

Valencia County Juvenile Justice Advisory Board



FY25 - FY27 Strategic Plan

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INTRODUCTION AND COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS

Valencia County is geographically located in the central region of New Mexico. The extremely rural county is home to 77,190 people with a 71.4 population per square mile (April 1, 2021, NM Census Report). Persons <5 years old make up 5.4% of the population while 23.2% make up children <18 years old and 18.4% are persons 65+ years of age. The Village of Los Lunas has the largest population at 17,861 people. Hispanics are the largest percentage of the population, at 61.8%, while Whites make up 30.7%. 2.1% are Black or African American while American Indian/Native Alaskan makeup 6.7% and 2.6% individuals identify with two or more races. Asians make up 0.6% of the population and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders are at 0.2%. 50.5% of the population are male and 49.5% are female (statistics collected in the NM census only identifies individuals by gender at birth and does not allow for others to respond by other gender identities).

A full 28.8% of Valencia County residents speak a language other than English at home. Valencia County is an underprivileged county with 18.8% of residents living below the federal poverty level (compared to 11.6% in the US and 18.4% in NM). A huge 24.3% of those residents living in poverty are children under the age of eighteen. The unemployment rate in Valencia County is 3.6% higher than the state of NM and the US, both at 3.4%. 18.6% of children are receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits in Valencia County compared to 17.0% in New Mexico. It is common for children to live in single-parent families – 33.5% of all children in the County are living this scenario, compared to 33.0% in NM and 28.0% nationally; 24.3% of all grandparents that live in poverty are solely responsible for their grandchildren (2021 Kids Count).

The US Census Quick Facts report shows that 6.7% of its population is foreign born. 84.8% of its residents (25+ years of age) have acquired a high school education with 19.4% having received a Bachelor's Degree or higher. 5.8% of children in the County are not covered by health insurance (11.4% families do not have insurance). The medium household income is \$53, 752.

New Mexico has continuously been at the bottom of national rankings for the overall health of children. In 2021 NM ranked 34th in overall child well-being. New Mexico is once again ranked 50th out of the fifty states for child well-being. This is the fourth time the state has ranked last in the nation (*New Mexico Kids Count*, 2021). The number of youths entering the juvenile system is a big concern in Valencia County. The FY23 Comprehensive Needs Assessment clearly shows a need for prevention and intervention services in the county. The number of youth referrals to Juvenile Justice increased by a statistically significant rate (121.6% increase). Delinquent referrals were the highest rate with an increase of 122 cases in 2021 to 238 cases in 2022 (95.1% increase). Most referrals were male (69.0%) compared to 27.0% females).

Youth Substance Use/Misuse in Valencia County – High School and Middle School: 2019 YRRS data shows Valencia County High School statistics trending in the right direction (decreasing rates) for three (3) of the six (6) alcohol indicators. The 2021 YRRS data showed a slight improvement with data improvements in four (4) of the six (6) measures.

Current drinking decreased by -45.5% (36.3% in 2019 and 19.8% in 2021). Females more than males reported current drinking (females: 24.2% and males: 15.9%). Binge drinking decreased by -56.0%

(16.6% in 2019 and 7.3% in 2021). Females more than males reported binge drinking (females: 8.8% and males 6.2%). DWI decreased from (5.5%) in 2019 to (1.9%) in 2021 while riding with a drinking driver decreased by -11.6% (19.0% in 2019 and 16.8% in 2021). For DWI, 3.7% of females reported drinking and driving and there were no males who reported DWI. Of those who reported riding with a drinking driver, 17.3% were female and 16.9% were males. It is of noticeable concern that our female population of high school students are experiencing higher rates than the males in most of the harm indicators. There is a need to increase female specific prevention efforts. Finally, those indicators showing unexpected findings include drinking on school property and the onset of first drink (before the age of 13). Drinking on school property increased by 20.7% and the onset of first drink increased by 7.3% between 2019 and 2021.

In 2021, The Middle School YRRS survey failed to produce statistics for binge drinking therefore comparisons for changes in data movement between 2019 and 2021 cannot be made. When comparing 2017 rates to 2019 rates, the Valencia County Middle School 2019 YRRS results show trending in the negative direction (increasing rates) for all four (4) of the alcohol indicators that were tracked. The 2021 Middle School YRRS in Valencia County showed positive results for current drinking where there was a decrease of -24.6% between 2019 and 2021 (decrease is the desired outcome). For those who reported riding with a drinking driver, the survey also showed positive outcomes with a decrease of -4.1% between 2019 and 2021. Unfortunately, both measures are higher than the state.

Data moving in the wrong direction in the 2021 Middle School YRRS for Valencia County are binge drinking (2019 data) and the onset of first drink before the age of eleven (11). First drink before the age of eleven (11) increased by 19.0% between 2019 and 2021. Binge drinking, although only 2019 information is available, there was a 22.4% increase (decrease is the desired outcome). These two measures are also higher than the state.

Youth Mental Health Measures in Valencia County- High School and Middle School: Mental health indicators trending in an undesired direction continue to be a concern in Valencia County from 2019 to 2021 with increases in all measure but two (2) indicators among high school students (1) Non-suicidal self-injury decreased from (20.1%) in 2019 to (19.0%) in 2021 (-5.5% decrease) and (2) Made a suicide plan decreased from (13.7%) in 2019 to (9.0%) in 2021 (-34.3% decrease). All mental health outcomes for middle school students showed unexpected findings. There was an increase in those who seriously considered suicide by 28.6% from 2019 to 2021 and an increase of 26.7% in students who attempted suicide. 23.4% of middle school students reported making a suicide plan.

Teachers, Counselors, and those working with and serving youth have noted a drastic increase in students suffering mental health issues. Additionally, students who were already having issues academically along with a notable number of students that did not have problems in school prior to COVID are now struggling academically. High school students in Valencia County reported finding schoolwork more difficult during and following the pandemic (68.8% compared to 66.6% in the state). Students indicated that during the pandemic they went hungry some of the time more often (6.6%) and 23.0% said a parent or adult in the home lost their job due to COVID-19. Another 35.7% said they suffered frequent mental distress during the pandemic (2021 YRRS reported 28.3% of the students reporting frequent mental distress not pandemic related). COVID-19 and the aftermath continue to have a big negative impact on young people.

Measures for Behaviors Associated With Violence Among Youth – High School and Middle School: Again, middle school students continue to show increases in all patterns and trends in behaviors associated with violence. Only being in a physical fight showed a decrease of -6.9% between 2019 and 2021. This rate, however, is higher than the state. Carrying a weapon increased by 12.6%, those who reported being bullied on school property increased by 10.7%, and those who reported being electronically bullied increased by 55.6%, a significant change moving in the wrong direction. Valencia County high school students fared differently. All the measures among this age group indicated positive changes with sexual dating violence decreasing by -18.5%, physical dating violence decreased by -18.1%, those carrying a weapon decreased by 83.2%, physical fighting by -5.4%, being bullied on school property by -24.2%, and finally being electronically bullied by -35.8% (decrease is the desired outcome).

Illegal Drug Use Outcomes Among Youth In Valencia County – High School and Middle School: All the measures for illegal drug use for both high school and middle school show positive outcomes. Improper use of prescription painkillers decreased by -3.0% among middle school students while high school students showed a -45.6% decrease. Current marijuana use decreased by -14.3% among middle school students and -48.0% among high school students. Middle school inhalant use decreased by -3.4% and high school decreased by -15.6% cocaine use by -60.0% with middle school students and -56.5% with high school students. Additional drug use among high school students also decreased, heroin use by -45.0% and meth use by -62.1%.

Measures for Tobacco Use Among Youth – High School and Middle School: Current smoking, any tobacco use, and e-cigarette use for high school students all decreased between 2019 and 2021. Any current tobacco use decreased by -45.5% while current smoking decreased by -64.6%. Current e-cigarette use decreased by -41.4%. All these indicators are moving in the right direction. Middle school student results showed positive results as well. Current tobacco use decreased by -39.3% while current e-cigarette use decreased by -19.4%. Current smoking also decreased by -42.6%.

LGBTQ Data for Behaviors Associated With Violence, Mental Health Outcomes, and Substance Use/Misuse Outcomes: All the outcomes for indicators in all three health related consequences for the LGBTQ community showed higher rates than Valencia County and the State except for those who reported being in a physical fight, fighting on school property, and carrying a weapon.

The Core Measures identified in the contract between CYFD and Valencia County will be addressed through the implementation of the Strategic Plan's goals and objectives, strategies, and activities. They will be measured through an evaluation process by an external evaluator in FY24. These measures include data that will track substance use/misuse, behaviors associated with violence, mental health outcomes, youth offenses when entering the juvenile justice system, alcohol related outcomes for 18+ individuals, perception of the legal consequences for breaking alcohol laws, client/youth demographics, self-efficacy and/or resiliency factors including life skills acquired through the implementation of the direct services offered by H2 Academic Solutions, and other risk factors outlined in the needs assessment.

There are two school districts in Valencia County: Belen Consolidated Schools and Los Lunas Public Schools. Total enrollment in the two districts is 11,795 students. 86.1% of the students attending Belen Consolidated Schools are receiving free or reduced free lunches while 71.3% are doing the same in Los

Lunas Public Schools (NM Kids Count 2021). 21.5% of students are habitually truant - missing more than 10 days in a school year (increased since COVID-19 – both school districts). The dropout rate is at 2.8% (2022 Valencia County Education Attainment Report).

Common to other rural communities in New Mexico, Valencia County's extremely rural nature and impoverished status results in service gaps in basic health care for many reasons: some relate to difficulties recruiting health providers because of low pay scales in the region, location of clinics in only more densely populated areas, lack of insurance by a large percent of families, and great geographic distances from schools, grocery stores, clinics, and community centers. Much of the county is considered a food desert, because of the lack of fresh and healthy food alternatives. In addition to these basic services, prevention capacity and access to existing service capacity is low for similar reasons.

The development of a Strategic Plan is vital to the implementation of prevention work in Valencia County. It helps to define the direction in which the agency must travel, and aids in establishing realistic objectives and goals that are in line with the vision. It increases operational efficacy among leadership, and it instills a shared sense of responsibility among program staff and board membership.

The Valencia County Juvenile Justice Advisory Board's (VCJJAB) Strategic Plan was originally developed in FY22 and was reviewed and revised on November 15, 2023, by the Valencia County Juvenile Justice Advisory Board (JJAB) staff and by the JJAC evaluation team members. Each person who participated in this process contributed to its revision and offered their unique and diverse knowledge, skills, expertise, and experiences to the process. Jeremias Silva, Valencia County Grants Director, Christine Arrellin, JJAC Continuum Coordinator and Concha Montano, Program Evaluator participated in the review and revision of the FY25 - 27 Strategic Plan. This document will be presented to the Juvenile Justice Continuum Board (JJCB) for implementation of its goals and objectives in FY24 and will be finalized upon their review.

The FY24 Comprehensive Needs Assessment was completed, and the program staff and the evaluation team relied on its most current data/assessments, current archival data, and other documents to guide the process and to focus the planning activities. The Strategic Plan will be reviewed and updated on a 3-year annual basis.

An environmental assessment was conducted by outlining thoughts and ideas through a **PEST** analysis (**p**olitical/legal, **e**conomic, **s**ocial, and **t**echnology/trends) and a **SWOT** analysis (**s**trengths, **w**eaknesses/barriers, **o**pportunities, and **t**hreats). The information within this report will be presented to the board membership and they will have an opportunity to review and provide feedback for possible revisions to this plan if needed. The environmental assessment and the 2023 Needs Assessment Summary helped the group determine the trends in the community and within Valencia County's JJCB that may impact the group's success and/or barriers in achieving the identified goals. It also identified implications that the trends may have on their accomplishments and/or failures. The environmental analysis process helped pinpoint VCJJCB's current strengths and challenges and opportunities that it is likely to face over the next three years. This procedure facilitated a context for establishing priority of needs and developing goals, objectives, and activities. A list of the Valencia County Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Continuum Board membership is attached in Appendix A of this

report. The FY24 Valencia County Needs Assessment Summary is attached in Appendix B and the Valencia County Juvenile Justice Continuum staff planning agenda is included in Appendix C.

STRATEGIC PLAN PROCESS

An understanding of the external and internal environment was vital for the development and updating of the Strategic Plan process as it was important for the group to identify gaps in service and the group's capacity to address the needs before forming strategies for implementation in the Plan. The environmental scan called the **Political/Legal, Economic, Social and Trends/Technology (PEST)** was reviewed. These analyses will create a framework to determine if the goals and objectives are in line with the group's vision and mission. The **PEST** analysis describes the external environmental factors that may impact the work that the VCJCB will outline for the upcoming three years.

The group also reviewed the internal assessment **SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses/Barriers, Opportunities and Threats Analysis)**. This process evaluates the characteristics that give the VCJCB an advantage over others. It also determines the characteristics that place it at a disadvantage relative to others. The elements that the project could use to its advantage are outlined as well as factors in the environment that could cause trouble for the group in accomplishing its goals and objectives.

Program staff and the evaluation team reviewed the mission and vision and the VCJCB's purpose to remind them of the factors they need to consider when prioritizing strategies for the development of the Strategic Plan.

Valencia County Juvenile Justice Continuum Board's Purpose

The purpose of the Board is to:

- Advise, plan, and coordinate juvenile justice efforts among the various agencies and service providers working with youth in Valencia County.
- Collaborate with the appropriate agencies designated by the Valencia County Commission and the local governing agencies to address juvenile justice issues that span and affect youth in Valencia County.
- Foster the creation and expansion of programs that pursue and obtain funding from state, federal and other sources for the purposes of preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency; gang affiliation and involvement; suicide; homicide; teen pregnancy; tobacco; alcohol and substance abuse; poverty; social and physical isolation; violence against themselves, others or

property; school drop-out and truancy; mental health issues; dysfunctional families issues; and other social and economic conditions affecting youth.

- Foster the creation and expansion of programs, services and activities that increase the protective factors for children and youth.
- Develop a plan that encompasses all available prevention, intervention, and treatment strategies to reduce risk factors and to increase protective factors.
- Develop a plan that encourages the involvement and interaction of youth, parents, schools, and the community regarding strategies designed to reduce risk factors and to increase protective factors.

Vision and Mission Statements

Program staff and the evaluation team reviewed the vision and mission statements as well as the guiding principles to confirm that they correspond to the work that the VCJJC is doing and to ensure that they will still relate to the goals and objectives that were developed during the strategic planning process.

Vision Statement: To instill quality of life, resiliency, teach life skills, promote belonging, and a sense of value for youth.

Mission Statement: Ensure youth voice is heard, while implementing accurate analysis of data and compassion when problem solving youth at-risk that affect the community.

Valencia County JJAB Core Guiding Principles

To help program staff and the JJAB manage daily business, operate more effectively, and set standards for behavior and positive attitudes within the workplace, JJAC has established guiding principles that shape the culture of the work environment and ensures employee understanding of organizational values. The following are the Core Guiding Principles established by the JJAB. The Guiding Principles are important because they can help in decision-making and daily operations.

1. Endorse the Board Role of Delinquency Prevention
2. Instill Academic Engagement
3. Engage Youth & Their Families & Community
4. Remove Racial & Ethnic Disparities
5. Ensure Access to Quality Resources
6. Create Efficient & Effective Evidence-Based Programs
7. Evaluate & Improve Programs & Services
8. Prevent Youth to be Forwarded to Court/Jail
9. Continually strive to bridge the continuum of care between prevention and treatment so it is a seamless bridge for youth in need of those services.
10. Reflect the diversity of our state through materials, education, and messaging that are culturally inclusive and responsive to both providers and patients, regardless of their ethnicity or scope of practice.
11. Leverage all resources – private, not-for-profit, and state – to coordinate a comprehensive approach so as not to duplicate efforts and make best use of resources available for this work.
12. Ensure the program efforts are measurable so we can assess our impact, and redirect resources if an activity does not generate the desired outcomes.
13. Hold one another accountable for completing the work, and be transparent in the communications to demonstrate accountability to one another and among stakeholders, including but not limited to the JJAB.

Roles and Responsibilities as Defined In By-Laws

To accomplish the VCJJAB's Purpose, the Board will:

1. The JJAB serves as planning and advisory bodies to the Continuum. Collaboration with several community organizations and individuals including law enforcement, local and tribal agencies, community members, youth, and other systems in the community is paramount to the success of strategies implemented by the county.
2. Per state statute the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board (JJAB) is comprised of entities from local/tribal government, district attorney's office, children's court, public defender's office, Valencia County, law enforcement, and personnel from the local school districts (Los Lunas Schools, Belen Schools, and School of Dreams Academy), and people from the local community.
3. The JJAB's objective is to help support and carry out New Mexico's Three-Year Plan under Juvenile Justice Services. The JJAB also conveys community concerns, results, and barriers they are faced within Valencia County.
4. Examine strategies or graduated sanctions designed to address and encourage youth, parent, school and community involvement and interaction in reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors to develop a range of services that provide an alternative to detention.

Organizational Structure: Sub-Committees

VCJJAB Subcommittees Descriptions: The following subcommittees have been formed to plan and respond to needs in specific topical areas. All subcommittees work under the same mission, vision, and guiding principles. The purpose of these groups is to promote continued collaboration among various entities that comprise the VCJJAB as well as others within the community. Members partner with one another in an effort to fill in the gaps that may exist in providing services, resources, and processes with the juvenile justice system.

- **Data Outcomes Work Group** –This work group identifies County wide data that will help determine communitywide change. They will identify how data will be used for future planning and how it will be shared with people interested in the information including the funding agent.
- **Youth Subcommittee** - The youth members in this committee participate in many youth events that raise awareness on many issues including Bullying, Substance Misuse, Suicide, Physical Health, and Living a Healthy Lifestyle. They also assist in the planning of many community events.
- **Attendance for Success Subcommittee** – The attendance for success subcommittee brings awareness to the new changes of truancy laws by creating attendance plans with the local school districts. This subcommittee conducts outreach events each year with efforts to increase youth attendance in school.

Political/Legal, Economic, Social, Technology/Trends Analysis Trends and Implications

Political

Legal

Trends:

- Legislative support
- Buy-In
- Programs/County has direction
- Local leader support
- Passion
- Changes at CYFD (rules/staff and structure)
- Transition
- Advocate for change

Implications:

- Board direction
- Leadership direction
- Lost goals
- Setbacks
- Lost time
- Lost history
- More adult legal issues
- Increase in changing and treating youth as adults
- Flexibility
- Funding/support
- Sustainability
- Accountability
- Resistance

Economic

Trends:

- Urbanization
- Poverty in the County
- Continued Economic Impact from the COVID-19 Pandemic
- Tradition vs modern
- Rural communities struggling to survive

Implications:

- Disconnect
- More tax \$ (how spent and alcohol/tobacco)
- Responsibility?
- Added benefits/Risks
- Potential Partnerships
- Change in “drive and cultural trends”
- Question about who controls the \$
- Questions about poverty rates and why there are so many job openings and so many unemployed

Social

Trends:

- Mental health needs among youth
- Alternatives to detention
- Gender specific/specialized caseloads
- Trainings for staff
- Homeless youth
- Increasing urbanization
- Ethnicity
- Misunderstanding of LGBTQ+ needs and high rates of violence, hate, and mental health issues
- Disconnection of youth to humans due to social media attractions

Implications:

- Lack of resources (local & state)
- Less kids in detention. ¾ of youth receiving appropriate services because staff are trained
- Lack of shelters locally and statewide

Trends/Patterns

Technology

- Lack of services for youth
- Promotion of local community resources that can be marketed for higher participation in the services offered
- Cultural sensitivity

Trends:

- Marketing and promoting (benefits)
- Web Page
 - Links to organizations and subcommittees
 - Donations
- Brochures
- E-Mails
- Electronic Billboards
- Social Media/Facebook/TikTok/YouTube
- Change in technology usage/device
- Connections important (depression without it) especially during the pandemic
- Many families do not have the technology for internet or other media services
- No face-to-face conversations
- Utilization of ZOOM to actively engage local community members and partners

Implications:

- More support
- More funding
- More Buy-In
- Awareness
- Information

Strengths, Weakness/Barriers, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

Strengths:

- The involvement of youth in the JJAB and their strong leadership
- Collaboration among JJAB membership and their commitment to the goals and objectives of the Continuum (local tribal government, district attorney's office, children's court, public defender's office, Valencia County, law enforcement, and personnel from the local school districts including Los Lunas Schools, Belen Schools, and the School of Dreams Academy)
- The retention of the hired JJAB Continuum Coordinator – professional, experienced, and knowledgeable
- Collaboration with other organizations that are not part of JJAB
- Strong work ethic among new staff
- Teamwork – H2 Academic Solutions and JJAB Continuum Coordinator
- Passion/Purpose
- Persistence
- Resources/Knowledge
- Communication
- Decision Making quick and punctual
- Current Funding supports goals and objectives
- Reliable/Dependable partnerships
- Gathering/Analyzing information – Evaluation processes in place
- Flexibility/Adaptability
- Organizational/Planning Skills
- Trustworthy
- Optimism
- Commitment
- Strong Relationship with CYFD Program Support Staff

Barriers (Weaknesses):

- Poverty and limited transportation
- High rate of substance abuse including illegal drug use and marijuana
- Lack of quality housing conditions
- Lack of shelters
- Not enough marketing of services offered by H2 Academic Solutions
- Children raised by grandparents and/or other relatives
- Youth not having sufficient support due to single-family units
- Families tend to not follow-through on services offered to them
- A need for peer support and mentorship
- Academic support especially following the pandemic – student academic failure
- A high rate of mental health disorders and lack of resources in the County
- A high rate of behaviors associated with violence and limited resources in the County
- High rate of substance abuse, behaviors associated with violence, and mental health disorders among the LGBTQ+ community and limited resources to address this need
- A need to address anger management, aggression, and violent tendencies especially toward the LGBTQ+ community
- Disconnected communities
- A need for “local political” involvement and support
- A need to evaluate the effectiveness of programs already being offered by the JJAC funding
- A need to educate the community about the programs being offered by this funding (marketing the programs countywide)
- Increase in juvenile delinquency in local communities
- Decrease in school attendance of students in local schools

Opportunities

- Marketing and educating the community about the services being offered through Valencia County and H2 Academic Solutions
- Leveraging services and funding
- Leveraging board strengths, talents, and diversity
- Exploring new funding sources
- Collaborate with other agencies
- Evaluation of the direct service strategies
- Educating the JJAB and the community about the issues/problems facing our community with solid data that can be tracked back a few years

- New opportunities for the new JJAB Continuum Coordinator to implement new and innovative strategies
- Stronger collaboration between H2 Academic Solutions and Continuum Coordinator
- Increase in youth involvement in community events and planning

Threats	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding/restrictions to use of funds • Community involvement • Political support • Clarity in mission/vision, data in the needs assessment, organizational structure • Loss of ownership of “our” youth 	

Program staff and the evaluation team reviewed the strategies currently being implemented by this grant, reviewed grant requirements, and determined what the grant identifies as non-negotiables activities for funding in FY25 - FY27. The **PEST** and **SWOT** analysis were considered for looking at other possible strategies that his funding may support. The following outlines the prioritization process and the Strategic Plan in its completion.

Review of Initiatives/Activities Required By The Grant

Possible Strategies for Board Collaboration:

Non-Negotiable and Part of the Scope of Work with CYFD:

- Continuum Board Activities
- Data Reporting
- Restorative Justice
- Botvin Life Skills
- Boys and Young Men's Council
- Girls Circle
- Reception Assessment Center (RAC)

Focus Activities for the JJAB in FY25 -FY27:

- Implement a new strategy to meet the needs in the county (Day Reporting Center) as outlined in the proposed evidence based model
- Implement the One Circle strategy that will consist of the existing Girls Circle and Boys Council programs with the addition of LGBTQ+ Unity Circle to promote degenderization
- Increase collaboration and coordination including training: Increase membership including youth.
- Increase sustainability including funding, volunteer development, promotion and marketing, collaboration and coordination, and resource development.
- Youth involvement.
- Increase membership
- Increase political support
- Marketing, Promotion and Education with government, politicians, and the community at large

Three-Year NM Juvenile Justice Advisory Board (JJAB) Strategic Plan

The Three-Year Strategic Plan was reviewed by program staff and the evaluation team in response to the important issues identified through the FY24 - FY27 Needs Assessment, the **PEST** and **SWOT** environmental scan/analysis. Successful implementation of the strategic plan will result in increased support and implementation of current services, increased development of new and innovative strategies and services, increased collaborative opportunities and initiatives, creation, expansion, and promotion for VCJJAB visibility and the perception of a positive image in the State. It will result in increased community awareness regarding local prevention, intervention, and treatment services, increased training opportunities and increased capacity for VCJJAB to prove effectiveness of project strategies.

The implementation of the direct service goals and objectives will result in a reduction of substance use/misuse, reduction in youth referrals to the juvenile system, increase in protective factors, decrease in risk factors among youth participating in the H2 Academic Solutions.

The implementation of the evidence-based curriculums (Boys and Young Men's Council, Girls Circle, and Botvin Life Skills) will result in an increase in student self-reported self-esteem, problem solving, and self-confidence that will result in a 5% reduction in underage drinking, binge drinking, DWI, violence, and other problem adolescent behaviors among youth who are participating in these programs.

The following Matrix's outline the completed strategic Plan. Goals, objectives, indicators, and strategies are identified for each priority. Deadlines, person(s) responsible for each activity and desired outcomes are also identified.

VALENCIA COUNTY JJAB STRATEGIC PLAN: EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS

Priority: Direct Service Initiatives: Evidence-Based Programs Unity Circle?? including Boys and Young Men's Council, Girls Circle, and Botvin Life Skills.			
Goal 1: Provide a continuum of cost-effective services and temporary, non-secure alternatives to detention for youth who have been arrested or referred to the juvenile probation office or are at risk of such referral.			
Objective 1: To improve the Juvenile Justice System and decrease the incidences of juvenile delinquency in the community while increasing the emphasis on prevention and early intervention in Juvenile Justice services.			
Process Indicator(s)/Measures: Referrals and Other Documentation Forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth demographics Number of referrals and number of students completing programs Number of incidents of truancy and or school suspension Number of youths assessed through JIFF screening and number of students referred to community services 			
Activities	Person(s) Responsible	Date	Desired Outcomes Evaluation Tool: Strategies for Success Modules A and D
1. Provide assessment for youth and create individualized referral service plans using the Juvenile Inventory for Functioning (JIFF) screen and facilitate youth access to services.	H2 Academic Solutions	On-Going by end of each Fiscal Year	Short Term: Increase resiliency/protective factors, social support, (cooperation and communication, self-efficacy, empathy, problem solving, self-awareness, and goals and aspirations) and increase academic success by 5% by June 30, 2027. Reduce recidivism and divert youth from further involvement in the juvenile justice system through early intervention and assessment by June 30, 2027. Long Term: Reduce substance use/abuse, juvenile delinquency, truancy, behaviors associated with violence, mental health indicators such as suicidal ideation, school suspension, and other risky behaviors among youth
2. Identify certified facilitators/teachers to implement Boys and Young Men's Council, Girls Circle, and Botvin Life Skills.	H2 Academic Solutions	On-Going by end of each Fiscal Year	
3. Provide academic instruction and life skills training to middle and high school students who have been suspended from school and are at risk for involvement in the juvenile justice system.	H2 Academic Solutions		

			<p>participating in evidence-based programs by 5% by June 30, 2032.</p> <p>Introduce important life transitions including comprehensive, personal and social skills to help students navigate developmental tasks and use interactive teaching methods for the promotion of acquisition of life skills.</p>
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VALENCIA COUNTY JJAB STRATEGIC PLAN: EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS

Priority: Direct Service Initiatives: Evidence-Based Reception Assessment Center (RAC) Program.			
Goal 1: Provide a continuum of cost-effective services and temporary, non-secure alternatives to detention for youth who have been arrested or referred to the juvenile probation office or are at risk of such referral.			
Objective 1: To improve the Juvenile Justice System and decrease the incidences of juvenile delinquency in the community while increasing the emphasis on prevention and early intervention in Juvenile Justice services.			
Indicator(s)/Measures: Referrals and Other Documentation Forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth demographics Number of referrals and number of students completing programs Number of incidents of truancy and or school suspension Number of youths assessed through JIFF screening and number of students referred to community services 			
Activities	Person(s) Responsible	Date	Desired Outcomes
1. Reception Assessment Center (RAC) will be implemented within Valencia County school districts. The Program has two primary components, JIFF (Juvenile Inventory for Functioning) assessment and case management for a period of 90 days. The JIFF is an empirically based rapid assessment tool used to assess day-to-day functioning in children and adolescents to determine the needs of youths and their families. JIFF assesses the youth's functioning in school, home, family life, peer relationships, community behaviors (delinquency), and health issues, allowing the Specialist of H2 Academic Solutions to provide Reception Assessment Services.	H2 Academic Solutions	On-Going by end of each Fiscal Year	Short Term: Increase resiliency/protective factors (cooperation and communication, self-efficacy, empathy, problem solving, self-awareness, and goals and aspirations) by 5% by June 30, 2027. Virtual dialogue is and has been successful; communication has evolved since the pandemic. Long Term: Reduce mental health (depression, anxiety, trauma, self-harm, irrational thoughts) and/or substance use issues by 5% by June 30, 2032.
2. The case management component of the diversion strategy will place a high priority on promoting	H2 Academic Solutions	On-Going by end of each Fiscal Year	Increase the youth's functioning in school, home, family life, peer relationships, community behaviors (delinquency), and health issues.

<p>positive school attendance and positive behaviors. Continuum case managers will be responsible for working with youth, parents/guardians, schools, juvenile justice officials, and service providers to implement individualized service plans for each referred student.</p> <p>- Case managers are assigned to a geographic area and are responsible for working with the youth, parents/guardians, schools, juvenile justice officials, and service providers to implement individualized service plans for each referred student. Case managers are liaisons for the youth and fill in gaps to provide assessment and services outside of school hours.</p>			<p>among youth participating in evidence-based programs by 5% by June 30, 2032.</p>
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VALENCIA COUNTY JJAB STRATEGIC PLAN: EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS

Priority: Direct Service Initiatives: Evidence-Based Program - Restorative Justice Program.			
Goal 1: Provide a continuum of cost-effective services and temporary, non-secure alternatives to detention for youth who have been arrested or referred to the juvenile probation office or are at risk of such referral.			
Objective 1: To improve the Juvenile Justice System and decrease the incidences of juvenile delinquency in the community while increasing the emphasis on prevention and early intervention in Juvenile Justice services			
Indicator(s)/Measures: Office Documentation Files For Individual Clients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of case dispositions that include restorative justice • Number of crime victims who participate in restorative justice • Number of offenders handled informally • Number of youths who successfully complete restorative justice requirements 			
Activities	Person(s) Responsible	Date	Desired Outcomes
<p>The goal is to bring together those most affected by a criminal incident (including the juveniles who have offended and those who have been victimized) in a non-adversarial process, which is designed to promote accountability and repair harm resulting from the crime through implementation of the Juvenile Restorative Justice Program (Midwest County) promising practice model.</p> <p>This program resolves 50 juveniles aged 14-17 who come into contact with the juvenile justice system in Valencia County can be referred to the restorative justice (RJ) program by affected parties. The program will target the top delinquent, status, and probation violation offenses from the 13th Judicial District.</p> <p>This program is a process of Pre-Circle, Circle, and Post-Circle. All participating parties must pass an assessment to be included in the circle. The circle is</p>	H2 Academic Solutions	On-Going by end of each Fiscal Year	<p>Short Term: Decrease future JPO and police contact by 75% by June 30, 2027.</p> <p>Increase the number of case dispositions that include restorative justice by June 30, 2027.</p> <p>Increase the number of crime victims who participate in restorative justice.</p> <p>Increase the number of offenders handled informally.</p> <p>Increase the number of at-risk youths of all races and ethnicities who successfully complete restorative justice requirements.</p>

meant to restore and heal damage that has been done and giving back to the community.			Long Term: Reduce substance use/abuse, juvenile delinquency, truancy, school suspension, and other risky behaviors among youth participating in evidence-based programs by 5% by June 30, 2032.
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VALENCIA COUNTY JJAB STRATEGIC PLAN: MARKETING AND PROMOTION

Priority: Sustainability: Marketing and Promotion			
Goal 1: Obtain financial support and community involvement through promotion and marketing of the Valencia County Juvenile Justice Advisory Board and applicable subcommittees.			
Objective 1: Increase public knowledge about programs, goals, and accomplishments by 25% by June 2027.			
Indicator(s)/Measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic utilization of social media with distribution of newsletters, presentations, and events where VCJJAB was advertised or promoted. • Number of new community leaders and community members who participate in VCJJAB. • Number of youths who utilize the services of VCJJAB and collaborative partners. 			
Activities	Person(s) Responsible	Date	Desired Outcomes
1. Create presentations for government(s) and businesses.	Continuum/Community /Volunteers/Board Members/Program Staff	On-Going	Short Term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase general knowledge of VCJJAB and the services provided by community partners. • Increase the number of participants/board members at VCJJAB meetings. • Increase Agency's Positive Visibility
2. Arrange personal visits with local government and business leaders.	Continuum/Board Members/Community Volunteers/Program Staff	On-Going	
3. Utilize existing tools/Resources.	Continuum/Board Members/Program Staff	On-Going	
4. Access local media/promotion.	Assigned by Event	On-Going	
5. Update social media, brochures and Handouts.	Continuum/Fiscal Agent	On-Going	

6. Utilize social media to promote events and groups.	Continuum/Community /Volunteers/Board Members/Program Staff/Fiscal Agent	On-Going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase number of local youth to participate in activities <p>Long Term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase the number of youths utilizing the services provided by VCJJAB and the collaborative partners. ● Increase in protective factors and decrease in risk factors in youth who utilize the VCJJAB services. ● Increased partnerships with local schools, non-profits, community partners, and local governments.
7. Develop testimonials from clients.	Program Staff and Fiscal Agent	On-Going	

VALENCIA COUNTY JJAB STRATEGIC PLAN: COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION

Priority: Collaboration and Coordination			
Goal 1: Valencia County Juvenile Justice Advisory Board will collaborate and coordinate within the community to include “at Risk” youth. The Board will advise on identified funding for prevention and intervention programs that align with needs and assessment.			
Objective 1: Increase and sustain Board attendance and participation at meetings including youth subcommittee involvement by 5% by June 2027.			
Indicator(s)/Measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants participating with and at VCJJAB • Internal and external assessment of the VCJJAB working relationships • Number of new and innovative programs created and supported by VCJJAB membership 			
Activities	Person(s) Responsible	Date	Desired Outcomes
1. Reach out to current board members who have not attended meetings in accordance with By-Laws and determine status for continued Board participation.	Continuum	On-Going	Short Term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase Community collaboration and coordination efforts. • Improve and enhance communication between collaborative partners. • Enhance and share leadership among community partners. • Improve decision making processes. Long Term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase Community Support
2. If Board member is unable to participate, that member will be replaced and a new member will be recruited.	Continuum	On-Going	
3. Recruit youth members.	Continuum/Program Staff/Board Membership	On-Going	

4. Increase Subcommittee member participation at Board meetings.	Continuum/Board Membership	On-Going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased Leveraging of Services ● Improved Community Networking ● Increase Community Resources
5. Recruit local health offices, businesses, agencies, law enforcement, youth, and other systems to participate in the process.	Continuum/Board Membership	On-Going	

VALENCIA COUNTY JJAB STRATEGIC PLAN: VOLUNTEER DEVELOPMENT

Priority: Volunteer Development			
Goal 1: Support Valencia County Juvenile Justice Advisory Board through volunteer development.			
Objective 1: Increase volunteer participation and recruitment by 25% by June 2027.			
Indicator(s)/Measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of volunteers acquired by end of June 2027 • Type of tasks accomplished by volunteers • Ability to retain volunteer workers • Cost effectiveness 			
Activities	Person(s) Responsible	Date	Desired Outcomes
1. Appeal to local organizations for involvement.	Continuum/Program Staff	On-Going	Short Term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of volunteers who will participate in VCJJAB initiatives to improve the services provided by VCJJAB. Long Term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of youths utilizing the services provided by VCJJAB and the collaborative partners.
2. Appeal to businesses and corporations for involvement.	Continuum/Program Staff	On-Going	
3. Increase participation by existing key players.	Continuum/Board membership/Fiscal Agent/Volunteers	On-Going	
4. Extend invitations to more potential key players.	Continuum/Board membership/Fiscal Agent/Volunteers	On-Going	

5. Develop relationships with law enforcement.	Continuum/Board membership/Fiscal Agent/Volunteers	On-Going	● Increase in protective factors and decrease in risk factors in youth who utilize the VCJAB services.
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VALENCIA COUNTY JJAB STRATEGIC PLAN: RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Priority: Resource Development			
Goal 1: Research and identify new funding sources to sustain programs beyond current funding.			
Objective 1: Continue to identify sustainable, long term, diverse funding sources.			
Indicator(s)/Measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identification of new funding ● Increase in funding to continue current services and to create new and innovative approaches as a board ● Life beyond current funding 			
Activities	Person(s) Responsible	Date	Desired Outcomes
1. Thoroughly understand existing funding.	Board Members, Continuum and Fiscal Agent	On-going	Short Term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identification of new funding. Long Term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased resources/funding
2. Identify additional government dollars.	Board Members, Continuum and Fiscal Agent	On-going	
3. Plan fundraising activities/Golf Tournament.	Continuum Coordinator and Subcommittee	On-going	

NEXT STEPS

- Strategic Plan yearly review and update as needed
- Review the Strategic Plan with JJAB membership and solicit their feedback
- Make recommended changes to the Strategic Plan
- Review existing committees and determine if more need to be added based on need and/or delete a committee or committees that are not functional at this time
- Fiscal Agent and Continuum Coordinator collaboration and implementation

APPENDICES

A. Local Valencia County JJAB Membership List	
B. 2024 Valencia County Needs Assessment	
C. 2024 Valencia County Agenda	

**Appendix A: Valencia County Juvenile Justice
Advisory Board Membership List**

Juvenile Justice Advisory Board Members: - **UPDATE NEEDED**

- Heather Benavidez, ARC of NM- JJAB Chair
- Pending - JJAB Co-Chair
- Judge Allen Smith, 13th Judicial District
- Randy Gutierrez, Valencia County Adult Detention Warden
- Estevan Gallegos, CYFD Juvenile Justice Probation
- Victoria Flores, YDI Teen Court
- Camille Griego, McKinney Vento-Los Lunas Schools
- Patricia Gregor, Regional Health Center Manager
- Jhonathan Aragon, Valencia County Commissioner
- Deputy Chief Cassandra Kanyuck, Los Lunas Police Department
- Kaylee Jojola, Isleta Pueblo Truancy Department

Appendix B: 2024 Valencia County Needs Assessment

ADD NEW FY24 NA

A decorative graphic on the right side of the page features three concentric blue circles of varying sizes. Two thin blue lines intersect at the top right, forming a large 'X' shape that spans the page.

CYFD Juvenile Justice Continuum FY23 Comprehensive Needs Assessment

Needs Assessment Reviewed and Edited By:

Jeremias Silva, Valencia County Grants Director
Christine Arrellin, JJAB Continuum Coordinator

Needs Assessment Developed By:

Ginny Adame, Valencia County DWI Program Coordinator
Linda Montano, Municipal Court Clerk, Rio Communities Municipal Court
Lori Montoya, Epidemiologist/Data Manager
Concha Montaña, Lead Epidemiologist/Lead Evaluator

Completed: June 30, 2023

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Valencia County Demographics – CYFD Juvenile Justice Continuum

Introduction:

The Children, Youth, and Families Department (CYFD) - Valencia County Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC) staff, contractors, and board members adhere to the substance abuse prevention planning procedures and the concepts outlined in the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF). SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) is a comprehensive approach to understanding and addressing substance misuse and other related behavioral health problems facing the county. The five steps and two guiding principles of the SPF offer prevention professionals a comprehensive course for assessing the nature and extent of risk factors impacting youth behaviors in four domains, community, school, family, and individual/peer. It allows prevention specialists to assess the relationship between these risk factors and the influence on various health outcomes including substance use, teen pregnancy, depression and anxiety, delinquency, school dropout, and violence (Risk and Protective Factors, Hawkins and Catalano, 1994).

The five stages of the SPF include the following: Needs Assessment, Capacity Building, Program Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation. The two guiding principles embedded in each of the five steps of the SPF include: Cultural Competency and Sustainability. Although evaluation is not listed as a guiding principle within the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) model in 2024, this concept is very much embedded in all the stages of the SPF. Evaluation was also included as a precept that guides organizational change in its original development in 1990.

Valencia County JJAB uses the Institute of Medicine (IOM), a continuum of health services model that helps ensure that clients and other program participants receive the proper interventions needed to achieve well-being. It ensures that the strategies implemented by the Valencia JJAB match the objectives to the needs of the target population. In a 1994 report on prevention research, the Institute of Medicine (IOM 1994) proposed a new framework for classifying prevention based on Gordon's (1987) operational classification of disease prevention. The IOM model divides the continuum of services into three parts: prevention, treatment, and maintenance. The prevention category is divided into three classifications--universal, selective, and indicated prevention (2021 SAMHSA Definitions of the IOM Model).

The effectiveness of the SPF begins with a clear understanding of community needs and involves community partners in all stages of the planning process. The Valencia County JJAC Grants Director, Jeremias Silva, JJAB Continuum Coordinator, Christine Arrellin, DWI Program Coordinator, Ginny Adame, Lori Montoya, Epidemiologist/Data Manager, Montañó Consulting and Evaluation and the Lead Program Evaluator Concha Montañó created a process for collecting countywide and statewide data to develop, edit, and disseminate a comprehensive needs assessment. Along with the FY23 Needs Assessment, the team created a process for prioritizing data points and identified a tool to guide the ranking of the data. The Prioritization tool filters the statistics into Primary Considerations and Secondary Considerations to ensure that the information is ranked in order of urgency or significance. This will guarantee the program's ability to meet the needs of the community/county.

The Evaluation Team categorized the data by looking at specific criteria for prioritizing the data. For the Primary considerations the team reviewed the following conditions: Severity (county ranking

within the state), Severity (Rate per 100,00), Burden (number or size of problem), Burden (economic and impact), and Burden (social impact, and Trend Characteristics-increasing, decreasing, stability – compared to the state trends).

For the Secondary considerations the team reviewed the data's preventability or changeability, the capacity of the staff to create change and the resources available to address the need, perceived gaps between capacity/resources and need, and the community readiness, political will, and public concern for the problem.

Valencia County staff and the Evaluation Team in collaboration with the NM CYFD Juvenile Justice Advisory Board (JJAB), will bring together a collaborative group of county representatives, program staff, and key stakeholders to collect and review the data and use it to inform decisions about alcohol related outcomes including substance use/misuse, mental health, behaviors associated with violence, and other problem adolescent behaviors. The data informs inter-agency planning and collaboration. Program staff at Valencia County JJAB ensure that the data is maximized and that all planning for prevention and intervention is data driven. This group's goal is to improve planning and evaluation and to ensure the access and leverage of community resources.

The Evaluation Team and program staff worked collaboratively to collect statistics from several sources including data from the Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS), NM Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile Report, NM Community Survey (NMCS), New Mexico Department of Transportation/University of NM Annual Report, The Office of The Courts (AOC), and from the Juvenile Justice Charges and Referrals Report (CYFD). The data was prioritized, resources to address those priorities were identified, and the gaps in service were determined. A prioritization process was used to assess primary and secondary considerations for defining the capacity and readiness of the agency to address those needs that were identified as priorities.

The Evaluation Team and program staff recognize that the Needs Assessment should be the foundation for all program planning in the county and that all the strategies selected for implementation must be data driven. The FY23 Needs Assessment is updated yearly to ensure that the most current data is available for program planning year to year. The Needs Assessment is also used to determine communitywide change and helps determine whether the objectives identified in the Scope of Work were met.

County Demographics and Agency Information:

Valencia County is geographically located in the central region of New Mexico. The extremely rural county is home to 77,190 people with a 71.4 population per square mile (April 1, 2021, NM Census Report). Persons <5 years old make up 5.4% of the population while 23.2% make up children <18 years old and 18.4% are persons 65+ years of age. The Village of Los Lunas has the largest population at 17,861 people. Hispanics are the largest percentage of the population, at 61.8%, while Whites make up 30.7%. 2.1% are Black or African American while American Indian/Native Alaskan makeup 6.7% and 2.6% individuals identify with two or more races. Asians make up 0.6% of the population and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders are at 0.2%. 50.5% of the population are male and 49.5% are female (statistics collected in the NM census only identifies individuals by gender at birth and does not allow for others to respond by other gender identities).

A full 28.8% of Valencia County residents speak a language other than English at home. Valencia County is an underprivileged county with 18.8% of residents living below the federal poverty level (compared to 11.6% in the US and 18.4% in NM). A huge 24.3% of those residents living in poverty are children under the age of eighteen. The unemployment rate in Valencia County is 3.6% higher than the state of NM and the US, both at 3.4%. 18.6% of children are receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits in Valencia County compared to 17.0% in New Mexico. It is common for children to live in single-parent families – 33.5% of all children in the County are living this scenario, compared to 33.0% in NM and 28.0% nationally; 24.3% of all grandparents that live in poverty are solely responsible for their grandchildren (2021 Kids Count).

The US Census Quick Facts report shows that 6.7% of its population is foreign born. 84.8% of its residents (25+ years of age) have acquired a high school education with 19.4% having received a Bachelor's degree or higher. 5.8% of children in the County are not covered by health insurance (11.4% families do not have insurance). The medium household income is \$53, 752.

New Mexico has continuously been at the bottom of national rankings for the overall health of children. In 2021 NM ranked 34th in overall child well-being. New Mexico is once again ranked 50th out of the fifty states for child well-being. This is the fourth time the state has ranked last in the nation (*New Mexico Kids Count*, 2021).

There are two school districts in Valencia County: Belen Consolidated Schools and Los Lunas Public Schools. Total enrollment in the two districts is 11,795 students. 86.1% of the students attending Belen Consolidated Schools are receiving free or reduced free lunches while 71.3% are doing the same in Los Lunas Public Schools (NM Kids Count 2021). 21.5% of students are habitually truant - missing more than 10 days in a school year (increased since COVID-19 – both school districts). The dropout rate is at 2.8% (2022 Valencia County Education Attainment Report).

Common to other rural communities in New Mexico, Valencia County's extremely rural nature and impoverished status results in service gaps in basic health care for many reasons: some relate to difficulties recruiting health providers because of low pay scales in the region, location of clinics in only more densely populated areas, lack of insurance by a large percent of families, and great geographic distances from schools, grocery stores, clinics, and community centers. Much of the county is considered a food desert, because of the lack of fresh and healthy food alternatives. In addition to these basic services, prevention capacity and access to existing service capacity is low for similar reasons.

Valencia County Juvenile Justice Continuum: Juvenile Justice Advisory Board (JJAB) Information:

The Valencia County Juvenile Justice Continuum administers programs and services that are designed to increase protective factors, decrease risk factors, and that promote alternatives to alcohol misuse, other drug use/misuse, and other problem adolescent behaviors among youth entering the Juvenile Justice system and alternative intervention. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Board (JJAB) develops

community relationships through coordinating, planning, and collaborative efforts. These efforts and prevention and intervention strategies are funded by Children Youth and Families (CYFD).

As a Children, Youth, and Families (CYFD) funded Continuum Site, Valencia County JJAB has a statutory duty to administer all-inclusive youth prevention and intervention programs and services in Valencia County. JJAB developed a data driven Strategic Plan that addresses the measures outlined in the Scope of Work (SOW) and that are required by CYFD. A comprehensive Needs Assessment drives the planning and implementation of services to ensure that the needs of the County are being met. The Needs Assessment is updated yearly. An Evaluation Plan/Design tracks patterns and trends and program outcomes and impacts from year-to-year. A final evaluation report outlines successes and barriers to program implementation, and it reports on final evaluation results for all program initiatives being funded by CYFD.

The Valencia County JJAB's vision is: To instill quality of life, resiliency, teach life skills, promote belonging, and a sense of value for youth. The mission is to: Ensure youth voice is heard, while implementing accurate analysis of data and compassion when problem solving youth at-risk that affect the community.

According to the applicable state statute, Valencia County's Continuum Site Model's youth population concentration is "juveniles arrested or referred to juvenile probation" or juveniles that exhibit risk to be referred. This is the primary goal for the Continuum Site.

Currently Valencia County has 5 programs and services operated by the co-contractor H2Academics. As a continuum site, the Valencia County JJAB ensures that the county remains in compliance with CYFD requirements.

To help program staff and the JJAB manage daily business, operate more effectively, and set standards for behavior and positive attitudes within the workplace, JJAC has established guiding principles that shape the culture of the work environment and ensures employee understanding of organizational values. The following are the Core Guiding Principles established by the JJAB. The Guiding Principles are important because they can help in decision-making and daily operations.

14. Endorse the Board Role of Delinquency Prevention
15. Instill Academic Engagement
16. Engage Youth & Their Families & Community
17. Remove Racial & Ethnic Disparities
18. Ensure Access to Quality Resources
19. Create Efficient & Effective Evidence-Based Programs
20. Evaluate & Improve Programs & Services
21. Prevent Youth to be Forwarded to Court/Jail

The JJAB serves as planning and advisory bodies to the Continuum. Collaboration with several community organizations and individuals including law enforcement, government, agencies,

community members, youth, and other systems in the community is paramount to the success of strategies implemented by the county.

Per state statute the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board (JJAB) is comprised of entities from local/tribal government, district attorney's office, children's court, public defender's office, Valencia County, law enforcement, and personnel from the local school districts (Los Lunas Schools, Valencia Schools, Belen Schools, and School of Dreams Academy), and people from the local community. The JJAB's objective is to help support and carry out New Mexico's Three-Year Plan under Juvenile Justice Services. The JJAB also conveys community concerns, results, and barriers they are faced within Valencia County. The following individuals represent the key leadership in the Juvenile Justice Continuum:

Valencia County Grants Director:

Jeremias Silva

Valencia County Juvenile Justice Continuum Coordinator:

Christine Arrellin

Board Members:

- Heather Benavidez, ARC of NM - JJAB Chair
- Pending - JJAB Co-Chair
- Judge Allen Smith, 13th Judicial District
- Randy Gutierrez, Valencia County Adult Detention Warden
- Estevan Gallegos, CYFD Juvenile Justice Probation
- Victoria Flores, YDI Teen Court
- Camille Griego, McKinney Vento-Los Lunas Schools
- Jhonathan Aragon, Valencia County Commissioner
- Patricia Gregor, Regional Health Center Manager
- Deputy Chief Cassandra Kanyuck, Los Lunas Police Department
- Kaylee Jojola, Isleta Pueblo Truancy Department

Youth Subcommittee:

- Phillip Montano
- Andrea Sasser
- Isaiah Jimenez
- Kyleigh Winters
- Sara Epley
- Rayven Ward
- Jacob Arrellin

COVID-19 has had a tremendous impact on Valencia County residents and New Mexico as a whole. People of color are the most disproportionately affected by the virus causing additional stress for individuals as health disparities rise. Job loss, frontline jobs, COVID-19 testing, healthcare, and health insurance are some of the most common disparities families in the county are experiencing. This may impact a rise in substance use and other health related outcomes among both youth and adults for

years to come. Poverty in the county may also exacerbate inequities related to access for social support, housing, and food insecurities. Families are being burdened by housing and rent as finances in some households' decline.

39.1% of students who completed the 2021 Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) reported frequent mental distress (35.7% in NM). 26.0% (23.0% in NM) of students said that a parent or other adult lost their job while another 18.5% said they experienced hunger during the pandemic (16.6% in NM). 66.0% of students found school to be more difficult (68.8% in NM).

In New Mexico 15.0% lost employment compared to 25.0% in the US. Many New Mexican households (21.0%) had little or no confidence in their ability to pay their next rent or mortgage payment on time. Some reported that they have not caught up with their rent or mortgage payments and fear they will have to leave their home or be evicted. 15.0% of New Mexican households with children did not have enough food to eat and 23% reported feeling depressed or hopeless during the pandemic. 40.0% delayed getting medical care during Covid-19. 53.0% of adults 18-24 years of age reported feeling anxious, nervous or at edge more than half of the days or nearly every day during and since the pandemic (Household Pulse Services 2020-2022, Population Reference Bureau Analysis – US Census).

The following tables, graphs, and narratives represent the needs highlighting the most current statistics for several indicators/measures that are captured in this Needs Assessment. The data shows the most current patterns and trends for the county and for New Mexico.

Alcohol Related and Drug Overdose/Opioid Outcome (Consequences)
2022 NM Substance Abuse Epidemiology Report, Rates per 100,000 (2016-2020
Data)

Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data Rate per 100,000 (August 2022)	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends 2014-2018	Patterns and Trends 2015-2019	Patterns and Trends 2016 -2020	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Positive Changes							
Opioid Overdose (Related Emergency Dept. Visits).	73.4	8th	The rate increased from 67.2 in 2017 to 73.5 in 2018.	The rate increased from 73.5 in 2018 to 74.0 in 2019.	The rate decreased from 74.0 in 2019 to 73.4 in 2020.	54.6	Higher
Unexpected Findings							
Drug Overdose	36.8	8th	The rate increased from 27.1 in 2017 to 29.2 in 2018.	The rate increased from 29.2 in 2018 to 30.7 in 2019.	The rate increased from 30.7 in 2019 to 36.8 in 2020.	29.2	Higher
Adult Heavy Drinking	9.7	2 nd	The rate increased from 3.1 in 2017 to 3.9 in 2018.	The rate increased from 3.9 in 2018 to 7.5 in 2019.	The rate increased from 7.5 in 2019 to 9.7 in 2020.	6.0	Higher
Alcohol Related Chronic Disease Rate	37.5	11th	The rate increased from 30.3 in 2017 to 32.8 in 2018.	The rate increased from 32.8 in 2018 to 35.2 in 2019 .	The rate increased from 35.2 in 2019 to 37.5 in 2020.	39.8	Lower
Alcohol Related Death	70.1	12th	The rate increased from 60.8 in 2017 to 63.6 in 2018.	The rate remained the same between 2018 and 2019 at 63.6.	The rate increased from 63.6 in 2019 to 70.1 in 2020.	71.9	Lower
Alcohol Related Chronic Liver Disease Death	22.3	10th	The rate increased from 18.4 in 2017 to 20.1 in 2018.	The rate remained the same between 2018 and 2019 at 20.1.	The rate increased from 20.1 in 2019 to 22.3 in 2020.	23.3	Lower

Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Death	5.2	18 th	The rate decreased from 6.8 in 2017 to 3.9 in.	The rate decreased from 3.9 in 2018 to 3.4 in 2019.	The rate increased from 3.4 in 2019 to 5.2 in 2020.	5.7	Lower
Suicide	21.3	21 st	The rate decreased from 24.7 in 2017 to 22.2 in 2018.	The rate decreased from 22.2 in 2018 to 20.1 in 2019.	The rate increased from 20.1 in 2019 to 21.3 in 2020.	23.7	Lower
Alcohol Related Injury Death	32.6	17 th	The rate was 30.5 in 2017 and it increased to 30.8 in 2018.	The rate decreased from 30.8 in 2018 to 28.3 in 2019.	The rate increased from 28.3 in 2019 to 32.6 in 2020.	32.1	Higher
Adult Drinking and Driving	2.9	1 st	The rate remained the same between 2017 and 2018 at 0.0.	The rate increased from 0.0 in 2018 to 0.6 in 2019.	The rate increased from 0.6 in 2019 to 2.9 in 2020.	0.6	Higher
Adult Binge Drinking	18.0	3 rd	The rate decreased from 15.4 in 2017 to 11.6 in 2018.	The rate remained the same between 2018 and 2019 at 11.6.	The rate increased from 11.6 in 2019 to 18.0 in 2020.	14.5	Higher

Summary Of The 2022 New Mexico Epidemiology Profile:

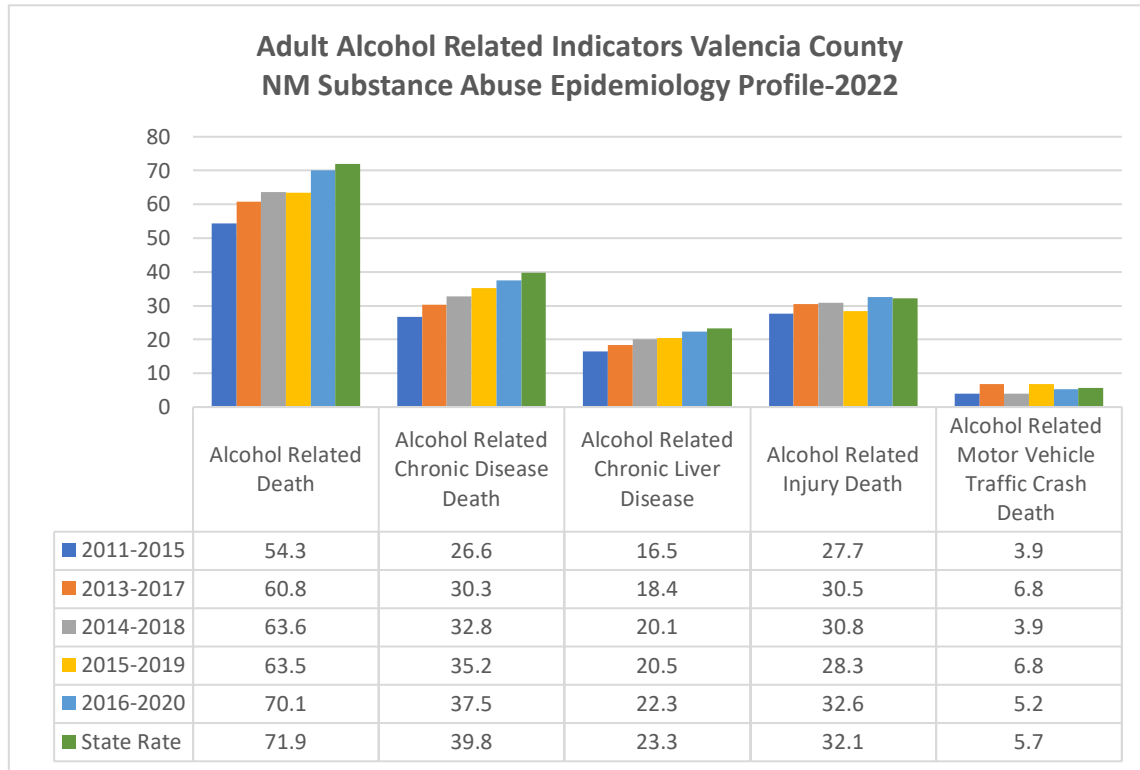
One key data source that is used to drive and inform priorities for prevention professionals in Valencia County is the New Mexico Substance Use Epidemiology Profile. Its primary purpose is to support efforts related to the Statewide Epidemiological and Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW). The SEOW is intended to: develop resources to help communities conduct needs assessments regarding substance use and its consequences; build capacity to address those needs; and plan, implement, and evaluate evidence-based programs, policies, and practices designed to address the intervening variables related to identified substance-related problems (2022 SA NM EPI Profile).

All ten leading causes of death in New Mexico are at least partially attributable to the use of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs. In 2020, the ten leading causes of death in New Mexico were diseases of the heart, cancer, COVID-19, unintentional injuries, chronic lower respiratory diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, diabetes, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, Alzheimer's disease, and suicide. Of these, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, unintentional injuries, and suicide are associated with alcohol use; chronic lower respiratory diseases are associated with tobacco use; heart disease, and cerebrovascular diseases are associated with both alcohol and tobacco use; and unintentional injuries and suicide are associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs (2022 SA NM EPI Profile).

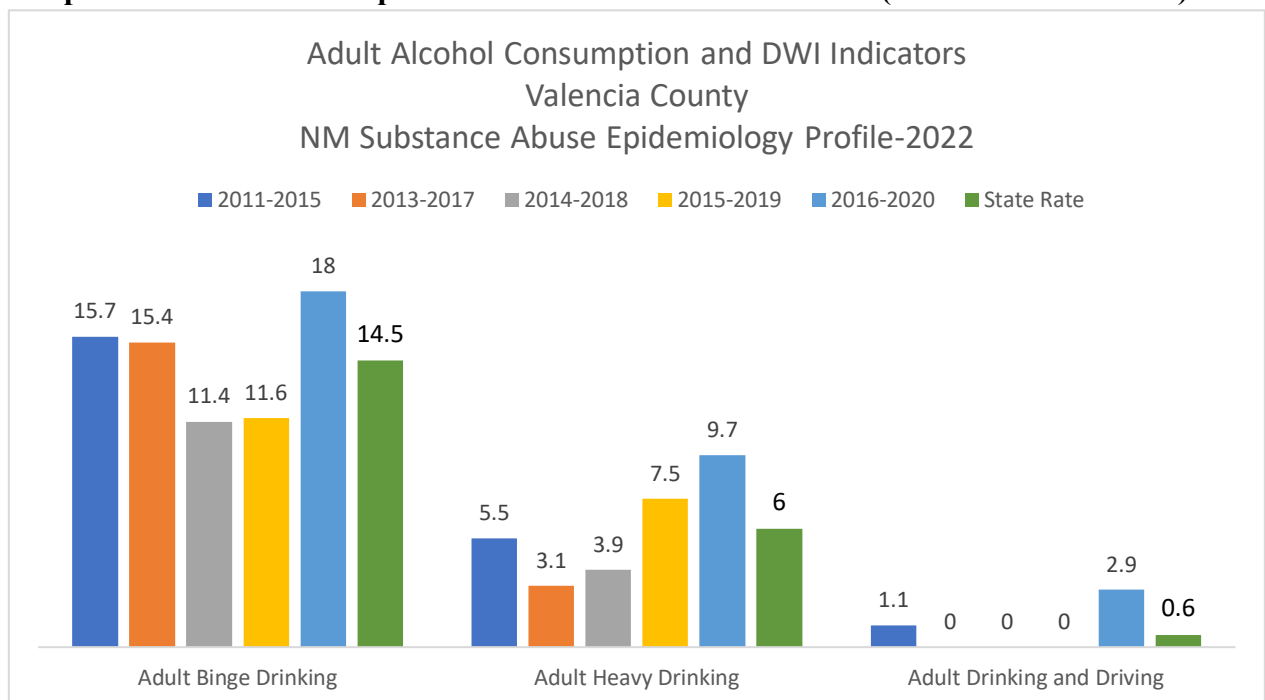
Over the past 30 years, New Mexico has consistently had among the highest alcohol-related death rates in the United States, and it has had the highest alcohol-related death rate since 1997. The negative consequences of excessive alcohol use in NM are not limited to death but also include domestic violence, crime, poverty, and unemployment, as well as chronic liver disease, motor vehicle crash and other injuries, mental illness, and a variety of other medical problems (2022 SA NM EPI Profile). In 2010, the economic cost of excessive alcohol consumption in NM was \$2.2 billion (\$2.77 per drink or an average of \$1,084 per person) (Sacks, Jeffrey J., et al. "2010 national and state costs of excessive alcohol consumption." *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 49.5 (2015): e73-e79) – 2022 SA NM EPI Profile.

New Mexico is experiencing the highest overdose rates in the nation. Fentanyl steady increase contributed to more than one-third of overdose deaths in NM. The 2022 NM Epidemiology Profile indicates that, "Suicide is a serious and persistent public health problem in New Mexico. Over the period 1981 through 2020, New Mexico's suicide rate was consistently among the highest in the nation, at 1.5 to 1.9 times the US rate. Male suicide rates were three to four times higher than those of females across all racial/ethnic groups, except Asian/Pacific Islanders. For the five-year period 2016-2020, all but eight counties had suicide rates that were at least one and a half times higher than the US rate". Prevalence of frequent mental distress and current depression, persistent sadness or hopelessness, suicidal ideation, and the association between risk factors are among the many causes associated with suicide.

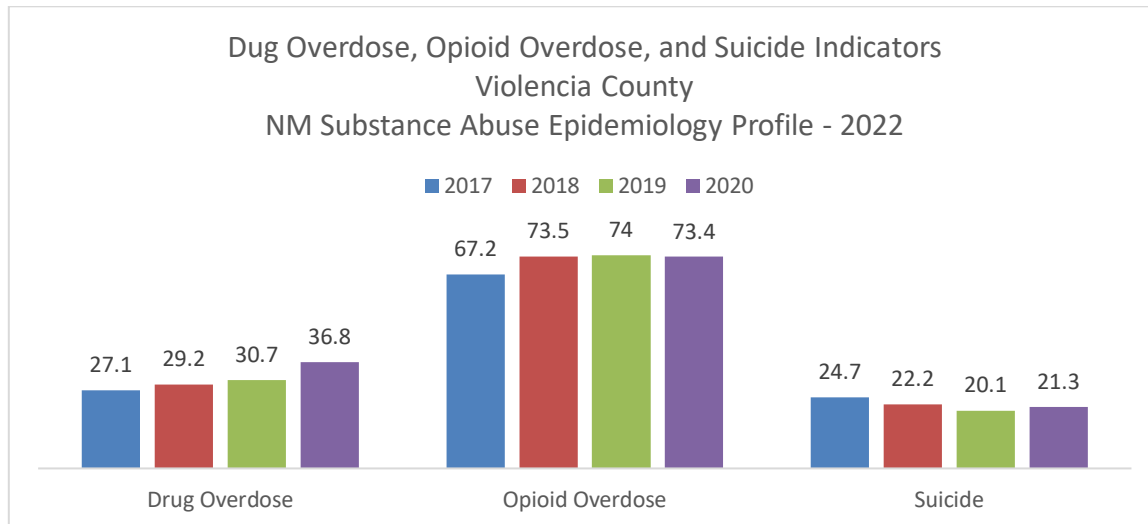
Graph 1: Alcohol Related Indicator Patterns and Trends (2022 NM EPI Profile)



Graph 2: Alcohol Consumption and DWI Patterns and Trends (2022 NM EPI Profile)



Graph 3: Drug Overdose, Opioid Overdose, and Suicide Patterns and Trends (2022 NM EPI Profile)



2021 Number of DWI Arrests, Convictions, and DWI Crashes

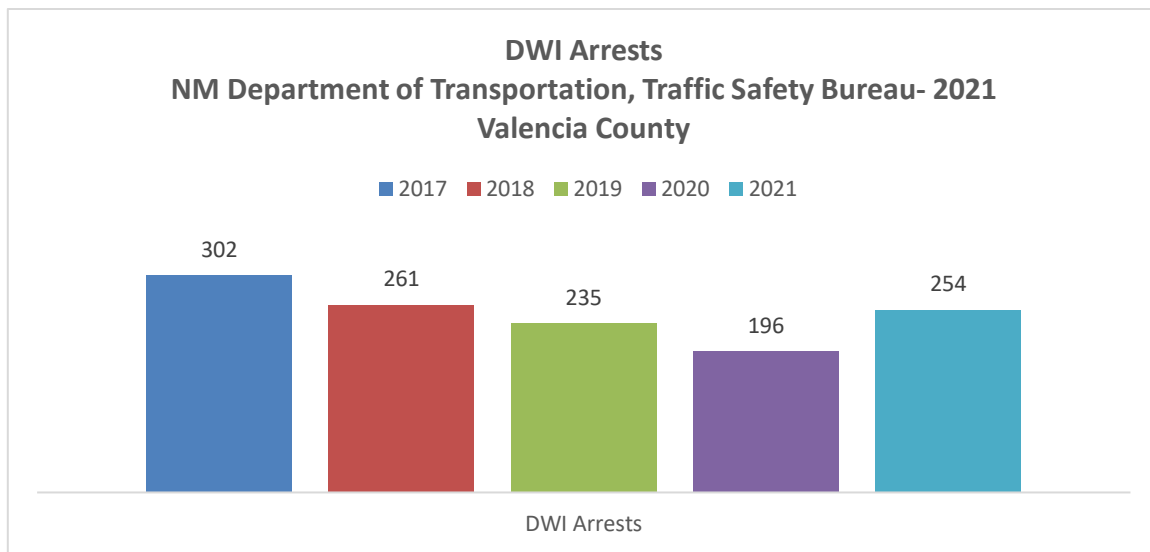
NM Department of Transportation

Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction for All Indicators – Increase on Number Of Convictions and Arrests

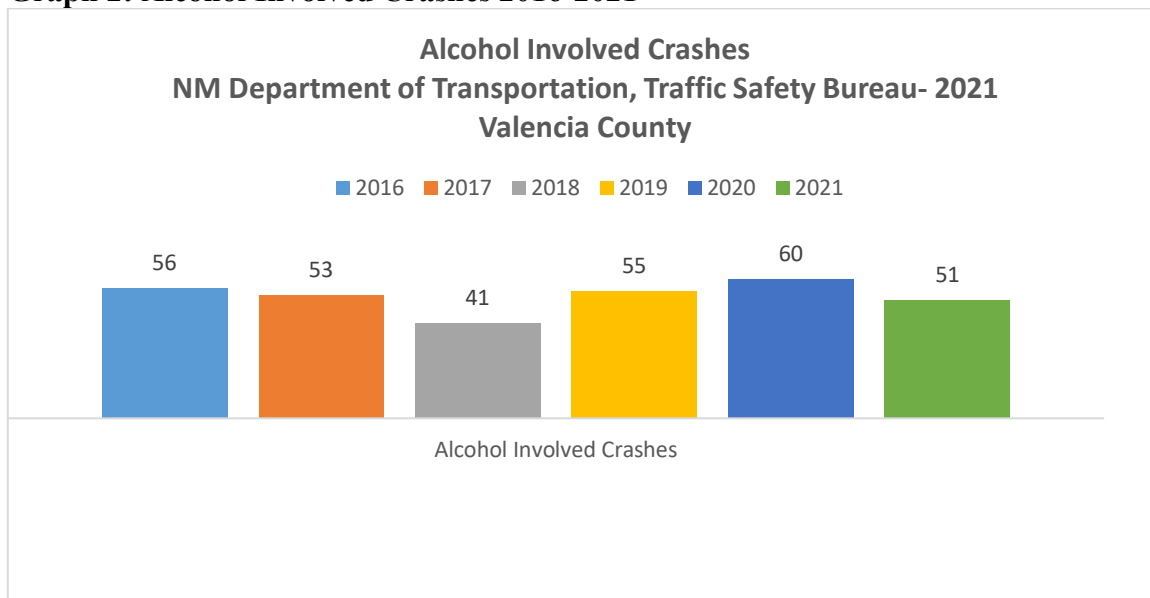
Indicator	Most Current Data (#)	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends 2018	Patterns and Trends 2019	Patterns and Trends 2020	Patterns and Trends 2021	Current State Count	Higher -Lower Than State
Positive Changes								
Number Of DWI Arrests	254	N/A	Decreased from 302 in 2017 to 261 in 2018.	Decreased from 261 in 2018 to 235 in 2019.	Decreased from 235 in 2019 to 196 in 2020.	Increased from 196 in 2020 to 254 in 2021 (by 30.3%)	8,419	N/A
Number of Alcohol Involved Crashes	51	N/A	Decreased from 53 in 2017 to 41 in 2018.	Increased from 41 in 2018 to 55 in 2019.	Increased from 55 in 2019 to 60 in 2020.	Decreased from 60 in 2020 to 51 in 2021 (by - 15.0%).	2,150	N/A

						Ranks 11 th in the State.		
Number of DWI Convictions – Increase is desired outcome	105	N/A	Decreased from 140 in 2017 to 130 in 2018,	Increased from 130 in 2018 to 149 in 2019.	Decreased from 149 in 2019 to 71 in 2020.	Increased from 71 in 2020 to 105 in 2021 (by 47.9%). Ranks 12 th in the State.	4,666	N/A
Alcohol Related Fatal Crashes	3	N/A	Decreased from 3 in 2017 to 2 in 2018.	Increased from 2 in 2018 to 3 in 2019.	Remained the same at 3 between 2019 and 2020.	Remained the same at 3 between 2020 and 2021. Valencia County ranks 12 th in the state for alcohol related fatal crashes.	157	N/A
Unexpected Findings								
Number of Drivers with Repeat DWI Convictions	39	N/A	Decreased from 57 in 2017 to 40 in 2018.	Increased from 40 in 2018 to 43 in 2019.	Decreased from 43 in 2019 to 31 in 2020.	Increased from 31 in 2020 to 39 in 2021 (by 25.8%).	1,517	N/A
Number of Drivers With First DWI Conviction	40	N/A	Increased from 83 in 2017 to 90 in 2018.	Increased from 90 in 2018 to 106 in 2019.	Decreased from 106 in 2019 to 40 in 2020.	Increased from 40 in 2010 to 66 in 2021 (by 65.0%).	3,149	N/A

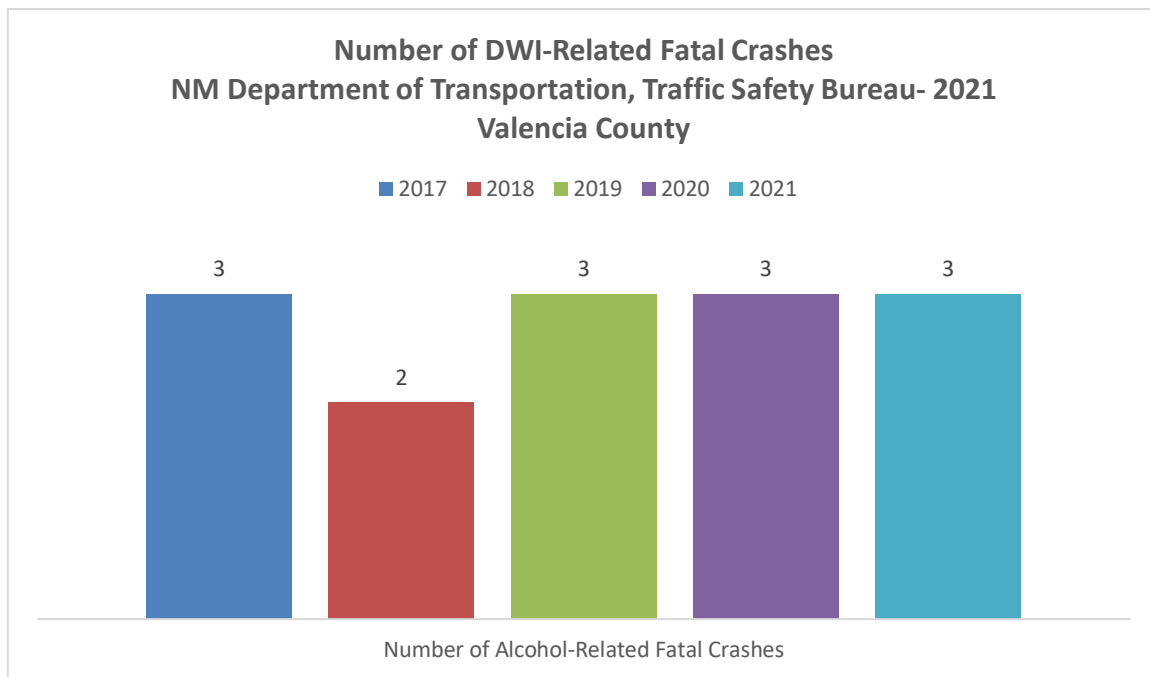
Graph 1: DWI Arrests 2017-2021



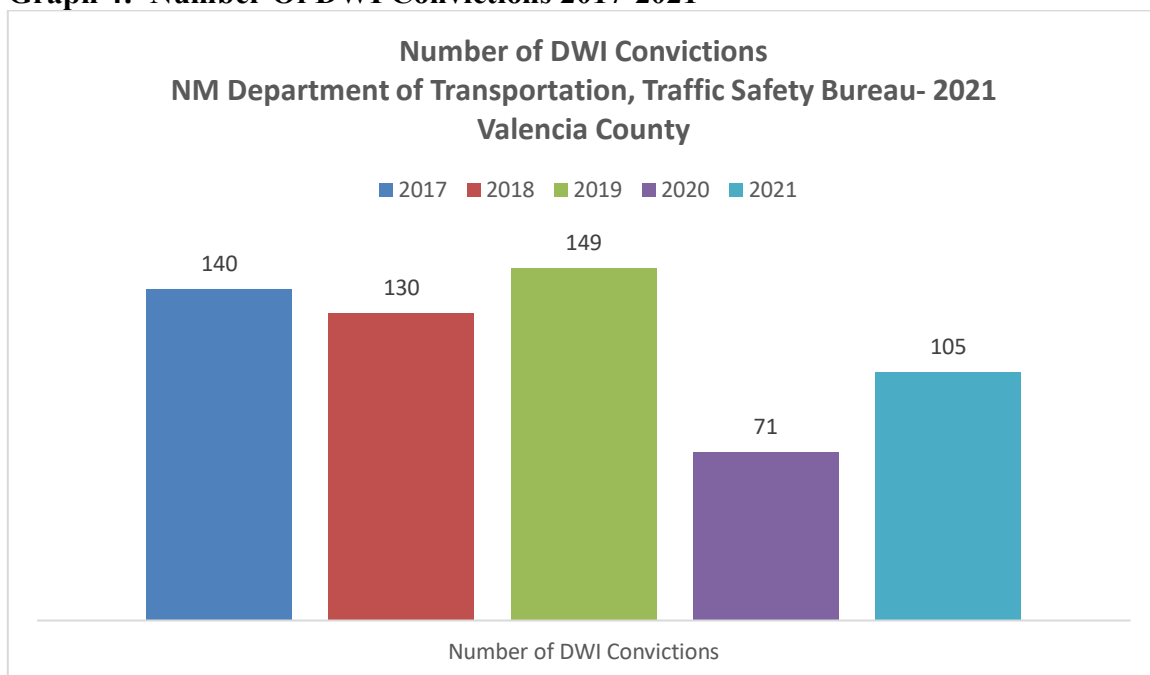
Graph 2: Alcohol Involved Crashes 2016-2021



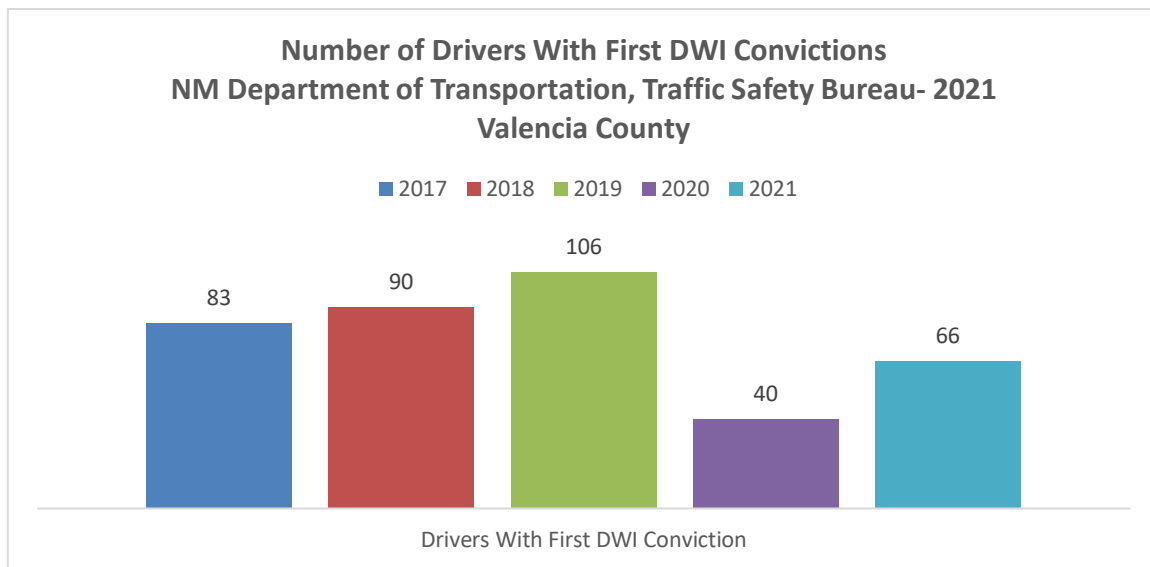
Graph 3: Number Of Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes 2017-2021



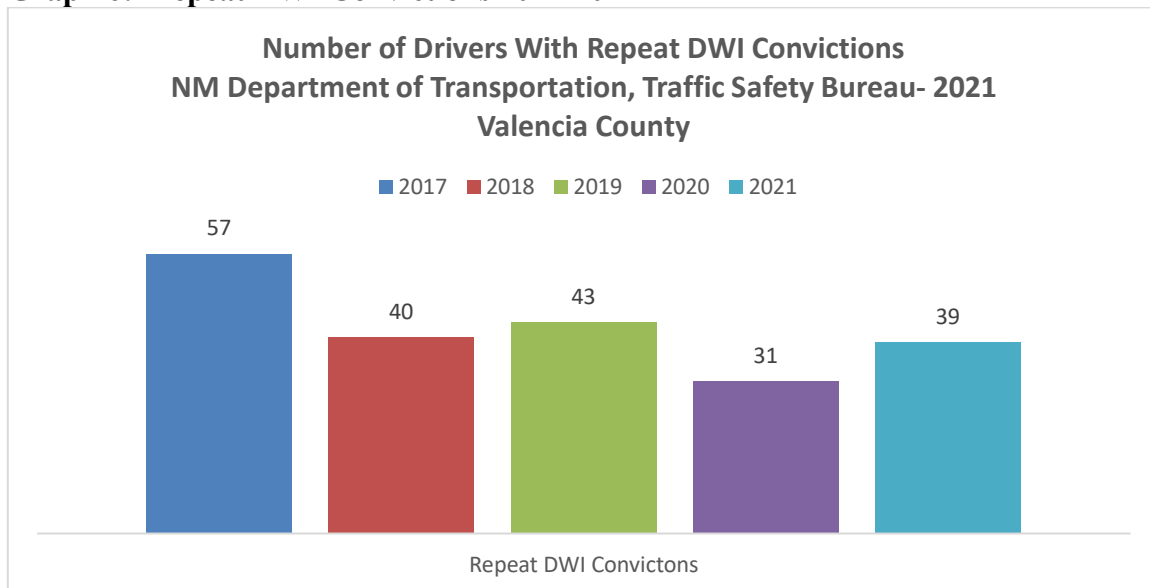
Graph 4: Number Of DWI Convictions 2017-2021



Graph 5: First Time DWI Convictions 2017-2021



Graph 6: Repeat DWI Convictions 2017-2021



The data listed above is referenced in the Local 2021 DWI Report for New Mexico and Valencia County. This report is produced by UNM for the New Mexico Department of Transportation, Traffic Safety Bureau. The information is also taken from the 2021 Administration of the Courts DWI Report referenced as AOC Report 2021. The Arrests, Convictions, and alcohol-involved data were used to create the graphs above, reflecting the most current data available in the indicator categories listed.

Valencia County is responsible for 3.0% (254 of 8,419) of the total DWI Arrests in New Mexico during 2021. Belen is responsible for 80 DWI arrests while Los Lunas is responsible for 147 DWI arrests. The rate of DWI arrests in Valencia County, according to AOC DWI Reports 2020-2021, increased by 29.6% (2020 - 196 and 2021- 254). The number of alcohol-involved crashes have been increasing since 2018 with (41) to (55) in 2019 and up to (60) in 2020. There was a decrease in 2021 by (-15.0%) indicating a positive outcome. This trend is interesting because the DWI arrests numbers increased from (196) in 2020 to (254) in 2021, yet the number of alcohol-involved crashes decreased from 2020 to 2021 (60) to (51) respectively. The increase in arrests and decrease in crashes might be the result of more DWI's being removed from the roadways through the increased police presence. Perception of police presence through increased numbers of arrests may also have deterred some from driving while intoxicated. The 2021 New Mexico Community Survey (NMCS) for Valencia County shows that the likelihood of being stopped by police if driving and drinking too much increased by 2.9% between 2020 and 2021 indicating data moving in the right direction.

There is an increase in the number of DWI convictions showing positive outcomes. Unexpectedly however, there was also an increase in the number of drivers with a first DWI conviction and the number of drivers with a repeat DWI conviction between 2020 and 2021. First time DWI convictions increased by 65.0% (40 in 2020 and 66 in 2021). The number of drivers with a repeat DWI conviction increased by 28.5% (21 in 2020 and 39 in 2021).

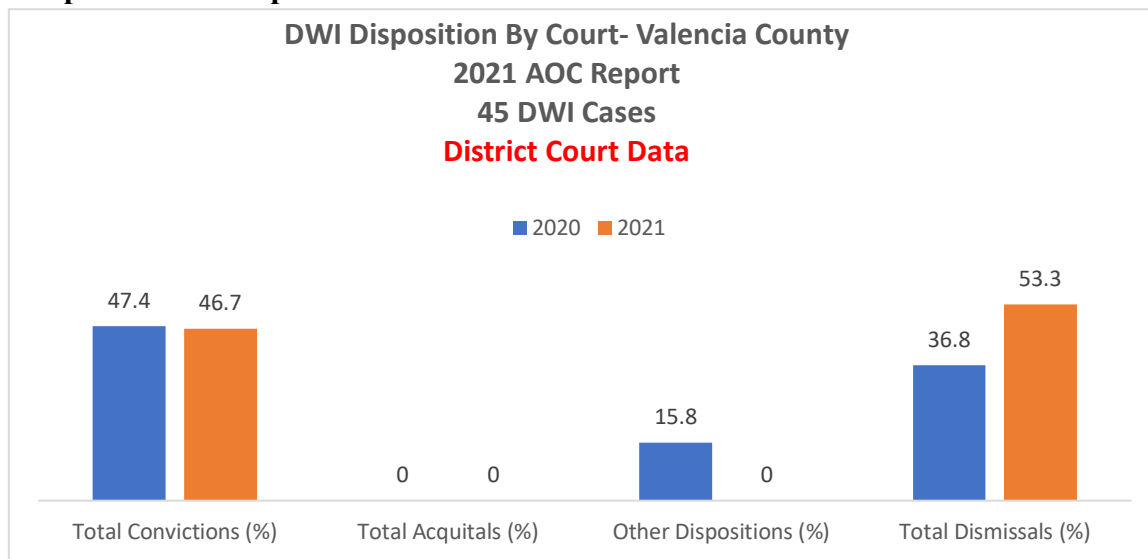
When the repeat DWI convictions are looked at as percentage of the overall number of arrests, in 2020 there were 196 arrests with 31 repeat DWI convictions or a rate of (15.8%) compared to 2021 where there were 254 arrests and 39 convictions at a rate of (15.4%). The rates remain steadily equal and can be considered an acceptable result. Unfortunately, in Valencia County, there is a low sentence rate for DWI arrests resulting in conviction (2.3% of statewide rate). A low sentence rate can result in an increase in repeat DWI conviction rates. The value assigned to the data can be interpreted as positive or negative depending on how the translator or analyst wishes to skew the information. For example, if the DWI arrests are increasing, that could indicate extra law enforcement efforts/funding is being directed at DWI. On the other hand, one might see decreasing DWI arrests as a sign that less people are driving while under the influence. If increasing the number of DWI arrests is the goal, then when comparing the most recent arrest numbers for 2020 (196) to 2021 (254) this is an increase (30.3%) number of arrests.

The number of alcohol related crashes in Valencia County increased between 2019 and 2020 by 5 crashes (55 to 60, 9.1%). Alcohol involved crashes decreased between 2020 and 2021 (60 to 51, -

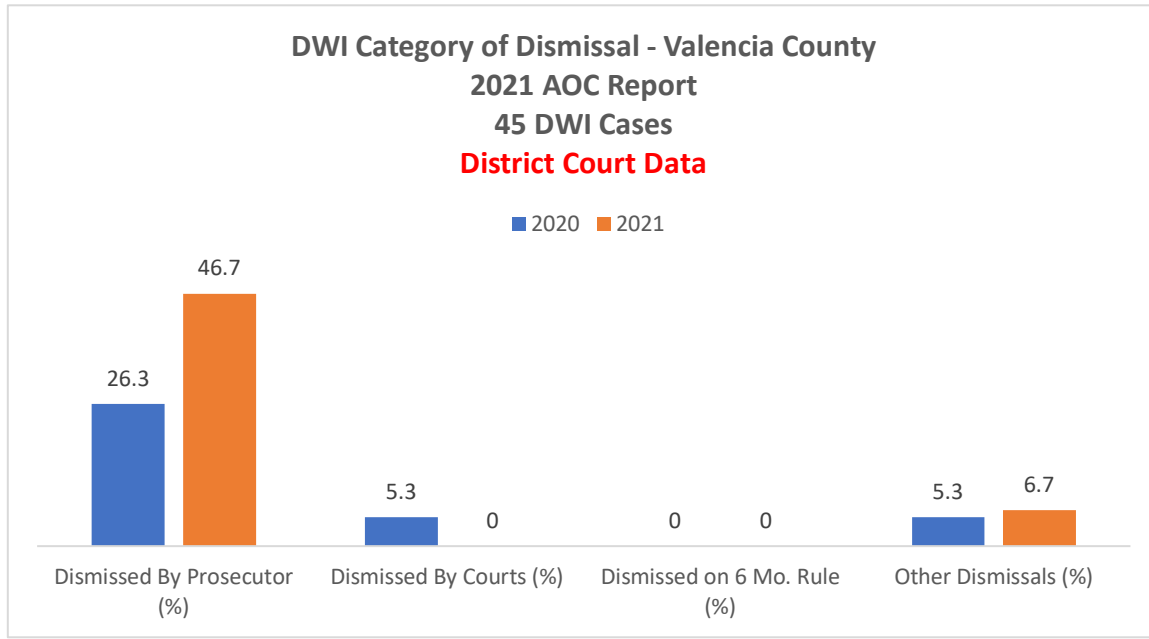
15.0%). The adult alcohol-involved fatalities have decreased or remained the same from 3 in 2017 to 2 in 2018 and then back to 3 in 2019 and in 2021. Sadly, the alcohol involved Teen fatalities which had remained at 0 since 2015 saw the first Teen involved alcohol fatality in 2021.

DWI Cases and Dispositions – District and Magistrate 2021 Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), Annual Statistical Report:

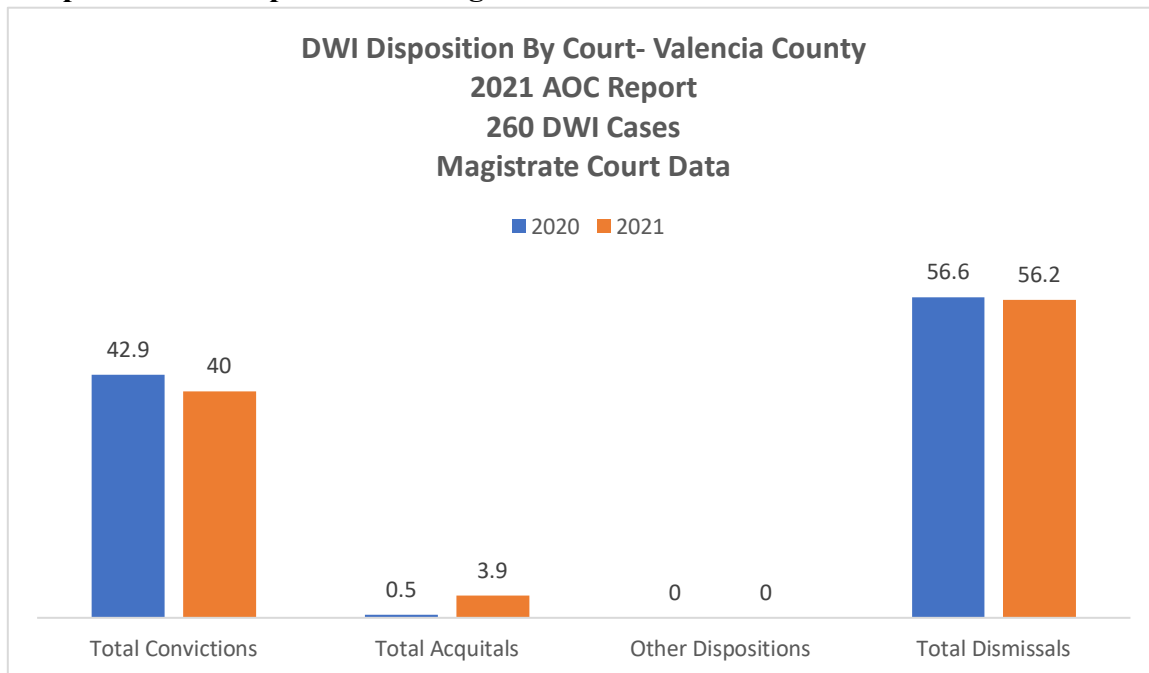
Graph 1: DWI Dispositions – District Court



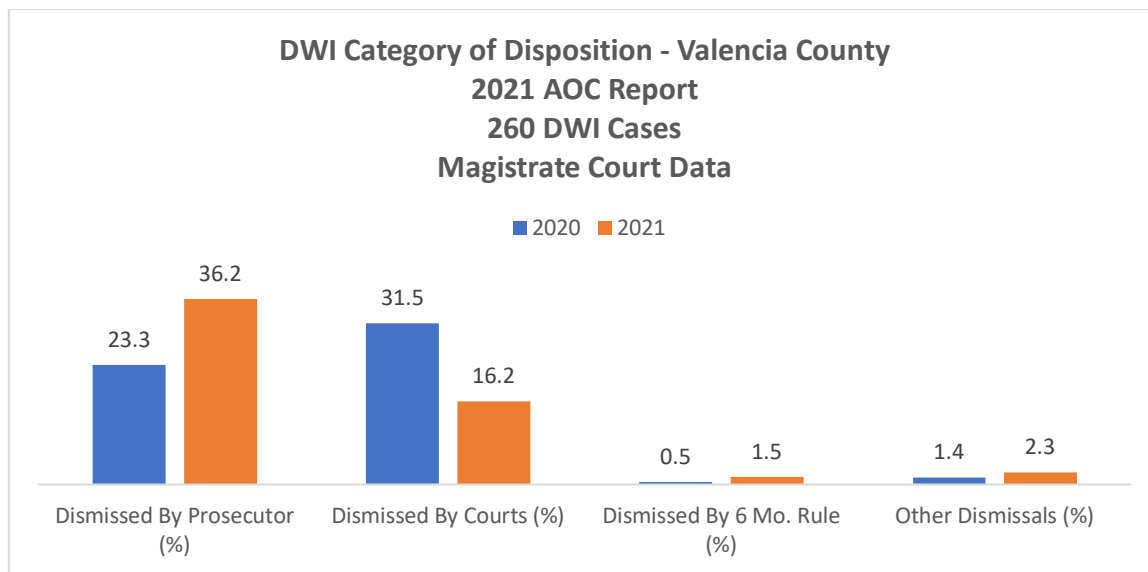
Graph 2: DWI Dispositions – District Court



Graph 3: DWI Dispositions – Magistrate Court



Graph 4: DWI Dispositions – Magistrate Court



In 2021, 46.7% of (45) DWI cases in District Court resulted in conviction, a decrease of .7% from (47.4%) in 2020 of (19 Cases). There were no Acquittals in either 2021 or 2020. There was a (53.3%) dismissal rate in 2021 which was a (44.8%) increase from the (36.8%) dismissal rate in 2020. In District Court of the (53.3%) dismissal rate identified above, (46.7%) were dismissed by the Prosecutor. Perhaps working and collaborating with the District Attorney's office to identify what is feeding that dismissal rate and to learn what solutions for change may be needed to lower the overall dismissal rate.

In Magistrate Court, (40.0%) of the 260 cases resulted in convictions in 2021. The 2021 conviction rate of (40%) is a decrease from the (42.9%) conviction rate of (219) cases in 2020. In 2021, there were (3.9%) acquittals versus the (.5%) in 2020. Higher than the 2021 District Court dismissal rate of (53.3%), the Magistrate Court's 2021 dismissal rate was (56.6%) which is near the same rate at the Magistrate level as the year before (56.2%) in 2020. Of the (56.6%) 2021 Magistrate dismissal rate, a total of (36.2%) were dismissed by the Prosecutor which is less than the 2021 District Court Prosecutor dismissal rate of (46.7%). The conviction rates for both Courts remain lower than 50% which means less than half of those arrested for DWI in Valencia County are being convicted. The District Court processed an increase in DWI arrests (45 in 2021 from 19 in 2020). The Magistrate Court also processed an increase in DWI arrests (260 in 2021 and 219 in 2020). The low and decreasing conviction rate continues to be of concern to the Valencia Community partners who work closely together to address DWI in the county including Valencia County, the Courts, DWI Planning Council, the District Attorney's office, Public Defenders office and local Law Enforcement agencies.

Alcohol Use Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2021 Data – High School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

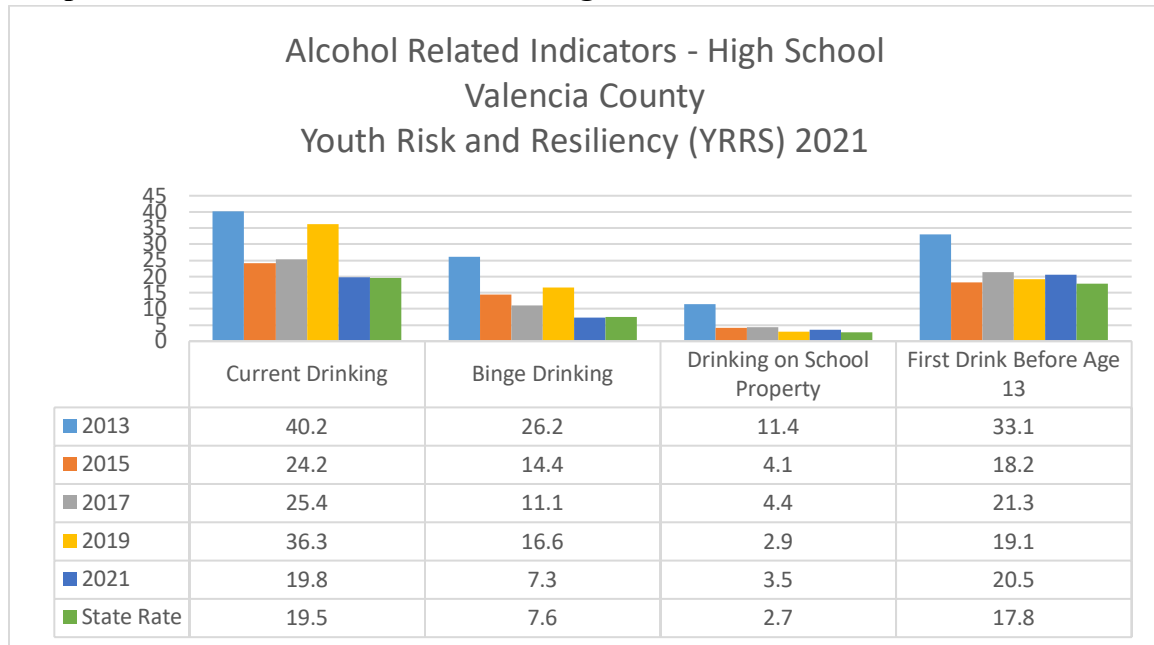
Indicator	Most Current Data (%)	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Unexpected Findings							
Drinking On School Property	3.5%	Not Available	Increased from 4.1% in 2015 to 4.4% in 2017.	Decreased from 4.4% in 2017 to 2.9% in 2019.	Increased from 2.9% in 2019 to 3.5% in 2021 (by 20.7%).	2.7%	Higher
First Drink Before Age 13	20.5%	Not Available	Increased from 18.2% in 2015 to 21.3% in 2017.	Decreased from 21.3% in 2017 to 19.1% in 2019.	Increased from 19.1% in 2019 to 20.5% in 2021 (by 7.3%).	17.8%	Higher
Positive Findings							
Current Drinking	19.8%	4th	Increased from 24.2% in 2015 to 25.4% in 2017.	Increased from 25.4% in 2017 to 36.3% in 2019.	Decreased from 36.3% in 2019 to 19.8% in 2021 (by -45.5%).	19.5%	Higher
Binge Drinking	7.3%	6th	Decreased from 14.4% in 2015 to 11.1% in 2017.	Increased from 11.1% in 2017 to 16.6% in 2019.	Decreased from 16.6% in 2019 to 7.3% in 2021 (by -56.0%).	7.6%	Lower
Rode With Drinking Driver	16.8%	Not Available	Increased from 16.2% in 2015 to 17.7% in 2017.	Increased from 17.7% in 2017 to 19.0% in 2019.	Decreased from 19.0% in 2019 to 16.8% in 2021 (by -11.6%).	16.8%	Equal to State
Drinking and Driving	1.9%	23rd	Decreased from 7.2% in 2015 to 5.9% in 2017.	Decreased from 5.9% in 2017 to 5.5% in 2019.	Decreased from 5.5% in 2019 to 1.9% in 2021 (by -65.5%).	4.6%	Higher

Alcohol Use Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2021 Data – Middle School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Unexpected Findings (Middle School)						
Binge Drinking	7.1% (2019 Data – 2021 Not Available)	Not Available	Increased from 5.8% in 2017 to 7.1% in 2019. Data not available for 2015.	Data not available for 2021.	5.9% (2019 Data – 2021 Not Available)	Higher (2019)
First Drink Before Age 11	15.0%	Not Available	Increased from 11.1% in 2017 to 12.6% in 2019. Data not available for 2015.	Increased from 12.6% in 2019 to 15.0% in 2021 (by 19.0%) .	10.6%	Higher
Positive Changes (Middle School)						
Current Drinking	10.4%	Not Available	Increased from 11.4% in 2017 to 13.8% in 2019. Data not available for 2015.	Decreased from 13.8% in 2019 to 10.4% in 2021 (by -24.6%).	7.6%	Higher
Rode With Drinking Driver	23.5%	Not Available	Increased from 21.4% in 2017 to 24.5% in 2019. Data not available in 2015.	Decreased from 24.5% in 2019 to 23.5% in 2021 (by -4.1%)	19.0%	Higher

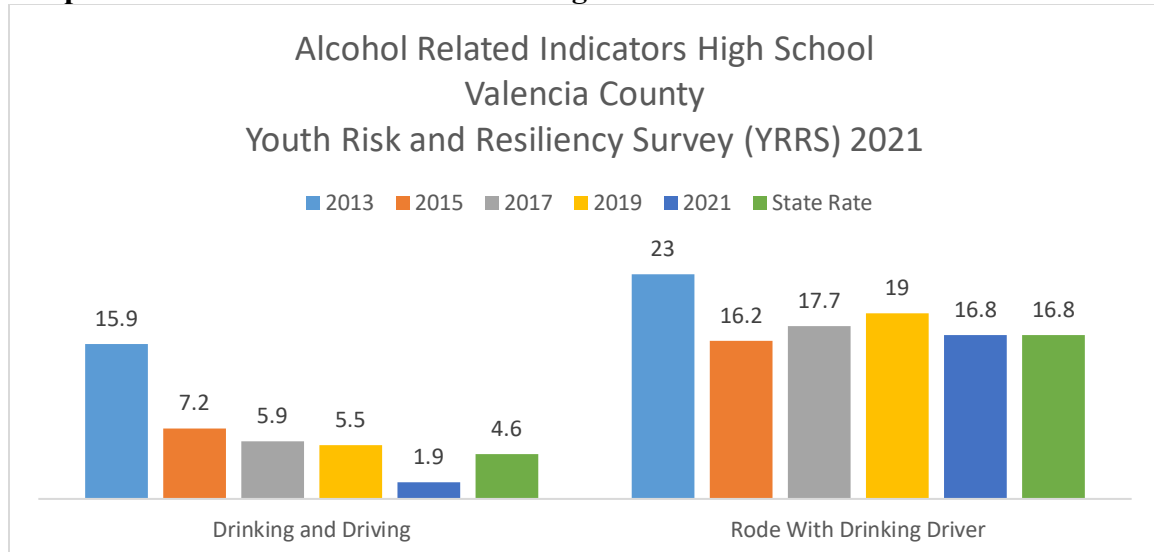
**2021 Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS): Alcohol Related Indicators
(Past 30 Days) – High School and Middle School**

Graph 1: Alcohol Related Outcomes – High School



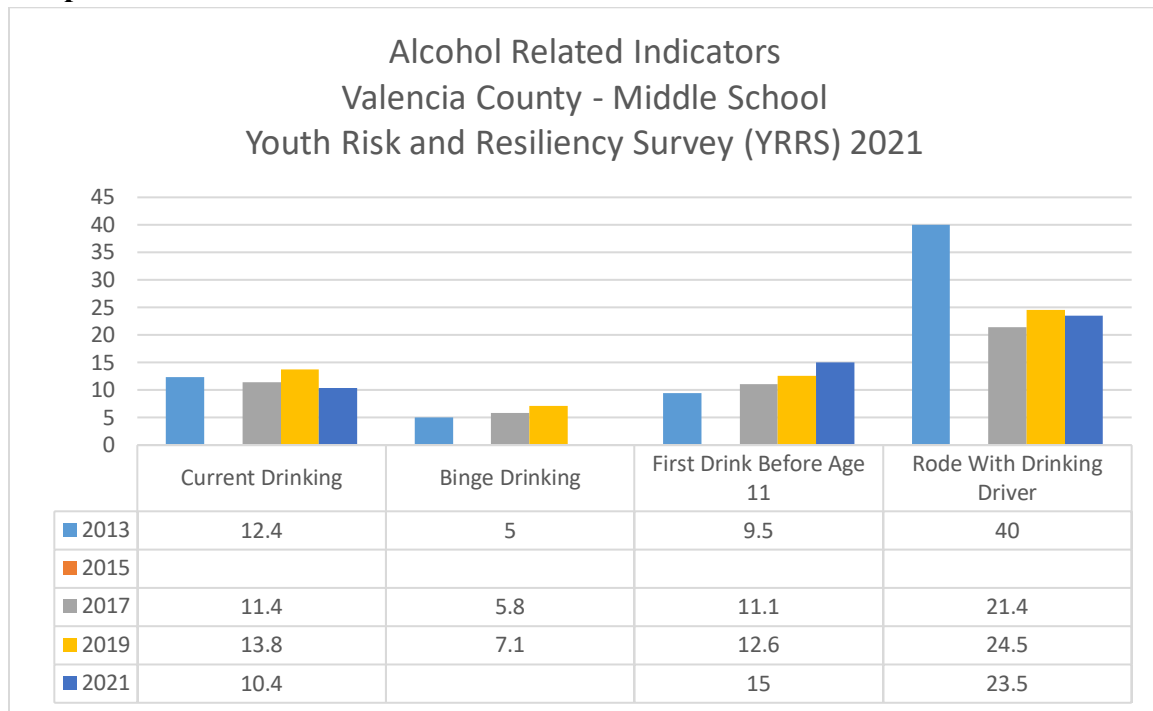
Decrease is the desired outcome.

Graph 2: Alcohol Related Outcomes – High School



Decrease is the desired outcome.

Graph 3: Alcohol Related Outcomes – Middle School



Decrease is the desired outcome.

Summary: 2021 Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – Alcohol Related Outcomes for High School:

The Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) provides one of the most comprehensive and reliable forms of youth data available. The 2021 response rate for high school youth in Valencia County was 69.4%. According to the YRRS introduction, ‘a high response rate produces survey results that are more representative of the student population,’ and ‘a response rate of at least 60% allows generalization of results to the entire student body,’ and ‘a response rate of 70% is excellent and allows a high degree of confidence in results.’ The Valencia County High School response rate of (69.4%) is very impressive especially as the survey was administered while still dealing with various levels of Covid outbreaks. Also noted in the YRRS 2021 introduction, ‘The COVID-19 pandemic played a big part in the 2021 YRRS. When data were collected in the fall and winter of 2021, schools were facing COVID-related closures and high rates of absenteeism, resulting in decreased YRRS participation at the student and school level,’ and ‘COVID may also have altered student behavior, as there were fewer opportunities for social interaction, and fewer opportunities to engage in socially related high-risk behaviors.’ Additionally, it was noted that COVID may have affected the emotional well-being of students. All the above factors must be considered when comparing the 2021 data to the previous years.

2019 YRRS data shows Valencia County High School statistics trending in the right direction (decreasing rates) for three (3) of the six (6) alcohol indicators. The 2021 YRRS data showed a slight improvement with data improvements in four (4) of the six (6) measures.

Current drinking decreased by -45.5% (36.3% in 2019 and 19.8% in 2021). Females more than males reported current drinking (females: 24.2% and males: 15.9%). Binge drinking decreased by -56.0% (16.6% in 2019 and 7.3% in 2021). Females more than males reported binge drinking (females: 8.8% and males 6.2%). DWI decreased from (5.5%) in 2019 to (1.9%) in 2021 while riding with a drinking driver decreased by -11.6% (19.0% in 2019 and 16.8% in 2021). For DWI, 3.7% of females reported drinking and driving and there were no males who reported DWI. Of those who reported riding with a drinking driver, 17.3% were female and 16.9% were males. It is of noticeable concern that our female population of high school students are experiencing higher rates than the males in most of the harm indicators. There is a need to increase female specific prevention efforts. Finally, those indicators showing unexpected findings include drinking on school property and the onset of first drink (before the age of 13). Drinking on school property increased by 20.7% and the onset of first drink increased by 7.3% between 2019 and 2021.

Summary: 2021 Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS – Alcohol Related Outcomes For Middle School): In 2021, The Middle School YRRS survey failed to produce statistics for binge drinking therefore comparisons for changes in data movement between 2019 and 2021 cannot be made. When comparing 2017 rates to 2019 rates, the Valencia County Middle School 2019 YRRS results show trending in the negative direction (increasing rates) for all four (4) of the alcohol indicators that were tracked. The 2021 Middle School YRRS in Valencia County showed positive results for current drinking where there was a decrease of -24.6% between 2019 and 2021 (decrease is the desired outcome). For those who reported riding with a drinking driver, the survey also showed positive outcomes with a decrease of -4.1% between 2019 and 2021. Unfortunately, both measures are higher than the state.

Data moving in the wrong direction in the 2021 Middle School YRRS for Valencia County are binge drinking (2019 data) and the onset of first drink before the age of eleven (11). First drink before the age of eleven (11) increased by 19.0% between 2019 and 2021. Binge drinking, although only 2019 information is available, there was a 22.4% increase (decrease is the desired outcome). These two measures are also higher than the state.

Illegal Drug Use Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2021 Data – High School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Unexpected Findings (High School)							
No Unexpected Findings in 2021							
Positive Changes (High School)							
Improper Use of Prescription Pain-Killers	8.6%	2nd	Increased from 7.3% in 2015 to 8.0% in 2017.	Increased from 8.0 in 2017 to 15.8% in 2019.	Decreased from 15.8% in 2019 to 8.6% in 2021 (by -45.6%).	7.9%	Higher
Current Marijuana Use	21.2%	4th	Increased from 23.6% in 2015 to 32.4% in 2017.	Increased from 32.4% in 2017 to 40.8% in 2019.	Decreased from 40.8% in 2019 to 21.2% in 2021 (by -48.0%).	20.3%	Higher
Heroin Use	1.1%	22nd	Increased from 3.7% in 2015 to 5.5% in 2017.	Decreased from 5.5% in 2017 to 2.0% in 2019.	Decreased from 2.0% in 2019 to 1.1% in 2021 (by -45.0%)	1.1%	Equal to State
Inhalant Use	3.8%	21st	Increased from 5.2% in 2015 to 7.4% in 2017.	Decreased from 7.4% in 2017 to 4.5% in 2019.	Decreased from 4.5% in 2019 to 3.8% in 2021 (by -15.6%).	3.4%	Higher
Cocaine Use	2.0%	13th	2015 data is not available .	Increased from 1.9% in 2017 to 4.6% in 2019.	Decreased from 4.6% in 2019 to 2.0% in 2021 (by -56.5%).	2.0%	Equal to State
Meth Use	1.1%	16th	Increased from 3.1% in 2015 to 5.9% in 2017.	Decreased from 5.9% in 2017 to 2.9% in 2019.	Decreased from 2.9% in 2019 to 1.1% in 2021 (by -62.1%).	1.4%	Lower

Illegal Drug Use Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2021 Data – Middle School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Unexpected Findings (Middle School)							
No Unexpected Findings in 2021							
Positive Changes (Middle School)							
Improperly Took Prescription Pain Meds	6.5%	Not Available	2015 data is not available.	Increased from 1.8% in 2017 to 6.7% in 2019.	Decreased from 6.7% in 2019 to 6.5% in 2021 (by -3.0%).	5.7%	Higher
Current Marijuana Use	8.4%	Not Available	2015 data is not available.	Increased from 8.6% in 2017 to 9.8% in 2019.	Decreased from 9.8% in 2017 to 8.4% in 2021 (by -14.3%).	6.8%	Higher
Inhalant Use	8.6%	Not Available	Data is not available in 2015.	Increased from 1.9% in 2017 to 8.9% in 2019.	Decreased from 8.9% in 2019 to 8.6% in 2021 (by -3.4%).	6.6%	Higher
Cocaine Use	1.2%	Not Available	Data is not available for 2015.	Increased from 1.9% in 2017 to 3.0% in 2019.	Decreased from 3.0% in 2019 to 1.2% in 2021 (by -60.0%).	1.5%	Lower

Tobacco Use Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2021 Data – High School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Unexpected Findings (High School)							
No Unexpected Findings in 2021							
Positive Changes (High School)							
Any Current Tobacco Use	30.0%	Not Available	Increased from 37.6% in 2015 to 42.8% in 2017.	Increased from 42.8% in 2017 to 51.7% in 2019	Decreased from 51.7% in 2019 to 30.0% in 2021 (by -45.5%).	27.3%	Higher
Current E-Cig Use	27.6%	Not Available	Increased from 29.7% in 2015 to 34.2% in 2017.	Increased from 34.2% in 2017 to 47.1% in 2019.	Decreased from 47.1% in 2019 to 27.6% in 2021 (by -41.4%).	25.3%	Higher
Current Smoking	4.0%	Not Available	Increased from 11.8% in 2015 to 14.6% in 2017.	Decreased from 14.6% in 2017 to 11.3% in 2019.	Decreased from 11.3% in 2019 to 4.0% in 2021 (by -64.6%).	4.3%	Lower

Tobacco Use Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2021 Data – Middle School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Unexpected Findings (Middle School)							
No Unexpected Findings in 2021							
Positive Changes (Middle School)							
Any Current Tobacco Use	12.8%	Not Available	Data Not Available for 2015	Increased from 15.0% in 2017 to 21.1% in 2019.	Decreased from 21.1% in 2019 to 12.8% in 2021 (by -39.3%).	17.3%	Lower
Current E-Cig Use	15.3%	Not Available	Data Not Available for 2015	Increased from 11.8% in 2017 to 19.0% in 2019.	Decreased from 19.0% in 2019 to 15.3% in 2021 (by -19.4%).	15.1%	Higher
Current Smoking	3.5%	Not Available	Data Not Available for 2015	Increased from 4.1% in 2017 to 6.1% in 2019.	Decreased from 6.1% in 2019 to 3.5% in 2021 (by -42.6%).	4.3%	Lower

Behaviors Associated With Violence Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2021 Data – High School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Unexpected Findings (High School)							
No Unexpected Findings in 2021							
Positive Changes (High School)							
Sexual Dating Violence	9.5%	Not Available	2015 Data is not available.	Increased from 9.7% in 2017 to 11.8% in 2019.	Decreased from 11.8% in 2019 to 9.5% in 2021 (by -18.5%).	8.9%	Higher
Physical Dating Violence	9.5%	Not Available	Data is not available for 2015.	Increased from 7.7% in 2017 to 11.6% in 2019.	Decreased from 11.6% in 2019 to 9.5% in 2021 (by -18.1%).	8.9%	Higher
Carried A Weapon	4.5%	Not Available	Decreased from 25.9% in 2015 to 23.6% in 2017.	Increased from 23.6% in 2017 to 26.9% in 2019.	Decreased from 26.9% in 2019 to 4.5% in 2021 (by -83.2%).	4.6%	Lower
In Physical Fight	21.9%	Not Available	Decreased from 25.2% in 2015 to 28.9% in 2017.	Decreased from 28.9% in 2017 to 25.9% in 2019.	Decreased from 25.9% in 2019 to 21.9% in 2021 (by -5.4%).	20.2%	Higher
Bullied on School Property	13.5%	Not Available	Decreased from 20.7% in 2015 to 19.3% in 2017.	Decreased from 19.3% in 2017 to 17.8% in 2019.	Decreased from 17.8% in 2019 to 13.5% in 2021 (by -24.2%).	13.6%	Lower
Electronic Bullying	7.7%	Not Available	Decreased from 13.7% in 2015 to 12.7% in 2017.	Decreased from 12.7% in 2019 to 12.0% in 2019.	Decreased from 12.0% in 2019 to 7.7% in 2021 (by -35.8%).	12.5%	Lower

Behaviors Associated With Violence Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2021 Data – Middle School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Unexpected Findings (Middle School)							
Carried a Weapon	45.6%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Decreased from 42.4% in 2017 to 40.5% in 2019.	Increased from 40.5% in 2019 to 45.6% in 2021 (by 12.6%).	35.9%	Higher
Bullied On School Property	46.5%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Decreased from 44.5% in 2017 to 42.0% in 2019.	Increased from 42.0% in 2019 to 46.5% in 2021 (by 10.7%).	41.5%	Higher
Electronic Bullying	30.8%	Not Available	Data not available for 2015.	Decreased from 22.6% in 2017 to 19.8% in 2019.	Increased from 19.8% in 2019 to 30.8% in 2021 (by 55.6%).	27.1%	Higher
Positive Changes (Middle School)							
In Physical Fight	46.9%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Increased from 49.6% in 2017 to 50.4% in 2019.	Decreased from 50.4% in 2019 to 46.9% in 2021 (by -6.9%).	39.8%	Higher

Mental Health Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2021 Data - High School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Unexpected Findings (High School)							
Felt Sadness or Hopeless	43.8%	7 th	Increased from 32.4% in 2015 to 34.7% in 2017.	Increased from 34.7% in 2017 to 42.5% in 2019.	Increased from 42.5% in 2019 to 43.8% in 2021 (by 3.1%).	44.2%	Higher
Seriously Considered Suicide	17.9%	25 th	Increased from 16.7% in 2015 to 17.0% in 2017.	Decreased from 17.0% in 2017 to 15.2% in 2019.	Increased from 15.2% in 2019 to 17.9% in 2021 (by 17.8%).	20.1%	Lower
Attempted Suicide	9.0%	22 nd	Increased from 9.4% in 2015 to 10.0% in 2017.	Decreased from 10.0% to 7.8% in 2019.	Increased from 7.8% in 2019 to 9.0% in 2021 (by 15.4%).	10.4%	Lower
Positive Changes (High School)							
Non-Suicidal Self Injury	19.0%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Increased from 16.3% in 2017 to 20.1% in 2019.	Decreased from 20.1% in 2019 to 19.0% in 2021 (by -5.5%).	23.2%	Lower
Made Suicide Plan	9.0%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Increased from 12.1% in 2017 to 13.7% in 2019.	Decreased from 13.7% in 2019 to 9.0% in 2021 (by -34.3%)	10.4%	Lower
Frequent Mental Distress	28.3%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Data not available in 2017.	Baseline data for this measure is 28.3% - 2021	32.7%	Lower

Mental Health Outcomes
Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – 2021 Data - Middle School
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate	Higher/Lower Than State
Unexpected Findings (Middle School)							
Seriously Considered Suicide	33.3%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Increased from 22.4% in 2017 to 25.9% in 2019.	Increased from 25.9% in 2017 to 33.3% in 2021 (by 28.6%).	27.1%	Higher
Attempted Suicide	13.3%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Increased from 9.5% in 2017 to 10.5% in 2019.	Increased from 10.5% in 2019 to 13.3% in 2021 (by 26.7%).	11.9%	Lower
Made a Suicide Plan	23.4%	Not Available	Data not available in 2015.	Data not available in 2017.	Baseline data for this measure is 23.4% - 2021.	19.3%	Higher
Positive Changes (Middle School)							
No Positive Changes in 2021.							

LGBTQ+ Demographics – Valencia County (Large Sample: N=386)

Gay or Lesbian	1.7%
Bisexual	9.4%
Other Sexual Identity	1.8%
Questioning (Not Sure)	2.7%
Don't Understand Question	5.0%
Lesbian, Gay, or Bisexual	11.1%

All Indicators Combined **15.0%**

LGBTQ+ Behaviors Associated With Violence - HS

	<u>NM LGBTQ+-NM</u>	<u>Valencia County</u>	<u>State Rate</u>
Carried a Weapon	4.1 %	4.5%	4.6%
Skipped School (Safety Concerns)	18.1%	8.5%	14.9%
In Physical Fight	19.0%	21.9%	20.2%
In Fight On School Property	4.5%	7.2%	5.7%
Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse	21.6%	11.2%	9.8%
Experienced Sexual Violence	22.1%	9.5%	8.9%
Experience Physical Dating Violence	13.8%	9.5%	8.9%
Bullied on School Property	19.9%	13.5%	13.6%
Electronic Bullying	21.1%	7.7%	12.5%

LGBTQ+ Mental Health Outcomes

	<u>NM LGBTQ+-NM</u>	<u>Valencia County</u>	<u>State Rate</u>
Felt Sadness of Hopeless	66.8%	43.8%	44.2%
Seriously Considered Suicide)	39.0%	17.9%	20.1%
Attempted Suicide	20.7%	9.0%	10.4%
Non-Suicidal Self Injury	47.0%	19.0%	23.2%
Made Suicide Plan	34.1%	9.0%	10.4%
Intercourse			
Frequent Mental Distress	-----	28.3%	32.7%

LGBTQ+ Alcohol and Other ATOD Use Outcomes – HS

	<u>NM LGBTQ+-NM</u>	<u>Valencia County</u>	<u>State Rate</u>
Current Drinking	26.2%	19.8%	19.5%
Binge Drinking	9.3%	7.3%	7.6%
Current Marijuana Use	30.5%	21.2%	20.3%
Prescription Drug Use	11.2%	8.6%	7.9%
Cocaine Use	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%
Meth Use	1.7%	1.1%	1.4%
Inhalant Use	5.3%	3.8%	3.4%
Heroin Use	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%
Any Tobacco Use	34.6%	30.9%	27.3%
E-Cig Use	32.0%	27.6%	25.3%
Current Smoking	5.8%	4.0%	4.3%

Summary: 2021 Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS – Outcomes For Illegal Drug Use, Tobacco Use, Behaviors Associated With Violence, and Mental Health - High School and Middle School):

Mental Health Measures: Mental health indicators trending in an undesired direction continue to be a concern in Valencia County from 2019 to 2021 with increases in all measure but two (2) indicators among high school students (1) Non-suicidal self-injury decreased from (20.1%) in 2019 to (19.0%) in 2021 (-5.5% decrease) and (2) Made a suicide plan decreased from (13.7%) in 2019 to (9.0%) in 2021 (-34.3% decrease). All mental health outcomes for middle school students showed unexpected findings. There was an increase in those who seriously considered suicide by 28.6% from 2019 to 2021 and an increase of 26.7% in students who attempted suicide. 23.4% of middle school students reported making a suicide plan.

Teachers, Counselors, and those working with and serving youth have noted a drastic increase in students suffering mental health issues. Additionally, students who were already having issues academically along with a notable number of students that did not have problems in school prior to COVID are now struggling academically. High school students in Valencia County reported finding schoolwork more difficult during and following the pandemic (68.8% compared to 66.6% in the state). Students indicated that during pandemic they went hungry some of the time more often (6.6%) and 23.0% said a parent or adult in the home lost their job due to COVID-19. Another 35.7% said they suffered frequent mental distress during the pandemic (2021 YRRS

reported 28.3% of the students reporting frequent mental distress not pandemic related). COVID-19 and the aftermath continue to have a big negative impact on young people.

Behaviors Associated With Violence: Again, middle school students continue to show increases in all patterns and trends in behaviors associated with violence. Only being in a physical fight showed a decrease of -6.9% between 2019 and 2021. This rate, however, is higher than the state. Carrying a weapon increased by 12.6%, those who reported being bullied on school property increased by 10.7%, and those who reported being electronically bullied increased by 55.6%, a significant change moving in the wrong direction. Valencia County high school students fared differently. All the measures among this age group indicated positive changes with sexual dating violence decreasing by -18.5%, physical dating violence decreased by -18.1%, those carrying a weapon decreased by 83.2%, physical fighting by -5.4%, being bullied on school property by -24.2%, and finally being electronically bullied by -35.8% (decrease is the desired outcome).

Illegal Drug Use Outcomes: All the measures for illegal drug use for both high school and middle school show positive outcomes. Improper use of prescription painkillers decreased by -3.0% among middle school students while high school students showed a -45.6% decrease. Current marijuana use decreased by -14.3% among middle school students and -48.0% among high school students. Middle school inhalant use decreased by -3.4% and high school decreased by -15.6% cocaine use by -60.0% with middle school students and -56.5% with high school students. Additional drug use among high school students also decreased, heroin use by -45.0% and meth use by -62.1%.

Tobacco Use: Current smoking, any tobacco use, and e-cigarette use for high school students all decreased between 2019 and 2021. Any current tobacco use decreased by -45.5% while current smoking decreased by -64.6%. Current e-cigarette use decreased by -41.4%. All these indicators are moving in the right direction. Middle school student results showed positive results as well. Current tobacco use decreased by -39.3% while current e-cigarette use decreased by -19.4%. Current smoking also decreased by -42.6%.

LGBTQ+ Data for Behaviors Associated With Violence, Mental Health Outcomes, and Substance Use/Misuse Outcomes: All the outcomes for indicators in all three health related consequences for the LGBTQ community showed higher rates than Valencia County and the State except for those who reported being in a physical fight, fighting on school property, and carrying a weapon.

Alcohol Use Outcomes
New Mexico Community Survey (NMCS) – 2023 Data
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate 2022	Higher/Lower Than State (From 2022)
Unexpected Findings					
Binge Drinking (5 or more drinks in 1 occasion).	17.5%	Not Available	Increased from 15.5% in 2018 to 18.5% in 2019 and decreased to 11.2% in 2020. Decreased to 10.8% in FY21 and increased to 13.9% in FY22. Increased to 17.5% in 2023 (by 25.8%).	15.8%	Higher
Binge Drinking and Driving (Driving after having had 5 or more drinks).	2.6% (FY22)	Not Available	Decreased from 1.9% in 2018 to 1.5% in 2019 to 0.5% in 2020. Decreased to 0.3% in FY21 and increased to 2.6% in FY22 (by 766.6%).	2.3%	Higher (FY22)
Provided Alcohol for Minors Past Year	3.0%	Not Available	Decreased from 4.7% in 2018 to 1.9% in 2019 and increased to 2.2% in 2020. It decreased to 1.7% in FY21 and decreased to 1.3% in 2022. Increased to 3.0% in 2023 (by 130.7%),	2.7%	Higher
Positive Changes					
Past 30-Day Alcohol Use	45.7%	Not Available	Increased from 42.9% in 2018 to 43.2% in 2019 and increased to 47.5% in 2020. It decreased to 46.3% in FY21. Increased to 48.6% in FY22. Decreased to 45.7% in 2023 (by -6.0%).	52.3%	Lower

DWI	2.2%	Not Available	Increased to 0.3% in FY21 and to 2.8% in FY22. Decreased to 2.2% in 2023 (by -21.4%).	2.5%	Lower
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Access of Alcohol By Minors

New Mexico Community Survey (NMCS) – 2022 Data

Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate 2022	Higher/Lower Than State (From 2022)
Unexpected Findings					
No Unexpected Findings in 2023					
Positive Changes – Easy Access					
Ease of Access to Alcohol By Teens in The Community (Easy or Somewhat Easy) – Large Sample	70.5%	Not Available	Increased from 72.9% in 2018 to 73.5% in 2019 and decreased to 68.3% in 2020. It decreased to 62.5% in FY21. Increased to 71.1% in FY22 and decreased to 70.5% in 2023 (by 0.8%).	70.0%	Higher
Ease of Access to Alcohol by Teens in The Community From Stores and Restaurants (Easy or Somewhat Easy) – Large Sample	26.1%	Not Available	Decreased from 31.1% in 2018 to 26.1% in 2019 to 22.0% in 2020. It decreased to 20.5% in FY21 and increased to 26.3% in FY22. Decreased to 26.1% in 2023 (by 0.8%).	26.9%	Lower

**2023 Perception of Access To Alcohol by Teens – 18-20-Year-Old and 18-25
Young Adults**

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate (2022)	Higher/Lower Than State (From 2022)
Responses are Difficult or Somewhat Difficult Access - Desired Change: Increase					
Ease of Access to Alcohol By Teens in The Community — 18-20-Year-Old Sample	40.0%	Not Available	Increased from 2.7% in 2018 to 4.3% in 2019 and increased significantly to 16.7% in 2020. It remained the same in FY21. Increased to 50.0% in FY22. Decreased to 40.0% in 2023.	20.6%	Higher
Ease of Access to Alcohol By Teens in The Community — 18-25-Year-Old Sample	35.0%	Not Available	Decreased from 8.2% in 2018 to 4.2% in 2019 and increased to 10.4% in 2020. It increased to 25.8% in FY21 and increased to 31.0% in FY22. Increased to 35.0% in 2023.	20.8%	Higher
Ease of Access to Alcohol by Teens From Stores and Restaurants –18-20-Year-Old Sample	85.7%	Not Available	Decreased from 69.7% in 2018 to 60.0% in 2019 and increased to 90.5% in 2020. It decreased to 77.8% in FY21 and to 75.0% in FY22. Increased to 85.7% in 2023.	71.4%	Higher
Ease of Access to Alcohol by Teens From Stores and Restaurants – 18-25-Year-Old Sample	82.4%	Not Available	Decreased from 63.9% in 2018 to 57.1% in 2019 and increased to 90.7% in 2020. It decreased to 71.4% in FY21 and increased to 75.9% in FY22. Increased to 82.4% in FY23.	69.1%	Higher
Desired Change: Decrease/Reduction					
Purchased or Shared Alcohol With Minors (18-	0.0%	Not Available	Decreased from 7.7% in 2018 to 0.0 in 2019 and increased to 3.4% in 2020.	4.0%	Lower

20-Year-Old Sample)			It decreased to 0.0 in FY21. Remained the same in FY22 and FY23.		
Purchased or Shared Alcohol With Minors (18-25-Year-Old Sample)	9.5%	Not Available	Decreased from 9.1% in 2018 to 2.0% in 2019 and increased to 5.8% in 2020. It decreased to 5.4% in FY21 and decreased to 0.0% in FY22. Increased to 9.5% in FY23.	6.5%	Higher

Source of Access to Alcohol by Young Adults 18-20 -Year-Olds – FY23

Source	% Valencia County	% NM State = 2022
Got It At A College Party	-----	9.9%
Got It At Other Type Of Party	-----	18.5%
Someone <21 Bought or Gave it to Them	-----	3.4%
Bought It At A Restaurant, Bar, Public Place	-----	14.5%
Parent or Guardian	100.0%	24.8%
Someone >21 Bought It (Unrelated Adult)	-----	44.3%

Prescription Painkiller Misuse
New Mexico Community Survey (NMCS) – 2023 Data
Desired Change: See Notes Below

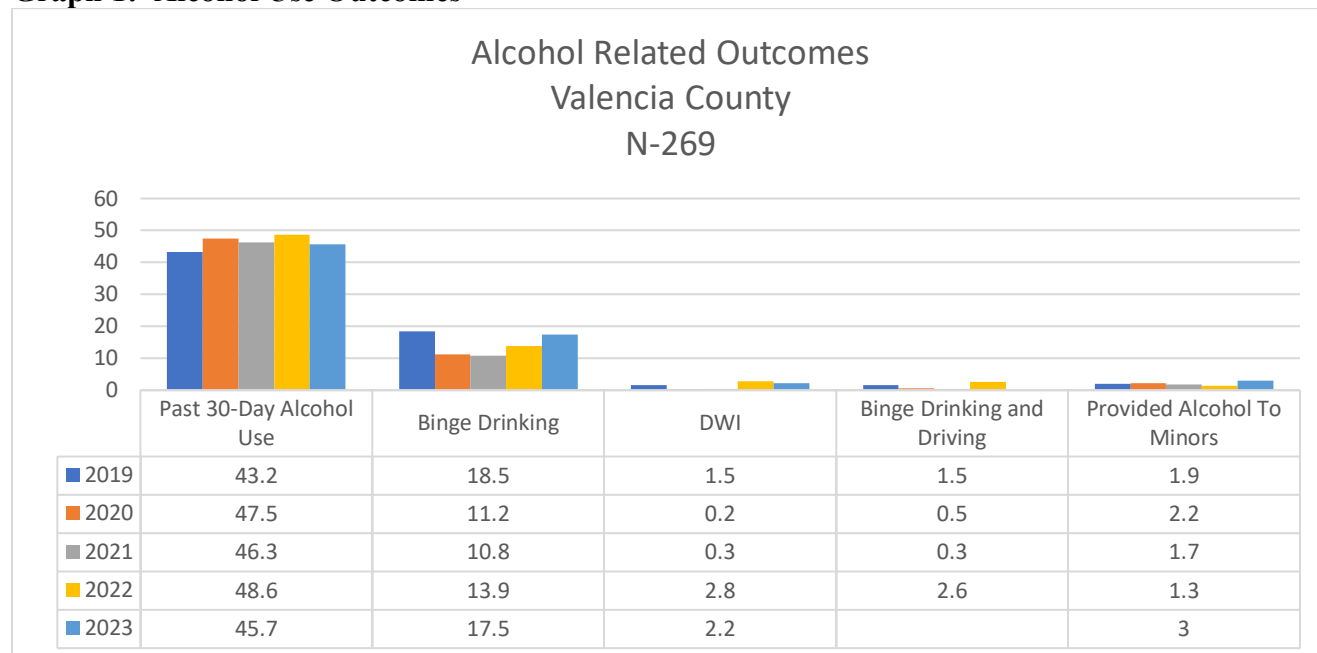
Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate 2022	Higher/Lower Than State (From 2022)
Unexpected Findings					
Decrease Is The Desired Outcome					
Prescription Drug Use Outcome: Past 30-Day Rx Painkiller Use For Any Reason	19.4%	Not Available	Increased from 10.9% in 2018 to 13.5% in 2019 and decreased to 7.4% in 2020. Increased to 12.7% in FY21. Increased to 14.1% in FY22 and increased to 19.4% in 2023 (by 37.6%).	15.1%	Higher
Prescription Drug Use Outcomes: Prevalence of Receiving Rx Painkiller Past Year	27.6%	Not Available	Increased from 24.6% in 2018 to 25.4% 2019 and remained the same between 2019 and 2020. Decreased to 20.3% in FY21 and increased to 22.7% in FY22 and increased o 27.6% in 2023 (by 21.5%).	18.6%	Higher
Positive Changes					
Increase Is The Desired Outcome					
Perceived Risk of Harm of Rx Painkillers	89.1%	Not Available	Decreased from 88.9% in 2018 to 86.7% in 2019 and increased to 91.3% in 2020. Decreased to 88.7% in FY21 and increased to 89.0% in FY22 and to 89.1% in FY23 (by 0.1%).	86.6%	Higher
Social Access of Rx Painkillers: Rx painkillers Stored In	41.2%	Not Available	Decreased from 47.7% in 2018 to 45.8% in 2018 and increased to 48.3%. Decreased to 35.8% in	24.8%	Higher

Locked Box/Cabinet (Responses to “Yes”)			FY21 and decreased to 35.0% in FY22. Increased to 41.2% in FY23 (by 17.7%).		
Decrease Is The Desired Outcome					
Social Access of Rx Painkillers: Giving or Sharing	9.0%	Not Available	Decreased from 6.2% in 2018 to 4.2% in 2019 to 4.0% in 2020. Decreased to 1.6% in FY21 and increased to 20.3% in FY22 and decreased to 9.0% in 2023 (by -55.7%).	4.9%	Higher
Prescription Drug Use Outcomes: Past 30-Day Painkiller Use to Get High	3.0%	Not Available	Decreased from 4.1% in 2018 to 2.2% in 2019 to 1.2% in 2020. Decreased to 0.5% in FY21 and increased to 3.5% in FY22 and decreased to 3.0% in 2023 (by -14.3%).	2.5%	Higher

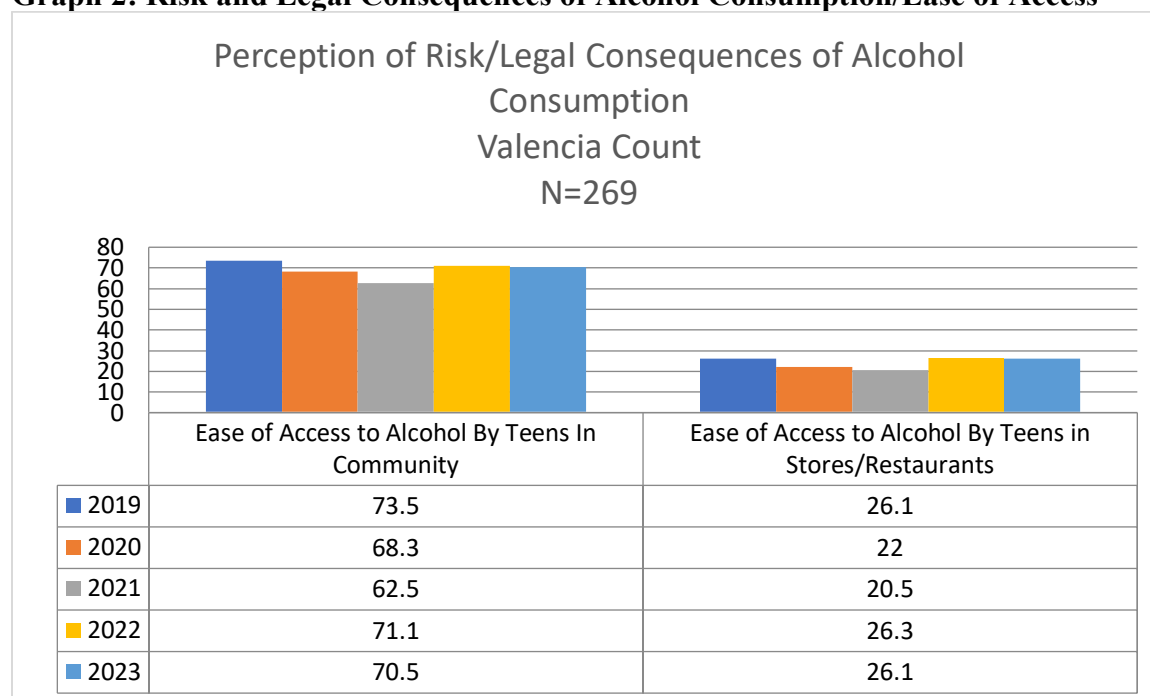
Perception Regarding the Legal Consequences For Breaking Alcohol Laws
New Mexico Community Survey (NMCS) – 2023 Data
Desired Change: Increase

Indicator	Most Current Data	Rank in The State (NM)	Patterns and Trends Between Years	Current State Rate 2022	Higher/Lower Than State (From 2022)
Unexpected Findings					
Likelihood Of Being Stopped By Police If Driving After Drinking Too Much	54.5%	Not Available	Increased from 61.2% in 2018 to 64.2% in 2019 and decreased to 62.7% in 2020. Increased to 64.5% in FY21 and decreased to 58.3% in FY22. Decreased to 54.5% in FY23 (by -6.5%).	60.9%	Lower
Likelihood of Police Arresting An Adult For Giving Alcohol to Minors	46.2%	Not Available	Decreased from 53.0% in 2018 to 51.0% in 2019 to 48.3% in 2020. Decreased to 44.2% in FY21 and increased to 49.9% in FY22. Decreased to 46.2% in FY23 (by -7.4%).	47.1%	Lower
Positive Changes					
Likelihood of Police Breaking Up Parties Where Teens Are Drinking	42.2%	Not Available	Decreased from 45.3% in 2018 to 43.7% in 2019 and increased to 46.9% in 2020. Decreased to 40.1% in FY21 and increased to 41.1% in FY22. Increased to 42.2% in FY23 (by 2.7%).	45.1%	Lower

Graph 1: Alcohol Use Outcomes

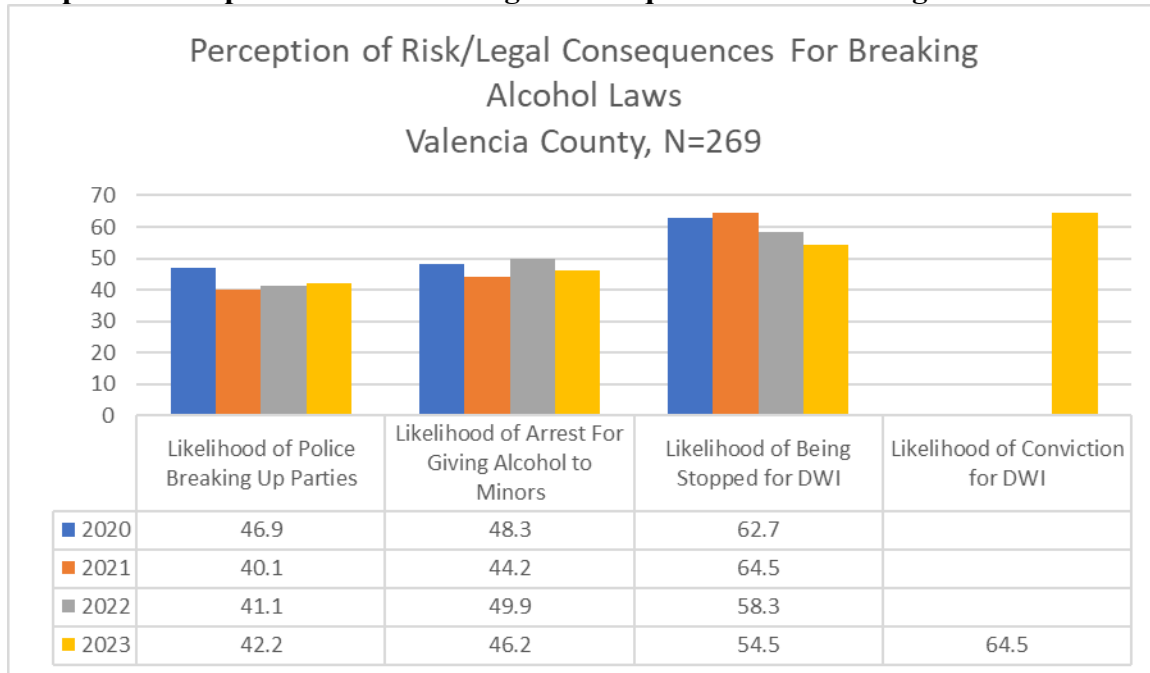


Graph 2: Risk and Legal Consequences of Alcohol Consumption/Ease of Access



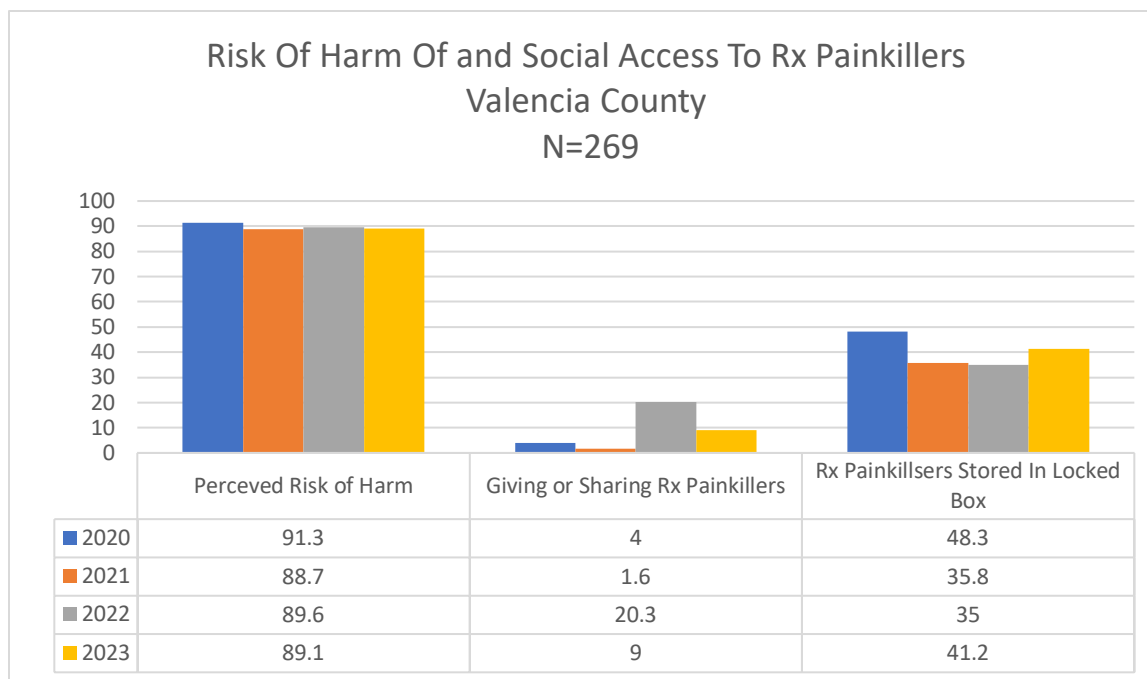
- **Decrease is the desired outcome: % of those who answered, “Somewhat Easy or Very Easy.”**

Graph 3: Perception of Risk and Legal Consequences for Breaking Alcohol Laws



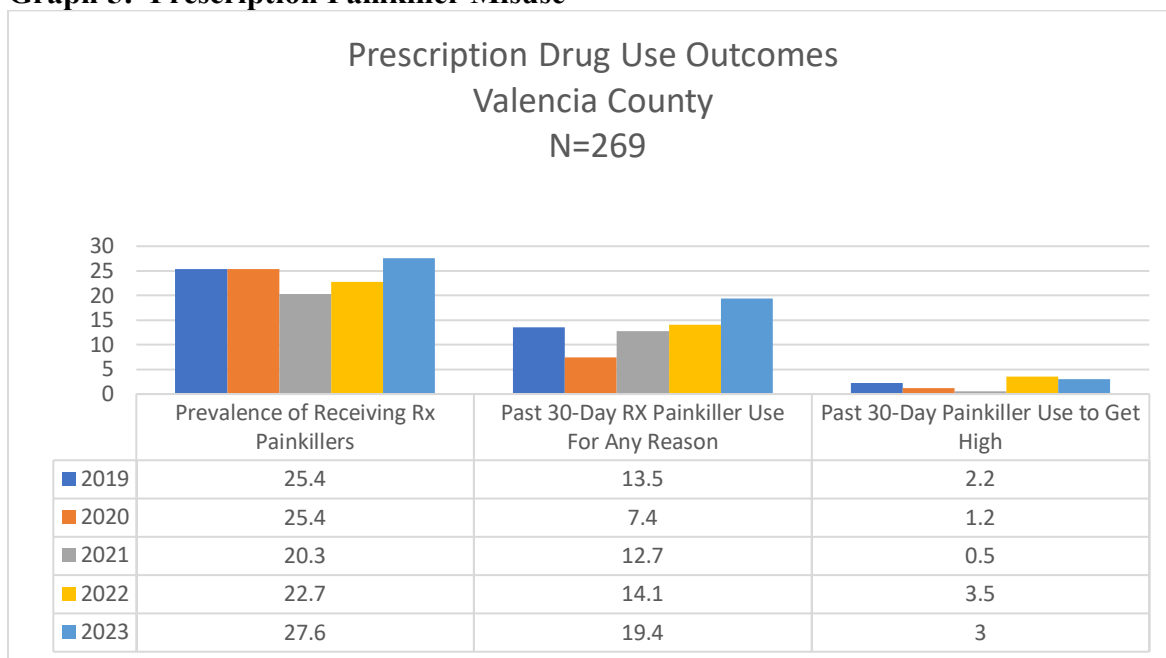
- Increase is the desired outcome. % of those who answered “Very Likely” or “Somewhat Likely”

Graph 4: Prescription Painkiller Misuse



- Responses to Perceived Risk of Harm is Moderate or Great Risk and Response to Social Access of Rx Painkillers is “Yes” (Giving or Sharing Rx and Storing Rx painkillers)

Graph 5: Prescription Painkiller Misuse



* Responses to Prescription Drug Use Outcomes is “Yes.”

Summary: The data acquired through the 2023 NM Community Survey for alcohol use outcomes in Valencia County shows discouraging results with three (3) of the five (5) measures moving in

the wrong direction. Only those who reported past 30-day alcohol use (decreased from 48.6% to 45.7%, a decrease of -6.0%). and those who reported drinking while intoxicated (DWI) showed positive results (decreased from 2.8% to 2.2%, a decrease of -21.4%). Those who provided alcohol to minors increased significantly (by 130.7%). This data is discouraging given that VLL-Valencia County DWI Program has focused a great amount of time informing the community about the 4th Degree Felony Law.

The Access to Alcohol rates both decreased with Ease of Access to Alcohol by Teens in Community either being Somewhat or Very Easy decreasing by -.08%. The Ease of Access to Alcohol to Teens in Community from Stores and Restaurants as being Somewhat Easy to Very also decreased by 0.8% (decrease is the desired direction). On a positive note, one (1) of the three (3) Perception of Risk data moved in the desired direction--increasing. The Likelihood of Police Breaking Up Parties Where Teens are Drinking increased by 2.7%. Unfortunately, the Likelihood of Police Arresting an Adult for Giving Alcohol to Someone Under 21 being marked as Very Likely or Somewhat Likely decreased by -7.4% and the Likelihood of Being Stopped by Police if driving after drinking too much also decreased by -6.5%. .

Despite collecting the NM Community Survey during a time when COVID-19 still limited face-to-face interaction, making it necessary to collect the survey data online, 269 viable surveys were collected. and OSAP, the funding agency for this task and the administrator of the survey.

There are several factors that play into DWI arrests numbers, but two notable factors would be how many enforcement officers are out on patrol (possible funding issue) and the number of impaired drivers (possible low perception of risk). Perception is known to impact behavior. If drivers perceive that they will be arrested for driving under the influence due to an actual increase in patrols/check points or a perception of greater enforcement efforts, it would not be unreasonable to expect less drivers taking the risk of driving while impaired. Quarterly meetings with the DWI Planning Council, Law Enforcement agencies, Courts, and community partners identify continued and additional funding for the Enforcement component as a priority. Continued Enforcement funding through LDWI allows VLL/VC DWI Program to continue to ensure that enforcement efforts reinforce and support a decrease in drinking and driving and binge drinking and driving while continuing to increase the perception for getting caught.

The Underage Drinking Taskforce along with the Special Investigations Unit (SIU) were impacted by COVID beginning in March 2020 and significantly through July 2023 decreasing or completely halting operations during that time. Increased Underage Drinking operations along with increased joint SIU operations focused on Compliance are hoped to increase the perception of getting caught for providing alcohol to minors or having the police break up underage drinking parties. The ongoing collaboration between the Underage Drinking Taskforce, Special Investigations Unit (SIU), the DWI Planning Council, the media, and other community partners regarding deterring youth access to alcohol along with efforts to educate the public on the penalties for selling or giving

alcohol to a minor continues to be a priority in efforts to decrease the number of adults who provided alcohol for minors.

FY22 Juvenile Justice Data: CYFD

Juvenile Referrals for Delinquent, Non-Delinquent, and Probation Violations (2015-2018 and 2021-2022 CYFD Juvenile Justice Services Reports):

The following data indicated the youth referrals to Juvenile Justice:

Type of Referral	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY21	FY22
Delinquent	451	233	247	253	122	238
Non-Delinquent	341	206	272	188	6	57
Probation Violation	47	25	28	22	11	13
Total:	839	464	547	463	139	308
Gender – FY22	Male			Female		
	213			95		
	69%			27%		

Demographics – By Age/2022

	1-7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Delinquent (2 did not identify age)	-	1	0	2	3	22	42	41	53	38	36	-

Non-Delinquent	8	2	3	2	3	8	8	9	6	5	3	-
Probation Violation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	4	1

Demographics – By Ethnicity/Race/2022

Type of Referral	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Black/African American	2 or More	Missing
Delinquent	184	46	5	-	3	-
Non-Delinquent	44	13	-	-	-	-
Probation Violation	9	4	-	-	-	-

Top 16 Juvenile Offense Charges by Ethnicity/2022 – Some students were referred for more than one offense

Charges	Hispanic	White	American Indian	2 Or More	Total
1. Truancy	36	10	-	-	46
2. Battery	33	9	2	-	44
3. Interference with Public Officials or General Public	26	3	1	-	30
4. Possession of Cannabis Product (Under 21 Years Old)	26	3	1	-	30
5. Criminal Damage to Property	17	4	1	2	24
6. Larceny (\$250 - \$500)	16	1	1	-	19
7. Battery (Household Member)	14	5	-	-	19
8. Possession Of Controlled Substance (Misdemeanor)	10	7	-	-	17
9. Use or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	12	5	-	-	17
10. Public Affray	16	1	-	-	17
11. Deprivation of Property (Household Member)	8	3	-	-	11
12. Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	6	3	-	-	9
13. Trespass	7	7	-	1	9
14. Incurigible	7	1	-	1	9
15. Assault, Unlawful Acts, Threats	6	1	-	1	8
16. Shoplifting	4	4	-	-	8
Total	244	61	8	4	317

Appendix C: Strategic Plan Agenda

**Valencia County Juvenile Justice Advisory Board
Strategic Planning Overview
November 15, 2023**

AGENDA

Review and Modifications Made By:

- Jeremias Silva, Valencia County Grants Director
 - Christine Arrellin, JJAB Continuum Coordinator
 - Concha Montaña, Lead Epidemiologist/Lead Evaluator, Evaluation Team
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- Review Strategic Plan Content and Make Changes As Needed
 - Review Capacity of Valencia County and Board to Address Community Needs
 - Review PEST and SWOT – Make Changes
 - Review Goals/Objectives/Strategies
 - What are the current measures? Are we evaluating the measures and if so, how?
 - Mission/Vision and Guiding Principles – Do they still apply?
 - Board Roles and Responsibilities – Organizational Structure
 - Board Membership – Who is Missing – How Recruit

PEST ANALYSIS

What is PEST Analysis? It is an assessment of the external environment that may help determine if the goal and objectives are in line with their vision and mission statements. It helps determine what external factors influence the organization's operation to become more competitive and effective.

Political Factors: Government regulations, defined roles, employment laws, political support, etc.

Economic Factors: Economic growth, demand, cost, expansion and growth, funding, support, marketing, sustainability (collaboration, funding, resource development, volunteers).

Social Factors: Target population, reach, equity, diversity, etc.

Technology: Up to date technology, impact of pandemic, access, cost, skills

SWOT ANALYSIS

What is SWOT Analysis? SWOT Analysis helps an organization determine the strengths it possesses to succeed. It helps identify weaknesses within the organization that will inhibit growth and success. The analysis helps identify opportunities for growth to help improve services. The organization can identify threats that may influence low success (i.e., no buy in for the services from the community or politically).

Examples of Analysis for SWOT:

Strengths: Strong, highly educated Board members and Commitment

Weaknesses: Limited resources to meet needs of community

Growth Opportunities: Improve services

Threats: No “Buy In”

MEASURES FOR CYFD CONTRACT:

Core Measures:

1. New youth admissions during this reporting period.
2. Number of program youth carried over from previous reporting period.
3. Total number of youths in the program.
4. Total number of youths who exited the program during the reporting period.
5. Number of youths who exited the program having completed the program requirements during the reporting period.
6. Percent of youth who successfully completed the program.
7. How many youths is the program designed to serve.
8. Number of youths who had an arrest during the reporting period.
9. Number of current program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period.
10. Number of current program youth who had a re-arrest during the reporting period.
11. Number of program youth who had a re-arrest during the reporting period' Number of program youth who were re-committed during the reporting period.
12. Number of program youth who were re-sentenced/received a subsequent consequence during the reporting period.
13. Number of program youth with gang activity.
14. Number of program youth who reported being satisfied with the program.

Reception Assessment Center

1. Decrease youth involvement in the juvenile justice system by lowering recidivism by 6.5%.
2. Decrease risk factors and increase positive peer relationships/family life/school/community by 75%.
3. Increase knowledge and access to resources by 80%.
4. Decrease violence in Belen High School by 5%.
5. Decrease in untreated behavioral health issues resulting in negative school and law enforcement outcomes by 5%.
6. Decrease in substance use at Los Lunas High School, Valencia High School, and Los Lunas Middle School by 5%.

Restorative Justice Program:

1. Increase the number of case dispositions that include restorative justice.
2. Increase the number of crime victims who participate in restorative justice.
3. Increase the total number of offenders handled informally.

4. Increase the number of at-risk youths of all races and ethnicities who successfully complete restorative justice requirement.
5. Decrease in future JPO and police contact by 75%.

Botvin Life Skills

1. Decrease use of tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana by 60%.
2. Decrease violence and delinquencies by 30%.
3. Increase personal self-management skills by 50%.
4. Increase general social skills by 50%.
5. Increase knowledge and access to resources by 75%.
6. Decrease youth involved in the juvenile justice system by 50%.

Girls Circle

1. 10% increase in self-efficacy.
2. 20% decrease in self-harming behaviors.
3. 20% decrease in rates of alcohol use.
4. 20% increase in attachment to school.
5. 40% increase in positive self-image.
6. 40% increase in social support.
7. 40% decrease in violent relationship engagements.
8. Fewer referrals to the juvenile justice system.
9. Increase interest in school and improved self-esteem.

Boys Council

1. 20% decrease in aggressive behavior.
2. 20% decrease in rates of alcohol use.
3. 20% increase in attachment to school.
4. 40% increase in positive body image.
5. 40% increase in social support.
6. 40% increase in healthy emotional sharing.
7. 40% decrease in police contact.
8. Increase in promoting boys' natural strengths.
9. Increase in options about being a male in "today's" world.