

**VALENCIA COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN FY'11-FY'15**

**MISSION:** To serve the youth and families in Valencia County by providing comprehensive services for the purpose of empowering youth and families to be successful productive citizens.

**VISION:** To engage our community to collaborate by fostering innovation, networking, education, and prevention through the development and sustainment of youth-centered, family focused services. Our goal is to strengthen families and promote self-sufficiency for the youth in Valencia County.

**Guiding Principles:**

- Strengthening families and youth
- Promoting delinquency prevention
- Encouraging and identifying education, health, and positive community involvement
- Identify effective alternatives to detention
- Encouraging and supporting positive role model/mentor programs
- Establishing a continuum of services for Valencia County Youth

<u>Education and Prevention</u>		<u>Families and Wellness</u>		<u>Case Processing</u>		<u>Data and Sustainability</u>	
Key	Objectives:	Key	Objectives	Key	Objectives:	Key	Objectives:
	Assess the adequacy of existing Resources in addressing the needs of the community  Develop strategies to remediate Weaknesses and provide for Unmet needs in these areas  Identifying and addressing gender Specific needs within the community		Educate parents about resources In the community  Provide services to strengthen families		Open better lines of communication between JPO and Law Enforcement  Identify areas of improvement in case processing  Set bench marks for case processing timelines		Develop a Continuum of funding support for fiscal years 2012 through 2017  Research and analysis of data to Determine areas of need in community

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Valencia County is part of the 13th Judicial District in the State of New Mexico, which is a Tri-County District covering 1068 square miles. The 2010 Census estimated that the county currently has a population of 76,569 residents. Between the years 2000 and 2010 the population growth in Valencia County was 15.7%. The County's population is projected to increase a minimum average of 43.5% between year 2000 and 2020, thus making Valencia County one of the fastest growing counties in New Mexico. Between 2004 and 2008 Valencia is the 4<sup>th</sup> highest county in the state in unintentional drug overdose deaths per NMDOH 2010 Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, with 78 deaths. This was 4.6% of the number of deaths statewide. The prescription drug overdoses equaled 16.8% of the statewide overdose death total. The illegal drug overdose deaths equaled 5.8%.

**Drug-Induced Death:** New Mexico has the highest drug-induced death rate in the nation, and it continues to increase. Drug-induced death rates remained higher for males than for females. The highest drug-induced death rate was among Hispanic males, followed by Black males. Valencia County had the 4<sup>rd</sup> highest drug-induced death rate in the state. Unintentional drug overdoses account for more than 80% of drug-induced deaths. The most common drugs causing unintentional overdose death were heroin (38%), prescription opioids other than methadone (35%), cocaine (34%) and alcohol/drug combinations (27%). There is also an increasing number of unintentional drug overdose deaths caused by prescription drugs.

**Youth Binge Drinking:** In 2007, New Mexico public high school students were slightly more likely to report binge drinking than U.S. high school students. Among New Mexico high school students, binge drinking was more commonly reported by upper grade students than lower grade students. There was no significant difference in the binge drinking rate between male and female high school students. Black non-Hispanic students were more likely to report binge drinking than high school students of other race/ethnicities.

Valencia County youth ranked 5<sup>th</sup> in the state for binge drinking with 33.6% of youth reporting binge drinking within the past 30 days. Binge drinking by youth (defined as having 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours) is a major risk factor

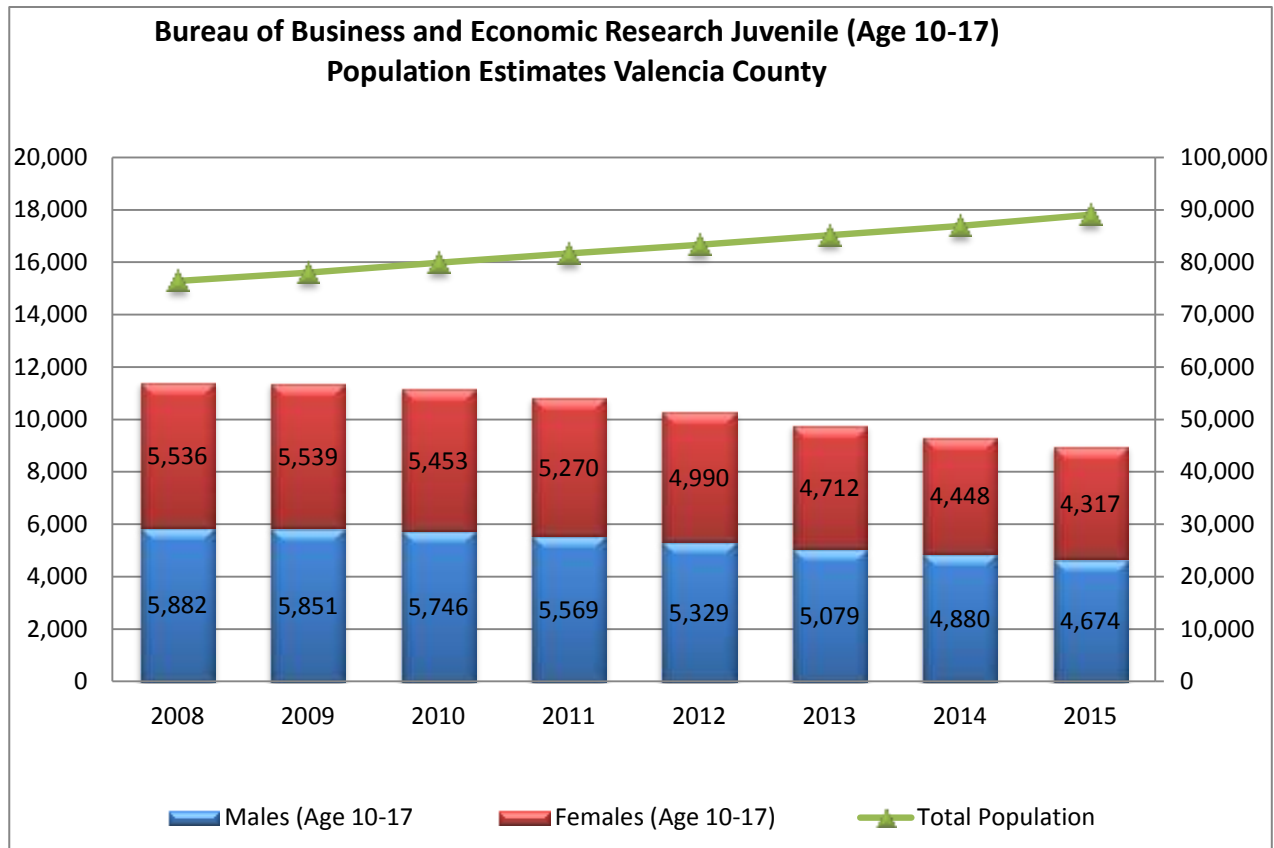
for the three leading causes of death among youth (motor vehicle crashes, suicide, and homicide), as well as being associated with poor academic performance and risk behaviors such as impaired driving, riding with a drinking driver, physical fighting, increased number of sexual partners, and other substance use. Binge drinking is the norm among current high school drinkers. In 2007, of the 43.2% of students who were current drinkers, 65.7% were binge drinkers, while only 34.3% did not binge drink. As shown in Table 1 and Chart 2, while binge drinking prevalence jumped significantly from 9th to 10th grade, there was no significant difference in prevalence between grades 10 and 12.

There was also no difference in the prevalence of binge drinking between boys and girls. The only difference in prevalence among race-ethnic groups was that Black non-Hispanic students had significantly higher binge drinking rates than other groups. Other results from the 2007 YRRS (data not shown) showed that liquor was the most frequently reported usual type of alcohol consumed by both girls (37.7%) and boys (40.5%) in New Mexico; that New Mexico high school students were most likely to drink at their own home (26.1%) or someone else's home (54.2%); and that 11th graders (51.2%) and 12th graders (54.2%) were both more likely than 9th (39.5%) and 10th graders (39.6%) to report that it was “very easy” to get alcohol.

**Youth Drinking and Driving:** In 2007, New Mexico high school students were more likely to report driving after drinking alcohol than were U.S. students. Driving after drinking was more slightly common among boys than girls, and was less common among White Hispanic and White non-Hispanic youth than among American Indian or Black non-Hispanic youth. Eleventh and 12th grade students were more likely to report drinking and driving than 9th and 10th grade students.

**Youth Drug Use:** In 2007, marijuana and cocaine use were more prevalent among New Mexico students than among U.S. students. The use of marijuana, cocaine, and other illicit drugs (heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, or ecstasy) was less commonly reported by White non-Hispanic students than by Hispanic, American Indian, or Black non-Hispanic students. Only the Black non-Hispanic rates were significantly higher than the White non-Hispanic rates for each drug category.

**Youth Tobacco Use:** In 2007, smoking was more prevalent among New Mexico high school students (24.2%) than in the rest of the nation (20.0%). New Mexico boys were slightly more likely than girls to report current smoking (24.9% vs. 23.7%). American Indian high school students (33.9%) were significantly more likely to report current cigarette smoking than White non-Hispanic (22.4%) and Hispanic (21.8%) students.



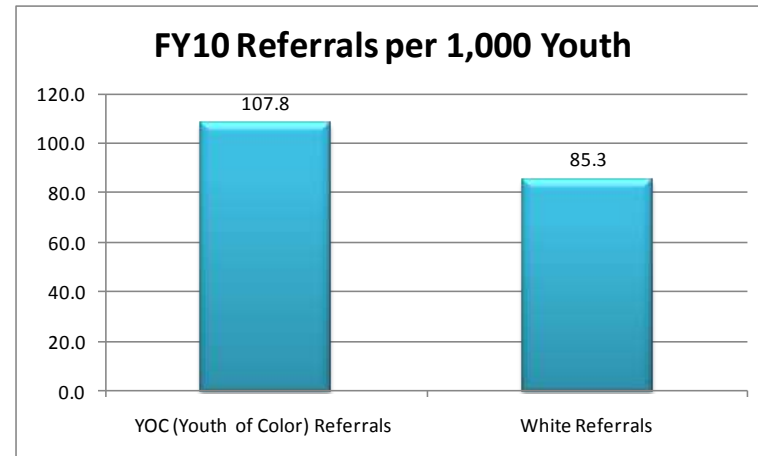
1. Referrals from law enforcement – 904 [49.4% increase, as compared to FY09]

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2. Cases screened for detention and detained – 47/101=46.5% [44.7% in FY09]
3. Cases handled without court action – 488 or 53.5% [57.1% in FY09]
4. Cases referred to the CCA – 424 or 46.5% [42.9% in FY09]
5. Youth committed to a CYFD facility – 4 [3 in FY09]
6. Youth placed on probation supervision – 27 [34 in FY09]
7. Average days from incident to disposition – 201 [155 in FY09]

### COUNTY QUICK FACTS

Median Household Income 2009	\$41,494
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty, 2009	25.0%
All ages in poverty, 2009	20.2%



### The guiding principles of the Valencia County Juvenile Justice Board are:

- Strengthening families
- Promoting delinquency prevention
- Promoting education, health and positive community involvement
- Establishing effective alternatives to detention

- Establishing a system of graduated sanctions
- Establishing a continuum of services for Valencia County youth

### **Mission and Vision**

The Board's Mission is to serve the youth and families in Valencia County by providing comprehensive services for the purpose of empowering families to be successful, productive citizens.

The Vision of the board is to engage our community to collaborate by fostering innovation, networking, education, and prevention through the development and sustainment of youth-centered, family focused services. Our goal is to strengthen families and promote self-sufficiency for the youth in Valencia County.

### **Goals**

- *Reduce substance abuse among Valencia County youth*
- *Reduce violence and gang activity among Valencia County youth*
- *Increase graduation rates and reduce truancy*
- *Increase positive family involvement and activities for youth and families*
- *Develop alternatives to detention*

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Purpose of the Strategic Plan**

*The Strategic Plan reflects Valencia County's identified needs and priorities and reflects community-specific goals and objectives for addressing those priority needs. This plan is a living document which will be amended and adapted every 3 to 5 years to maintain relevancy.*

The Valencia County Juvenile Justice Board completed a site assessment in August 2011 which provided reliable insight into the resources and needs of the community. The data was then analyzed along with the community surveys to determine the priorities for the board to focus on. The current available resources and community strengths were considered and factored into the final conclusions. Armed with this information, the board is able to identify the priority factors and then develop this Strategic Plan with which to address them.

There are several issues which are predominant throughout the site assessment. The availability of drugs is certain and evidenced by the youth surveys, YRRS survey and by the status of drug possession as the number one delinquent referral to Juvenile Probation and Parole. The availability of drugs is a risk factor for substance abuse and violence. The problems of substance abuse and violence which result from drug availability, are evidenced through the data collected and the surveys. Programs addressing substance abuse would be beneficial to the youth of Valencia County.

The availability of weapons is a risk factor for violence and delinquency. The YRRS survey indicated one third of students carrying a weapon in the past 30 days. The presence of both violence and delinquency is evidenced by JPPO referrals. Extreme economic deprivation is listed as a risk factor for almost all adolescent behavioral problems. Persons living below the poverty level in Valencia County is 20.2% which is slightly higher than the state average.

Lack of commitment to school is another indicator of almost all juvenile behavior problems. This lack of commitment is evidenced by the high drop rates and habitually truant rates reported by the schools. This is corroborated by JPPO data indicating that truancy rates have skyrocketed to being the number one non-delinquent offense referral in FY'11.

Another strong indicator of juvenile problem behavior is favorable attitudes toward the problem behavior. The YRRS survey indicated that many youth did not think that underage drinking was wrong, or that marijuana use was harmful. Additionally, many

youth report knowing adults who use drugs and who even sell drugs. This type of adult behavior can be interpreted by the youth as acceptance or approval of drug use and criminal activity.

### **Strategic Plan Development**

The Strategic Plan was developed based on the analysis of the most current available data from public and non-public sources. Data on adolescent crime, detention, substance abuse charges, types of criminal charges and dispositions, were provided by the Valencia County Juvenile Probation and Parole Office. The Valencia County Juvenile Drug Court provided data on substance use, referrals, and drug court participants (no disclosure of participant identifying information). The 2010 Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey was used to gather information self-reported by local high school and middle school students. This information included violence, substance use, drinking and driving, school, health, bullying and other issues. Demographic data was gathered from the 2010 U.S. Census Report and the New Mexico Health Department. The New Mexico 2010 Epidemiology Report was used to provide health and substance use data. Annie Casey Foundation Kids Count data was included in this report. Information regarding the Valencia County schools was obtained through the Public Education Department website. The Valencia Community Partnership County Health Profile 2007 provided information and data for this plan.

Additionally, surveys were given to Valencia county residents, juvenile probation clients, adjudicated and non-adjudicated youth, Juvenile Drug Court participants, and the Valencia County Juvenile Justice Board members. The information gathered from these surveys was provided in mostly narrative format and was both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The results were evaluated, summarized and used in determining the areas of priorities stated in this plan.

### **Key Findings and Identified Priorities**

1. The concern over substance abuse is not confined to those connected with the legal system. Substance abuse was the most frequently listed concern by residents of Valencia County, both adults and youth. Juvenile Probation and Parole data identifies possession of marijuana, drugs and paraphernalia as being the top 3 delinquent referrals. The use of alcohol and drinking and driving was also indicated by the YRRS survey.
2. Violence is prevalent on and off school campuses. Surveys indicate gang and non-gang affiliated violence, bullying, sexual assault and fighting as areas of concern. Juvenile Probation and Parole data indicates that in FY'10 Public Affray and Battery replaced Shoplifting and Minor in Possession of Alcohol as the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> most frequent delinquent referral.



3. Graduation rates are low. Truancy is now the top non-delinquent referral to juvenile probation. Survey results of juveniles indicate a concern with school issues. Programs such as RAC, Day Reporting Center, and other educational programs, would be of benefit to Valencia County youth.
4. Juveniles and adults surveyed both indicated a need for increased positive family involvement and activities and activities geared specifically to youth. Studies indicate family involvement and positive interaction as a preventative factor for most youth problem behavior. Community surveys all indicate an expressed need for more positive activities for youth. Job opportunities for young people are scarce. Job skills training programs would be helpful in assisting young people apply for and obtain jobs in the area.
5. Alternatives to detention are needed.

*In order to achieve the goal of healthy behaviors for all youth, we must provide opportunities, skills and recognition in families, schools, communities and peer groups. The youth must develop healthy beliefs and clear standards.*

### **COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION**

#### **Geographic Description**

Valencia County comprises an area of 1,068 square miles with approximately one square mile of surface water. Valencia County is bordered on the north by Bernalillo County and the Isleta Reservation. On the western border is Cibola County, on the east Torrance County and the Monzano Mountains. Finally, to the south is Socorro County. The Rio Grande River runs all the way through Valencia County. The three bridge crossings are located in Los Lunas, Belen and one just south of Belen. The diverse landscape of Valencia County includes desert plains leading to the foothills of the Monzano Mountains in the east, the Rio Grande Valley and the bosque area along the river. In the west, one finds mesas, volcanic areas and more desert plains.

#### **Total Population and Communities**

The population of Valencia County is centered mostly in the many small communities and the four incorporated townships which are located along the Rio Grande corridor and the adjacent mesas. The communities in the East Mesa area include Meadow Lake, El Cerro, Monterey Park, Las Maravillas, Tierra Grande and Rio Communities. The valley communities consist of Bosque Farms, areas of

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the Isleta Reservation, Peralta, Los Lunas, Los Chavez, Tome-Adelino, Belen, Casa Colorado, and Jarales. Most of these areas are unincorporated, with the exception of Belen, Los Lunas, Bosque Farms and Peralta. The unincorporated areas are under the jurisdiction of Valencia County and its' county commission. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, there are 71.7 persons living per square mile area.



Figure 1 Valencia County Map

Population Data 2010 U.S. Census		Valencia County	New Mexico
i	Population, 2010	76,569	2,059,179
i	Population, percent change, 2000 to 2010	15.7%	13.2%
i	Population, 2000	66,152	1,819,041

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<b>i</b> Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2009	7.1%	7.6%
<b>i</b> Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2009	26.0%	25.4%
<b>i</b> Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2009	11.8%	13.0%
<b>i</b> Female persons, percent, 2009	49.2%	50.5%

**Ethnicity Data**

<b>i</b> Black persons, percent, 2010 (a)	1.4%	2.1%
<b>i</b> American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2010 (a)	3.8%	9.4%
<b>i</b> Asian persons, percent, 2010 (a)	0.5%	1.4%
<b>i</b> Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2010 (a)	0.1%	0.1%
<b>i</b> Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2010	4.0%	3.7%
<b>i</b> Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2010 (b)	58.3%	46.3%
<b>i</b> White persons not Hispanic, persons, 2010	36.2%	40.5%

**Household Information**

<b>i</b> Living in same house 1 year ago, pct 1 yr old & over, 2005-2009	84.7%	83.0%
<b>i</b> Foreign born persons, percent, 2005-2009	6.4%	9.5%
<b>i</b> Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2005-2009	31.9%	35.9%
<b>i</b> High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2005-2009	80.2%	82.1%
<b>i</b> Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2005-2009	16.8%	25.1%
<b>i</b> Veterans, 2005-2009	6,871	174,324
<b>i</b> Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2005-2009	30.1	21.5
<b>i</b> Housing units, 2009	27,154	878,043
<b>i</b> Homeownership rate, 2005-2009	79.8%	69.6%

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<b>i</b> Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2005-2009	4.9%	15.3%
<b>i</b> Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2005-2009	\$124,700	\$150,500
<b>i</b> Households, 2005-2009	24,583	736,630
<b>i</b> Persons per household, 2005-2009	2.82	2.61
<b>i</b> Per capita money income in past 12 months (2009 dollars) 2005-2009	\$19,805	\$22,461
<b>i</b> Median household income, 2009	\$41,494	\$42,830
<b>i</b> Persons below poverty level, percent, 2009	20.2%	18.2%

The 2010 U.S. Census data shows that Valencia County is growing at a rate slightly above the state average. The Hispanic population is higher than the state average with 58.3% of the population being of Hispanic ethnicity. The percentage of high school graduates is slightly lower, and the percentage of college graduates is significantly lower in Valencia County compared to the statewide averages. Home ownership is higher than state averages at 79.8%. However, the percentage of persons living below the poverty level is slightly higher in Valencia County at 20.2% as opposed to the rest of the state. The number of persons per household in Valencia County is slightly higher, with a lower median household income.

**Valencia County Strengths/Assets**

**1. Physical assets:**

- Clean air
- Good water
- Rio Grande River
- Fertile valley lands
- Irrigation system
- Open areas
- Parks/Recreation areas
- Diverse communities
- Proximity to Albuquerque

**2. Social/educational**

- Arts organizations-Route 66 Art League, Belen Art League
- Public and private, faith-based schools

- UNM-VC
- Recreation centers
- Senior citizen centers
- Youth organizations-sports organizations, 4H, Boys and Girls Club, Boy/Girl Scouts, Youth Development, Inc., Explorers, faith-based youth Groups
- YDI
- Libraries
- Movie Theater
- Public swimming pool

**3. Mental Health/Substance Abuse Organizations**

- Partners in Wellness
- Hogares, Inc.
- Valencia Counseling, Inc.,
- Namaste, Inc.
- Juvenile Drug Court

**4. Regulatory/Government**

- Community/town councils
- County commission
- School boards
- Law enforcement-state police, county sheriff, Los Lunas and Belen police departments, Isleta police

**5. Cultural/Historical**

- Neighborhood associations
- Historical Catholic church
- Other faith-based organizations
- Tome Hill
- Harvey House

**6. Public Transportation**

- Railrunner
- Rio Grande Metro Transportation

**DATA SUPPORTING THE STRATEGIC PLAN**

**2009 NM High School Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey**

<b>ETHNICITY</b>	
American Indian or Alaska Native	10.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander	4.5%
Black or African American	6.2%
Hispanic	54.1%
White	24.9%
<b>PAST 12 MONTHS GRADES</b>	
Mostly A's	30.3%
Mostly B's	31.7%
Mostly C's	19.3%
Mostly D's	5.6%
Mostly F's	1.6%
<b>DRINKING AND DRIVING</b>	
Riding in vehicle 1 or more times during past 30 days that was driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	30.6%
Times driving when drinking alcohol in past 30 days	12.9%
<b>WEAPONS</b>	
Carried weapon such as gun, knife or club during past 30 days	33.2%
Carried gun in past 30 days	12.3%

**Profile of students surveyed**

Number of students      Percent (%)  
 Total 455                      100%

**Gender**

Girls 217 (47.8%)  
 Boys 237 (52.2%)

**Race/Ethnicity**

American Indian 46 (10.2%)  
 Asian or Pacific Islander 20 (4.5%)  
 Black or African-American 28 (6.2%)  
 Hispanic 243 (54.1%)  
 White 112 (24.9%)

**Grade Level**

9th 113 (24.9%)  
 10th 122 (26.9%)  
 11th 118 (26.0%)  
 12th 99 (21.9%)  
 Other: 1 (0.2%)

The Valencia County High School Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey indicated certain risk trends among Valencia County High School students as follows:

1. There is data which indicates that a significant percentage of children are experiencing violence. 33.2% of students report having carried weapon such as gun, knife or club during past 30 days. 12.3%

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Carried weapon on school property during past 30 days	11.1%	<p>reported having carried a gun in past 30 days and 11.1% carried weapon on school property during past 30 days. Additionally, 43.1% of students surveyed reported having been involved in a physical fight during past 12 months, and 11% were physically hurt on purpose by boyfriend or girlfriend in past 12 months. There were 21.8% of students bullied on school property during past 12 months.</p> <p>2. During the past 30 days, drinking and driving is reported by 12.9%, and 30.6% indicate that they have been a passenger in a vehicle driven by someone who was drinking.</p> <p>3. Alcohol use is a problem with Valencia County students as indicated by the percentage of students who drank alcohol in past 30 days, which was 46%. 30% of these students had drank 5 or more alcoholic drinks within 2 hours in past 39 days. Only half of the students surveyed believes that it is wrong or very wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol.</p> <p>4. Drug use is also indicated in this survey. The percentage of students who used marijuana in the past 30 days was 30.2%. Only 43.7% percent think that smoking marijuana regularly poses no risk or slight risk physically or other ways. Prescription pain killers were used by 20.2% of the students to get high in the past 30 days and 15.7% used either cocaine or meth in past month. It is reported that 65.2% have personally known adults who used drugs and 47% knew adults who sold drugs in past 12 months.</p> <p>5. 69.5% of students reported that it was very easy to get marijuana. 37.5% stated it was easy to get other drugs and 68.2% stated it is easy or very easy to get alcohol.</p> <p>In conclusion, it would appear that the use of drugs and alcohol is not unusual among high school students in Valencia County. Drugs and alcohol are reportedly easy to obtain. A surprising number of students</p>
<b>VIOLENCE</b>		
Involved in physical fight during past 12 months	43.1%	
Involved in physical fight during past 12 months on school property	17.9%	
Physically hurt on purpose by boyfriend or girlfriend in past 12 months	11%	
Forced to have sex against will during past 12 months	9.6%	
Bullied on school property during past 12 months	21.8%	
Attempted suicide in past 12 months	6.2%	
<b>TOBACCO</b>		
Smoked tobacco in past 30 days	27%	
Used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip in past 30 days	14.6%	
Smoked cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in past 30 days	23.4%	
<b>ALCOHOL</b>		
Drank alcohol in past 30 days	46%	
Drank 5 or more alcoholic drinks within 2 hours in past 39 days	30%	
Believes that it is very wrong or wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol	50%	
<b>DRUGS</b>		
Used marijuana in past 30 days	30.2%	

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Used marijuana at school in past 30 days	9.1%	<p>do not perceive the use of alcohol or marijuana as especially harmful, and only half believe that it is wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol. Almost one third of the students had recently been a passenger a vehicle when the driving had been drinking alcohol. There is a significant number of students with negative adult role models. This is indicated by the high percentage of students who know adults who use and/or sell drugs.</p> <p>The data also indicates that violence and bullying is an issue. Almost half of the students surveyed reported being in a fight within the past 12 months. One third of students reported carrying a weapon in the past 30 days. One fifth of students had been bullied at school during the past 12 months. Students also reported being assaulted by boyfriends/girlfriends and sexual assault.</p> <p>The data indicates a need for programs addressing drug/alcohol use and prevention and violence prevention, including anger management and alternative dispute resolution. These could include mentoring programs, communication, making better decisions, and life skills courses. The need for positive adult role models would suggest the appropriateness of a mentoring program to involve the youth with adults who could provide positive direction and guidance.</p> <p>The data provided by this survey would corroborate the data provided by JPPO indicating that violence, drugs and alcohol are significant problems affecting the youth of Valencia County.</p>
Percentage which thinks that smoking marijuana regularly poses no risk or slight risk physically or other ways	43.7%	
Used any form of cocaine in past 30 days	7.5%	
Used glue, aerosol or paint to get high in past 30 days	11%	
Used heroin in past 30 days	3.5%	
Used meth in past 30 days	8.2%	
Used ecstasy in past 30 days	18.8%	
Used pain killers to get high in past 30 days	20.2%	
Used needle to inject drugs during lifetime	4.7%	
Been offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property during past 12 months	38.1%	
Easy or very easy for them to get alcohol	68.2%	
Easy or very easy to get marijuana	69.7%	
Easy or very easy to get other drugs	37.5%	
Have personally known adults who used drugs in past 12 months	65.2%	
Know adults who have sold drugs in past 12 months	47%	



**CYFD JUVENILE PROBATION AND PAROLE DATA FY'10**

FIRST OFFENDERS	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
Delinquent referrals	370	40.93%
Non-delinquent referrals	36	3.98%
TOTAL	406	44.9%

TOP OFFENSES		% of TOTAL
Possession of marijuana	126	13.94%
Use/possession paraphernalia	100	11.06%
Public affray	91	10.07%
Battery	77	8.52%
Criminal damage	65	7.19%
Shoplifting	46	5.09%
MIP	43	4.76%
Larceny	42	4.65%
Truancy	42	4.65%

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FY'09					
AGE AT TIME OF REFERRAL					
Age	Delinq	Non-Deliq	PV	Total	% of Total
5	0	0	0	0	0.00%
6	0	0	0	0	0.00%
7	0	0	0	0	0.00%
8	0	0	0	0	0.00%
9	0	0	0	0	0.00%
10	3	0	0	3	0.50%
11	5	0	0	5	0.83%
12	17	0	0	17	2.81%
13	48	3	1	52	8.60%
14	101	4	3	108	17.85%
15	135	2	8	145	23.97%
16	124	5	16	145	23.97%
17	113	2	10	125	20.66%
18	1	0	3	4	0.66%
19	0	0	1	1	0.17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

FY'10					
AGE AT TIME OF REFERRAL					
Age	Deliq	Non-Deliq	PV	Total	% of Total
5	1	0	0	1	0.11%
6	1	3	0	4	0.44%
7	0	1	0	1	0.11%
8	1	3	0	4	0.44%
9	0	5	0	5	0.55%
10	8	1	0	9	1.00%
11	17	3	0	20	2.21%
12	51	0	0	51	5.64%
13	83	6	3	92	10.18%
14	156	7	5	168	18.58%
15	181	12	3	196	21.68%
16	149	8	13	170	18.81%
17	160	7	12	179	19.80%
18	0	0	3	3	0.33%
19	0	0	1	1	0.11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Majority of offenders are between the ages of 13 to 17 years old.

Referrals have increased by 66%

ETHNICITY					
Ethnicity	Delinq	Non-Deliq	PV	Total	% of Total
Hispanic	368	8	24	400	66.12%
Missing/Asian	1	0	0	1	0.17%
White	145	7	18	170	28.10%
Black or African Amer	9	0	0	9	1.49%
American Indian	8	0	0	8	1.32%
2 or more	15	1	0	16	2.64%
Asian	1	0	0	1	0.17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

ETHNICITY					
Ethnicity	Deliq	Non-Deliq	PV	Total	% of Total
Hispanic	593	40	31	664	73.45%
Native Hawaiian	3	0	0	3	0.33%
White	193	14	7	214	23.67%
Black or African Amer	9	0	1	10	1.11%
American Indian	8	1	0	9	1.00%
2 or more	2	1	1	4	0.44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

GENDER

GENDER

**VALENCIA COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN FY'11-FY'15**

GENDER					
Gender	Delinq	Non-Deliq	PV	Total	% of Total
Male	403	10	29	442	73.06%
Female	142	6	13	161	26.61%
Unknown	2	0	0	2	0.33%
Total	547	16	42	605	100.00%

Majority of offenders are male

Gender	Delinq	Non-Deliq	PV	Total	% of Total
Male	576	36	35	647	71.57%
Female	231	20	5	256	28.32%
Unknown	1	0	0	1	0.11%
Total	808	56	40	904	100.00%

REFERRALS BY POLICE DEPARTMENT					
Referral Source	Delinq	Non-Deliq	PV	Total	% of Total
Los Lunas School PD	155	0	0	155	25.62%
Belen PD	109	0	0	109	18.02%
Los Lunas PD	145	3	0	148	24.46%
VCSO	103	12	0	115	19.01%
School	0	1	0	1	0.17%
JPO	0	0	42	42	6.94%
State Police	15	0	0	15	2.48%
Bosque Farms PD	13	0	0	13	2.15%
Isleta Tribal PD	2	0	0	2	0.33%
Railroad PD	5	0	0	5	0.83%
Total	547	16	42	605	100.00%

REFERRALS BY POLICE DEPARTMENT					
Referral Source	Delinq	Non-Deliq	PV	Total	% of Total
Los Lunas School PD	362	0	0	362	40.04%
Belen PD	200	3	0	203	22.46%
Los Lunas PD	143	5	0	148	16.37%
VCSO	77	6	0	83	9.18%
School	0	42	0	42	4.65%
JPO	0	0	40	40	4.42%
State Police	16	0	0	16	1.77%
Bosque Farms PD	8	0	0	8	0.88%
Isleta Tribal PD	2	0	0	2	0.22%
Total	808	56	40	904	100.00%

TYPES OF OFFENDERS					
Types	Delinq	Non-Deliq	PV	Total	% of Total
First Offenders	265	6	0	271	44.79%
On Probation At Ref	38	4	42	84	13.88%

First Offender Programs are needed

TYPES OF OFFENDERS					
Types	Delinq	Non-Deliq	PV	Total	% of Total
First Offenders	370	36	0	406	44.91%
On Probation At Ref	57	3	39	99	10.95%

Top Offenses					
Offense	Delinq	Non-Deliq	PV	Total	% of Total
Posses of Marij	88	0	0	88	14.55%
PV- Alcohol/ Drugs	0	0	57	57	9.42%
Use/Poss Para	51	0	0	51	8.43%

1/3 of referrals are drug or alcohol related

Top Offenses					
Offense	Delinq	Non-Deliq	PV	Total	% of Total
Posses of Marij	126	0	0	126	13.94%
Use/Poss Para	100	0	0	100	11.06%
Public Afray	91	0	0	91	10.07%

**VALENCIA COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN FY'11-FY'15**

Shoplifting	46	0	0	46	7.60%	Truancy referrals have increased exponentially to be the #1 referral for FY11	Battery	77	0	0	77	8.52%
MIP	45	0	0	45	7.44%		Criminal Damage	65	0	0	65	7.19%
Criminal Damage	40	0	0	40	6.61%		Shoplifting	46	0	0	46	5.09%
Disorderly Conduct	36	0	0	36	5.95%		MIP	43	0	0	43	4.76%
Battery	34	0	0	34	5.62%		Larceny	42	0	0	42	4.65%
Resisting arrest	32	0	0	32	5.29%		* Truancy	0	42	0	42	4.65%
* Truancy	0	1	0	1	0.17%		* Truancy FY11	0	84	0	84	16.70%

**VALENCIA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DATA**

**NEW MEXICO PUBLIC EDUCATION DEPARTMENT 2006-2007**

BELEN SCHOOLS	Students Enrolled	Unexcused Absences	# of Habitually Truant Students	Percentage Habitually Truant
Middle School	846	6,798.5	207	24.5%
High School	1,718	12,596.5	439	25.6%
<b>LOS LUNAS SCHOOLS</b>				
Middle School	1,486	11,793.5	421	28.3%
High School	2,489	34,044.5	1,215	48.8%

**NEW MEXICO PUBLIC EDUCATION DEPARTMENT 2009-2010**

BELEN SCHOOLS	Students Enrolled	Unexcused Absences	# of Habitually Truant Students	Percentage Habitually Truant
Middle School	745	4,433.5	137	18.4%
High School	1,498	16,634	584	39.0%
<b>LOS LUNAS SCHOOLS</b>				
Middle School	1,4376	6,231.5	163	11.8%
High School	2,685	22,024.5	742	27.6%

**SCHOOL DROP RATES**

<b>BELEN SCHOOLS</b>	<b>School Name</b>	<b>CUM MEM</b>	<b>Drop</b>	<b>Drop Rate</b>
2007-2008	Belen High	1,340	82	6.1%
	Infinity High	99	29	29.3%
	Belen Middle	725	14	1.9%
2008-2009	Belen High	1,321	68	5.1%
	Belen Infinity High	108	24	22.2%
	Belen Middle	701	9	1.3%
<b>LOS LUNAS SCHOOLS</b>				
2007-2008	Century High	111	16	14.4%
	Los Lunas High	1,869	80	4.3%
	Los Lunas Middle	761	2	0.3%
2008-2009 data	Century High	84	27	32.1%
	Los Lunas High	1,641	88	5.4%
	Los Lunas Middle	750	11	1.5%
	Valencia High	850	49	5.8%
	Manzano Vista MS	589	16	2.7%

**GRADUATION RATES CLASS OF 2010**

<b>LOS LUNAS SCHOOLS</b>			
Century High	All Students	55	34.5%
	Female	22	47.6%
	Male	33	22.1%
	Caucasian	8	
	African American	2	
	Hispanic	42	33.0%
	American Indian	3	
	Economically Disadvantaged	54	34.7%
Los Lunas High	All Students	516	64.2%

**VALENCIA COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN FY'11-FY'15**

	Female	260	68.4%
	Male	256	59.8%
	Caucasian	148	70.1%
	African American	11	47%
	Hispanic	305	61.5%
	American Indian	46	63.0%
	Asian	6	
	Economically Disadvantaged	302	58.2%
Valencia High	All Students	388	64.3%
	Female	182	72.8%
	Male	206	57.4%
	Caucasian	114	66.9%
	African American	2	
	Hispanic	248	63.1%
	American Indian	19	71.4
	Economically Disadvantaged	235	59.1%
	Asian	5	

**BELEN SCHOOLS CLASS OF 2010 GRADUATION RATE**

BELEN SCHOOLS			
District-wide	All Students	473	65.4%
	Female	234	75.6%
	Male	239	55.4%
	Caucasian	122	74.4%
	African American	17	65.9%
	Hispanic	308	62.9%
	Asian	5	
	American Indian	21	45.2%
	Economically Disadvantaged	273	56.3%

**GOAL #1 Reduce substance abuse among Valencia County youth**

Contributing Factors	Objectives and Strategies	Partners/Resources	Outcomes
<p>1. Alcohol use is a problem with Valencia County students as indicated by the percentage of students who drank alcohol in past 30 days, which was 46%. 30% of these students had drank 5 or more alcoholic drinks within 2 hours in past 39 days. Only half of the students surveyed believe that it is wrong or very wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol.</p> <p>2. Drug use is also indicated in in the site assessment upon which this strategic plan is based. The percentage of students who used marijuana in the past 30 days was 30.2%. Only 43.7% percent think that smoking marijuana regularly poses no risk or slight risk physically or other ways. Prescription pain killers were used by 20.2% of the students to get high in the past 30 days and 15.7% used either cocaine or meth in past month. It is reported that 65.2% have personally known adults who used drugs and 47% knew adults who sold drugs in past 12 months.</p> <p>3. 69.5% of students reported that it was very easy to get marijuana. 37.5% stated it was easy to get other drugs and 68.2% stated</p>	<p>1.1. Provide educational opportunities on drug and alcohol use</p> <p>1.2. Provide positive role modeling in the form of mentoring for youth</p> <p>1.3. Provide positive and healthy alternatives to substance use which may include after school activities</p> <p>1.4. Provide therapy for substance use and abuse</p> <p>1.5. Implement preventative programs</p> <p>1.6. Partner with DWI program for alcohol avoidance by youth</p> <p>1.7. Refer to Valencia County Juvenile Drug Court Pre-Prosecution program where appropriate</p> <p>1.8. Educate parents as to the dangers of drug and alcohol use</p> <p>1.9. Educate youth as to the dangers of drug and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valencia County Juvenile Justice Board</li> <li>• Valencia County DWI Prevention Program</li> <li>• Valencia County Juvenile Drug Court</li> <li>• Local Service Organizations</li> <li>• Valencia County School District</li> <li>• Local Treatment Providers</li> <li>• Local and State Law Enforcement</li> <li>• District Attorney's Office</li> <li>• MADD</li> <li>• MAMA</li> <li>• NM Department of Health</li> <li>• Big Brothers/Big Sisters</li> </ul>	<p>1.1. Reduce alcohol and drug use among the youth of Valencia County</p> <p>1.2. Decrease the negative health effects of alcohol and drug use in our youth to improve overall health factors</p> <p>1.3. Reduce referrals to probation for substance related arrests</p> <p>1.4. Reduce drug and alcohol use on school campuses</p>

**VALENCIA COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN FY'11-FY'15**

it is easy or very easy to get alcohol.	alcohol use 1.10. Provide extracurricular activities		
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***GOAL #2 Reduce violence and gang activity among Valencia County youth***

Contributing Factors	Objectives and Strategies	Partners/Resources	Outcomes
There is data which indicates that a significant percentage of children are experiencing violence. 33.2% of students report having carried weapon such as gun, knife or club during past 30 days. 12.3% reported having carried a gun in past 30 days and 11.1% carried weapon on school property during past 30 days. Additionally, 43.1% of students surveyed reported having been involved in a physical fight during past 12 months, and 11% were physically hurt on purpose by boyfriend or girlfriend in past 12 months. There were 21.8% of students bullied on school property during past 12 months.	2.1. Provide education on the dangers of violence, bullying, domestic violence, and gang involvement 2.2. Provide mentoring opportunities for youth 2.3. Provide counseling 2.4. Provide education and intervention measures targeted towards suicide prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scoutreach</li> <li>• Juvenile Probation</li> <li>• Gang Task Force</li> <li>• District Attorney</li> <li>• YDI</li> <li>• Valencia County Juvenile Justice Board</li> <li>• Big Brothers/Big Sisters</li> <li>• Valencia County Schools</li> <li>• Local Treatment Providers</li> <li>• Local Faith-Based Organizations</li> <li>• Law Enforcement</li> <li>• TNT Boxing</li> <li>• RAC</li> <li>• Teen Court</li> </ul>	2.1. Reduce violence among youth which may be related to gangs, bullying, domestic violence and/or other sources 2.3. Reduce referrals to JPPO for violence related arrests 2.4. Increase safety in Valencia County



**GOAL #3 Increase graduation rates and reduce truancy**

Contributing Factors	Objectives and Strategies	Partners/Resources	Outcomes
<p>1. Belen High School saw a rise in the percentage of students who were habitually truant from 25.6% in the 2006-2007 school year to 39% in the 2009-2010 school year.</p> <p>2. Los Lunas High School saw a drop in the percentage of students who were habitually truant from 48.8% in the 2006-2007 school year to 27.6% in the 2009-2010 school year.</p> <p>3. Drop rates decreased in the Belen High School from 6.1% in 2007-2008 to 5.1% in 2008-2009.</p> <p>4. Drop rates also decreased in the Belen Infinity High School from 29.3% in 2008-2009 to 22.2% in 2008-2009.</p> <p>5. Century High School saw a spike in drop rates from 14.4% in 2007-2008 to 32.1% in 2008-2009.</p> <p>6. The Los Lunas High School also saw a rise in drop rates from 4.3% in 2007-2008 to 5.4% in 2008-2009.</p> <p>7. Although there is no data provided for Valencia High School for 2007-2008, it had a 5.8% drop rate in 2008-2009.</p> <p>8. 2010 graduation rates at Century High School are the lowest in the county at 34.5%. Females graduate at a higher rate than males</p>	<p>3.1. Provide RAC</p> <p>3.2. Provide educational assistance which may include tutoring, educational assessments, and educational supplies</p> <p>3.3. Parent support services</p> <p>3.4. Collaboration among truancy prevention partners</p> <p>3.5. Utilize Teen Court</p> <p>3.6. Utilize Scoutreach Diversion Program</p> <p>3.7. Utilize current tutoring programs</p> <p>3.8. Provide reading level assessments on at risk youth</p> <p>3.9. Provide English as 2<sup>nd</sup> language courses</p> <p>3.10. Provide truancy prevention, intervention and education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scoutreach</li> <li>• RAC</li> <li>• YDI</li> <li>• Teen Court</li> <li>• Valencia County Schools</li> <li>• District Attorney</li> <li>• Valencia County Juvenile Justice Board</li> <li>• Juvenile Probation and Parole</li> <li>• YDI</li> <li>• Isleta</li> <li>• Big Brothers, Big Sisters</li> <li>• Boys and Girls Club</li> </ul>	<p>3.1. Increase graduation rates</p> <p>3.2. Increase school attendance and reduce truancy</p> <p>3.3. Reduce drop out rates</p> <p>3.4. Increase college attendance</p> <p>3.5. Increase juvenile's ability to obtain meaningful employment</p> <p>3.6. Reduce delinquency</p>

**VALENCIA COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN FY'11-FY'15**

<p>with 47.6% of females graduating as opposed to only 22.1% of males.</p> <p>9. Los Lunas High School has the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest graduation rate at 64.2%.</p> <p>10. Valencia High School has negligibly higher graduation rates of 64.3%.</p> <p>11. Belen High School has the highest graduation rate of 65.4%.</p> <p>12. Although truancy rates at Belen High School are on the rise, drop rates are down and graduation rates are up.</p> <p>13. Although the percentage of students who were habitually truant dropped significantly at the Los Lunas High School, drop rates there increased and it had the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest graduation rate in the county.</p>			
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***GOAL #4 Increase positive family involvement and activities for youth, and families***

Contributing Factors	Objectives and Strategies	Partners/Resources	Outcomes
<p>1. Lack of positive, nurturing and supportive family involvement with youth.</p> <p>2. Lack of local recreational activities</p> <p>3. Family conflict</p>	<p>4.1. Increase after-school youth development and recreational resources</p> <p>4.2. Increase collaboration with community partners to provide services and activities for youth and families</p> <p>4.3. Facilitate and support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperative Extension</li> <li>• YDI</li> <li>• Valencia County Schools</li> <li>• Juvenile Probation and Parole</li> <li>• Valencia County Juvenile Justice Board</li> <li>• Big Brothers, Big</li> </ul>	<p>4.1. Increase positive, pro-social activities for youth and families</p> <p>4.2. Increase family involvement and interaction</p> <p>4.3. Provide youth with positive alternatives to crime, violence and substance use</p>

**VALENCIA COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN FY'11-FY'15**

	local events to benefit community	Sisters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local treatment providers</li> </ul>	
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***GOAL #5 Develop alternatives to detention***

Contributing Factors	Objectives and Strategies	Partners/Resources	Outcomes
<p>1. The need for detention alternative programs is indicated by the percentage of overrides either up or down.</p> <p>2. Since it is unlikely that more detention beds will be made available to Valencia County to accommodate all youth scoring over a 12 on the RAI, public safety would dictate that monitoring devices such as GPS units, a Day Reporting Center and Intensive Supervision Programs be implemented.</p> <p>3. The number of youth scoring high enough to receive detention indicates the need for early intervention programs and, also, rehabilitation programs. It would be efficacious to attempt to prevent youth from becoming criminally involved, rather than just relying on a response from the judicial system once they are involved. Prevention is more cost effective in dollars and lives. Once a youth is involved, programs which intervene and rehabilitate should be initiated.</p>	<p>5.1. Provide Day Reporting Center</p> <p>5.2. Provide intensive community monitoring</p> <p>5.3. Provide pre-adjudication supervision</p> <p>5.4. RAC</p> <p>5.5. Complete Disproportionate Minority Contact plan</p> <p>5.6. Provide other programs which are alternatives to detention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juvenile Probation and Parole</li> <li>• JJAC</li> <li>• Valencia County Juvenile Justice Board</li> <li>• RAC</li> <li>• Valencia County Juvenile Drug Court</li> <li>• District Attorney</li> <li>• Local and State Law Enforcement</li> <li>• Valencia County Schools</li> <li>• Teen Court</li> <li>• Scoutreach</li> <li>• TNT Boxing</li> </ul>	<p>5.1. Decrease use of detention beds for Valencia County youth</p> <p>5.2. Increase the use of alternatives for detention</p>