencia	Continuum	\$59,757					\$ 59,757
	Reception Assessment Center	\$227,238	\$ 227,238				
	Restorative Justice Program	\$2,640			\$ 2,640		
	Botvin Life Skills	\$32,670		\$ 32,670			
	Girls Circle	\$8,910			\$ 8,910		
	Boys Council	\$11,860			\$ 11,860		
Totals	\$ 343,075						
	Total Number of Programs	61	11	12	18	20	
	Total Funding by Program Priority Area	\$2,928,323	\$ 981,338	\$359,885	\$461,265	\$507,985	\$617,850
	% of Funds by Program Priority Area	100.0%	33.5%	12.3%	15.8%	17.3%	21.1%