

**Juvenile Referrals and Dispositions in New Mexico:  
An Analysis of CYFD FY01 Data**

**January 2003**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Introduction**

- This analysis of the juvenile justice system presents information on juvenile referrals, petitions and case processing during fiscal year 2001 (July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001).

### **Type of Referrals**

- There were 29,560 cases referred to juvenile probation/parole officers (JPPO) during FY01.
- Approximately one third of those referrals were for property related offenses.
- 70% of the referrals were males.
- More than half of the referrals were for Hispanic juveniles.
- Over a third of the referrals originated in Bernalillo County.
- Females were more likely than males to have been referred for status offenses (offenses which if committed by adults would not be considered crimes, such as curfew violations, truancy and use of tobacco and alcohol).
- Native Americans were also more likely than other ethnic groups to have been referred for status offenses.
- While a larger proportion of Hispanics were referred for violent offenses, public order, interference and “other” than in other groups, relatively fewer Hispanics were referred for property crime than in other groups.
- The proportion of younger juveniles referred for violent and property crimes was greater than the proportion of older juveniles, while the opposite was true for public order, interference and “other” referrals.
- Bernalillo County had a very low percentage of referrals for status offenses but had the largest percentage of referrals for property offenses.

### **Referral Processing (Handled Informally vs. Referred to Children’s Court Attorney - CCA)**

- 56.1% of the FY01 referrals were handled informally.
- 43.6% of the FY01 referrals were handled formally (referred to CCA).
- Only 0.3% of the FY01 referrals were still pending at the end of FY01.
- Less serious offenses were less likely to be referred to CCA, except interference offenses.
- Males are more likely than females to be referred to CCA.
- A greater proportion of Native Americans’ cases were handled informally.
- Younger juveniles were less often referred to CCA than were older juveniles.
- Differences between regions do not appear too great, however, a somewhat lower percentage of cases were handled informally in Bernalillo County.
- More than half of the referral cases referred to CCA were filed, with a substantial portion still pending. DA rejection of the case due to insufficient evidence was the most frequent reason why cases were not filed by CCA.
- Generally, cases involving more serious crimes were more likely to be filed by CCA than those involving less serious crimes, except for interference cases.

- Males and Females are equally represented in cases CCA filed and did not file.
- A larger proportion of Native Americans' cases were filed by CCA than for other ethnic groups.
- Cases involving younger juveniles (especially 13 or less) were less likely to be filed formally by CCA.
- A smaller proportion of cases from Northwest regions were filed formally by CCA than in other regions, with more Northwest cases pending or default on informal referrals.

### **Types of Petitions**

- Most petitions were original. Very few petitions resulted from grand jury indictment of criminal information.
- Petitions most often involved property offenses. Few "other" and status offenses led to filed petitions.
- Most (77.9%) of the petitions involved males.
- More than half (59.1%) of the petitions involved Hispanics.
- About half of the petitions involved 16 and 17 year olds; very few involved 18 to 21 year olds.
- A largest proportion of petitions (40.1%) were filed in Bernalillo County.

### **Petition Processing**

- Most petitions resulted in disposition (63.9%). Very few were given reconsideration (0.3%). 17.0% were either time waiver, *nolle prosequi*, or time expired, and 18.8% were still pending.

#### **Disposition**

- Probation was the most frequent disposition. Adult sanction was very seldom given.
- A much larger proportion of status offenses were dismissed than for more serious offenses. Interference offenses were more likely to receive harsh dispositions, with violent crime most likely.
- A larger proportion of females than males were given consent decrees.
- Cases involving "other", including Asian and Blacks, were dismissed or given consent decrees more often than in the remaining ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic Whites had the largest proportion of cases resulting in probation. A larger proportion of Native Americans were given commitment and detention.
- In general, older juveniles were given harsher disposition than younger juveniles.
- A smaller proportion of cases in the Southwest region were dismissed than other regions, with more Southwestern cases resulting in probation than in other regions. Southern regions had a smaller proportion of cases resulting in consent decrees than did the Bernalillo and Northern regions. The smallest proportion of cases in Bernalillo County resulted in probation. By contrast, the largest proportion of cases in the Southwest region resulted in probation. A smaller proportion of cases resulted in commitment in the Northeastern and Southwestern regions, while a smaller proportion of cases were given detention in the Bernalillo and Northwestern regions.

**Reconsideration**

- Most (91.7%) reconsiderations resulted in probation.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Juvenile delinquency and other problem behaviors are a natural focus of concern for parents, teachers, police officers and the general public. Corresponding with such concern, a great deal of collective effort and resources are occupied in responding to juvenile misconduct through what may be broadly termed the juvenile justice system. While the criminal justice system for adults possesses relatively stable characteristics, the juvenile justice system has been, and still is, undergoing significant changes in its legal philosophy, administrative organization and treatment perspectives. Such changes were made most clearly evident in New Mexico in 1993 when a new Children's Code was enacted.

In the ongoing public debate regarding the best strategies for dealing with juvenile misconduct, information can obviously play an important role. However, New Mexico has typically lacked accessible data referring to juvenile justice. The state's Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD) has provided annual information on the number of juveniles referred to juvenile probation officers and in recent years has completed two snapshots of juveniles in confinement, but has been unable to do more because of a lack of statistical resources and specialized personnel. The following report offers a more detailed examination of juvenile referrals during fiscal year 2001, with the objective of providing baseline information for planners and policymakers that can be updated for successive fiscal years.

### **Juvenile Referrals: The Data Source**

When juveniles misbehave, adults may respond in a number of different ways:

- C Do nothing
- C Take the matter into their own hands
- C Refer the matter to school authorities
- C Call the police, or district attorneys
- C Refer the matter to a juvenile probation/parole officer (JPPO)

If a case of misbehavior potentially warrants the intervention of a children's court judge, then it must be screened first by a JPPO. Thus, many cases referred to (or discovered by) school authorities, the police, district attorneys, or other agencies and individuals, are subsequently referred to JPPOs. These are known as juvenile referrals and in New Mexico are handled by the JPPOs who are employed by CYFD.

JPPOs have two options for dealing with a juvenile referral:

- C Make an informal disposition (such as short-term programming), often in consultation with the children's court attorney.
- C Refer the matter to the children's court for a formal hearing (known as Adjudication) and a disposition by the court.

## The Scope of This Study

- < The following report examines all cases referred to JPPOs during fiscal year 2001 (FY01) as well as all cases disposed during FY01. [FY01 began on July 1, 2000 and ended on June 30, 2001.]
- < An incident may involve several juveniles, and each juvenile may be referred for more than one charge. As used in this report:

A “case” refers to one or more charges attached to one juvenile in a single referral.

A “charge” refers to each separate offense charged to a juvenile, irrespective of the number of counts appearing for the charge.

Case-based analyses indicate the disposition imposed on each juvenile, and may involve more than one charge. Such analyses are useful for examining the flow through the juvenile justice system to different types of dispositions. In this report, information is presented based on 29,560 cases referred to JPPOs during FY01. Where cases involved more than one charge, each case is classified by the most serious charge listed in the referral.

The report is organized by sections that cover the following aspects of juvenile referrals and dispositions:

- < *Type of Referral*
- < *Case Processing*
- < *Petitions*
- < *Types of Dispositions*

### TECHNICAL NOTES

- C Detailed results are included in Appendix A and are referenced at the appropriate point in the text of the report. Total numbers in all tables may vary due to missing data.
- C The strength of a relationship between two or more variables in a table is generally reported using the significance of the chi-square statistic. However, the chi-square statistic is highly sensitive to sample size: the larger the sample size, the more likely the relationship will appear significant based on the statistic. Because the numbers in this study are so large, nearly all the relationships between variables are significant based on the chi-square statistic. Therefore, the statistic is only reported when the relationships are *not* significant.

## A. REFERRALS

This section examines all cases referred to Juvenile Probation and Parole Offices (JPPOs) during the fiscal year 2001 (FY01) [FY01 began on July 1, 2000 and ended on June 30, 2001]. There were 29,560 referrals to JPPOs during FY01.

### A. 1. Referral Characteristics

This section contains the detailed examination of the 29,560 cases referred to JPPOs during FY01.

**Table A.1.1 Most Serious Offense At Referrals**

<b>Crime</b>	<b>Number N</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>Violent</b>	5751	19.5
<b>Property</b>	9529	32.3
<b>Drug</b>	3879	13.1
<b>Public-Order</b>	6250	21.1
<b>Other</b>	506	1.7
<b>Interference</b>	2662	9.0
<b>Status</b>	965	3.3
<b>Not Applicable</b>	18	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>29560</b>	<b>100.0</b>

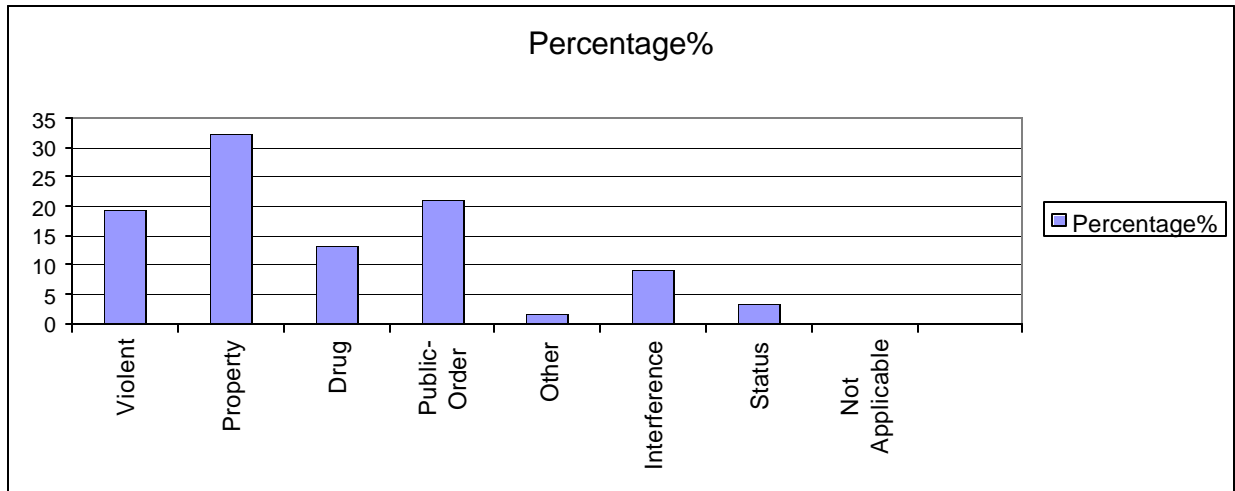
- Please note that each referral can involve several charges. Where referrals involved more than one charge, each referral is classified by the most serious charge. If the referral contains more than one charge with the same level of seriousness, the first listed charge was used for the analysis.
- Property offenses were the most frequent type of case (32.3%) referred to JPPOs.
- Violent, public-order, and drug offenses each accounted for between 13 and 21 percent of referred cases.
- Interference, status, and “other” offenses each accounted for less than ten percent of cases. Status offenses are offenses, which if committed by adults would not be

considered crimes, such as curfew violations, truancy and use of tobacco or alcohol.

- A detailed description of offense categories is available in Appendix A. Also see Appendix B for a breakdown of referrals by more specific offense classification.



**Chart A.1.1 Most Serious Offense At Referrals**



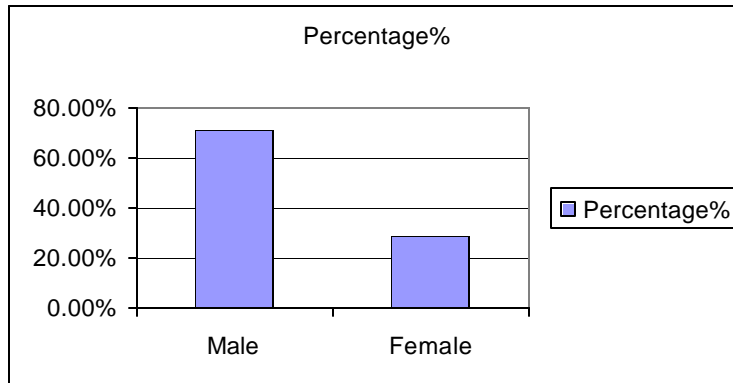
**Table A.1.2 Referrals by Gender**

Gender	Number N	Percentage %
Male	20558	70.9%
Female	8434	29.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28992</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

568 observations did not report gender.

- More than two-third of the referrals were males.

**Chart A.1.2 Referrals by Gender**



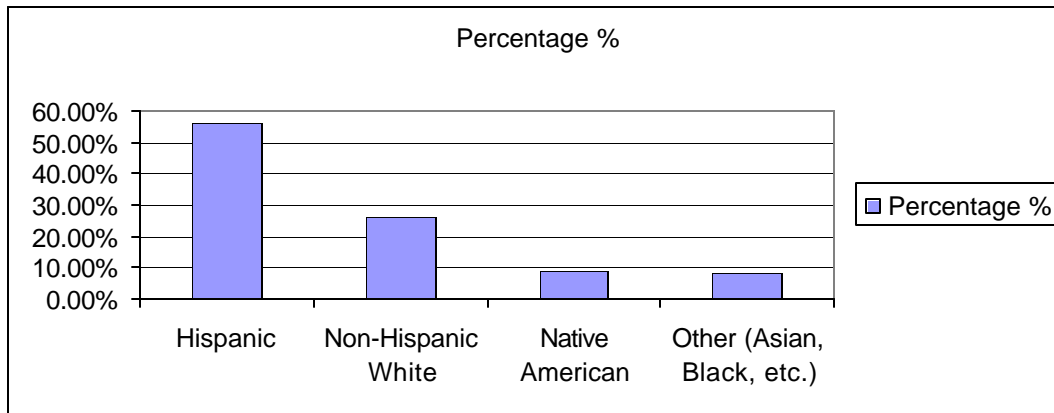
**Table A.1.3 Referrals by Ethnicity**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number N</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	16274	56.3%
<b>Non-Hispanic White</b>	7545	26.1%
<b>Native American</b>	2628	9.1%
<b>Other (Asian, Black, etc.)</b>	2445	8.5%
<b>Total</b>	28892	100.0%

668 observations did not report ethnicity.

- More than half of the referrals were of Hispanics. This exceeds the percentage of Hispanics in general population in New Mexico, which is approximately 40 %.

**Chart A.1.3 Referrals by Ethnicity**



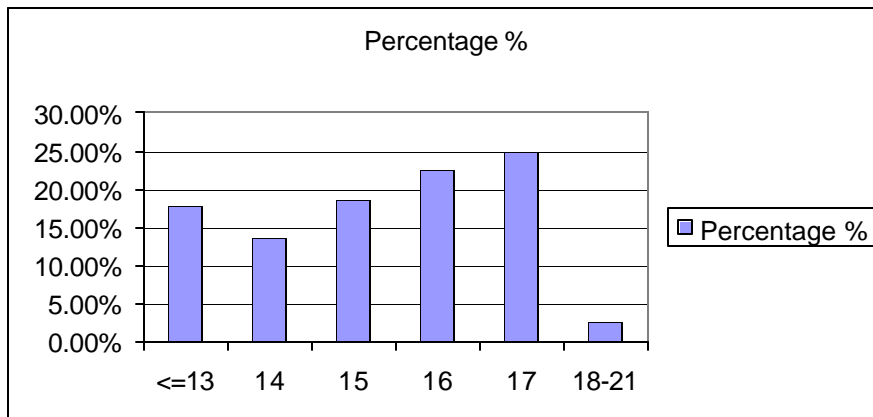
**Table A.1.4 Referrals by Age**

Age	Number N	Percentage %
<=13	5232	17.9%
14	3986	13.6%
15	5438	18.6%
16	6573	22.4%
17	7293	24.9%
<b>18-21</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29286</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

274 observations did not report age.

- 18-21 year old juveniles accounted for remarkably smaller percentage of cases than other age groups.

**Chart A.1.4 Referrals by Age**

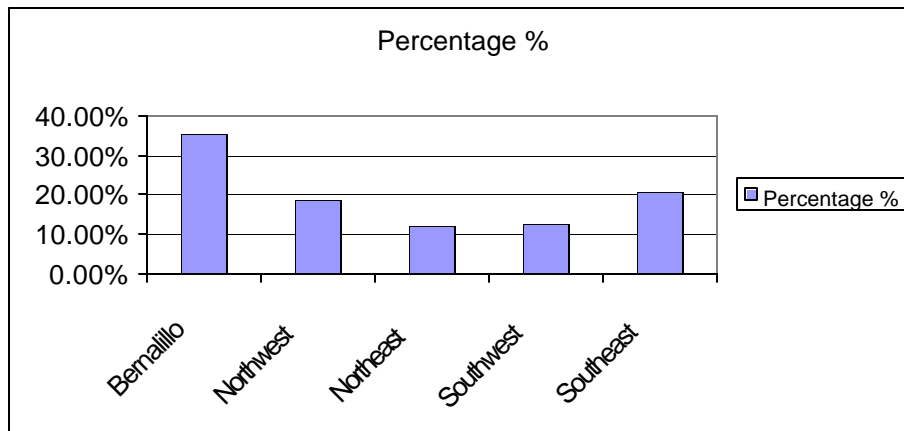


**Table A.1.5 Referrals by Region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Number N</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>Bernalillo</b>	10513	35.6%
<b>Northwest</b>	5586	18.9%
<b>Northeast</b>	3578	12.1%
<b>Southwest</b>	3782	12.8%
<b>Southeast</b>	6101	20.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29560</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- Over a third of the referrals originated in Bernalillo County, the state’s largest metropolitan area.

**Chart A.1.5 Referrals by Region**



**Table A.1.6 Most Serious Offense at Referral by Gender**

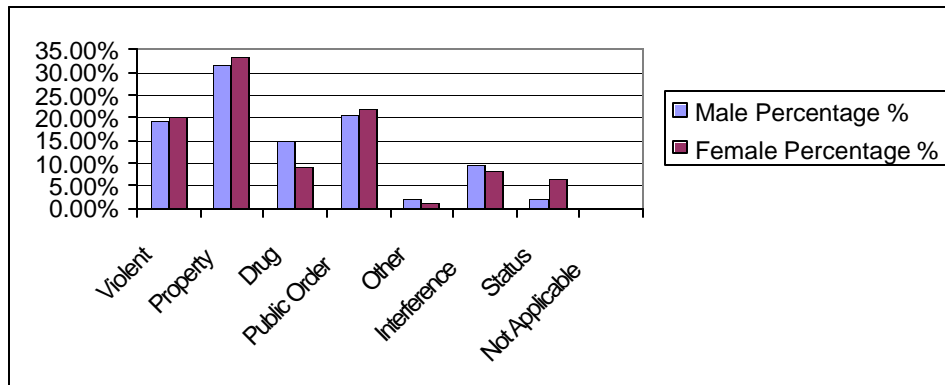
Crime	Total N	Male Percentage %	Female Percentage %
Violent	5626	19.1%	20.1%
Property	9337	31.8%	33.3%
Drug	3811	14.9%	9.0%
Public Order	6140	20.8%	22.0%
Other	501	2.0%	1.1%
Interference	2622	9.4%	8.2%
Status	937	2.0%	6.3%
Not Applicable	18	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28992</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

568 observations did not report gender.

- Both males and females were more likely to be referred for property offenses than for any other particular type of offense.

A much larger proportion of females than of males were referred for status offenses, while a larger proportion of males than of females were referred for drug offenses. Although the proportional distributions of males and females across offense types were very similar, the results of chi-square shows that there are statistically significant gender difference in types of crime at referral (chi-square 546.10,  $p < .0001$ ). Chi-square analysis tests independence (no relationship) between two categorical variables (in this case, the type of crime and gender). Small p-value suggests a relationship between two variables.

**Chart A.1.6 Most Serious Offense at Referral by Gender**



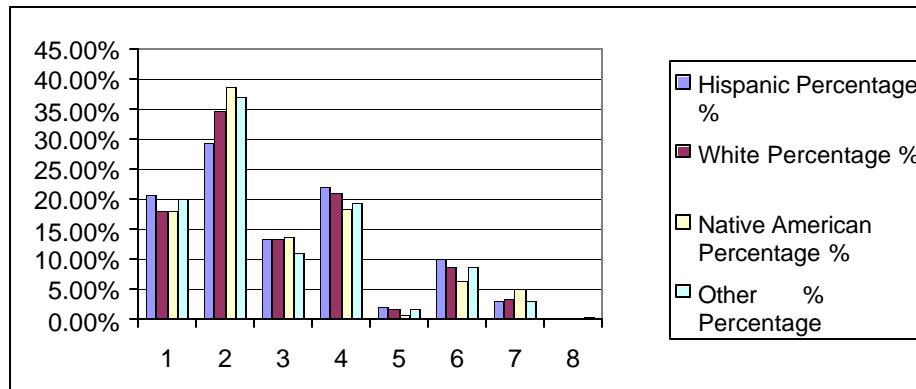
**Table A.1.7 Most Serious Offense at Referral by Ethnicity**

Crime	Total N	Hispanic Percentage %	White Percentage %	Native American Percentage %	Other %
<b>Violent</b>	5630	20.5%	17.8%	18.0%	19.8%
<b>Property</b>	9287	29.3%	34.6%	38.6%	36.8%
<b>Drug</b>	3778	13.3%	13.3%	13.6%	10.8%
<b>Public-Order</b>	6115	22.0%	20.9%	18.3%	19.2%
<b>Other</b>	487	1.9%	1.6%	0.7%	1.5%
<b>Interference</b>	2626	10.0%	8.5%	6.3%	8.6%
<b>Status</b>	951	3.1%	3.2%	4.8%	3.0%
<b>Not Applicable</b>	18	0.04%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28892</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

668 observations did not report age.

- All four ethnic groups were more likely to be referred for a property offense than for any other particular type of offense (as is true for the juvenile population as a whole).
- The chi-square test shows that there are statistically significant ethnic differences in types of crime at referral (chi-square 257.54,  $p < .0001$ ). While a larger proportion of Hispanics were referred for violent offenses, public order, interference and “other” than in other groups, relatively fewer Hispanics were referred for property crime than in other groups. A larger proportion of Native Americans were referred for status offenses than was the case for other groups.

**Chart A.1.7 Most Serious Offense at Referral by Ethnicity**



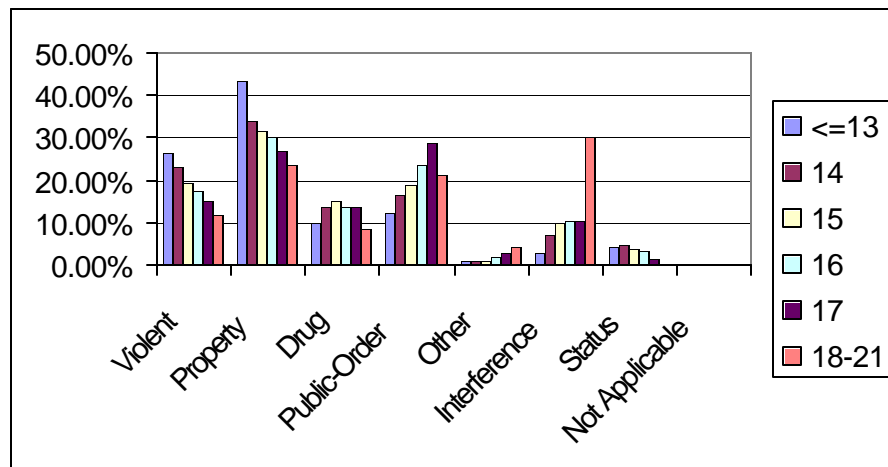
**Table A.1.8 Most Serious Offense at Referral by Age**

Crime	Total N	<=13	14	15	16	17	18-21
Violent	5696	26.3%	23.0%	19.4%	17.5%	15.2%	11.9%
Property	9437	43.5%	33.9%	31.6%	30.0%	26.7%	23.7%
Drug	3856	9.7%	13.9%	15.3%	13.6%	13.8%	8.4%
Public-Order	6172	12.2%	16.7%	19.0%	23.7%	29.0%	21.1%
Other	506	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.9%	3.0%	4.2%
Interference	2650	3.0%	6.9%	9.9%	10.3%	10.6%	30.1%
Status	951	4.4%	4.8%	3.8%	3.1%	1.6%	0.7%
Not Applicable	18	0.0%	0.0%	0.04%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29286</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

274 observations did not report age.

- The chi-square analysis indicates that there are statistically significant differences in types of referred crime for different ages (chi-square 2064.28,  $p < .0001$ ). The table above shows that the proportion of younger juveniles referred for violent and property crimes was greater than the proportion of older juveniles, while the opposite was true for public order, interference and “other” referrals.

**Chart A.1.8 Most Serious Offense at Referral by Age**

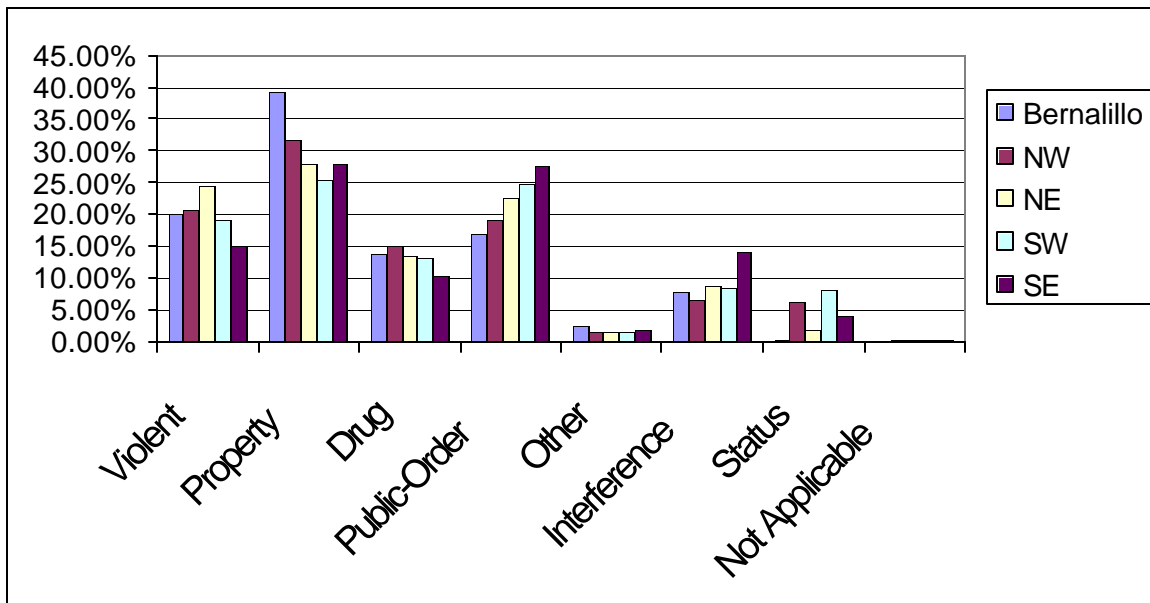


**Table A.1.9 Most Serious Offense at Referral by Region**

Crime	Total N	Bernalillo	NW	NE	SW	SE
Violent	5751	20.1%	20.6%	24.5%	18.9%	14.8%
Property	9529	39.1%	31.7%	28.0%	25.3%	27.8%
Drug	3879	13.8%	14.8%	13.5%	13.0%	10.2%
Public-Order	6250	16.9%	18.9%	22.3%	24.8%	27.5%
Other	506	2.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.8%
Interference	2662	7.8%	6.4%	8.8%	8.4%	14.1%
Status	965	0.2%	6.2%	1.7%	8.0%	3.8%
Not Applicable	18	0.01%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29560</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- The results of the chi-square analysis indicate that there are statistically significant regional differences in types of referred crime (chi-square 1710.22,  $p < .0001$ ). Bernalillo County had a lower percentage of status offenses than did the other regions, while the northwest region had the highest percentage of referrals for status offenses. Bernalillo County's larger proportion of property offenses may be due to greater opportunity for such offenses in urban areas. The southeast region had a higher percentage of referrals for public order and interference than did the other regions.

**Chart A.1.9 Most Serious Offense at Referral by Region**





## A. 2. Processing of Referral Cases by JPPOs and Children’s Court Attorney (CCA)

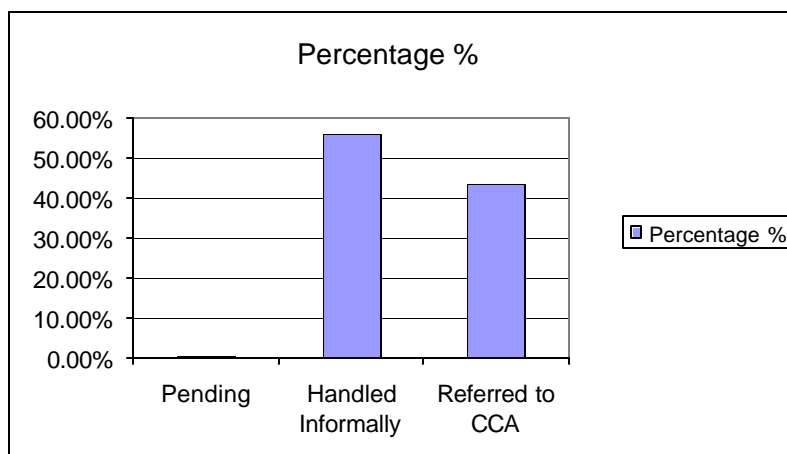
This section examines the processing of cases referred during FY01 by JPPOs and CCA.

**Table A.2. 1 Process of Referral Cases by JPPOs During FY01**

<b>JPPO Decision</b>	<b>Number N</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>Pending</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Handled Informally</b>	<b>16587</b>	<b>56.1%</b>
Assessed and Referred	9591	32.4%
Informal Conditions	5011	17.0%
Informal Supervision	706	2.4%
No Further Action	894	3.0%
Invalid Referrals	385	1.3%
<b>Referred to CCA</b>	<b>12896</b>	<b>43.6%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29560</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- More than half of the referral cases were handled informally, while 43.6 % were referred for a CCA decision. Only a very small proportion of referral cases were still pending at the time of data extraction.

### A.2. 1 Process of Referral Cases by JPPOs During FY01

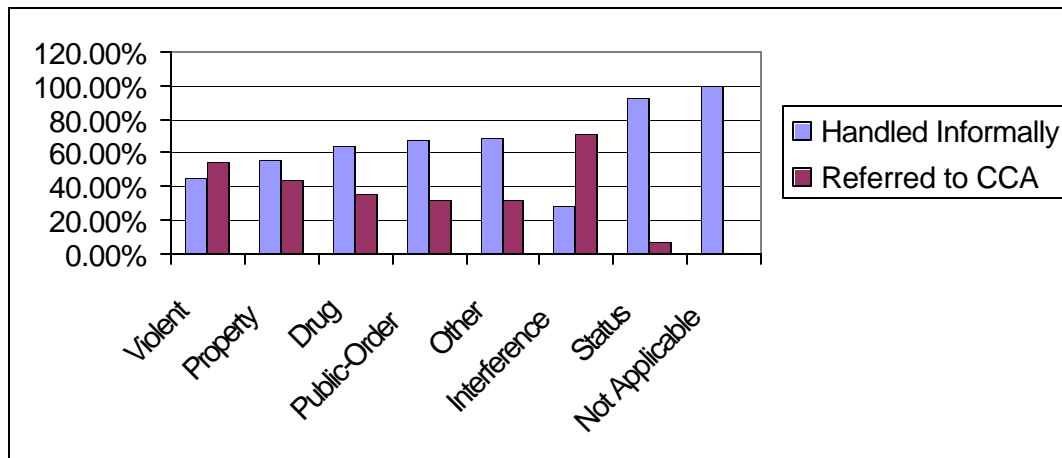


**Table A.2.2 Process of Referral Cases by JPPOs by Types of Crime**

Crime	Number N	Handled Informally Percentage %	Referred to CCA Percentage %	Total Percentage %
<b>Violent</b>	5742	44.9%	55.1%	100.0%
<b>Property</b>	9497	55.5%	44.5%	100.0%
<b>Drug</b>	3868	63.9%	36.1%	100.0%
<b>Public-Order</b>	6232	68.2%	31.8%	100.0%
<b>Other</b>	505	68.5%	31.5%	100.0%
<b>Interference</b>	2660	28.5%	71.5%	100.0%
<b>Status</b>	961	92.4%	7.6%	100.0%
<b>Not Applicable</b>	18	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29483</b>	<b>56.3%</b>	<b>43.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- Generally, less serious offenses were less likely to be referred to CCA (for example, compare violent and status offenses). The only exception is interference offenses, as 71.5% (the largest proportion among offenses) of interference cases were referred to CCA. The results of chi-square analysis indicate that there are statistically significant differences in JPPOs handling for different types of referred crime (chi-square 2144.96,  $p < .0001$ ).

**Chart A.2.2 Process of Referral Cases by JPPOs by Types of Crime**



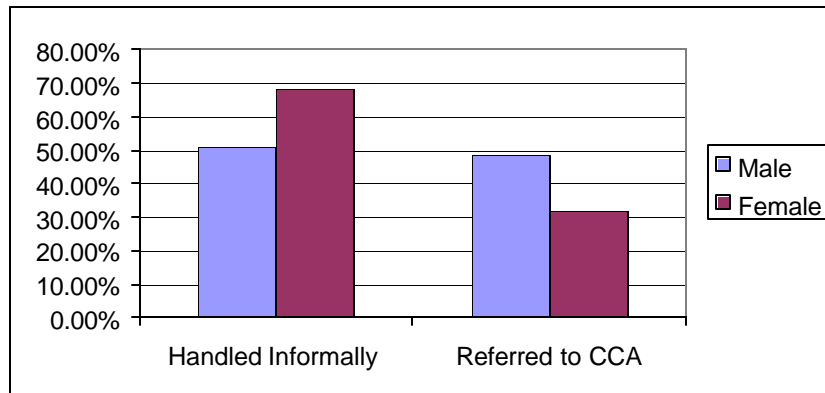
**Table A.2.3 Process of Referral Cases by JPPOs by Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number N</b>	<b>Handled Informally Percentage %</b>	<b>Referred to CCA Percentage %</b>	<b>Total Percentage %</b>
<b>Male</b>	20507	51.2%	48.8%	100.0%
<b>Female</b>	8413	68.1%	32.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28920</b>	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>43.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

563 observations did not report age.

- The chi-square test shows that there is a statistically significant gender difference in JPPOs processing of referral cases (chi-square 687.16,  $p < .0001$ ). Referral to CCA was more frequent for males than for females. This may result from differences in types of crimes for males and females.

**Chart A.2.3 Process of Referral Cases by JPPOs by Gender**



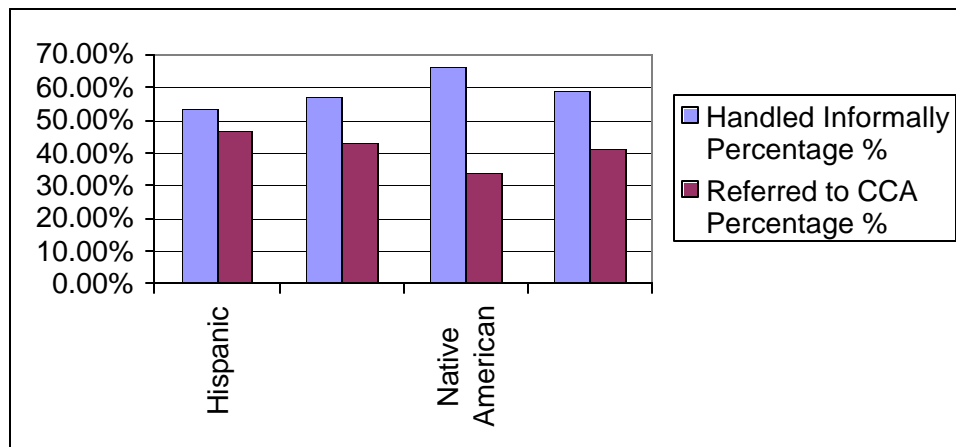
**Table A.2.4 Process of Referral Cases by JPPO by Ethnicity**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number N</b>	<b>Handled Informally Percentage %</b>	<b>Referred to CCA Percentage %</b>	<b>Total Percentage %</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	16231	53.5%	46.5%	100.0%
<b>Non-Hispanic White</b>	7541	56.9%	43.1%	100.0%
<b>Native American</b>	2600	66.2%	33.9%	100.0%
<b>Other (Asian, Black, etc.)</b>	2443	58.6%	41.4%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28815</b>	<b>56.0%</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

668 observations did not report ethnicity.

- According to the chi-square test (chi-square 159.74,  $p < .0001$ ), there are statistically significant ethnic differences in JPPO processing of referral cases (chi-square 159.74,  $p < .0001$ ). A greater proportion of Native Americans' cases were handled informally. Although there is little variation among the remaining ethnic groups, a smaller proportion of Hispanics were handled informally. Again these differences may reflect differences in types of crimes in the ethnic groups.

**Chart A.2.4 Process of Referral Cases by JPPO by Ethnicity**



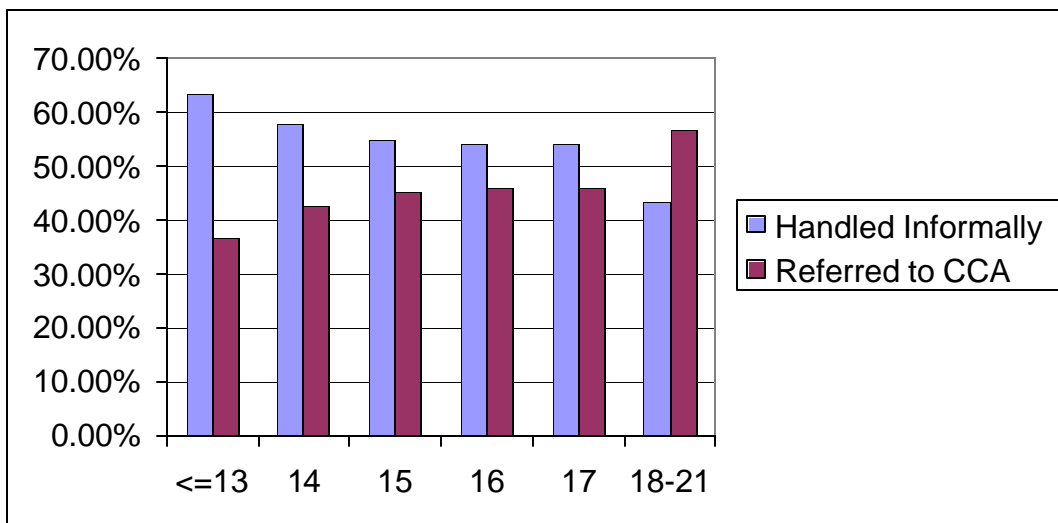
**Table A.2.5 Process of Referral Cases by JPPOs by Age**

Age	Number N	Handled Informally Percentage %	Referred to CCA Percentage %	Total Percentage %
<b>&lt;=13</b>	<b>5212</b>	<b>63.4%</b>	<b>36.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>14</b>	3979	57.7%	42.4%	100.0%
<b>15</b>	5427	54.8%	45.2%	100.0%
<b>16</b>	6556	54.2%	45.8%	100.0%
<b>17</b>	7276	54.2%	45.8%	100.0%
<b>18-21</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>56.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29212</b>	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>43.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

271 observations did not report age.

- The results of chi-square analysis indicate that there are statistically significant age differences in JPPOs processing of referral cases (chi-square 191.63,  $p < .0001$ ). The table above shows that the younger juveniles were less often referred to CCA than were older juveniles (especially 18 to 21 years).

**Chart A.2.5 Process of Referral Cases by JPPOs by Age**

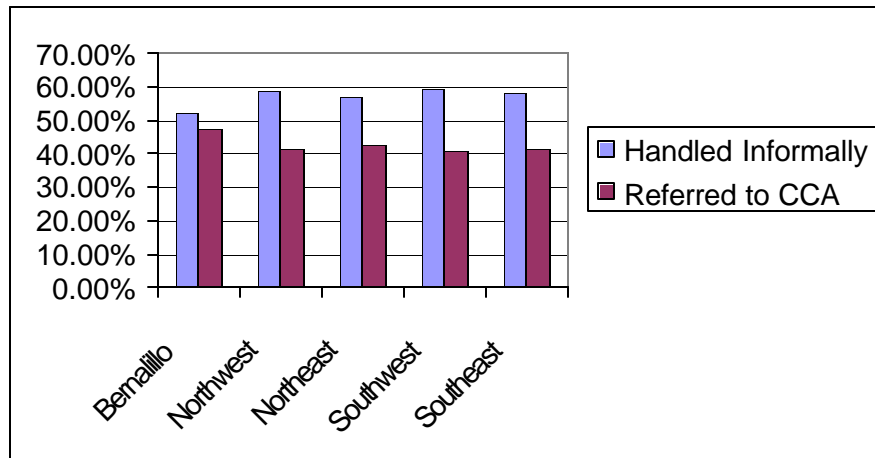


**Table A.2.6 Process of Referral Cases by JPPOs by Region**

Region	Number N	Handled Informally Percentage %	Referred to CCA Percentage %	Total Percentage %
Bernalillo	10504	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
Northwest	5557	58.8%	41.2%	100.0%
Northeast	3575	57.2%	42.8%	100.0%
Southwest	3748	59.2%	40.9%	100.0%
Southeast	6099	58.3%	41.7%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29483</b>	<b>56.3%</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- The chi-square analysis indicates that there are statistically significant regional differences in JPPOs handling of referral cases (chi-square 102.80,  $p < .0001$ ). Differences between regions do not appear too great, however, with a somewhat lower percentage of cases handled informally in Bernalillo County.

**Chart A.2.6 Process of Referral Cases by JPPOs by Region**

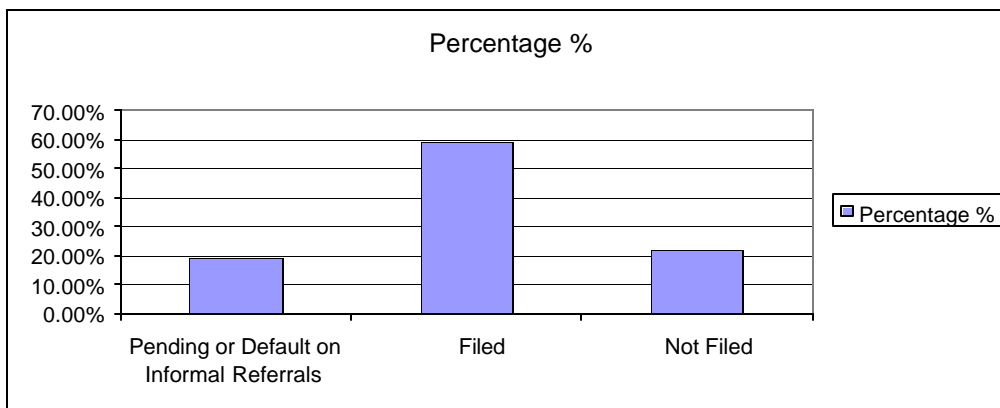


**Table A.2.7 Process of Referral Cases by CCA During FY01**

<b>CCA Decision</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>Pending or Default on Informal Referrals (recommendation by JPPO?)</b>	<b>2438</b>	<b>18.9%</b>
<b>Filed</b>	<b>7644</b>	<b>59.3%</b>
<b>Not Filed</b>	<b>2814</b>	<b>21.8%</b>
DA reject - insufficient evidence	966	7.5%
DA reject - JPPO recommendation	373	2.9%
DA reject - Age of Child	96	0.7%
DA reject - Fines	8	0.1%
DA reject - Plea Bargain	259	2.0%
DA reject - Time Waiver	16	0.1%
Waiver of Protection	101	0.8%
Returned for Informal Services	94	0.7%
DA reject - other	901	7.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12896</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- This table shows the processing of the 12,896 cases referred to CCA. More than half of referral cases referred to CCA were filed, with a substantial portion still pending. The table also shows the reasons why cases were not filed by CCA. DA rejection of the case due to insufficient evidence was most frequent.

**Chart A.2.7 Process of Referral Cases by CCA During FY01**

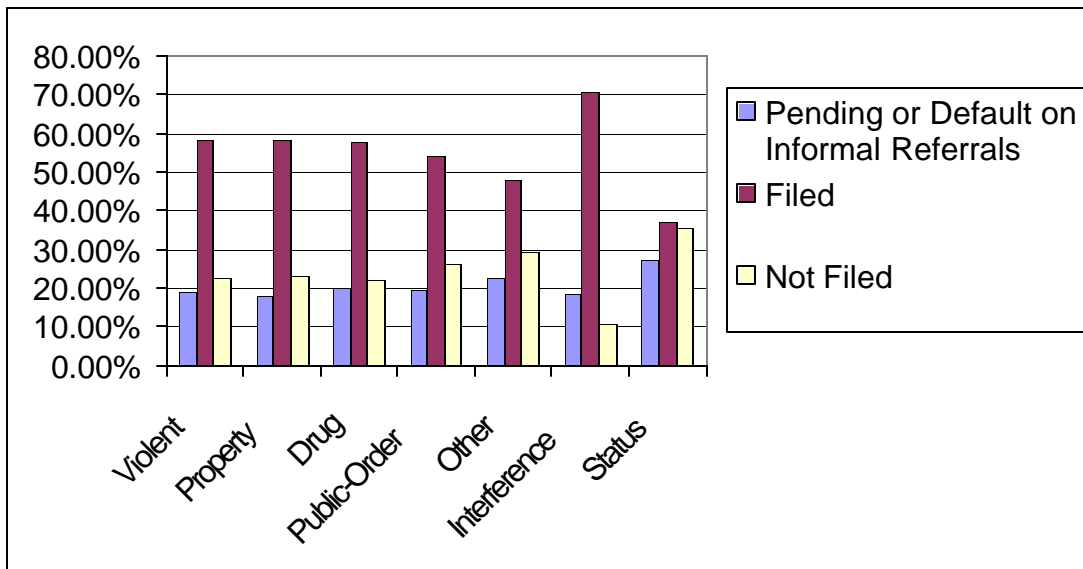


**Table A.2.8 Process of Referral Cases by CCA by Types of Crime**

	Number N	Pending or Default on Informal Referrals	Filed	Not Filed	Total Percentage%
<b>Violent</b>	3163	18.9%	58.2%	22.9%	100.0%
<b>Property</b>	4223	18.1%	58.5%	23.3%	100.0%
<b>Drug</b>	1395	20.1%	58.0%	21.9%	100.0%
<b>Public-Order</b>	1981	19.6%	54.0%	26.4%	100.0%
<b>Other</b>	159	22.6%	47.8%	29.6%	100.0%
<b>Interference</b>	1902	18.4%	70.9%	10.8%	100.0%
<b>Status</b>	73	27.4%	37.0%	35.6%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12896</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>59.3%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- The chi-square test indicates that there are statistically significant differences by types of crime in the processing of referral cases by CCA (chi-square 212.50,  $p < .0001$ ). Generally, cases involving more serious crimes were more likely to be filed by CCA than those involving less serious crime. (Note the small proportion filed of status offense cases.) Yet a much greater proportion of interference cases were filed by CCA than for more serious crimes.

**Chart A.2.8 Process of Referral Cases by CCA by Types of Crime**





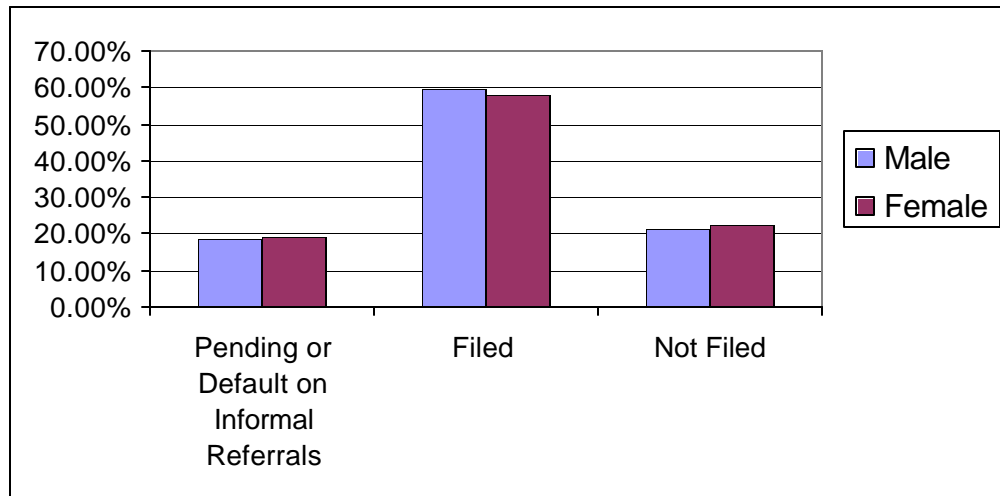
**Table A.2.9 Process of Referral Cases by CCA by Gender**

	Number N	Pending or Default on Informal Referrals	Filed	Not Filed	Total Percentage%
<b>Male</b>	10006	18.8%	59.6%	21.6%	100.0%
<b>Female</b>	2688	19.2%	58.2%	22.6%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12694</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>59.3%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

202 observations did not report gender.

- The chi-square analysis indicates that the gender difference in CCA handling of cases is not statistically significant (chi-square 1.8895,  $p < .3888$ ). Males and Females are equally represented in cases CCA filed and did not file.

**Chart A.2.9 Process of Referral Cases by CCA by Gender**



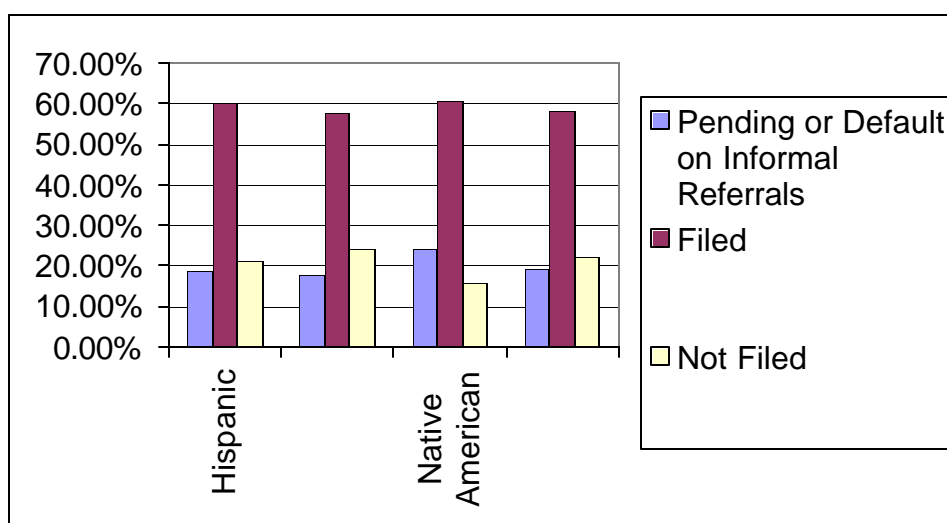
**Table A.2.10 Process of Referral Cases by CCA by Ethnicity**

	Number N	Pending or Default on Informal Referrals	Filed	Not Filed	Total Percentage%
<b>Hispanic</b>	7550	18.8%	60.0%	21.3%	100.0%
<b>Non-Hispanic White</b>	3247	17.7%	58.0%	24.3%	100.0%
<b>Native American</b>	880	23.9%	60.7%	15.5%	100.0%
<b>Other (Asian, Black, etc.)</b>	<u>1012</u>	19.4%	58.4%	22.2%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<u>12689</u>	<u>18.9%</u>	<u>59.4%</u>	<u>21.7%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

207 observations did not report ethnicity.

- The results of chi-square test finds a statistically significant ethnic difference in how CCA handles cases (chi-square 42.74,  $p < .0001$ ). A larger proportion of Native Americans' cases were filed by CCA than for other ethnic groups. There are small variations among the three remaining ethnic groups. Again type of crime may be important here.

**Chart A.2.10 Process of Referral Cases by CCA by Ethnicity**



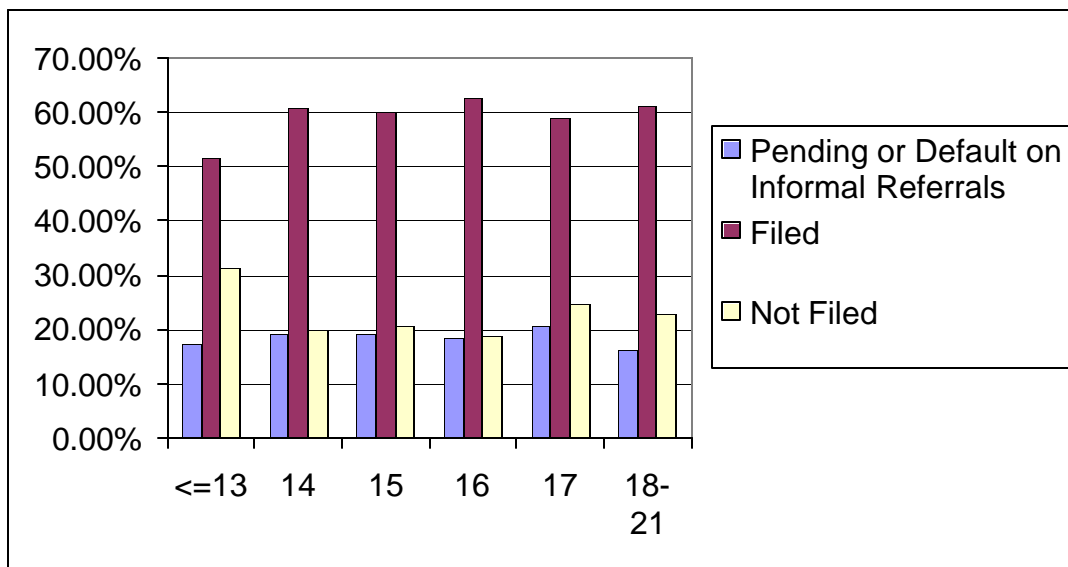
**Table A.2.11 Process of Referral Cases by CCA by Age**

Age	Number	Pending or Default on Informal Referrals	Filed	Not Filed	Total Percentage%
<=13	1909	17.1%	51.7%	31.2%	100.0%
14	1685	19.2%	60.8%	19.9%	100.0%
15	2451	19.2%	60.2%	20.6%	100.0%
16	3004	18.5%	62.6%	18.9%	100.0%
17	3333	20.5%	59.0%	24.5%	100.0%
18-21	433	16.2%	61.0%	22.9%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12815</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>59.3%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

81 observations did not report age.

- The chi-square analysis (chi-square' 130.63, p.0001) indicates that there are statistically significant age differences in how CCA handle cases. Generally, fewer cases involving younger juveniles (especially 13 or less) are filed formally by CCA.

**Chart A.2.11 Process of Referral Cases by CCA by Age**

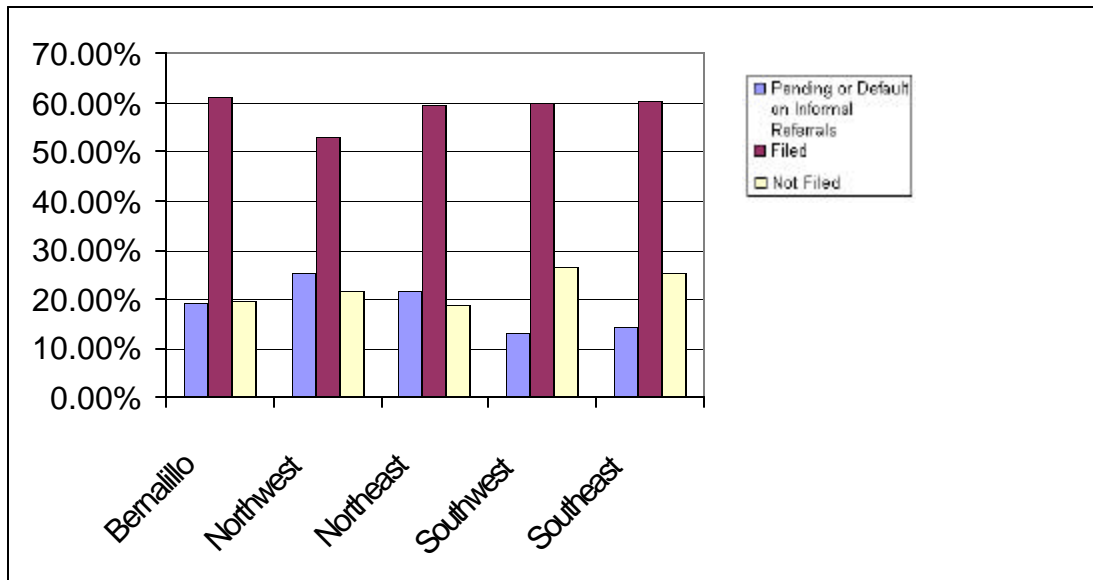


**Table A.2.12 Process of Referral Cases by CCA by Region**

	Number N	Pending or Default on Informal Referrals	Filed	Not Filed	Total Percentage %
<b>Bernalillo</b>	5001	19.3%	61.3%	19.5%	100.0%
<b>Northwest</b>	2288	25.3%	52.9%	21.8%	100.0%
<b>Northeast</b>	1531	21.6%	59.6%	18.8%	100.0%
<b>Southwest</b>	1531	13.3%	60.0%	26.7%	100.0%
<b>Southeast</b>	2545	14.2%	60.5%	25.4%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12896</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>59.3%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- The chi-square analysis indicates statistically significant regional differences in how CCA handle referral cases (chi-square 181.66,  $p < .0001$ ). A smaller proportion of cases from Northwest regions were filed by CCA than in other regions, with more Northwest cases pending or default on informal referrals.

**Chart A.2.12 Process of Referral Cases by CCA by Region**



## B. Petitions

In total, 8,071 petitions were filed (sometimes multiple petitions from one case) during FY01. This section examines the details of petitions, including characteristics (section B.1) and processing of petitions (section B.2).

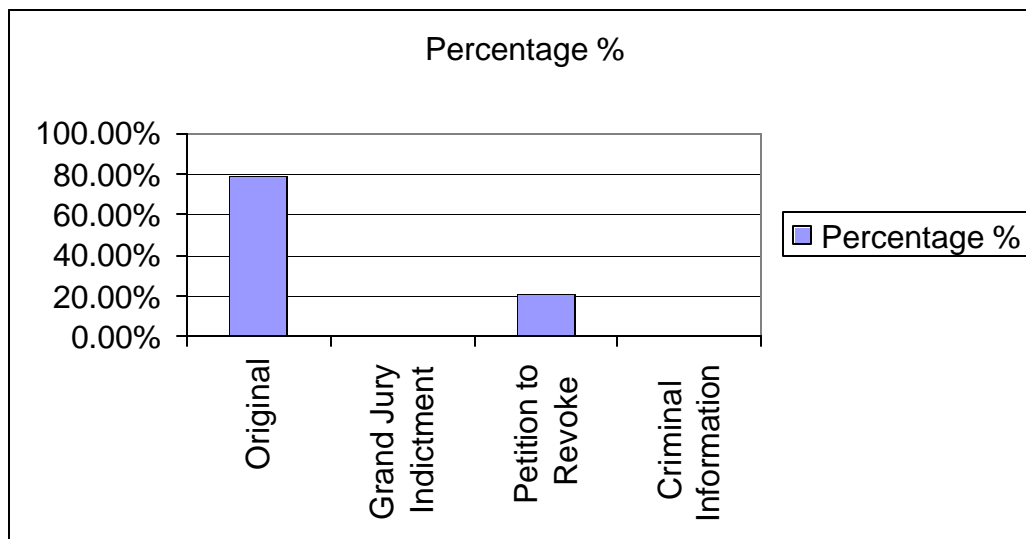
### B. 1. Petition Characteristics

**Table B.1.1 Petition Type**

Petition Type	Number N	Percentage %
Original	6375	79.0%
Grand Jury Indictment	49	0.6%
Petition to Revoke	1643	20.4%
Criminal Information	4	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8071</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- Most petitions are original. Very few petitions result from grand jury indictment or criminal information.

**Chart B.1.1 Petition Type**

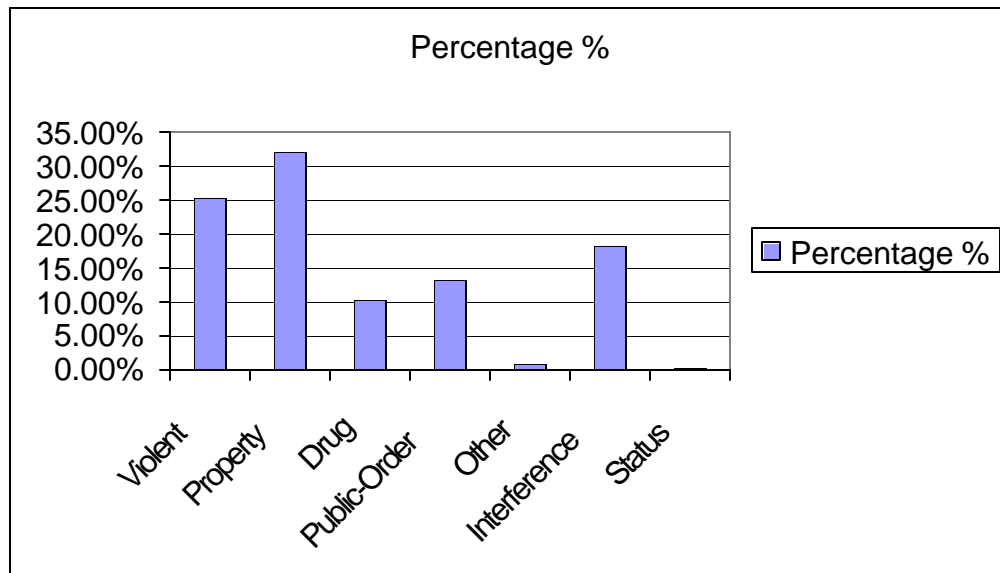


**Table B.1.2 Petitions by Crime Type**

<b>Crime</b>	<b>Number N</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>Violent</b>	1842	25.2%
<b>Property</b>	2347	32.1%
<b>Drug</b>	750	10.3%
<b>Public-Order</b>	967	13.2%
<b>Other</b>	50	0.7%
<b>Interference</b>	1336	18.3%
<b>Status</b>	17	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7309</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- Note that a large number (762 out of 8071 petitions) are missing from the table B.1.2. As mentioned earlier, there could be multiple petitions from one case. One case could contain multiple charges. If a case contained multiple charges but only one petition was filed, only the most serious charge was used. However, if multiple petitions were filed from one case with multiple charges, it is impossible to identify which charge each petition concerns. Thus those cases (multiple petitions from one case with multiple charges) are dropped from the analysis for this table.
- Petitions most often involved property offenses. Few “other” and status offenses led to filed petitions.

**Chart B.1.2 Petitions by Crime Type**



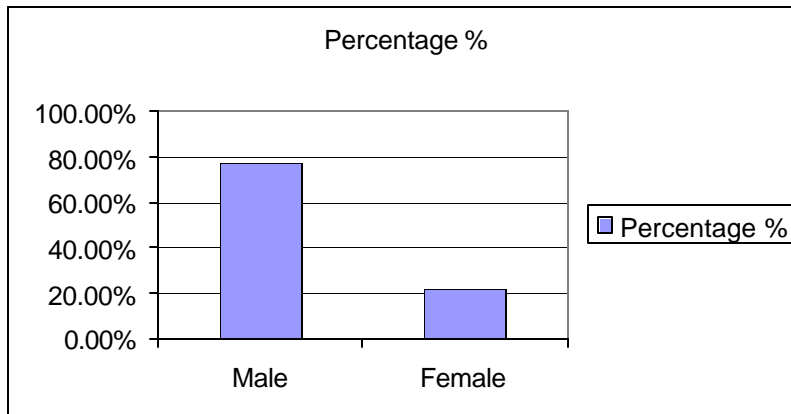
**Table B.1.3 Petition by Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number N</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>Male</b>	6060	77.9%
<b>Female</b>	1720	22.1%
<b>Total</b>	7780	100.0%

291 observations did not report gender.

- Most petitions involved males.

**Chart B.1.3 Petition by Gender**



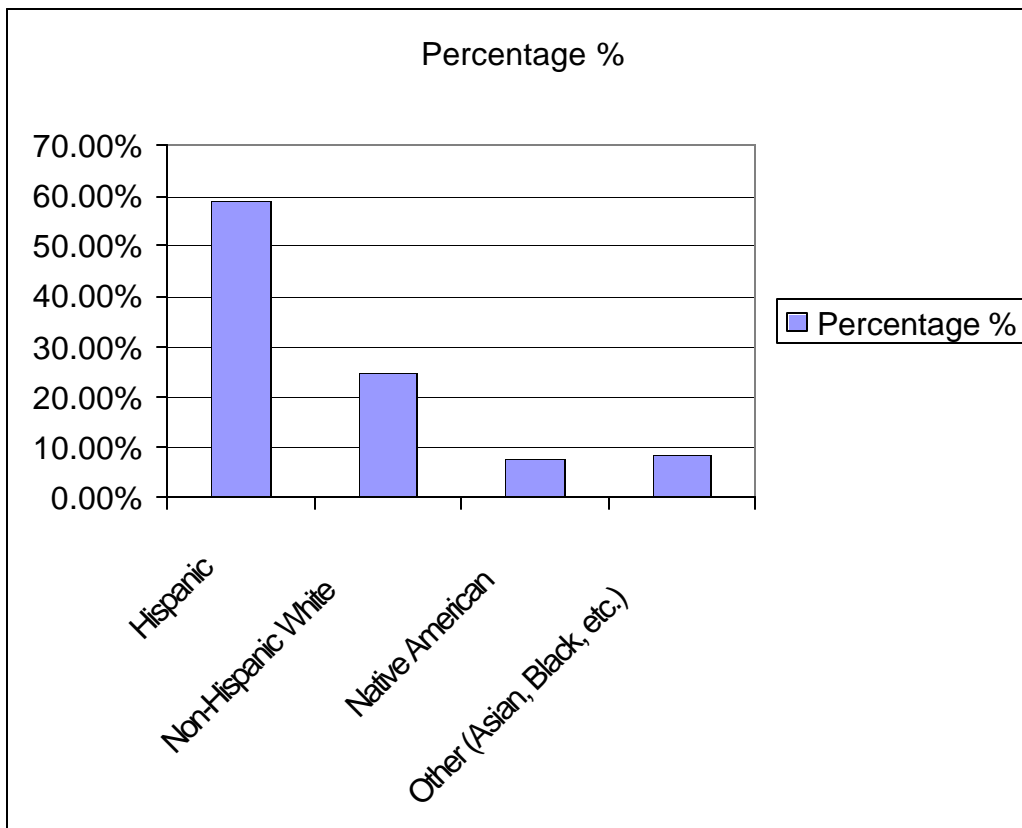
**Table B.1.4 Petitions by Ethnicity**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number N</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	4617	59.1%
<b>Non-Hispanic White</b>	1923	24.6%
<b>Native American</b>	590	7.6%
<b>Other (Asian, Black, etc.)</b>	677	8.7%
<b>Total</b>	7807	100.0%

264 observations did not report ethnicity.

- More than half of petitions involved Hispanics.

**Chart B.1.4 Petitions by Ethnicity**





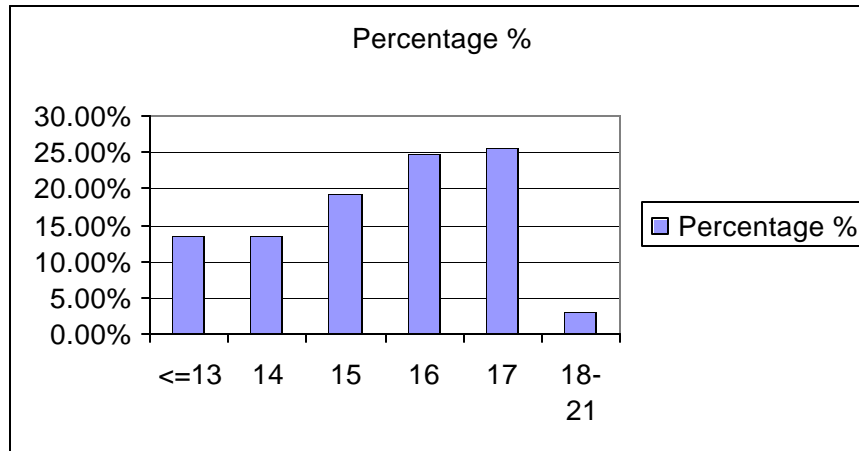
**Table B.1.5 Petitions by Age**

Age	Number N	Percentage %
<=13	1066	13.6%
14	1068	13.6%
15	1520	19.4%
16	1939	24.7%
17	2011	25.6%
18-21	239	3.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7843</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

228 observations did not report age.

- About half of the petitions involved 16 and 17 year olds; very few involved 18 to 21 year olds.

**Chart B.1.5 Petitions by Age**



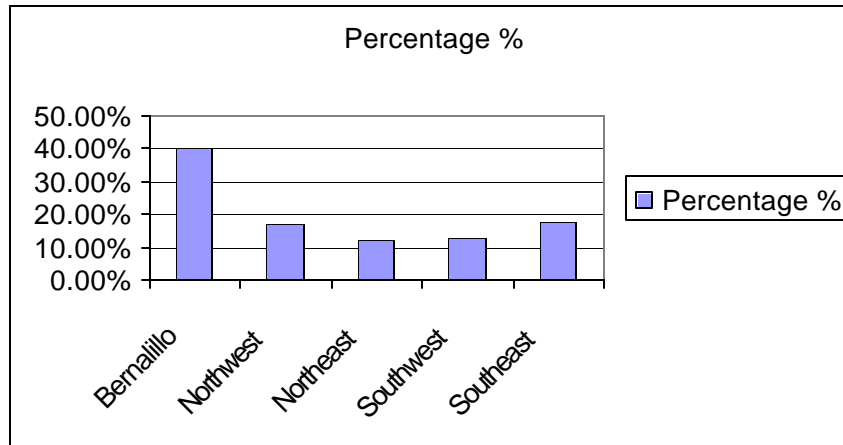
**Table B.1.6 Petition by Region**

Region	Number N	Percentage %
Bernalillo	3164	40.1%
Northwest	1356	17.2%
Northeast	975	12.4%
Southwest	1008	12.8%
Southeast	1392	17.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7895</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

176 observations did not report region.

- Most petitions were filed in Bernalillo County. The other regions contributed roughly equally, with the smallest proportion filed in the Northeast.

**Chart B.1.6 Petition by Region**



## B. 2. Processing of Petitions

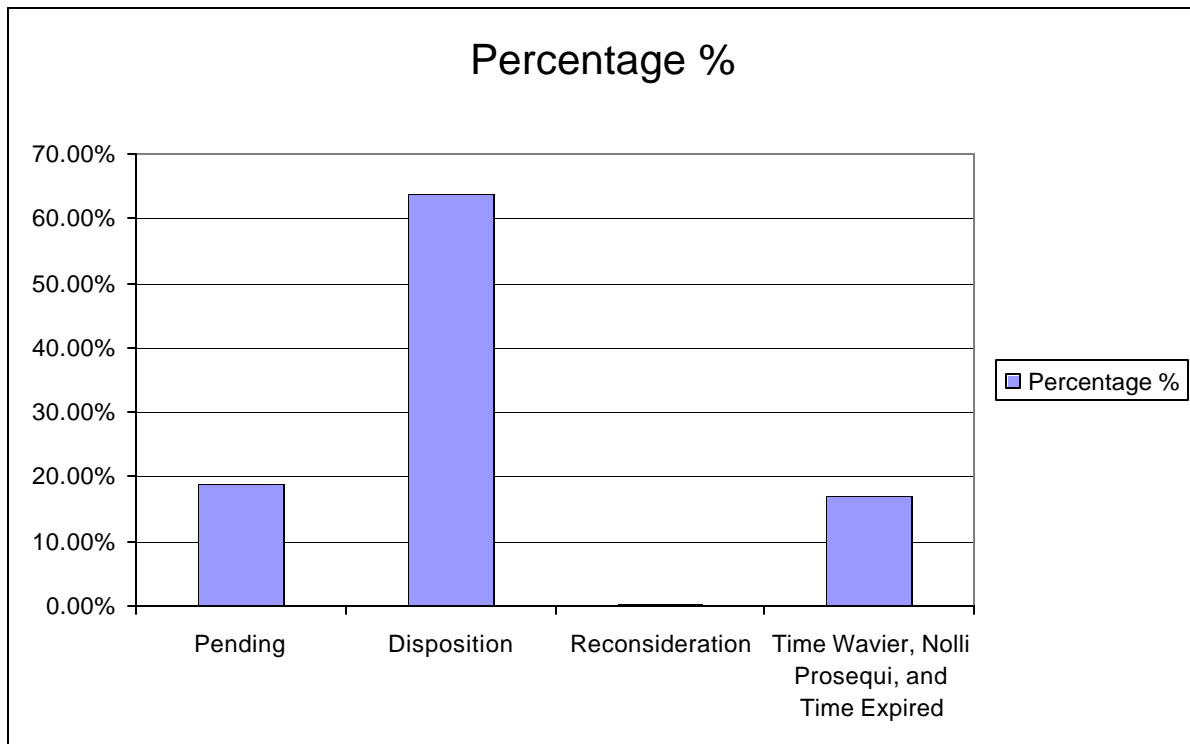
This section examines the processing of 8,071 petitions filed during FY01.

**Table B.2.1 Types of Court Action for Petitions**

<b>Court Action Type</b>	<b>Number N</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>Pending</b>	1519	18.8%
<b>Disposition</b>	5156	63.9%
<b>Reconsideration</b>	24	0.3%
<b>Time Waiver, <i>Nolle Prosequi</i>, and Time Expired</b>	1372	17.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8071</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- Most petitions resulted in disposition. Very few were given reconsideration.

**Chart B.2.1 Types of Court Action for Petitions**



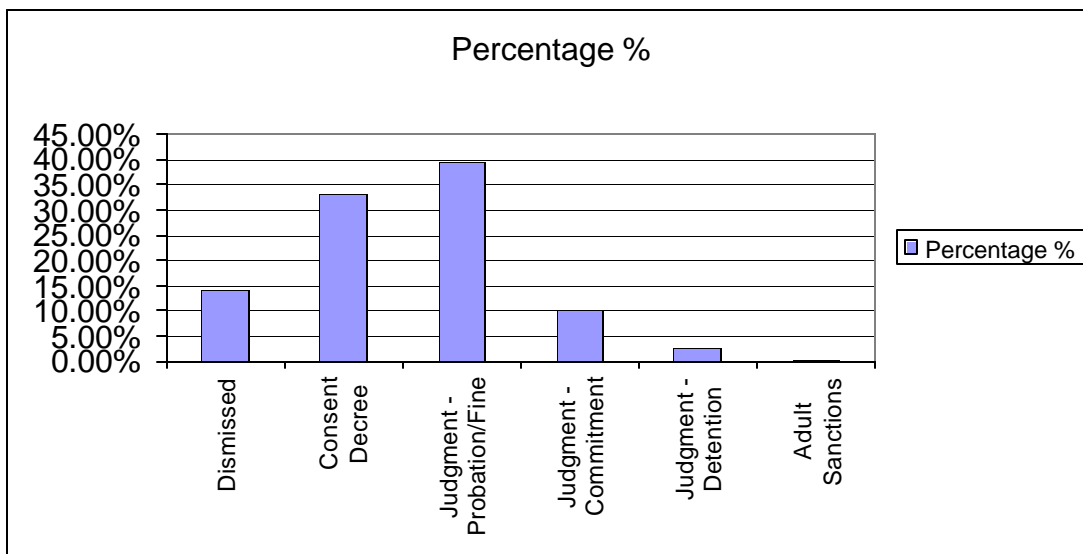
Tables 2.2-2.4 shows the details of court action types (disposition, reconsideration, and time waiver) for all petitions except pending petitions.

**Table B.2.2 Dispositions**

Court Action Type	Number N	Percentage %
Dismissed	737	14.3%
Consent Decree	1707	33.1%
Judgment - Probation/Fine	2043	39.6%
Judgment - Commitment	529	10.3%
Judgment - Detention	131	2.5%
Adult Sanctions	9	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5156</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- Judgment - Probation/ Fine was the most frequent disposition (with only three of these cases involving fines). Adult sanction was very seldom given. Adult sanctions contained three New Mexico Correctional Department (NMCD) probations, five jails, and one commitment to NMCD facility.

**Chart B.2.2 Dispositions**

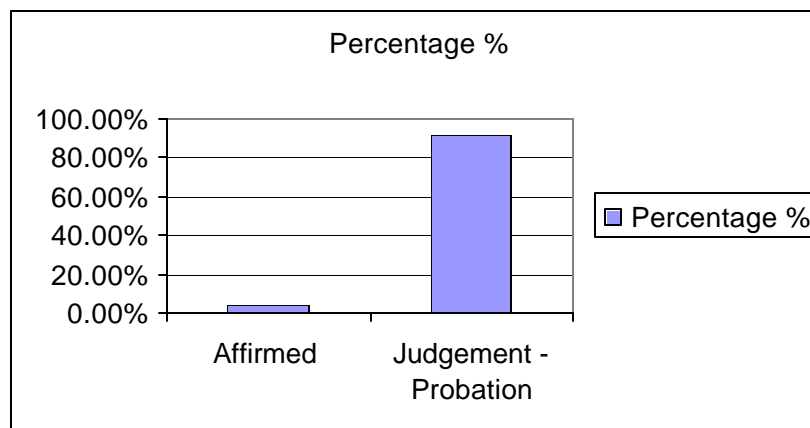


**Table B.2.3 Reconsideration**

	<b>Number N</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>Affirmed</b>	2	4.2%
<b>Judgement - Probation</b>	22	91.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- Most reconsiderations resulted in a judgment of probation.

**Chart B.2.3 Reconsideration**

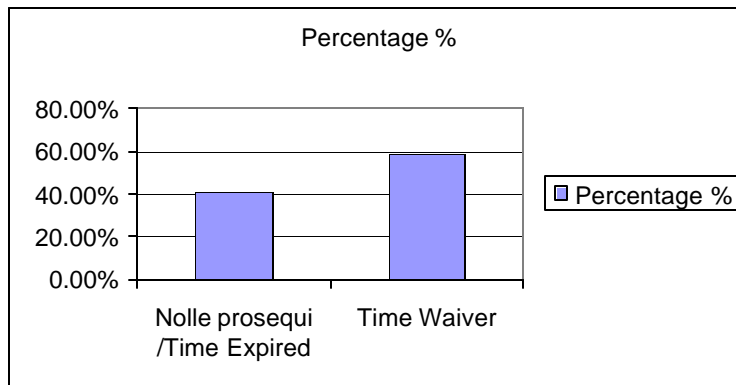


**Table B.2.4 Time Waiver**

	<b>Number N</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<i>Nolle prosequi/Time Expired</i>	561	40.9%
<b>Time Waiver</b>	811	59.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1372</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- A little less than half of time waivers resulted in *nolle prosequi* and time expired.

**Chart B.2.4 Time Waiver**



### B. 3. Types of Dispositions

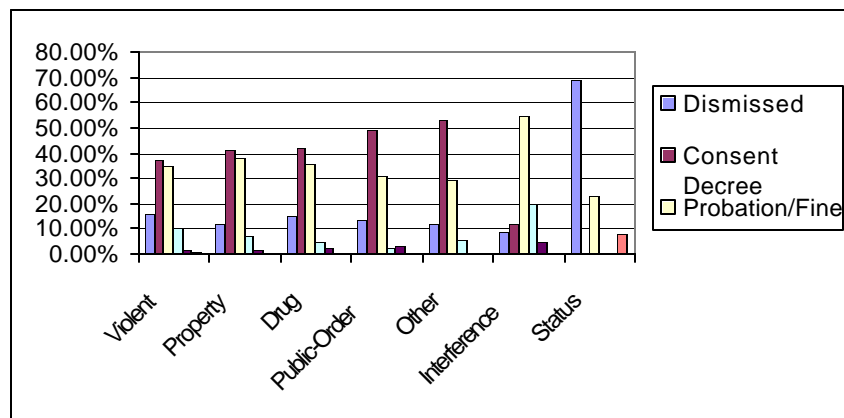
This section examines the details of 5,156 dispositions from section B.2.

**Table B.3.1 Dispositions by Types of Crime**

Crime	Number N	Dismissed	Consent Decree	Probation/ Fine	Commitment	Detention	Adult Sanction	Total Percentage %
<b>Violent</b>	1129	16.1%	36.9%	34.6%	10.6%	1.3%	0.4%	100.0%
<b>Property</b>	1438	11.7%	41.5%	38.3%	7.2%	1.3%	0.1%	100.0%
<b>Drug</b>	449	14.9%	41.9%	35.9%	5.1%	2.2%	0.0%	100.0%
<b>Public-Order</b>	612	13.7%	49.0%	31.2%	2.6%	3.4%	0.0%	100.0%
<b>Other</b>	17	11.8%	52.9%	29.4%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
<b>Interference</b>	1145	8.7%	11.7%	54.8%	19.7%	4.9%	0.3%	100.0%
<b>Status</b>	13	69.2%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4803</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>40.2%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- The results of chi-square show that there are statistically significant differences in types of dispositions for different types of crime (chi-square 645.32,  $p < .0001$ ). A much larger proportion of status offenses were dismissed than for more serious offenses. Note that a much larger proportion of status offenses resulted in adult sanctions even though this is the least serious kind of crime. This might be due to chance, because very few (13) such cases were in this data. A similar argument may apply to the high proportion of “other” crime given consent decree. In general, interference offenses were more likely to receive harsh dispositions, with violent crime next most likely.

**Chart B.3.1 Dispositions by Types of Crime**

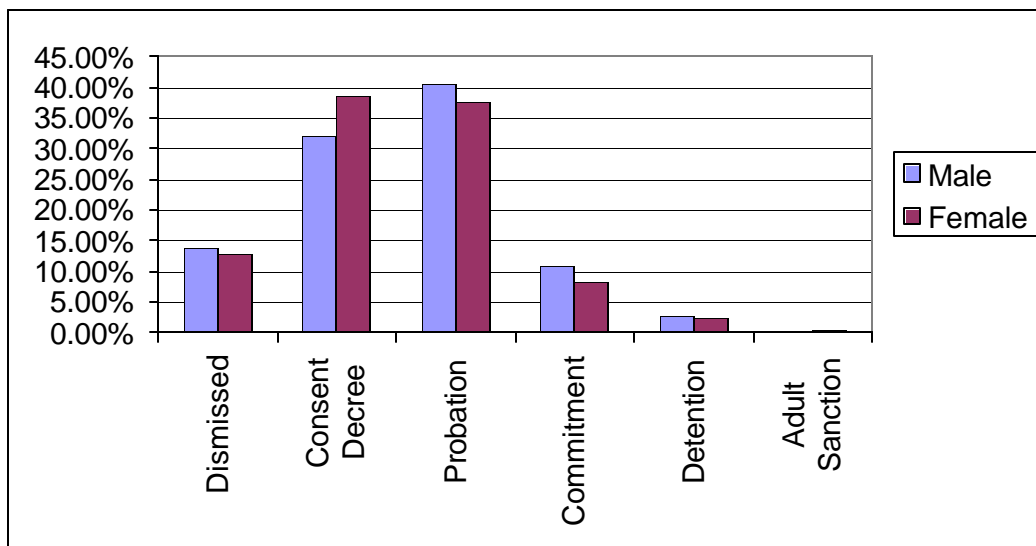


**Table B.3.2 Dispositions by Gender**

Gender	Number N	Dismissed	Consent Decree	Probation	Commitment	Detention	Adult Sanction	Total Percentage %
Male	3983	13.9%	32.0%	40.5%	10.9%	2.6%	0.2%	100.0%
Female	1002	12.9%	38.7%	37.7%	8.1%	2.3%	0.3%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4985</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- The results of chi-square analysis show that there is a statistically significant gender difference in type of disposition (chi-square 20.4869,  $p < .0010$ ). A larger proportion of females than males were given consent decrees.

**Chart B.3.2 Dispositions by Gender**



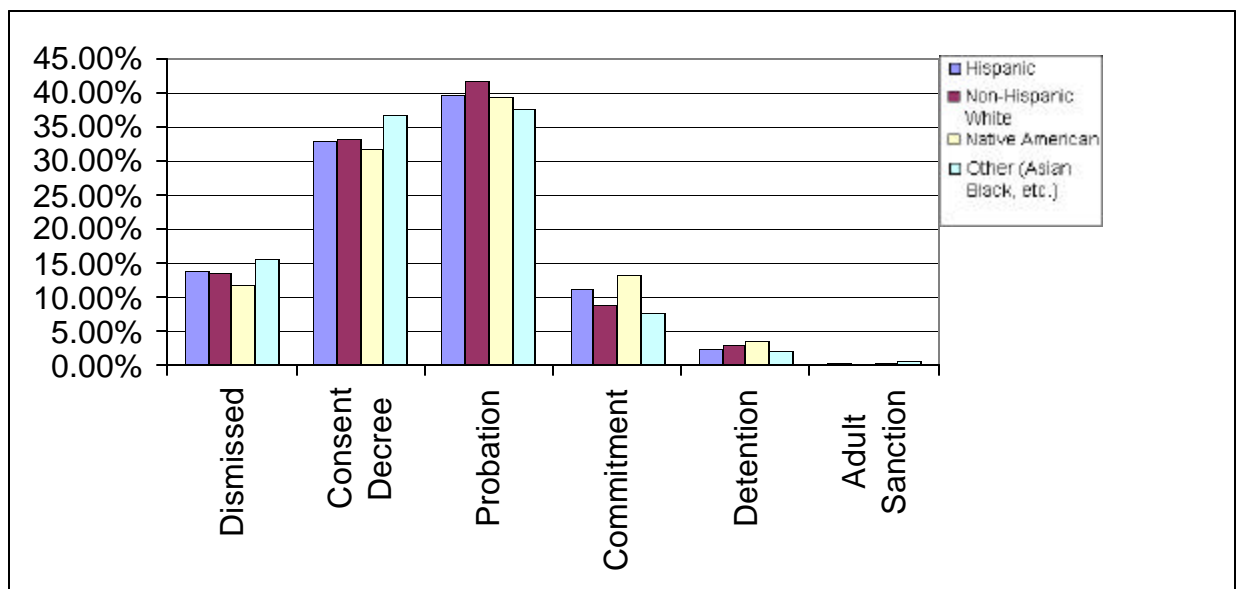


**Table B.3.3 Dispositions by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Number N	Dismissed	Consent Decree	Probation	Commitment	Detention	Adult Sanction	Total Percentage
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>2980</b>	13.8%	32.9%	39.7%	11.1%	2.4%	0.2%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Non-Hispanic White</b>	<b>1275</b>	13.5%	33.3%	41.7%	8.7%	2.8%	0.0%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Native American</b>	<b>355</b>	11.8%	31.8%	39.4%	13.2%	3.4%	0.3%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Other (Asian, Black, etc.)</b>	<b>404</b>	15.4%	36.6%	37.6%	7.7%	2.0%	0.7%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5014</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>33.2%</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- According to the chi-square test (chi-square 27.67,  $p < .0237$ ), there are statistically significant ethnic differences in types of disposition. Cases involving “other”, including Asian and Blacks, were dismissed or given a consent decree more often than in the remaining ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic Whites had the largest proportion of cases resulting in probation. Also, for Non-Hispanic Whites, no cases were given adult sanctions (the proportion of adult sanctions was very small for all ethnic groups). A larger proportion of Native Americans were given commitment and detention than in other ethnic groups. Again, type of crime is likely important.

**Chart B.3.3 Dispositions by Ethnicity**

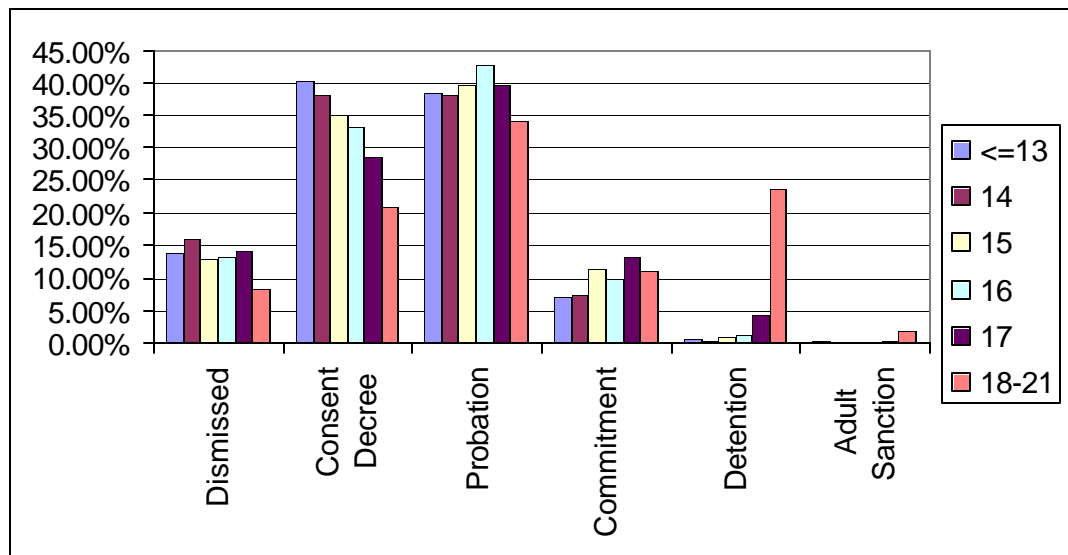


**Table B.3.4 Dispositions by Age**

Age	Number N	Dismissed	Consent Decree	Probation	Commitment	Detention	Adult Sanction	Total %
13	570	13.5%	40.4%	38.4%	7.0%	0.5%	0.2%	100.0%
14	707	15.8%	38.1%	38.3%	7.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%
15	978	12.8%	35.0%	39.8%	11.5%	1.0%	0.0%	100.0%
16	1279	13.1%	33.2%	42.7%	9.8%	1.3%	0.0%	100.0%
17	1337	14.1%	28.6%	39.6%	13.0%	4.3%	0.3%	100.0%
18-21	153	8.5%	20.9%	34.0%	11.1%	23.5%	2.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5024</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- The chi-square test found statistically significant age differences in type of disposition (chi-square 427.00,  $p < .0001$ ). In general, it seems that older juveniles were given harsher dispositions than younger juveniles. 18 to 21 year old juveniles had a much smaller proportion of cases dismissed, consent decrees, or probation than other age groups, and a much greater proportion of cases resulting in detention and adult sanctions.

**Chart B.3.4 Dispositions by Age**

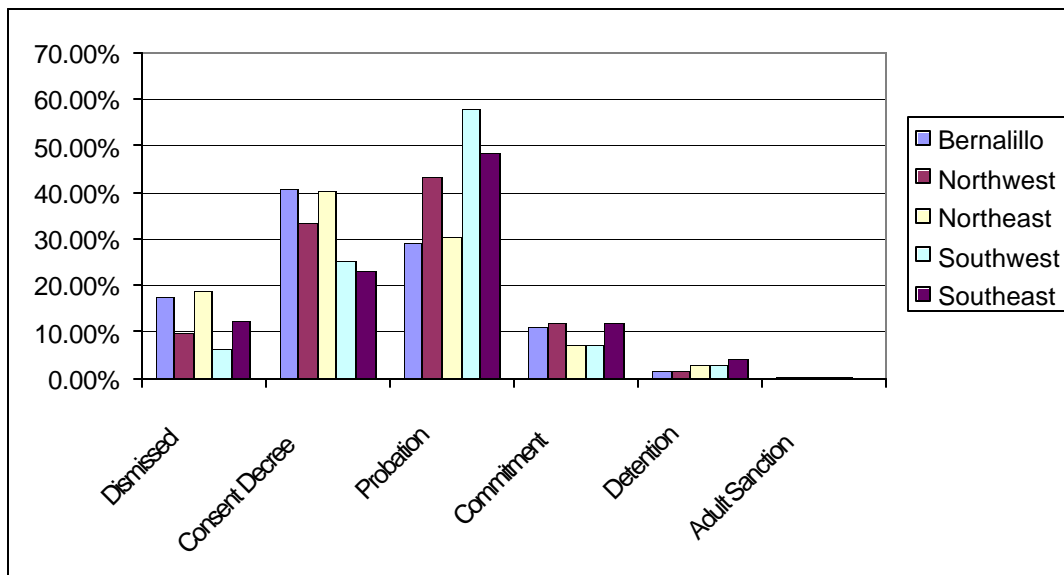


**Table B.3.5 Dispositions by Region**

Region	Number N	Dismissed	Consent Decree	Probation	Commitment	Detention	Adult Sanction	Total %
Bernalillo	1699	17.4%	40.5%	29.3%	11.1%	1.7%	0.1%	100.0%
Northwest	865	9.8%	33.4%	43.2%	11.8%	1.5%	0.4%	100.0%
Northeast	675	18.8%	40.4%	30.5%	7.1%	3.0%	0.2%	100.0%
Southwest	690	6.4%	25.4%	57.7%	7.3%	2.9%	0.4%	100.0%
Southeast	1120	12.4%	23.2%	48.5%	11.8%	4.1%	0.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5049</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- The results of chi-square test indicate statistically significant regional differences in type of dispositions (chi-square 337.36,  $p < .0001$ ). A smaller proportion of cases in the Southwest region were dismissed than in other regions, with more Southwestern cases resulting in probation than in other regions. Southern regions had a smaller proportion of cases resulting in consent decrees than did the Bernalillo and Northern regions. The smallest proportions of cases in Bernalillo County resulted in probation. By contrast, the largest proportion of cases in the Southwest region resulted in probation. A smaller proportion of cases resulted in commitment in the Northeastern and Southwestern regions, while a smaller proportion of cases were given detention in the Bernalillo and Northwestern regions.

**Chart B.3.5 Dispositions by Region**



## Appendix A: Offense Definitions and Classifications

### **VIOLENT:**

**Homicide:** Murder

**Sexual Offense:** Criminal sexual penetration

**Kidnapping:** Kidnapping

**Armed Robbery:** Robbery, armed

**Other Homicide:** Abuse of a child; Homicide by vehicle; Involuntary manslaughter; Manslaughter;

**Other Sexual Offense:** Criminal sexual contact; Criminal sexual penetration; offense, other

**Robbery:** Robbery; Robbery, unarmed

**Battery:** Aggravated battery; Aggravated battery upon peace officer or school employee; Aggravated burglary; Assisting in a battery upon a school employee; Battery; Battery upon a peace officer or school employee

**Assault:** Aggravated assault; Aggravated assault upon a peace officer or school employee; Aggravated battery upon a peace officer; Assault; Assault upon a peace officer or school employee; Assault with intent to commit a violent felony; Assault with intent to commit a violent felony on school employee or peace officer

**Other Violent Offense:** Abuse of a child; Extortion; False imprisonment; Great bodily injury by vehicle; Harassment; Kidnapping; Leaving the scene, death; Leaving the scene, personal injury; Shooting at dwelling or occupied building; Shooting at or from a motor vehicle; Stalking

### **NON-VIOLENT:**

#### **Property**

**Burglary:** Aggravated Burglary; Breaking and entering; Burglary, unknown; Burglary, residential; Burglary, commercial

**Larceny/Theft:** Burglary, auto; Larceny; Possession of a stolen or lost credit card; Shoplifting; Theft of a credit card

**Motor Vehicle Theft:** Received/Transferring a stolen vehicle; Unlawful taking of a motor vehicle

**Arson:** Aggravated arson; Arson

**Fraud:** Altering or changing engine or other numbers; Controlled substances; Dealing in credit cards of another; Embezzlement; False statement and fraud; Falsely obtaining accommodations; Falsely obtaining services; Forgery; Fraud; Fraudulent acts to obtain rented property; Fraudulent receipt of a credit card; Fraudulent signing of credit card; Fraudulent use of credit card; Issuing a worthless check; Unlawful use of an ATM card; Possession/use of stolen credit cards

**Stolen Property:** Receiving stolen property; Possession of stolen property; Unlawful receipt of property

**Other Property Offense:** Computer abuse; Criminal damage to property; Criminal trespass; Injuring or tampering with vehicle; Leaving the scene, property damage; Possession of burglary tool; Trespassing; Unauthorized presence on school grounds

**NON-VIOLENT, continued:**

**Drug**

**Drug Trafficking:** Dangerous drugs, conditions for sale; Delivering drug paraphernalia to a minor; Delivery or manufacture of drug paraphernalia; Distribution of controlled substance; Distribution of counterfeit controlled substance; Distribution of drugs; Distribution of imitation controlled substance; Distribution of marijuana; Distribution of narcotics; Manufacturing an imitation controlled substance; Possession of controlled amphetamines with intent to distribute; Possession of marijuana with intent to distribute; Trafficking controlled substances;

**Drug Possession:** Abuse of glue or aerosol spray; Fraudulently obtaining a controlled substance; Possession of a controlled substance; Possession of drugs; Possession of marijuana; Possession of narcotics; Use or possession of drug paraphernalia

**Public-Order**

**Weapons Offense:** Negligent use of a deadly weapon; Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon; Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises; Unlawful possession of switchblades; Weapons

**Driving While Intoxicated:** Aggravated 1<sup>st</sup> DWI; Aggravated 2<sup>nd</sup> DWI; Aggravated 3<sup>rd</sup> DWI; DWI 4<sup>th</sup> or subsequent; Driving under the influence of liquor or drugs

**Other Public Order Offense:** Additional equipment required on certain vehicles; Animal control; Alteration or forgery of a driver's license; Careless driving; Child not properly restrained in vehicle; Concealing I.D.; Conduct offensive to public well-being; Consume/possess open container of alcoholic beverage; Contributing to delinquency of a minor; Dangerous use of explosives; Delivery of ID card to minor to obtain alcohol; Disorderly conduct; Display of unauthorized signs, signals or markings; Disturbing lawful assembly; dog fighting;

Drinking in vehicle; Driving a vehicle at night without lighted lamps; Driving on divided highways; Driving on wrong side of roadway; Driving or moving an unsafe vehicle; Driving the wrong way; Enticement of a child; Escaping custody; Explosives; Failure of driver to exercise due care; Failure to appear, warrant; Failure to dim headlights; Failure to give information and render aid; Failure to have operating tail lamps; Failure to maintain traffic lane; Failure to obey traffic control devices; Failure to obey traffic laws; Failure to yields; False report of a fire or explosion; False information; Fighting; Following too closely; Fireworks; Gambling; Giving, sending or placing a hoax bomb; Improper handling of fire; Improper left turn at intersection; Improper turning at intersection; Indecent exposure; Interference with bomb or fire control; Interference with official traffic control devices; Interference with public officials or general public; Making a bomb scare; Minor in licensed liquor premises; Mufflers; Negligent use of explosives; No driver's license; Noise ordinance; Operating vehicle without required head lamp; Operating of vehicle on approach of emergency vehicle; Overtaking and passing school bus; Park curfew; Patronizing prostitutes; Placing an injurious substance on highways; Possession of alcohol beverage in open container, by a minor or in vehicle; Possession of explosive device or incendiary device; Possession of explosives; Possession of liquor by a minor; Probation violation; Promoting prostitution-solicitation; Prostitution; Propulsion of missiles; Public affray; Public nuisance/prowling; Putting glass or other material on highway; Racing on highways; Reckless driving; Resisting arrest; Refusing to obey/interfering; Selling or giving liquor to minors; Serving/drinking alcoholic beverage in unlicensed establishment; Setting fires on state lands; Special restrictions on lamps; Speeding; Through highways-stop and yield intersections; Trespassing on state land; Unlawful assembly; Unlawful possession of

liquor; Unlawful procurement of tobacco by a minor; Unlawful tobacco sales to a minor; Use of telephone to harass

### Other

**Other Offense:** Boating collisions; Conspiracy; Cruelty to animals; Defacing rocks, plants or trees; Defacing tombs; Driver's license not in possession; Driving while license suspended or revoked; Endorsement of assignment and warranty of title; Evidence of financial responsibility; Expired registration plate; Failure to apply for duplicate certificate or plates; Failure to carry proof of financial responsibility; Failure to exhibit evidence of registration; Failure to renew registration; Failure to use safety belt; False evidence of title or registration; Forwarding application for ID card without proof of age; Game and fish violation; Hunting or fishing without a license; Hunting or fishing on posted private property; Illegal alien; Illegal plates; Improper use of evidence of registration; Injury to animals; Interference with communications; Libel, Miscellaneous traffic offenses; No passing zones; No seat belts; Offenses by persons owning or controlling vehicles; Other; Possession or use of an altered, forged or fictitious license; Prohibited boating operation; Reports by owners of stolen and recovered vehicles; Unlawful operation of off-highway motorcycles; Unlawful use of license

### Status

**Incorrigible:** Incorrigible

**Curfew Violation:** Curfew violation

**Truancy:** Truancy

**Runaway:** Runaway, local; Runaway, out-of-state

**Drug/Alcohol Offense:** Possession of alcohol; Minor under the influence; Minor procuring alcohol; Solvent abuse

### Categories of County

**Bernalillo:** Bernalillo; Valencia

**Northwest:** Los Alamos; McKinley; Quay; Rio Arriba; Sandoval; San Juan; Cibola

**Northeast:** Colfax; Guadalupe; Harding; Mora; San Miguel; Santa Fe; Taos; Torrance;

**Southwest:** Carton; Dona Ana; Grant; Hidalgo; Luna; Sierra; Socorro; Union;

**Southeast:** Chavez; Curry; De Baca; Eddy; Lea; Lincoln; Otero; Roosevelt

### Interference

**Interference With Criminal Justice System:**

Acceptance of a bribe by a witness; Aggravated escape from custody of children, youth & families dept; Assisting escape; Bribery of a witness; Bringing contraband into a jail or prison; Compounding a crime; Concealing identity; Escape from custody of children, youth & families department, jail, or the custody of a peace officer; Failure to give immediate notice of accidents, notify owner upon striking fixture or property, obey notice to appear, or stop upon striking unattended vehicle; False statement; Furnishing drugs or liquor to a prisoner; Giving false testimony or information; Harboring or aiding a felon; Impersonating a public officer; Leaving the scene of an accident; Making a false affidavit or false report of a violation of the criminal code; Out-of-state fugitive; Perjury; Possession of a weapon or explosive by a prisoner; Probation violation; Refusing to aid an officer; Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer; Tampering with evidence; Violation of order of protection

## Appendix B: Most Serious Offense at Referrals (Detailed)

	N	%
<b>Violent Offense</b>	<b>5751</b>	<b>19.5</b>
Homicide	15	0.1
Sexual Offense	116	0.4
Kidnapping	16	0.1
Armed Robbery	57	0.2
Other Homicide	6	0.02
Other Sexual Offense	134	0.5
Robbery	62	0.2
Battery	3788	12.8
Assault	1308	4.4
Other Violent	249	0.8
<b>Property Offenses</b>	<b>9529</b>	<b>32.2</b>
Burglary	1498	5.1
Larceny-Theft	4629	15.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	511	1.7
Arson	112	0.4
Fraud	255	0.9
Stolen Property	132	0.5
Other Property	2392	8.1
<b>Drug Offenses</b>	<b>3879</b>	<b>13.1</b>
Trafficking	295	1.0
Possession	3584	12.1
<b>Public-Order Offenses</b>	<b>6250</b>	<b>21.1</b>
Weapons	573	1.9

DWI	404	1.4
Other Public-Order	5273	17.8
<b>Other Offenses</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Interference</b>	<b>2662</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Status Offenses</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Not Applicable</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29560</b>	<b>100.0</b>