

2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan
State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission



A comprehensive statewide plan that outlines funding priorities and strategies for the Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors Violence Against Women grant program, Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance grant program and the Sexual Assault Services Program grant program to enhance responses to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence and victims of crime throughout New Mexico.

Adopted: March 17, 2014.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
Description of Planning Process.....	3
Documentation of Participation	7
State Coordination of Plan	8
Needs and Context.....	9
Population Demographics and Geographical Information.....	9
Demographic Data on the Distribution of Underserved	10
Nature of Violence in New Mexico	11
Plan Priorities and Approaches.....	15
Current Project Goals and Objectives	15
Goals and Objectives for Reducing Domestic Violence-Related Homicides	16
Priority Areas	19
Federal Purpose Areas	19
Priorities and Goals Regarding How Funds Will Be Used	25
Types of Programs to Be Funded	32
Description of Funding Allocations	34
Plan for 20% Sexual Assault Set Aside	35
Plan for PREA Compliance	37
Addressing Certification Requirements for STOP VAWA	37
Documentation of Collaboration	40
Grant-Making Strategy	40
Priority To Areas Of Varying Geographic Size.....	40
Determination Of Subgrants Based On The Population And Geographic Area.....	40
Description Of Equitable Distribution of Monies On A Geographic Basis.....	41
Methods for Request for Proposal and Subgrant Awards	41
Timeline for Subgrants	43
Subgrant Award Cycle	43
Consultation With Victim Service Providers.....	44
Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims	44
STOP VAWA Culturally Specific Community Based Organizations	47
Culturally Specific Services and Activities	47
Information About the Culturally Specific Organizations Funded.....	48
Conclusion	49
Appendix A	51
Appendix B.....	89
Appendix C.....	238
Appendix D	610
Appendix E.....	864
Appendix F.....	909
Appendix G	923
Appendix H	949
Sources	951

Introduction

The State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission (CVRC) is the administering agency tasked with the development of the Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors Violence Against Women Act Formula Grant (STOP VAWA) Implementation Plan. The implementation plan builds upon the initiatives and successes of previous years and presents effective strategies for increasing the safety of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence victims and for promoting offender accountability. In addition to building upon the past initiatives and successes with STOP VAWA funding, CVRC has integrated the Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance (VOCA) and Sexual Assault Services Programs (SASP) formula grants directly into the 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan. Thereby, creating a single implementation plan for the three federal formula grants administered by CVRC. The implementation plan outlined in this document addresses three federal formula awards issued by the Office on Violence Against Women (STOP VAWA, SASP) and the Office for Victims of Crime (VOCA Victim Assistance). As such, these three awards have specific guidelines that must be adhered to in the issuance, management and administration of awards. CVRC certifies that all federal guidelines associated with each award will be strictly followed. Developing a statewide plan for the three formula grants, as well as continued collaboration with the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act and the Public Health Service Act (Rape Prevention Education) administering agencies not only decreases duplication of services, but increases awareness of services within the state and promotes effective strategies for serving victims of crime throughout the state. The plan provides an overview of the context of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence, victims of crime and demonstrates the needs of victims, services providers and stakeholders in the state. The implementation plan will be updated annually to address the ever changing needs within the state and work towards safeguarding that programs and initiatives are focusing on the needs of those we are working to serve.

The State of New Mexico 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan was adopted on March 17, 2014.

Description of Planning Process

In an effort to increase statewide participation, diversify the multidisciplinary membership of the team, and to increase participation from tribal governments, law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services, agencies serving underserved populations and establish a comprehensive picture of the needs within the state CVRC executed a three stage planning process. The

objective of this planning process was to increase participation across all disciplines affected by STOP VAWA funding, as well as the other federal formula grants administered by CVRC, the Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) and the Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance (VOCA) grants. The first stage of the plan included a statewide needs assessment survey, utilizing Survey Monkey. The second stage of the process included three statewide focus groups to address needs within specific regions of the state. After compiling the data and needs-based information gathered from the first two stages, the third stage included a presentation of the Implementation Plan for comments, review and adoption.

The first stage of the planning process began in the spring of 2013 with the development of the statewide needs assessment survey. The needs assessment survey included 11 questions, with the goal of gathering information across the state regarding victim services; needs within communities and identifying unserved, underserved and inadequately served victims. (Appendix A). The needs assessment survey was sent to numerous list serves around the state, including but not limited to the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women, the New Mexico Department of Public Safety, the New Mexico Police and Sheriffs Association, 911 Dispatchers Affiliate Board, Administrative Office of the District Attorney's, Administrative Office of the Courts, Statewide Judicial Tribal Consortium, Children, Youth and Families (Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Administrator), Department of Health (Rape Prevention Education Administrator), Intimate Partner Death Review Team, New Mexico's DV/SA Network, service providers who work with underserved populations (undocumented immigrant, native American, children), service providers who work with unserved populations (LGBTQ, elder, individuals with disabilities) and victim services agencies around the state.

An emphasis was placed on maintaining existing, improving tenuous and developing new collaborative efforts across all systems that work with victims of crime throughout the state. A reoccurring question was, who is at the table, who is missing from the table *and* how do we get them to join the table? During the focus groups participants were asked: Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? Agencies and/or individuals that were identified were included in the invitation process and will continue to be part of the evolving dialogue. This dialogue recently included 911 dispatchers as part of an arm of law enforcement at the table.

The announcement of the survey included the following information:

The New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission is conducting a statewide survey, as part of a comprehensive needs assessment. The information you provide will guide planning and future funding allocation decisions for the STOP Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) grant program, the Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance (VOCA) grant program and the Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) grant program.

Your input will be critical to determining areas of need, gaps in services, and policies or priorities necessary to create the types of system changes that will help victims of crime in New Mexico.

The statewide needs assessment Survey included participation across all systems: non-profit victim services, governmental victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, courts, tribal agencies and statewide coalitions. There were 134 unduplicated participants in the statewide needs assessment Survey; Chart 1 shows what types of organizations were represented in the survey. Additionally, question 4 of the survey asked participants: What counties do you serve? Of the 33 counties within the state, only two counties were not represented, De Baca and Harding counties. Of the completed surveys 14% indicated that they provided services on a statewide basis. They also indicated the tri-county area of Bernalillo 29% Sandoval 14% and Valencia 12% counties represented the greatest service area, which represents the largest population base of the state. Furthermore, 25% of the participants indicated they provide services in at least one of the six counties that share a border with the Republic of Mexico and 6% indicated that they provide services within tribal communities. The survey gathered information regarding the characteristics of participants, job description, agency type, communities and types of victims, see Chart 2, below.

The remaining questions in the statewide needs assessment gathered information regarding underserved, unserved and inadequately served victims, the greatest needs for victims by type of victimization and how the state should prioritize funding. This data was presented to the participants of the second phase of the planning process, the focus groups.

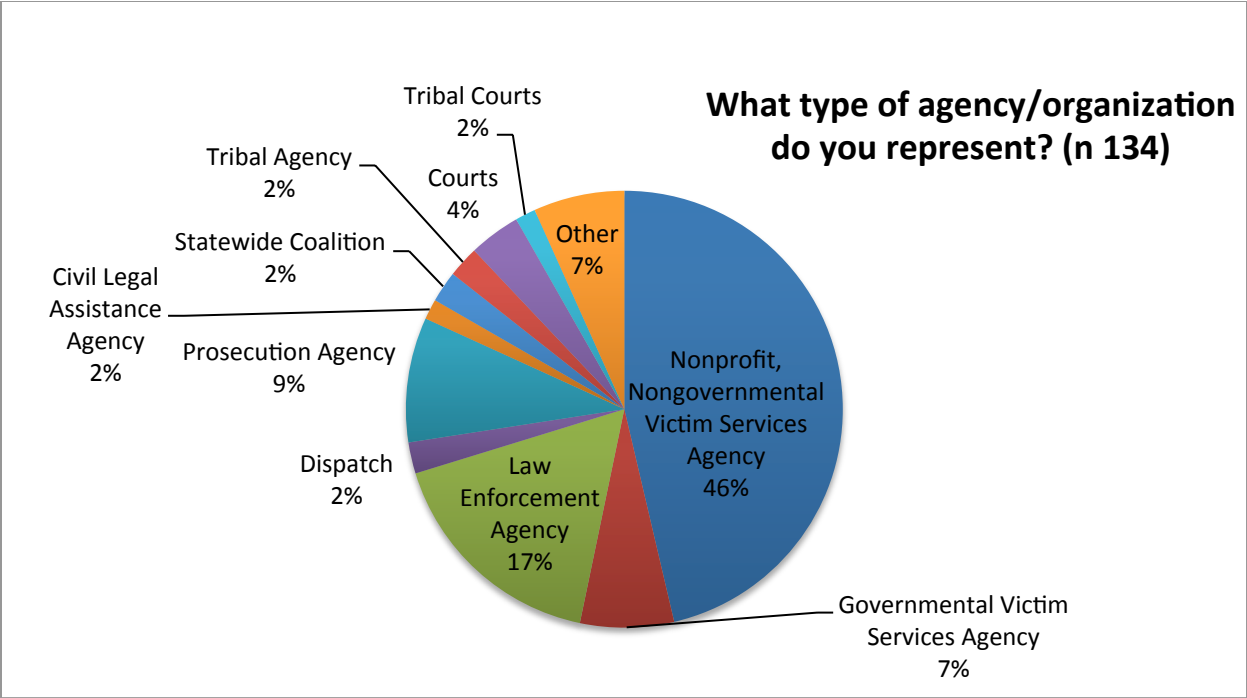


Chart 1: Question 1: What type of agency/organization do you represent?

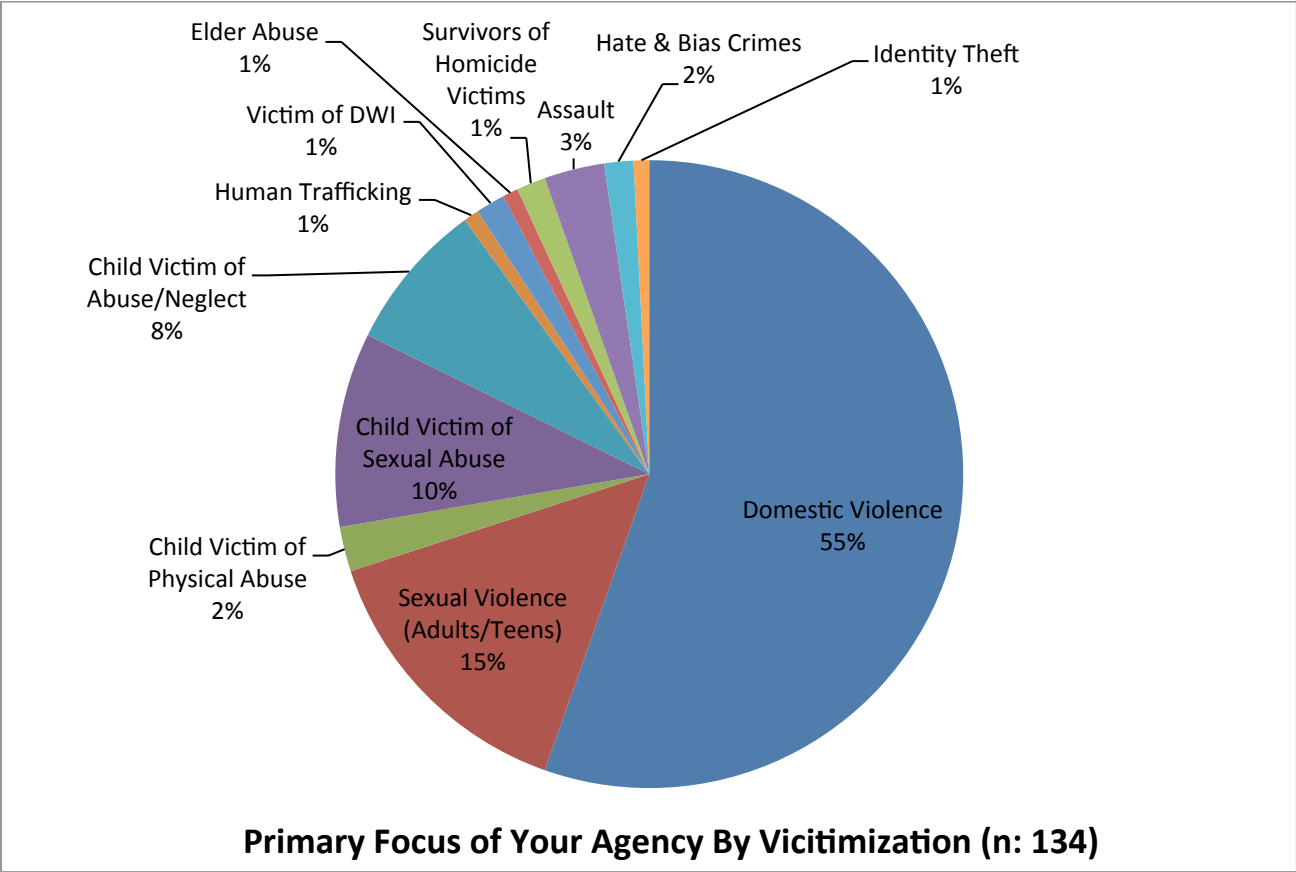


Chart 2: Question 6: Please identify the primary focus of your agency by type of victimization?

The three focus groups were hosted in the southern, northern and central region of the state. Additionally, to increase accessibility and participation, a form requesting input was sent out to all of the list serves previously mentioned. The dates of the focus groups were October 21st in Las Cruces, October 29th in Farmington, and November 8th in Albuquerque, 2013. There were 68 participants between all three groups and 9 individuals submitted input via the form. Participants at the focus groups included the following professions: prosecution, law enforcement; victim services agencies, courts, civil legal attorneys, 911 responders and members from the state domestic violence, sexual assault and tribal coalitions. Documentation of Participation forms from each of the focus group participants were gathered. Participation was documented via sign in sheets, Documentation of Participation forms, which included the primary needs/issues discussed and recommendations for addressing those needs.

The final and third stage included a presentation of the implementation plan for comments, review and adoption. A draft of the plan was disseminated to the list serves previously mentioned, participants of the focus groups, services providers around the state including prosecution, law enforcement, courts and courts and posted on CVRC's web page. A draft copy of the plan was also mailed to each of the 23 tribal Governors' and to every tribal Chief of Police in the state. CVRC received several phone calls from tribal governments and tribal law enforcement agencies during the review and comments period. Documentation of collaboration forms were requested and gathered via e-mail, fax and mail as part of the comments and review period. These forms can be found in Appendix B. The dissemination of the draft plan requested public comment and feedback. The public comments and feedback were addressed in the priorities of the plan and the New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission adopted the final 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan.

Documentation of Participation

The types of organizations/entities that participated in the needs assessment survey is outlined in Chart 1 listed above. A complete data file has been preserved to record the information and participation. CVRC was pleased to have participation with the survey across all of the categories outlined in the 2013 Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, in addition to providers who serve victims of others crimes throughout New Mexico. An effort to increase participation in the planning process was a crucial component for the 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan. Several members of the state sexual assault, domestic violence and tribal

coalitions, state and tribal law enforcement, courts and prosecution agencies, culturally specific agencies (tribal, undocumented immigrant, Asian), population specific agencies (elder abuse, LGBTQ, child) victim services agencies (domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, survivors of homicide, DWI, child abuse and neglect, human trafficking), civil legal programs, 911 dispatchers, medical professionals and social work students all participated in the survey. The needs assessment survey was widely distributed throughout the state across all systems, documentation of these efforts have been retained.

The focus group participants included: several staff from the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Programs, several staff from the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, law enforcement officers, law enforcement based victim advocates, prosecutors, prosecution based victim advocates, court personnel, tribal based advocacy organizations, victim services who provide culturally specific services (tribal, undocumented immigrant, Asian), population based victim services (elder, LGBTQ, teen, child abuse, neglect, homicide, DWI), victim services agencies who provide services to victims of crime, 911 dispatchers and collaborative administrating programs for Family Violence Prevention and Services Act and Rape Prevention Act funds. Documentation of participation, including comments, concerns and recommendations have been retained. The invitation to participate in the focus groups was widely distributed throughout the state across all systems, documentation of these efforts have been retained.

The invitation to participate in the implementation plan process, provide comments, review and adoption period was widely distributed across the state. Documentation of targeted invitations to: the state sexual assault, domestic violence and tribal coalitions, state and tribal law enforcement, prosecution and courts, tribal governments (in states with state or federally recognized tribes), representatives from underserved populations, including culturally specific populations, victim service providers, population specific organizations and others, such as 911 dispatchers, collaborative FVPSA and Rape Prevention Act funders have been retained (Appendix B) to demonstrate meaningful involvement and collaboration in the development of the implementation plan.

State Coordination of Plan

The New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission administers with Victims of Crime Act Compensation and Victim Assistance grants. All subgrantees of CVRC, regardless of their

funding source, are required by contract to educate and assist victims with the compensation application. The VOCA Victim Assistance award is directly integrated in this implementation plan. The Children, Youth and Families Protective Services, Domestic Violence Unit, administers the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act for the state of New Mexico. Their grant program managers closely collaborate with CVRC and sit on the implementation team, reviews grant proposals and provide input regarding funding priorities. CVRC also reviews the annual strategic plan issued by the Children, Youth and Families Department. The Children, Youth and Families, Domestic Violence Unit administers awards to 31 providers, New Mexico Legal Aid, The New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, and Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women. The New Mexico Department of Health administers the Rape Prevention Education Administrator funds. Their grant program manager closely collaborates with CVRC and sits on the implementation team, reviews grant proposals and provides input regarding funding priorities. The Department of Health administers funding to 11 sexual violence programs, in addition to the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs.

Collaboration between CVRC, the Children, Youth and Families Department and Department of Health programs are critical to ensure no duplication of services. Information about the location, funding and services provided by Office on Violence Against Women Discretionary Grants is also critical to ensure that the geographic areas with the least amount of available services receive adequate funding.

Needs and Context

Population Demographics and Geographical Information

New Mexico is the fifth largest state in the country with a widely dispersed rural population, covering a land area of one hundred twenty-one thousand two hundred ninety-eight (121,298) square miles. There is an average of seventeen persons per square mile, as compared to eighty-seven persons per square mile, nationally. According to the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 22.5% of the 2,085,287 people reside in a rural region of the state, with a population density of four persons per square mile. The United States Census Bureau reports that 6.9% of the population is under the age of five, 24.7% of the population is under the age of 18, and 14.1% of the population is over the age of 65. Females comprise 50.5% of the population. Since 2000, the population of New Mexico has increased 13.2%.

New Mexico is one of the more culturally diverse states within the United States of America. According to the most recent United States Census Bureau estimates New Mexico has 2,085,287 residents. The demographic makeup of the state is White non Hispanic or Latino, 39.8%; Hispanic or Latino, 47.0%, American Indian and Alaska Native 10.2%, Asian 1.6% and Black or African America 2.4%. Census data also reports that New Mexico's percentage of person below the poverty level is 19.5%, higher than the national average of 14.9%.

Demographic Data on the Distribution of Underserved

In order to provide adequate services to underserved victims of violence against women within the state, New Mexico is working to better identify un-served, underserved and inadequately served victims. As a result, the 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan incorporated the statewide needs assessment identifying not only underserved populations, but also unserved and inadequately served victims within our state. Poverty permeates the state with 19.5% of the population living below the federal poverty level, compared with 15.5% in 2006-2007. Further compounding the geographic barriers to accessing services for victims within a largely rural state.

New Mexico has 23 federally recognized tribes and pueblos. Each of the tribes and pueblos operate under a unique legal and political status as sovereign nations within the United States of America. According to the New Mexico Indian Affairs Department there are 215,912 Native Americans within the state, or 10.5% of the total population of which 80% reside within Indian Country.

New Mexico is a leader in the nation with a high Spanish-speaking population and has the second highest rate of non-English speaking residents in the nation, at 28.2%. New Mexico shares a southern border with the Republic of Mexico, resulting in a large immigrant population. Census data indicates from 2007-2011 9.8% of the total population was foreign born persons; the Congressional Budget Office reports this value to be 10.7%. The accuracy of this data is difficult to verify, as undocumented immigrants are often reluctant to report to Census workers. However, it is evident that New Mexico ranks high with an undocumented immigrant population. Although data regarding the numbers of undocumented immigrants varies greatly, is difficult to tabulate with accuracy and establish the validity of the numbers, the Federation for American Immigration Reform estimates 100,000 undocumented immigrants resided in New Mexico as of 2010. Victim services agencies agree that there is difficulty in gathering reliable,

accurate demographic data regarding undocumented immigrants due to fear and reluctance to engage in the system, however, providers across the board indicate there are more undocumented immigrant victims of crime than are reporting or seeking services.

Nature of Violence in New Mexico

The Uniform Crime Report ranks New Mexico as the fourth most dangerous state in which to live, according to its most recent report of 2012 data. Factors used to rank the states are, rates for violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and motor vehicle theft. Additionally, New Mexico has been ranked as seventh in gun violence. Which include firearm homicide deaths, aggravated assaults and violent crime.

New Mexico has increasingly made progress at addressing driving while intoxicated/under the influence. In 2006, enforcement, education, treatment and public awareness programs were intensified to concentrate resources in problem areas. As a result driving while intoxicated/under the influence crimes have been decreasing. In 2012 there were 97 drunk driving fatalities, representing 27% of all total traffic deaths, a 6.7% decrease from the previous year.

Human trafficking is widespread throughout the United States of America today. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, trafficking of humans is the second largest criminal industry in the world after drug dealing and is the fastest growing. Human trafficking victims are forced to work in prostitution or sex entertainment, labor exploitation such as domestic servitude or restaurant work, sweatshop factory work or migrant agricultural work. Finding accurate data regarding the prevalence of human trafficking victims in New Mexico is difficult, however, efforts have been made to increase outreach, education and services across the state.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's *Uniform Crime Report* (UCR) has been collecting data from law enforcement regarding rape and attempted rape of women since the 1930's. Although the UCR is a valuable tool to gather insight into the number of rape and attempted rape that are reported to law enforcement, not all incidents of sexual violence are reported to law enforcement. Prior to December of 2011, the UCR definition of rape excluded anal and oral sex crimes and penetration with an object or finger, and did not include assaults on males. However, this 80-year-old definition has been revised and now is defined as "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." With this expanded definition, the UCR will

hopefully provide a clearer picture on the nature and incidence of sexual violence, including, drug-facilitated, statutory, spousal or gang.

The *New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository* maintains current statewide data regarding the nature and incidence of intimate partner and sexual violence. This unique data source provides a clear picture of intimate partner and sexual violence crimes committed, services provided, law enforcement reports of these crimes and an analysis of the impact on our state.

In addition, the first *Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico (SVV)* was conducted in 2005. This landmark survey revealed that 1 in 4 adult women and 1 in 20 adult men in New Mexico have been the victims of rape or attempted rape in their lifetime. It also revealed that 1 in 4 adult women and 1 in 10 adult men have been the victim of intimate partner violence in their lifetime. A surprise finding of the survey was the number of adult women (1 in 4) and men (1 in 14) in New Mexico who have been stalked in their lifetime.

The most recent data from the *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XII: An Analysis of 2012 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health, (October, 2013)* (Appendix C) reports a lifetime prevalence of Domestic Violence 24%, Intimate Partner Violence 18% and Stalking 16%. To further breakdown the incidence, 32% of women or 1 in 3, 15% of men or 1 in 7 report being a victim of domestic violence; 25% of women or 1 in 4 and 10% of men or 1 in 10 report being a victim of intimate partner violence and 25% of women or 1 in 4 and 7% of men or 1 in 14 report being a victim of stalking. Weapons were used in about 65% of domestic violence cases reported by law enforcement and 20% (1,410) of the cases reported by victims served by domestic violence service providers. The large disparity between weapon-related assaults in domestic violence cases reported by law enforcement and victims may be explained in part, by a difference in perception between the two parties regarding what constitutes a weapon.

In 2012, in New Mexico, reports from law enforcement to the *Data Central Repository* (identified 18,825 domestic violence incidents perpetrated upon 17,708 victims by 16,028 suspects. About 70% of the domestic violence victims who reported to law enforcement were females, however, 94% of the adult victims who reported to service providers were female. The

Data Central Repository indicated that stalking cases reported to law enforcement totaled 68, stalking victims, a relatively low number, compared to the 20 females and 4 males per 1000 person who self identified as victims of stalking. The numbers for harassment reported to law enforcement were 1,105. (Caponera, October 2013)

Of the domestic violence reports to law enforcement were predominantly 19-45 years old (27%). “Slightly more Hispanic survivors were represented among victims (51%) than are represented in the state population (47%). Black survivors (4%) and Native American survivors (16%) are presented significantly more among victims than their representation in the state population (10% and 2%, respectively). Similarly, adult victims as reported by domestic violence service providers were predominantly 22-40 years old (62%) and Hispanic (51%).” (Caponera, October 2013)

Of the reports from law enforcement the number of incidents with children at the scene, there were 3,601 (31%, 6,155) incidents where at least one child was present and over half (53%) of the children were under the age of 12. Service providers reported that 31% of children victim-witnesses experienced physical abuse from the current offender of the adult victim, and 6% experienced sexual abuse from the current offender of the adult victim. (Caponera, October 2013)

The most recent data from the *Sex Crimes in New Mexico XI: An Analysis of 2012 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health, (December 2013)* (Appendix D) reports that in New Mexico 1 in 4 women (24%) are victims of an attempted or completed rape in their lifetime, as compared to 18% nationally. Additionally, this report has found that 1 in 20 men (5%) are victims of an attempted or completed rape in their lifetimes, as compared to 3% nationally. Furthermore, this report found that “in 2012, children (<13 years) comprised almost one-third (30%) of the sexual assault victims assisted by service providers, an average 26% (26% rape victims and 26% victims of non-penetration sex crimes) that came to the attention of statewide law enforcement agencies, and 21% of those patients were served at statewide SANE units.” (Caponera, December 2013)

In 2012, there were 4,176 sex crimes reported by participating law enforcement agencies. In 2012, law enforcement reported that 15% of rape cases had a suspect arrest. This represents a 3%

increase over that reported in 2011. Nurse Examiner (SANE) programs served an average 1,041 patients providing medical assessment and treatment, and forensic evidence collection (Caponera, December 2013)

Service provider records in 2012 demonstrate that when examined by gender, twice as many males (61%) as females (26%) were children at the time of their sexual assault. There is significant disparity between the rates of victimized male children and female children in criminal sexual penetration and non-penetration crimes. In 2012, of the males that were raped, 63% were children, compared to 27% of females. (Caponera, December 2013)

The Intimate Partner Death Review Team conducts an annual review of adjudicated intimate partner violence and sexual violence homicides. In 2013, the team reviewed 33 deaths related to 28 incidents of intimate partner violence or sexual assault (IPV or SA). All reviewed deaths occurred in calendar year 2010 (CY2010). The Team reviewed 19 homicide deaths, nine suicide deaths, and five deaths resulting from police shootings in response to an IPV incident. Some valuable data from the Team's review of CY2010 IPV-related homicide deaths:

IPV/SA Victims (# of victims = 28)

- 89% of IPV/SA victims were female; 11% were male;
- 82% of IPV/SA victims had a prior history of IPV victimization;
- 42% of IPV victims were married to the IPV perpetrator; 23% were no longer in a relationship with the perpetrator;
- 25% of IPV/SA victims were drinking alcohol at the time of the incident;

IPV/SA Perpetrators (# of perpetrators = 30)

- 90% of IPV/SA perpetrators were male; 10% were female;
- 73% of IPV/SA perpetrators had a prior history of IPV perpetration;
- 70% of IPV/SA perpetrators were drinking alcohol at the time of the incident;

Deaths Related to Intimate Partner Violence /Sexual Assault (# of deaths = 33)

- Nine IPV victims were killed by their current or former partner;
- Two SA victims were killed by the perpetrator(s) of the sexual assault;
- Six bystanders were killed by IPV perpetrators, including three new partners of the IPV victim, two co-workers of the IPV victim, and one child;
- Three perpetrators who committed acts of homicide also committed suicide;

- *Five IPV perpetrators were shot by police officers responding to the IPV incident;*
- *Two IPV perpetrators were killed by a bystander to the IPV incident; and*
- *Six IPV perpetrators committed suicide alone without committing homicide;*

Prosecution and Sentencing in Homicide Incidents

- *Criminal charges were filed against the homicide offender in 13 cases;*
- *Prison sentences ranged from one year (suspended) for aggravated assault to life in prison for 1st Degree Murder.*

As the data reveals, the nature of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI and violent crime is a constant challenge. Services to victims continue to advance to meet the diverse needs of our rural state. Service providers throughout the state work to build on established services, as well as develop new programs to meet the growing need. Ensuring sustainability of services is a constant struggle and a driving force in maintaining existing and establishing new services in the state. Collaboration between stakeholders enhances existing services, increases services to areas with underserved needs and improves the overall systemic response to victims of violence in our state.

Plan Priorities and Approaches

Current Project Goals and Objectives

As the administering agency for the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP formula awards, CVRC works hard at generating goals and priorities that support existing core services, develop new services that address recognized needs within the state, promote suitability of programs and foster the development of new and innovative projects. The following overarching goals and priorities for the 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan were established through a comprehensive, inclusive process in which input from stakeholders across all systems that serve victims in the state had an equal voice in establishing. The 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan overarching goals are:

- *Retain core services for victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *Increase support and services for victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*

- *Increase support and services for underserved populations, in a culturally appropriate manner, with a special emphasis on, tribal, undocumented immigrants, elder, child abuse and neglect, and LGBT communities.*
- *Provide culturally specific services and training to underserved communities based on factors such as race, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation, or gender identity.*
- *Enhance or establish services for victims of crime identified around the state as underserved.*
- *Provide basic and advanced training to systems that provide services to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *Provide basic and advanced training to tribal victim services, tribal law enforcement, and tribal courts regarding services for victims in tribal communities.*
- *Provide comprehensive training to victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and court personnel on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking to encourage increased reporting, arrest and successful prosecution of perpetrators.*
- *Implement evidence-based risk/danger assessments to identify and prioritize victims who are considered to be in relationships with a high risk of lethality.*

Goals and Objectives for Reducing Domestic Violence-Related Homicides

The New Mexico Intimate Partner Death Review Team (IPVDR Team), previously the New Mexico Female Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team was established in 1997 through the assistance of a STOP VAWA subgrant. At that time the Team reviewed female intimate partner homicides throughout the state between the years of 1993 through 1996 and produced its first report, *Getting Away With Murder*. Since 1997 the IPVDR Team has consistently met to review adjudicated cases and produce an annual report with recommendations that address reducing the incidence of domestic violence related homicides in New Mexico.

In 2007, the New Mexico Legislature under NMSA §31-22-4.1 enabled the Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team. CVRC is the administering agency for New Mexico's Intimate Partner Death Review Team. The enabling legislation solidified the membership structure of the multidisciplinary group of professionals, further outlined the expansion of additional types of death related to intimate partner violence, such as bystanders, law enforcement, perpetrator suicides and also included the review of sexual violence related homicides. The IPVDR Team meets monthly to review the facts and circumstances surrounding each New Mexico death related to intimate partner violence and sexual assault. Additionally, the legislation established goals for the IPVDR Team:

The domestic violence homicide review team shall:

- (1) Review trends and patterns of domestic violence related homicides and sexual assault related homicides in New Mexico;*
- (2) Evaluate the responses of government and nongovernment service delivery systems and offer recommendations for improvement of the responses;*
- (3) Identify and characterize high-risk groups for the purpose of recommending developments in public policy;*
- (4) Collect statistical data in a consistent and uniform manner on the occurrence of domestic violence related homicides and sexual assault related homicides; and*
- (5) Improve collaboration between tribal, state and local agencies and organizations to develop initiatives to prevent domestic violence. NMSA §31-22-4.1*

The IPVDR Team produces an annual report for each calendar year, the most recent report is the New Mexico Intimate Partner Death Review Team 2013 Annual Report: Findings and Recommendations from CY2010 Intimate Partner Deaths. The annual report presents the IPVDR Teams' finding and recommendations into system areas and identifies those that are the most pressing and relevant. These recommendations reflect risk factors and system gaps identified during case reviews and those generated by IPVDR Team members through the discussion of their professional experiences working on similar cases.

The implementation planning members recognize the usefulness of the annual report produced by the IPVDR Team at addressing intimate partner and sexual violence related homicides in the state. The 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan has adopted the recommendations from the 2013 Annual Report as goals and objectives for statewide priorities. Some of the overarching goals might not fit within the eligible purpose of the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance or SASP formula awards, however, the 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan address the totality of recommendations and supports programs that would address these areas. A full list of recommendations can be found in the 2013 report (Appendix E), however, the following recommendations address these system areas: tribal agencies, law enforcement, victim services,

prosecution, courts, mental health care services, and cross-cutting recommendations for the broader community.

Policy

- *Create New Mexico legislation to require documentation of the abuse incident for all domestic violence calls for service with suspicion or allegations of abuse by responding law enforcement officers.*
- *Amend the Public Safety Telecommunicator Training statute (NMSA §29-7C-7) to require training on the nature of domestic disturbance calls and common types of emergency situations that may result from intimate partner violence.*
- *Incorporate curriculum on teen dating violence in mandatory public school health education standards for high school students.*

Tribal Policies and Services

- *For tribal governments who have a formalized criminal code, the Native American Committee recommends enacting domestic violence codes within criminal codes. By including domestic and family violence in the criminal code, tribal law enforcement and prosecutors will have an additional tool to ensure the protection of those who are victims of intimate partner and family violence.*

Law Enforcement

- *Evaluate response to domestic violence calls and ensure personnel are following best practices models during dispatch, response, and incident documentation.*
- *Law enforcement agencies should ensure officers are provided training on the delivery of information and referrals for victims of intimate partner violence and sexual assault and encourage the use of victim advocates in the field.*

Victim Services

- *Identify, inventory and leverage existing resources to improve sexual assault response, services, forensic examination, investigation, and prosecution especially in rural areas and in areas frequently serving Native populations.*
- *Improve the coordination of services for IPV/SA victims who experience the co-occurrence of intimate partner violence and substance abuse, criminal offending, mental illness, or specialized medical conditions.*

Prosecution

- *Address policy and resource gaps in the prosecution of domestic violence and sexual assault cases.*
- *Ensure the use of best practices when negotiating plea bargains with IPV perpetrators in domestic violence cases.*

Courts

- *Courts should prioritize monitoring of offenders, both those awaiting trial for violent crimes and those sentenced to court monitored probation.*
- *Expand training for court personnel on cross-cutting issues for courts with jurisdiction over criminal charges, domestic matters, and domestic violence orders of protection.*

Post-Conviction Services

- *Reduce caseloads for post-conviction professionals, especially those who work with intimate partner violence offenders.*
- *Ensure adequate substance abuse testing for persons serving terms of probation or parole.*

Medical, Mental, and Behavioral Health Care Services

- *Enhance knowledge about intimate partner violence for licensed professionals in medical professions, social work, counseling, psychology, and psychiatry.*
- *Eliminate barriers and improve knowledge of and access to mental health services throughout the state.*
- *Eliminate barriers and improve knowledge of and access to substance abuse services.*

Cross-Cutting Recommendations for the Community

- *Improve access to early intervention and support services for persons who have either witnessed or experienced interpersonal violence and their caretakers.*
- *Improve access to social and legal resources for teen parents throughout the state.*

Priority Areas

Federal Purpose Areas

As the administering agency for the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP formula awards, CVRC strictly adheres to the federal purpose areas or guidelines for each of these federal awards.

Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors Violence Against Women Act

The primary focus of the STOP Formula Grant Program is to support communities in their efforts to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat

violent crimes against women and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

The eligible purposes under STOP VAWA funds include:

1. *Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including the appropriate use of nonimmigrant status under subparagraphs (T) and (U) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.1101 (a)).*
2. *Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.*
3. *Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as the appropriate treatment of victims.*
4. *Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying, classifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.*
5. *Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, developing or improving delivery of victim services and legal assistance to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.*
6. *Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.*
7. *Supporting formal and informal Statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by state funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.*

8. *Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault.*
9. *Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals.*
10. *Providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters.*
11. *Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives, while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families.*
12. *Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants”) in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and may undertake the following activities:*
 - *Developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including*
 - *The use of evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide and prioritize dangerous or potentially lethal cases;*
 - *Notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency;*
 - *Referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services);*
 - *Taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order.*
13. *Providing funding to law enforcement agencies victim services providers, and State, Tribal, Territorial, and local governments (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote—*
 - *The development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers, and to fund victim services personnel, to be known as “Crystal Judson Victim Advocates,” to provide supportive*

services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel;

- *The implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project” July 2003); and*
 - *The development of such protocols in collaboration with state, tribal, Territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions.*
14. *Developing and promoting state, local, or tribal legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.*
 15. *Developing, implementing, or enhancing Sexual Assault Response Teams or other similar coordinated community responses to sexual assault.*
 16. *Developing and strengthening policies, protocols, best practices, and training for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors relating to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims.*
 17. *Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional and detention settings.*
 18. *Identifying and conducting inventories of backlogs of sexual assault evidence collection kits and developing protocols and policies for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including protocols and policies for notifying and involving victims.*
 19. *Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs and projects to provide services and responses targeting male and female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whose ability to access traditional services and responses is affected by their sexual orientation or gender identity, as defined in section 249(c) of title 18, United States Code.*
 20. *Developing, enhancing, or strengthening prevention and educational programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, with not more than 5 percent of the amount allocated to a state to be used for this purpose.*

Sexual Assault Services Program

The primary objectives of the SASP Formula Grant Program is to provide intervention, advocacy, accompaniment (e.g., accompanying victims to court, medical facilities, police departments, etc.), support services and related assistance to: adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault; family and household members of such victims; and those collaterally affected by the victimization (e.g., friends, coworkers, classmates) within the state.

The eligible purposes under SASP funds include:

- *Support the establishment, maintenance, and expansion of rape crisis centers and other nongovernmental or tribal programs and projects to assist those victimized by sexual assault, without regard to the age of the individual.*
- *Support rape crisis centers and other non-profit, nongovernmental organizations or tribal programs for programs and activities that provide direct intervention and related assistance. Intervention and related assistance may include:*
 - *24-hour hotline services providing crisis intervention services and referral.*
 - *Accompaniment and advocacy through medical, criminal justice, and social support systems, including medical facilities, police, and court proceeding.*
 - *Crisis intervention, short-term individual and group support services, and comprehensive service coordination and supervision to assist sexual assault victims and non-offending family or household members.*
 - *Information and referral to assist the sexual assault victim and non-offending family or household members.*
 - *Community-based, culturally specific services and support mechanisms, including outreach activities for underserved communities.*
 - *The development and distribution of materials on issues related to the services described in the previous bullets.*

Victims Of Crime Act Victim Assistance

The primary objective of the VOCA Victim Assistance grant is to provide services to victims of crime throughout the state. CVRC adheres to the current Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime, VOCA Victim Assistance Guidelines regarding eligible purposes for all current and past funded awards. The VOCA Victim Assistance Guidelines are in the process of being revised and will be issued as *Regulations*. CVRC will adhere to any future guidance and regulations put forth from the Office for Victims of Crime in the execution of VOCA Victims Assistance awards. The purpose of the current VOCA Victim Assistance Guidelines include direct services to victims of crime which is defined as those efforts that (1) respond to the emotional and physical needs of crime victims; (2) assist primary and secondary victims of crime to stabilize their lives after a victimization; (3) assist victims to understand and participate in the criminal justice system; and (4) provide victims of crime with a measure of safety and security such as boarding-up broken windows and replacing or repairing locks.

The eligible purposes for the VOCA Victims Assistance grant program, a crime victim is a person who has suffered physical, sexual, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of a crime.

- *Crisis counseling to victims of crime in person consisting of crisis intervention, emotional support, and guidance and counseling provided by advocates, counselors, mental health professionals, or peers. Such counseling may occur at the scene of the crime, immediately after a crime, or be provided on an on going basis.*
- *Follow-up Contact to victims of crime consisting of in-person, via telephone and/or via written communications to offer emotional support, provide empathetic listening, and checking on a victim's progress.*
- *Therapy to victims of crime consisting of intensive professional psychological and or psychiatric treatment for individuals, couples, and family members related to counseling to provide emotional support in crisis arising from the occurrence of a crime. This includes the evaluation of mental health needs, as well as the actual delivery of psychotherapy.*
- *Group Treatment to victims of crime consisting of the coordination and provision of supportive group activities and includes self-help, peers, and social support.*
- *Crisis Hotline Counseling to victims of crime including the operation of a 24-hour telephone service, 7 days a week, which provides counseling, guidance, emotional support, information and referral services.*
- *Shelter/Safe House services to victims of crime consisting of short and long-term housing and related support services to victims and family members.*
- *Information and Referral services consisting of in-person contacts with victims of crime during which time services and available support are identified.*
- *Criminal Justice Support/Advocacy to victims of crime consisting of support, assistance, and advocacy to victims at any stage of the criminal justice process, to include post-sentencing services and support.*
- *Emergency Financial Assistance to victims of crime consisting of cash outlays for transportation, food, clothing, and emergency housing.*
- *Emergency Legal Advocacy consisting of filing of temporary orders of protection, injunctions, and other protective orders, elder abuse petitions, and child abuse petitions but does not include criminal prosecution or the employment of attorneys for non-emergency purposes such as custody disputes or civil suits.*
- *Assistance in Filing Compensation Claims with victims of crime consisting of making victims aware of the availability of crime victim compensation, assisting the victim in completing the required forms, and gathering the needed documentation. It may include follow-up contact with the victim compensation agency on behalf of the victim.*

- *Assistance with Victims' Rights consisting of making victims of violent crime aware of their rights, educating other service organizations of these rights and referral to appropriate agencies to ensure these rights are upheld in New Mexico.*
- *Personal Advocacy to victims of crime consisting of assisting victims in securing rights, remedies, and services from other agencies; locating emergency financial assistance, intervening with employers, creditors, and others on behalf of the victim; assisting in filing for losses covered by public and private insurance programs including workman's compensation, unemployment benefits, and welfare; accompanying the victim to the hospital and other such support services.*
- *Telephone Contact with victims of crime consisting of contacts with victims during which time services and available support are identified.*
- *Other services to victims of crime consisting of other VOCA allowable services and activities not listed such as forensic interviewing as it pertains to identifying and linking victims to services.*

Priorities and Goals Regarding How Funds Will Be Used

The following priorities and goals were established during the comprehensive implementation planning process, which relied heavily on input from experts who participated and data driven evidence from the *New Mexico Data Central Repository* and the *New Mexico Intimate Partner Death Review Team*. Some of these priorities and goals might not fit within the eligible purposes of the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance or SASP formula awards, however, the plan address the totality of recommendations and supports eligible programs that would address these areas.

One of the goals clearly identified during the needs assessment survey and focus groups was the desire to support existing services with stable continuation funding. As outlined in the funding strategy for the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance or SASP formula awards, there is a mechanism to support continued funding, while promoting new and innovative projects.

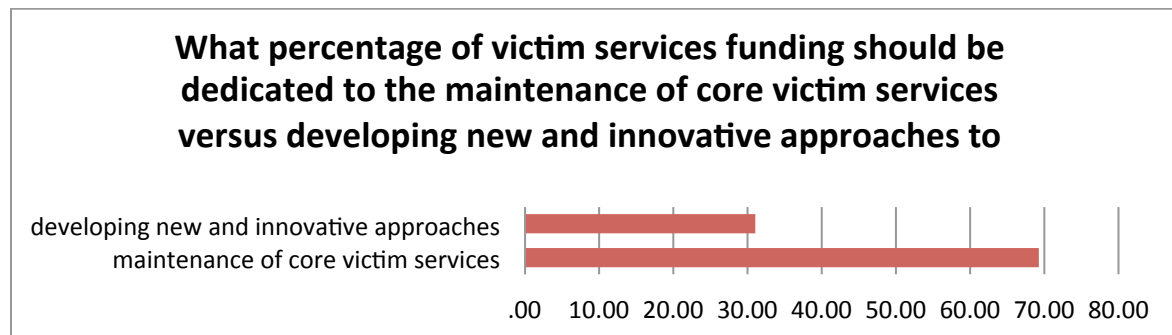


Chart 3: Question 8: Core Services Versus New and Innovative

The following priorities and goals have been adopted as part of the 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan:

Victim Services

- *To continue to support core services for victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *Increase support and services for victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *Increase support and services for underserved populations, in a culturally appropriate manner, with a special emphasis on tribal, undocumented immigrants, elder, child abuse and neglect and LGBT communities.*
- *To provide culturally specific services and training to underserved communities based on factors such as race, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation, or gender identity.*
- *To develop or enhance or establish services for victims of crime identified around the state as underserved.*
- *To develop and support programs that work with victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence that have been identified as high risk for lethality.*
- *To develop or enhance programs for victims that provide specialized advocacy for victims with disabilities.*
- *To develop or enhance programs for victims that provide increased access to services for victims with limited English proficiency, including support for an interpreter bank within the state.*
- *To develop or enhance programs for victims that provide increased access to services for sexual violence victims of human trafficking.*
- *To improve access to transitional housing for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence.*
- *To establish programs that offer access to shelter for victims of sexual violence.*
- *To establish programs that offers or improves access to shelter for victims of human trafficking.*
- *To provide basic and advanced training to systems that provide services to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *To support efforts for advanced training regarding sexual violence: processing evidence, PREA/prison rape, the purpose/value of suspect/offender exams, the overlap of IPV-SA-Stalking-Animal abuse, or investigating challenging cases i.e., cold cases, delayed reporting, non-compliant victims, sexual assault cases*

involving marginalized populations such as sex workers, runaways, drug addicts, homeless, or the elderly with dementia.

- *To support efforts for advanced training regarding domestic violence: confidentiality laws, teen dating violence, orders of protection, and marginalized populations such as sex workers, runaways, homeless, or elderly.*
- *To improve access to mental health services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *To develop, continue and/or strengthen the civil legal assistance provided to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence through civil legal assistance in cases that bear directly and substantially on criminal justice matters or that are inextricably entwined with criminal justice matters.*
- *To establish, continue and/or strengthen programs that provide civil legal services to undocumented victims eligible for legal remedies as identified under the provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.*
- *To enhance or maintain existing Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner programs or existing rape crisis center programs.*
- *Support for coordinated efforts to address domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence in communities that provides a forum for interagency communication and collaboration and work to develop and implement policies and procedures that improve interagency coordination and lead to more uniform responses to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking crimes.*
- *To enhance and promote consistency of the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) statewide response to sexual assault victims through training initiatives, the genital skills lab and through the coordination of the statewide SANE Task Force.*
- *To support the Statewide Rape Crisis Coordinator.*
- *To support the Statewide Rape Crisis Coordinator's efforts at improving or enhancing services to underserved populations, such as incarcerated victims of sexual violence.*
- *To support the Statewide SANE Coordinator.*
- *To support the Statewide SANE Coordinator's efforts at improving or enhancing services to underserved populations.*
- *To continue the coordination of urban, rural and tribal rape crisis centers through the provision of technical assistance, compliance monitoring, training and infrastructure development assistance.*
- *To strengthen Sexual Assault Forensic Exams in Indian Country through advocate training and the development of sexual assault multidisciplinary teams.*
- *To support programs or services that addresses the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).*
- *To support training for staff that provide services to incarcerated victims of sexual violence.*

Law Enforcement

- *To support local, state and tribal law enforcement based victim advocates who assist victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *To support advocates who work for or with local, state and tribal law enforcement agencies, including advocates who respond on scene to assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.*
- *To support local, state and tribal law enforcement liaison positions to enhance the quality of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and/or stalking investigations and reports for the purpose of reducing lethality and dual arrest and to improve enforcement of protection orders.*
- *To support training for local, state and tribal dispatchers to better assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.*
- *To support training for local, state and tribal law enforcement related to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.*
- *To support training for local, state and tribal law enforcement regarding orders of protection, full faith and credit and the laws regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence on a local, state and federal level.*
- *To support local, state and tribal specialized violence against women law enforcement officers, victim liaisons and advocates. Units developed and dedicated solely to providing assistance to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence; including training and resources necessary to implement specialized units.*
- *To support specialized violence against women law enforcement officers and/or units within college and/or university police, including training and resources necessary to implement specialized units.*
- *To support technologies for local, state and tribal law enforcement to better serve victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.*
- *To provide technology and training scholarships to local, state and tribal law enforcement officers for the purpose of enhancing domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking investigations, and to provide the most current state of the art technology options along with best practices on how to effectively utilize these tools.*
- *To assist rural and tribal law enforcement with training regarding domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking investigations to enable them to train other law enforcement professionals in their respective regions of the state.*
- *To increase education and support to improve meaningful access to services for victims with limited English proficiency within local, state and tribal law enforcement agencies.*
- *To improve coordinated community response teams within local, state and tribal law enforcement agencies to address domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking*

and dating violence in communities that provides a forum for interagency communication and collaboration and works to develop and implement policies and procedures that improve interagency coordination and leads to more uniform responses to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking crimes.

- *To support projects that develops and implement best practices regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence within local, state and tribal law enforcement agencies.*

Prosecution

- *To support state and tribal prosecution based victim advocates who assist victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking.*
- *To support state and tribal law enforcement Violence Against Women prosecution units to expedite the handling of, and increase the successful conviction rate of adult sexual assault, domestic violence and/or stalking cases and provide training for law enforcement officers on evidence collection and investigation of cases.*
- *To support efforts to increase collaboration between local victim services agencies and state and tribal prosecution agencies to expedite the handling of, and increase the successful conviction rate of adult sexual assault, domestic violence and/or stalking cases*
- *To support projects that develops and implement best practices regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence within state and tribal prosecution agencies.*
- *To support training for prosecutors and prosecution based victim advocates related to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence.*
- *To support trainings that address orders of protection, full faith and credit and the laws regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence on a local, state and federal level.*
- *To increase education and support to improve meaningful access to services for victims with limited English proficiency within state and tribal prosecution agencies.*

Courts

- *To support a Violence Against Women Point of Contact within the Administrative Office of the Courts to improve coordination and communication among key stakeholders in specific regions of the state; to identify best practices and develop standard protocols, policies and procedures with the assistance of an advisory committee; to serve as statewide point of contract for issues regarding the courts' standards and practices for handling domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking cases; to coordinate training and provide technical assistance; to address concerns regarding interpretation and translation access within the courts; to attend Tribal/State Judicial Consortium meetings; to visit tribal courts; and to coordinate efforts with the Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women.*

- *To support efforts to increase training for the judiciary, including clerks, regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.*
- *To increase education and support to improve meaningful access to services for victims with limited English proficiency within state and tribal courts.*

Addressing Underserved

- *To support efforts that meaningfully address underserved populations identified as victims of crime in the state.*
- *To support efforts to improve law enforcement response and ability to adequately investigate cases of elder abuse and neglect, including financial exploitation.*
- *To support efforts to improve services to children, including children who witness domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, child victims of sexual abuse and child exploitation.*
- *To support efforts to meaningfully provide services that assist undocumented immigrant and Spanish speaking victims of violence, including services under the Violence Against Women Act.*
- *To support efforts to meaningfully provide services to victims with disabilities.*
- *To support efforts to meaningfully provide services to victims of crime within the LGBTQI populations.*
- *To support efforts to increase community coordinated responses that address the needs of underserved victims of crime.*

Cross Cutting

- *To support efforts to collect data regarding the nature and incidence of violence within the state across all systems, victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.*
- *To support efforts that improves access to resources and sharing of information to improve services to victims of crime.*
- *To support community coordinated response and multidisciplinary teams to improve services to victims of crime.*
- *To support training cultural competency across all systems; victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.*
- *To support training regarding ethics across all systems victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.*
- *To support training regarding best practices for working with victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking across all systems; victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.*

STOP VAWA “Crystal Judson” Federal Purpose Area

Currently, New Mexico does not have any projects that are funded under the STOP VAWA *Crystal Judson* purpose area. The implementation planning process addressed the needs and severity of intimate partner/domestic violence perpetrated by law enforcement. If a STOP VAWA project were to be funded as a *Crystal Judson* Domestic Violence Protocol Program, the following special conditions would be attached to their award. On an annual basis the funded and match staff shall receive additional training on the topic of incidents of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel from the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Program and local non-profit, non-governmental victims services agencies in the community they serve. The project shall report the status of their progress on a quarterly basis. After a period of two years, the project shall provide a report of the adopted protocol to CVRC, including a summary of progress in implementing such protocol. CVRC will ensure that each subgrantee receiving funds under this purpose area will receive the required annual training, submit the report and policies developed by the project to the Office on Violence Against Women and will notify the Office on Violence Against Women of any program funded under this purpose.

STOP VAWA Civil Legal Assistance Programs

Participants in the implementation planning process recognized the value of access to civil legal assistance for orders of protection and for expanded civil legal assistance to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and/or dating violence. Under the Violence Against Women Act of 2013 which expands the definition of civil legal assistance to include a full range of legal services, such as housing, family law, public benefits, and other similar matters. Any project funded for civil legal assistance funds will be required to meet the following criteria.

- (1) Any person providing legal assistance through a program funded under the LAV Program
 - (A) has demonstrated expertise in providing legal assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking in the targeted population; or
 - (B) (i) is partnered with an entity or person that has demonstrated expertise described in subparagraph (A); and
 - (ii) has completed, or will complete, training in connection with domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault and related legal issues,

including training on evidence-based risk factors for domestic and dating violence homicide.

- (2) Any training program conducted in satisfaction of the requirement of paragraph (1) has been or will be developed with input from and in collaboration with a state, local, territorial, or tribal domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking victim service provider or coalition, as well as appropriate tribal, State, territorial, and local law enforcement officials.
- (3) Any person or organization providing legal assistance through a program funded under this Program has informed and will continue to inform state, local, or tribal domestic violence, dating violence or sexual assault programs and coalitions, as well as appropriate State and local law enforcement officials of their work.
- (4) The grantee's organizational policies do not require mediation or counseling involving offenders and victims physically together, in cases where sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or child sexual abuse is an issue.

Types of Programs to Be Funded

The following projects are currently funded through STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance or SASP awards. Each of these programs meets the mandatory eligibility requirements of each award.

Victim Services Programs

- *Residential and non-residential advocacy services for victims of domestic violence.*
- *Residential and non-residential advocacy services for victims of domestic violence targeting underserved populations, tribal, undocumented immigrant, Asian and elderly.*
- *Case Management services for victims of domestic violence.*
- *Case Management services for victims of domestic violence, targeting underserved populations, tribal, undocumented immigrant, Asian and elderly.*
- *Counseling, support groups and therapy for victims of domestic violence.*
- *Counseling, support groups and therapy for victims of domestic violence, targeting underserved populations, tribal, undocumented immigrant and elderly.*

- *Civil legal advocacy and civil legal assistance for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence.*
- *Civil legal advocacy and civil legal assistance to undocumented immigrant for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence under the provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.*
- *Advocacy services for adult, teen and child victims of sexual violence, including support of rape crisis center programs.*
- *Advocacy services for adult, teen and child victims of sexual violence, targeting underserved populations, tribal, undocumented immigrant, elderly and LGBTQ populations, including support of rape crisis center programs.*
- *Counseling and therapy for adult, teen and child victims of sexual violence.*
- *Support for Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner programs for services for adult, teen and child victims of sexual violence.*
- *Support for a Statewide SANE Coordinator who provides a statewide SANE training for nurses to ensure quality and standardized acute medical and forensic response to sexual assault patients, coordinate and sponsor SANE Task Force meetings and provide targeted outreach to victims in Native American communities*
- *Support for a Statewide Rape Crisis Coordinator.*
- *Support for Court Appointed Special Advocate Programs who advocate on behalf of children who are abused or neglected.*
- *Support for programs that provide forensic interviews for victims of child sexual abuse, children who witness violence and individuals with developmental disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse/assault.*
- *Programs that provide advocacy and therapy to survivors of homicide.*
- *Programs that provide advocacy and support to victims of DWI.*
- *Programs that provide advocacy and support to victims of human trafficking.*
- *Access to interpretation and translation services for victims with Limited English Proficiency and deaf and hard of hearing victims.*

Law Enforcement Programs

- *Law Enforcement based victim advocates who provide support services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence or victims of crime seen by law enforcement.*
- *Law Enforcement based and housed victim liaisons housed who work closely with victims and investigators to ensure that lethality factors guide the investigation process, that victims are referred to community services and that victims with limited English proficiency are provided with appropriate services to ensure equal access and equal treatment.*

- *Designated law enforcement officers who will work to improve the quality of domestic violence and sexual assault investigations, will assist with service and enforcement of protection orders.*

Prosecution

- *Prosecution based victim advocates who provide advocacy and support services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, talking, dating violence or violent crime as they go through the criminal justice system.*
- *Dedicated prosecutors who work on domestic violence, sexual assault, talking and/or dating violence cases to increase and enhance the prosecution of domestic violence offenders and to train law enforcement officers on improved investigation.*

Court

- *A violence against women point of contact attorney who will work to improve communication within courts and between courts and key stakeholders, as well as the Court's legal resource for court-related domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking issues.*

Cross Cutting

- *Data collection on the incidence and nature of sexual violence in New Mexico across all systems: victim service, courts, prosecution and law enforcement.*

Description of Funding Allocations

STOP VAWA Allocations

In accordance with federal guidelines at least 25% of the funds granted will be allocated for prosecution purposes, at least 25% percent will be allocated for law enforcement purposes, at least 30% will be allocated for victim services purposes, and at least 5% will be allocated for the judiciary. Approximately 15% will be allocated under the discretionary category. No more than 10% will be used for eligible administrative expenses.

The 30% dedicated for victims services will meet the Violence Against Women Act definition as “services provided to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including telephonic or web-based hotlines, legal advocacy, economic advocacy, emergency and transitional shelter, accompaniment and advocacy through medical, civil or criminal justice, immigration, and social support systems, crisis intervention, short-term individual and group support services, information, and referrals, culturally specific services, population specific services, and other related supportive services”. Of the 30% allocated for victim services

purposes at least 10% will be allocated towards culturally specific community-based organizations.

SASP Allocations

In accordance with federal guidelines only rape crisis centers and other non-profit, nongovernmental or tribal organizations and activities that provide direct intervention and related assistance will be awarded funds. Intervention and related assistance may include: 24-hour hotline services, providing crisis intervention services and referral, accompaniment and advocacy through medical, criminal justice, and social support systems, including medical facilities, police, and court proceedings, crisis intervention, short-term individual and group support services, and comprehensive service coordination and supervision to assist sexual assault victims and non-offending family or household members, information and referral to assist the sexual assault victim and non-offending family or household members, community-based, culturally specific services and support mechanisms, including outreach activities for underserved communities and the development and distribution of materials on issues related to the services. No more than 5% will be used for eligible administrative expenses.

VOCA Victim Assistance Allocations

In accordance with federal guidelines at least 10% will be allocated towards child abuse (sexual and physical abuse) projects, 10% towards adult sexual assault projects, 10% towards domestic violence projects and 10% designated towards previously underserved victim populations. The definition used under previously underserved includes victims of federal crimes, survivors of homicide victims, victims of assault, robbery, gang violence, hate and bias crimes, bank robbery, economic exploitation and fraud or elder abuse; victims of vehicular homicide, intoxicated drivers (DUI/DWI) or careless driving resulting in death; non-or-limited English speaking victims; and victims who are at-risk adults. No more than 5% will be used for eligible administrative expenses.

Plan for 20% Sexual Assault Set Aside

New Mexico has nine full services Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Units, seven full service Rape Crisis Centers (RCC), four programs that are working to meet the Core Services Standards to be a full service RCCs and 32-community mental health agencies, which are

contracted to provide access to hotline and hospital advocacy services for women, men and children victims of sexual violence in areas where it is hard to reach a rape crisis center. The SANE Units and RCCs work hard at providing services throughout the entire state, often providing services remotely in satellite offices to meet the varying geographic barriers to services in the state. Historically the STOP VAWA Implementation Plan has worked towards equitable distribution of STOP VAWA funds between domestic violence and sexual violence service providers.

Agencies that are listed as full service SANE Units, Rape Crisis Centers and the four programs working to meet the Core Standards work closely with the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs to be listed as a provider who provides services to victims of sexual violence. CVRC closely collaborates with the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs in the grant making process to determine which programs and projects meet those core standards to provide meaningful services to victims of sexual violence. During the application process any agency that lists providing services to victims of sexual violence must be one of the above agencies, or an agency that has demonstrated a dedication towards providing meaningful services and has received training from the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs. The SASP award supports ten of the 11 RCCs programs in the state. Additionally, 11.2% of VOCA Victims Assistance funds are awarded to adult sexual violence programs in the state and 15.2% are awarded to programs that work with victims of child sexual abuse.

The 2012 STOP VAWA state profile from the Muskie School of Public Administration Subgrantees indicated that STOP VAWA program funds were directed to the following types of victimization: only domestic violence/dating violence 26.5%, only sexual assault 29.4%, domestic violence/dating violence and sexual assault 5.9%, domestic violence/dating violence and stalking 5.9% and domestic violence/dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking 32.4%. Again, it is important to note that in order to indicate sexual assault only, the project must meet the standards established by the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs.

For state fiscal year 2015, 16% of total funding available is dedicated to the continuing projects that address sexual violence across the victim services and law enforcement allocation categories. This does not include programs that provide services to victims of sexual violence as well as other victimizations. The types of programs that are included in the 16% include a therapist that works with victims of sexual violence, SANE Nurse Examiner programs, Statewide

SANE Coordinator, Statewide Rape Crisis Coordinator and training for law enforcement regarding sexual violence. In order to ensure the state meaningfully addresses sexual violence, at least 20% of funds will be allocated towards sexual violence across at least two categories by state fiscal year 2016. Priorities that have been identified under the 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan included sustaining core services, capacity building for existing services, development of sustainable programs in areas underserved, improved access to services for populations identified as underserved, increase basic and advanced training to service providers and law enforcement and activities that address PREA. The state will continue to collaborate with the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs to ensure that only programs and projects that meet established core standards are counted towards the 20% allocation.

Plan for PREA Compliance

In accordance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), the state has worked diligently to certify compliance with these established standards. As the administering agency for the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP formula grants, CVRC has worked with the Office of the Inspector General in the New Mexico Corrections Department in determining our state's compliance with this act. The state will submit, by May 15, 2014, either a certification that New Mexico is in compliance with the PREA Standards or an assurance that the state will use five percent of covered funds to attain compliance with the PREA Standards.

The implementation planning process acknowledged the need to increase resources for incarcerated victims of sexual violence. The 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan identified the following goals regarding PREA: improved access to incarcerated victims of sexual violence, training across all systems regarding PREA and training for corrections personnel regarding the nature and context of sexual violence in a correctional setting. For purposes of the STOP VAWA award, if there is a determination that the state is not in compliance with the Act, 5% of covered funds will be dedicated towards activities to work towards compliance. In accordance with guidance from the Office on Violence Against Women, CVRC will document the use of the funds set aside under the assurance.

Addressing Certification Requirements for STOP VAWA

The State of New Mexico certifies the following with regards to STOP Certification Requirements:

- **With respect to the VAWA requirement concerning costs for criminal charges and protection orders.**

- In accordance with New Mexico Statutes and Codes Section 40-13-3.1. Forbearance of costs associated with domestic abuse offenses.

A. An alleged victim of domestic abuse shall not be required to bear the cost of: (1) the prosecution of a misdemeanor or felony offense arising out of an incident of domestic abuse, including costs associated with filing a criminal charge against the alleged perpetrator of the abuse; (2) the filing, issuance or service of a warrant; (3) the filing, issuance or service of a witness subpoena; (4) the filing, issuance or service of a petition for an order of protection; (5) the filing, issuance or service of an order of protection; or (6) obtaining law enforcement reports or photographs or copies of photographs relating to the alleged abuse or pattern of abuse.

B. No witness fee shall be charged where prohibited by federal law.

- **With respect to the VAWA requirement concerning forensic medical examination payment for victims of sexual assault:**

- Victims of sexual assault in New Mexico are not required to cover the costs associated with forensic medical examinations. In July of 1995, the state, through the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, began paying 100% of the forensic medical exam per victim per year on bills resulting from rape exams, evidence collection, or child sexual abuse exams. Up to \$150 is paid on medical costs not associated with evidence collection (injury repair, medications, etc.). The New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs is the administering agency for this program. The New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs sends packets with billing instructions to medical providers throughout New Mexico on how to obtain these payments. The bills and verification forms are then sent to the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs where they are verified for payable services. The New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs through a special Division of Mental Health fund then pays the verified bills. The New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs conducts routine outreach to hospitals and SANE Programs about the how to bill the coalition,

what is allowable, directions to certify that patients/victims are not invoices and works diligently to educate about VAWA payment requirements. Additionally, the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs annually obtains a proclamation from the Governor designating May for sexual violence awareness. Packets of awareness materials are sent to all sexual abuse program coordinators in order for all New Mexico communities to have the opportunity to receive awareness programs. The New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs develops, prints, and distributes a brochure specifically for the awareness month, which is sent in bulk to all coordinators for further distribution within their communities.

- **With respect to the VAWA requirement concerning judicial notification regarding section 922(g)(8) and (g)(9) of Title 18 of the United States Code, and any applicable related federal, state, or local laws.**
 - In accordance with New Mexico Statutes and Codes Section Family Violence Protection Act, Sections 40-13-1 to 40-13-8 NMSA 1978, judicial form 4-965 the following statement is included on the order of protection cover page.

WARNINGS TO RESTRAINED PARTY: RESTRAINED PARTY

This order shall be enforced, even without registration, by the courts of any state, the District of Columbia, any U.S. Territory, and may be enforced by Tribal Lands under 18 U.S.C. Section 2265. Crossing state, territorial, or tribal boundaries to violate this order may result in federal imprisonment under 18 U.S.C. Section 2262.

As a result of this order, it may be unlawful for you to possess or purchase ammunition or a firearm, including a rifle, pistol or revolver, under 18 U.S.C. Section 922(g)(8). If you have any questions whether federal law makes it illegal for you to possess or purchase a firearm, you should consult an attorney.

Only the court can change this order.

- **With respect to the VAWA requirement prohibiting polygraph testing.**
 - In accordance with New Mexico Statutes and Codes Section 30-9-17.1. Victims; polygraph examinations; prohibited actions. A law enforcement officer, prosecuting attorney or other government official shall not ask or require an adult, youth or child victim of a sexual offense provided in Sections 30-9-11 through 30-9-13 NMSA 1978 to submit to a polygraph examination or other truth-telling

device as a condition for proceeding with the investigation, charging or prosecution of the offense. The victim's refusal to submit to a polygraph examination or other truth-telling device shall not prevent the investigation, charging or prosecution of the offense.

Documentation of Collaboration

Appendix F includes letters from prosecution, law enforcement, courts and victim services agencies that outline: the need for the grant funds, the intended of the grant funds, the expected result of the grant fund and the demographic characteristics of the population to be served including age, disability, race, ethnicity, and language background.

Grant-Making Strategy

Priority To Areas Of Varying Geographic Size

Priority consideration for project funding is based on geographic diversity and existing service availability in the respective regions of the state. Demographics are a critical consideration when making funding decisions. Proposal reviewers look for evidence-based proposals that discuss the demographics of the underserved populations that the project will serve. Proposals are required to discuss other services (if they exist) in their region that are addressing the needs of these populations and to discuss collaborative efforts (or proposed collaborative efforts) that will address the problems by involving all efforts that play a part in developing and implementing a solution. Proposal reviewers look for evidence that collaborative agencies have been involved in the planning process and assess the ways in which proposed projects plan to provide linguistically, culturally and accessible services for the populations the project will serve. Proposal reviewers may look for a plan for staff training on providing culturally appropriate services, as applicants are invited to include training of their staff by members of the underserved populations in their respective regions of the state. Proposal reviewers also look at the progress a program has made towards developing a plan or protocol to meet the needs of people with limited English proficiency.

Determination Of Subgrants Based On The Population And Geographic Area

New Mexico recipients of Office on Violence Against Women discretionary grants, Office for Victims of Crime awards, the Family Violence Protection Services Act, Rape Prevention Act, state and local funding sources will be reviewed as part of the decision-making process. Also,

the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women, New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department, Department of Health, United Way and CVRC Grant Programs will provide information about available services in all the regions of the state to help determine areas that are in most critical need of services, without duplicating efforts. Applicants whose geographic area includes tribal populations must include grant activities specifically designed to meet the needs of tribal populations in their service area.

In addition to considering a region's total population and respective demographics, the region's population density will also be considered with regard to the socio-cultural, economic and geographic barriers that create unique challenges for victims.

Description Of Equitable Distribution of Monies On A Geographic Basis

Consideration is also based on the efficacy of a proposed project plan. All applicants must submit a plan that realistically presents the goals, measurable objectives, implementing activities and timeline and impact evaluation activities for the project.

Proposal review committees will be composed of statewide experts on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, human trafficking, child abuse and neglect, homicide and other violent crime victimizations. Proposal reviewers represent diverse knowledge, experience and expertise and have experience with underserved communities within New Mexico. Applicants are required to demonstrate their knowledge of the existing services in their geographic area in their respective proposals.

A comprehensive grant-writing workshop will be offered approximately three weeks after the funding announcement. A post award-training workshop on effective grant management will be provided prior to the beginning of the new grant cycle.

Methods for Request for Proposal and Subgrant Awards

The State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission annually issues a request for proposal for the STOP VAWA, SASP and VOCA formula grants. The request for proposal is developed specific to federal funding regulations of each formula grant. Strict adherence is given to the eligible purposes, projects and guidance of each of these awards. The request for proposal process includes a continuation and competitive funding applications for each of the

federal awards. The request for proposal establishes a clear sequence of events for the issuance of the solicitation, due date of the applications, proposal review process, preliminary awards process, appeals process and final award. The proposal review process, for all three formula awards, is a proposal review team comprised of at least three professionals in the field of victims of crime who review and assess applicants potentially eligibility for funding. The proposal review committee uses a guided scoring system, which is outlined in the request for proposal, to score each of the applications. The applicants are scored based of the mandatory elements of the proposal, which includes at a minimum; a comprehensive narrative, primary project components, budget and standard assurances. Proposal review committee members are given a guide to score each of the applications and applicants are selected based off the average of their total scores. Proposal review committee members review the proposals independently and then meet to discuss the merits of the proposal prior to assigning each of their final scores.

As the administering agency, CVRC assesses a potential subgrantee's history of grant compliance with their awards. If applicable, a potential subgrantee's previous award(s) are reviewed for programmatic and financial compliance. Subgrantees are assessed on the timeliness and accuracy of their programmatic and financial reporting within the guidelines established by CVRC. This identifies potential risks for future funding and assists the Grant Administrator with establishing additional monitoring with subgrantees with a less than favorable assessment. This assessment can result in an agency not receiving a subgrant award due to repeated history of poor compliance, probationary/conditional awards with established performance measures, increased programmatic and financial reporting requirements, or other measures necessary to ensure proper grant management. The additional requirements become part of the individual agency's subgrant award and contract. CVRC follows their grants monitoring policies and procedures for all of its subgrantees (Appendix G).

Solicitation announcements are included on the CVRC website as well as sent out to list serves across the state across for all of the systems: state and tribal victim service, prosecution, law enforcement, courts and other related providers. The list serves include at a minimum: the Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Network, the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Coalition to STOP Violence Against Native Women, the Administrative Office of the District Attorneys, the

Administrative Office of the Courts, the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department, the Department of Public Safety and the New Mexico Sheriff's and Police Association.

Timeline for Subgrants

CVRC adheres to both the state fiscal year, July 1st through June 30th and the federal fiscal year, October 1st through September 30th. The STOP VAWA and SASP formula grants adhere to the state fiscal year. The competitive and continuation funding request for proposals for the STOP VAWA and SASP formula grants are issued in January of each calendar year. The competitive and continuation funding request for proposal for the VOCA Victim Assistance formula grant is issued in May of each calendar year.

Appendix H provides a flow chart outlining the grant award cycle.

Subgrant Award Cycle

In an effort to continue successful projects, encourage sustainability and also fund new projects, CVRC adheres to the following funding strategy for its formula grant programs:

STOP VAWA Formula Grant

All projects that were successfully implemented and managed during the grant year will be eligible for continuation funding unless the project was a non-recurring project (such as a conference, training, technology or equipment, etc.). After two successful grant years of funding the project could apply for a third year of continuation funding with a 10% reduction in the request for funds (using the initial budget). After three years of funding, the project could apply for a fourth year of continuation funding with an additional 10% reduction in the request for funds for a total of a 20% reduction (using the initial budget). Projects are required to submit continuation-funding applications annually to determine eligibility for continued funding. Projects would be eligible to apply for a fifth year of funding as a new project in competition with all other new applicants.

Sexual Assault Services Program Formula Grant

All projects that were successfully implemented and managed during the grant year will be eligible for continuation funding for up to four consecutive years. Projects are

required to submit continuation-funding applications annually to determine eligibility for continued funding. The Sexual Assault Services Program funding has been issued to the New Mexico Coalition Of Sexual Assault Programs as part of a competitive request for proposal. The coalition will be eligible for this funding through state fiscal year 2016. The coalition also adheres to a four-year continuation funding with its sub grantees. Projects are required to submit continuation-funding applications annually to determine eligibility for continued funding. Projects would be eligible to apply for a fifth-year of funding as a new project in competition with all other new applicants.

Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance Formula Grant

In an effort to support continuity, sustainability and maintain core services within victim services programs around the state, projects that are successfully implemented and managed during the grant year will be eligible for continuation funding annually. Continuation projects must submit continuation-funding applications annually to determine eligibility for continued funding. A competitive request for proposal is also issued annually to fund new projects throughout the state that address specific needs for victims of crime.

Consultation With Victim Service Providers

In an effort to increase collaboration across systems, improve the systemic response to victims of crime and guarantee that proposed activities are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims, all programs seeking STOP VAWA are required to submit, with their proposal a certification of consultation form. The form addresses the most recent guidance issued by the Office on Violence Against Women and guarantees all governmental agencies must provide the dates and content of the planning meetings. The content must demonstrate meaningful consultation with state, local or tribal victim services programs during the development their application. Applicants who do not demonstrate meaningful collaboration are not eligible to receive STOP VAWA funds.

Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

Meeting the needs of underserved populations has always been a priority for programs funded through STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP funds. The 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan continues to emphasize the coordination of services and training to meet

the needs of unserved, undeserved and inadequately served victims within the state. CVRC continues to use the following definition to assist in determining if a program addresses the needs of underserved populations. “Underserved populations” is defined as “populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services, and includes populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age), and any other population determined to be underserved by the Attorney General.”

The implementation planning process, which included a needs assessment survey and focus groups, assisted in better identifying populations within the state that are historically undeserved as well as populations that might not have been previously considered underserved. Participants of the needs assessment identified human trafficking, incarcerated and sex trafficking victims as the top three unserved within the state. Participants of the needs assessment identified rural, Native American and undocumented immigrants, as the top three underserved victims within the state. Participants of the needs assessment identified substance abuser, individuals with mental health diagnosis and individuals with disabilities as the top three inadequately served within the state. The focus groups further supported the information gathered from the needs assessment survey and identified undocumented immigrants, elderly, child abuse and neglect victims, LGBTQ and Native American victims as unserved, underserved and inadequately served within the state. Chart 4 provides a clear picture of the information gathered in the needs assessment survey. This information will help guide future funding priorities for the STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP formula grants in accordance with each awards guidelines.

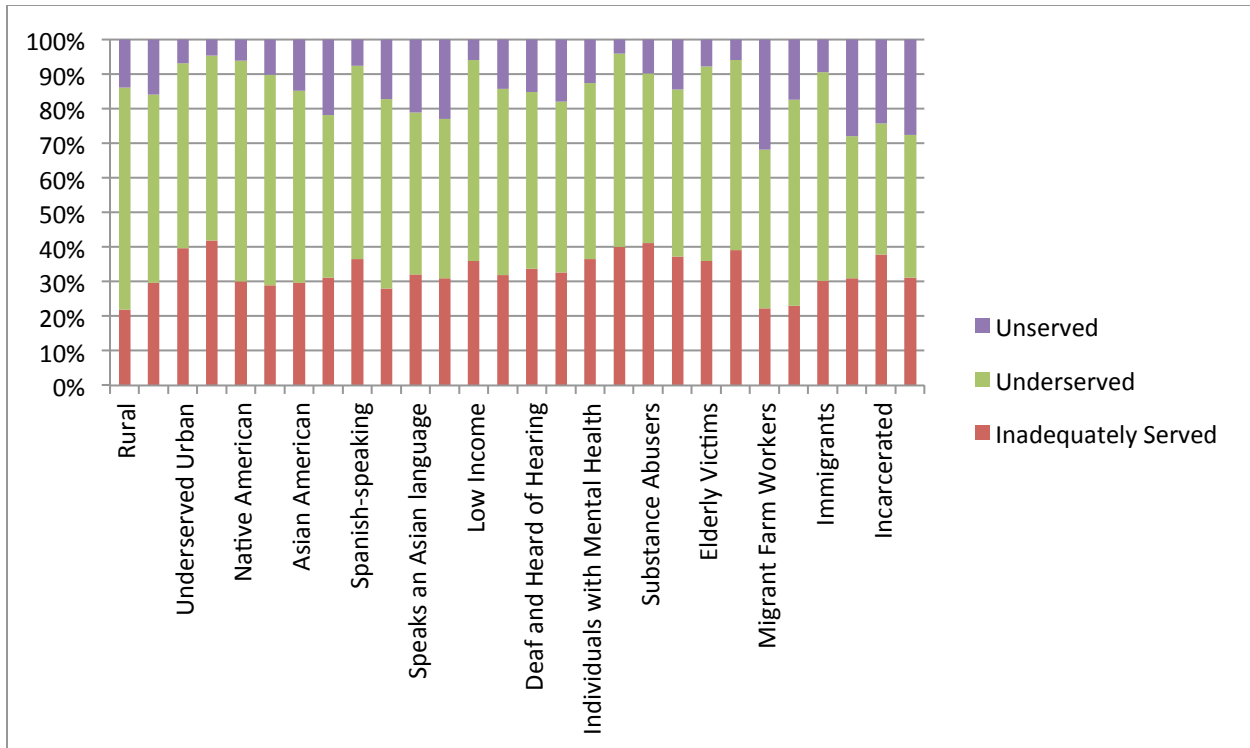


Chart 4: Unserved, Underserved Inadequately Served Populations

- Rural
- Tribal
- Underserved Urban
- Hispanic
- Native American
- African American
- Asian American
- Pacific Islander
- Spanish-speaking
- Speaks a Native American language
- Speaks an Asian language
- Speaks another non-English language
- Low Income
- Homeless
- Deaf and Heard of Hearing
- Legally Blind
- Individuals with Mental Health Diagnosis
- Individuals with Physical Disabilities
- Substance Abusers
- LGBTQI
- Elderly Victims
- Teen Victims
- Migrant Farm Workers
- Undocumented Immigrants
- Immigrants
- Human Trafficking
- Incarcerated
- Sex Workers

Chart 4: Unserved, Underserved Inadequately Served Categories in Order of Appearance

STOP VAWA Culturally Specific Community Based Organizations

In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act 2013 and guidance issued by the Office on Violence Against Women, at least 10% of the victim services allocation for the STOP VAWA award will be dedicated to culturally specific community-based organizations. Culturally specific community-based organizations must meet the guidelines established within the Violence Against Women Act 2013, which define culturally specific organizations as a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization or tribal organization that serves a specific geographic community that: focuses primarily on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; has established a specialized culturally specific program that addresses domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; has a primary focus on underserved populations (and includes representatives of these populations) and addresses domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; or obtains expertise, or shows demonstrated capacity to work effectively, on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking through collaboration; and: is primarily directed toward racial and ethnic minority groups; and is providing services tailored to the unique needs of that population. CVRC will confirm strict adherence to these guidelines to confirm at least 10% of the victims services allocation is dedicated to providing culturally competent services designed to meet the specific needs of the target population.

Culturally Specific Services and Activities

Priority consideration will be given for positions or programs that specifically improve services to underserved populations that experience barriers to the access to services as a result of race, ethnicity, language, physical, emotional or mental disabilities, sexual orientation, age and/or geography.

Applicants whose geographic area includes tribal populations must include grant activities specifically designed to meet the needs of tribes or tribal populations in their service area. Applicants that do not have tribes or tribal lands within their service area must demonstrate good faith efforts to reach out to American Indians residing in their service area.

Applicants whose geographic area includes other underserved populations must identify those populations and include grant activities specifically designed to meet the needs of those populations.

All applicants that provide direct services to victims must provide detailed responses to the following questions to ensure that meaningful access to services are being provided to victims with Limited English Proficiency:

- What is your organization's process for identifying LEP persons who need language assistance?
- Provide the percentage of LEP persons within your organization's eligible service population. What is the frequency with which LEP individuals come into contact with the program?
- What resources are available to LEP persons by your organization? What language assistance resources are available?
- How will staff be trained to serve LEP individuals?
- What is the status of LEP policy development within your organization?
- How do you provide information about your services to LEP persons?

Information About the Culturally Specific Organizations Funded

In addition to new applications that will be received, continuation funding for the STOP VAWA awards for state fiscal year 2015 has 36.24% of the victim services allocation, which is dedicated to culturally specific organizations, whose primary focus is providing culturally specific services, in accordance with the Violence Against Women Act of 2013. The VOCA Victim Assistance award allocates 6.25% towards program that are dedicated solely to culturally specific services. The SASP award allocates 48.52% towards program that are dedicated solely to culturally specific services.

Some of the programs funded under STOP VAWA, VOCA Victim Assistance and SASP funds include:

Catholic Charities provides services to undocumented immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking assistance and advocacy under the provisions under the Violence Against Women Act.

DNA, in San Juan County, serves the Navajo Nation, provides victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking with legal assistance to obtain Orders of Protection and related emergency orders in state and tribal courts.

Enlace Comunitario is a non-profit organization that has produced a dynamic continuum of culturally specific services offered exclusively to Spanish speaking immigrant victims of domestic violence and their children since 1995. All staff are bilingual (Spanish/English) and come with a background in or significant experience with the Latino community.

La Casa, Inc. is a domestic violence program in Las Cruces, New Mexico, which borders the Republic of Mexico, provides a dynamic continuum of culturally specific services to Spanish-speaking immigrant victims of domestic violence. The project provides services to undocumented immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking assistance and advocacy under the provisions under the Violence Against Women Act.

The New Mexico Immigrant Law Center provides services to undocumented immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking assistance and advocacy under the provisions under the Violence Against Women Act.

Tewa Women United, a collective inter-tribal women's voice in the Tewa homelands of Northern New Mexico, provides services to victims of sexual violence who are members of any one of the tribes or pueblos in New Mexico.

Conclusion

The 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan is a comprehensive statewide plan that outlines funding priorities and strategies for the Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors Violence Against Women grant program, Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance grant program and the Sexual Assault Services Program grant program to enhance responses to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence and victims of crime throughout New Mexico.

The ongoing commitment and dedication of the implementation planning process has resulted in a 2014 - 2016 Implementation Plan that embraces innovation while simultaneously providing ongoing funding for critical services to reduce the incidence of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence, DWI, homicide, child abuse and neglect, and human trafficking in the state.

Over the years, the projects supported through New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission have introduced new concepts, developed best practices, trained numerous prosecutors, law enforcement officers, advocates and members of the judiciary and have provided much needed information to the state. In addition, collaborative efforts have brought together diverse groups that have resulted in sustaining and productive partnerships.

Appendix A

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Statewide Needs Assessment

The New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission is conducting a statewide survey, as part of a comprehensive needs assessment. The information you provide will guide planning and future funding allocation decisions for the STOP Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) grant program, the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance grant program and the Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) grant program.

Your input will be critical to determining areas of need, gaps in services and policies or priorities necessary to create the types of system changes that will help victims of crime in New Mexico.

1. What type of agency/organization do you represent? (please select only one)

- Nonprofit, Nongovernmental Victim Services Agency
- Governmental Victim Services Agency
- Law Enforcement Agency
- Dispatch
- Prosecution Agency
- Civil Legal Assistance Agency
- Statewide Coalition
- Tribal Agency
- Faith-based Agency
- Courts
- Other (please specify)

2. Please provide your job title

3. In what type of community does your agency provide services? (pick all that apply)

- Rural
- Urban
- Tribal
- Statewide

Other (please specify)

4. What counties do you serve?

5. Do you provide services to an underserved population?

Underserved is defined as those who have minimal access and are in need of more outreach and support to meet their needs as victims of crime in your community.

For example, is your agency dedicated to providing services to underserved immigrant victims as opposed to the general population?


- Yes
- No
- Unknown

If yes, please specify.

6. Please identify the primary focus of your agency by type of victimization.

- Domestic Violence
- Sexual Violence (Adults/Teens)
- Stalking
- Dating Violence
- Teen Dating Violence
- Child Victim of Physical Abuse
- Child Victim of Sexual Abuse
- Child Victim of Abuse/Neglect
- Human Trafficking
- Victim of DWI
- Elder Abuse
- Adults Molested as Children
- Survivors of Homicide Victims
- Robbery
- Assault
- Hate & Bias Crimes
- Identity Theft

If your agency's mission is to serve more than one type of victimization please select the majority of victims you serve above. Please provide a brief description of the other types of victimization you serve.



7. How are victims referred to your agency/services?

- Referred by law enforcement
- Referred by Child Protective Services
- Referred by prosecutor
- Referred by another community-based service provider
- Referred by a local hospital, doctor, or other medical provider
- Referred by family or friends
- Referred by local university or college
- Referred by elementary, middle, or high school
- Referred by local church
- Referred by Statewide domestic violence or sexual assault hotline/coalition
- Referred by Courts
- Referred by word of mouth
- Outreach materials for the agency
- Agency listed in newspaper
- Agency listed in local telephone directory
- Found agency through an Internet search
- Don't know

Other (please specify)

8. Please help us identify 'unserved', 'underserved' and 'inadequately' served victims within your community.

Please use the following definitions to guide your response.

'Unserved' is defined as those who have no services offered to meet their needs as victims of crime in your community.

'Underserved' is defined as those who have minimal access and are in need of more outreach and support to meet their needs as victims of crime in your community

'Inadequately served' is defined as populations who may be quite visible by number in your community but for whom mainstream victim services do not adequately meet their needs.

Based on your experience, please identify the populations that you would identify as 'unserved,' 'underserved' and 'inadequately' within your community.

	Unserved	Underserved	Inadequately Served	NA
Rural	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tribal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Underserved Urban	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hispanic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Native American	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
African American	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asian American	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islander	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spanish-speaking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaks a Native American language	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaks an Asian language	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaks another non-English language	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low Income	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Homeless	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Deaf and Heard of Hearing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legally Blind	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Individuals with Mental Health Diagnosis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Individuals with Physical Disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Substance Abusers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LGBTQI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Elderly Victims	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teen Victims	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Migrant Farm Workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Undocumented Immigrants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Immigrants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Incarcerated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex Workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please specify)

9. What percentage of victim services funding should be dedicated to the maintenance of core victim services versus developing new and innovative approaches to serving victims in our state?

For example, 60% should be dedicated to maintenance and 40% to developing new and innovative approaches. Please note that response must total 100%.

maintenance of core victim services

developing new and innovative approaches

10. Given limited resources, please rank the following areas in order of need.

<input type="text"/>	Domestic Violence Services	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Sexual Assault Services	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Services for Survivors of Homicide	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Services for Human Trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Services for Victim of DWI	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Services for Elder Abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Services for Child Abuse/Neglect	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Services for Robbery	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Services for Assault	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Services for Hate & Bias Crimes	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Services for Underserved Populations	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Training for Prosecutor	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Training for Law Enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Training for Judges	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Stalking Issues	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Specialized Prosecution Services	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Specialized Law Enforcement Services	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Coordinated Community Response	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<input type="text"/>	I don't think we should rank need	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

11. Based on your experience, what is the greatest need in your community for:

victims of sexual assault?

victims of domestic violence?

victims of stalking?

victims of child abuse/neglect?

victims of human trafficking?

survivors of homicide?

victims DWI?

victims of assault?

victims of robbery?

victims of crime?

victim service providers to be able to provide comprehensive services victims of crime?

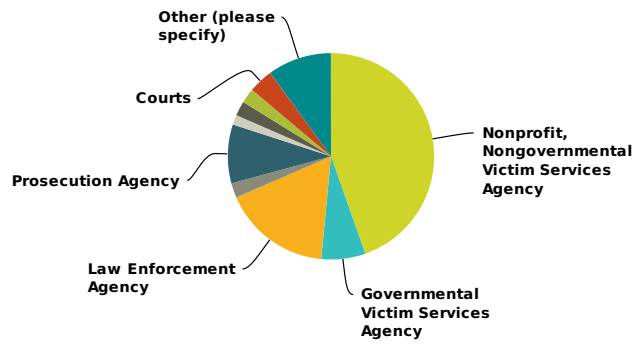
law enforcement agencies to be able to provide comprehensive services victims of crime ?

prosecution agencies to be able to provide comprehensive services victims of crime?

the courts to be able to provide comprehensive services victims of crime?

Q1 What type of agency/organization do you represent? (please select only one)

Answered: 130 Skipped: 4



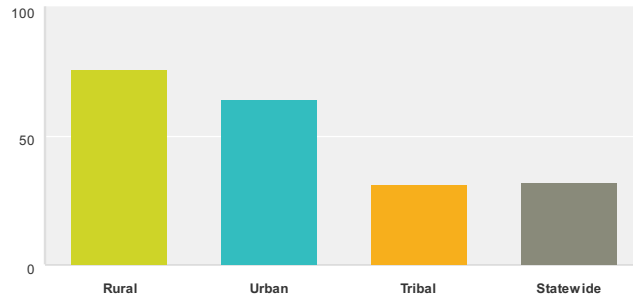
Answer Choices	Responses	
Nonprofit, Nongovernmental Victim Services Agency	44.62%	58
Governmental Victim Services Agency	6.92%	9
Law Enforcement Agency	16.92%	22
Dispatch	2.31%	3
Prosecution Agency	9.23%	12
Civil Legal Assistance Agency	1.54%	2
Statewide Coalition	2.31%	3
Tribal Agency	2.31%	3
Faith-based Agency	0%	0
Courts	3.85%	5
Other (please specify)	10%	13
Total		130

Q2 Please provide your job title

Answered: 130 Skipped: 4

Q3 In what type of community does your agency provide services? (pick all that apply)

Answered: 130 Skipped: 4



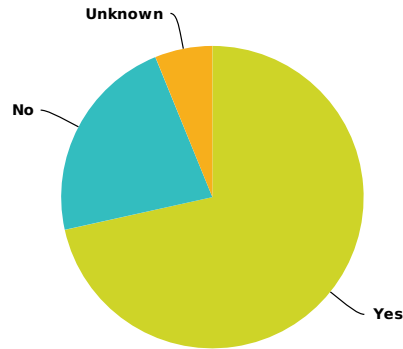
Answer Choices	Responses	
Rural	58.46%	76
Urban	49.23%	64
Tribal	23.85%	31
Statewide	24.62%	32
Total Respondents: 130		

Q4 What counties do you serve?

Answered: 130 Skipped: 4

Q5 Do you provide services to an underserved population? Underserved is defined as those who have minimal access and are in need of more outreach and support to meet their needs as victims of crime in your community. For example, is your agency dedicated to providing services to underserved immigrant victims as opposed to the general population?

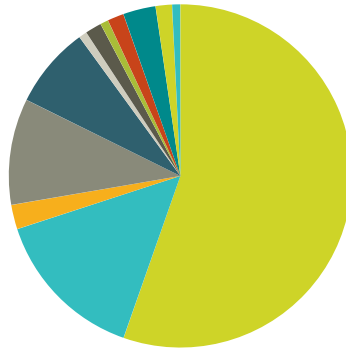
Answered: 130 Skipped: 4



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	71.54%	93
No	22.31%	29
Unknown	6.15%	8
Total		130

Q6 Please identify the primary focus of your agency by type of victimization.

Answered: 130 Skipped: 4

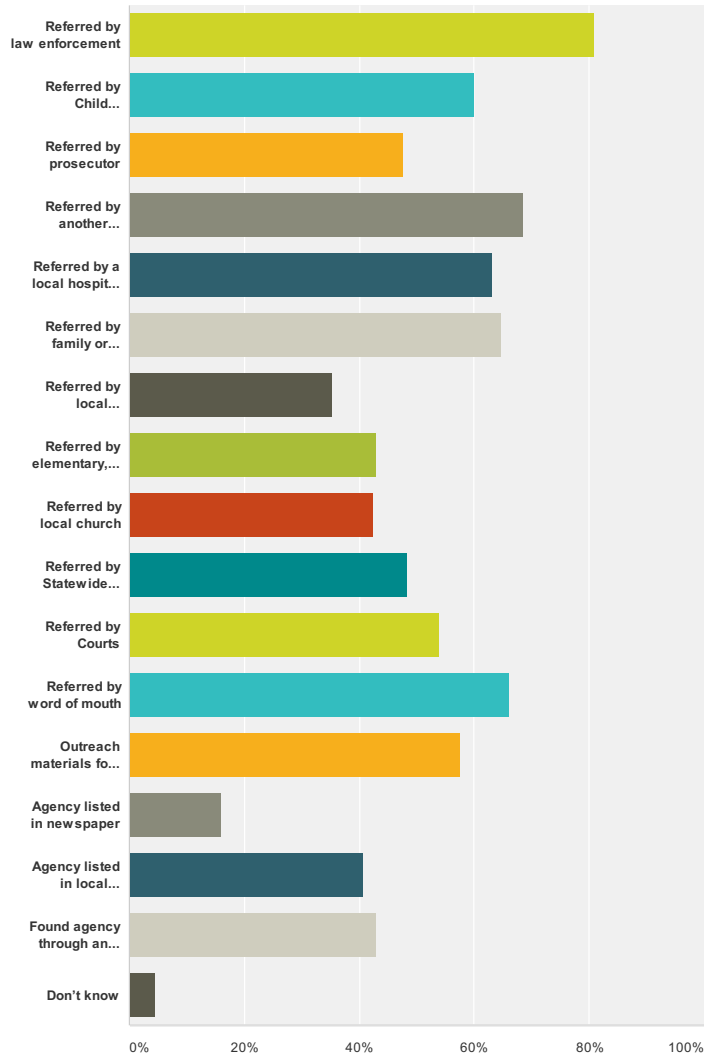


- Domestic Violence
- Sexual Violence (Adults/Teens)
- Child Victim of Physical Abuse
- Child Victim of Sexual Abuse
- Child Victim of Abuse/Neglect
- Human Trafficking
- Victim of DWI
- Elder Abuse
- Survivors of Homicide Victims
- Assault
- Hate & Bias Crimes
- Identity Theft

Answer Choices	Responses	
Domestic Violence	55.38%	72
Sexual Violence (Adults/Teens)	14.62%	19
Stalking	0%	0
Dating Violence	0%	0
Teen Dating Violence	0%	0
Child Victim of Physical Abuse	2.31%	3
Child Victim of Sexual Abuse	10%	13
Child Victim of Abuse/Neglect	7.69%	10
Human Trafficking	0.77%	1
Victim of DWI	1.54%	2
Elder Abuse	0.77%	1
Adults Molested as Children	0%	0
Survivors of Homicide Victims	1.54%	2
Robbery	0%	0
Assault	3.08%	4
Hate & Bias Crimes	1.54%	2
Identity Theft	0.77%	1
Total		130

Q7 How are victims referred to your agency/services?

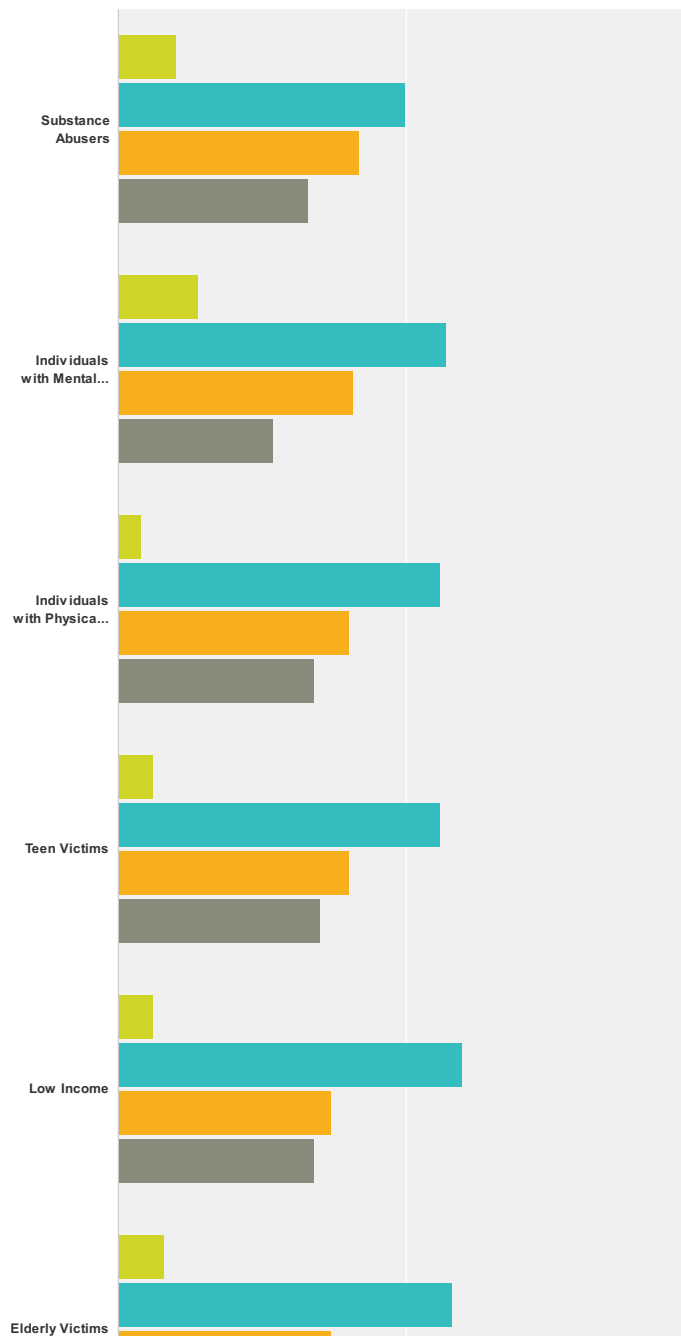
Answered: 130 Skipped: 4



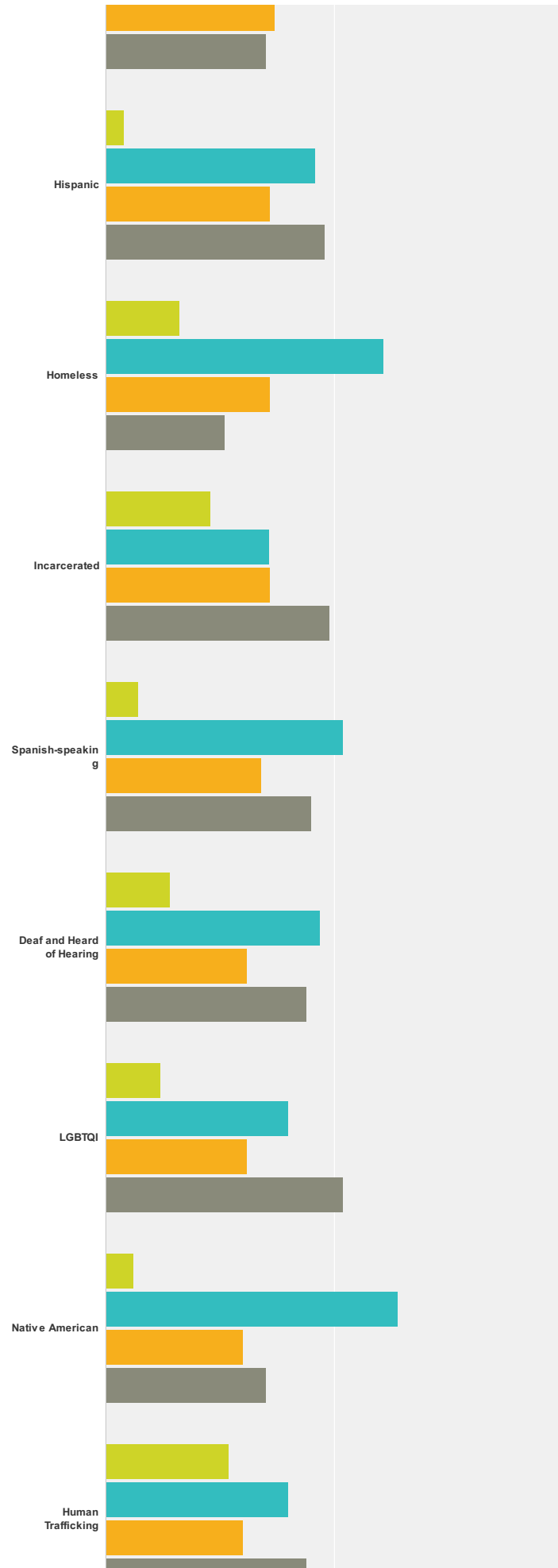
Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Referred by law enforcement	80.77%	105
Referred by Child Protective Services	60%	78
Referred by prosecutor	47.69%	62
Referred by another community-based service provider	68.46%	89
Referred by a local hospital, doctor, or other medical provider	63.08%	82
Referred by family or friends	64.62%	84
Referred by local university or college	35.38%	46
Referred by elementary, middle, or high school	43.08%	56
Referred by local church	42.31%	55
Referred by Statewide domestic violence or sexual assault hotline/coalition	48.46%	63
Referred by Courts	53.85%	70
Referred by word of mouth	66.15%	86
Outreach materials for the agency	57.69%	75
Agency listed in newspaper	16.15%	21
Agency listed in local telephone directory	40.77%	53
Found agency through an Internet search	43.08%	56
Don't know	4.62%	6
Total Respondents: 130		

Q8 Please help us identify 'unserved', 'underserved' and 'inadequately' served victims within your community. Please use the following definitions to guide your response. 'Unserved' is defined as those who have no services offered to meet their needs as victims of crime in your community. 'Underserved' is defined as those who have minimal access and are in need of more outreach and support to meet their needs as victims of crime in your community. 'Inadequately served' is defined as populations who may be quite visible by number in your community but for whom mainstream victim services do not adequately meet their needs. Based on your experience, please identify the populations that you would identify as 'unserved,' 'underserved' and 'inadequately' within your community.

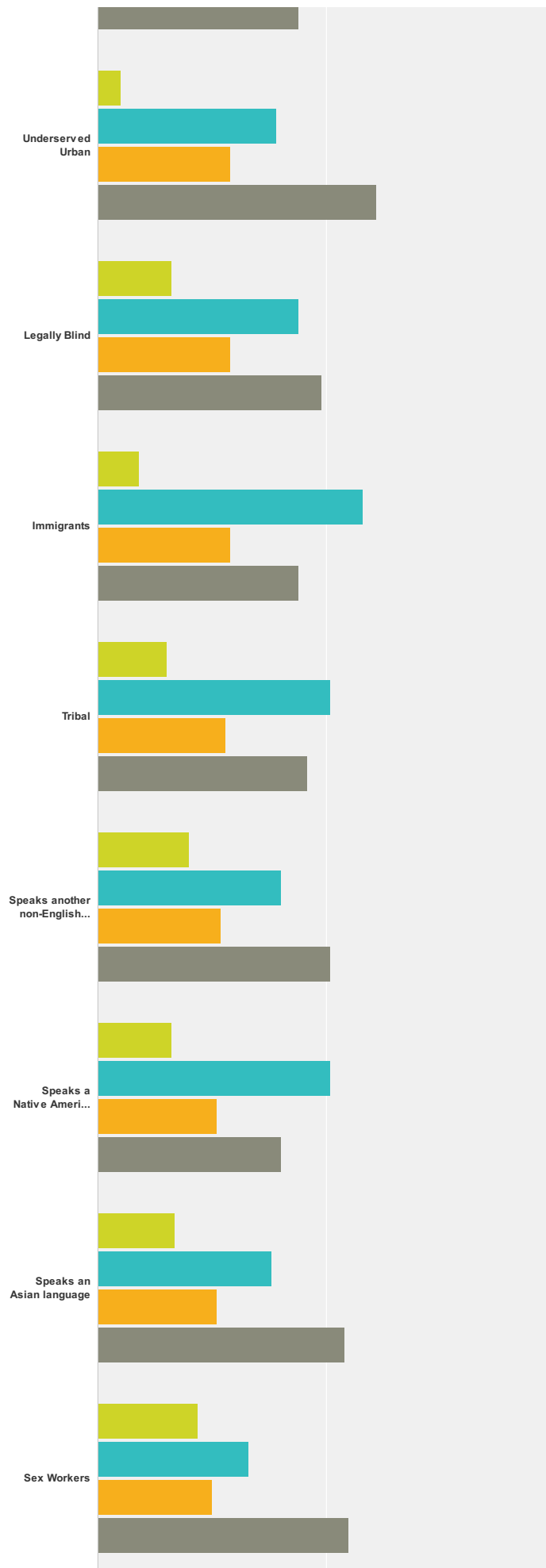
Answered: 130 Skipped: 4



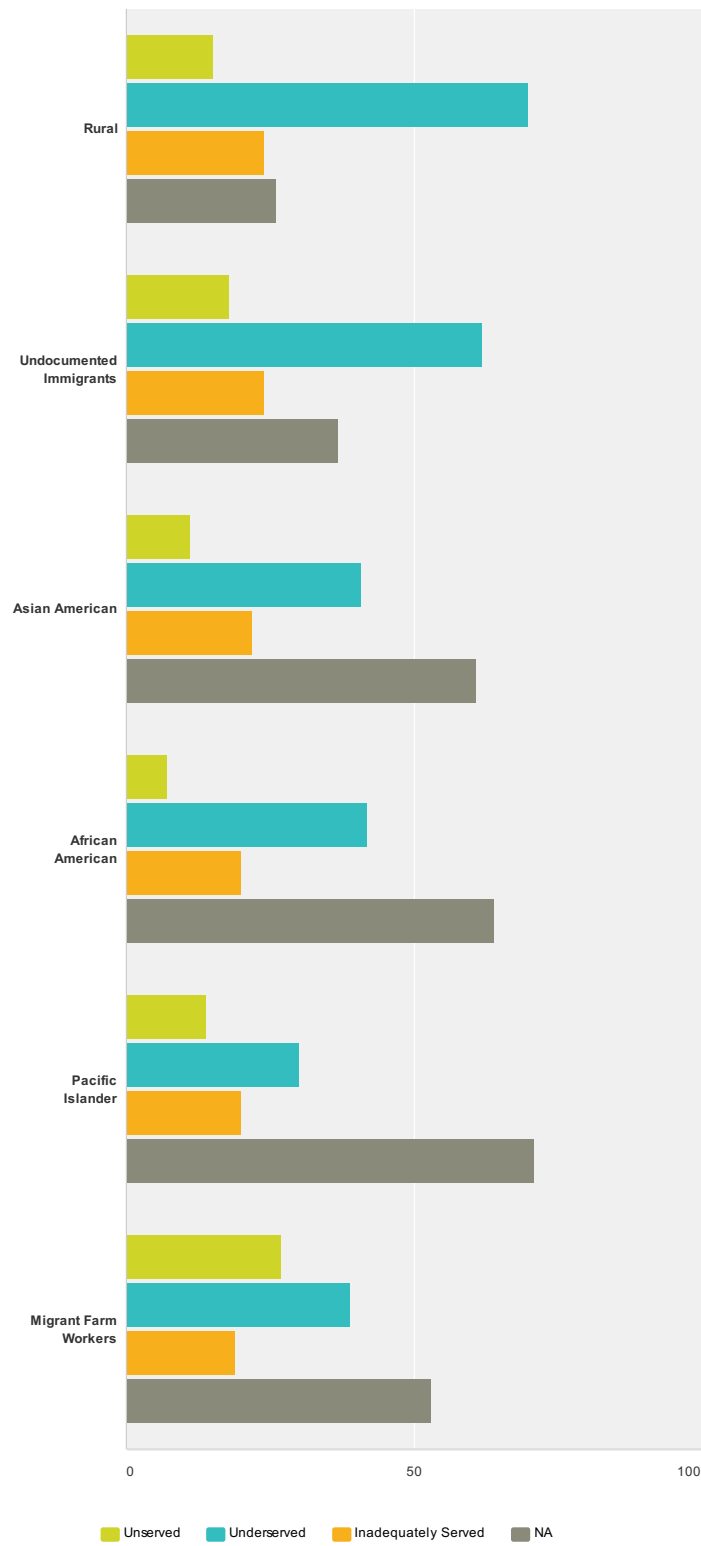
New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Crime Victims Needs Assessment



New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Crime Victims Needs Assessment



New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Crime Victims Needs Assessment



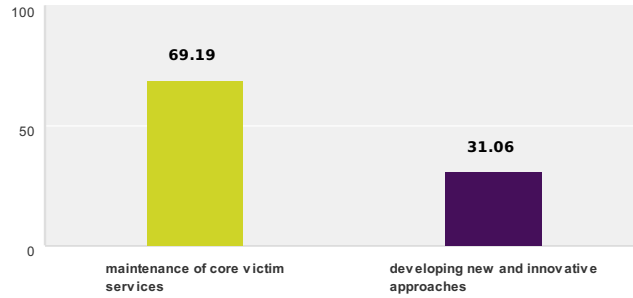
	Unserved	Underserved	Inadequately Served	NA	Total Respondents
Substance Abusers	7.69% 10	38.46% 50	32.31% 42	25.38% 33	130
Individuals with Mental Health Diagnosis	10.77% 14	43.85% 57	31.54% 41	20.77% 27	130
Individuals with Physical Disabilities	3.08% 4	43.08% 56	30.77% 40	26.15% 34	130
Teen Victims	4.62% 6	43.08% 56	30.77% 40	26.92% 35	130
Low Income	4.62% 6	46.15% 60	28.46% 37	26.15% 34	130
Elderly Victims	6.15% 8	44.62% 58	28.46% 37	26.92% 35	130
Hispanic	3.08% 4	35.38% 46	27.69% 36	36.92% 48	130

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Crime Victims Needs Assessment

Homeless	12.31% 16	46.92% 61	27.69% 36	20% 26	130
Incarcerated	17.69% 23	27.69% 36	27.69% 36	37.69% 49	130
Spanish-speaking	5.38% 7	40% 52	26.15% 34	34.62% 45	130
Deaf and Heard of Hearing	10.77% 14	36.15% 47	23.85% 31	33.85% 44	130
LGBTQI	9.23% 12	30.77% 40	23.85% 31	40% 52	130
Native American	4.62% 6	49.23% 64	23.08% 30	26.92% 35	130
Human Trafficking	20.77% 27	30.77% 40	23.08% 30	33.85% 44	130
Underserved Urban	3.85% 5	30% 39	22.31% 29	46.92% 61	130
Legally Blind	12.31% 16	33.85% 44	22.31% 29	37.69% 49	130
Immigrants	6.92% 9	44.62% 58	22.31% 29	33.85% 44	130
Tribal	11.54% 15	39.23% 51	21.54% 28	35.38% 46	130
Speaks another non-English language	15.38% 20	30.77% 40	20.77% 27	39.23% 51	130
Speaks a Native American language	12.31% 16	39.23% 51	20% 26	30.77% 40	130
Speaks an Asian language	13.08% 17	29.23% 38	20% 26	41.54% 54	130
Sex Workers	16.92% 22	25.38% 33	19.23% 25	42.31% 55	130
Rural	11.54% 15	53.85% 70	18.46% 24	20% 26	130
Undocumented Immigrants	13.85% 18	47.69% 62	18.46% 24	28.46% 37	130
Asian American	8.46% 11	31.54% 41	16.92% 22	46.92% 61	130
African American	5.38% 7	32.31% 42	15.38% 20	49.23% 64	130
Pacific Islander	10.77% 14	23.08% 30	15.38% 20	54.62% 71	130
Migrant Farm Workers	20.77% 27	30% 39	14.62% 19	40.77% 53	130

Q9 What percentage of victim services funding should be dedicated to the maintenance of core victim services versus developing new and innovative approaches to serving victims in our state? For example, 60% should be dedicated to maintenance and 40% to developing new and innovative approaches. Please note that response must total 100%.

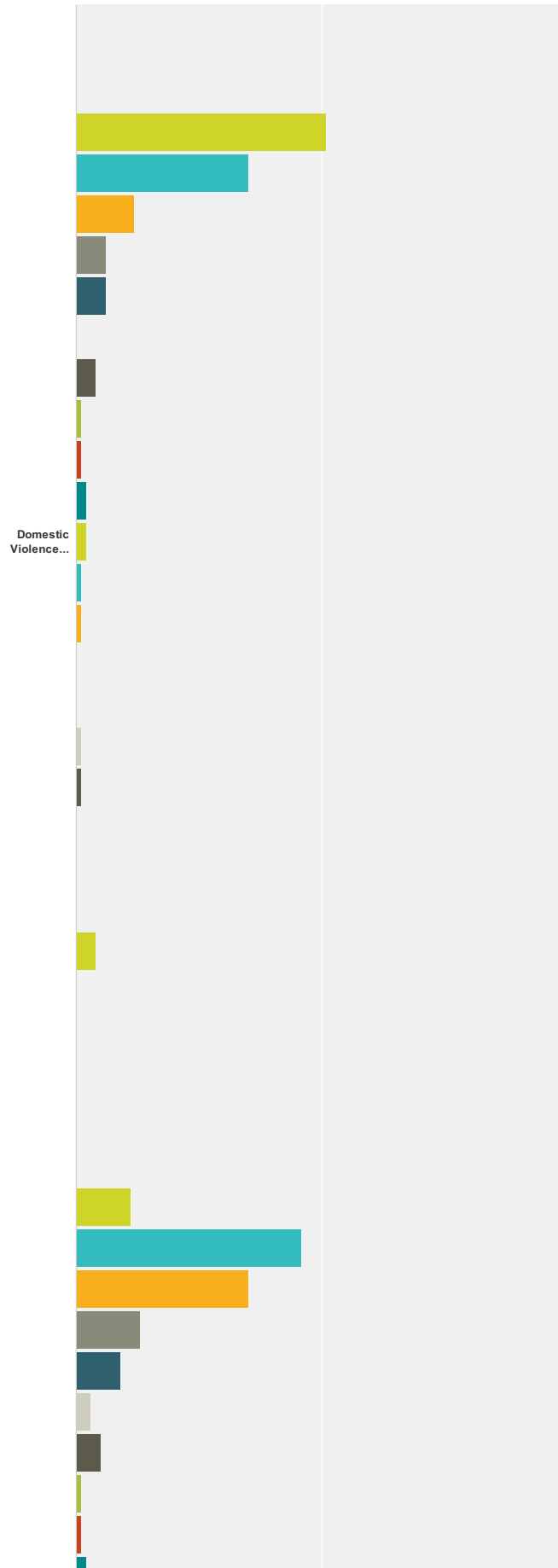
Answered: 124 Skipped: 10



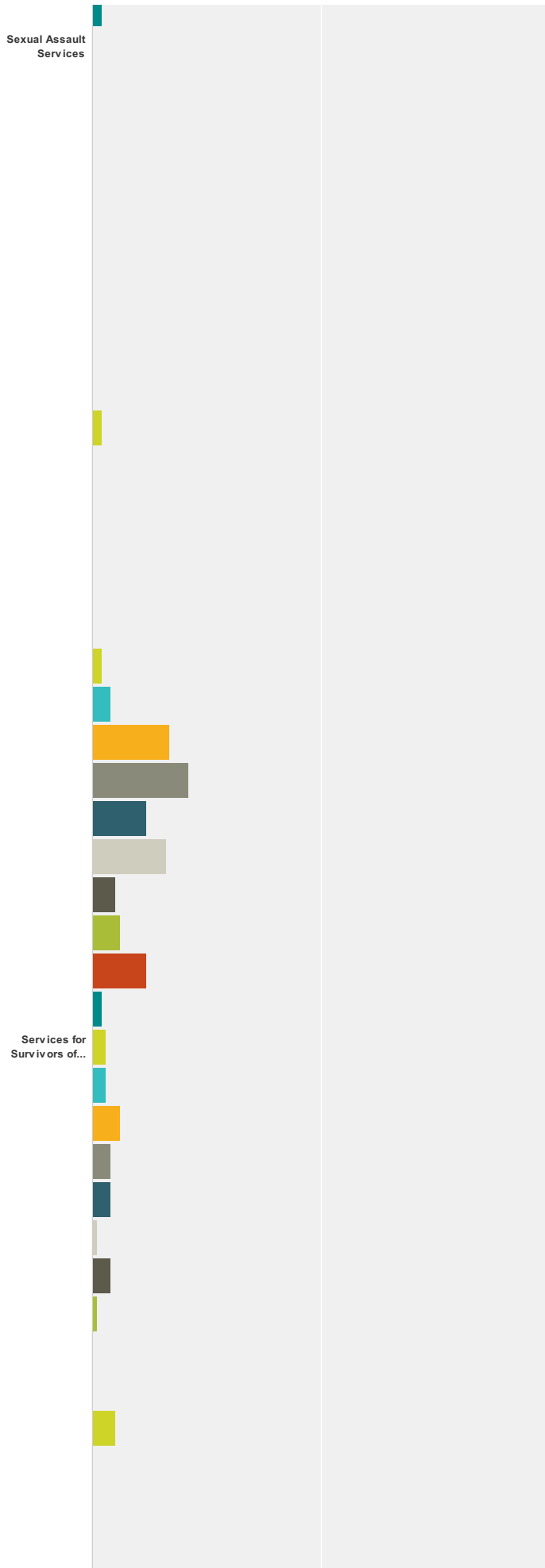
Answer Choices	Average Number	Total Number	Responses
maintenance of core victim services	69	8,580	124
developing new and innovative approaches	31	3,820	123
Total Respondents: 124			

Q10 Given limited resources, please rank the following areas in order of need.

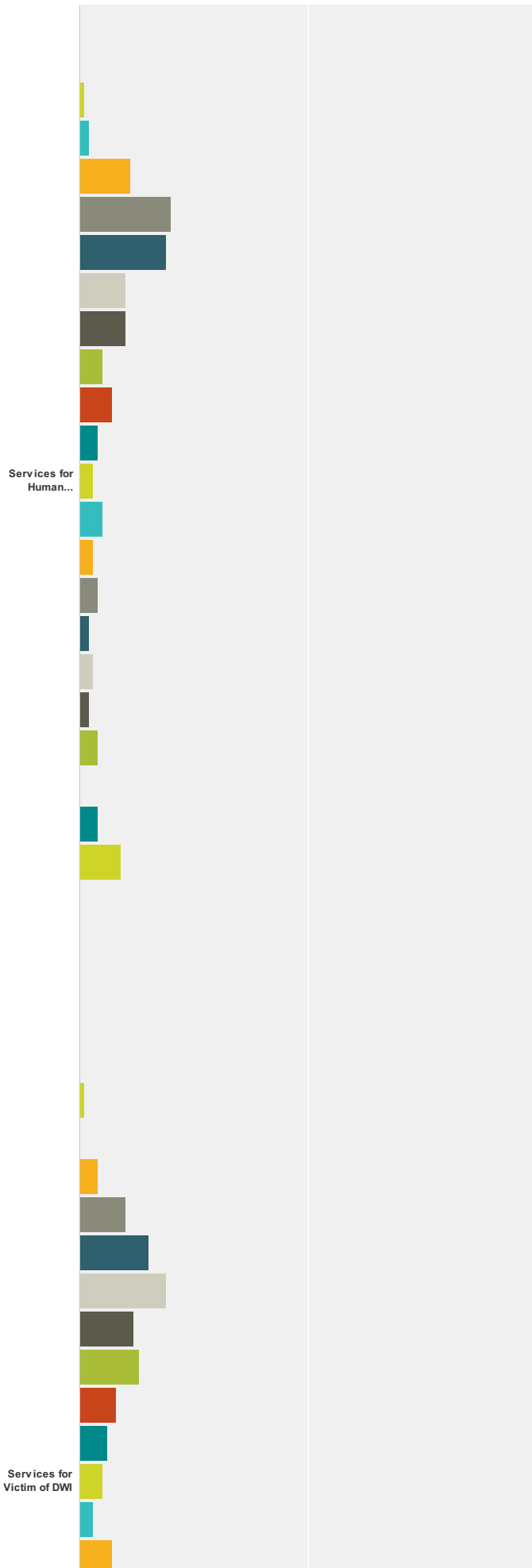
Answered: 128 Skipped: 6

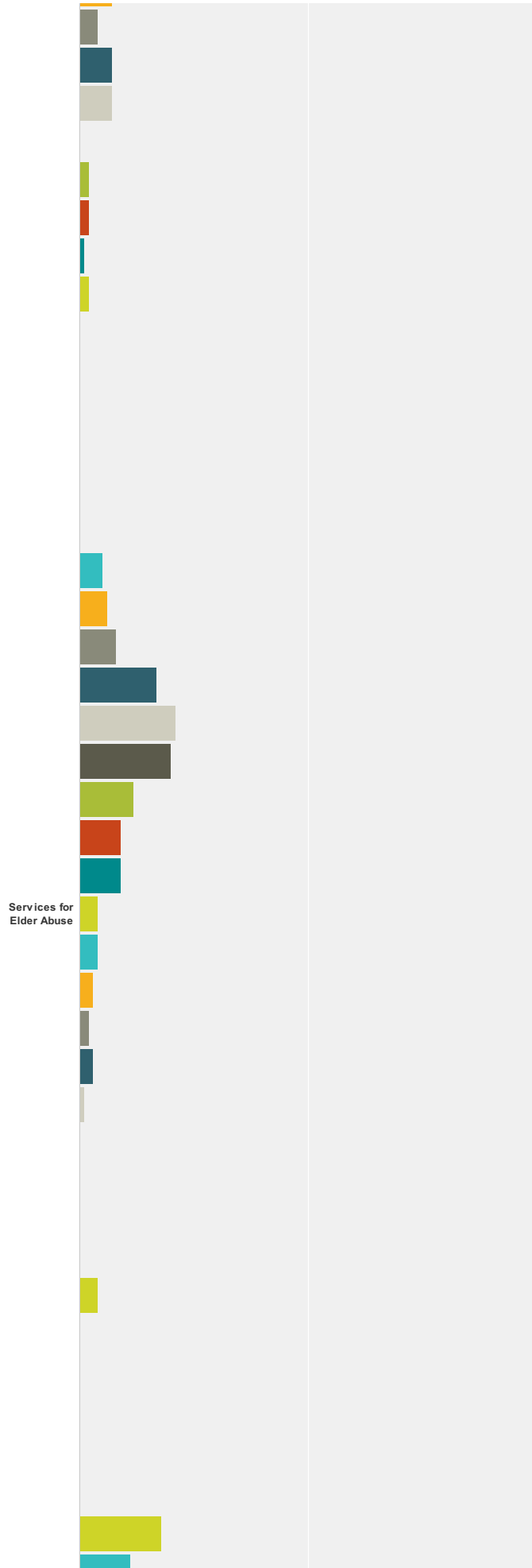


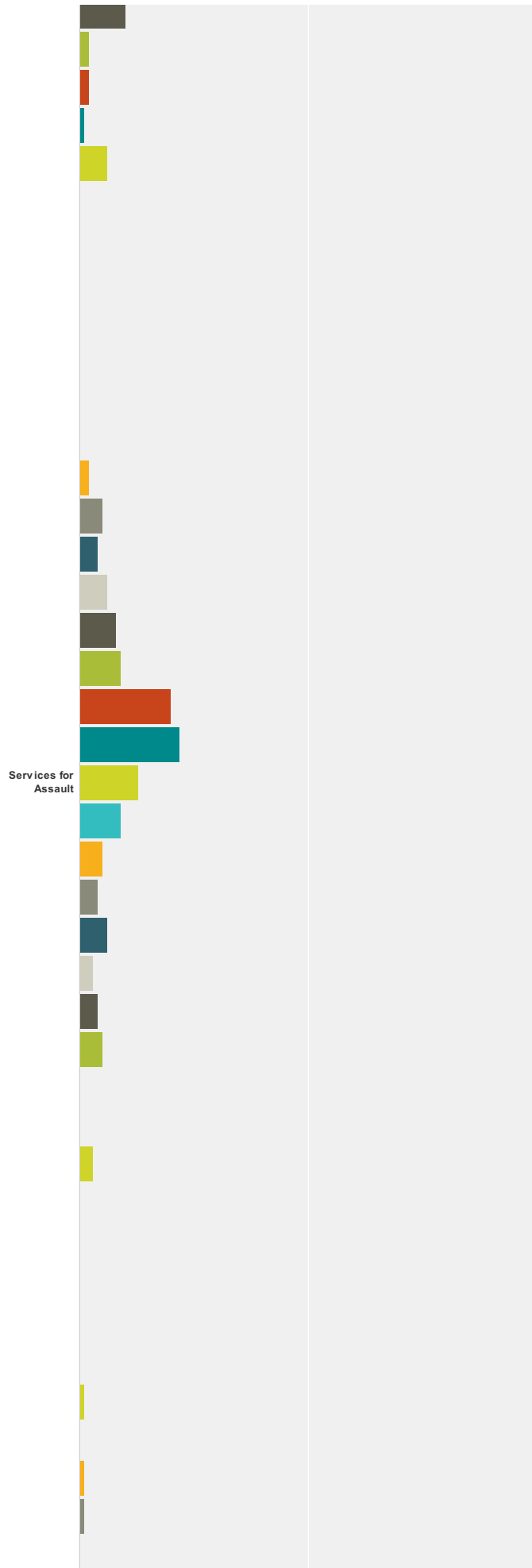
New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Crime Victims Needs Assessment



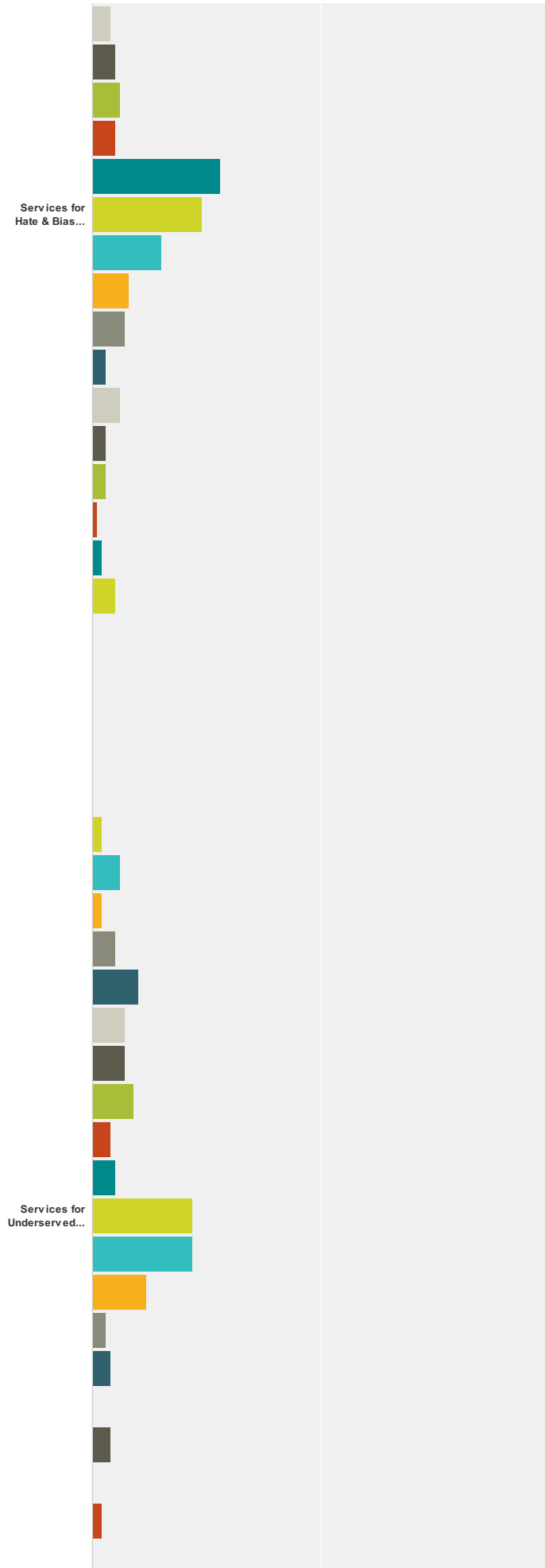
New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Crime Victims Needs Assessment

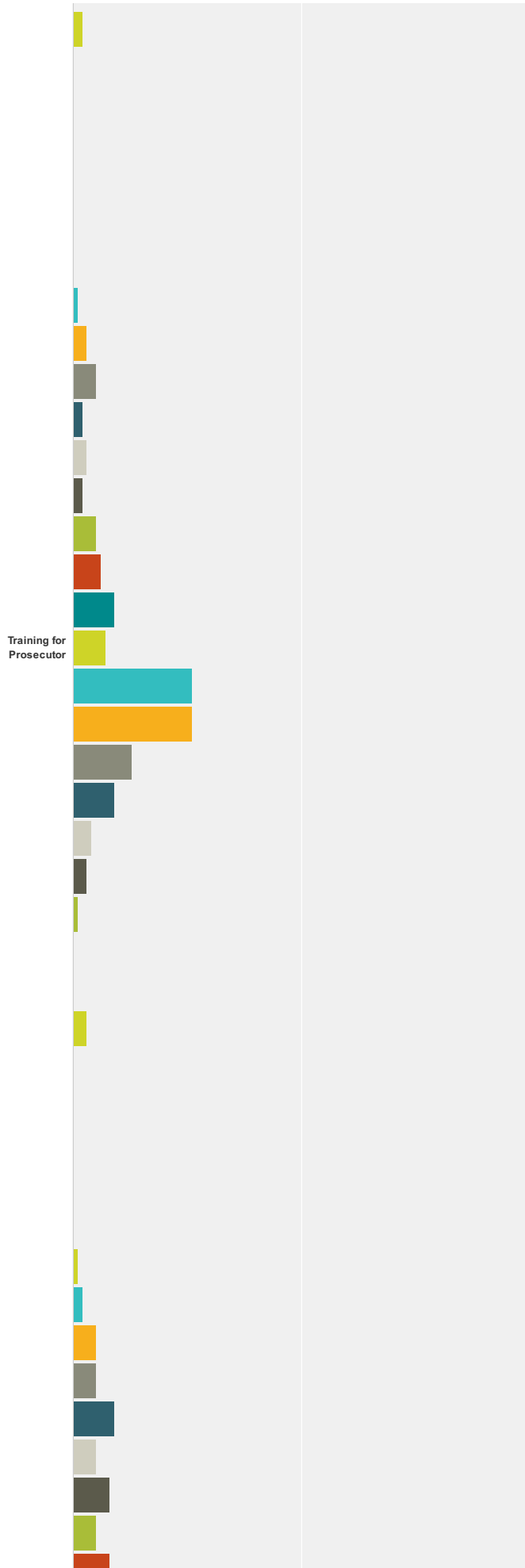




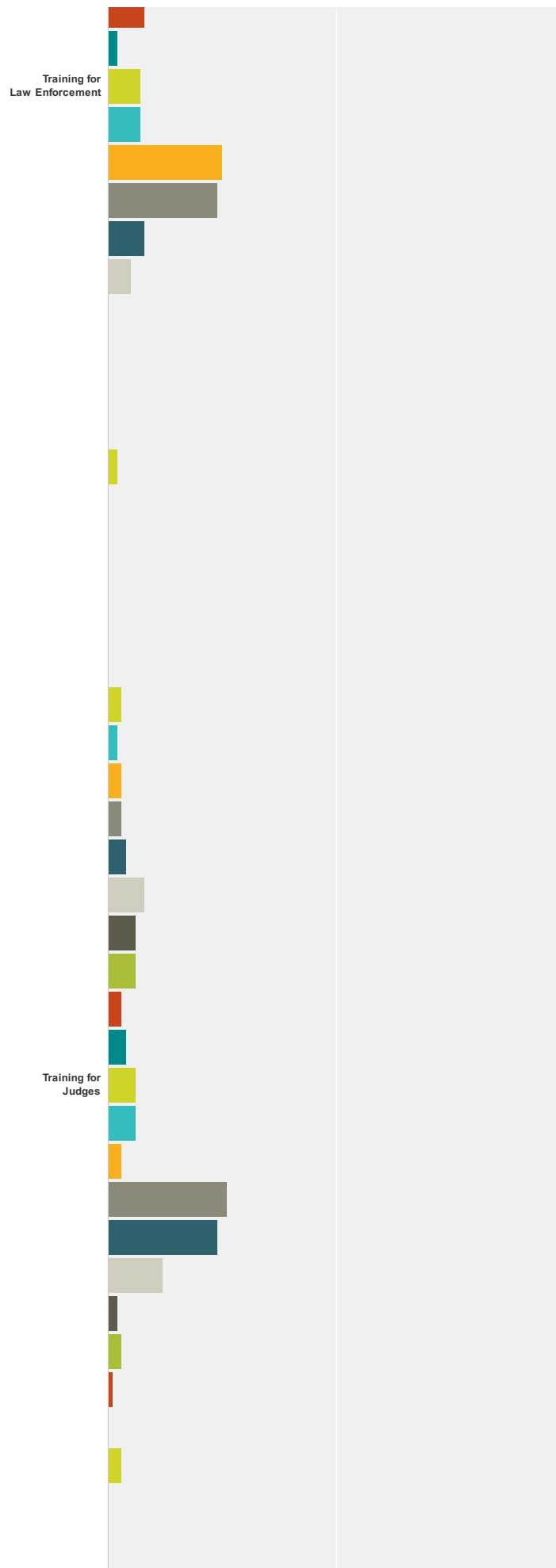


New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Crime Victims Needs Assessment

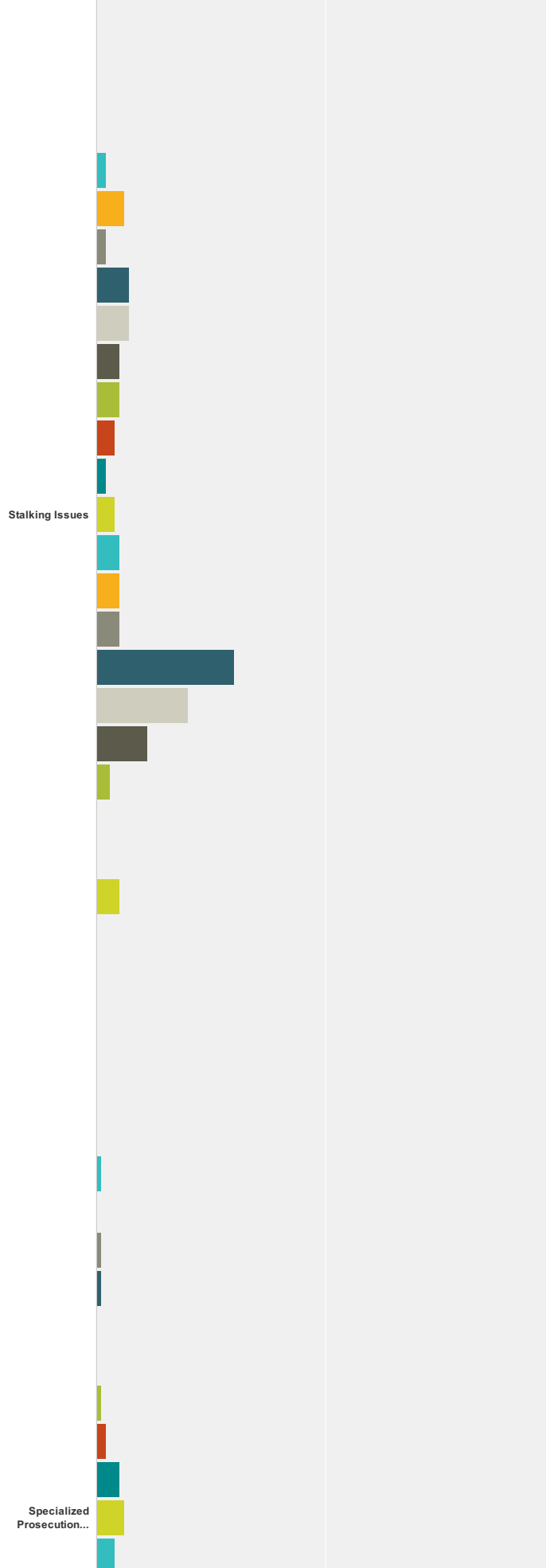




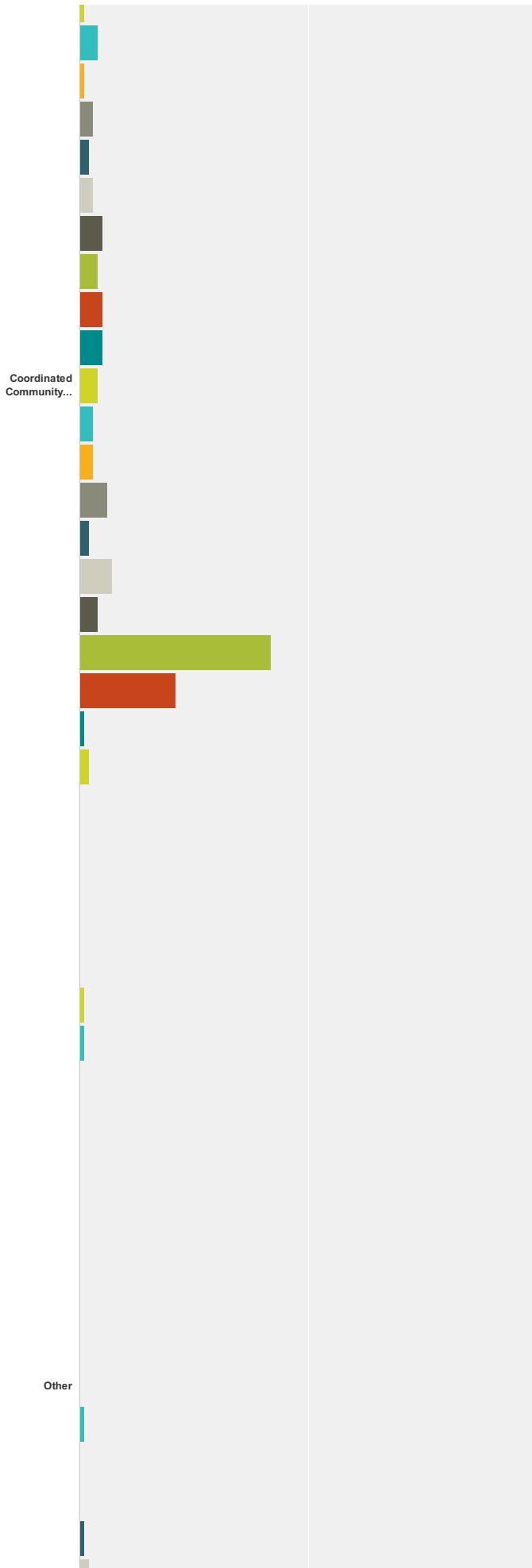
New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Crime Victims Needs Assessment



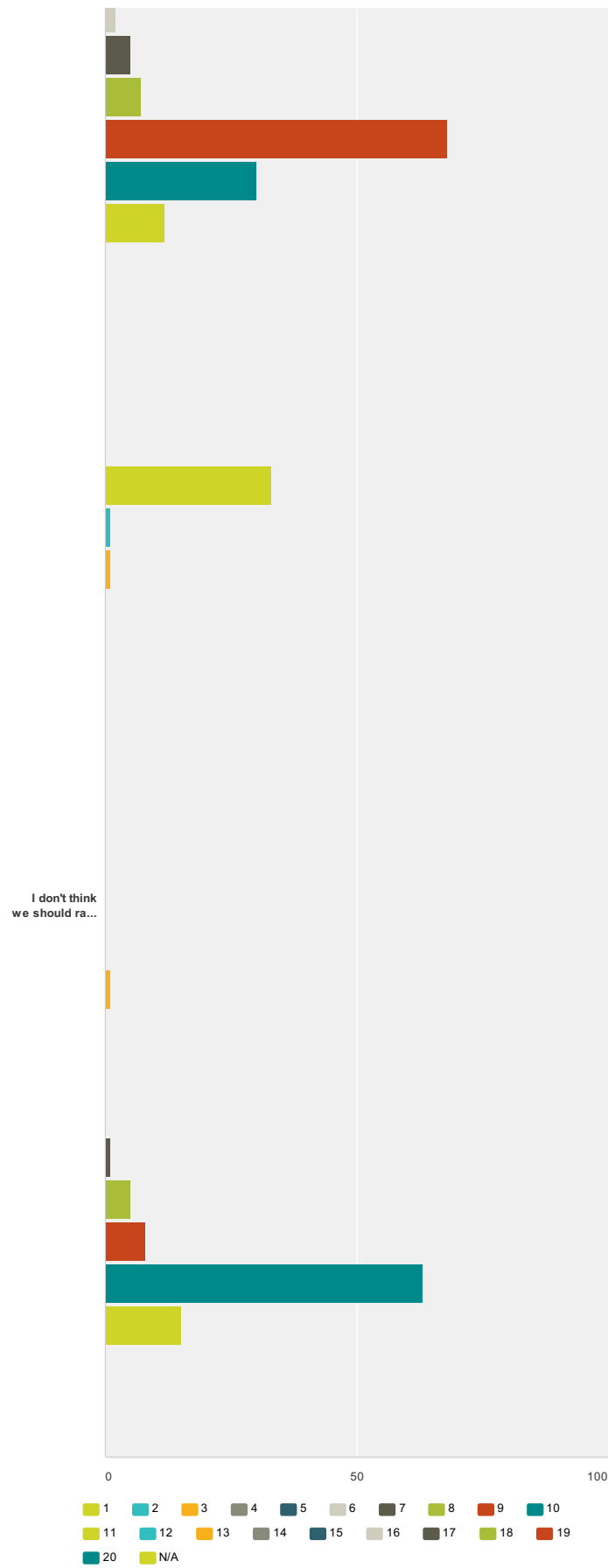
New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Crime Victims Needs Assessment



New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Crime Victims Needs Assessment



New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Crime Victims Needs Assessment



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Domestic Violence Services	39.84% 51	27.34% 35	9.38% 12	4.69% 6	4.69% 6	0% 0	3.13% 4	0.78% 1	0.78% 1	1.56% 2	1.56% 2	0.78% 1	0.78% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0.78% 1	0.78% 1	0% 0	0

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Crime Victims Needs Assessment

Sexual Assault Services	8.59% 11	35.94% 46	27.34% 35	10.16% 13	7.03% 9	2.34% 3	3.91% 5	0.78% 1	0.78% 1	1.56% 2	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0
Services for Survivors of Homicide	1.56% 2	3.13% 4	13.28% 17	16.41% 21	9.38% 12	12.50% 16	3.91% 5	4.69% 6	9.38% 12	1.56% 2	2.34% 3	2.34% 3	4.69% 6	3.13% 4	3.13% 4	0.78% 1	3.13% 4	0.78% 1	0
Services for Human Trafficking	0.78% 1	1.56% 2	8.59% 11	15.63% 20	14.84% 19	7.81% 10	7.81% 10	3.91% 5	5.47% 7	3.13% 4	2.34% 3	3.91% 5	2.34% 3	3.13% 4	1.56% 2	2.34% 3	1.56% 2	3.13% 4	0
Services for Victim of DWI	0.78% 1	0% 0	3.13% 4	7.81% 10	11.72% 15	14.84% 19	9.38% 12	10.16% 13	6.25% 8	4.69% 6	3.91% 5	2.34% 3	5.47% 7	3.13% 4	5.47% 7	5.47% 7	0% 0	1.56% 2	1.56
Services for Elder Abuse	0% 0	3.91% 5	4.69% 6	6.25% 8	13.28% 17	16.41% 21	15.63% 20	9.38% 12	7.03% 9	7.03% 9	3.13% 4	3.13% 4	2.34% 3	1.56% 2	2.34% 3	0.78% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0
Services for Child Abuse/Neglect	14.06% 18	8.59% 11	13.28% 17	12.50% 16	4.69% 6	8.59% 11	10.94% 14	12.50% 16	3.91% 5	1.56% 2	2.34% 3	0.78% 1	1.56% 2	1.56% 2	0% 0	0.78% 1	0.78% 1	0% 0	0
Services for Robbery	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	1.56% 2	2.34% 3	3.91% 5	14.06% 18	16.41% 21	10.16% 13	8.59% 11	7.03% 9	3.13% 4	7.81% 10	6.25% 8	2.34% 3	7.81% 10	1.56% 2	1.56
Services for Assault	0% 0	0% 0	1.56% 2	3.91% 5	3.13% 4	4.69% 6	6.25% 8	7.03% 9	15.63% 20	17.19% 22	10.16% 13	7.03% 9	3.91% 5	3.13% 4	4.69% 6	2.34% 3	3.13% 4	3.91% 5	0
Services for Hate & Bias Crimes	0.78% 1	0% 0	0.78% 1	0.78% 1	0% 0	3.13% 4	3.91% 5	4.69% 6	3.91% 5	21.88% 28	18.75% 24	11.72% 15	6.25% 8	5.47% 7	2.34% 3	4.69% 6	2.34% 3	2.34% 3	0.78
Services for Underserved Populations	1.56% 2	4.69% 6	1.56% 2	3.91% 5	7.81% 10	5.47% 7	5.47% 7	7.03% 9	3.13% 4	3.91% 5	17.19% 22	17.19% 22	9.38% 12	2.34% 3	3.13% 4	0% 0	3.13% 4	0% 0	1.56
Training for Prosecutor	0% 0	0.78% 1	2.34% 3	3.91% 5	1.56% 2	2.34% 3	1.56% 2	3.91% 5	4.69% 6	7.03% 9	5.47% 7	20.31% 26	20.31% 26	10.16% 13	7.03% 9	3.13% 4	2.34% 3	0.78% 1	0
Training for Law Enforcement	0.78% 1	1.56% 2	3.91% 5	3.91% 5	7.03% 9	3.91% 5	6.25% 8	3.91% 5	6.25% 8	1.56% 2	5.47% 7	5.47% 7	19.53% 25	18.75% 24	6.25% 8	3.91% 5	0% 0	0% 0	0
Training for Judges	2.34% 3	1.56% 2	2.34% 3	2.34% 3	3.13% 4	6.25% 8	4.69% 6	4.69% 6	2.34% 3	3.13% 4	4.69% 6	4.69% 6	2.34% 3	20.31% 26	18.75% 24	9.38% 12	1.56% 2	2.34% 3	0.78
Stalking Issues	0% 0	1.56% 2	4.69% 6	1.56% 2	5.47% 7	5.47% 7	3.91% 5	3.91% 5	3.13% 4	1.56% 2	3.13% 4	3.91% 5	3.91% 5	3.91% 5	23.44% 30	15.63% 20	8.59% 11	2.34% 3	0
Specialized Prosecution Services	0% 0	0.78% 1	0% 0	0.78% 1	0.78% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0.78% 1	1.56% 2	3.91% 5	4.69% 6	3.13% 4	5.47% 7	4.69% 6	7.03% 9	29.69% 38	25% 32	7.03% 9	2.34
Specialized Law Enforcement Services	1.56% 2	2.34% 3	0% 0	1.56% 2	0.78% 1	0% 0	3.91% 5	3.13% 4	3.91% 5	3.13% 4	1.56% 2	1.56% 2	3.91% 5	3.13% 4	2.34% 3	7.03% 9	28.13% 36	25.78% 33	3.13
Coordinated Community Response	0.78% 1	3.13% 4	0.78% 1	2.34% 3	1.56% 2	2.34% 3	3.91% 5	3.13% 4	3.91% 5	3.91% 5	3.13% 4	2.34% 3	2.34% 3	4.69% 6	1.56% 2	5.47% 7	3.13% 4	32.81% 42	16.41
Other	0.78% 1	0.78% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0.78% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0.78% 1	1.56% 2	3.91% 5	5.47% 7	53.13
I don't think we should rank need	25.78% 33	0.78% 1	0.78% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0.78% 1	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0.78% 1	3.91% 5	6.25

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Crime Victims Needs Assessment

Q11 Based on your experience, what is the greatest need in your community for:

Answered: 121 Skipped: 13

Answer Choices	Responses	
victims of sexual assault?	67.77%	82
victims of domestic violence?	83.47%	101
victims of stalking?	53.72%	65
victims of child abuse/neglect?	59.50%	72
victims of human trafficking?	49.59%	60
survivors of homicide?	41.32%	50
victims DWI?	37.19%	45
victims of assault?	33.88%	41
victims of robbery?	31.40%	38
victims of crime?	34.71%	42
victim service providers to be able to provide comprehensive services victims of crime?	54.55%	66
law enforcement agencies to be able to provide comprehensive services victims of crime ?	52.89%	64
prosecution agencies to be able to provide comprehensive services victims of crime?	42.98%	52
the courts to be able to provide comprehensive services victims of crime?	46.28%	56

Appendix B

Documentation of Collaboration Forms

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Mary Ann Bixler
Agency: 11th Judicial District Attorney - Div 1
Address: 335 South Miller Avenue, Farmington, NM 87401
E-mail: mbixler@da.state.nm.us

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Dustin O'Brien - Co-Chief Deputy D.A.

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Mary Ann Bixler
Signature

Dated: 10-29-2013

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Jack Bixler

Agency: Family Crisis Center

Address: 208 E Apache

E-mail: jack@familycrisiscenternm.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Jack Bixler
Signature
Dated: 10-29-13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Eleana Butler
Agency: Sexual Assault Services of Northwest NM
Address: 622 W. Maple, Ste. H Farmington, NM 87401
E-mail: eleanab@sasnwnm.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Chiefs of Police (even if they don't currently receive VAWA Funding)
PD Victim Advocates (even if not currently funded)
DA, Schools, Hospital

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Eleana Butler
Signature

Dated: 10/29/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Opal Mazie Cole
Agency: Family Crisis Center
Address: 208 East Apache, Farmington, N.M. 87401
E-mail: Opalca

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

* Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013 *

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Opal Cole
Signature

Dated: 10-29-13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Ashlee Daniels

Agency: 11th Judicial District Attorney's Office

Address: 335 S. Miller Ave Farmington, NM 87401

E-mail: adaniels@da.state.nm.us

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: Schools, Dr's

offices, County, Navajo Nation

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Ashlee Daniels
Signature

Dated: 10/29/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Melissa Davis
Agency: 11th Jud. DA's
Address: 335 S. Miller Ave. Farm. NM 87401
E-mail: mdavis2@da.state.nm.us

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: Dr. Officis

Schools

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Melissa Davis
Signature

Dated: 10-29-2013

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
[Faint handwritten text]	[Faint handwritten text]
[Faint handwritten text]	[Faint handwritten text]
[Faint handwritten text]	[Faint handwritten text]
[Faint handwritten text]	[Faint handwritten text]
[Faint handwritten text]	[Faint handwritten text]
[Faint handwritten text]	[Faint handwritten text]

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Jodie Gabehart

Agency: 11th Judicial District Attorney's Office

Address: 335 S. Miller Ave, Farmington, NM 87401

E-mail: jgabehart@da.state.nm.us

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? **Yes** **No**

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Would you like to review the draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan? **Yes** **No**

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Jodie Gabehart
Signature

Dated: 10/29/2013

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Esther Keeswood

Agency: DNA - People's Legal Services

Address: 709 N Butler, Farmington, NM 87401

E-mail: ekeeswood@dnalegalservices.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Esther Keeswood
Signature

Dated: 10/29/2013

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Torri Henney

Agency: Childhaven

Address: 806 W. Apache Farmington, NM 87401

E-mail: torrih@childhavennm.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?	Yes	No
Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?	Yes	No
Would you like to review the draft plan?	Yes	No
Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?	Yes	No
Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?	Yes	No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Torri Henney
Signature

Dated: 10-29-13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Amber McGaha
Agency: 11th Judicial District Attorney
Address: 335 S Miller Ave, Farmington, NM 87402
E-mail: amcgaha@da.State.nm.us

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?


Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.



Signature

Dated: 10/29/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Vicki Pauly
Agency: 11th Judicial District Atty Div 1
Address: 335 So. Miller Farmington, NM 87401
E-mail: VPauly@da.state.nm.us

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? **Yes** **No**

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Would you like to review the draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan? **Yes** **No**

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

V Pauly
Signature

Dated: 10-29-13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Patricia Serrano
Agency: 11th Judicial DA's Office Div. 1
Address: 335 South Miller Ave, Farmington, NM 87401
E-mail: PSerrano@da.state.nm.us

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Patricia Serrano
Signature

Dated: 10/29/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
Cooperation & collaboration! (Across the board)	I think cross training + focus groups are very beneficial. It was for me today.

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Esperansa White

Agency: Family Crisis Center

Address: 208 E. Apache Street. Farmington N.M. 87401

E-mail: esperansa@familycrisiscenternm.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: Law enforcement, City Mayor

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Esperansa White
Signature

Dated: 10-29-2013

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Sylvia Aldaz-Osborn
Agency: Families & Youth, Inc, Children's Advocacy Center
Address: 1720 S. Telshor, LAS CRUCES, NM 88011
E-mail: Saldaz@fyinm.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If

so, please provide their name and/or contact information: Judicial Bd, 6th, + 7th

Systems Staff w/ Judges, Lawyers,
DA's & C's + CYFD

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Sylvia Aldaz Osborn
Signature

Dated: 10-21-2013

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
Restraint Order's, Training Prosecution	Policy Matters
Training of Law Enforcement	Policies & Mandated laws
Team Collaboration w/ ALL Agency's LE, CYFD & Victim Svcs	
Underserved Population in the State are children who are victims of a crime	
Immigrant Victims -	
Non Offender Parents Program needed.	

Children's Services needed
Only agency on side of the
issue

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Theresa Armendariz

Agency: La Casa, Inc.

Address: 800 S. Walnut Las Cruces, NM 88001

E-mail: tarmendariz@lacasainc.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

J. Armendariz
Signature

Dated: 10-21-13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: JUDITH ANN BACA

Agency: LCPD-VICTIM ASSISTANCE UNIT

Address: 207 E. PICACHO, LAS CRUCES, NM 88001

E-mail: jubaca@las-cruces.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: DET. KACEE

THATCHER, LCPD-CIS, 575-528-4222

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Judith Ann Baca
Signature

Dated: 10-21-13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
Training for law enforcement very important	Required x-number of hours for L.E. based service providers departments
Training for judges, DV Commissioners	For Judicial Districts that hire DV Commissioners, implement requirement for x-number of hrs of training specific for CLE's. Must be included in RFP contract.
Provide additional legal services or representation within NPO'S.	Percentage of victims referred to legal aid, but limited staff/resources are currently available.

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Angelica Calderon
Agency: La Pison SARS
Address: 525 S. Melendres Las Cruces, NM 88005
E-mail: angelica@la pison.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information:

3rd Judicial District Attorney's Office

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

[Signature]
Signature

Dated: 10/21/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
We did not discuss housing options for victims	open discussion, what are the options.

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Stacy Clark

Agency: Lapinon

Address: 5255 Melendres Las Cruces NM 88008

E-mail: Stacey@lapinon.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information:

District Attorney from 3rd Judicial

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.


Signature

Dated: 10-21-13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
Victim Advocate for small police units in rural issues	Not Sure



State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
 Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Tommi Fisher
 Agency: Las Cruces Police Department Victim Assistance
 Address: tofisher@las-cruces.org
 E-mail: Off E. Picacho LC, NM

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

- Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013
- Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013
- Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? **Yes** No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan? **Yes** No

Would you like to review the draft plan? **Yes** No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan? **Yes** No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan? **Yes** No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

N/A

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

[Signature]
 Signature

Dated: 10/21/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
<p>Training law enforcement/ courts. For DV & O/P.</p>	<p>w/ CLE policy changes</p>
<p>Communication between agency & non prof.</p>	<p>providing cross training about each agencies services</p>
<p>incentives for trauma focussed counselors and/or advocates.</p>	<p>policy changing incentives for trainers?</p>

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Martin Gonzalez

Agency: LCPD

Address: _____

E-mail: Martin.23@nmsu.edu

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

[Signature]
Signature

Dated: 10-21-13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Robert Greenbaum

Agency: New Mexico Legal Aid

Address: 600 Montana Ave, Las Cruces, NM 88001

E-mail: robertg@nmlegalaid.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?


Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: Personally no

because I am not the person at NMLA who is generally involved with this. Possibly the Las Cruces Managing Attorney Evangelina Mercado, evangelinam@nmlegalaid.org or other people at NMLA
Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.


Signature

Dated: 10/21/2013

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
If there is funding for NMLA, it should not be restricted to attorneys - should be able to fund paralegals, too to provide more efficient service.	

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Shilah Jordan
Agency: Carlsbad Battered Family Shelter
Address: P.O. Box 2396, Carlsbad NM 88500
E-mail: shilahjordan80@gmail.com

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Shilah Jordan

Signature

Dated: 10-21-13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: OMEGA K. LAWRENCE

Agency: DA'S OFFICE

Address: 400 N. VIRGINIA AVE. SUITE G-4 ROSWELL, NM 88203

E-mail: olawrence@da.state.nm.us

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: L.E. - ~~et al~~


you know who they are 😊 Judicial -
Commission -

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.


Signature

Dated: 10/21/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
<p>TRO's - L.E. TRNG. - Policies (GRAY AREA) - PROSECUTION/ENFORCEMENT.</p>	<p>Collaborative TEAMWORK </p>
<p>MH - Statewide - Extensive Trng. - Need for more Therapists MH in State</p>	<p>- Collaborative Teamwork 😊 - Training Statewide offered 2x-3x yr.</p>
<p>Legal Needs for Victims</p>	<p>- MOU for Attorneys - PRO BONO Initiatives - Civil Law Trng.</p>
<p>Under <u>Uninsured</u> VICS</p>	<p>- Undoc. Immigrants - Children of Crime</p> <p style="font-size: 2em;">}</p> <p>Recognition Training Counseling Needs</p>

HELLO
my name is

Omega Ω

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Valerie Lopez
Agency: 5th Judicial - District Attorney's Office
Address: 400 N. Virginia Ave, Ste G2, Roswell, NM
E-mail: vlopez@da.state.nm.us 88201

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns
or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the
the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If
so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the
meeting on the back of the page.

Valerie Lopez
Signature

Dated: 10/21/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
Orders of Protection & training	
<u>Service Providers</u> to rural areas	
ongoing Trauma based training Training Team State	
Counties in NM that have <u>NO</u> SVS.	
Services of family members of victims of crime	

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Terri Madrid

Agency: La Pinon

Address: 525 S. Melendez LC NM 88005

E-mail: terri@lapinon.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Terri Madrid
Signature

Dated: 10/21/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
- Providing Services for Children - (Places for them to receive counseling in the smaller communities to <i>be</i> <i>addressed</i>)	

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Lynda Montalvo
Agency: Las Cruces Police Department - Victim Assistance
Address: ~~1701 W~~ 217 W. Picacho Ave 2, C.N.M 88001
E-mail: lmontalvo@las-cruces.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

- Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013
- Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013
- Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

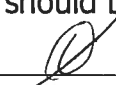
Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

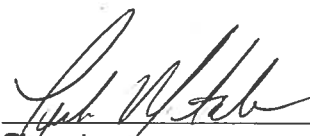
Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: 

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.


Signature

Dated: 10/21/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Christina Post

Agency: Carlsbad Battered Family Shelter

Address: Po Box 23916

E-mail: cbfs520@gmail.com

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Eric Threlkeld - Chair of Eddy County CCRT & Eddy County Sheriffs Department

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Christina Post
Signature

Dated: 10-21-13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
Training - Specifically with LE.	CERT groups Collaboration
Mental Health save Programs Support Programs	Expansion of Services
Collaboration with Advocates / LE / Counselors	
Trauma based training DVOT training Children witnessing abuse	
Grant Restrictions Legal Services Need VS - would be helpful	
MOU w/Attorneys - grants through other than Cyfd Underserved population	
Children of crimes Undocumented	

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Linda E. Quintana

Agency: La Pñion

Address: 525 S. Melendres

E-mail: Linda@lapnion.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: ~~_____~~ law

enforcement

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

[Signature]
Signature

Dated: 10/21/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
Provide more services for survivors in Southern Dona Ana county	counseling (bilingual) counselors + advocates, casemanagers.

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Sofia Rangel
Agency: Las Cruces Police - Victim Assistance Unit
Address: 217 E. Picacho, Las Cruces, NM, 88001
E-mail: S.Rangel@las-cruces.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: (Law Enforcement)

How about down south like Sante Fe Police Department
there's a big need for services down there.

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Sofia Rangel
Signature

Dated: 10/21/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Donna Richmond

Agency: La Pinon

Address: 525 S Melendres LC 88005

E-mail: donna@lapinon.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? **Yes** **No**

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan? **Yes** **No**

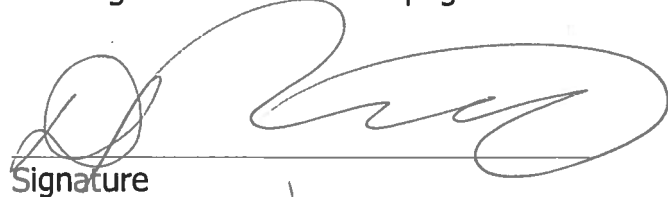
Would you like to review the draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan? **Yes** **No**

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.


Signature

Dated: 10/21/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

**State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation**

Name: Susan Samuel
 Agency: Southwest Region Child Prot. Training Center
 Address: Gerald Thomas Hall, Rm 301 @NMSU
 E-mail: Susans223@aol.com

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

- Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013
- Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013
- Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan? *Not sure I'd be helpful*

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

[Signature]
 Signature
 Dated: Oct. 21, 2013

*Well done!
 Mary Ellen was very
 impressive!*

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Debra L. Zubia
Agency: Las Cruces Police Dept. - Victim Assistance Unit
Address: P. O. Box 20000, Las Cruces, NM 88004
E-mail: dzubia@las-cruces.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Debra L. Zubia
Signature

Dated: 10/21/13

* Thank you for implementing this ongoing effort throughout the state!

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Michelle Aldana
Agency: All Faiths
Address: 1709 Moon St. NE 87112
E-mail: maldana@allfaiths.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

M Aldana
Signature

Dated: 11/8/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?



State Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Documentation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Kay Bountella
505-111-2877

Address: 128 Quincy NE 87108

E-mail: Kay@nmlaf.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013 ✓

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information:

Not sure if non funded providers were invited but they would identify many other gaps occurring

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

Dated: 11/8/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Katie Bridgewater
Agency: NMCSAP
Address: 3909 Juan Tabo, NE, Suite 6
E-mail: Ktbridgewater@gmail.com

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

- Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? Yes No
- Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No
- Would you like to review the draft plan? Yes No
- Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan? Yes No
- Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.


Signature

Dated: 11.8.13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
Abuse later in life issues and training + software for investigation	

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Anh Dao Bui
Agency: NM Asian Family Center
Address: 128 Quirry ST
E-mail: ANH@NMAFC.ORG

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Anh Dao Bui
Signature

Dated: 11/8/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Betty Caponera
Agency: NMCSAP
Address: 3909 Juan Tabo NE, 87111
E-mail: b.caponera@comcast.net

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Would you like to review the draft plan?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Betty Caponera
Signature

Dated: 11-8-13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
Dispatcher Needs - resources, training	Proposal to determine what is needed to help dispatchers assist victims beyond getting immediate help to them.
Identify folks that are using lots of LE resources - disproportionate demand.	<p style="text-align: center;">and</p> Proposal for VA, LE, and DA teams to monitor these families and coordinate responses on what can be done for them.
Access to Emerg. Shelters Access to services for victims w/ disabilities	Proposal to expand shelter services; and expand outreach to victims with disabilities
Children Outreach	Proposal to investigate what community groups can provide best access to identifying children at risk (Schools, elderly raising grandkids, etc)

**State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation**

Name: PAT CARISTO
 Agency: Resource Center for Victims of Violent Death
 Address: 10701 Lomas NE #115 AFB NM 87112
 E-mail: PACNIA@USA.NET

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes **No**

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes **No**

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes **No**

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes **No**

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes **No**

Not necessary

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Pat Caristo

Signature

Dated: 11/8/13

I would like to state my appreciation of the knowledge of the scope of the issues & the knowledge of the issues by the presenter

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Dom Ciccone
Agency: Albuquerque Police Department
Address: 625 Silver Ave. SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102
E-mail: dciccone@cabq.gov

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.



Signature

Dated: 11/8/2013

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: MELISSA EWER
Agency: Catholic Charities
Address: 2010 Bridge SW Albuquerque NM
E-mail: EwerM@ccasnm.org 87105

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

[Signature]
Signature

Dated: 11/8/13

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Michele Fuller
Agency: SAFE House
Address: P.O. Box 25363
E-mail: mfuller@safehousenm.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Michele Fuller

Signature

Dated: 11/8/13

Summary of Issues Raised

UNITS

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
<p>Specialized units Advocate, LE DA to intervene high use DV reporters</p>	<p>FUND IT specific small working groups</p>
<p>MORE emergency shelter</p>	<p>Fund them</p>
<p>Services to child witnesses of DV to interrupt the cycle</p>	<p>→ Fund them</p>
<p>Dispatchers need more training on home to respond to DV/SA in Real Time</p>	<p>Needs assessment TRAINING</p>

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Lynn Gearty Wood

Agency: DKRC

Address: 625 SILVER SW SUITE 185

E-mail: lgeartywood@DKRCNM.ORG

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Lynn Gearty Wood
Signature

Dated: 11-8-13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
Victim Services	There are more needs than funding. Need a more generalized approach, cross utilization.
Law Enforcement	↓

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Kim Helm
Agency: DVRC - Board of Directors
Address: 10 Merrill Lynch, 2125 Louisiana Blvd NE, Albuquerque 87110
E-mail: Kimmarie721@earthlink.net

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing?	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?	Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Would you like to review the draft plan?	Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?	Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?	Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Kim M. Helm
Signature
Dated: 11/8/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Ann Hienz
Agency: NMAGO
Address: 111 Lomas NW, Suite 300
E-mail: ahienz@nmago.gov

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: CTS - SEC

Probation - Proo

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.


Signature

Dated: 11-8-13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
<p>Dispatcher's Knowledge on how to proceed w/ DV service - when can they assist from the beginning</p>	
<p>funding.</p>	
<p>LEP Rural</p>	
<p>Children.</p>	

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Jessica Ibarra
Agency: Rape Crisis Center of Central New Mexico
Address: 9741 Candelaria Rd NE 87112
E-mail: jibarra@crisischm.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If

so, please provide their name and/or contact information: (Sex Crimes Unit) +

Maybe having a victim/survivor provide what needs that where met, and what were not, because of funding / service limitations when they came

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

to agency to seek assistance.

Jessica Ibarra
Signature

Dated: 11/8/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
Underserved pop. SA / DV survivor/victim	Interp. Services Case Managers Shelters

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Kara Johnson
Agency: New Mexico Legal Aid, Inc.
Address: 300 Gold Ave SW
E-mail: kraj@nmlegalaid.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Kara Johnson
Signature
Dated: 11/8/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
Targeting Outreach to Children	Partnership w/ L.E. + Public Schools
Training - 1 st Responders Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Language - Resources
Community Partnerships	JOINT EFFORT FUNDING
More \$ to ^{support the} expansion of Civil Legal Services → 😊	

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Jessica Lopez

Agency: RCCCNM

Address: 9741 Candelaria Rd. NE 87102

E-mail: jlopez@rapevictims.com.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: Sex Crimes Unit

924-6000

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Jessica Lopez
Signature

Dated: 11/8/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
emergency shelter	\$; more capacity
access to schools for prevention	better understanding of need
finds underserved populations i.e. language	\$
training	\$; time

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Jackie Martin
Agency: Domestic Violence Resource Center
Address: 625 Silver Ave. SW Suite 155
E-mail: jmartin@dvrnm.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Jackie Martin
Signature

Dated: 11.8.2013

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Debra L. Martinez
Agency: Mckinley County
Address: _____
E-mail _____

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Would you like to review the draft plan?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Sounds like collaboration is minimal

Signature _____

Dated: _____

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: KEN MARTINEZ

Agency: SANTA FE REGIONAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

Address: 35 CAMINO JUSTICIA SANTA FE, NM 87508

E-mail: KRMARTINEZ@SANTAFECOUNTYNM.GOV

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

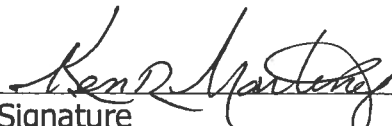
Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.


Signature

Dated: 11/8/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Vicki Nakagawa
Agency: NM DOH
Address: 1990 St. Francis Dr. SF.
E-mail: vicki.nakagawa@state.nm.us

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?	Yes	No
Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?	Yes	No
Would you like to review the draft plan?	Yes	No
Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?	Yes	No
Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?	Yes	No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.


Signature

Dated: 11-8-13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
 Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Glendora Orphey
 Agency: McKinley County Dispatch Auth.
 Address: 2215 Boyd
 E-mail: gorphey@co.mckinley.nm.us

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? **Yes** **No**

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Would you like to review the draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan? **Yes** **No**

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page. *Perhaps have an affiliate that meets every quarter to discuss & come up w/ solutions*

Glendora Orphey
 Signature

Dated: 11-08-13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Sandra O Asman
Agency: Enlace Comunitario
Address: PO Box 8914, Albq, NM 87198
E-mail: Sofisman@enlacenm.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Sandra O Asman

Signature

Dated: 11/7/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
Needs for impaired LEP speaking victims to access survivors	continued commitment to fund culturally specific services providers above & beyond the min. required 10%.
need for dispatch to coordinate so 1st responders (law enforcement) can respond to LEP needs	Funding for Dispatch to meet LEP needs Coordination Law Enforcement Language Assistants Coordinator.
services for LGBTQ survivors	priority given to services specific for LGBTQ victims/survivors
to Expansion of Civil legal services	positive funds can be used for legal sus. beyond TROs.
to legal immigration services for victims in deportation proceedings	continue this in plan
to Lack of language access	continue having statewide funds for translation & interpretation
Language access w/ law enforcement	training for law enforcement on language access issues.

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: May Sabalcken

Agency: RCCCNM

Address: _____

E-mail msabalcken@rapecrisisrcccnm.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013


Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

- Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? Yes No
- Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No
- Would you like to review the draft plan? Yes No
- Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan? Yes No
- Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Clients
Victims of crime / all ages

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Signature 

Dated: 11/8/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Valerie Sanchez
Agency: Rape Crisis Center of Central New Mexico
Address: 9741 Candelaria, 87112
E-mail: vsanchez@rapecrisiscnm.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Valerie Sanchez
Signature

Dated: 11/8/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Joan Shirley
Agency: Resource Center for Victims of Violent Death
Address: 10701 Lomas Blvd NE Suite 115
E-mail: jwshirleyabq@gmail.com

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Joan Shirley
Signature
Dated: 11/8/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed SP	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?
Ongoing services pertinent for children who witness violence and caretakers	Outreach through schools would be one possibility

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: RANDY VALLEJOS
Agency: SANTA FE REGIONAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS
Address: 35 Camino Justicia, Santa Fe, NM, 87508
E-mail: RVALLEJOS@CO.SANTA-FE.NM.US

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Randy Vallejos
Signature

Dated: NOV 08, 2013

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: Lisa Weisenfeld
Agency: New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Address: _____
E-mail: lisa@nmcadv.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?	Yes	No
Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?	Yes	No
Would you like to review the draft plan?	Yes	No
Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?	Yes	No
Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?	Yes	No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: Someone

from Courts/Judiciary.

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

Signature: Lisa Weisenfeld

Dated: 11/8/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: MALINDA WILLIAMS

Agency: CAV

Address: PO Box 169, Taos, NM 87571

E-mail malindaw@taoscav.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information:

Not that I am aware... Perhaps the NMCAC is ("Safehouse Network" is former name.)

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.

M Williams
Signature

Dated: 11/8/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Implementation Planning Process
Documentation of Participation

Name: SCOTT WILSON

Agency: DVRC

Address: 625 SILVER SW

E-mail swilson@dvrcnm.org

Planning Meeting Date(s): Please circle the meeting you attended in person.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: October 21, 2013

Farmington, New Mexico: October 29, 2013

Albuquerque, New Mexico: November 8, 2013

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing?

Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to review the draft plan?

Yes No

Would you like to provide feedback on draft plan?


Yes No

Would you like to receive a copy of the finalized plan?

Yes No

Is there someone you feel is missing from the process and should be invited? If so, please provide their name and/or contact information: _____

Please provide comments regarding the primary needs discussed during the meeting on the back of the page.


Signature

Dated: 11/8/13

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How should these be addressed in the Implementation Plan?

New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository

3909 Juan Tabo NE, Suite 6
Albuquerque, NM 87110

Phone (505) 883-8020

Fax (505) 883-7520

email: nmcsap@swcp.com

March 6, 2014

Bea Hanson, Acting Director
Office on Violence Against Women
U.S. Department of Justice
145 N St., NE, Suite 10W.121
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: OVW 2014 STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

Dear Director Hanson,

As Director of the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository and a member of the NM Stop VAWA Implementation Team, I am writing to support the State of New Mexico's 2014-2016 STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Plan.

New Mexico is a land of great diversity in its geography, population composition, cultural influences, and socio-economic levels. Any successful attempts to address domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking in our state must be grounded in this reality. The challenges to *prevent* interpersonal violence incidents from occurring, by themselves, are daunting but made infinitely more difficult by the fact that we must concurrently work to optimize services for victims and their families and to prosecute and treat offenders.

While most of New Mexico's population is concentrated in cities, the state of New Mexico is the 5th largest in size - over 121,356 square miles; and one-third of its population lives in rural areas. One fifth (20.4%) of all New Mexicans live below the poverty level, however more children (25.8%) suffer this distinction. Additionally, 6 of New Mexico's 33 counties are border-area counties (those within 62 miles of the Mexico border). This is an important fact because while 22% of New Mexico families with children live below the poverty level, 39% of families in New Mexico's border communities share this reality. This is compared to 25% of families in border counties from other states and 21% of families in the United States.

Highlighting New Mexico's poverty rates, rural geography, and border communities is important because these variables by themselves, negatively impact access to outreach, prevention and treatment services, as well as law enforcement protections. However, access and any effective strategies for addressing interpersonal violence in our state are further hindered by a barrier in communication. With Hispanics (46.3%) and Native Americans (9.4%) comprising over half of the New Mexico population, and another 9.5% comprised of foreign born persons, it is understandable that the proportion of families where language other than English is spoken in the home (36%) is significantly greater than the proportion of families in the United States (20%).

Unfortunately, language is not the only other access barrier that must be addressed, as 15.2% of the New Mexico population is comprised of persons with one or more disabilities. Further, New Mexicans of all races/ethnicities experience barriers to access as disability rates differ only slightly among them: Hispanic (14.6%), Native Americans (15.2%), and White non-Hispanics (15.9%). Accessing services for 8.2% of New Mexicans with a mobility disability and daily activity limitation (6.3%) is difficult. New Mexican victims with cognitive impairment (6%), hearing impairment (4.9%) and/or vision impairment (3.4%) are significantly less likely to be identified or to obtain appropriate services.

These realities about the state of New Mexico and its inhabitants pose tremendous and unique challenges to providing effective interventions. New Mexico ranks 36th in population size in the United States and has the smallest population of all southwestern states. As the formula for most federal funding for state programs is population-based, New Mexico is at a considerable disadvantage compared to its neighboring states that share similar geographical challenges to providing services to its rural and tribal inhabitants. For this reason, our Implementation Plan process prioritizes what must be done collectively, in collaboration, to achieve the best outcomes with the most cost-effective utilization of resources. To this end, the model of coordinated community response is implemented. This model engages multi-disciplinary teams within New Mexico communities to work together in choosing the course(s) of action that each should take to respond to interpersonal violence. In a state of diversified populations and geography, this approach has been invaluable.

Similarly, the process devised to develop the Implementation Plan demonstrates great thoughtfulness, insight, leadership, breadth, and success. This process has brought together the most experienced professionals from our state's urban, rural and tribal areas to develop a comprehensive plan for responding to interpersonal violence crimes (domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking) in New Mexico communities. These professionals include law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, probation and parole officers, victim advocates, survivors, and medical practitioners working in collaboration with representatives from the state's Departments of Health and Justice and statewide domestic violence and sexual assault coalition leaders. Additionally, this process utilizes available best-practices research and statewide interpersonal violence data from the Central Repository to identify needed interventions, develop intervention strategies and inform decisions regarding the allocation of resources.

As an Implementation Plan team member and proposal reviewer, I have received a copy of the Implementation Plan and am well aware that the interventions that have been proposed in our state to respond to interpersonal violence are great in scope. These programs strive to be as comprehensive as possible to address the interventions needed by service agencies, law enforcement, prosecution, the courts, and corrections and simultaneously consider interventions to address the needs of special populations. Examples of the range of noteworthy initiatives include, but are not limited to: a) providing services for underserved populations (those with disabilities, the elderly, those with limited English proficiency, and Native Americans); b) providing legal assistance for undocumented victims of interpersonal violence crimes; and c) enhancing the quality of investigations in interpersonal violence crimes with greater emphasis on human trafficking victims, reducing lethality, and improving enforcement of protection orders.

As Director of the Central Repository, I remain committed to participating in the development of our statewide Implementation Plan and pledge to continue to do my best to provide our Implementation Team with the most up-to-date and comprehensive interpersonal violence data available. I will continue to report on the prevalence, incidence, and nature of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking crimes to assist in the identification of interpersonal violence needs statewide and those specific to each county.

Our VAWA Grant Administrator, MaryEllen Garcia, has continued the long-held practice of assembling the most capable, cooperative and hard working planning committees. As a result, New Mexico's response to interpersonal violence crimes has, in a unique manner, achieved outcomes significantly beyond what our state's resources could accomplish under conditions of less capable leadership, diligence, and collaboration. I look forward with great anticipation to working toward the realization of our proposed projects.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Betty Caponera". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Betty Caponera, Ph.D.
Director



LA CASA, INC.

P.O. Box 2463 • Las Cruces, New Mexico 88004 • (575) 526-9513 – 24 hr. services • (575) 526-2819 - Administration

March 13, 2014

Bea Hanson, Acting Director
Office on Violence Against Women
U.S. Department of Justice
145 N St., NE, Suite 10W.121
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: OVW 2014 STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

Dear Ms. Hanson,

On behalf of the La Casa, Inc., it is my privilege to submit this letter of support to you for New Mexico Crime Victim Reparation Commission's (NM CVRC) application for OVW 2014 STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program.

Since 1981, La Casa has provided services in Doña Ana County to victims of domestic violence. Over the years services have expanded from providing only emergency shelter to a more comprehensive model including emergency shelter; a 24-hour crisis line; residential and non-residential counseling; a variety of life skill and education programs; legal services; children's programs; transitional housing; a batterer's intervention program; community education; rural outreach; and immigration assistance.

The NM CVRC provides funding through STOP VAWA for our immigration program under the federal purpose area of providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters. Providing figures to demonstrate the need for immigration assistance is difficult due to the nature of the undocumented immigrant population, which makes their data unavailable in any type of census study and narrowing that number to undocumented victims of domestic violence is something that has not been captured. However, according to the 2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics from the US Department of Homeland Security, the number of undocumented immigrants that have obtained Legal Permanent Resident status has increased in New Mexico almost 7% between 2010 and 2011. In January 2010, the US Citizenship & Immigration Services released a five-year summary for VAWA and U Visas. From 2005 to 2009, there were 41,903 VAWA Self-Petition submissions of which 75% were approved. Only data for 2009 was available for U-Visa petitions, with 9,059 received and 96% approved which included victims and immediate family members. While New Mexico statistics were not available in this summary, these numbers indicate an increased need for assistance to immigrants seeking VAWA protections. In the first 6 months of this STOP VAWA project La Casa, Inc. has provided assistance to 51 immigrant victims of domestic violence.

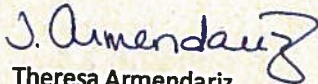
According to the needs assessment survey and focus groups held by NM CVRC for the state implementation planning process "participants of the needs assessment identified rural, Native American, and undocumented immigrants, as the top three underserved victims within the state". An

undocumented immigrant in Doña Ana County is very restricted geographically because Border Patrol checkpoints surround the Las Cruces area, thus limiting resource availability for individuals living outside the area. For example, without the proper documentation an undocumented immigrant who resides in northern Doña Ana County cannot return home after attending a court hearing for a restraining order. If an individual needs to flee from an abuser living in Las Cruces, the only option is to go south into El Paso, TX since all other area shelters are beyond the checkpoints. The options greatly limit the safety options for victims of domestic violence in our community.

La Casa, Inc.'s STOP VAWA funded program has been designed to offer a safe place for undocumented immigrant victims of domestic violence to disclose their situation and learn about options. It provides education to victims about domestic violence to help them recognize unhealthy relationships and provides aid in their VAWA Self-Petition and U-Visa application packets at no cost to the victim. There are only four BIA accredited representatives in southern New Mexico, two of whom work under this project for La Casa, Inc. Without the support from NM CVRC and the STOP VAWA funding these victims of domestic violence would not be able to move past the barriers that would keep them in violent homes.

We are committed to continuing this collaboration with NM CVRC as they continue to provide support to agencies supporting victims of domestic violence throughout the state of New Mexico. We appreciate your commitment to violence in New Mexico.

Sincerely,



Theresa Armendariz
Executive Director

Sexual Assault Services of Northwest New Mexico

622 W. Maple, Ste. H ~ Farmington, NM 87401
Office: (505) 325-2805 ~ Fax: (505) 326-2557
Hotline: (505) 326-4700 or Toll Free: 1-866-908-4700

March 10, 2014

Bea Hanson, Acting Director
Office on Violence Against Women
U.S. Department of Justice
145 N St., NE, Suite 10W.121
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: OVW 2014 STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

Director Hanson,

As the Director of Sexual Assault Services of Northwest New Mexico located in Farmington, New Mexico, I would like to offer my support of the State of New Mexico's STOP VAWA application.

As director of a program which serves a significant percentage of Native American survivors of sexual violence, specifically from the Navajo Nation and Jicarilla Apache Reservation, it is vital that the State of New Mexico continue to receive funding from the STOP VAWA program. Our agency is located in San Juan County and serves a unique population. Thirty-eight (38) percent of the population is Native American (compared to 10% statewide), 19% Hispanic, and 41% White Non-Hispanic.

The services our agency provides includes the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners Program (SANE), Rape Crisis Advocacy Services, Legal Assistance, Counseling, and Community Education, Outreach and Prevention.

For the SANE Program alone, we served 124 survivors in 2013:

Age: Adult/Adolescent (ages 13+): **74**

Pediatric (ages 0-12): **50**

Gender: Female: **107**

Male: **15**

Transgender: **2**

Ethnicity: Native American: **75**

White/non-Hispanic: **25**

Mixed: **12**

Hispanic: **9**

African American: **2**

Unknown: **1**

Disability: **18**

For the 2013-2014 STOP VAWA funding cycle, our agency received funding to provide counseling services. In the past we have referred to other local counseling agencies, only to have survivors not follow-through with services or request another referral. After only 6 months of providing counseling services with a part-time therapist, we served 46 individuals through individual and group therapy. The STOP funding has allowed us to meet an unmet need in our community.

We have also received STOP funding for the SANE Program for many years. This consistent funding source allows the SANE program to operate seamlessly to retain and recruit nursing staff to provide medical/forensic exams, follow-up with patients and provide training to law enforcement.

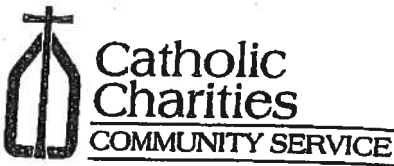
I participated in the implementation planning process for this year, including a needs assessment survey and focus group in Farmington. I fully support the Implementation Plan and believe it to be an accurate representation of the needs in New Mexico.

Thank you for your support of our state's efforts to ending violence against women.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Eleana Butler".

Eleana Butler, MSW
Executive Director



March 7, 2014

Bea Hanson, Acting Director
Office on Violence Against Women
U.S. Department of Justice
145 N St., NE, Suite 10W.121
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: 2014 S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

Dear Director Hanson,

I am writing to urge you to support the state of New Mexico's application to the Department of Justice for the 2014 STOP Violence Against Women Grant Program funds. I am a member the New Mexico STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Team and my input has been requested for the development of the Implementation Plan in New Mexico. I have received a copy of the Plan. With the input of the Team, this Plan addresses the needs and services identified as priorities. As a result of my contributions to the State Implementation Plan, projects serving immigrant and non-English speaking survivors of violence have benefited. In order for worthy projects that combat violence against women to continue in this large, mostly rural, ethnically diverse and impoverished state of New Mexico, I remain committed to continue my participation in the development of the NM Implementation Plan. I have also served as a proposal reviewer for the STOP Grant application process for several years now and found the State's approach to funding decisions to reflect the needs of the community, especially in terms of underserved populations. In my experience as a service provider, I have found the STOP VAWA projects in this state to be highly effective. I hope that you will make a favorable decision with regard to this application. Please do not hesitate to contact me at 505-724-4649 or ewerm@ccasnm.org, as I would be happy to discuss this matter further.

Sincerely,

Melissa Ewer, Esq.
Center for Immigration and Citizenship Legal Assistance
Catholic Charities
2010 Bridge SW, Albuquerque, NM 87105

Administrative Offices

3301 Candelaria Rd. NE, Ste. B
Albuquerque, NM 87107
Ph: 505-724-4670
Fax: 505-254-2623

2010 Bridge Blvd. SW
Albuquerque, NM 87105
Ph: 505-247-0442
Fax: 505-247-8335

4985 Airport Rd.
Santa Fe, NM 87507
Ph: 505-424-9789
Fax: 505-424-9792





*Police Department
Division of Executive
Vice President for Administration*

March 13, 2014

Bea Hanson, Acting Director
Office on Violence Against Women
U.S. Department of Justice
145 N St., NE, Suite 10W.121
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: 2014 S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

Dear Director Hanson,

I am writing in full support of New Mexico's Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors Violence Against Women Act Formula Grant (STOP VAWA) application for continued funding for our State's efforts to reduce the incidence of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

The implementation planning process for this year included a comprehensive needs assessment survey and several focus groups. My agency not only participated throughout this entire process providing input regarding the needs of law enforcement in the state to better serve victims of violence, but also assisted in disseminating the announcement to increase participation.

The 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan builds upon the initiatives and successes of previous years and presents effective strategies for increasing the safety of domestic violence, sexual assault stalking and dating violence victims and for promoting offender accountability. I am committed to participating in the continued development of the Implementation Plan for the State of New Mexico.

New Mexico is the fifth largest state in the country with a widely dispersed rural population, covering a land area of one hundred twenty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-five (121,355) square miles. There is an average of seventeen persons per square mile, as compared to eighty persons per square mile, nationally. According to the US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 27.1% of the 2,059,190 people reside in

a rural region of the state. The US Census Bureau reports that 7.0% of the population is under the age of five, 24.9% of the population is under the age of 18, and 1.63% of the population is over the age of 65. Females comprise 50.5% of the population. The 2007-2011 census records show that 19.0% of the state is below the poverty level, compared to 14.3% nationally.

During the spring of 2013, the University of New Mexico Police Department identified the need for a SART Unit (Sexual Assault Response Team) that would serve the students, staff and faculty of the institution. Although there were a number of reasons for implementing a SART Team, one predominate rationale was a significant increase in students living on campus. A goal for the SART Team was to incorporate both campus and community partners that could facilitate immediate and effective responses to victims of sexual assault and related sex crimes. SART Teams also become aware that instances of domestic violence are often cited by victims of sexual assault. The SART Team became functional in August of 2013. I anticipate that the response team will continue to provide for a coordinated response to victims so that prosecution and recovery for victims increases. I would also anticipate that prevention methodologies and objectives will ultimately flow from the response component of SART.

Historically, the law enforcement allocation for the State of New Mexico's STOP VAWA Grant has supported such training for law enforcement regarding best practices for domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence, specialized Victim Liaisons within police departments, dedicated detectives in smaller, rural jurisdictions and a variety of targeted trainings for law enforcement throughout the state.

STOP VAWA Grant funding has proven to be an invaluable resource for New Mexico. It is imperative that STOP VAWA Grant funding to the State continues to meet the critical needs of the courts, as well as the needs within the law enforcement, prosecution and victim services allocations.

If you should have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Kathy Guimond
Chief of Police

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process

DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New Mexico

Administering Agency: New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Collaborating Agency: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Needs Assessment Survey September – December 2013; Focus Groups October 21, 2013 (Las Cruces) October 29, 2013 Farmington, November 8, 2013 (Albuquerque); 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan Comment Period March 5 – 14, 2014; Plan Adoption March 17, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No

If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency: S.A.F.E. House
Signature: [Handwritten Signature]
Dated: 3-7-2014
Association of YAWA Administrators

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

**Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: New Mexico

Administering Agency: New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Collaborating Agency: Administrative Office of the Courts

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Needs Assessment Survey September – December 2013; Focus Groups October 21, 2013 (Las Cruces) October 29, 2013 Farmington, November 8, 2013 (Albuquerque); 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan Comment Period March 5 – 14, 2014; Plan Adoption March 17, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No

If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

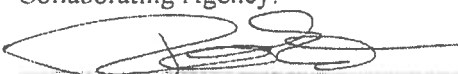
Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency: 

Signature

Dated: 3/10/14

Association of VAWA Administrators

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

**Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: New Mexico

Administering Agency: New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Collaborating Agency: NM Asian Family Center

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Needs Assessment Survey September – December 2013; Focus Groups October 21, 2013 (Las Cruces) October 29, 2013 Farmington, November 8, 2013 (Albuquerque); 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan Comment Period March 5 – 14, 2014; Plan Adoption March 17, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No

If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No


Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

*Thank you for incorporating the needs of the Asian community.
Just the Draft at this time.*

Collaborating Agency:

Signature

Dated: 3/10/14
Association of VAWA Administrators

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

**Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: New Mexico

Administering Agency: New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Collaborating Agency: Roswell Refuge

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Needs Assessment Survey September – December 2013; Focus Groups October 21, 2013 (Las Cruces) October 29, 2013 Farmington, November 8, 2013

(Albuquerque); 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan Comment Period March 5 – 14, 2014; Plan Adoption March 17, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes **No**

If so, did you participate ___ In-person attendance ___ Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? **Yes** No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? **Yes** No

Did you review the draft plan? **Yes** No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? **Yes** No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes **No**

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? **Yes** No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? **Yes** No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:

Cindy Wilson
Signature

Dated: 3/11/14

Association of YAWA Administrators

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

**Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: New Mexico

Administering Agency: New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Collaborating Agency: Families & Youth, Inc., Children's Advocacy Center

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Needs Assessment Survey September – December 2013; Focus Groups October 21, 2013 (Las Cruces) October 29, 2013 Farmington, November 8, 2013 (Albuquerque); 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan Comment Period March 5 – 14, 2014; Plan Adoption March 17, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No
If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

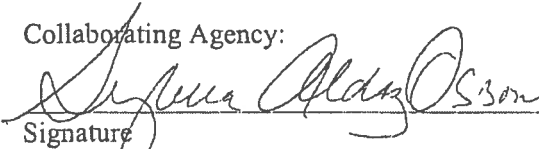
Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency: _____

Signature

Dated: 03/10/2014

Association of VAWA Administrators

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How were these addressed in the Implementation Plan?	If not addressed in the plan, why not?
Retain core services for victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking and/or dating violence.	Included as priorities and goals in the plan.	<i>yes</i>
Increase support and services for underserved populations, in a culturally appropriate manner, with a special emphasis on, tribal, undocumented immigrants, elder, child abuse and neglect, and LGBT communities.	Included as priorities and goals in the plan.	<i>yes</i>
Provide culturally specific services and training to underserved communities based on factors such as race, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation, or gender identity.	Included as priorities and goals in the plan.	<p><i>PG 47 close to the kee... Division victims Spanish Speaking + could include... victims yes / include Full CAC provided provide... federal local, state law enforcement</i></p>
Provide comprehensive training to victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and court personnel on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence and human trafficking to encourage increased reporting, arrest and successful prosecution of perpetrators.	Included as priorities and goals in the plan.	<i>yes</i>
Additional needs addressed in plan.	See attached draft plan.	

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New Mexico

Administering Agency: New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Collaborating Agency: The Resource Center for Victims of Violent Death

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Needs Assessment Survey September – December 2013; Focus Groups October 21, 2013 (Las Cruces) October 29, 2013 Farmington, November 8, 2013 (Albuquerque); 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan Comment Period March 5 – 14, 2014; Plan Adoption March 17, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): ^{focus group?} Yes ~~Yes~~

If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No not yet 3/17/14

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency: The Resource Center for Victims of Violent Death

Joan Shulley
Signature

Dated: 3/11/14

Association of VAWA Administrators

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New Mexico

Administering Agency: New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Collaborating Agency: State SANE Coordinators, NMCSAP

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Needs Assessment Survey September – December 2013; Focus Groups October 21, 2013 (Las Cruces) October 29, 2013 Farmington, November 8, 2013 (Albuquerque); 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan Comment Period March 5 – 14, 2014; Plan Adoption March 17, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes **No**

If so, did you participate ___ In-person attendance ___ Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? **Yes** No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? **Yes** No

Did you review the draft plan? **Yes** No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? **Yes** No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? **Yes** No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? **Yes** No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? **Yes** No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:
Conna Muelh
Signature

Dated: March 12, 2014
Association of VAWA Administrators

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New Mexico

Administering Agency: New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Collaborating Agency: UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Needs Assessment Survey September – December 2013; Focus Groups October 21, 2013 (Las Cruces) October 29, 2013 Farmington, November 8, 2013 (Albuquerque); 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan Comment Period March 5 – 14, 2014; Plan Adoption March 17, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No
If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:
Kathy
Signature

Dated: 03/13/14
Association of VAWA Administrators

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How were these addressed in the Implementation Plan?	If not addressed in the plan, why not?
Retain core services for victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking and/or dating violence.	Included as priorities and goals in the plan.	
Increase support and services for underserved populations, in a culturally appropriate manner, with a special emphasis on, tribal, undocumented immigrants, elder, child abuse and neglect, and LGBT communities.	Included as priorities and goals in the plan.	
Provide culturally specific services and training to underserved communities based on factors such as race, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation, or gender identity.	Included as priorities and goals in the plan.	
Provide comprehensive training to victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and court personnel on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, dating violence and human trafficking to encourage increased reporting, arrest and successful prosecution of perpetrators.	Included as priorities and goals in the plan.	
Additional needs addressed in plan.	See attached draft plan.	

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New Mexico

Administering Agency: New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Collaborating Agency: NMCSAP

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Needs Assessment Survey September – December 2013; Focus Groups October 21, 2013 (Las Cruces) October 29, 2013 Farmington, November 8, 2013 (Albuquerque); 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan Comment Period March 5 – 14, 2014; Plan Adoption March 17, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No

If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? N/A Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency: NMCSAP

Karen Herman
Signature

Dated: 3-13-14

Association of VAWA Administrators

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New Mexico

Administering Agency: New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Collaborating Agency: Grammy's House

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Needs Assessment Survey September – December 2013; Focus Groups October 21, 2013 (Las Cruces) October 29, 2013 Farmington, November 8, 2013 (Albuquerque); 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan Comment Period March 5 – 14, 2014; Plan Adoption March 17, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes ~~No~~
 If so, did you participate ___ In-person attendance ___ Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? ~~Yes~~ No

Did you review the draft plan? ~~Yes~~ No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? ~~Yes~~ No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes ~~No~~

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? ~~Yes~~ No

If no, please explain

Collaborating Agency: Grammy's House


Signature

Dated: 3/13/14

Association of YAWA Administrators

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process

DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New Mexico

Administering Agency: New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Collaborating Agency: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Needs Assessment Survey September – December 2013; Focus Groups October 21, 2013 (Las Cruces) October 29, 2013 Farmington, November 8, 2013 (Albuquerque); 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan Comment Period March 5 – 14, 2014; Plan Adoption March 17, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No
If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency: Eleventh Judicial District Attorney - Div. 1

MaryAnn Bixler
Signature

Dated: March 13th 2014
Association of VAWA Administrators

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New Mexico

Administering Agency: New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Collaborating Agency: CYFD DV Unit Protective Services

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Needs Assessment Survey September – December 2013; Focus Groups October 21, 2013 (Las Cruces) October 29, 2013 Farmington, November 8, 2013 (Albuquerque); 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan Comment Period March 5 – 14, 2014; Plan Adoption March 17, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No
If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No Not yet

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency: _____
[Signature]

Signature

Dated: 3/14/14

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New Mexico

Administering Agency: New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Collaborating Agency: Para los Niños, UNM Pediatrics

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Needs Assessment Survey September – December 2013; Focus Groups October 21, 2013 (Las Cruces) October 29, 2013 Farmington, November 8, 2013 (Albuquerque); 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan Comment Period March 5 – 14, 2014; Plan Adoption March 17, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No

 If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:

Genieve Allen Wyzus, Program Manager PLN.
Signature

Dated: 3/14/14



Enlace Comunitario

Date

Pages

FAX

To

Grants CVRC

Urgent

From

Enlace Comunitario, Antoinette
Sedillo Lopez

For Review

CC

Please Comment

Re

Please Reply

Fax

505 841 9436

Phone

Comments

attached Documentation of Collaboration

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New Mexico

Administering Agency: New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Collaborating Agency: Enlace Comunitario

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Needs Assessment Survey September – December 2013; Focus Groups October 21, 2013 (Las Cruces) October 29, 2013 Farmington, November 8, 2013 (Albuquerque); 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan Comment Period March 5 – 14, 2014; Plan Adoption March 17, 2014

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No
If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes Not yet

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain I have asked a question about the funding priority for culturally specific services. See attached email.

Collaborating Agency: [Signature]
Signature

Dated: 3/14/2014
Association of VAWA Administrators

Antoinette Sedillo-Lopez

From: Antoinette Sedillo-Lopez
Sent: Friday, March 14, 2014 5:52 PM
To: 'CVRC Grants@state nm us'
Cc: Sandra Ortsman; Elizabeth Luevano
Subject: Comments on draft 2014-2016 Implementation Plan

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft plan. We are faxing in the Documentation of Collaboration form separately. Our agency, Enlace Comunitario participated in the development of the plan and we are very grateful to the attention paid to culturally specific services and training, especially for our population of non-English speaking immigrants. As the new executive director, I did have one question/comment on the plan. My question is whether the allocation of services for underserved and culturally specific populations is sufficient given New Mexico's status as a majority/minority state? The national standard guideline of 10% of the victim's services allocation is not sufficient for New Mexico's population. And, Stop VAWA funding of 36.24%, VOCA Victim Assistance of 6.25% and SASP allocation of 48.52 %, while closer to meeting the mark does not seem to recognize the status of New Mexico as a majority/minority state.

As always, we (and our clients) very much appreciate the funding we receive, as well as the training and other support for our work. And, we very much appreciate the thoroughness and effort that went into creating the 2014 Implementation Plan.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Antoinette Sedillo Lopez, Executive Director



Enlace Comunitario

PO Box 8919, Albq, NM 87198

Tel: 505.246.8972, ext. 23

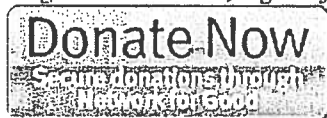
Fax: 505.246.8973

web: www.enlacenm.org

Eliminando la violencia doméstica. Eliminating domestic violence.

Make a secure, tax-deductible donation to Enlace Comunitario today!

Haga una donacion, segura y deducible de impuestos hoy a Enlace Comunitario!



Appendix C

Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XII: An Analysis of 2012 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health, (October, 2013)

Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence In New Mexico XII:

**An Analysis of 2012 Data From
The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**



Developed by Betty Caponera, Ph.D.

Funded by:
Office of Injury Prevention
Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau
Epidemiology and Response Division
New Mexico Department of Health
Through the
New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs

October 2013

**INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO XII:
An Analysis of 2012 Data from
The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

Developed by Betty Caponera, Ph.D.

Funded by:

State of New Mexico
Department of Health, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau
Office of Injury Prevention Through The
New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.

October 2013

New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository

3909 Juan Tabo NE, Suite 6

Albuquerque, NM 87111

Phone (505) 883-8020

Fax (505) 883-7530

email: nmcsaas@swcp.com

Letter from the Director...

The year 2012 brought new information from statewide district and magistrate courts, as well as statewide domestic violence service providers.

In addition to the annual aggregate data submitted by statewide service provider agencies, eleven service providers submitted individual data from the newly developed Adult Survivor Database (ASD). The individual data makes possible the study of existing relationships between factors that influence risk and outcomes of domestic violence victimization. Findings from this data are presented in Section One of this report.

Court data has been expanded and now includes domestic related cases of false imprisonment, deprivation of property, criminal damage to property and violation of a protective order, in addition to the routinely captured battery and assault charges against a household member. Further information on stalking and harassment is captured, as well. You will find the number of new charges and cases filed, the number of charges and cases disposed, the proportion of each type of disposition overall, by charge, and by court, and newly obtained statewide sentencing information presented for the first time in Section Two of this report.

Keeping with tradition, *in Section Three* presents a discussion of the implications of the findings presented and a review of the data limitations to highlight future data needs; and *Section Four* presents an analysis of 16 important domestic violence variables for each individual county, so that the reader can access important domestic violence trends in his/her county at a glance.

On behalf of myself and the Office of Injury Prevention, we thank you for your continued commitment to domestic violence victims and their families, and for your unwavering participation in the Central Repository's data surveillance initiatives.

Sincerely,



Betty Caponera, Ph.D.
Director

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Program Guidance and Funding

- Department of Health, Office of Injury Prevention
- MaryEllen Garcia, State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission, VAWA Program Manager
- Pam Wiseman, NM Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Executive Director and Data Consulting Team

Data System Analysts

- Robert Jackson, Management Analyst, Administrative Office of the Courts - for 12 years of dedicated service to the Central Repository. We will miss your expertise and loyalty. The best to you!
- Renee Casio, Director, Management Analyst, Administrative Office of the Courts

Report Publication

- Kim Alaburda, Cover Design, and Distribution, New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs
- Lisa Meyer, Graphics and Design
- Cover Photo by Phillip Heinstein

** A special thanks to the chiefs, sheriff's, marshals, and records department staff of all the participating law enforcement agencies; executive directors and staff of the domestic violence service providers; and all data entry staff of the individual law enforcement agencies and district and magistrate courts, without whom this report would not be possible.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
➤ LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR	
➤ ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	
➤ DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO 2012 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
➤ REPORT: INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO XII	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. DEFINITIONS	1
 SECTION ONE: Analysis of 2012 Domestic Violence Data from the Adult Survivor Database	
I. Findings	
A. Demographics	1
B. Survivor Family of Origin and Childhood Experiences	8
C. Survivor Risk Factors	9
D. Adult Domestic Violence Experiences	12
 SECTION TWO: Analysis of 2012 Domestic Violence Law Enforcement, Service Provider, and Court Data	
I. Definitions	20
II. Law Enforcement and Service Provider Data Findings	20
A. How Many Domestic Violence Incidents in 2012 Were Identified by Law Enforcement	20
B. About the Domestic Violence Victims Identified by Law Enforcement: Number, Gender and Age	21
C. About the Domestic Violence Suspects Identified by Law Enforcement: Number, Gender and Age	22
D. About the Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects Identified by Law Enforcement	22
E. How Many Stalking or Harassment Incidents Were Identified by Law Enforcement	23
F. Who Went for Help as a Result Of Domestic Violence	24
G. How Many Domestic Violence Incidents Involve Alcohol and/or Drug Use	29
H. What About Alcohol and/or Drug Use Among Those Who Went For Help	29
I. How Many Domestic Violence Incidents Involve a Weapon	30
J. What About Weapon Use Among Those Who Went For Help	31
K. How Many Domestic Violence Incidents Involve Injury to Adult Victims	31
L. How Many Domestic Violence Incidents Have Children Present At The Scene	32

	<u>Page</u>
M. What About Injury and Sexual Assault Among Adult Victims and Children Who Went For Help	32
N. Who Are The People Hurting Their Partners or Family Members	33
O. How Long Have Domestic Violence Victims Been in a Relationship With Their Offenders	34
P. How Many Victims and Offenders Were Victims of Abuse When They Were Children	34
Q. Who Refers Adult Victims for Help and What Kind of Services Do They Receive	35
R. Who Refers Children for Help and What Kind of Services Do Children Receive	36
S. Who Refers Offenders for Help and What Kind of Services Do Offenders Receive	37
T. How Many Adult Victims Who Went for Help Reported Their Domestic Violence Incident to Police	38
U. How Many Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Resulted in a Suspect Arrest	38
V. How Many Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Without A Suspect Arrest Resulted in a Summons Being Issued	39
III. District and Magistrate Court Findings	39
A. District Courts	39
B. Magistrate Courts	45

SECTION THREE: Implications of the Findings and Future Data Needs

A. Identifying Children At Risk	52
B. Poverty and Violence	52
C. Mental Illness and Health and Safety Risk	53
D. Injury Risk Factors	53
E. Substance Abuse and Risk	53
F. Stalking Underreporting, Technology, Training and Victim Referral	53
G. Evidence Supporting the Focus on Early Intervention to Prevent Domestic Violence	54
H. Sexual Assault Prevention and Treatment for Domestic Violence Child and Adult Victims	54
I. Interpersonal Violence Advocacy and Prevention	54
J. Providing Offender Treatment Programs	55
K. Evidence Supporting the Need to Identify Domestic Violence Victims in the Healthcare Setting	55
L. Evidence Supporting the Need for Culturally Competent Services for Native Americans	55
M. Evidence Supporting the Need for Better Court Data on Domestic Violence	56
N. Interpersonal Violence and Needed Changes in Law Enforcement, Prosecution and The Courts To Reduce The Risk of Harm for Male and Female Victims	56
O. Domestic Violence Service Providers' Contribution to Family Violence Research	57

	<u>Page</u>
REFERENCES	58
APPENDICES	28
A. Survey of Violence Victimization Summary	59
B. Definitions	63
C. Participating Law Enforcement Agencies 2012	66
D. Law Enforcement Data Collection Form	69
E. Rate of Domestic Violence Incidents by All Counties with Complete and Incomplete Reporting	70
F. Rate and Rank of Domestic Violence Incidents for All Counties with Complete Reporting, by Rank	71
G. Rate and Rank of Domestic Violence Incidents for All Counties with Complete Reporting, Alphabetical by County	72
H. Participating Domestic Violence Service Providers	73
I. Domestic Violence Service Providers' Data Collection Form	74
J. Participating District Courts	76
K. Participating Magistrate Courts	77
DISTRICT COURT TABLES, D1-D32	126
MAGISTRATE COURT TABLES, M1-M47	154

Tables

<u>Tables</u>	<u>Page</u>	
1	Number of Domestic Violence Reports by Law Enforcement Agency	79
2	Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Reports by Agency and County	82
3	Percent Male Victims of Domestic Violence as Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies	85
4	Percent Female Suspects of Domestic Violence as Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies	87
5	Number of Stalking Cases by Reporting Law Enforcement Agencies	89
6	Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence, Harassment and Stalking Incidents by County	90
7	Number of Adult Victims, Children, and Offenders Served by County	91
8	Number of Adult Victims Served by Service Provider Agency	92
9	Number of Offenders Served by Service Provider Agency	93
10	Percent of Male Domestic Violence Victims Reported by Service Providers	94
11	Percent Female Offenders as Reported by Service Provider Agencies	95
12	Law Enforcement Reported Alcohol/Drug Use in Domestic Violence Incidents	96
13	Weapon Use in Domestic Violence Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency	97
14	Weapon Use in Domestic Violence Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies, by County	98
15	Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Weapon Use As Reported by Service Providers	99
16	Percent of Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Victim Injury, by County	100
17	Source of Adult Victim Referrals to Domestic Violence Service Providers	101
18	Crisis/Hotline Calls Received by Service Provider Agency	102
19	Crisis/Hotline Calls by County	103
20	Source of Children Referrals to Domestic Violence Service Providers	104
21	Source of Offender Referrals to Domestic Violence Service Providers	104
22	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Reported to Law Enforcement as Reported by Service Provider Agencies	105
23	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest by Agency	106
24	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest by County	108
25	Percent of Domestic Violence Charges Filed District Courts	109
26	Percent Domestic Violence Charges Disposed in 2012, by County	110
27	Percent Domestic Violence Charges Dismissed in 2012, by District Court	111
28	Percent Domestic Violence Guilty Pleas/Convictions in 2012, by District Court	112
29	Number of Cases Dismissed, Convicted, And Acquitted For Each District Court	113
30	Disposed District Court Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed	114
31	Disposed District Court Domestic Violence Cases With A Guilty Plea/Conviction	115
32	Percent of Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts by County	116
33	Percent of Domestic Violence Charges Disposed in Magistrate Courts by County	117
34	Percent Domestic Violence Charges Dismissed in 2012, by Magistrate Court	118

<u>Tables</u>		<u>Page</u>
35	Percent Charges with Guilty Pleas/Convictions in 2012, by Magistrate Courts	119
36	Number of Cases Dismissed, Convicted, and Acquitted for Each Magistrate Court	120
37	Percent Disposed Magistrate Court Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed	122
38	Percent Disposed Magistrate Court Domestic Violence Cases with A Conviction/Guilty Plea	124

Figures

<u>Figures</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Race/Ethnicity Among Domestic Violence Survivors Seeking Services	2
2	Survivor Age Among Domestic Violence Survivors Seeking Services	3
3	Percent Highest Education Level Completed by Domestic Violence Survivor Race/Ethnicity	4
4	Percent Domestic Violence Survivors Enrolled in Medicaid, and/or Receiving TANF Assistance by Race/Ethnicity	4
5	Income Among All Domestic Violence Survivors, Survivors Eligible For or Receiving Financial Assistance (Medicaid and TANF), and Survivors Not Eligible for Financial Assistance	5
6	Income Among Adult Domestic Violence Survivors by Race/Ethnicity	6
7	Percent Domestic Violence Survivors by Current Living Status	6
8	Comparison of Living Status Among Domestic Violence Survivors by Income and Eligibility Status for Medicaid or TANF Assistance	7
9	Percent Domestic Violence Survivors That Witnessed and Experienced Child Abuse, by Race/Ethnicity	8
10	Percent Domestic Violence Survivors Reporting a Substance Abuse Problem or Mental Illness, by Race/Ethnicity	10
11	Percent Domestic Violence Survivors That Thought About and Attempted Suicide, by Race/Ethnicity	11
12	Percent Domestic Violence Survivors Who Reported Experiencing One Type of Child Abuse and Thinking About or Attempting Suicide	11
13	Percent Domestic Violence Survivors Who Reported Experiencing Multiple Types of Child Abuse That Thought About or Attempted Suicide	12
14	Prior Adult Experience in Shelter by Domestic Violence Survivor Race/Ethnicity	13
15	Victim Age as Reported by Law Enforcement	21
16	Suspect Age as Reported by Law Enforcement	22
17	Law Enforcement Reported Victim and Suspect Race/Ethnicity Compared to State of New Mexico Racial/Ethnic Composition	23
18	Rate of Adult Victims Served to Law Enforcement Reports of Domestic Violence for Selected Counties	25
19	Domestic Violence Adult Victims, Children Victim Witnesses and Offenders, by Gender	26
20	Age of Victims and Offenders as Reported by Domestic Violence Service Providers	27
21	Age of Child Witnesses as Reported by Domestic Violence Service Providers	27

<u>Figures</u>	<u>Page</u>	
22	Ethnicity/Race of Victim, Offender, and Child Witnesses (as Reported by Domestic Violence Service Providers) Compared to State of New Mexico Ethnic/Racial Composition	28
23	Percent of Victims and Offenders Who Used Alcohol/Drugs at the Time of the Domestic Violence Incident as Reported by Adult Victims	29
24	Type of Weapon Used as Reported by Law Enforcement	30
25	Types of Victim Injuries as Reported by Law Enforcement	31
26	Age of Child Witnesses as Reported by Law Enforcement	32
27	Percent Adult Victims and Children Victim-Witnesses Who Experienced Physical Injury and Sexual Assault from the Adult Victim's Offender	33
28	Victim/Suspect Relationship as Reported by Law Enforcement	33
29	Type of Survivor/Offender Relationship, as Reported by Service Providers	34
30	Length of Victim/Offender Relationship as Reported by Domestic Violence Service Providers	35
31	Percent of Victims and Offenders Who Experienced Child Abuse or Witnessed Abuse as a Child as Reported by Adult Victims Seeking Services	35
32	Percent of Adult Victims Receiving Each Type of Service Provided by Domestic Violence Service Providers	36
33	Percent of Children Receiving Each Type of Service Provided by Domestic Violence Service Providers	37
34	Percent of Offenders Receiving Each Type of Service Provided by Domestic Violence Service Providers	37
35	Percent Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts	40
36	Percent Domestic Violence Charges Disposed in District Courts	41
37	Percent Disposition Outcomes of Domestic Violence Charges in District Courts	42
38	Percent Domestic Violence Charges Dismissed in District Courts	42
39	Percent Disposed Domestic Violence Charges that Obtained a Guilty Plea or Conviction in District Courts	43
40	Average Length of Jail Sentence for Each Type of Domestic Violence Charge Disposed in District Courts	45
41	Percent Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts	46
42	Percent Domestic Violence Charges Disposed in Magistrate Courts	47
43	Percent Disposition Outcomes of Domestic Violence Charges in Magistrate Courts	48
44	Percent Domestic Violence Charges Dismissed in Magistrate Courts	48
45	Percent Disposed Domestic Violence Charges that Obtained a Guilty Plea or Conviction in Magistrate Courts	49
46	Average Length of Jail Sentence for Each Type of Domestic Violence Charge Disposed in Magistrate Courts	51

SECTION FOUR

Trends in Domestic Violence, 2008-2012 in...

<u>County</u>	<u>Page</u>
...Bernalillo	197
...Catron	202
...Chaves	206
...Cibola	210
...Colfax	214
...Curry	218
...De Baca	222
...Dona Ana	226
...Eddy	230
...Grant	235
...Guadalupe	239
...Harding	243
...Hidalgo	247
...Lea	251
...Lincoln	255
...Los Alamos	260
...Luna	264
...McKinley	268
...Mora	273
...Otero	277
...Quay	281
...Rio Arriba	285
...Roosevelt	290
...San Juan	294
...San Miguel	298
...Sandoval	302
...Santa Fe	306
...Sierra	310
...Socorro	314
...Taos	318
...Torrance	322
...Union	326
...Valencia	330

FACT SHEET: INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO

Lifetime Prevalence of Interpersonal Violence Among New Mexicans 18 and Older:

Domestic Violence 24%
 Intimate Partner Violence 18%
 Stalking 16%

Domestic Violence
 Women 32% or 1 in 3
 Men 15% or 1 in 7

Intimate Partner Violence
 Women 25% or 1 in 4
 Men 10% or 1 in 10

Stalking
 Women 25% or 1 in 4
 Men 7% or 1 in 14

Incidence:

▶ Rate of Domestic Violence: New Mexico Adults 2005 (Statewide Victimization Survey)	26 per 1000
Females 27 per 1000; Males 24 per 1000	
▶ Rate of Intimate Partner Violence: New Mexico Adults 2005 (Statewide Victimization Survey)	22 per 1000
Females 24 per 1000; Males 20 per 1000	
▶ Rate of Stalking: New Mexico Adults 2005 (Statewide Victimization Survey)	12 per 1000
Females 20 per 1000; Males 4 per 1000	
▶ Law Enforcement Reported Stalking Incidents, 2012	68
▶ Law Enforcement Reported Harassment Incidents, 2012	1,105
▶ District and Magistrate Court New Harassment Charges Filed, 2012	225
▶ District and Magistrate Court New Stalking and Aggravated Stalking Charges Filed, 2012	312
▶ Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents 2012	18,825
▶ Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Victims Identified 2012	17,708
▶ Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Suspects Identified 2012	16,028
▶ Law Enforcement Reported Children At The Scene 2012	6,155
▶ Service Provider Reported Adult Victims of Domestic Violence Served 2012	7,720
▶ Service Provider Reported Domestic Violence Offenders Treated 2012	1,633
▶ Service Provider Reported Children Victim/Witnesses Served 2012	3,995
▶ Service Provider Reported Cases with Children At The Scene 2012	2,509(33%)
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Ever A Domestic Violence Victim Injured	44%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Ever An Intimate Partner Violence Victim Injured	47%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Ever A Stalking Victim Injured	44%
▶ Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Injury to the Victim 2012	45%
▶ Service Provider Domestic Violence Cases Involving Injury to the Victim 2012	33%
▶ Service Provider Domestic Violence Reported Cases Involving Injury to Children 2012	31%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Ever A Domestic Violence Victim Medical Treatment	16.5%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Ever An Intimate Partner Violence Victim Medical Treatment	17%

▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Ever A Stalking Victim Medical Treatment	16%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Ever A Domestic Violence Victim Sexually Assaulted	45%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Ever An Intimate Partner Violence Victim Sexually Assaulted	44%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Ever A Stalking Victim Sexually Assaulted	48%
▶ Service Provider Domestic Violence Cases Involving Sexual Assault of the Adult Victim 2012	11.5%
▶ Service Provider Domestic Violence Cases Involving Sexual Assault of Children 2012	6%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Intimate Partner Violence Victims in 2005 That Were Also Sexually Assaulted 13% Females, 9% Males	11.5%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Weapon Use In Domestic Violence Cases EVER	32%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Weapon Use In Intimate Partner Violence Cases EVER	33%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Weapon Use In Stalking Cases EVER	31%
▶ Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents Involving a Weapon 2012 (Of these incidents, 3% involve a gun, 6% involve a knife and 91% involve other “personal” and “non-personal” weapons).	65%
▶ Service Provider Reported Domestic Violence Cases Involving a Weapon 2012	20%
▶ Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Alcohol/Drugs 2012	35%
▶ Service Provider Domestic Violence Victims Reporting Alcohol/Drug Use 2012	20%
▶ Service Provider Domestic Violence Victims Reporting Offender Alcohol/Drug Use 2012	46.5%
▶ Service Provider Domestic Violence Offenders Reporting Their Own Alcohol/Drug Use 2012	50%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Percent Domestic Violence Cases EVER Reported to Police	41%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Percent Intimate Partner Cases EVER Reported to Police	38.5%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Percent Stalking Cases EVER Reported to Police	48%
▶ Service Provider Domestic Violence Cases Reported to Law Enforcement 2012	45%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Domestic Violence Cases EVER with a Suspect Arrest	17%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Intimate Partner Violence Cases EVER with a Suspect Arrest	17%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Stalking Cases EVER with a Suspect Arrest	5.5%
▶ Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest 2012	44%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Percent Those EVER a Victim of Domestic Violence That Filed Protection Orders	21%
Percent Those EVER a Victim of Intimate Partner Violence That Filed Protection Orders	23%
Percent Those EVER a Victim of Stalking That Filed Protection Orders	26%
▶ District Court New Domestic Violence Charges Filed, 2012	4,941
▶ District Court New Domestic Violence Cases Filed, 2012	2,310
▶ District Court Domestic Violence Charges Disposed, 2012	4,674
▶ District Court Domestic Violence Cases Disposed, 2012	2,324
▶ District Court Domestic Violence Charges with a Conviction	1,228 (26%)
▶ District Court Domestic Violence Cases with a Conviction	925 (40%)
▶ District Court Domestic Violence Charges Dismissed, 2012	2,796 (60%)
▶ District Court Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed, 2012	1,152 (50%)
▶ Magistrate Court New Domestic Violence Charges Filed, 2012	10,118
▶ Magistrate Court New Domestic Violence Cases Filed, 2012	7,686
▶ Magistrate Court Domestic Violence Charges Disposed, 2012	8,984

▶ Magistrate Court Domestic Violence Cases Disposed, 2012	6,869
▶ Magistrate Court Domestic Violence Charges with a Conviction, 2012	1,574 (18%)
▶ Magistrate Court Domestic Violence Cases with a Conviction, 2012	1,470 (21%)
▶ Magistrate Court Domestic Violence Charges Dismissed, 2012	5,544 (62%)
▶ Magistrate Court Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed, 2012	4,251 (62%)
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey - Percent Convictions Among EVER Disposed Cases:	
Domestic Violence	38%
Intimate Partner Violence	39%
Stalking	51%
▶ Statewide Victimization Survey: Average Sentence Length for Convicted Offenders	
Domestic Violence	3.04 years
Intimate Partner Violence	2.70 years
Stalking	1.97 years

Domestic Violence in New Mexico 2012 Highlights

Betty Caponera, Ph.D.
October 2013

Funded by the State of New Mexico, Department of Health, Office of Injury Prevention

I. INTRODUCTION

Data sources for this report include aggregate domestic violence data from statewide law enforcement and service provider agencies, individual data from selected statewide service providers through the Adult Survivor Database (ASD), and district and magistrate courts provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). All data was submitted to the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository for the calendar year 2012.

II. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM THE ASD

The Adult Survivor Database (ASD) was developed to capture research information on individual domestic violence survivors that seek assistance from statewide domestic violence service providers. In 2012, eleven statewide service provider agencies began using the ASD. For the calendar year, there were 1,101 records available for this pilot year analysis.

The first observable omission in the data capture is that there were no options to document questions that were not asked, not answered, or had an answer of *don't know*. All the answers not answered in the affirmative were treated as a "no". Therefore, calculating the proportion of survivors relating to any study variable had to include all survivors as the denominator in the calculation. Hence, all proportions discussed are a minimum representation of what actually exists. Beginning in January 2014, the service providers will be using a revised database to eliminate this issue.

A. Survivor Demographics: Age, Race, Sexual Orientation, Education, Language, Marital Status, Income, Living Status

Most domestic violence survivors were *female* (93%), *Hispanic* (56%), with a median age of 33. Sexual orientation was reported on only one-third (38%) of survivors, of which 95% were self-identified as heterosexual, 3% bisexual and 2% lesbian. Marital status was not directly captured. However, when the survivor's relationship with the current abuser was documented, 27% were married and 6% were divorced.

Education level was reported on less than half of all survivors, however where documented, most completed high school or its equivalent (84%), one-third attended college or graduate school, and 51% of these survivors completed their advanced degrees.

One-quarter (24%) of domestic violence survivors speak a first language other than English. A greater proportion of Spanish speaking survivors (66%) reported having difficulty with English, compared to 37.5% of *Native* speaking survivors, 7% of survivors of "other" languages, and 1% of *English* speaking survivors.

Three-quarters (77% or 836) of survivors reported having children. Most survivors (29%) have two children. The mean number of children per survivor is 2.7. Male survivors had a slightly higher mean number of children (2.9) compared to females (2.7). Among races/ethnicities represented by 20 or more survivors, *Native American* survivors had the highest mean number of children (2.9), followed by *Hispanic* survivors (2.8), and *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors (2.5).

Most unmarried survivors with children and those without children that went for domestic violence services meet federal poverty level requirements for 150% and 133% of income, as well as the federal poverty income level (\$11,490). The median annual income of domestic violence survivors that sought services was \$11,000. Most (mode) survivors reported an annual income of \$12,000. The mean or average income was \$20,606.

Those survivors *not eligible/not receiving financial assistance* (Medicaid or TANF) had a median income 50% higher, and an average income 64% higher, than those *eligible/receiving assistance*. However, the mean income of all survivors eligible/receiving or not, is \$11,000 - 4% below the federal poverty guideline's level of poverty for an individual (\$11,490); and well below the 133% (\$15,282) to 150% (\$17,235) of their income to qualify for federal assistance programs. In fact, 71% (490) of the 687 survivors with income reported had an actual income that would qualify them for federal assistance programs at the higher threshold of 150% of income, and 66% (456) would qualify for federal assistance programs at 133% of income.

Interestingly, while a greater proportion of survivors with children (78%) than without children (60%) met the federal poverty income level requirement, an equal proportion (88%, respectively) of survivors with and without children met the federal poverty income requirements for 150% of poverty level income.

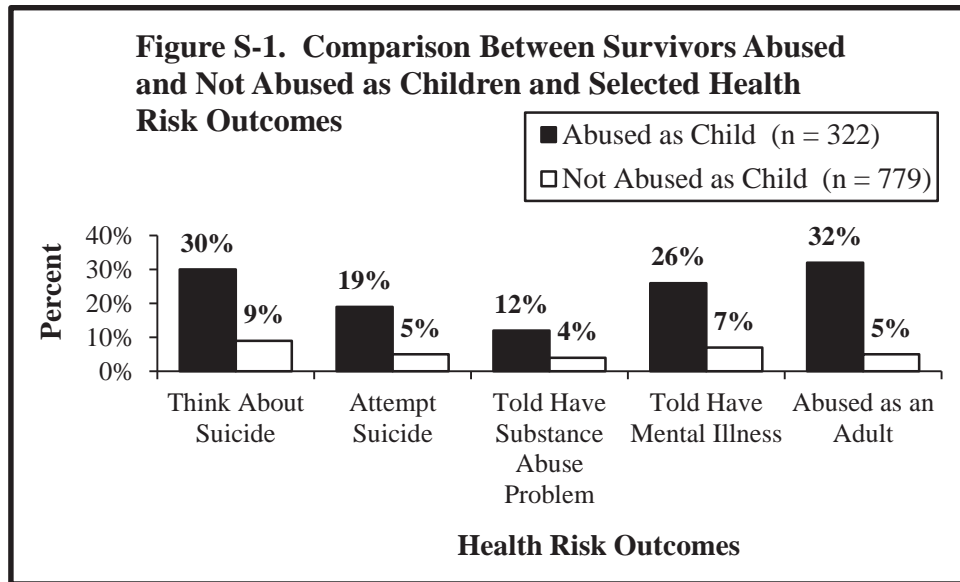
Half of all survivors live in an apartment or their own home, but significantly fewer survivors that need financial assistance, compared to survivors that do not, live in an apartment or their own home. Overall, half (50%) of survivors live in an apartment or their own home, and a similar proportion live in shelter (21%) as live with a friend or relative (22%). However, significantly fewer survivors that need financial assistance live in an apartment or their own home: over half (57%) of survivors *not eligible/not receiving financial assistance* (TANF or Medicaid) live in a rented apartment or own home, compared to 42% of survivors that are *eligible/receive assistance*. Similarly, a significantly greater proportion (29%) of those *eligible/receiving assistance*, than those *not eligible/not receiving assistance* (15%), live with a friend or relative.

B. Survivors That Witnessed/Experienced Childhood Abuse

One-third (379) of survivors reported that they witnessed family violence as a child and one-quarter (29%) reported experiencing child abuse. Children that witnessed family violence were four times more likely (59%) to experience child abuse than children that did not witness family violence (14%).

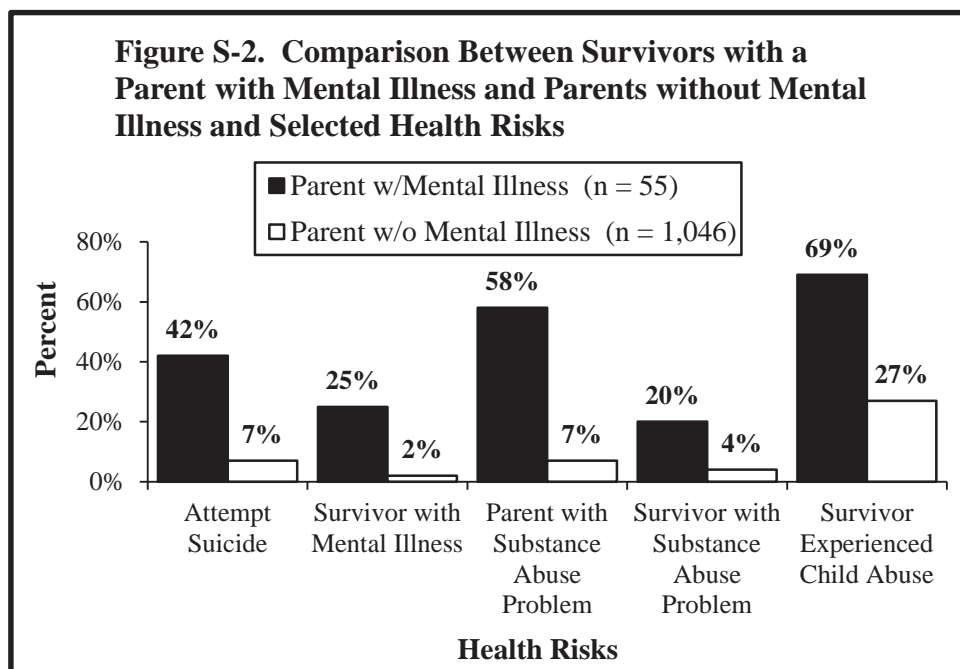
Two-thirds (62%) of abused children experienced multiple types of abuse (physical, 68%; emotional, 68%, and sexual, 50%), and most (84%) were abused by a family member.

Those survivors abused as a child reported increased risk of several health outcomes. Those abused as opposed to those not abused, were three times more likely to think about suicide, four times more likely to attempt suicide, three times more likely to be told they have a substance abuse problem, four times more likely to be told they have a mental illness, and six times more likely to be abused as an adult. See **Figure S1**.



C. Survivors With A Parent With Mental Illness

Five percent of survivors reported having a parent with mental illness. These survivors reported an increased risk of several health outcomes. Those survivors with a parent with mental illness as opposed to those with a parent without mental illness, were six times more likely to attempt suicide, twelve times more likely to be told they have a mental illness, five times more likely to be told they have a substance abuse problem, and almost three times more likely to have experienced child abuse. Additionally, those with a parent with mental illness than those with a parent without, were eight times more likely to have a parent with a substance abuse problem. See **Figure S2**.

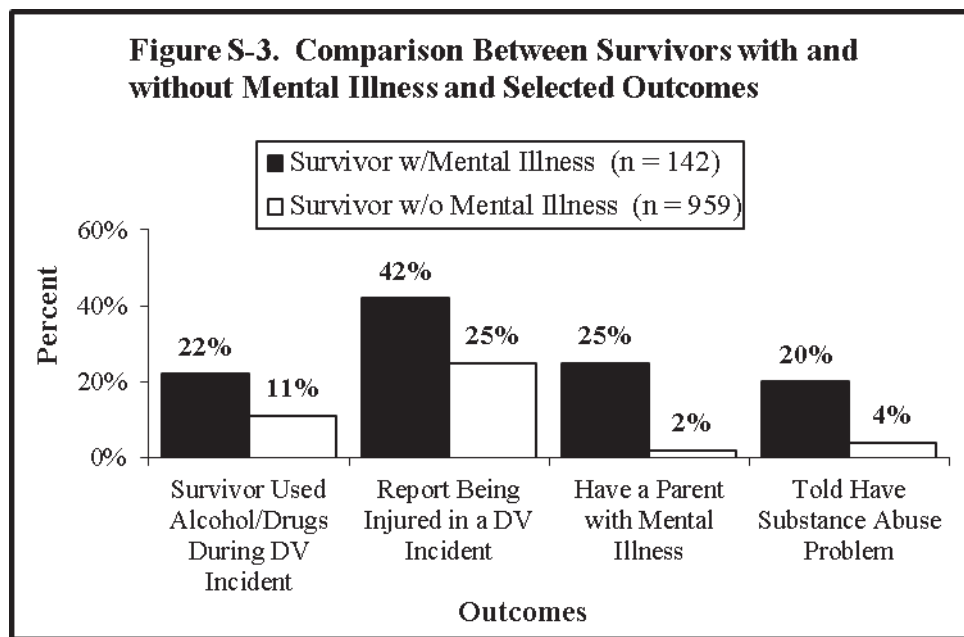


D. Survivors With A Parent With A Substance Abuse Problem

Nine percent of survivors reported having a parent with a substance abuse problem. Survivors with a parent with a substance abuse problem, as opposed to survivors with a parent without, were more likely to have experienced child abuse (64% and 26%, respectively); and to be told they have a substance abuse problem (42% and 7%, respectively).

E. Survivors With Mental Illness

Thirteen percent of survivors reported they were told that they have a mental illness. Those survivors with a mental illness compared to those without, were twelve times more likely to have a parent with mental illness, five times more likely to be told they have a substance abuse problem, two times more likely to have used alcohol/drugs during a domestic violence incident, and almost twice as likely to report being injured during a domestic violence incident. See **Figure S3**.



F. Survivors With A Substance Abuse Problem

Six percent of survivors were told they have a substance abuse problem. Those survivors with a substance abuse problem compared to those without, were six times more likely to have a parent with a substance abuse problem, five times more likely to have used alcohol/drugs during a domestic violence incident, three times more likely to think about suicide, four times more likely to attempt suicide and twice as likely to report being injured in a domestic violence incident. See **Figure S4**.

G. Survivor And Child Reports Of Abuse From Survivor's Intimate Partner

Eighty-nine percent of survivors reported recent or past abuse by an adult intimate partner. Most (87%) were *verbally abuse/degraded*, almost two-thirds were *physically attacked* (60%) and over one-quarter (29%) *physically restrained*. Fourteen percent of abused survivors were *held hostage*, 12% were involved in an incident which *involved a lethal weapon*, and 11% respectively, were *strangled* and *sexually abused/coerced*. See **Figure S5**.

Figure S-4. Comparison Between Survivors with and without a Substance Abuse Problem and Selected Outcomes

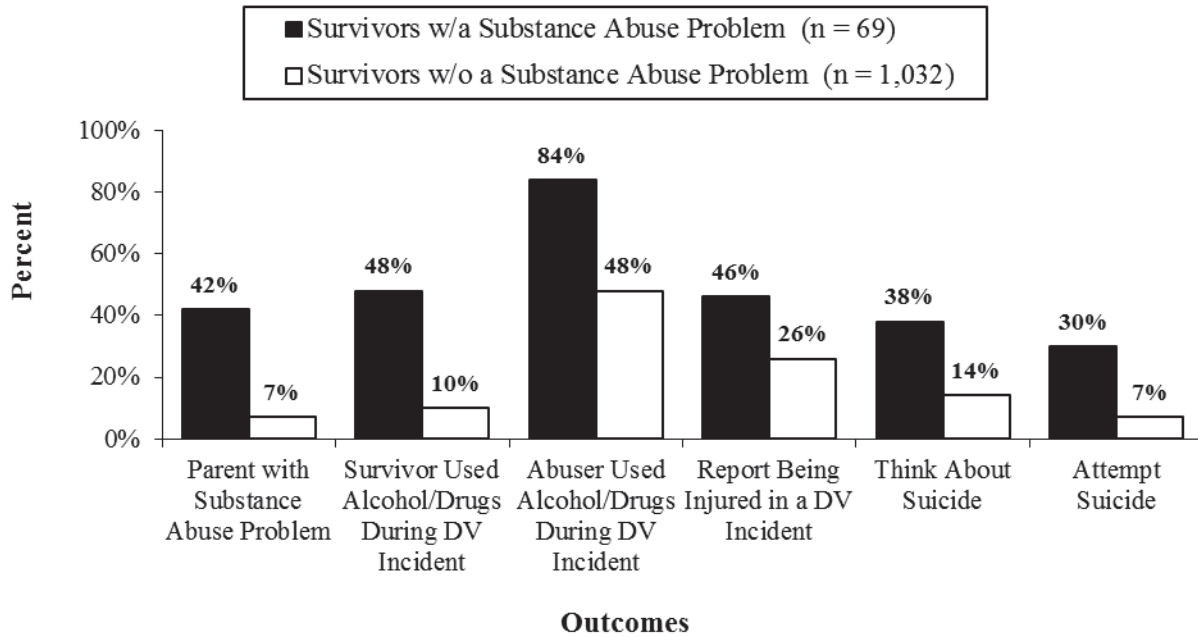
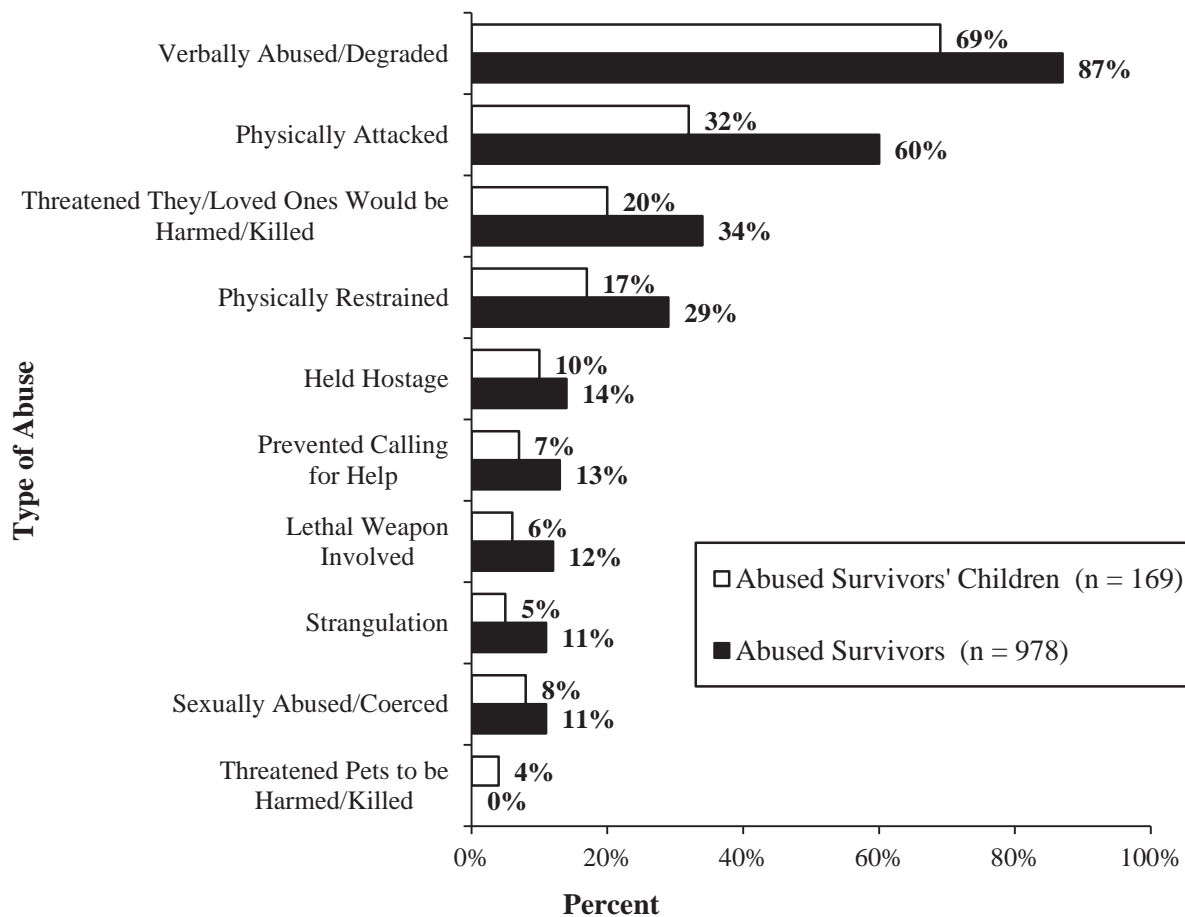


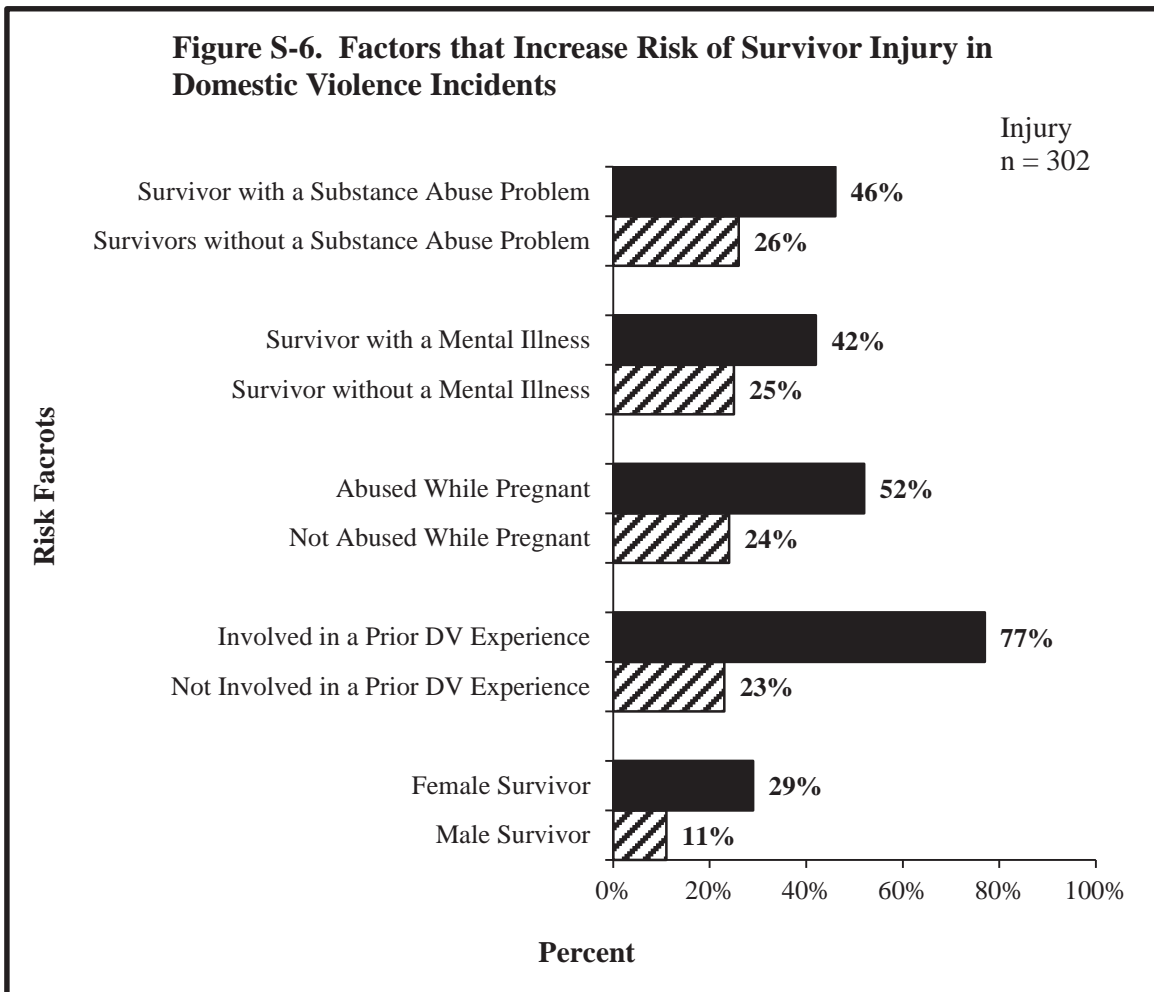
Figure S-5. Percent Survivors and Their Children Abused by Survivors' Intimate Partner, by Type of Abuse



Similarly, survivors with children (836) reported their children present during 47% of recent domestic violence incidents and 40% of past incidents. Survivors with children reported that 20% were abused by the survivor’s abuser. Most (69%) were *verbally abused/degraded*, one-third (32%) were *physically attacked*, 17% *physically restrained*, 20% *threatened that they or loved ones would be killed*, 10% *held hostage* and 8% *sexually abused/coerced*. Refer to Figure S5.

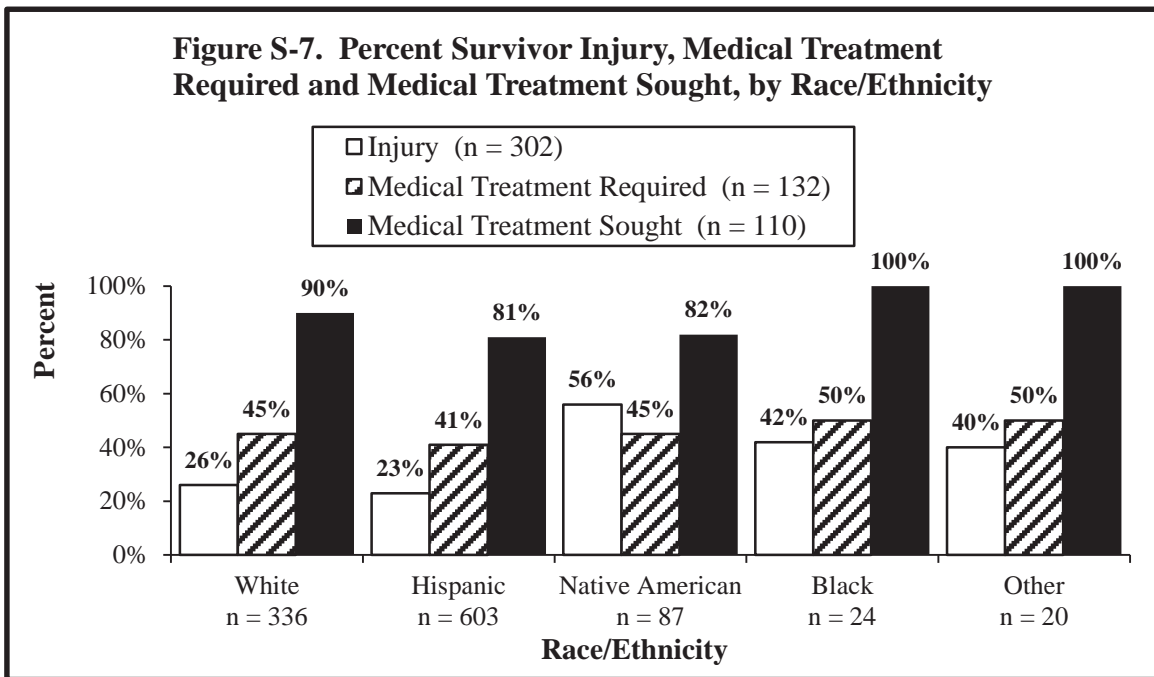
H. Survivor Injury

One-quarter (275) of survivors reported being injured during a recent or past domestic violence incident. Several factors were associated with increased risk of injury. Those survivors with a substance abuse problem (46%), mental illness (42%) and those abused while pregnant (52%) were two times more likely to be injured in a domestic violence incident than their opposite counterparts (26%, 25%, and 24%, respectively). Similarly, survivors involved in a prior domestic violence experience (77%), and female survivors (29%) were three times more likely to report having been injured in a domestic violence experience than their opposite counterparts (23% and 11%, respectively). See **Figure S6**.



I. Medical Treatment Required And Sought

Forty-four percent of injured survivors required medical treatment, and 83% of these sought treatment. More *Native American* survivors (56%) reported being injured during a domestic violence incident. More *Black* survivors and survivors of “other” races reported requiring (50%, respectively) and seeking (100%, respectively) medical treatment for their injuries, but as their representation is relatively few in number, these proportions should be viewed with caution. Among *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors, *Hispanic* survivors, and *Native American* survivors, more *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors and *Native American* survivors reported needing medical treatment (45%, respectively) and more *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors (90%) reported seeking medical treatment. See **Figure S7**.



J. Survivor Leave/Stay History

Almost two-thirds (60%) of survivors have left a violent relationship and one-third (32%) of them have returned. Over half (57%) returned because they “loved” the abuser and “thought things would get better/he would change”, one-quarter returned “for the children”, and 14% returned because they were “scared” of being harmed or killed, and being on their own financially. Those survivors that left and returned had a median annual income of \$2,080 less (\$9,920) than those survivors that left and stayed away (\$12,000). Almost half (43%) of those survivors involved in a prior domestic violence incident, currently live with the offender that was involved in the incident.

K. Involvement In The Criminal Justice System

Almost two-thirds (60%) of survivors reported their domestic violence incident to law enforcement and almost half (49%) obtained an order of protection for the most recent domestic violence incident. Additionally 1 in 4 (26%) survivors reported that they had been stalked by their abuser, and 1 in 5 (21%) of these reported the stalking to law enforcement.

One in five survivors (20%) of a prior domestic violence incident obtained a protection order; 1 in 8 (12%) were involved in cases where the state pressed charges. Of the cases where charges were brought, approximately half (58%) obtained a conviction, one-third (30%) were dismissed, 1 in 20 (5%) were acquitted, and in 7% of cases the offender was given a diversion program. Most convicted offenders (92%) received a jail sentence, and almost three-quarters (70%) of these received a sentence of 6 months or less.

III. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM STATEWIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SERVICE PROVIDER AGGREGATE DATA AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION FROM THE SURVEY OF VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION IN NEW MEXICO AND NATIONAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS

A. Domestic And Intimate Partner Violence Prevalence

The *Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico* (SVV) conducted in 2005 found that 1 in 4 (24%) New Mexico adults are victims of domestic violence in their lifetime. Additionally, the SVV found that approximately 1 in 5 (18%) New Mexico adults were victims of intimate partner physical violence in their lifetime: 1 in 4 women; and 1 in 10 men. (Caponera, 2006).

Nationally, the *National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey* (NISVS) found that 1 in 4 women in the U.S. has experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner in her lifetime, and 1 in 3 experienced being pushed, slapped or shoved by an intimate partner. Similarly, the NISVS found that 1 in 7 men in the U.S. has experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner in his lifetime, and 1 in 4 has been slapped, pushed or shoved by an intimate partner. (Black, Basile, et al, [NISVS] 2011).

In the 12 months prior to the SVV, 2.0% of adult men and 2.4% of adult women in New Mexico were victims of intimate partner physical violence. Nationally, in 2010 (12 months prior to the NISVS), 4.5% of men were victims of intimate partner physical violence, 2.0% victims of severe physical violence. Similarly, the NISVS reported that 3.6% of women were victims of intimate partner physical violence, 2.7% victims of severe physical violence.

B. Stalking Prevalence

In 2012, statewide law enforcement agencies identified 1,105 victims of harassment and 68 stalking victims. Stalking continues to be grossly undocumented by law enforcement as all other sources of the data show considerable stalking prevalence nationally and in the New Mexico population.

The SVV found that 1 in 6 New Mexicans were victims of stalking in their lifetime: 1 in 4 (25%) women; and 1 in 14 (7%) men. Nationally, in 2010, the NISVS found that 1 in 6 (16%) women and 1 in 19 (5%) men has experienced stalking in their lifetime.

In the 12 months prior to the SVV, 2.0% of adult women and 0.4% of adult men were victims of stalking in New Mexico. Nationally in 2010, the NISVS found that 4% of adult women and 1.3% of adult men were victims of stalking.

C. Victim Demographics

Approximately three-quarters (70% or 10,306) of the domestic violence victims identified by law enforcement were *female*. Ninety-four percent of the adult-victims served by reporting domestic violence service providers were female.

New Mexico victims of domestic violence as reported by law enforcement were predominantly 19-45 years old (27%). Slightly more *Hispanic survivors* were represented among victims (51%) than are represented in the state population (47%). *Black survivors* (4%) and *Native American survivors* (16%) are represented significantly more among victims than their representation in the state population (10% and 2%, respectively). Similarly, adult victims as reported by domestic violence service providers were predominantly 22-40 years old (62%) and *Hispanic* (51%).

D. Suspect Demographics

Suspects, as reported by law enforcement, were predominantly *male* (74%), *Hispanic* (51%), and 26-35 years of age (33%). Offenders, as reported by domestic violence service providers, were predominantly *male* (84%), *Hispanic* (51%) and 22-40 years of age (65%).

The SVV found that a disproportionate number of males that were ever victims of stalking (51%), domestic violence (62%) and intimate partner violence (49%) were victimized by a male, as well. Nationally, the NISVS reported that 44.3% of males ever victims of stalking were victimized by a male.

E. Children Victim-Witnesses

Of 11,476 law enforcement reports that documented the number of incidents with children at the scene, there were 3,601 (31%) incidents where at least one child was present.

There were a total of 6,155 children present at the scene of domestic violence incidents as reported by law enforcement, and over half (53%) of the children who witnessed these incidents were not yet adolescents (12 years and under).

There were 7,549 domestic violence service provider reports that identified 2,509 (33%) domestic violence incidents where children were present at the scene, or at least 1 child witness for every two (1.7) incidents. Over three-quarters (79%) of children victim-witnesses served are under age 12.

In New Mexico, 31% of children victim-witnesses, as reported by domestic violence service providers, experienced *physical* abuse from the current offender of the adult victim, and 6% experienced *sexual* abuse from the current offender of the adult victim. Similarly, 33% of adult victims reported being *physically injured* from the domestic assault and 11.5% experienced *forced or coerced sexual activity* from the current offender. Nationally, the NISVS reported that 8.7% of women that were victims of intimate partner physical violence, were also raped by their intimate partner.

F. Offense Characteristics

1. Alcohol/Drug Use Incidence

Approximately one-third (35%) of domestic violence cases reported by law enforcement identified *alcohol/drug use*. Alcohol/drugs were used by 20% of *victims* served by domestic violence service providers. Half (50%) of *offenders* of victims served by providers used alcohol/drugs at the time

of the domestic violence incident. Nationally, nearly half the female victims of intimate violence reported that the offender was drinking or using illegal drugs at the time of the crime.

2. Weapon Incidence

A weapon was used in 65% (7,277) of domestic violence cases reported by law enforcement and 20% (1,410) of the cases reported by victims served by domestic violence service providers. The large disparity between weapon-related assaults in domestic violence cases reported by law enforcement and victims may be explained in part, by a difference in perception between the two parties regarding what constitutes a weapon. Police officers guided by state statute regard the use of fists, feet, elbows, etc., as “personal weapons”. Victims may define weapons as objects other than those defined as “personal weapons” such as a bat, gun, knife, etc.

The SVV found that 32% of domestic violence, 33% of intimate partner violence, and 31% of stalking incidents involve a weapon; and each of these crimes was significantly more likely to involve a weapon if the victim was male, than female: domestic violence (36% male, 30% female); intimate partner violence (41% male, 30% female); and stalking (39% male, 29% female). In 2010, the NCVS reported that a weapon was used in 22% of all violent victimizations, 61% of serious* violent victimizations, and 20% of aggravated and simple assaults (Criminal Victimization, 2011 [NCVS, 2010]). Six percent of all assaults involved a *firearm*, 4% involved a *knife*, and 8% involved *other* weapons.

3. Injury Incidence

Forty-five percent of law enforcement reported domestic violence cases involved injury to the victim. Similarly, 33% of adult victims served by domestic violence service providers reported being physically injured from the domestic assault. The SVV reported that a significant proportion of those who were ever victims of domestic violence (44%), intimate partner violence (47%) and stalking (44%) were injured in their assaults. Nationally, in 2010, the NCVS reported that 29% of all victims of violence suffered an injury; and that 41% of victims of serious* violence suffered an injury.

4. Victim/Offender Relationship

Current or former intimate partner comprised the victim/offender relationship of 65% of law enforcement reported cases and 84% of domestic violence service provider reported cases in 2012. In 2010, the NCVS reported that 64% of reported and unreported domestic violence victimizations involved an intimate partner (current or former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend). (NCVS, 2010).

5. Interpersonal Violence Reported to Law Enforcement

In 2012, 45% of domestic violence victims who went for help reported their victimization incident to law enforcement. Nationally, half of all violent victimizations were reported to law enforcement. (NCVS, 2010). The SVV revealed differences in the rate of reporting to law enforcement by the victims of the three types of interpersonal violence crimes: domestic violence (38%), intimate partner violence (41%), and stalking (34%).

6. Rates of Suspect Arrest

In 2012, 44% of domestic violence incidents reported by law enforcement resulted in a suspect arrest. The SVV found that arrest rates vary by the type of interpersonal violence crime. While 17% respectively, of domestic violence and intimate partner violence crimes resulted in a suspect arrest, only 5.5% of stalking crimes resulted in a suspect arrest. Moreover, in cases of domestic violence and intimate

partner violence, more offender arrests were made when there was a female victim. With stalking crimes, the arrest rate was almost equal for crimes perpetrated against female (6%) and male victims (5%).

G. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND THE COURTS

1. Protection Orders

Information on restraining orders issued in statewide district courts is not available. The ASD revealed that half (49%) of domestic violence survivors obtained a protection order for the most recent domestic violence incident. Of the 628 survivors involved in a prior domestic violence incident as an adult, 20% (125) obtained an order of protection. With regard to prior domestic violence events, more females (20%) than males (12%) reported obtaining a protection order.

The SVV revealed roughly one-fifth to one-quarter of domestic violence (21%), intimate partner violence (23%), and stalking (26%) victims obtained a restraining order. However, results from the SVV showed that female domestic violence and intimate partner violence victims were 2.5 times more likely to obtain a restraining order than their male counterparts. Similarly, female stalking victims were almost two times more likely than males to obtain a restraining order. Furthermore, the SVV found that over half of all restraining orders in interpersonal violence crimes were violated: domestic violence (53.5%); intimate partner violence (56%); and stalking (51%); and restraining orders obtained by male intimate partner violence victims had the highest rate of violation (58%).

2. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed

Overall in 2012, there were 15,059 new domestic violence *charges* filed in 9,996 new *cases* in statewide district and magistrate courts, not including the Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court. This represents 53% of the total number of domestic violence cases reported by law enforcement for the same time period.

There were a total of 10,118 domestic violence charges filed in 7,686 new cases of domestic violence in New Mexico *Magistrate Courts* in 2012; and 4,941 domestic violence charges filed in 2,310 new cases of domestic violence in New Mexico *District Courts* in 2012. All cases/charges are against a household member: *Battery, aggravated battery, and false imprisonment* comprised most of the charges filed in both courts.

The SVV found that domestic violence and intimate partner violence victims were more likely to file criminal charges (1 in 7, respectively) than stalking victims (1 in 17). Again, domestic violence and intimate partner violence female victims were two times more likely to file charges than male victims. Conversely, female and male victims of stalking were equally likely to file criminal charges.

3. Domestic Violence Court Cases Disposed

Overall, of the 6,869 *cases* of domestic violence disposed in *magistrate courts* in 2012, 21% (1,470) obtained a *guilty plea/conviction*, 1% (80) obtained an *acquittal*, 62% (4,251) were *dismissed*, and 15% had prosecution proceedings that resulted in *other dispositions* (*bind over charges* 8% (546), *transfers* 4% (294), *deferred charges* 2% (143), and *conditional discharges* 1% (85)).

Similarly, of the 2,324 *cases* of domestic violence disposed in district courts in 2012, 40% (925) obtained a *guilty plea/conviction*, 1% (14) obtained an *acquittal*, 50% (1,152) were *dismissed*, and 10% (233) had prosecution proceedings that resulted in *other dispositions* (*conditional discharges, remands, and consent decrees*).

4. Dispositions by Domestic Violence Charge

a. Magistrate Court Dispositions by Domestic Violence Charge

There were 8,984 domestic violence charges *disposed* in 6,869 cases of domestic violence in New Mexico *Magistrate Courts* in 2012. Of these, 62% (5,544) were *dismissed*, 1% (85) were *acquitted* and 18% (1,574) *obtained a guilty plea or conviction*. Among these disposed domestic violence charges, *deprivation of property* was the charge with the greatest proportion of dismissals 78% (169), followed by *assault* 74% (570), *harassment* 68% (126), *violation of a restraining order* 65% (233), and *battery* 64% (2,992).

Of the convictions in *Magistrate Courts*, *Stalking* was the charge with the greatest proportion of convictions, 28% (18), followed by *criminal damage to property*, 27% (153), *violation of a protection order*, 26% (95), and *harassment*, 23% (43).

b. District Court Dispositions by Domestic Violence Charge

There were 4,674 domestic violence charges *disposed* in 2,324 cases of domestic violence in New Mexico *District Courts* in 2012. Of the 4,674 domestic violence charges *disposed*, 60% (2,796) were *dismissed*, 1% (26) were *acquitted*, and 26% (1,228) *obtained a guilty plea or conviction*. Among these disposed domestic violence charges, *assault with intent to commit violent felony* was the charge with the greatest proportion of dismissals 89% (8), followed by *deprivation of property* 76% (68), *aggravated assault* 64% (394), *aggravated battery* 61% (542), and 60% respectively, of *criminal damage to property* (148), *violation of a restraining order* (78), and *harassment* (30).

Of the convictions in *district courts*, *stalking* was the charge with the greatest proportion of convictions 41% (9), followed by *aggravated stalking* 32% (96), *false imprisonment* 29% (196), *violation of a protection order* 28% (36), 27% respectively, of *battery* (516) and *aggravated battery* (242), and 24% respectively, of *aggravated assault* (96) and *criminal damage to property* (59).

The SVV found that stalking offenders had the fewest outcomes with charges dropped (13%) compared to offenders of domestic violence (25%) and intimate partner violence (28%). Additionally, stalking offenders had the highest rate of guilty pleas or convictions (51%) over domestic violence offenders (38%) and intimate partner violence offenders (39%). Offenders of each interpersonal violence crime involving a female victim were significantly more likely to plead guilty than offenders of a male victim. The rate of acquittals for offenders of male domestic violence and intimate partner violence victims were 4 and 5 times, respectively, the rate of offender acquittals for these crimes with a female victim. Conversely, offenders of stalking with a male victim were much less likely to obtain an acquittal (<1%) than stalking offenders with a female victim (5%).

5. Sentencing In Domestic Violence Convictions

Of the 1,470 *magistrate court* domestic violence *cases* that resulted in a *guilty plea or conviction*, 1,438 (98%) received a jail and/or probation sentence: 3% (45) received a *jail sentence*, 7% (97) received *probation with no jail*, and 1,296 (88%) received a *jail and probation sentence*. *Aggravated battery* was the charge that received the longest average jail sentence (7.0 months), followed by *aggravated assault* (5.0 months), *criminal damage to property* (3.6 months) and *battery* (3.1 months).

Of the 925 *district court* domestic violence *cases* that resulted in a *guilty plea or conviction*, 736 (80%) received a jail and/or probation sentence: 15% (143) received a *jail sentence*, 17% (156) received

probation with no jail, and 437 (47%) received a *jail and probation sentence*. *Assault with intent to commit violent felony* was the charge that received the longest average jail sentence (2.3 years). However, this average was based on one case conviction with this charge. *Aggravated battery* was the charge with the next longest average jail sentence (1.3 years), followed by *false imprisonment* (1.0 years). All other domestic violence charges had an average jail sentence of less than one year: *aggravated assault* (11.5 months), *aggravated stalking* (7.0 months), *violation of a restraining order* (5.7 months), *battery* (4.7 months), *harassment* (4.6 months), *assault* (4.2 months), *criminal damage to property* (4.2 months), *stalking* (2.6 months), and *deprivation of property* (1.4 months).

The SVV found that roughly two-thirds of all those sentenced for interpersonal violence crimes were sentenced to jail or prison. The average sentence length for convicted domestic violence offenders (3.04 years) was longer than that of intimate partner violence offenders (2.7 years) and stalking offenders (1.97 years). Domestic violence and intimate partner violence offenders received a longer average sentence when the victim was a female, while stalking offenders received a slightly longer average sentence when the victim was a male. Offenders sentenced for stalking a male victim actually served a longer average sentence (2.0 years) than offenders sentenced for intimate partner violence with a male victim (1.5 years).

In a 2007 retrospective study of sentencing in felony domestic violence cases in New Mexico, 15% of felony domestic violence cases from 2000-2005 statewide were dismissed; 58% of defendants received probation; 27% received a jail or prison sentence; and the average sentence served after partial suspensions was 23 months. (New Mexico Sentencing Commission, 2007)

***Serious is defined by rape, sexual assault, robbery and aggravated assault.**

IV. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

A. Identifying Children At Risk

Service providers reported that children were present at every 1.7 domestic violence incidents in 2012, and 79% of them were under the age of twelve. The ASD revealed that children who witness abuse are four times more likely to experience child abuse, than children that do not witness abuse. It further found that most (62%) of abused children experienced multiple types of abuse, most typically at the hands of a family member (84%); and those abused as children have poorer health outcomes. Survivors abused as children compared to those not abused were six times more likely to be abused as an adult, four times more likely respectively, to be told they have a mental illness and attempt suicide, three times more likely respectively, to think about suicide and be told they have a substance abuse problem. The children served by statewide service providers represent 65% of the number present at the scene of domestic violence incidents as reported by law enforcement (6,155). More disturbing is that, these numbers represent only children in domestic violence cases that are reported. With so much at stake, it is imperative that greater effort be made (protocols for coordinated community response and systems in place) to better identify children that witness child abuse and get (not simply refer) them to appropriate counseling services for assessment and treatment.

B. Poverty and Violence

It is quite obvious that most of the battered women that go to a domestic violence service provider for shelter and/or other services are poor. Since there is no way to capture the number of survivors with financial means that access private services, and/or that travel out of state for services, it is not possible to determine the true proportion of survivors among all battered women that are poor.

However, the ASD found that most unmarried survivors with children and those without children that went for domestic violence services in New Mexico meet federal poverty level requirements for 150% and 133% of income, as well as the more restrictive federal poverty income level.

Almost two-thirds (60%, 656) of survivors reported that they left a violent relationship at some time. Of these, one-third (32%, 212) reported that they returned. Reasons for returning to their abuser in the order of most mentions include: returned to try to work it out, returned for the children, and returned because they were scared. A central core of the consideration for “returning for the children” is finances. Among the descriptions for scared is “no support/lack of resources”. Indeed, the ASD revealed that survivors that left a violent relationship and did *not* return had a median annual income \$2,080 greater (\$12,000) than those that left and returned (\$9,920). It further found that only 42% of survivors that are eligible/receive Medicaid/TANF assistance live in their own apartment or home. Most live in shelter (23%), with a friend (29%), transitional housing (1%), or on the street (3%).

Of survivors that were involved in a prior domestic violence experience, 43% reported that they live with an offender with whom they had a prior domestic violence incident. When examined by income, survivors that live with an offender with whom they had a prior domestic violence experience had a median annual income \$2400 less (\$9,600) than survivors that do not live with an offender with whom they have a prior domestic violence experience (\$12,000).

All of this points to the sad reality of the role that poverty plays in an individual’s vulnerability to living in violence. Greater emphasis must be pointed toward providing basic housing, food, clothing, transportation, and access to employment and health care for victims and their families to allow them to leave and stay away from a violent environment.

C. Mental Illness and Health and Safety Risk

Survivors with a parent with mental illness were twelve times more likely than other survivors to be told they have mental illness. Survivors with mental illness than survivors without, were five times more likely to be told they have a substance abuse problem and two times more likely respectively, to have used alcohol/drugs during a domestic violence incident and to be injured during a violent incident. This data has implications for investigating the plausibility of developing a system for at-scene referral to mental health agencies to evaluate survivors for mental illness, both for their own sake, and the sake of their children’s future health and safety.

D. Injury Risk Factors

Law enforcement reported that 45% of the domestic violence incidents in 2012 involved injury to the victim. They do not document or report injury to children. Service providers reported that 33% of survivors and 31% of children were injured in domestic violence cases that came to their attention.

From the ASD, among the types of abuse reported by the 89% of survivors that reported abuse by an intimate partner, are physical attack (60%), physical restraint (29%), threatened to be harmed or killed (34%), strangulation (12%), sexual assault (11%) and involvement of a lethal weapon (12%). Twenty percent of children present during these abusive incidents suffered the same types of abuse.

The ASD revealed that survivor risk of injury increased among survivors: a) with a substance abuse problem; b) with a mental illness; c) involved in a prior domestic violence incident; d) ever abused while pregnant; e) that are female; or f) that are Native American. This information has implication for law enforcement for assessing risk of harm to the survivor and their children at the scene, and for service providers when developing safety plans with survivors.

E. Substance Abuse and Risk

As with mental illness, survivors that were told they have a substance abuse problem compared to those without, were two times more likely respectively, to have used alcohol/drugs during a domestic violence incident, to be involved in an incident where the abuser used alcohol/drugs, and to be injured during a domestic violence incident. Additionally, survivors with an substance abuse problem were two times more likely than those without a substance abuse problem to think about suicide, and four times more likely to attempt suicide. This information has implications for providing access to substance abuse treatment for survivors.

F. Stalking Underreporting, Technology, Training, and Victim Referral

Even with new stalking policies, there are still too few cases of stalking recognized and charged as such by law enforcement agencies throughout the state. In the 12 months prior to the Survey of Violence Victimization (SVV), 2.0% of adult women and 0.4% of adult men were victims of stalking in New Mexico. In 2012, the ASD found that 26% of survivors reported that they were stalked by their abuser. Nationally in 2010, the NISVS found that 4% of adult women and 1.3% of adult men were victims of stalking. Yet in 2012, statewide law enforcement agencies identified 1,105 victims of harassment and 68 stalking victims.

There are numerous administrative and procedural issues that affect accurate reporting of domestic violence and stalking incidents ranging from whether and how police offense incident reports are written to how these reports are entered into law enforcement databases or otherwise counted.

The issues surrounding identification of stalking incidents and victims are particularly worrisome. One possible explanation is that most stalking cases are labeled other crimes (harassment, vandalism, destruction of property, arson, trespassing, car theft, etc.) and are therefore not captured. The inability to differentiate between stalking victims and victims of isolated crimes means that stalking victims are not getting referred for appropriate services. This is a significant problem as the SVV found that 87% of stalking victims also reported being a victim of domestic violence, other physical attack, and/or sexual assault. These victims and their children are at greater health and safety risk and need to be referred for appropriate services; and these types of referrals are not likely to happen as a result of a trespass, vandalism, or other similarly labeled isolated crime incident. It is imperative to provide necessary training to all law enforcement officers, administrative personnel, and executive personnel whose policies guide law enforcement procedure regarding the description, documentation, and data entry of stalking crimes. In 2010, APD and a few other law enforcement agencies implemented new technology for officers at the scene to access information regarding prior offenses and protection order information. It is clear that any improvement that this technology has made failed to translate to the improved identification and referral of stalking victims, and the documentation of stalking incidents.

G. Evidence Supporting the Focus on Early Intervention to Prevent Domestic Violence

In 2012, two-thirds (65%) of the law enforcement incidents documenting the victim/offender relationship, were perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner, 48% of these by current or former boyfriends/girlfriends who are or were dating or living together. Similarly, 84% of adult victims who sought services from a domestic violence service provider were assaulted by a current or former intimate partner, 35% of these were dating or living together. The SSV found that two-thirds (66.5%) of domestic violence incidents were perpetrated by current or former intimate partners, one-third of these were dating or living together. Further, stalking behaviors begin in adolescence and the incidence of adolescent stalking is almost twice that of adolescent intimate partner violence. The high proportion of interpersonal

violence cases perpetrated by those not yet married, demonstrate that true prevention requires early education initiatives on building healthy relationships during adolescence.

H. Sexual Assault Prevention and Treatment for Domestic Violence Child and Adult Victims

In 2012, the ASD found too many children experienced sexual abuse (8%) at the hands of their adult-victim's offender. Similarly, 11.5% of adult domestic violence victims were sexually assaulted by their offender.

The rates of sexual abuse of adults and children are grossly underreported. Findings from the SVV reveal that almost half of the adults in New Mexico who were ever a victim of domestic violence, intimate partner violence or stalking were also sexually assaulted. Of those that were sexually assaulted, 45% were victimized by the age of 12. Further, the NISVS reported that 8.7% of women that were ever victims of intimate partner physical violence, were also raped by their intimate partner. This suggests that effective prevention and treatment programs for domestic violence victims must include components of sexual assault prevention and treatment or must provide referrals to appropriate sexual assault services.

I. Interpersonal Violence Prevention and Advocacy for Males

In New Mexico in 2012, 30% of domestic violence victims identified by law enforcement were males. Findings from the SVV demonstrated that 1 in 7 males in New Mexico has been the victim of domestic violence in his lifetime, 1 in 10 a victim of intimate partner violence, and 1 in 14 a victim of stalking. More outreach must be done to identify male victims of interpersonal violence to offer prevention and treatment programs specific to males.

J. Providing Offender Treatment Programs

In New Mexico, 74% of suspects identified by law enforcement and 84% of offenders identified by domestic violence service providers are *male*. Findings from the SVV revealed that 83% of stalking offenders and 80% of domestic violence and intimate partner violence offenders respectively, are male. Even when males are the victims in interpersonal violence crimes, half to two-thirds (depending on the crime) are being victimized by a male. Perhaps greater outcomes in domestic violence prevention may be realized through greater availability of offender prevention and therapeutic programs that include strategies for addressing aggression in male socialization.

K. Evidence Supporting the Need to Identify Domestic Violence Victims in the Healthcare Setting

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 45% of adult victims were physically injured as a result of domestic violence. Similarly, statewide service providers reported that one-third respectively, of adults (33%) and children (31%) were physically injured by the adult victim's offender. The SVV found that 44% of domestic violence victims were injured and over one-third of them sought medical treatment. This suggests that increased accuracy in reporting domestic violence incidents and identifying victims for referral to needed interventions requires interpersonal violence surveillance initiatives in New Mexico healthcare facilities.

Patients that are seen in the healthcare/emergency room setting with a domestic violence-related injury are typically not reported to law enforcement and represent a substantial gap in reporting. While many healthcare facilities use screening tools to identify patients who are victims of domestic violence, no standardized monitoring system to reliably document the number of these individuals currently exists. Methods to determine healthcare utilization by victims of violence through e-codes or billing databases

have been unsuccessful and are unreliable at best, due to definitional problems of the codes, practitioner discretion and inconsistencies in naming injuries, and the insurance related intentions of billing databases. The need to rectify these problems is underscored by findings from the SVV which revealed substantial co-morbidity with domestic violence victims with regard to serious disabling injury and chronic mental health problems.

The process for collecting standardized domestic violence data from statewide medical facilities is not yet completed. Since many times the first, and perhaps only contact a victim may have with the "helping system" is through a hospital emergency department or physicians' office, this creates a significant void in the Central Repository data and represents a major obstacle in accurately defining the scope and nature of domestic violence in our state. Moreover, until better protocols are established for identifying patient visits associated with interpersonal violence, a significant portion of the total cost of interpersonal violence to individuals, their communities, and the state cannot be estimated.

L. Evidence Supporting the Need for Culturally Competent Services for Native Americans

While more Native American survivors completed college or graduate school (50%) than survivors of other races, it is also true that more Native American survivors were poor - eligible to receive Medicaid (48%) and TANF (20%) assistance or both (16%); more lived in shelter before as an adult (22%); more incurred injury (56%) than other races in domestic violence incidents; and, had a mean number of children (2.9) higher than all other races (2.7). All of this points to the need for specifically targeted interventions for efficacious advocacy for Native American survivors.

M. Evidence Supporting the Need for Better Court Data on Domestic Violence

Within the last two years, the Central Repository has worked with the AOC individually and through the Point of Contact Attorneys to obtain better quality data on interpersonal violence crimes. This effort has led to an expansion of the domestic violence crimes captured, which now include false imprisonment, criminal damage to property, deprivation of property, harassment, and violation of a restrictive order, in addition to the more typical battery/aggravated battery, assault/aggravated assault and stalking/aggravated stalking charges.

Additionally, the Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court has begun within the past year, to use the AOC case management system. For the first time, this data will be available to the Central Repository in 2014 to analyze along with all other statewide magistrate court data.

Still, quality information on the number and type of protection orders issued remains unavailable, leaving many questions on the efficacy of protection orders, emergency protection orders, their rate of enforcement, and the consequences for violating protection orders for offenders and victims.

It is important to obtain better court data because evidence of currently available data demonstrates that there has been a steady *decrease* in the rate of domestic violence convictions in statewide district and magistrate courts. In 2012, the conviction rates of disposed domestic violence cases in district (40%) and magistrate courts (21%), are among the lowest rates of conviction over the last eight six years.

Without better data from the courts vital information such as, why the dismissal rate in domestic violence cases is so high and why the rate of conviction for domestic violence cases is so low, remains unknown. Answers to these questions will serve to improve the efficacy of legal advocacy for domestic violence victims.

N. Interpersonal Violence and Needed Changes in Law Enforcement, Prosecution and The Courts To Reduce The Risk of Harm for Male and Female Victims

Findings from the SVV demonstrate that female victims are more likely than male victims to report their offense, two times more likely to file criminal charges against their offenders and are more likely to get a restraining order against their offenders, even though interpersonal crimes with male victims involve more alcohol/drugs, weapon use, and more serious disabling injury. Additionally, while half of all restraining orders are violated, male victims of intimate partner violence crimes are more likely to have a restraining order violated, less likely to have their offenders arrested, and significantly more likely that the charges against their offenders will be dropped or the offenders will obtain an acquittal. Further, if their offenders are convicted, offenders of male victims are more likely to serve less time in jail or prison than offenders of female victims.

While all of the system failures that contribute to the high risk of harm for female victims of interpersonal violence are widely known, it is clear from these findings that interpersonal violence is dangerous for males, as well. While both genders do not utilize system protections as they should, male victims are even less likely than female victims to do so; and even when system protections are sought for intimate partner violence, violations of restraining orders are more frequent, and convictions of their offenders less frequent, for male victims. All of this speaks to: 1) the need for early education to correct misconceptions in gender socialization; 2) greater community education to increase awareness of the incidence and risk of interpersonal violence among males; and 3) comprehensive training of law enforcement, prosecutors and judges regarding the high risk of harm for men and women victims of interpersonal violence and the development of protocols in their respective disciplines aimed at reducing the likelihood of harm, disability and death of all interpersonal violence victims.

O. Domestic Violence Service Providers' Contribution to Family Violence Research

The New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence in partnership with the Central Repository developed and established the Adult Survivor Database (ASD) to allow for the collection of individual records from membership programs. In the pilot year, eleven service providers participated by using the ASD. This data has dramatically expanded the variables to be collected and allowed for more meaningful analysis, the findings from which for the first time, were published in this report. It is hoped more provider agencies will participate next year and that this data will provide guidance to future domestic violence prevention, treatment, investigation, and prosecution efforts.

Closing Comments

The aforementioned improvements in data collection will ultimately be required to answer the type of domestic violence questions that are most critical in guiding public policy decisions, program development and the most effective allocation of resources. To this end, the Central Repository Director will continue to pursue collaborations with statewide agencies (both current participants and non-participants) and the State Department of Health and the Department of Public Safety to develop a process for enhancing our present data collection system.

**INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO XII:
An Analysis of 2012 Data from
The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

Developed by Betty Caponera, Ph.D.

Funded by:

State of New Mexico
Department of Health, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau
Office of Injury Prevention Through The
New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.

October 2013

I. INTRODUCTION

From 2010 to 2012, the Adult Survivor Database (ASD) was developed in collaboration with the New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence to capture research information on individual domestic violence survivors that seek assistance from statewide domestic violence service providers. The individual data makes possible the study of existing relationships between factors that influence risk and outcomes of domestic violence victimization. Midway through 2012, eleven statewide service provider agencies began using the ASD. By the end of the calendar year, there were data on 1,101 individual domestic violence survivors. *Section One* contains a presentation of the findings from this survivor data.

Section Two presents an analysis of 2012 aggregate law enforcement and service provider domestic violence data and individual data from the Administration Office of the Courts all submitted to the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository.

Section Three presents a discussion of the implications of the findings presented and a review of the data limitations to highlight future data needs.

Section Four presents an analysis of 16 important domestic violence variables for each individual county, so that the reader can access important domestic violence trends in his/her county at a glance.

The Department of Health, Office of Injury Prevention obtained funds to conduct a statewide violence victimization survey in 2005. The survey was conducted by Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc. (SRBI) a national research organization. The purpose of the survey was to obtain state estimates of the prevalence and nature of victimization among adults in New Mexico. The Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico (SVV) included a statewide random sample of 4,000 adults aged 18 and older (2000 males and 2000 females). Interviewing for the survey was conducted between December 6, 2005 and January, 22 2006.

Preliminary findings from the SVV were published in *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence In New Mexico VI*, July 2006. A summary of the findings from the SVV is found in **Appendix A**. It offers baseline statewide rates of the incidence and prevalence of domestic violence, intimate partner violence, and stalking, together with a discussion of the findings on selected characteristics of these interpersonal violence crimes. Selected findings from the survey can be found in the *Fact Sheet* of this report, as well.

The Central Repository is supported by the State of New Mexico Department of Health, Office of Injury Prevention and Behavioral Health Services Division and the New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Violence Against Women STOP Grant Program. It was established in 1998 to house data submitted from a variety of agencies statewide (law enforcement, district and magistrate courts, and domestic violence service providers) that deal with the issue of domestic violence. In 2001, the Central Repository began capturing statewide sexual assault data, as well. To this end, data from rape crisis centers, statewide mental health centers, and sexual assault nurse examiner units (SANEs) that provide services for sexual assault victims are also submitted to the Central Repository.

SECTION ONE: ANALYSIS OF 2012 DATA FROM THE ADULT SURVIVOR DATABASE

The Adult Survivor Database (ASD) was developed to capture research information on individual domestic violence survivors that seek assistance from statewide domestic violence service providers. In 2012, eleven statewide service provider agencies began using the ASD (see Table A for participating provider agencies). For calendar year 2012, there were 1,101 records available for analysis.

Table A: ASD Participating Service Provider Agencies

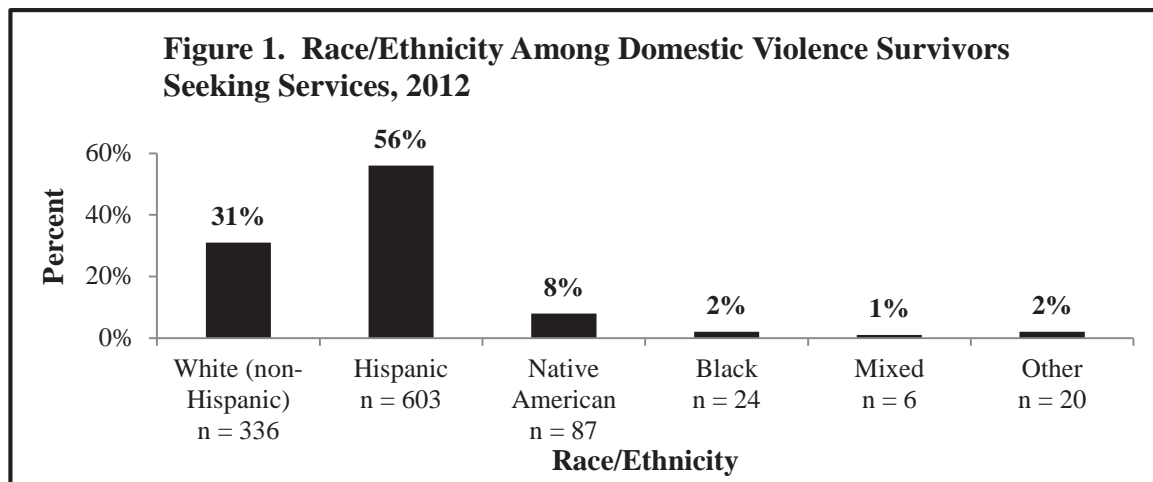
Agency Name	Number of Survivors
Alternatives To Violence	114
Community Against Violence	85
El Refugio, Inc./Silver City	31
Enlace	66
Esperanza	62
HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)	18
Option, Inc.	72
Roberta's Place	62
Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults	371
S.A.F.E. House	168
Valencia Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence	52
Total Individual Records	1,101

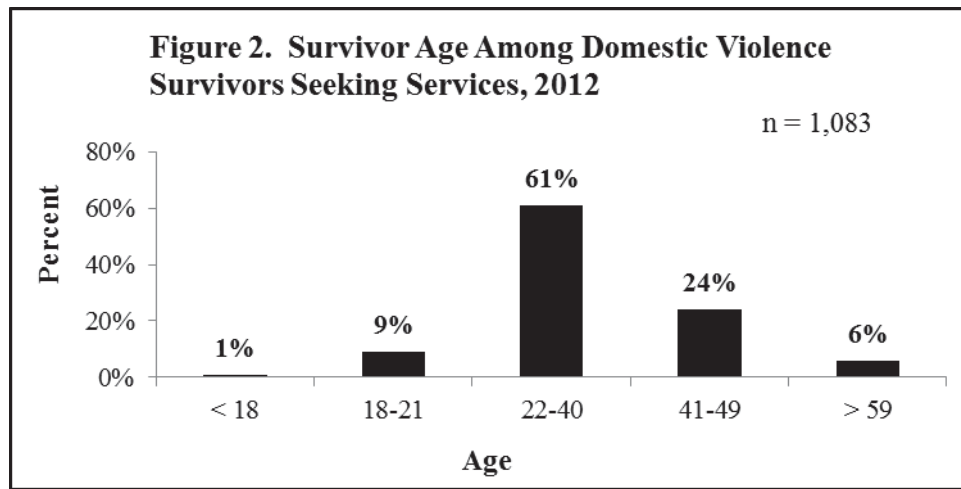
I. FINDINGS

A. Demographics

1. Survivor Gender, Race, Age, Sexual Orientation, Marital Status, Language

Most domestic violence survivors were *female* (93%), *Hispanic* (56%) (see **Figure 1**), with a median age of 33 (see **Figure 2**). Sexual orientation was reported on only one-third (38%) of survivors, of which 95% were self-identified as heterosexual, 3% bisexual, and 2% lesbian. Marital status was not directly captured. However, when the survivor's relationship with the current abuser was documented, 27% were married and 6% were divorced.





One-quarter (24%) of domestic violence survivors speak a first language other than English. See Table E. A greater proportion of Spanish speaking survivors than survivors speaking other languages reported having difficulty with English: two-thirds (66%) of *Spanish* speaking survivors reported having difficulty with English, compared to 37.5% of *Native* speaking survivors, 7% of survivors of "other" languages, and 1% of *English* speaking survivors.

Table E. Survivor First/Preferred Language

First/Preferred Language	Number of Survivors	Percent Survivors
English	571	76%
Native American	8	1%
Other	15	2%
Portugese	1	0.1%
Sign Language	3	0.4%
Spanish	149	20%
Total	747	100%

2. Survivor Education Level

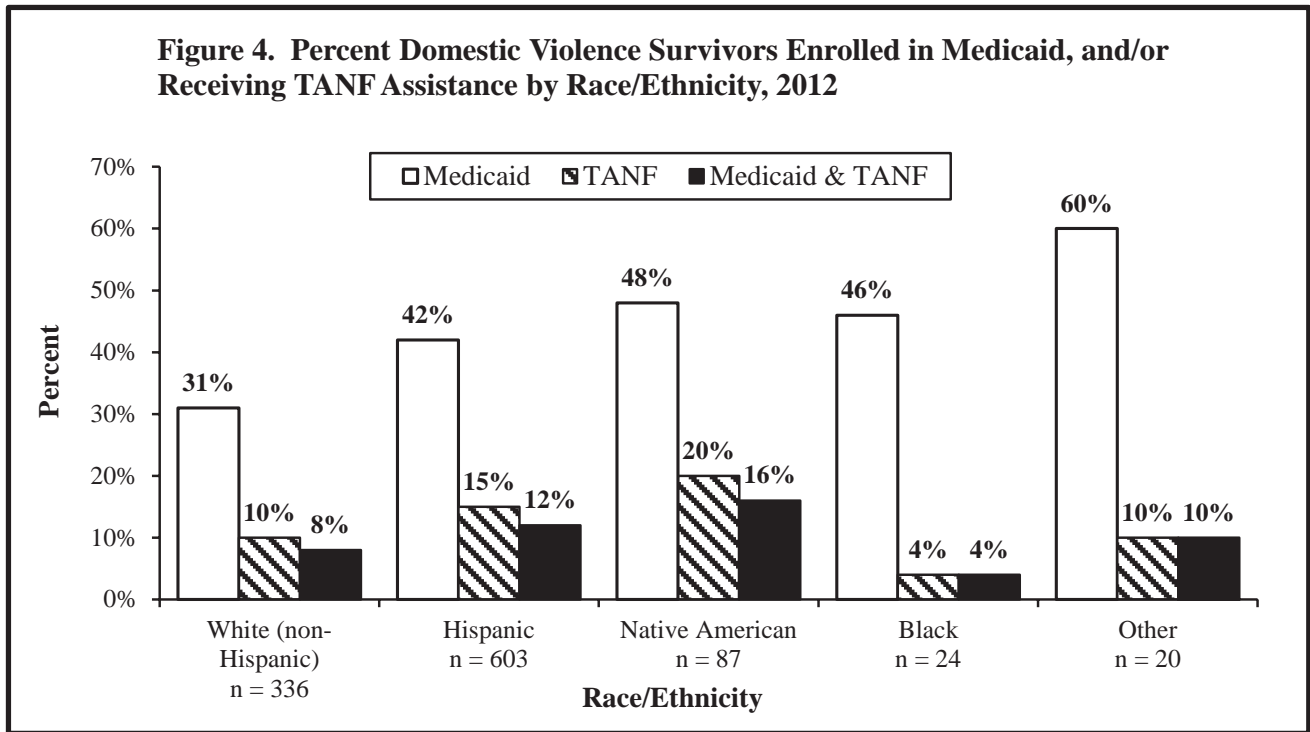
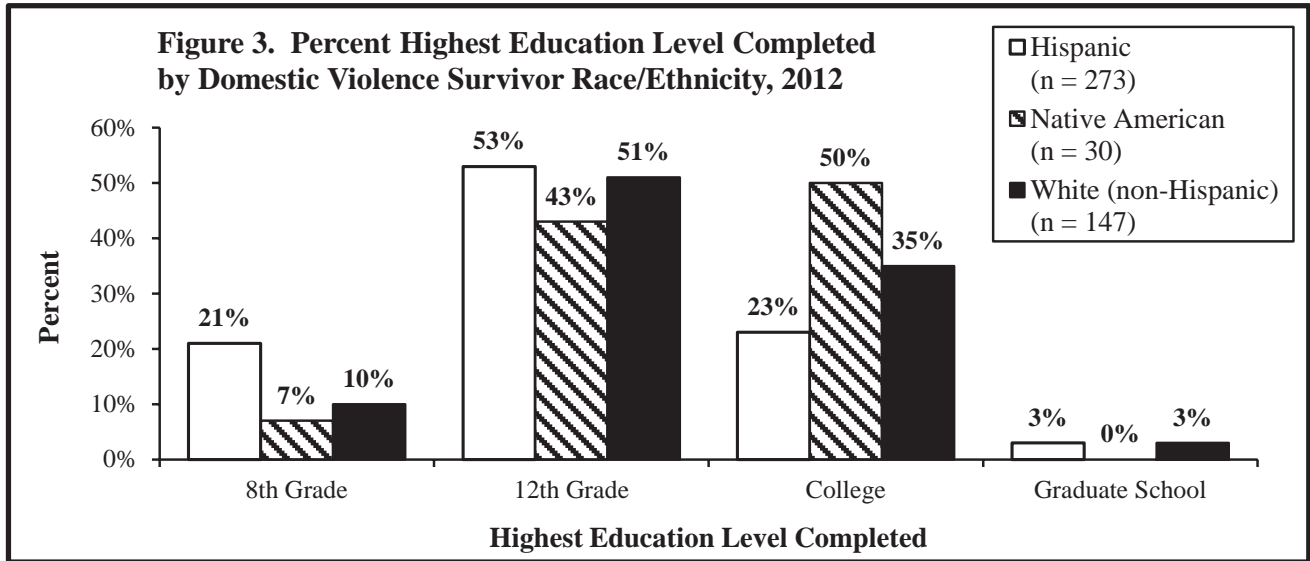
Education level was reported for 478 survivors. Of these, 84% achieved a high school equivalent or higher education level. One-third (32% or 154) went to college or graduate school. Of 154 that went to college or graduate school, 79 (51%) completed their degree.

Education level was documented on too few *Asian* survivors (0), *Black* survivors (9), *Pacific Islander* survivors (1), survivors of *mixed* race (3) and survivors of "other" races (9) to validly examine. Among races/ethnicities that can be compared, 93% of *Native Americans*, 89% of *Whites (non-Hispanic)*, and 79% of *Hispanics* completed high school or a higher level of education. Half (50%) of *Native American* survivors completed college or graduate school, compared to 38% of *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors and 26% of *Hispanic* survivors. See Figure 3.

3. Survivor Income

Slightly over one-third (39%) of survivors were enrolled in Medicaid (430), 13% (148) received TANF Assistance, and 11% (119) were involved in both programs. An examination of income by survivor race/ethnicity among those with a minimum of 20 survivors, reveals that "other" race was the one with the greatest proportion of survivors enrolled in Medicaid (60%), followed by *Native Americans* (48%), *Blacks*

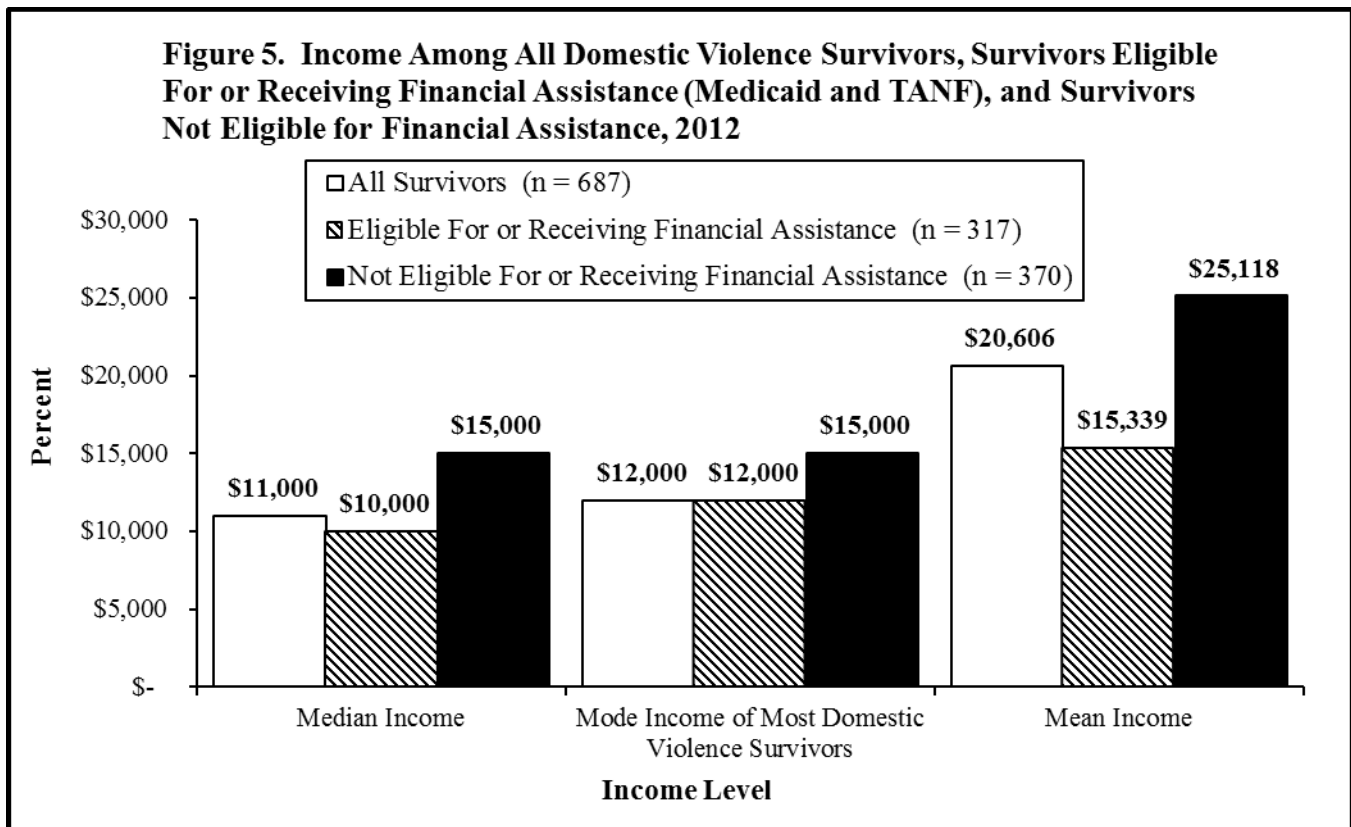
(46%), *Hispanics* (42%), and *Whites (non-Hispanic)* (31%). *Native American* survivors comprised the race with the greatest proportion receiving TANF assistance (20%) and involved in both medicaid and TANF programs (16%). See **Figure 4**.



Of 687 survivors whose income was reported, the median income was \$11,000. Most (mode) survivors reported a yearly income of \$12,000. The average income was \$20,606.

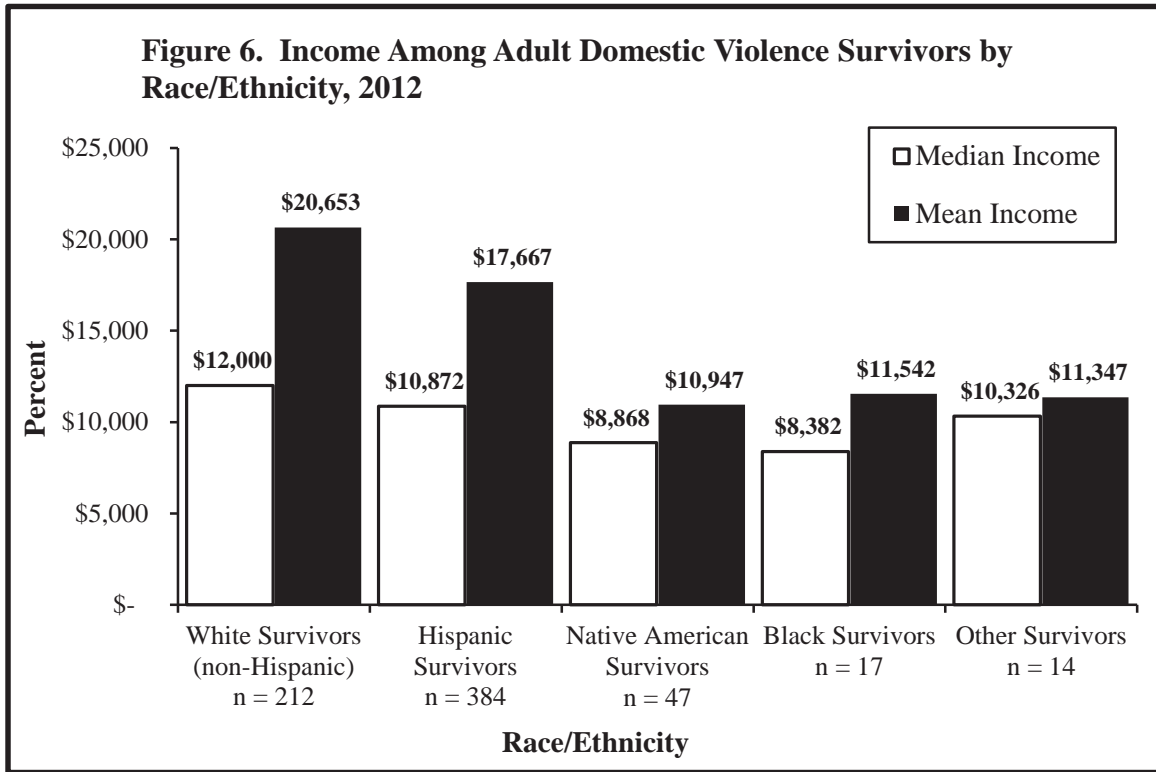
There were 642 survivors *not* eligible or receiving financial assistance (TANF and Medicaid). Of these, income was reported for 370 survivors. The median income was \$15,500. Most (mode) survivors not eligible or receiving financial assistance reported an income of \$15,000. Their average income was \$25,118.

There were 459 survivors that were eligible or receiving financial assistance. Of these, income was reported for 317 survivors. The median income was \$10,000. Most (mode) survivors eligible or receiving financial assistance reported an income of \$12,000. Their average income was \$15,339. See **Figure 5**.



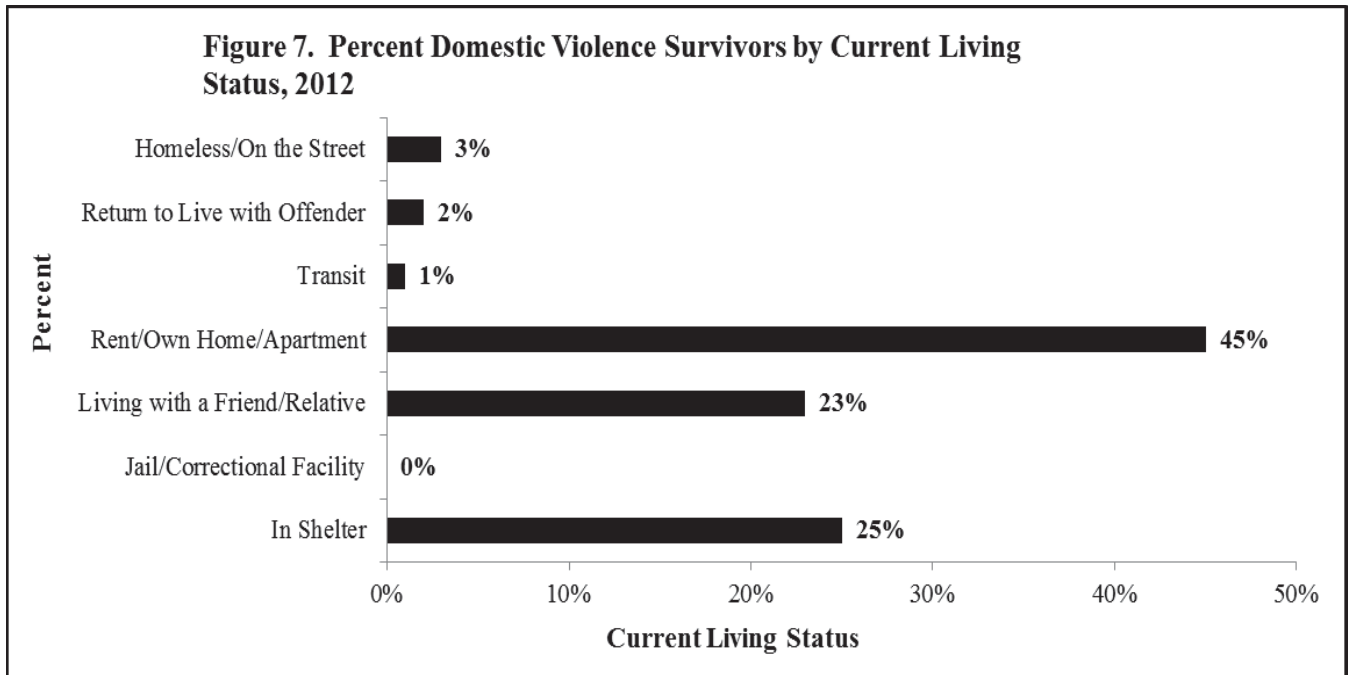
Those survivors *not eligible/not receiving* financial assistance had a median income 50% higher, and an average income 64% higher, than those eligible/receiving assistance. However, the mean income of all survivors eligible/receiving or not, is \$11,000 - 4% below the federal poverty guideline's level of poverty for an individual (\$11,490); and well below the 133% (\$15,282) to 150% (\$17,235) of their income to qualify for federal assistance programs. In fact, 71% (490) of the 687 survivors with income reported had an actual income that would qualify them for federal assistance programs at the higher threshold of 150% of income, and 66% (456) would qualify for federal assistance programs at 133% of income.

An examination of income by race/ethnicity reveals that *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors reported the highest income (mean = \$20,653; median = \$12,000), followed by *Hispanic* survivors (mean = \$17,667; median \$12,000), survivors of "other" races (mean = \$11,347; median = \$10,326), *Native American* survivors (mean = \$10,947; median = \$8,868) and *Black* survivors (mean = \$11,542; median = \$8,382). See **Figure 6**.

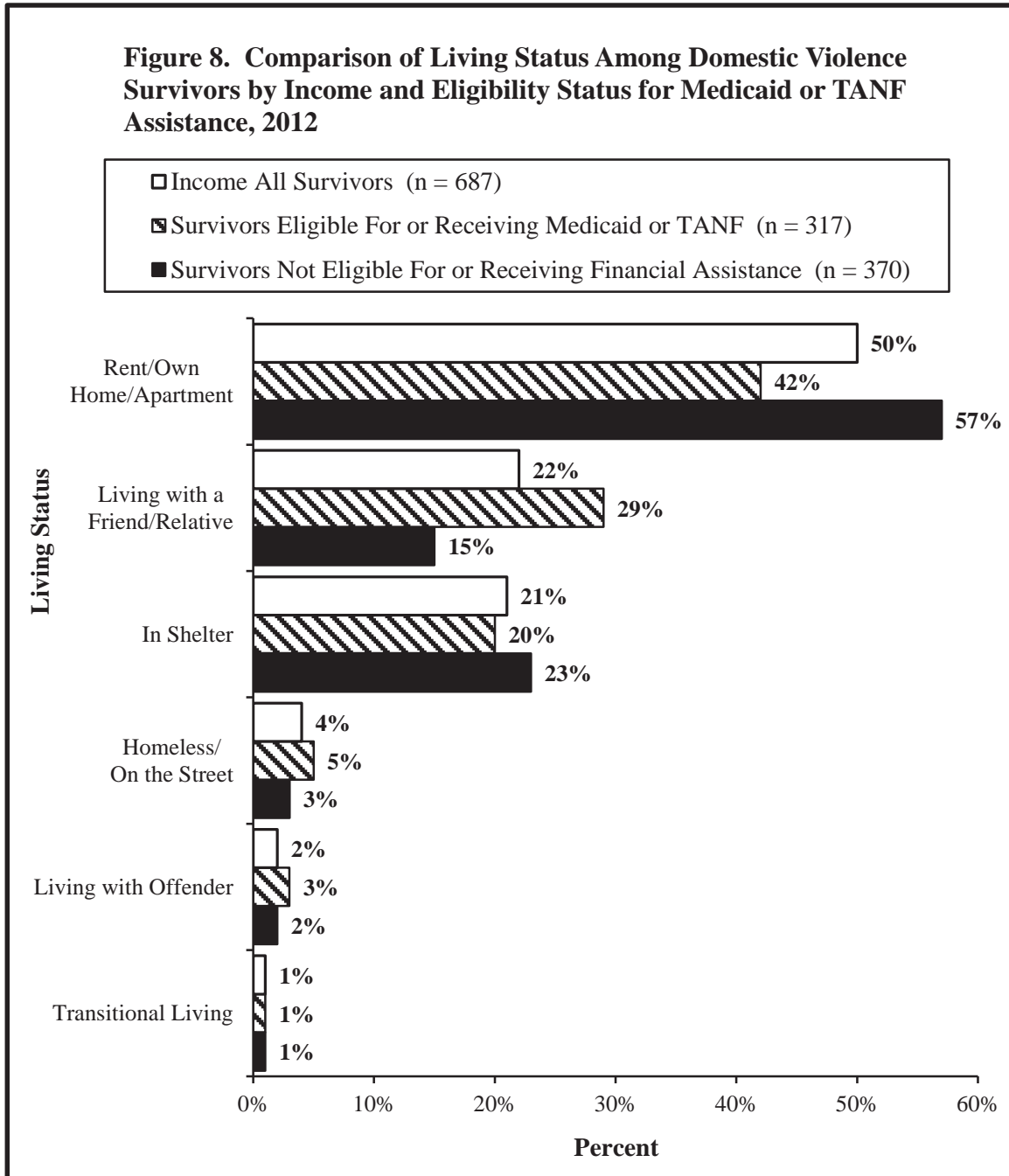


4. Survivor Living Status

Over half (55%) of survivors did *not* live in their own rented apartment or own a home: 25% lived in shelter, 23% lived with a friend or relative, 3% were homeless/ living on the street, 2% lived with the offender, and 1% lived in transitional housing. See **Figure 7**.



When living status was examined by survivor income, significantly fewer survivors that need financial assistance live in an apartment or their own home: over half (57%) of survivors *not eligible/not receiving* financial assistance (TANF or Medicaid) live in a rented apartment or own home, compared to 42% of survivors that are eligible/receive assistance. Similarly, a significantly greater proportion (29%) of those *eligible/receiving* assistance, than those *not eligible/not receiving* assistance (15%), live with a friend or relative. See **Figure 8**.



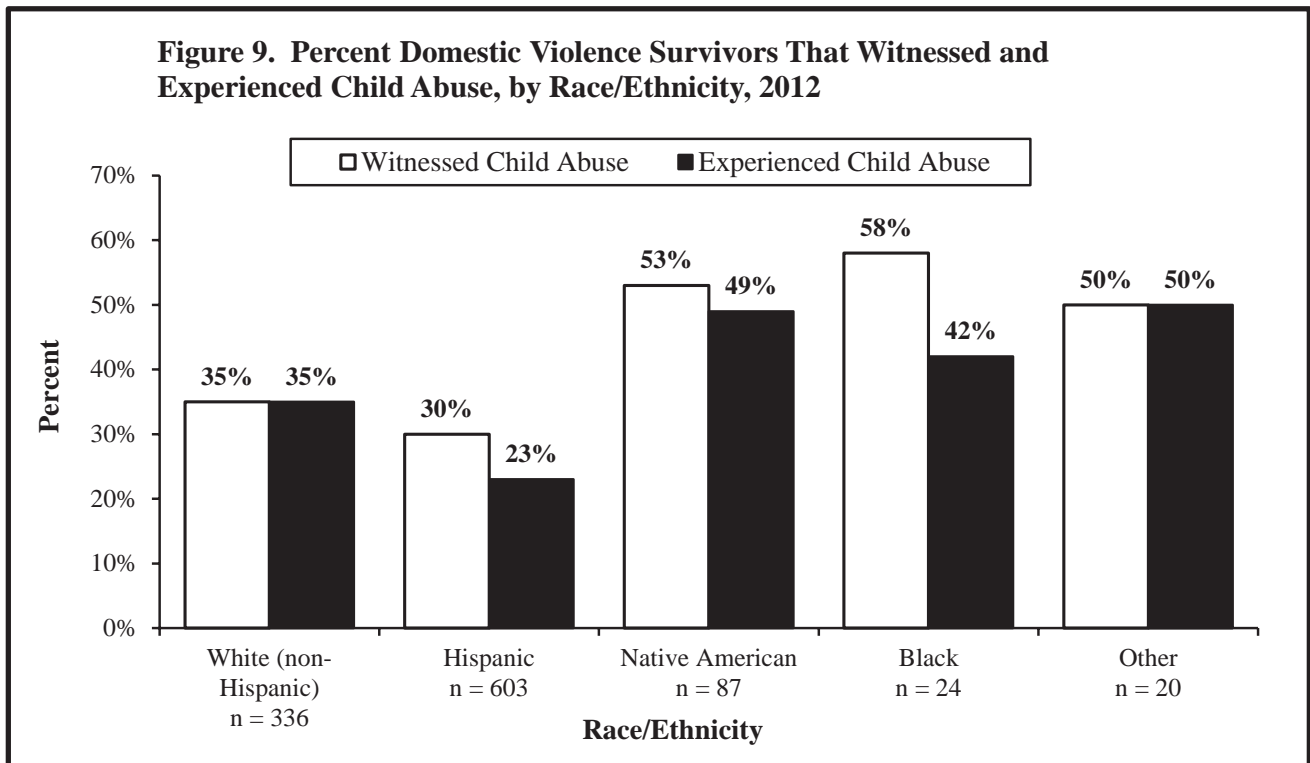
B. Survivor Family of Origin and Childhood Experiences

1. Witnessing Family Violence As a Child and Child Abuse

One-third of domestic violence survivors reported that they witnessed family violence as a child. Children that witnessed family violence were four times more likely (59%) to experience child abuse than children that did not witness family violence (14%).

Over one-quarter (29%) of survivors reported actually being abused as a child. More *female* survivors reported witnessing (35%) and experiencing (30%) family violence, than *male* survivors (24% and 17%, respectively). However, this rate difference between genders should be viewed with caution as the number of male domestic violence survivors is relatively few (75).

When witnessing abuse and experiencing child abuse were examined by race/ethnicity, more *Black* survivors (58%) reported witnessing abuse, and more survivors of “other” races (50%) reported experiencing actual abuse. Fewer *Hispanic* survivors than survivors of all other races, reported witnessing (30%) or experiencing (23%) child abuse. See **Figure 9**.



Of 322 victims abused as a child, 304 specified the type of abuse experienced. Of these, 68% (208) experienced *physical abuse*, 68% (206) *emotional abuse*, and 50% (153) *sexual abuse* as a child. One-quarter (26% or 80) of victims experienced all three types of abuse. One-third (31% or 95) experienced *physical* and *sexual abuse*; one-half (52% or 158) experienced *physical* and *emotional abuse*; and one-third (30% or 90) experienced *sexual* and *emotional abuse*.

2. Parental substance abuse and mental illness

Nine percent (103) of domestic violence survivors reported growing up with a parent with a substance abuse problem. Five percent (55) of domestic violence survivors reported growing up with a parent with a mental illness.

Domestic violence survivors with a parent with mental illness, than survivors with a parent without mental illness were 8 times more likely to also have a parent with a substance abuse problem: over half (58%) of survivors with a parent with mental illness compared to 7% of survivors with a parent without mental illness, reported having a parent with a substance abuse problem.

3. Child/Abuser relationship

Of 322 victims abused as children, 232 reported the relationship to their abuser. Of these, 84% (195) were abused by a *family member*, 25% (58) by a *non-family member*, and 3% (8) by a *stranger*. One survivor (.04%) was abused by a *family member*, *non-family member* and a *stranger*; 24 (10%) were abused by both a *family member* and *non-family member*. Three survivors (1%) were abused by a *family member* and a *stranger*; and 3 (1%) were abused by a *non-family member* and a *stranger*.

Among survivors that experienced child abuse, there was a slight difference in the victim/abuser relationship and the likelihood to have suicide thoughts and attempt suicide. One-third (30%) of survivors abused as children by a *family member* thought about suicide and 21% attempted suicide. Similarly 28% of survivors abused as children by a *non-family member* thought about suicide and 17% attempted suicide.

4. In Shelter as Child

One percent (16) of domestic violence survivors reported being in a domestic violence shelter as a child. As this number is so few, it cannot validly be examined by other factors.

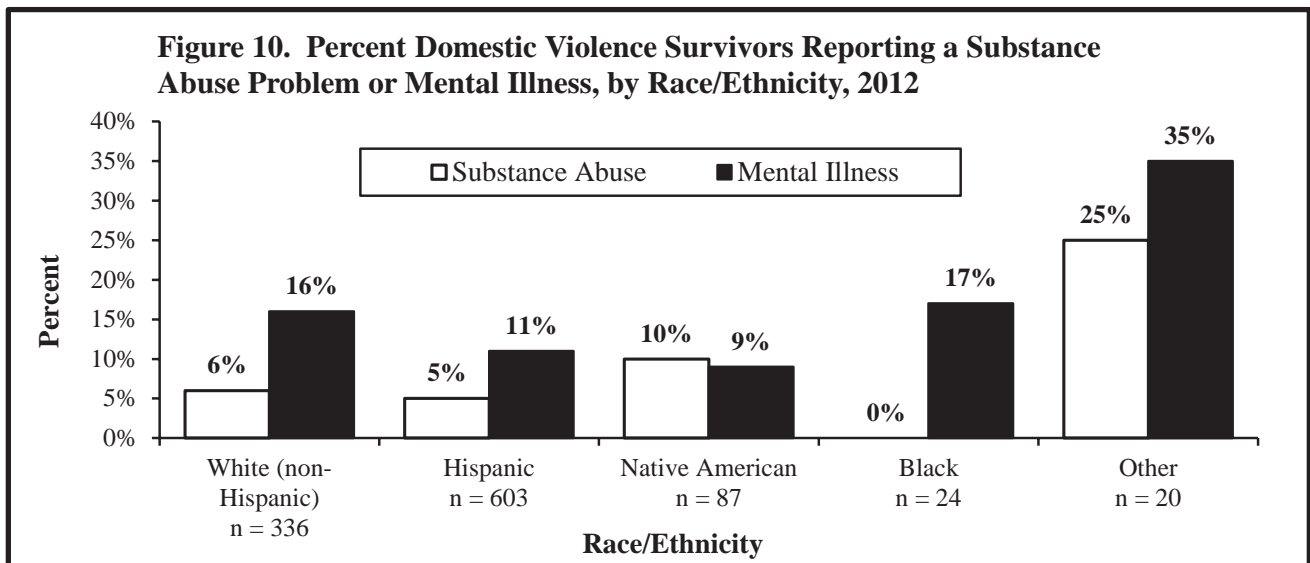
C. Survivor Risk Factors

1. Survivor Substance Abuse and Mental Illness

Overall, six percent (69) of domestic violence survivors were told they have a substance abuse problem. Six percent (63) of *female* survivors and eight percent (6) of *male* survivors reported being told they have a substance abuse problem.

Thirteen percent of survivors were told they have a mental illness. In this analysis with few (75) male survivors, slightly more males (15%) than females (13%) were told they had a mental illness.

When survivor substance abuse and mental illness were examined by race/ethnicity, more survivors of “other” races, reported mental illness (35%) and having a substance abuse problem (25%) than survivors of all other races/ethnicities. See **Figure 10**. As there are relatively few survivors of “other” races (20) and *Black* survivors (24), these findings should be viewed with caution.



Survivors abused as a child (12%) were three times more likely than survivors that did not experience child abuse (4%), to be told they have a substance abuse problem.

Survivors abused as a child (26%) were four times (3.7) more likely than survivors that did not experience child abuse (7%), to be told they have a mental illness.

Survivors told they have a mental illness were five times more likely than survivors without mental illness to have a substance abuse problem: Of 142 survivors told they have a mental illness, 28 (20%) also were told they have a substance abuse problem. Of 959 survivors not told they have a mental illness, 41 (4%) have been told they have a substance abuse problem.

Five percent of survivors reported having a parent with a mental illness. However, survivors who were told they have a mental illness were 12.5 times more likely (25%) to have a parent with mental illness, than survivors without mental illness (2%).

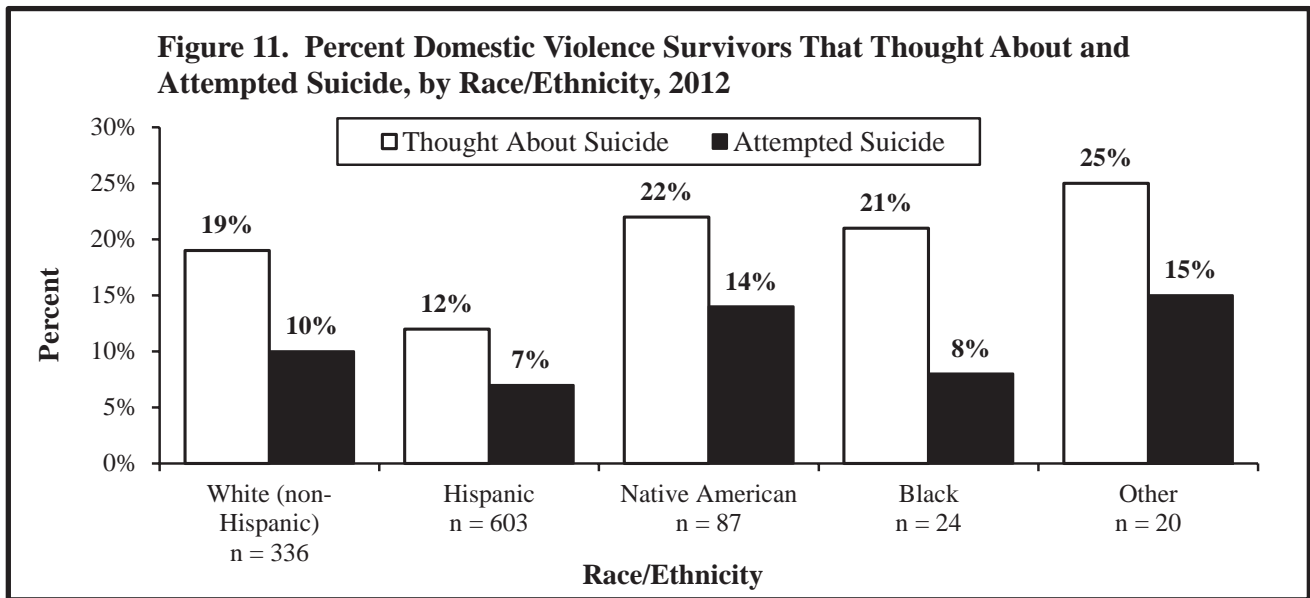
2. Suicide ideology and attempts

Overall, 15% (168) of domestic violence survivors *thought about suicide*, and 9% (98) reported at least one *suicide attempt*. When examined by gender, more *female* survivors, 16% (162), than *male* survivors 7% (5) reported *thinking about suicide*; and more *female* survivors, 9% (96), than *male* survivors 3% (2) reported at least one *suicide attempt*.

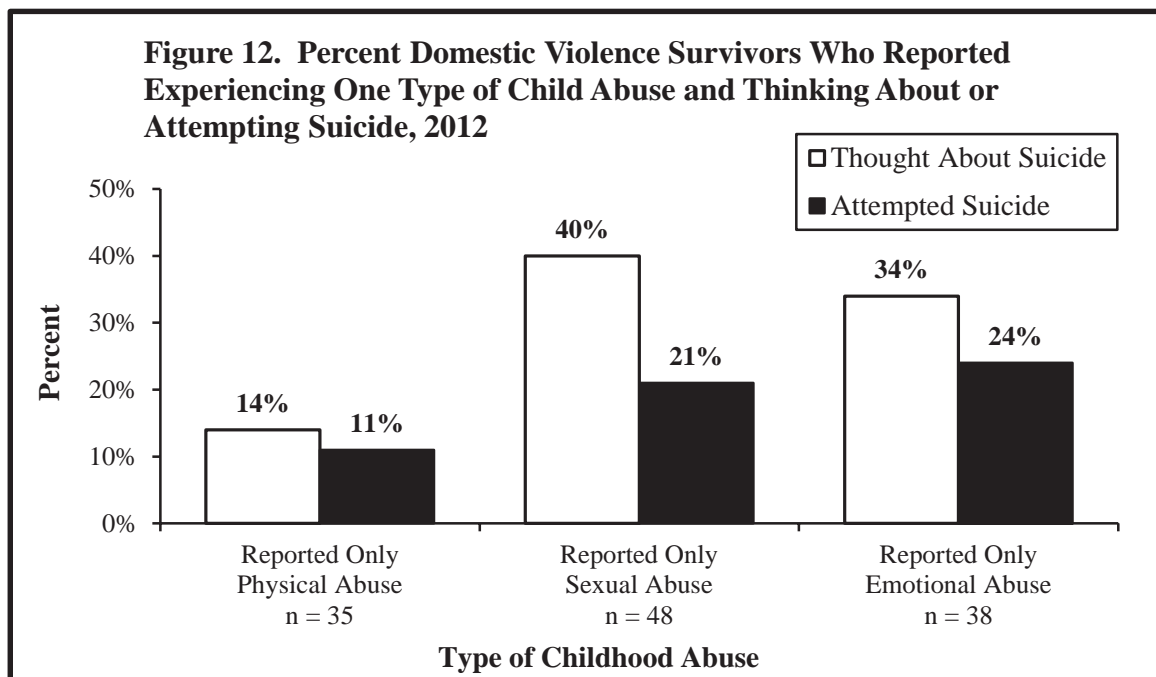
When suicide ideology and attempts were examined by race/ethnicity, slightly more survivors (25%) of “other” races thought about and attempted (15%) suicide than all other races/ethnicities. See **Figure 11**.

Those abused as a child were three times more likely than those not abused to report thinking about suicide: of 322 victims abused as children, 30% (96) reported that they thought about suicide. Of 779 not abused as children, 9% (72) thought about suicide.

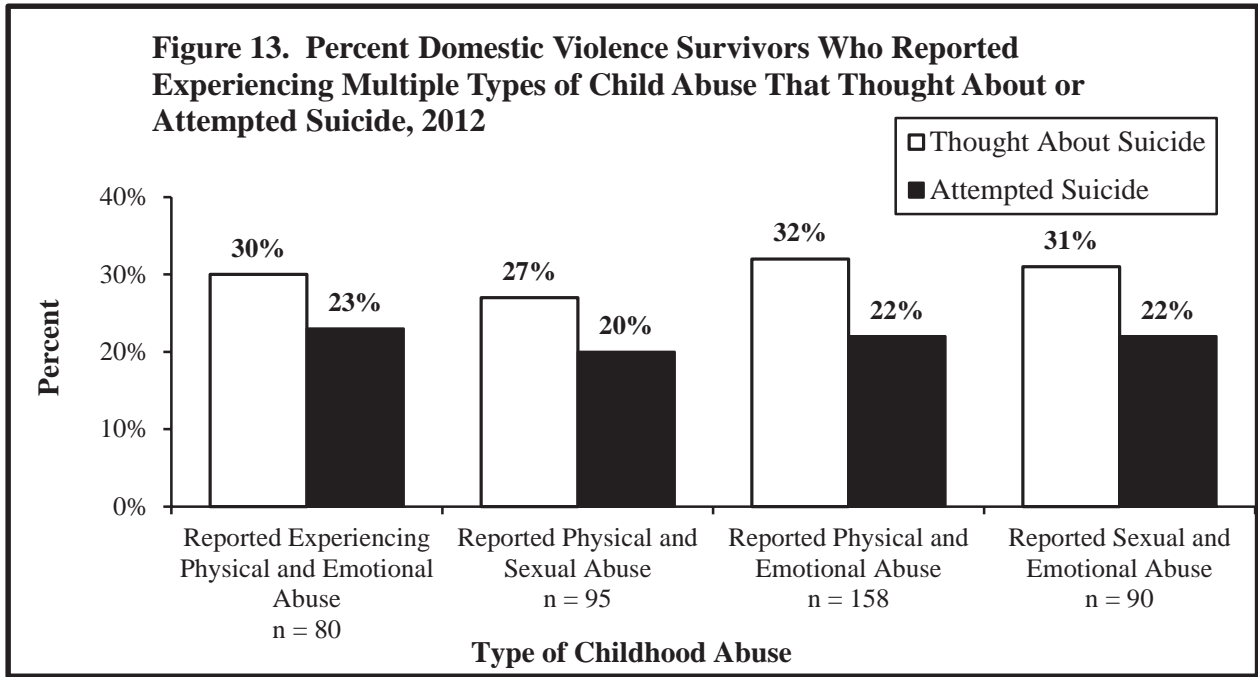
Those abused as children were four times more likely (19%) than those not abused (5%) to attempt suicide.



Survivors that experienced emotional abuse, alone or in combination with physical and/or sexual abuse were more likely to attempt suicide than those who did not experience emotional abuse. While more survivors that suffered sexual abuse *thought about suicide* (among survivors that reported only one type of abuse), slightly more survivors that reported experiencing emotional abuse (24%) *attempted suicide*, than those that reported sexual abuse (21%), or physical abuse (11%). See Figure 12.



Similarly, more survivors that suffered a combination of abuses which included emotional abuse, thought about and attempted suicide than survivors of physical and sexual abuse. See **Figure 13**.



Domestic violence survivors with a parent with mental illness were six times (42%) more likely to have attempted suicide, than survivors with a parent without mental illness (7%).

D. Adult Domestic Violence Experiences

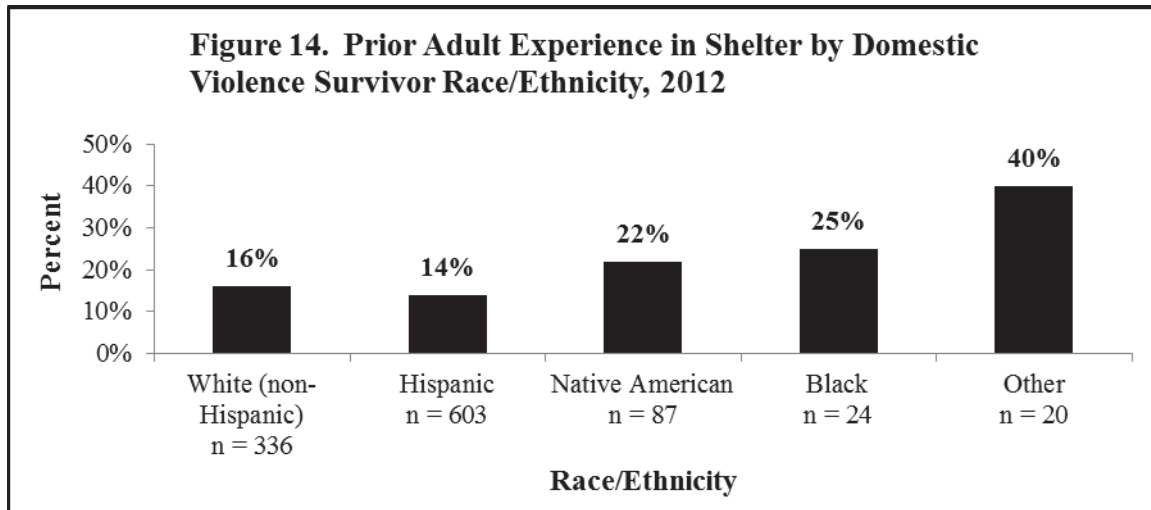
1. Prior Adult Domestic Violence Experience

Over half (57%, 628) of survivors reported having a prior domestic violence experience as an adult. Of these, three-quarters (72% or 455) were involved in a prior domestic violence experience with the same offender, 21% with a different offender, and 11% (68) with both the same offender and a different offender.

2. Prior In-Shelter Experience

Sixteen percent of survivors reported being in shelter before as an adult. Of these 179 victims in shelter before as an adult, 163 reported the number of times. Over one-third (39%) were in shelter two or more times.

Among race/ethnicities with a minimum of 20 survivors, “other” races comprised the race/ethnicity with the greatest proportion of survivors (40%) that reported being in shelter before as an adult, followed by *Black* survivors (25%), *Native American* survivors (22%), *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors (16%), and *Hispanic* survivors (14%). See **Figure 14**.



It requires further study with a greater number of survivors, but being in domestic violence shelter as a child may be a good predictor of being in domestic violence shelter as an adult. Those in this analysis that were in a domestic violence shelter as a child were four (3.9) times more likely than those not sheltered as a child, to be in a domestic violence shelter as an adult: of 16 victims in shelter as a child, 62.5% (10) were in shelter also as an adult; of 1085 victims not in shelter as a child, 16% (169) were in shelter as an adult. As stated, these findings on the relationship between being in shelter as a child and being in shelter as an adult should be viewed with caution as they are based on only 16 survivors in this analysis.

3. Survivor/Abuser Relationship

Current or former intimate partners were the abuser in 84% of the survivor domestic violence cases. *Current or former boyfriends* comprised the relationship with the greatest proportion of abusers (45%), followed by current and former spouses (33%). *Ex-girlfriends* and *girlfriends* comprised 6% of abusers, and *family members* comprised 9%.

Females (86%) than males (70%) were more likely to be abused by an *intimate partner*. Males (20%) than females (9%) were significantly more likely to be abused by a *family member*.

While an equal proportion of survivors lived with their abuser as did not live with their abuser (50%), significantly more female survivors (52%) than male survivors (37%) lived with their abuser.

When examined by income, those survivors that live with their abuser reported an annual median income of \$2400 less (\$9,600) than those that do not live with their abuser (\$12,000).

4. Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Survivor Substance Abuse

Twelve percent (137) of domestic violence survivors reported using alcohol/drugs during the domestic violence incident.

Survivors reported that abusers used alcohol/drugs in four times (53%) as many domestic violence incidents as incidents where survivors used alcohol/drugs (12%). Survivors that used alcohol/drugs during the domestic violence incident were two (1.8) times more likely (84%) than survivors that did not use alcohol/drugs (48%) to be involved in an incident where their abuser used alcohol/drugs.

Survivors reported that the abuser used alcohol/drugs significantly more in domestic violence incidents with *female* victims (54%), than *male* victims (45%).

Domestic violence survivors told they have a substance abuse problem, were five times (4.8) more likely to have used alcohol/drugs during the domestic violence incident (48%) than survivors without a substance abuse problem (10%).

Domestic violence survivors told they have a mental illness, were twice as likely to have used alcohol/drugs during the domestic violence incident (22%), than survivors without a mental illness (11%).

5. Type of Abuse/Violence Experienced From the Abuser

Survivors abused as children are six times more likely to experience abuse in an adult domestic violence incident, than survivors that were not abused as children: of 978 survivors that reported abuse in a recent or past domestic violence incident, 32% (316) reported experiencing child abuse; of 123 survivors that reported no abuse in a past or recent incident, 5% (6) reported experiencing child abuse.

In all, there were 978 (89%) survivors that reported recent or past abuse as an adult by an intimate partner.

There were 935 survivors (85%) that reported abuse from their offender in the most recent domestic violence incident. Of these, most (87%) reported *verbal abuse*, followed by *physical attack* (60%), *threatened to be harmed or killed* (34%) and *physical restraint* (29%). One-quarter (27%) were either *held hostage* (14%) or *prevented from calling for help* (13%). A *lethal weapon* was used in 12% of cases, and *strangulation* was involved in 11% of cases. Similarly, 11% of survivors reported being *sexually abused/coerced* as well.

There were 820 that reported being abused by an intimate partner in the past. Similar to the proportion of victims that reported abuse in the most recent incident, most victims that experienced past abuse from an intimate partner were verbally assaulted/degraded (83%), physically attacked (62%), or threatened (33%). Seventeen percent of those abused by an intimate partner in the past were sexually coerced, 15% respectively, were held hostage and threatened with a lethal weapon, and 14% respectively, were strangled and prevented from calling for help.

Of the 820 survivors that reported abuse by an intimate partner in the past, 807 (98%) reported abuse in the most recent domestic violence incident. Overall, there were 978 victims that reported abuse in a past or recent incident. Of these, 136 (14%) reported they or a partner were pregnant during the abuse.

6. Injury

One-quarter (27%) of survivors reported being injured in a recent or past domestic violence incident. Females were almost three (2.6) times more likely (29%) than males (11%) to report being injured during a domestic violence incident.

Among races/ethnicities represented by at least 20 domestic violence survivors, *Native Americans* (56%) reported the most survivors that incurred injury from a domestic violence incident, followed by *Black* survivors (42%), survivors of "other" races (40%), *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors (26%), and *Hispanic* survivors (23%).

Survivors that ever experienced abuse from an intimate partner while they or their partner were pregnant, were two times (2.2) more likely to report having been injured in a domestic violence incident (52%), than survivors that reported they or their partner did not experience abuse while pregnant (24%).

Involvement in a domestic violence incident as an adult increases one's likelihood of injury in a subsequent domestic violence incident: three-quarters (77%) of those survivors that reported being injured in a domestic violence incident, reported being involved in a prior adult domestic violence experience.

Survivors who have been told they have a substance abuse problem, were almost two times (1.8) more likely to report being injured in a domestic violence incident (46%) than those that do not have a substance abuse problem (26%).

Survivors who have been told they have a mental illness, were almost two times (1.7) more likely to report being injured in a domestic violence incident (42%) than those that do not have a mental illness (25%).

7. Medical Treatment

Of the 302 survivors that were injured, 44% (132) required medical treatment.

Over all, the rate of seeking medical treatment among injured survivors that required it, was quite high. Of the 132 injured survivors that required medical treatment, 83% (110) sought treatment.

Slightly more (87%) survivors with a substance abuse problem that needed treatment, sought treatment. Similarly, slightly more (84%) survivors with a mental illness that required treatment, sought treatment.

As mentioned earlier, female survivors were three times (29%) more likely to report being injured during a domestic violence incident than male survivors (11%). Of 294 female victims that were injured in a domestic violence incident, 129 (44%) required medical treatment. Of the 129 female survivors that required medical treatment, 85% (109) sought medical treatment.

A valid analysis on the proportion of males that required treatment and sought it was not possible in this dataset: of 75 male survivors, eight reported being injured during a domestic violence incident and only one required treatment, but did not get it.

Among races/ethnicities represented by at least 20 domestic violence survivors, *Black* survivors and "other" races (50% respectively) reported the most survivors that required medical treatment, followed by *Native American* and *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors (45% respectively), and *Hispanic* survivors (41%).

Among races/ethnicities represented by at least 20 domestic violence survivors, all (100%, respectively) *Black* survivors and "other" race survivors that required medical treatment, sought medical treatment. However, the number of survivors from these racial groups is very few so these findings should be viewed with caution. Ninety percent of *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors that required medical treatment sought it, followed by 82% of *Native American* survivors, and 81% of *Hispanic* survivors.

8. Children present

Three-quarters (77% or 836) of survivors reported having children. When examined by gender, three-quarters (77%) of female survivors and 69% of male survivors have children.

Most survivors (29%) have two children. The mean number of children per survivor is 2.7. Male survivors had a slightly higher mean number of children (2.9) compared to females (2.7). Among races/ethnicities represented by 20 or more survivors, *Native American* survivors had the highest mean number of children (2.9), followed by *Hispanic* survivors (2.8), and *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors (2.5).

Of 841 survivors with children, 47% (398) reported that their children were present during the most recent domestic violence incident; and 40.5% (341) during a past domestic violence incident.

Survivors reported children present in a greater proportion of domestic violence incidents where the survivor lived with their abuser (53%), than incidents where survivors did not live with their abuser (41%).

There was a negligible difference in annual median income between survivors with children present during a domestic violence incident (\$12,000) and survivors where children were not present (\$10,872).

9. Children abused

Of 841 children present at domestic violence incidents, 20% (167) were abused by the survivor's abuser. Most children were *verbally abused/degraded* (69%), *physically attacked* (32%), *threatened that they or loved ones would be harmed or killed* (20%), or *physically restrained* (17%). Seventeen percent of children were either *held hostage* (10%) or *prevented from calling for help* (7%). Eight percent of children were *sexually abused*, 6% threatened with a *lethal weapon*, 5% *strangled*, and 4% *threatened that their pets would be harmed or killed*.

10. Children Injured

Of 167 children present and abused in a domestic violence incident, 7% (12) were injured. Of 12 children injured, 3 (25%) required medical treatment. Of three children that required medical treatment, one obtained medical treatment.

11. Law Enforcement and Prosecution Involvement

Sixty percent of survivors reported a domestic violence incident to law enforcement. Slightly more (64%) male survivors reported a domestic violence incident to law enforcement than female survivors (60%).

Slightly more survivors with children (61%) than survivors without children (56%) reported their domestic violence incident to law enforcement. There was negligible difference in a survivor's likelihood of reporting to law enforcement by their number of children, as those survivors that reported to law enforcement had an average 2.7 children and those that did not report had an average 2.8 children.

When examined by race/ethnicity, among races/ethnicities with 20 or more survivors, there were negligible differences in the proportion that reported a domestic violence incident to law enforcement. Slightly more *Black* and *Native American* survivors (67%, respectively) reported their incident to law enforcement, followed closely by survivors of "other" races (65%), *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors (61%) and *Hispanic* survivors (60%).

Of the 40% of survivors that never reported a domestic violence incident to law enforcement, only 38 reported the reason they never reported. The greatest number of survivors stated that they did not report because they were *scared* (19), followed by those that did not report because they *believed that nothing would get done* (6), and because they *wanted to work out the relationship* (5). See Table B.

Table B. Why Survivors Never Reported a Domestic Violence Incident to Law Enforcement

Reason	Total
Scared	19
It would get worse/he would get mad/scared of what husband will do	5
Scared for my life	2
He threatened to kill me, my family and take my child	1
Scared because I'm not a citizen	1
Scared	10
Family reasons	2
Wanted it to work out	5
Thought he would change	1
Thought I could handle it	1
Wanted it to work out	3
Didn't think anything would get done	6
They would just tell me to get an order of protection	1
Didn't think law enforcement would understand emotional abuse	1
Didn't think it was bad enough for the cops to do anything	1
Never got physical before	1
Just verbal/mental abuse	1
Non-violent	1
Just wanted to get away	2
Didn't want anyone else involved	1
Hiding own and perpetrators drug use from CYFD	1
Offender took my phone so I couldn't call anyone	1
Mental illness (need professional help – not jail)	1

One-quarter (26%) of survivors reported that they had been stalked by the abuser in a recent or past domestic violence incident. Of these 285 stalking survivors, 21% (60) reported the stalking to law enforcement.

When stalking was examined by race/ethnicity, a greater proportion of *Black* survivors (58%) were stalked by their abuser, followed by survivors of “other” races (40%), *Native American* survivors (39%), *Hispanic* survivors (24%) and *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors (23%).

Half (49%) of domestic violence survivors obtained a protection order for the most recent domestic violence incident. Males (81%) were almost two times (1.8) more likely than females (46%) to obtain a protection order for the most recent domestic violence incident.

Of the 628 survivors involved in a prior domestic violence incident as an adult, 20% (125) obtained an order of protection. With regard to prior domestic violence events, more females (20%) than males (12%) reported obtaining a protection order.

Of the 628 survivors that had a prior domestic violence incident, 12% (77) pressed charges. More female survivors (13%) pressed charges for a prior domestic violence incident than male survivors (3%). The number of survivors that pressed charges was too few to do a valid analysis by gender, race, or income.

12. Case Dispositions and Sentencing

Of 77 survivors that pressed charges, the case dispositions were reported for 43. Of these cases, 58% obtained a conviction (51% prosecuted and found guilty, and 7% pled to a lesser charge), 30% of cases were dismissed, 5% of cases were acquitted, and in 7% of cases the offender was given a diversion program.

Of the 25 survivors that pressed charges and obtained a conviction, 23 (92%) received a sentence that included jail time. The case disposition was reported in 14 of these cases. Over half (56%, 8) were sentenced to 3 months or less, 14% (2) were sentenced to 6 months, 21% (3) were sentenced 15-18 months, and 7% (1) to two years. The mean jail sentence was 7.2 months.

13. Leave/Stay History

Almost two-thirds (60%, 656) of survivors reported that they left a violent relationship at some time. Of these, one-third (32%, 212) reported that they returned.

Of 212 survivors that returned to their abuser, 101 reported why they returned. Most mentions for returning to their abuser include: *returned to try to work it out* (63), *returned for the children* (27), and *returned because they were scared* (15). See Table C.

Table C. Why Survivors Returned to a Violent Relationship They Left

Reason	Total
Tried to Work it Out	63
I thought he loved me	1
Hope he/she would change/said he would change/said he would get help	28
Felt sorry for him	3
He was going to counseling	4
Wanted it to work out	12
Love/I loved him	12
Thought things would get better	3
Returned for the Children	27
She was pregnant	1
Financially dependent on him	1
Children miss him	1
Returned for the children	24
Scared	15
Fear on my own/no support/lack of resources	7
Intimidated to return	1
Said he would kill me/feared for my life	2
He found me/he took me forcefully	2
Scared	3
Family influence/pressure	1

He has complete control over me (financially, physically and mentally)	1
I was dumb/stupid	1
Don't know why I returned	2

When examined by survivor income, there was negligible difference in the annual median income of survivors that left a violent relationship at some time (\$11,000) and those that did not leave (\$10,872). Conversely, there was a greater in the median income of those that left and stayed away and those that left and returned: survivors that left a violent relationship and did not return had a median annual income \$2,080 greater (\$12,000) than those that left and returned (\$9,920).

Of the 628 survivors that were involved in a prior domestic violence experience, 43% (268) reported that they live with an offender with whom they have a prior domestic violence incident.

When examined by income, survivors that live with an offender with whom they have a prior domestic violence experience had a median annual income \$2400 less (\$9,600) than survivors that do not live with an offender with whom they have a prior domestic violence experience (\$12,000).

14. How Domestic Violence Survivors Hear About Service Providers

Of 969 survivors that reported how they heard about the domestic violence service provider agency, most (23%) were referred by *law enforcement* or were *self/voluntary referred* (20%). Twelve percent of survivors had *used a service provider before*, 9% were *referred by a friend*, 6% by a *relative*, and 5% by the *adult court system*. See Table D.

Table D. How Survivors Hear About Domestic Violence Service Providers

Source	Number of Survivors	Percent Survivors
A Lawyer	6	1%
Adult Court System	52	5%
CYFD Juvenile Justice Division	1	0%
CYFD Protective Services	30	3%
Doctor/family practitioner	9	1%
Employer	4	0%
Family member/Relative	57	6%
Friend	92	9%
Juvenile Court System	2	0%
Law Enforcement Agency	221	23%
Other	130	13%
Probation or Parole	4	0%
Public service announcement on TV	37	4%
School	2	0%
Self or voluntary referral	194	20%
Through an Order of Protection	3	0%
Tribal Government/Agency	12	1%
Used it before	113	12%
Total	969	100%

SECTION TWO: ANALYSIS OF 2012 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LAW ENFORCEMENT, SERVICE PROVIDER, AND COURT DATA FROM THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY

I. DEFINITIONS

Domestic violence incidence as determined by law enforcement include all incidents of *assault*, *aggravated assault*, *battery*, and *aggravated battery* as outlined in the “Crimes Against Household Members Act” in statutes 30-3-10 through 3-3-18. Full definitions are found in **Appendix B**.

Data submitted from *law enforcement agencies* are used to determine statewide domestic violence *reported* incidence and the county rates of *reported* domestic violence.

Domestic violence cases as determined by *domestic violence service providers* include all *adult victims* who are accepted as clients by the providers for delivery of services. Data on children victim-witnesses and offenders served by domestic violence service providers are also analyzed and presented herein. None of the cases served by the domestic violence service providers are considered in the county reported rates of incidence to avoid possible duplication of reporting.

Domestic violence data from all *magistrate* and *district* courts include codes that capture *aggravated assault*, *aggravated battery*, *aggravated stalking*, *assault*, *battery*, *stalking*, *assault with intent to commit a violent felony*, *criminal damage to property*, *deprivation of property*, *false imprisonment*, and *violation of a protective order* - all against a household member. Additionally, *harassment* data is captured, as well. These codes are extracted from the Administrative Office of the Courts Judicial Information System.

Currently, standardized data from each aforementioned discipline are submitted to the Central Repository on a quarterly basis. The data from the Central Repository analyzed for this report covers domestic violence data for the period 1/1/12 – 12/31/12

II. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SERVICE PROVIDER DATA FINDINGS

A. How Many Domestic Violence Incidents in 2012 Were Identified by Law Enforcement

There were 100 law enforcement agencies that submitted domestic violence data to the Central Repository during 2012 (see **Appendix C**). Data from each participating agency was extracted from police offense incident reports and submitted in aggregate form on the standardized *Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Data Collection Form* (see **Appendix D**).

The total number of reports for each variable analyzed from law enforcement will vary as all questions may not be answered on each report submitted. The number of reports considered for each question analyzed is stated throughout the report as the findings on each variable are discussed.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| ▶ Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents, 2012: | 18,825 |
| ▶ Reported Incidents by County, Alphabetically | Appendix E |
| ▶ County Rates and Ranks, by Rank | Appendix F |
| ▶ County Rates and Ranks, Alphabetically | Appendix G |
| ▶ Reported Rate Trends For Each County 2008 - 2012 | Section 3A |

- ▶ Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency
- ▶ Law Enforcement Reported Incidents by Agency and County

Table 1
Table 2

Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents by County*:

Worst Five Counties: Rate per 1000

Best Five Counties: Rate per 1000

Santa Fe	12.1
McKinley	11.8
Bernalillo	11.4
Sandoval	11.0
Grant	10.6

Sierra	2.5
Los Alamos	2.8
Roosevelt	3.6
Lea	3.7
Colfax	4.2

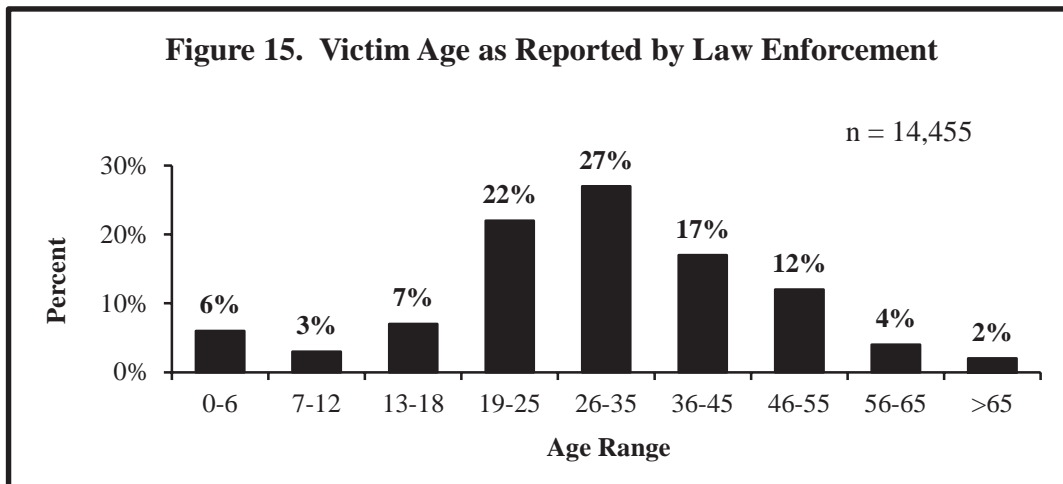
*20 or more cases

B. About the Domestic Violence Victims Identified by Law Enforcement: Number, Gender and Age

Of 100 reporting law enforcement agencies, 73 reported the number of victims involved in their domestic violence incidents. Of 12,595 incidents reported by these agencies, 17,708 victims were identified.

- ▶ Number of Adult Victims Identified by Law Enforcement 17,708
- ▶ Number Gender Known 14,668
- ▶ Number Male Victims 4,362 (30%)
- ▶ Number Female Victims 10,306 (70%)
- ▶ Number and Gender of Victims by Law Enforcement Agency **Table 3**

Of the 14,455 reports that identified *victim age*, the greatest proportion of all victims was in the age group 26-35 (27%), followed by 19-25 (22%). The age group 36-45 comprised 17% of all victims. See **Figure 15**.

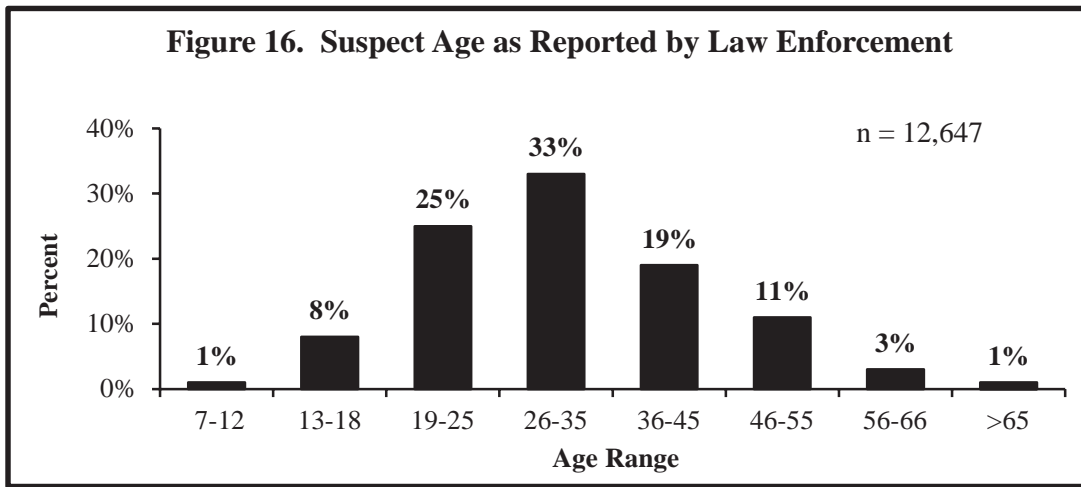


C. About the Domestic Violence Suspects Identified by Law Enforcement: Number, Gender and Age

Of 100 reporting law enforcement agencies, 72 reported the number of suspects involved in their domestic violence incidents. Of 12,298 incidents reported by these agencies, 16,028 suspects were identified.

▶ Number of Suspects Identified by Law Enforcement	16,028
▶ Number of Suspects Gender Known	13,000
▶ Number Male Suspects	9,645 (74%)
▶ Number Female Suspects	3,028 (26%)
▶ Number and Gender of Suspects by Law Enforcement Agency	Table 4

Of 12,647 reports that identified *suspect age*, the age group with the greatest proportion of reported suspects was 26-35 (33%), followed by 19-25 (25%) and 36-45 (19%). See **Figure 16**.

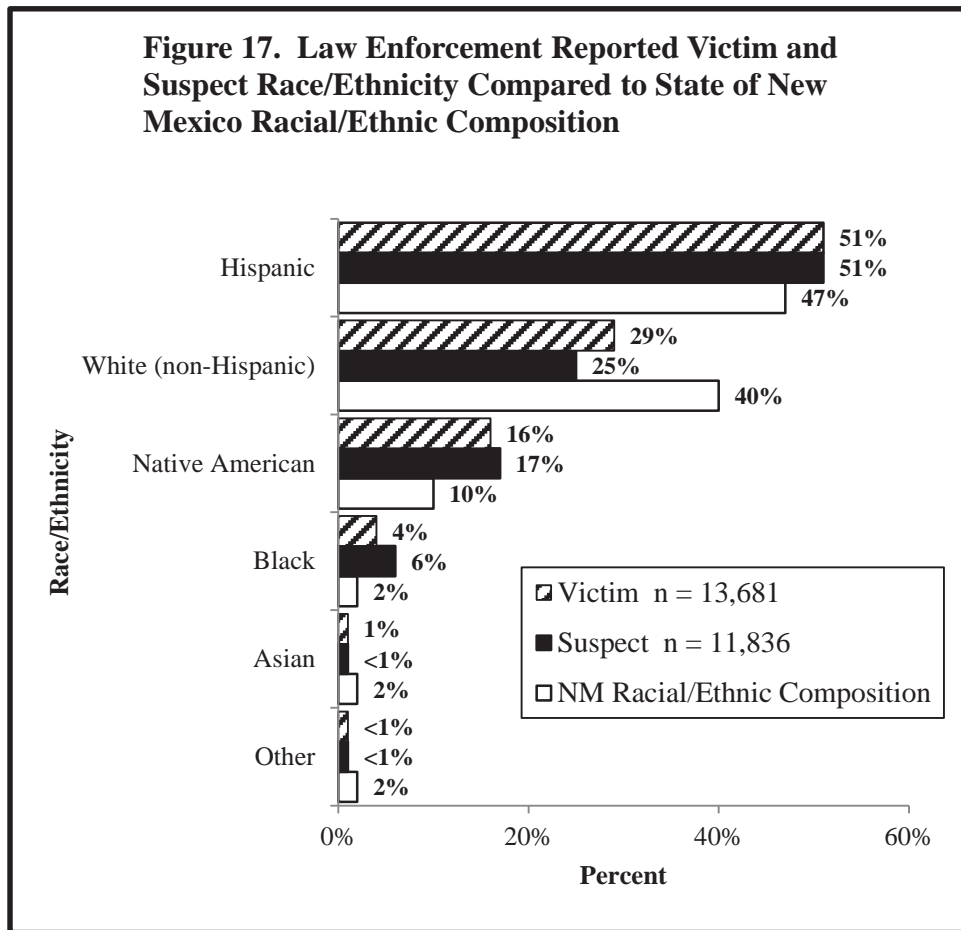


D. About The Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects Identified by Law Enforcement

▶ Number of Law Enforcement Victims Race/Ethnicity Identified	13,681
▶ Number of Law Enforcement Suspects Race/Ethnicity Identified	11,836

Of 13,681 domestic violence victims, 51% (7,003) were *Hispanic*, 29% (3,804) *White (non-Hispanic)*, 16% (2,195) *Native American*, 4% (532) *Black* and 1% (106) *Asian*. Victims of “*other*” races (41) comprised <1% of all victims. Likewise, of the 11,836 reports that identified *suspect race/ethnicity*, 51% (6,033) were *Hispanic*, 25% (2,992) *White (non-Hispanic)*, 17% (2,000) *Native American*, and 6% (737) *Black*. Suspects of “*other*” races (33) and *Asian* suspects (41) comprised <1% respectively, of all suspects. For a comparison of victim and suspect race/ethnicity to racial/ethnic compositions in New Mexico, see **Figure 17**.

Figure 17. Law Enforcement Reported Victim and Suspect Race/Ethnicity Compared to State of New Mexico Racial/Ethnic Composition



E. How Many Stalking or Harassment Incidents Were Identified by Law Enforcement

There were 2,892 law enforcement reports that documented how many stalking cases came to the attention of law enforcement in 2012. Of these, 68 (2%) stalking cases were identified. Similarly, there were 3,298 reports that documented how many harassment cases came to the attention of law enforcement. Of these, 1,105 (33.5%) harassment cases were identified.

▶ Number of Law Enforcement Identified Domestic Violence Incidents	18,779
▶ Number of Law Enforcement Reports Documenting Stalking Status	2,938
▶ Number of Stalking Incidents Identified by Law Enforcement	68 (2%)
▶ Number of Stalking Cases Reported by Law Enforcement Agency	Table 5
▶ Number of Law Enforcement Reports Documenting Harassment Status	3,298
▶ Number of Harassment Incidents Identified by Law Enforcement	1,105 (33%)
▶ Number of Stalking and Harassment Cases Reported by County	Table 6

F. Who Went For Help As A Result Of Domestic Violence

There were 29 domestic violence service providers that submitted data to the Central Repository for 2012 (see **Appendix H**). Aggregate data from each participating agency was extracted from client intake information and submitted on the standardized *Domestic Violence Service Agencies Data Collection Form* (see **Appendix I**).

The total number of reports for each variable analyzed from service providers will vary as all questions may not be answered on each report submitted. The number of reports considered for each question analyzed is stated throughout the report as the findings on each variable are discussed.

1. Number Seeking Services

There were 13,336 new clients served during 2012, which is a slight (0.5%) increase in the number of clients served in 2011 (13,266).

▶ Number of Adult Victims, Children, and Offenders Served for All Counties	Table 7
▶ Number of Adult Victims Served by Agency	Table 8
▶ Five-Year Trends of All Served for Each County	Section 3B
▶ Total Number of Adult Victims Served by Service Providers	7,720
▶ Total Number of Children Victim/Witnesses Served by Service Providers	3,995
▶ Total Number of Offenders Treated by Service Providers	1,633
▶ Number of Offenders Treated by Agency	Table 9

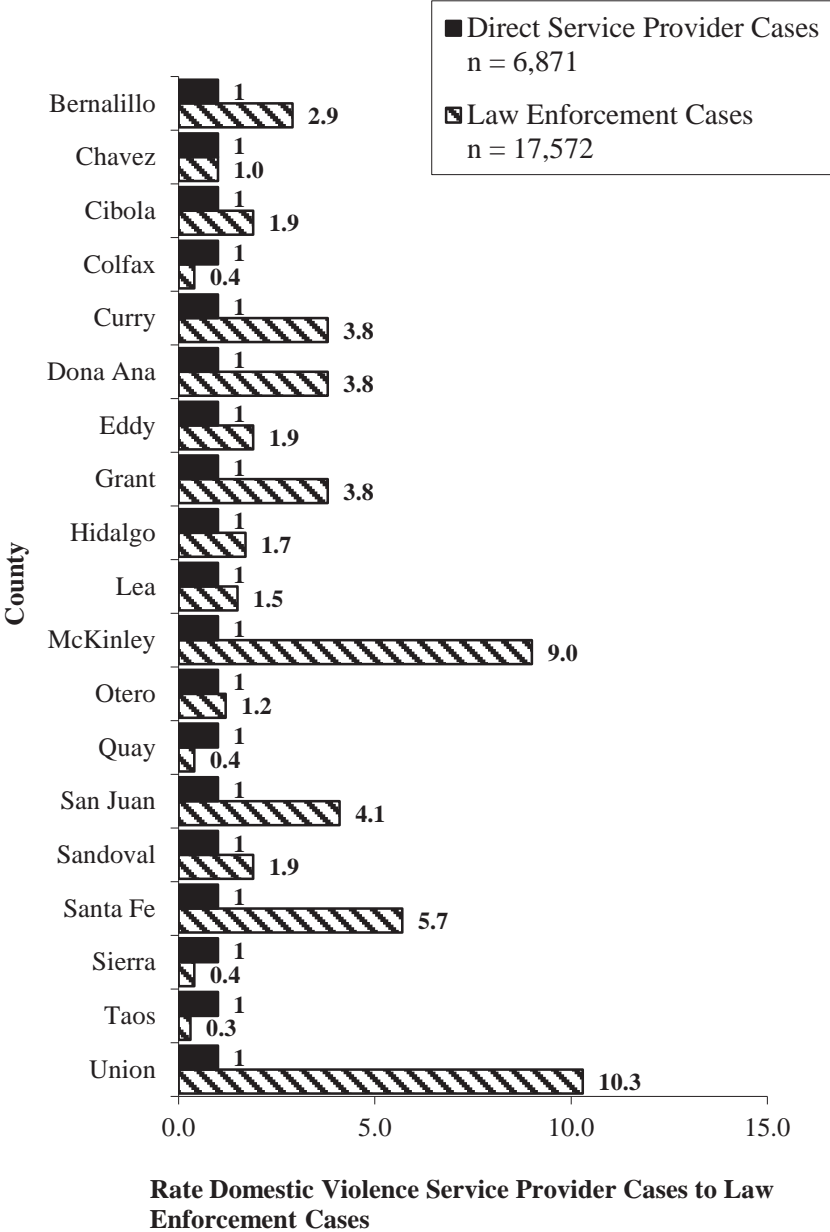
An analysis was conducted comparing the number of adult victims served to the number of domestic violence incidents reported by law enforcement (in counties with the law enforcement agency from the largest city reporting, *and* where the direct service provider reported in all four quarters of 2012). This analysis revealed that *Union County* had the fewest number of victims receiving services relative to the number of incidents reported to police (1 out of 10.3), followed by *McKinley County* (1 out of 9.0), and *Santa Fe County* (1 out of 5.7). See **Figure 18**.

Adult victims who went for help in 2012 (7,720) represent 41% of domestic violence incidents identified by law enforcement (18,825). This is greater than the 37% of law enforcement victims represented by adult victims served in 2011.

▶ Five Year Trends in The Percent of Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by The Number of Adult Victims Served for Individual Counties	Section 3C
--	-------------------

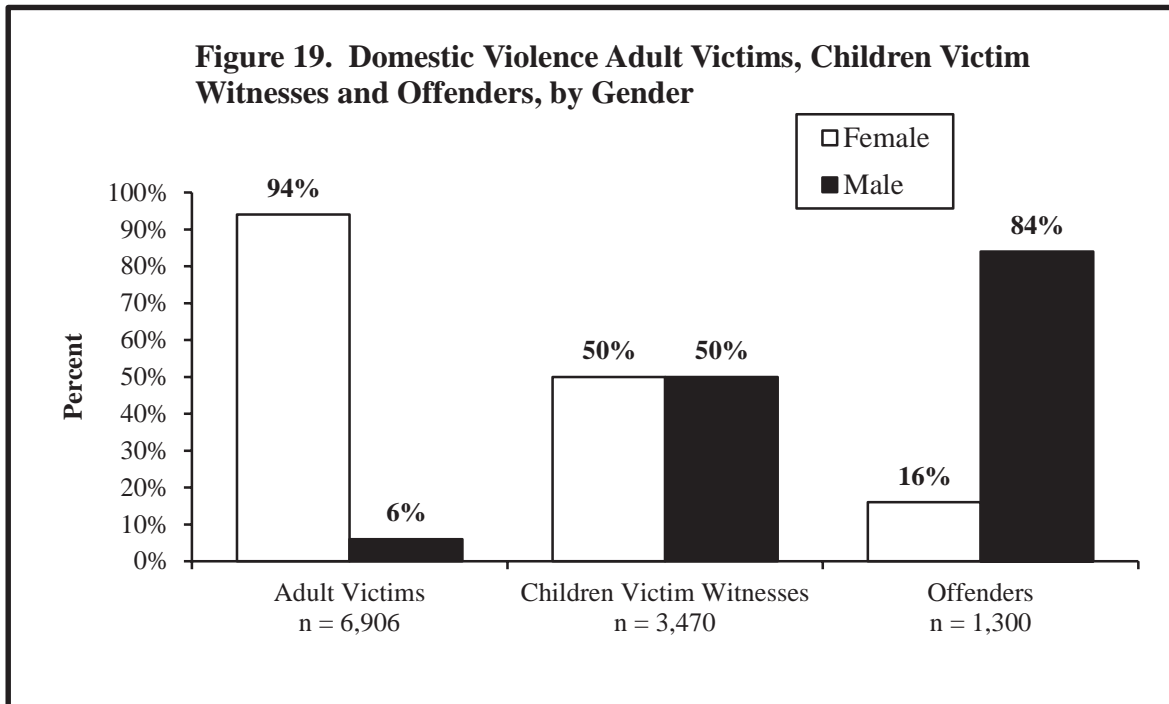
Offenders who went for treatment (1,633) represent 10% of the domestic violence suspects identified by law enforcement (16,028). This is a 1% increase over those represented in 2011.

Figure 18. Rate of Adult Victims Served to Law Enforcement Reports of Domestic Violence for Selected Counties



2. Gender of Those Served

Survivor gender was documented in 6,906 of 7,720 adult victims served. Ninety-four percent (6,500) of the *adult victims* served were *female*. Conversely, 84% (1,096) of the 1,300 reports that documented *offender* gender, reported the offender was *male*. Gender was documented 3,470 of the 3,995 *children victim-witnesses* served. An equal proportion of *female* children and *male* children, (50%, respectively) witnessed the abuse of an adult victim. See **Figure 19**.

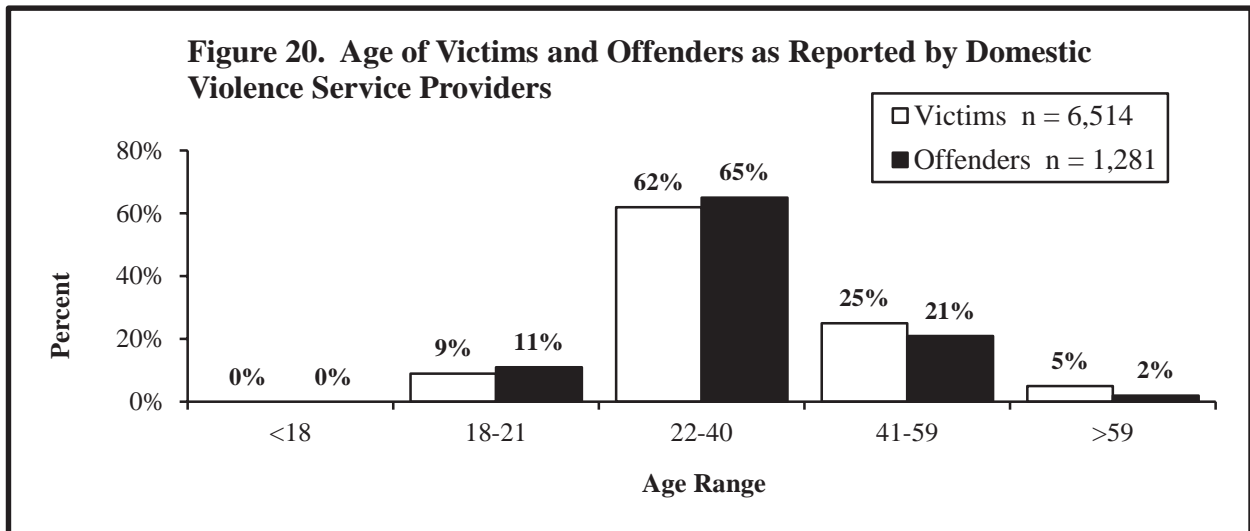


- ▶ Number and Gender of Adult Victims Served for All Agencies
- ▶ Number and Gender of Offenders Served for All Agencies

Table 10
Table 11

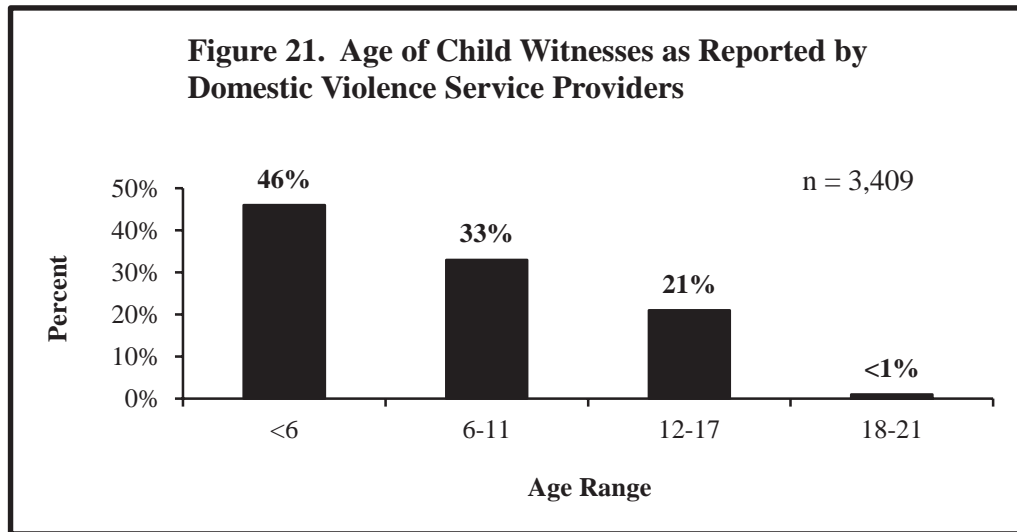
3. Ages of Those Served

The age of the *adult victim* was documented in 6,514 provider reports. Among adult victims, 62% (4,029) were predominately 22-40 years of age, 25% (1,619) were 41-59 years of age, and 9% (561) were 18-21 years of age. Victims age 60 and older comprised 5% (283) of all adult victims served. See **Figure 20**.



Of the 1,281 reports that documented *offender age*, 65% (831) were 22-40 years old, 21% (270) were 41-59, and 11% (145) were 18-21. Offenders *age 60 and older* comprised 2% (31) of all offenders served and those <18 years of age comprised <1% (4) of all offenders. Refer to Figure 20.

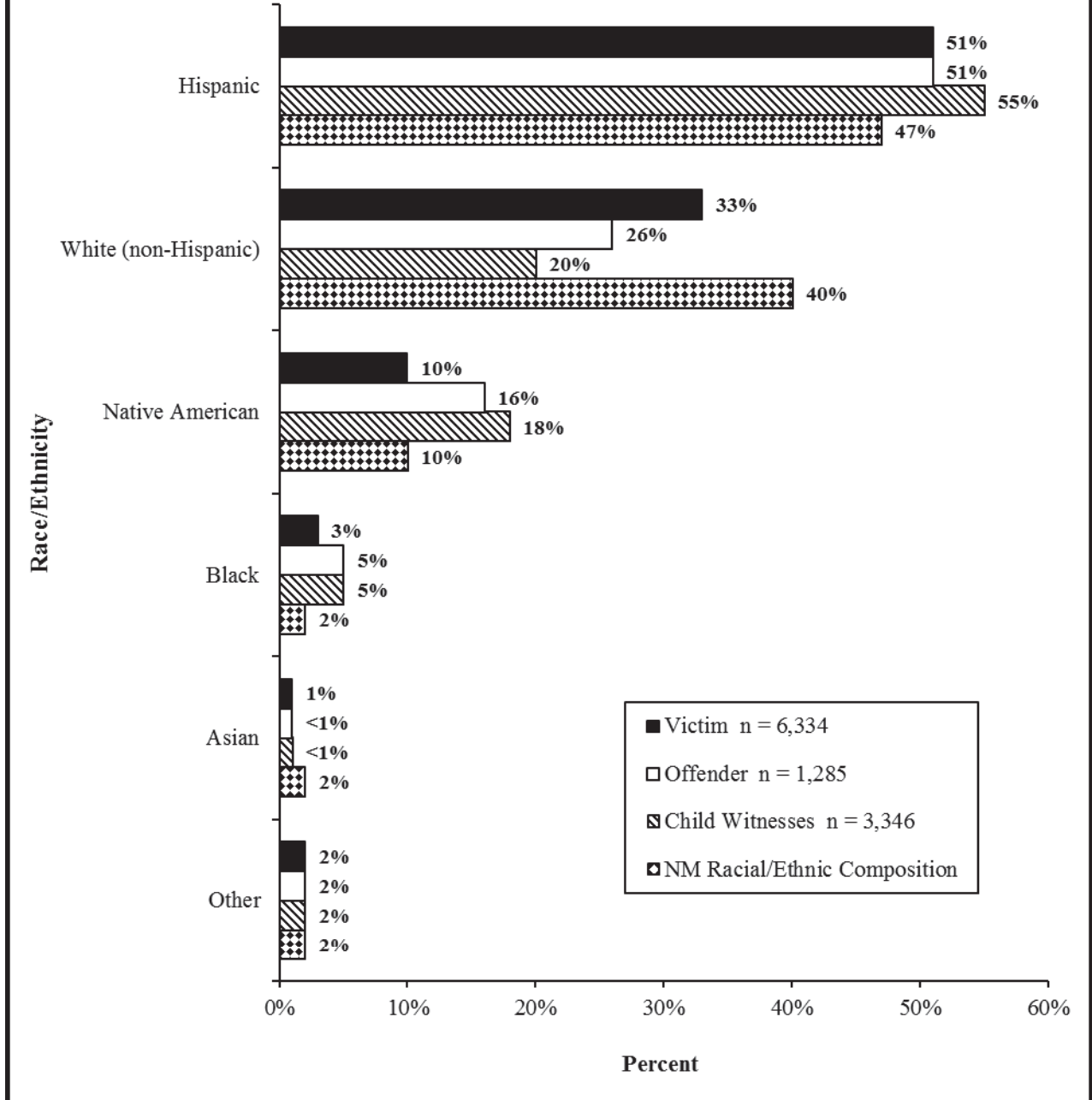
The age of *children victim-witnesses* was documented in 3,409 of the children served. Forty-six percent (1,570) of the *children victim-witnesses* were <6 years old, 33% (1,134) were 6-11 years old, 21% (703) were 12-17 years old, and <1% (2) were 18-21 years old. See Figure 21.



4. Race/Ethnicity of Those Served

The *race/ethnicity of the adult victim* was identified in 6,334 reports. Of these, 51% (3,255) were *Hispanic*, 33% (2,068) *White (non-Hispanics)*, 10% (664) *Native American*, 3% (184) *Black*, 2% (131) *Other*, and 1% (32) *Asian*. For a comparison of *adult victim racial/ethnic* distribution to the racial/ethnic composition of New Mexico, see Figure 22.

Figure 22. Ethnicity/Race of Victim, Offender, and Child Witnesses (as Reported by Domestic Violence Service Providers) Compared to State of New Mexico Ethnic/Racial Composition



Hispanics comprised 55% (1,825) of the 3,346 children victim-witnesses where race/ethnicity was documented, followed by 20% (658) Whites (non-Hispanics), 18% (587) Native Americans, 5% (182) Blacks, <1% (14) Asians, and 2% (80) Other. Refer to Figure 22.

Of the 1,285 offender reports that documented *offender race/ethnicity*, the racial/ethnic group with the greatest number of offenders represented were *Hispanics* 51% (660), followed by *Whites (non-Hispanics)*, 26% (331), *Native Americans* 16% (206), *Blacks* 5% (62), *Other race/ethnicity* 2% (24) and *Asians*, <1(2). Refer to Figure 22.

G. How Many Domestic Violence Incidents Involve Alcohol and/or Drug Use

- ▶ Law Enforcement Reports Documenting Alcohol/Drug Use Status 10,995
- ▶ Number Law Enforcement Incidents Involving Alcohol/Drug Use 3,803 (35%)
- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Alcohol/Drug Use for All Counties* **Table 12**

Worst Five Counties:

Taos	54%
Grant	53%
Cibola	52%
McKinley	51%
San Juan	46%

Best Five Counties:

Lea	20%
Socorro	21%
Eddy	24%
Quay	27%
Otero	28%

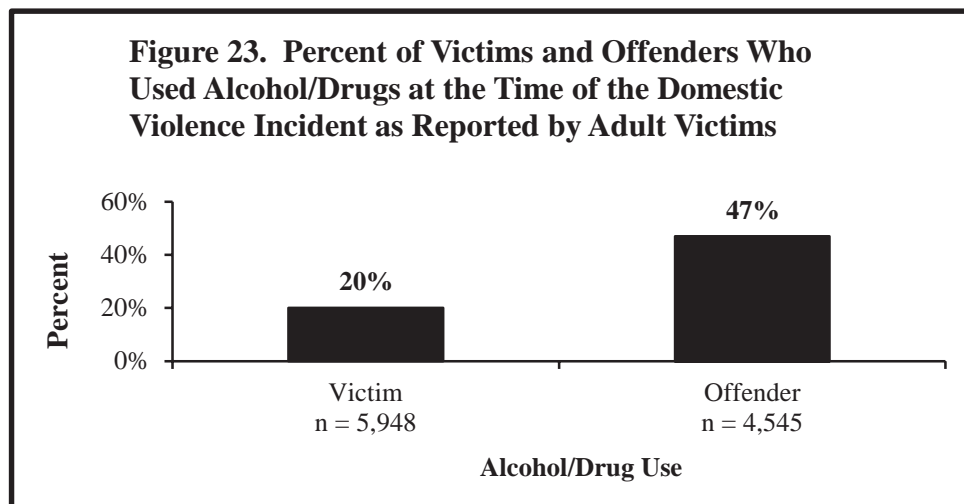
*20 or more cases

- ▶ Five Year Trends in Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use for Each County **Section 3D**

H. What About Alcohol and/or Drug Use Among Those Who Went For Help

- ▶ Number of Service Provider *Victim* Reports Documenting Alcohol/Drug Status 5,948
- ▶ Number of *Adult Victims* Served Who Reported Using Alcohol/Drugs At The Time of The Domestic Violence Incident 1,166 (20%)

Approximately one-fifth (20%) of service provider cases reported victim use of alcohol/drugs at the time of their domestic violence incident. Service providers reported that almost half (47%) of adult victim domestic violence cases involved an offender that was using alcohol/drugs. See **Figure 23**.



- ▶ Number of *Adult Victims* Served Who Reported Whether Their *Offender* Was Using Alcohol/Drugs At The Time of The Domestic Violence Incident 4,545
- ▶ Number of These Reporting *Offender* Use of Alcohol/Drugs (Refer to Figure 23) 2,116 (47%)
- ▶ Number of Service Provider *Offender* Reports Documenting Alcohol/Drug Status 1,117
- ▶ Number of *Offenders* Served Who Reported Using Alcohol/Drugs At The Time of The Domestic Violence Incident 553 (50%)

I. How Many Domestic Violence Incidents Involve A Weapon

- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement Reports Documenting Weapon Use Status 1,135
- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement Reported Incidents Involving A Weapon 7,277 (65%)
- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement Reported Incidents Involving A Weapon by Agency **Table 13**
- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents Involving A Weapon for All Counties* **Table 14**

Worst Five Counties:

County	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Involving A Weapon
Bernalillo	83%
Guadalupe	80%
San Juan	52%
Quay	44%
Taos	31%

*20 or more cases

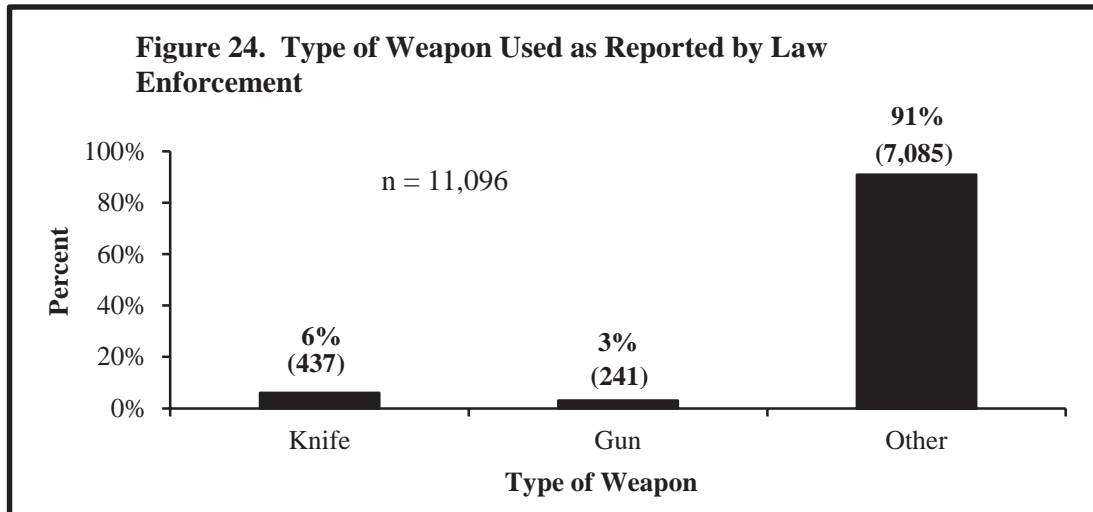
Best Five Counties:

County	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Involving A Weapon
Otero	9%
Luna	10%
McKinley	10%
Chaves	11%
Valencia	12%

- ▶ Five Year Trends in Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapon Use for Each County

Section 3E

The type of weapon used was identified in 7,763 incidents where a weapon was used. Of these 437 (6%) were *knives*, 241 (3%) *guns*, and 7,085 (91%) *other weapons* including *personal* weapons (fist, feet, etc.) and *non-personal* weapons (boards, lamps, etc.). See **Figure 24**.



J. What About Weapon Use Among Those Who Went For Help

- ▶ Number of Service Provider Cases Documenting Weapon Use Status 6,940
- ▶ Number of Service Provider Cases Involving A Weapon 1,410 (20%)
- ▶ Number of Service Provider Cases Involving A Weapon by Agency **Table 15**

K. How Many Domestic Violence Incidents Involve Injury to Adult Victims

- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement Incidents Documenting Injury Status 11,062
- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement Incidents Involving Injury 4,967 (45%)
- ▶ Percent Law Enforcement Reported Incidents Involving Injury by County* **Table 16**

Worst Five Counties:

Best Five Counties:

County	Percent Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Injury
Valencia	78%
Curry	76%
Lea	74%
San Juan	74%
Cibola	75%

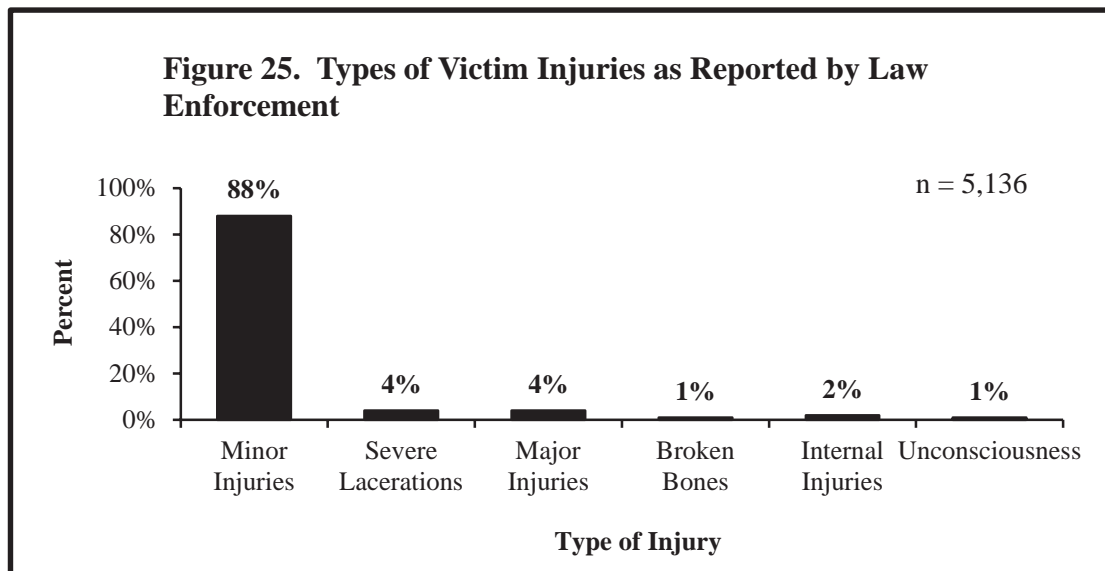
County	Percent Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Injury
Luna	8%
Rio Arriba	27%
Guadalupe	32%
Chaves	35%
Dona Ana	37%

*20 or more cases

- ▶ Five Year Trends in Domestic Violence Cases Involving Victim Injury for Each County

Section 3F

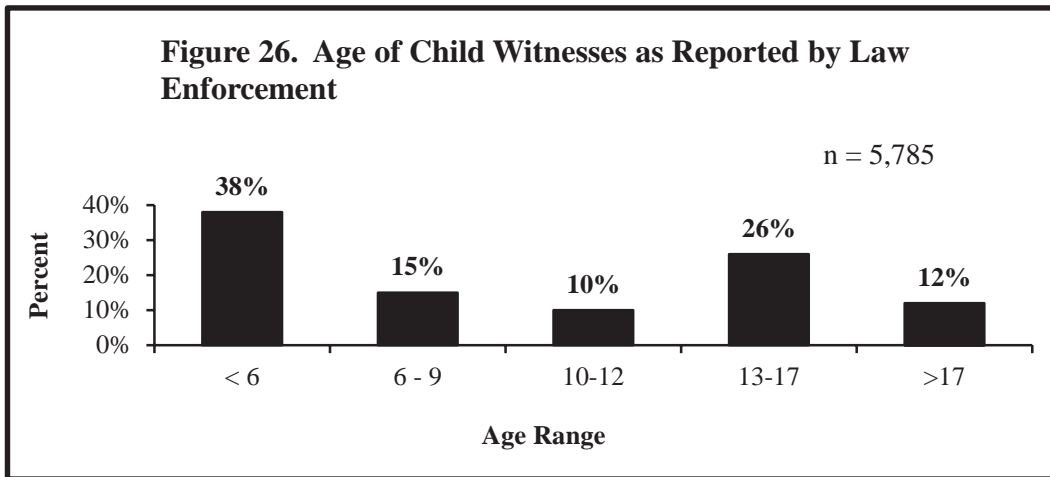
There were 5,136 injuries documented in the 4,967 cases involving injury. Of these, 88% (4,502) of all injuries were *minor*, 4% (212) *major injuries*, 4% (195) *severe lacerations*, 2% (82) *internal major injuries* and 1% respectively *broken bones* (74) and *unconsciousness* (62). See **Figure 25**.



L. How Many Domestic Violence Incidents Have Children Present At The Scene

▶ Number of Service Provider Reports That Documented Whether Children Were Present	7549
▶ Number of Service Provider Domestic Violence Cases with Children Present	2,509 (33%)
▶ Number of Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Reports Documenting Status Of Children Present	11,476
▶ Number of Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents with Children Present	3,601 (31%)
▶ Total Number of Children Present at the Scene of Domestic Violence Incidents	6,155

As reported by law enforcement, the ages of the children witnesses were documented in 5,785 cases. Over one-third (38%) of these children were under 6 years of age, 15% were 6-9 years of age, and 10% were ages 10 - 12. Therefore, almost two-thirds (63%) of the children who witnessed domestic violence incidents were not yet adolescents. Adolescents between the ages of 13 - 17 comprised 26% of the children at the domestic violence scenes, while young adults, 18-21, comprised 12% of those who witnessed domestic abuse. See **Figure 26**.

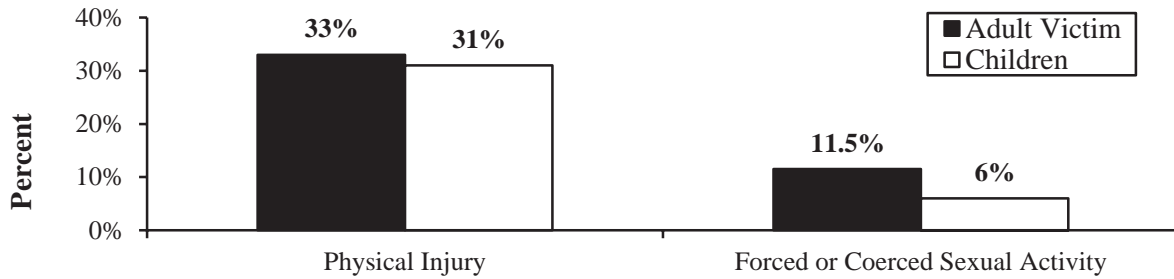


There were 11,348 law enforcement reported domestic violence incidents that documented both the number of *incidents* with children present and the number of *children* present. Of these incidents, 3,526 had children present and the total number of children present was 5,990 or 1.7 children per incident. The analysis of these incidents allow for a more accurate determination of the average number of children present when children witness family violence incidents.

M. What About Injury and Sexual Assault Among Adult Victims and Children Who Went For Help

Of 5,896 service provider reports, 1,963 (33%) *adult victims* reported being *physically injured* from the domestic assault. Similarly, there were 6,426 provider reports that identified 737 (11.5%) adult victims who experienced *forced or coerced sexual activity* from the current offender. See **Figure 27**.

Figure 27. Percent Adult Victims and Children Victim-Witnesses Who Experienced Physical Injury and Sexual Assault from the Adult Victim's Offender



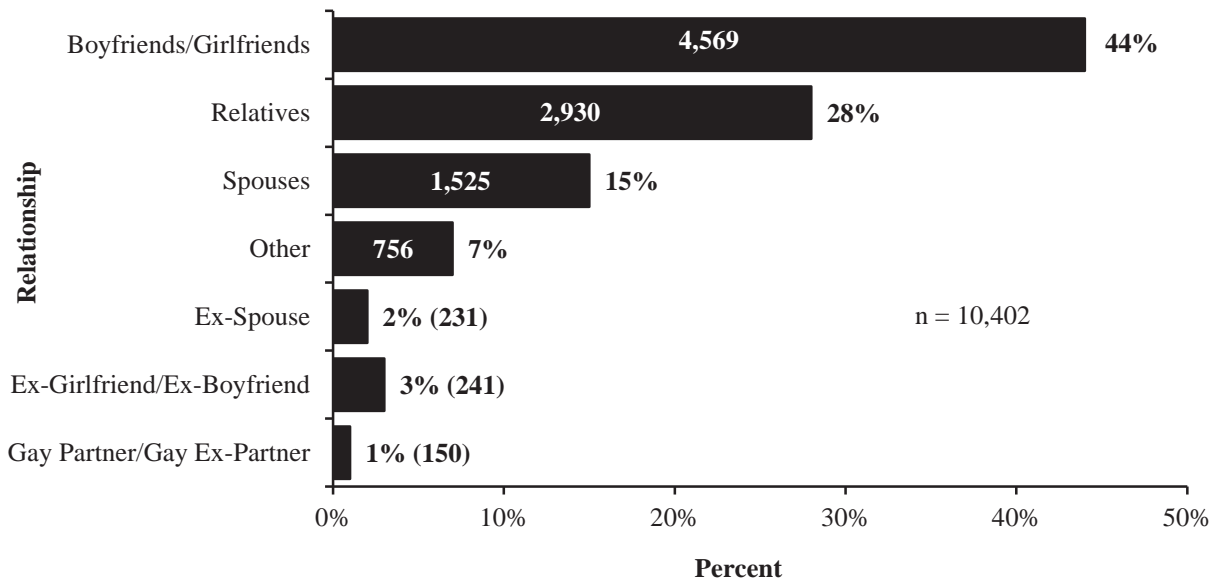
▪ Total adult victim reports documenting physical injury status	5,896
▪ Total adult victim reports documenting forced or coerced sexual activity status	6,426
▪ Total children victim witness reports documenting physical injury	2,452
▪ Total children victim witness reports documenting forced or coerced sexual activity status	2,012

There were 2,452 service provider reports that identified 761 (31%) *children victim-witnesses* that experienced *physical abuse* from the current offender of the adult victim. Similarly, there were 2,012 provider reports that identified 125 (6%) *children victim-witnesses* who experienced *sexual abuse* from the current offender of the adult victim. Refer to Figure 27.

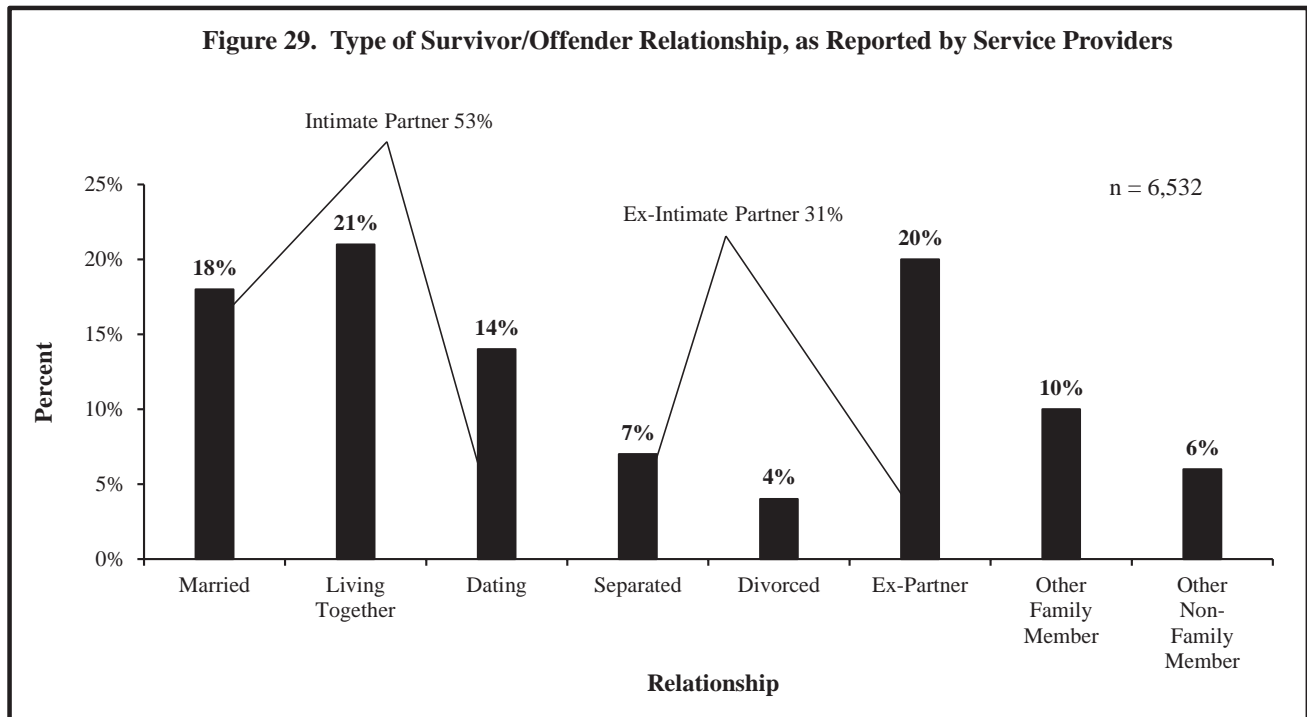
N. Who Are The People Hurting Their Partners or Family Members

Of 16,028 suspects reported by law enforcement, their relationship to the victim was documented among 10,402. Of these, a total of 44% were *boyfriend/girlfriend* and 3%, *ex-boyfriend/girlfriend*. The *victim/suspect relationships* in 17% were *spouse* (15%) and *ex-spouse* (2%). *Relatives* accounted for 28% of identified *victim/suspect relationships*. See Figure 28.

Figure 28. Victim/Suspect Relationship as Reported by Law Enforcement



The victim/offender relationship was documented in 6,532 service provider reports. Half (53%) of offenders were intimate partners of their victims with the following relationship descriptions: married (18%), dating (14%), living together (21%). One-third (31%) of offenders were ex-intimate partners of their victims, with the following relationship descriptions: separated (7%), divorced (4%), ex-partner (20%) (includes, 15% ex-partner, ex-boyfriend (3%), ex-girlfriend (1%), or ex-spouse (1%). Another 10% of offenders were a family member of the victim, and 6% other non-family members of the victim. See **Figure 29**.



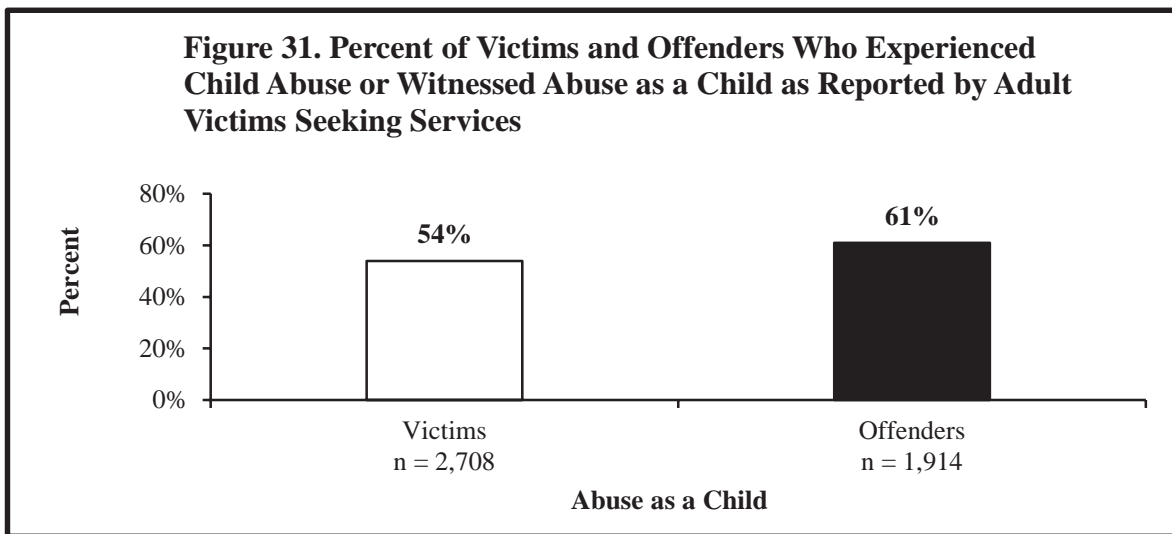
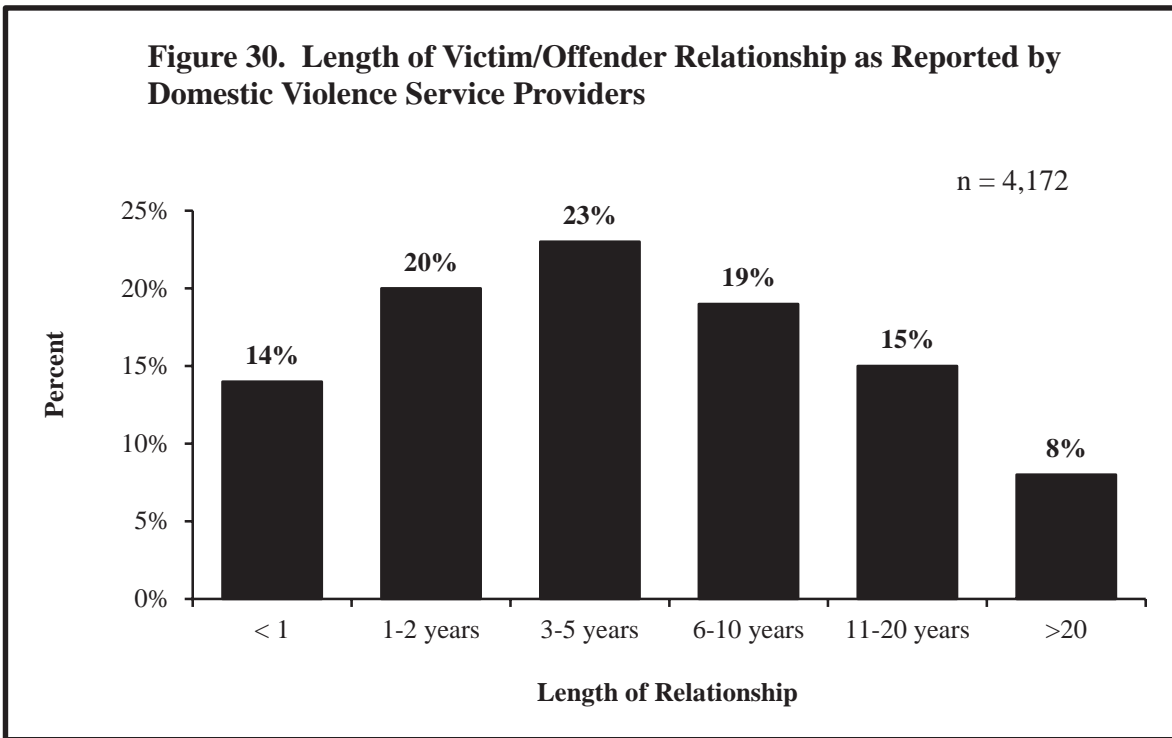
O. How Long Have Domestic Violence Victims Been In A Relationship With Their Offenders

There were 4,172 reports that documented the *length of relationship* between the victim and offender. Most victims reported a relationship duration of 3-5 years (23%), followed by those in relationship for 1-2 years (20%), 6-10 years (19%), 11-20 years (15%), less than one year (14%) and over 20 years (8%). See **Figure 30**.

P. How Many Victims and Offenders Were Victims Of Abuse When They Were Children

In 2012, there were 1,065 offender reports that documented past abuse. Of these 44% (468) of offenders reported experiencing abuse as a child. However, when *victims* were asked if their *offender* was abused as a child, 61% (1,169 of 1,914) reported that their offender experienced abuse as a child. See **Figure 31**.

Past victim abuse and/or the witnessing of abuse as a child was documented in 2,708 provider reports. Over half (54% or 1,474) of *adult victims* reported experiencing *abuse as a child*. Refer to Figure 31. Additionally, 40% or 2,581 of 6,475 of adult victims reported experiencing at least one prior domestic violence incident as an adult.

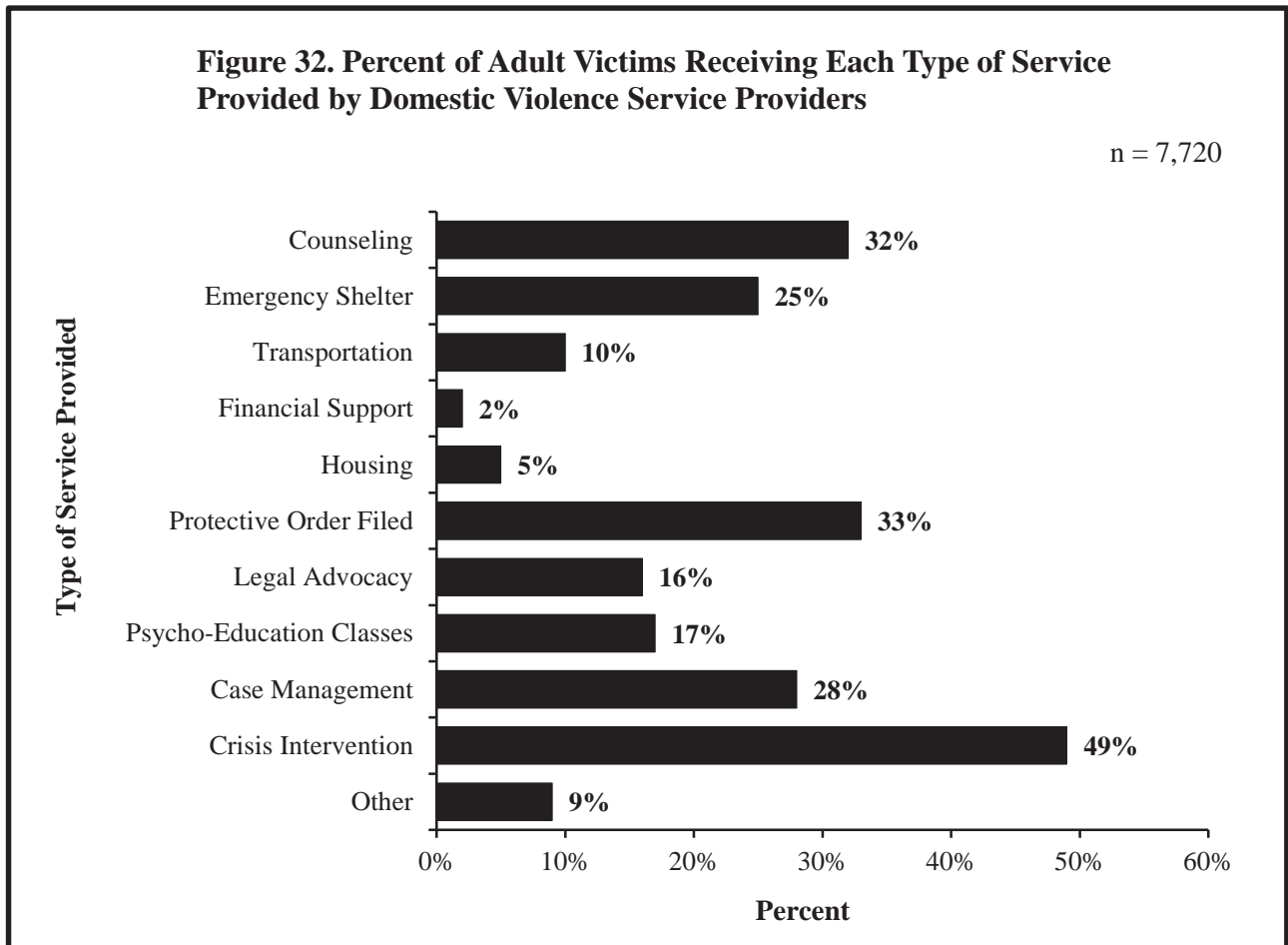


Q. Who Refers Adult Victims for Help and What Kind of Services Do They Receive

Most adult victim referrals to service providers were by *law enforcement* (27%), *self-referrals* (21%) and *adult court* (4%). Additionally, service providers throughout the state responded to 12,063 *crisis/hotline calls*. The *Domestic Violence Resource Center* (Albuquerque) responded to the most crisis calls 50% (6,080) followed by *SAFE House* (Albuquerque) 10% (1,241), *Haven House* 5% (617) and *Esperanza* 4% (464).

- ▶ Sources of Adult Victim Referrals and The Number Referred from Each **Table 17**
- ▶ Crisis/Hotline Calls By Agency **Table 18**
- ▶ Crisis/Hotline Calls by County **Table 19**

The service that most adult victims received was *crisis intervention* (49%), followed by *protection order filed* (33%), *counseling* (32%) and *case management* (28%). See **Figure 32**.



► Five Year Trends in the Number of Adult Victims Served And The Number Receiving Each Service for Each County

Section 3G

► Five Year Trends in Number of Crises/Hotline Calls for Each County

Section 3H

R. Who Refers Children for Help and What Kind of Services Do Children Receive

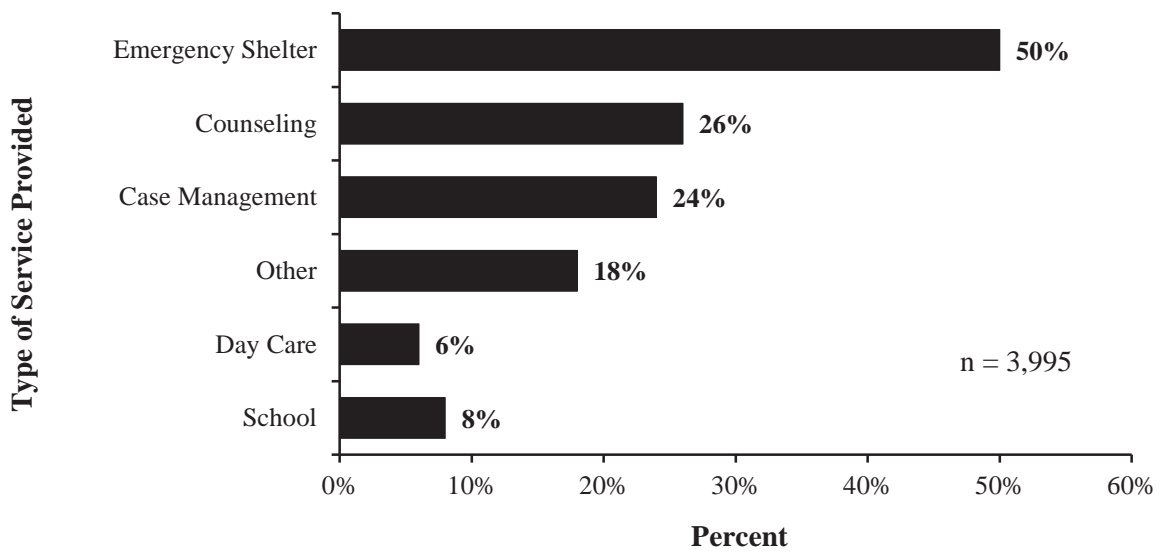
Of 2,634 children referrals, most 44% (1,169) were referred by a *family member/relative* and *law enforcement*, 29% (754).

► Sources of Children Referrals and The Number Referred from Each.

Table 20

The specified service that most children received was *emergency shelter* (50%), followed by *counseling* (26%), and *case-management* (24%). See **Figure 33**.

Figure 33. Percent of Children Receiving Each Type of Service Provided by Domestic Violence Service Providers



► Five Year Trends in the Number of Children Served And The Number Receiving Each Service for Each County

Section 3I

S. Who Refers Offenders for Help and What Kind of Services Do Offenders Receive

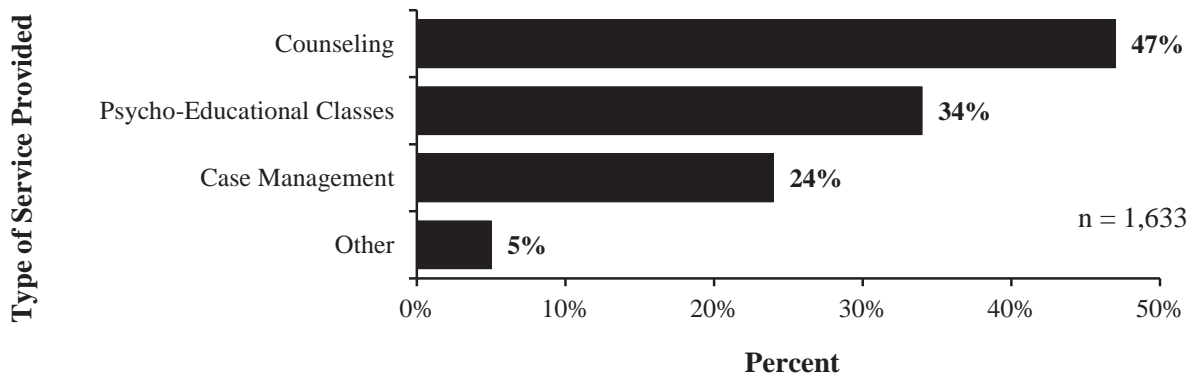
Of 1,087 offender referrals, most were referred for services by *adult court* 80% (874). Five percent of offenders respectively, were referred by *law enforcement* (56), or *self-referred* (55), and 3% (36) were referred by *CYFD Child Protective Services*.

► Sources of Offender Referrals and The Number Referred from Each

Table 21

Almost half (47%) of offenders received *counseling*, one-third (34%) received *psycho-educational classes*, one-quarter (24%) received *case management*, and 5% received *other* services. See **Figure 34**.

Figure 34. Percent of Offenders Receiving Each Type of Service Provided by Domestic Violence Service Providers



► Five Year Trends in the Number of Offenders Served And The Number Receiving Each Service for Each County

Section 3J

T. How Many Adult Victims Who Went for Help Reported Their Domestic Violence Incident to Police

There were 6,492 reports that identified *victim-reporting to law enforcement*. Of these 2,913 (45%) reported their domestic violence incident to law enforcement.

► Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Reported to Law Enforcement by Service Provider Agency*

Table 22

Best Reporting Rates:

Worst Reporting Rates:

Service Agency	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Reported to Law Enforcement
Alternatives to Violence	64%
Family Crises Center	64%
Domestic Violence Resource Center	61%
El Refugio, Inc.	60%
Roberta's Place	64%

Service Agency	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Reported to Law Enforcement
Haven House	9%
Crises Center of Northern NM	20%
Community Against Violence	24%
Option, Inc.	24%
Valencia Shelter	27%

*20 or more cases

U. How Many Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Resulted in A Suspect Arrest

- Number of Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents Documenting Arrest Status 12,942
- Number of These With a Suspect Arrest 5,697 (44%)
- Number of Domestic Violence Incidents With No Arrest 7,245 (56%)
- Arrest Rates of All Law Enforcement Agencies **Table 23**
- Arrest Rates for All Counties **Table 24**

Best Rate of Arrest:

Worst Rate of Arrest:

County	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Involving A Suspect Arrest
Valencia	70%
Otero	66%
Chaves	64%
Guadalupe	59%
Cibola	58%

County	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Involving A Suspect Arrest
Sandoval	19%
Luna	20%
Taos	29%
Dona Ana	32%
Lea	37%

*20 or more cases

► Five Year Trends in the Number of Suspect Arrests for Each County **Section 3K**

V. How Many Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Without A Suspect Arrest Resulted in A Summons Being Issued

► Number of Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents Without A Suspect Arrest	7,245
► Number of Domestic Violence Incidents With No Suspect Arrest for Which A Summons Was Issued	2,370
► Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Suspect Left The Scene	753

III. DISTRICT AND MAGISTRATE COURT FINDINGS

The Central Repository in collaboration with the AOC was able to identify and extract valuable district and magistrate court data regarding new domestic violence *charges* and *cases filed* in 2012, *charges* and *cases disposed* in 2012, the type of disposition outcomes for domestic violence *charges* and *cases*, and sentencing information. Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court data was recently added to the AOC case management system and will be available for analysis for the 2014 annual *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence* report. County totals on domestic violence charges filed, and conviction rates on domestic violence cases disposed in district and magistrate courts for 2012, are found in *Section Four, Tables M – P*.

A. District Courts

1. New Domestic Violence Charges and Cases Filed in District Courts, 2012

There were a total of 4,941 domestic violence *charges* filed in 2,310 new *cases* of domestic violence in New Mexico District Courts in 2012. See **Appendix J** for a list of participating statewide district courts. *All cases/charges are against a household member. Battery* comprised most (39%) of the charges, followed by *aggravated battery* 21% (1,029), *false imprisonment* 12% (578), *aggravated assault* 8% (413), and *violation of a protection order* 6% (277). See **Figure 35**.

Over one-half (57%) of all domestic violence charges were filed in *Bernalillo County*. *Dona Ana County* comprised 7% of domestic violence charges filed, followed by *San Juan County* (4%). *Santa Fe*, *Sandoval*, *Otero* and *Valencia* counties comprised 3% respectively, of all domestic violence charges filed in 2012, see **Table 25**.

2. Domestic Violence Charges Disposed in District Courts, 2012

There were 4,674 domestic violence *charges disposed* in 2,324 *cases* of domestic violence in New Mexico District Courts in 2012. Of the disposed domestic violence charges most (41%, 1,939) were *battery*, followed by *aggravated battery* 19% (886), and *false imprisonment* 14% (624). See **Figure 36** for the proportion of each type of domestic violence crime disposed in 2012.

Slightly over half (59%) of all domestic violence *charges* were disposed in *Bernalillo County*. *Dona Ana County* comprised 6% of disposed domestic violence charges, followed by *Sandoval* and *San Juan* counties (4%, respectively), *Curry* and *Santa Fe* counties (3%, respectively), and *Valencia*, *Otero*, and *Chaves* counties (2%, respectively). See **Table 26**.

Figure 35. Percent Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, 2012

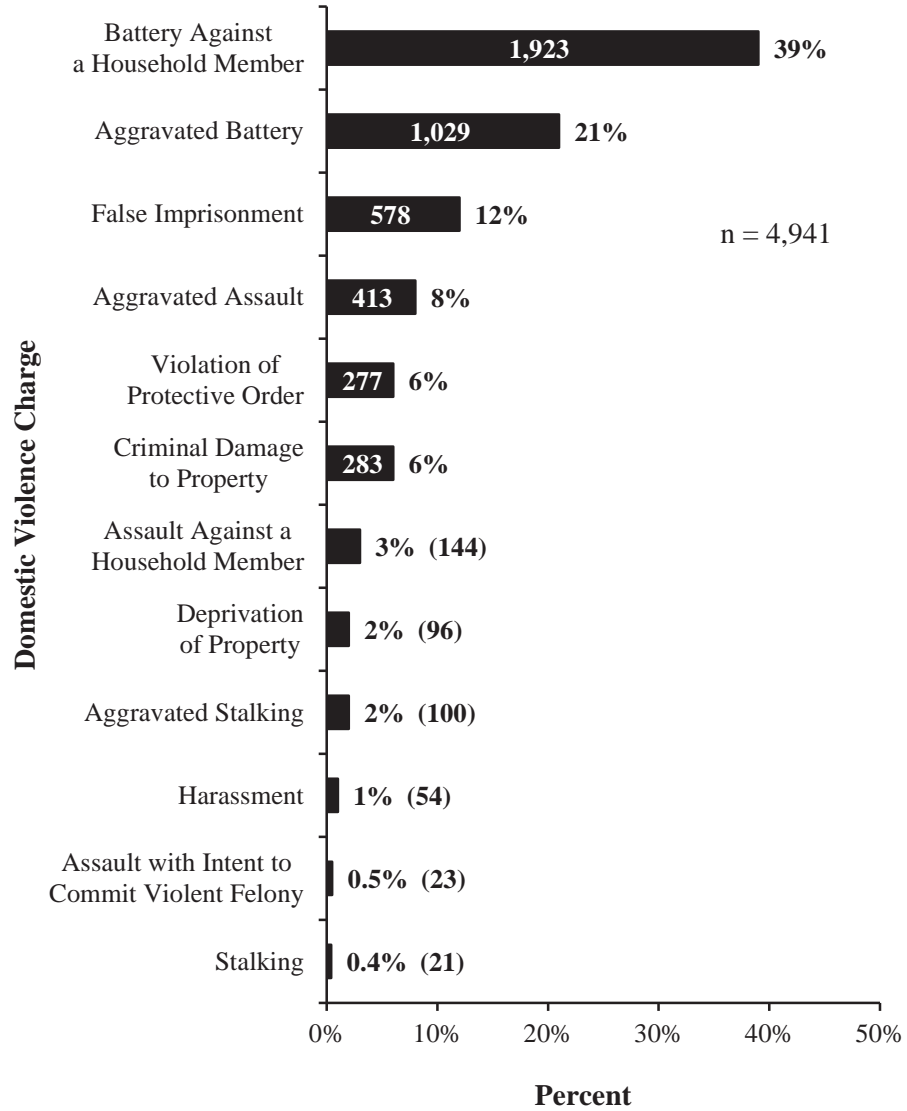
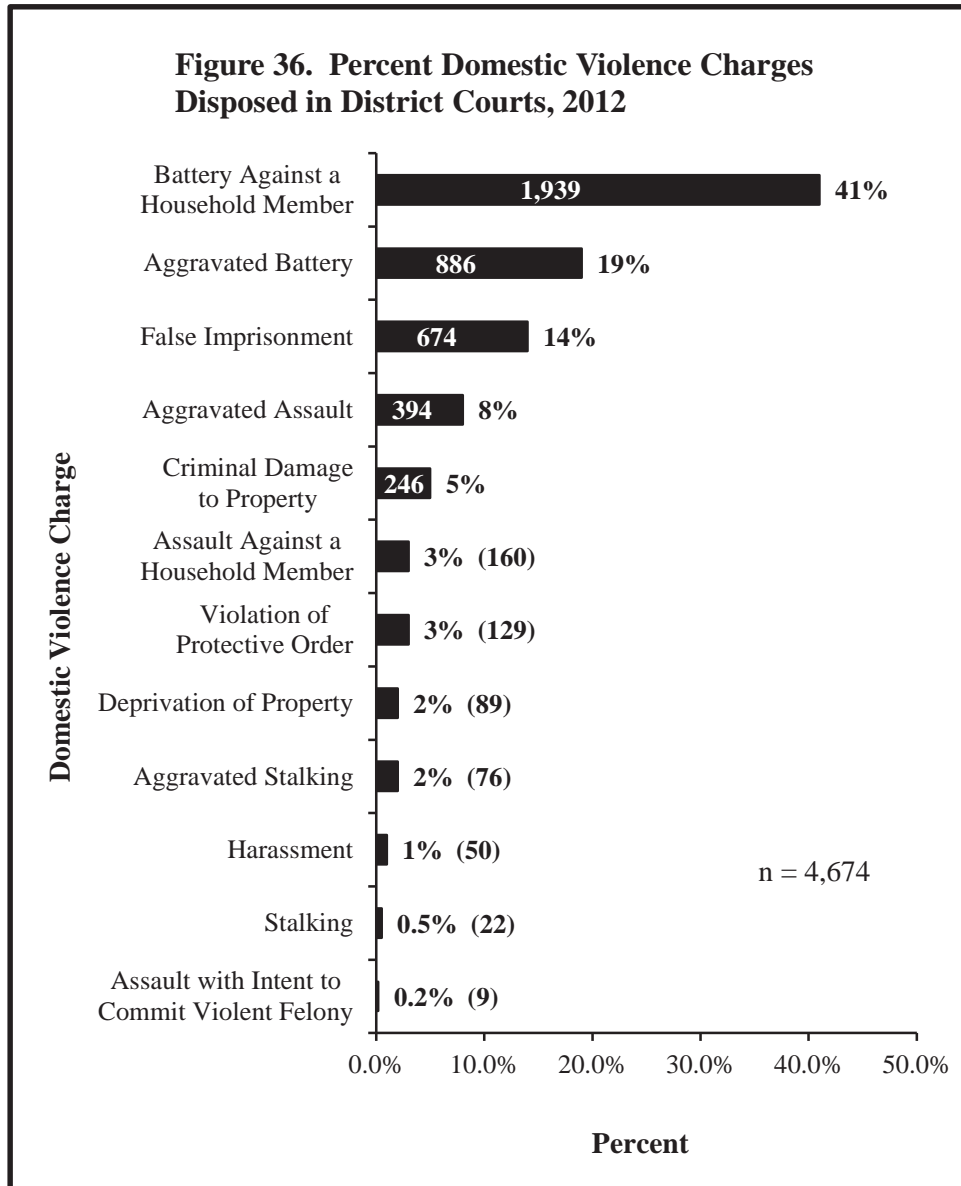


Figure 36. Percent Domestic Violence Charges Disposed in District Courts, 2012



Of the 4,674 domestic violence charges *disposed*, 60% (2,796) were *dismissed*, 1% (26) were *acquitted*, and 26% (1,228) *obtained a guilty plea or conviction*. The remaining 13% were charges with *other dispositions* such as *conditional discharges* (4%, 182), *remands* (1%, 56), *consent decrees* (3% (126), *deferred charges* (3%, 159), *transfers* (0.04%, 2), or *other* (2%, 99) disposition which demonstrated prosecution proceedings that did not result in a dismissal, conviction, or acquittal. See **Figure 37**.

There were 46 unique charges comprising 12 unique categories of domestic violence crimes among the 4,674 disposed district court domestic violence charges in 2012. Dispositions (dismissals, acquittals, convictions) were examined by type of domestic violence charge. *Assault with intent to commit violent felony* was the charge with the greatest proportion of dismissals, 89% (8), followed by *deprivation of property* 76% (68), *aggravated assault* 64% (394), *aggravated battery* 61% (542), and 60% respectively, of *criminal damage to property* (148), *violation of a restraining order* (78), and *harassment* (30). **Figure 38** illustrates the proportion of each charge that was dismissed.

Figure 37. Percent Disposition Outcomes of Domestic Violence Charges in District Courts, 2012

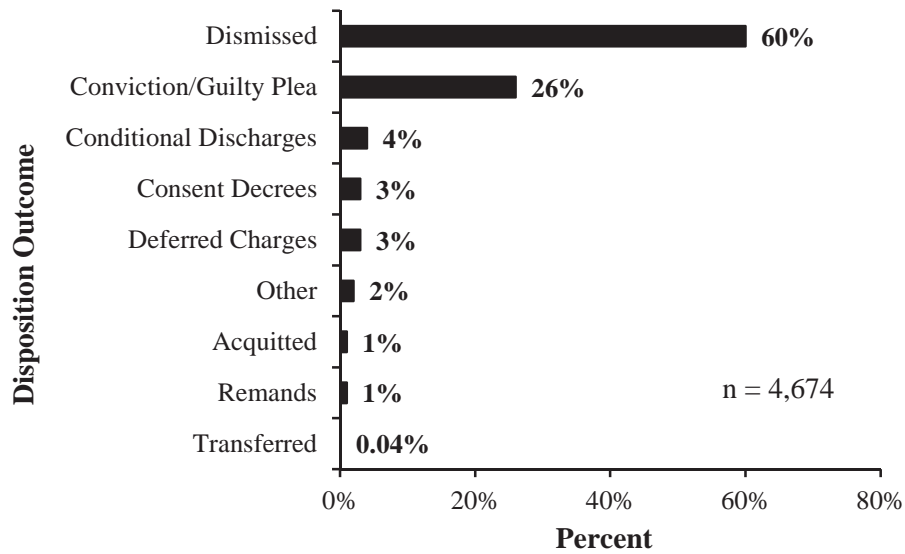
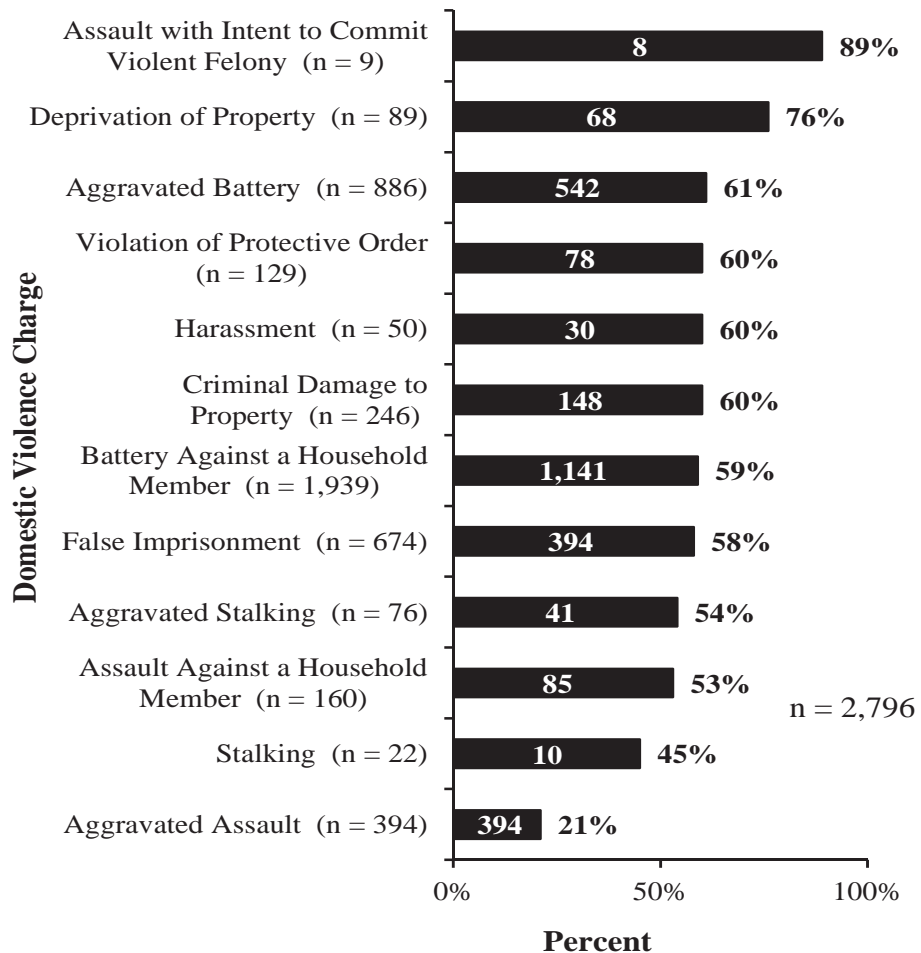
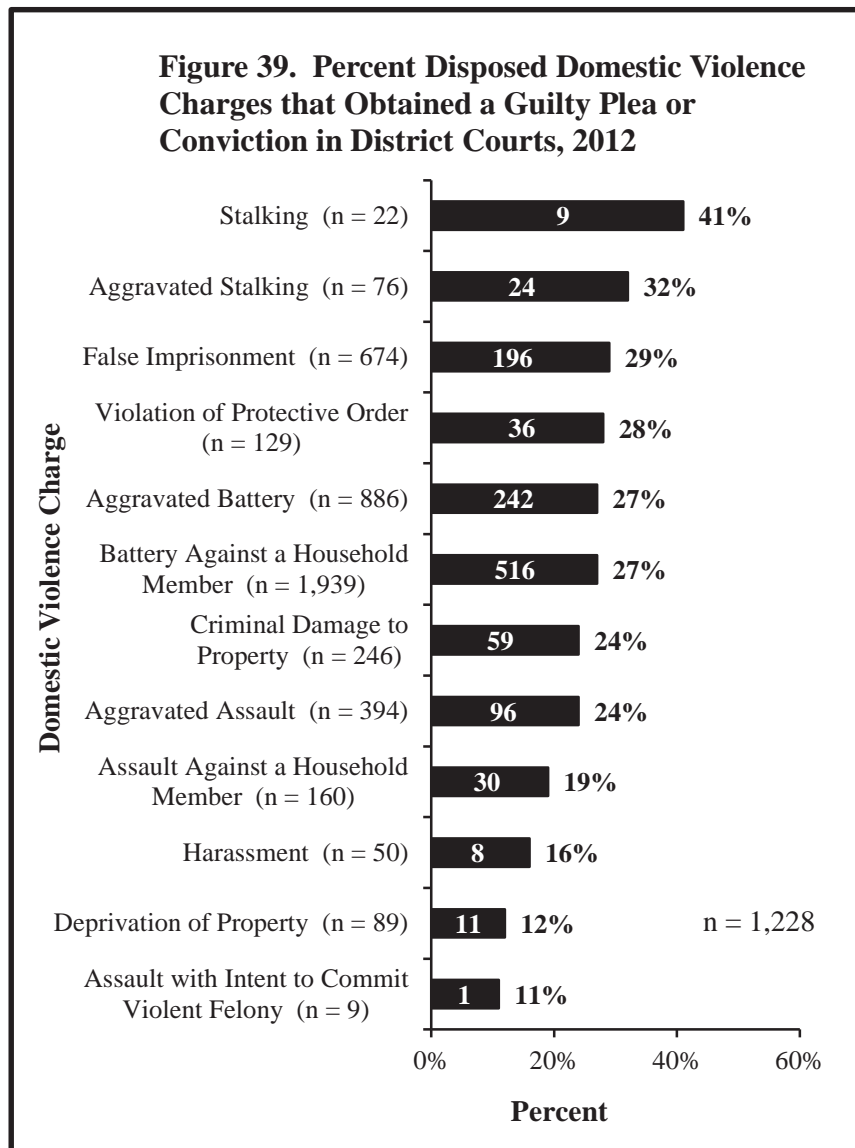


Figure 38. Percent Domestic Violence Charges Dismissed in District Courts, 2012



Similarly, when *guilty pleas/convictions* were examined by type of domestic violence *charge*, *stalking* was the charge with the greatest proportion of convictions 41% (9), followed by *aggravated stalking* 32% (24), *false imprisonment* 29% (196), *violation of a protection order* 28% (36), 27% respectively, of *battery* (516) and *aggravated battery* (242), and 24% respectively, of *aggravated assault* (96) and *criminal damage to property* (59). **Figure 39** illustrates the proportion of each *charge* that obtained a *guilty plea or conviction*.



There were only 26 domestic violence charges that were *acquitted*. When *acquittals* were examined by type of domestic violence *charge*, all charges had 1% or less of acquittals, with the exception of *aggravated stalking*. Of 76 *aggravated stalking* charges, there were 4% (3) acquittals.

Dispositions of domestic violence *charges* were examined by district court. When *dismissals* were examined by district court (among courts with 10 or more domestic violence charges), *Santa Rosa* District Court had the greatest proportion of dismissals (83%), followed by *Estancia* District Court (71%), and *Albuquerque* and *Aztec/Farmington* district courts (66%, respectively). Conversely, *Carlsbad* District Court had the fewest domestic violence charges dismissed (21%), followed by *Lovington* and *Deming* District

Courts, with 31% dismissals, respectively. See **Table 27** for the proportion of domestic violence *charges* dismissed for all district courts.

When *guilty pleas/convictions* were examined by district court (among courts with 10 or more domestic violence charges), *Carlsbad* District Court had the greatest proportion of convictions (50%), followed by *Tierra Amarilla* District Court (46%), *Las Cruces* District Court (43%) and *Roswell* and *T or C* district courts, (42%, respectively). Conversely, *Santa Rosa* District Court had the fewest convictions of domestic violence charges (8%), followed by *Silver City* District Court (14%), *Deming* District Court (18%) and *Las Vegas* and *Socorro* district courts, (21%, respectively). See **Table 28** for the proportion of domestic violence *charges* that obtained a guilty plea/conviction for all district courts.

For the disposition outcomes on specific domestic violence *charges* for each district court, see **Tables D1 - D32**.

3. Domestic Violence Cases Disposed in District Courts in 2012

Of the 2,324 *cases* of domestic violence disposed in district courts in 2012, 40% (925) obtained a *guilty plea/conviction*, 1% (14) obtained an *acquittal*, 50% (1,152) were *dismissed*, and 10% (233) had prosecution proceedings that resulted in *other dispositions* (*conditional discharges, remands, and consent decrees*).

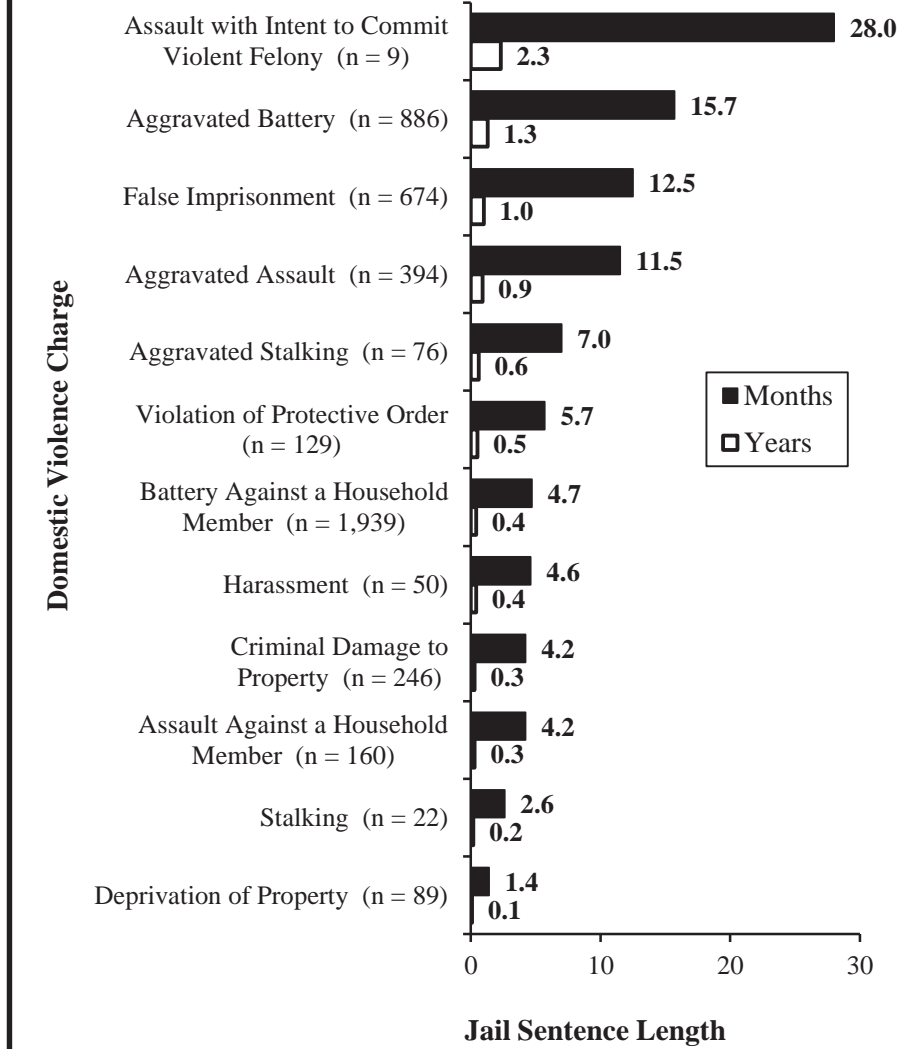
Table 29 illustrates the number of *cases* dismissed, convicted, and acquitted for each district court.

An examination of *dismissed cases* by district court (among courts with 10 or more domestic violence cases) shows that *Santa Rosa* District Court had the highest dismissal rate of their disposed domestic violence cases (80%), followed by *Los Lunas* District Court (64%), and *Lordsburg* and *Bernalillo* district courts (60%, respectively). See **Table 30**.

Similarly, an examination of *cases* that obtained a *guilty plea/conviction* by district court (among courts with 10 or more domestic violence cases) shows that *Carlsbad* District Court had the highest conviction rate of their disposed domestic violence cases (72%), followed by *Las Cruces* District Court (60%), *Lovington* District Court (56%) and *Tierra Amarilla* and *Gallup* district courts (55%, respectively). Conversely, *Silver City* District Court had the fewest domestic violence cases with a conviction (23%), followed by *Aztec/Farmington, Bernalillo, Deming, and Las Vegas* district courts with 32% of domestic violence cases respectively, obtaining a conviction. See **Table 31**.

Of the 925 domestic violence *cases* that resulted in a *guilty plea or conviction*, 736 reported jail and/or probation sentencing: 19% (143) received a *jail sentence*, 21% (156) received *probation with no jail*, and 437 (59%) received a *jail and probation sentence*. *Assault with intent to commit violent felony* was the charge that received the longest average jail sentence (2.3 years). However, this average was based on one case conviction with this charge. *Aggravated battery* was the charge with the next longest average jail sentence (1.3 years), followed by *false imprisonment* (1.0 years). All other domestic violence charges had an average jail sentence of less than one year: *aggravated assault* (11.5 months), *aggravated stalking* (7.0 months), *violation of a restraining order* (5.7 months), *battery* (4.7 months), *harassment* (4.6 months), *assault* (4.2 months), *criminal damage to property* (4.2 months), *stalking* (2.6 months), and *deprivation of property* (1.4 months). See **Figure 40** for the average length of jail sentence for each type of domestic violence charge disposed in 2012.

Figure 40. Average Length of Jail Sentence for Each Type of Domestic Violence Charge Disposed in District Courts, 2012

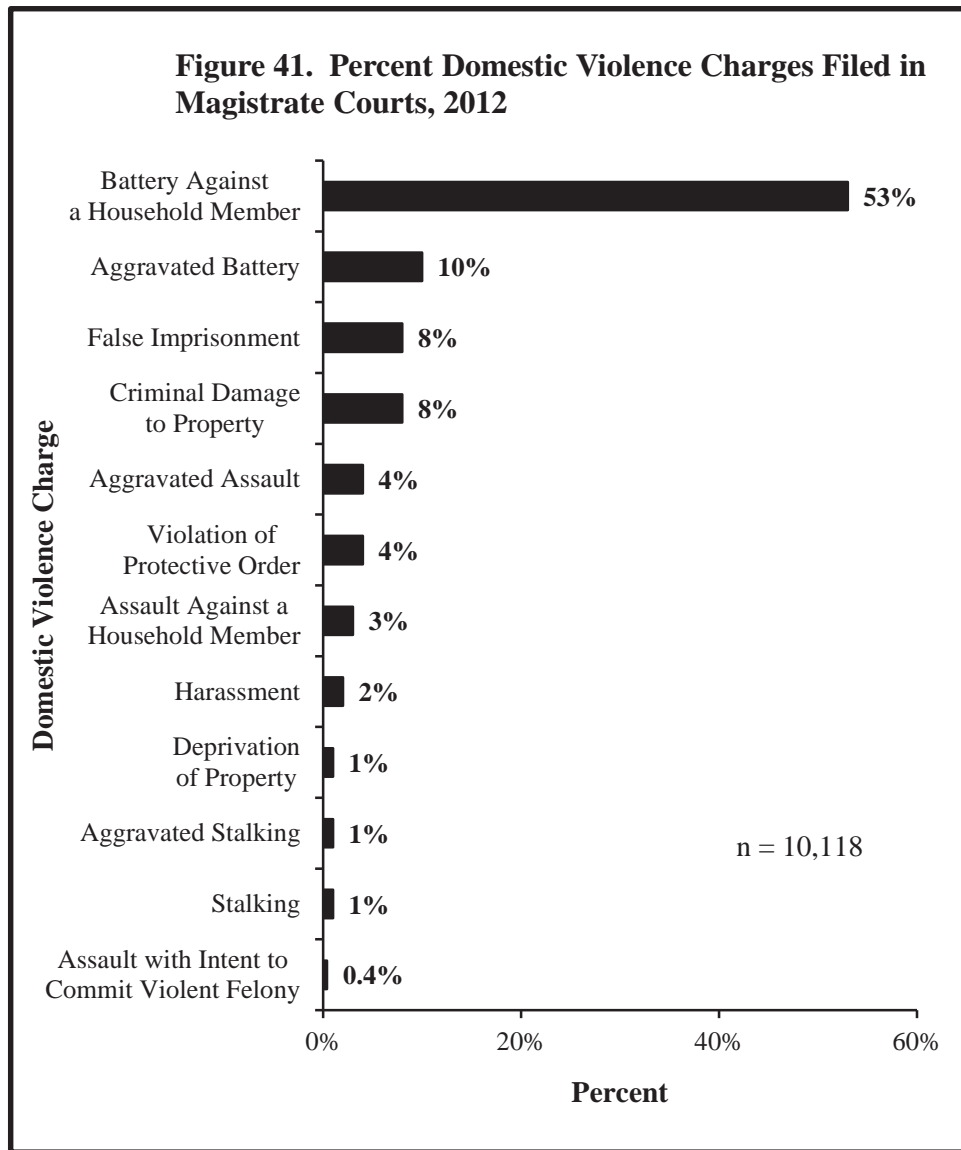


B. Magistrate Courts

1. New Domestic Violence Charges and Cases Filed in Magistrate Courts, 2012

There were a total of 10,118 domestic violence *charges* filed in 7,686 new *cases* of domestic violence in New Mexico Magistrate Courts in 2012. See **Appendix K** for a list of participating magistrate courts. *All cases/charges are against a household member.* Battery comprised most (53% or 5,362) of the charges, followed by *aggravated battery* 10% (1,014), *false imprisonment* 8% (786), *criminal damage to property* 8% (781), *violation of a protection order* 4% (404) and *aggravated assault* 4% (383). See **Figure 41**.

Figure 41. Percent Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, 2012



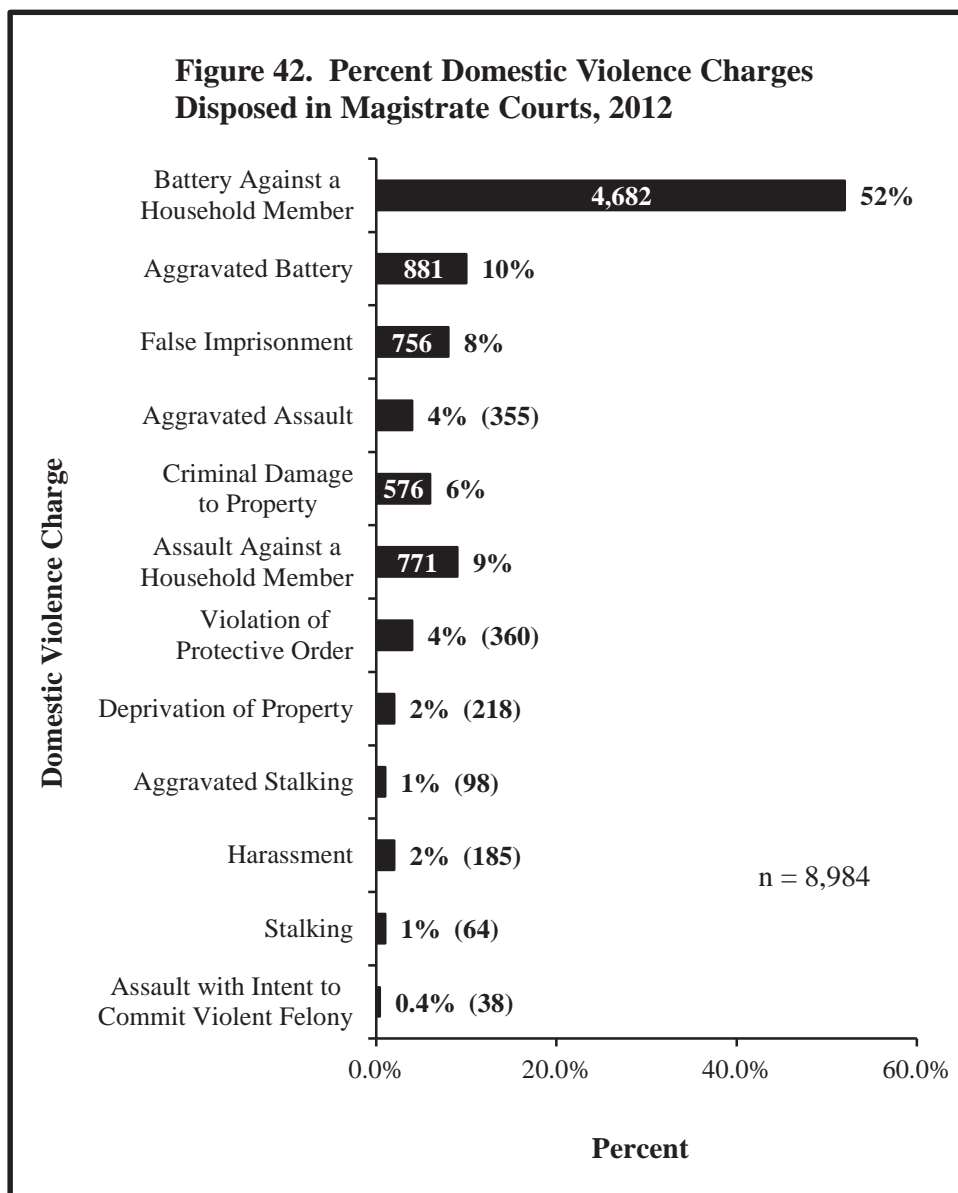
Dona Ana County comprised most (14% or 1,389) of all the magistrate court domestic violence charges outside Bernalillo County, followed closely by *San Juan County* 13% (1,299), *Santa Fe County* 9% (950), *Sandoval County* 8% (809), *McKinley County* 6% (582) and *Valencia County* 5% (542). See **Table 32** for the proportion of new charges filed by each county.

2. Domestic Violence Charges Disposed in Magistrate Courts, 2012

There were 8,984 domestic violence charges disposed in 6,869 cases of domestic violence in Magistrate Courts in 2012. Of the disposed domestic violence charges, most (52%, 4,682) were *battery*, followed by *aggravated battery*, 10% (881); *assault*, 9% (771); and *false imprisonment*, 8% (756). See **Figure 42** for the proportion of each type of domestic violence crime disposed in 2012.

Dona Ana County comprised most (14%, 1,245) of all the magistrate court domestic violence charges disposed outside Bernalillo County, followed closely by *San Juan County*, 12% (1,064); *Santa Fe County*, 9% (845); *Sandoval County*, 8% (711); and *McKinley County*, 7% (601). See **Table 33** for the proportion of charges disposed by each county.

Figure 42. Percent Domestic Violence Charges Disposed in Magistrate Courts, 2012



Of the 8,984 domestic violence charges *disposed*, 62% (5,544) were *dismissed*, 1% (85) were *acquitted* and 18% (1,574) *obtained a guilty plea or conviction*. The remaining 19% were charges with *other dispositions* such as *conditional discharges* (1%, 132), *deferred charges* (2%, 174), *transfers* (6%, 538), or *bind over charges* (10%, 937) which demonstrated prosecution proceedings that did not result in a dismissal, conviction, or acquittal. See **Figure 43**.

There were 43 unique charges comprising 12 unique categories of domestic violence crimes among the 8,984 disposed domestic violence charges in magistrate courts in 2012. Dispositions (dismissals, acquittals, convictions) were examined by type of domestic violence charge. *Deprivation of property* was the charge with the greatest proportion of dismissals 78% (169), followed by *assault* 74% (570), *harassment* 68% (126), *violation of a restraining order* 65% (233), and *battery* 64% (2,992). **Figure 44** illustrates the proportion of each domestic violence charge that was dismissed.

Similarly, when *guilty pleas/convictions* were examined by type of domestic violence charge, *stalking* was the charge with the greatest proportion of convictions, 28% (18), followed by *criminal damage to property*, 27% (153), *violation of a protection order*, 26% (95), and *harassment*, 23% (43). **Figure 45** illustrates the proportion of each domestic violence charge that obtained a *guilty plea or conviction*.

Figure 43. Percent Disposition Outcomes of Domestic Violence Charges in Magistrate Courts, 2012

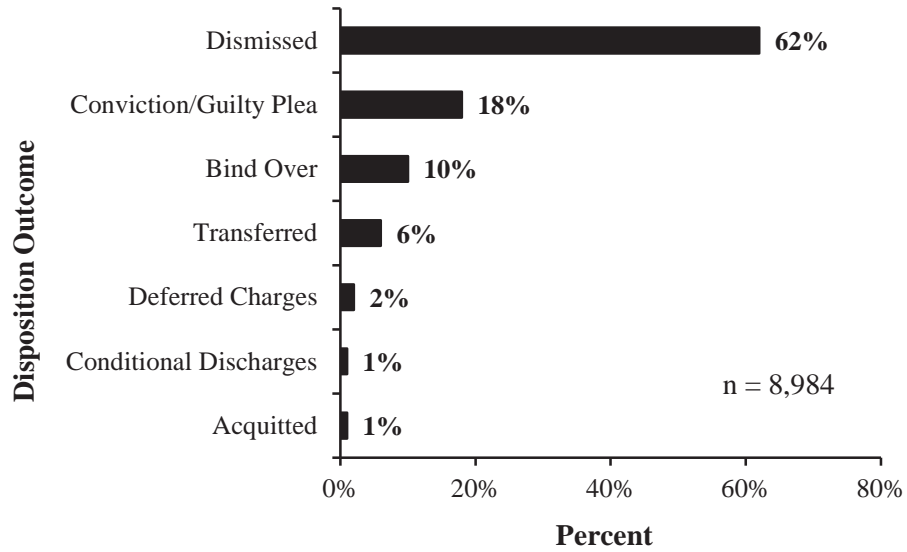


Figure 44. Percent Domestic Violence Charges Dismissed in Magistrate Courts, 2012

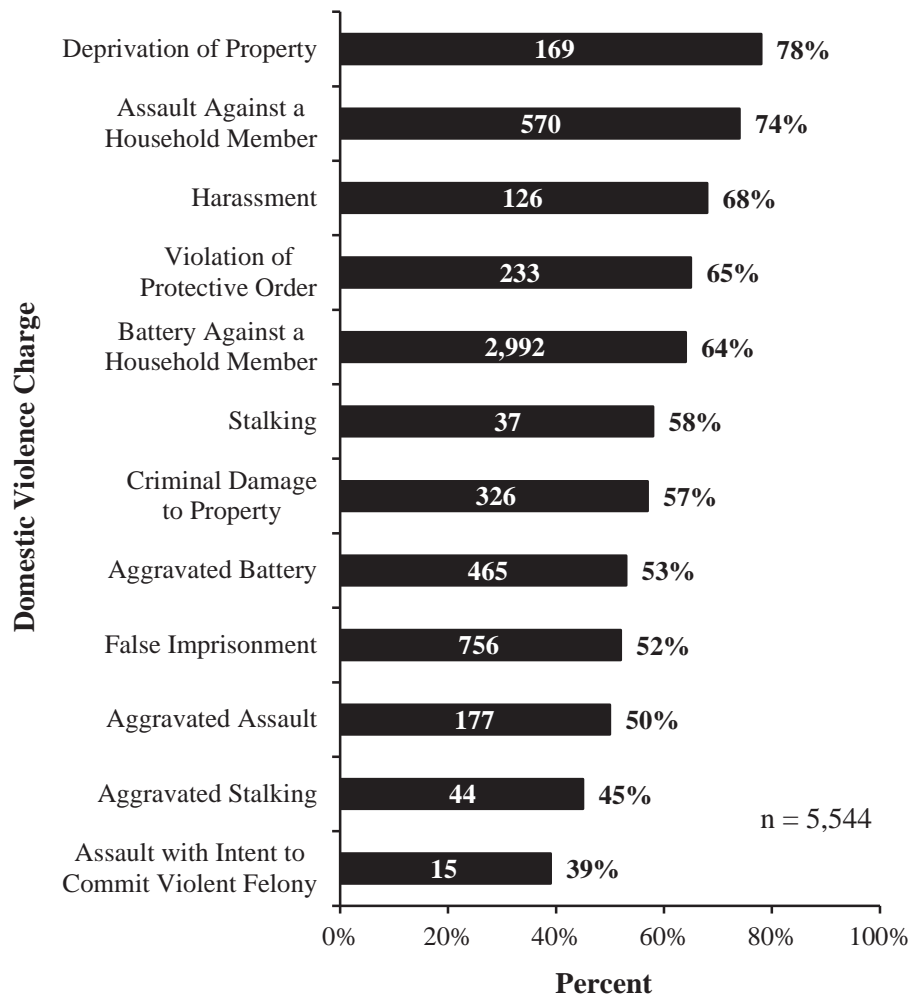
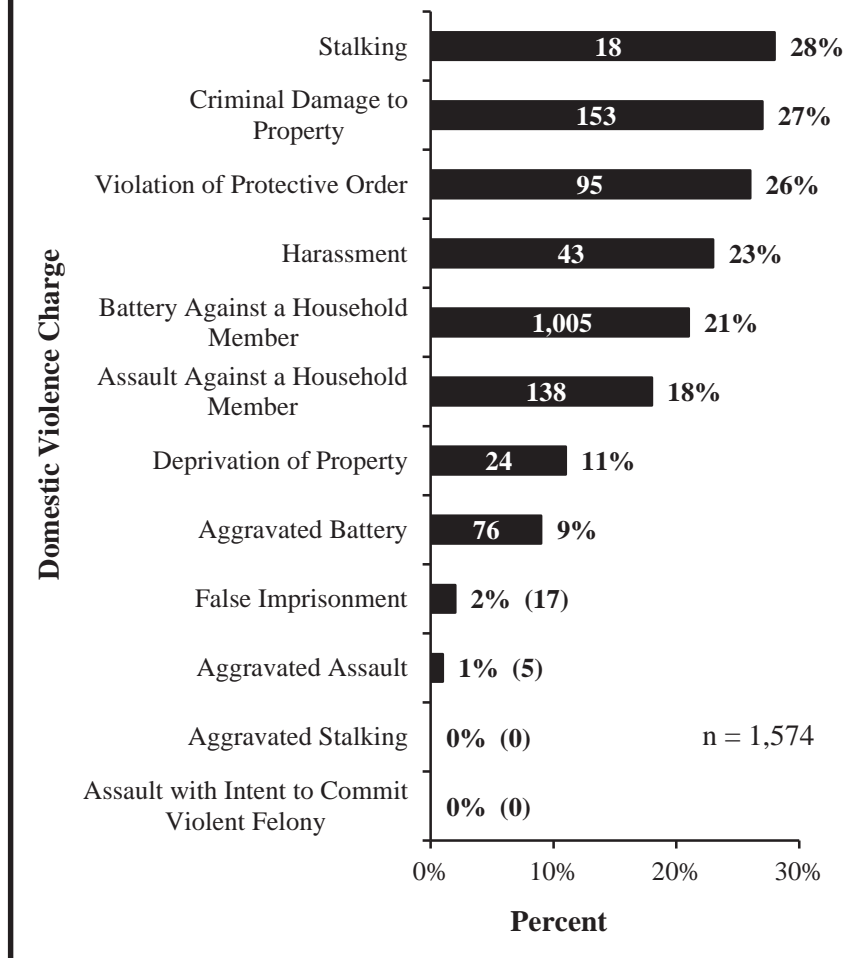


Figure 45. Percent Disposed Domestic Violence Charges that Obtained a Guilty Plea or Conviction in Magistrate Courts, 2012



There were only 85 domestic violence charges that were *acquitted*. When *acquittals* were examined by type of domestic violence charge, *aggravated assault*, *aggravated battery*, *aggravated stalking*, *assault with intent to commit a violent felony*, *assault*, *false imprisonment*, *stalking*, *deprivation of property* and *violation of a restraining order* had no acquittals. One percent of *criminal damage to property* charges were acquitted, and 2% respectively, of *battery* and *harassment* charges were acquitted.

Dispositions of domestic violence *charges* were examined by magistrate court. When *dismissals* were examined by magistrate court (among courts with 10 or more domestic violence charges), *Espanola* Magistrate Court had the greatest proportion of dismissals (87%), followed by *Chama* Magistrate Court (82%), and *Santa Fe* Magistrate Court (81%). Conversely, *Carrizozo* Magistrate Court had the fewest domestic violence charges dismissed (25%), followed by *Carlsbad* Magistrate Court (30%) and *Clayton* and *Alamogordo* magistrate courts, with 33% dismissals, respectively. See **Table 34** for the proportion of domestic violence *charges* dismissed for all magistrate courts.

When *guilty pleas/convictions* were examined by magistrate court (among courts with 10 or more domestic violence charges), *Clayton* Magistrate Court had the greatest proportion of convictions (56%), followed by *Jal* and *Raton* magistrate courts (50%, respectively), and *Carlsbad* Magistrate Court (47%). Conversely, *Cuba* Magistrate Court had the fewest convictions of domestic violence charges (0%), followed

by *Gallup* and *Belen* magistrate courts (6%, respectively), and *Los Lunas* and *Espanola* magistrate courts (7%, respectively). See **Table 35** for the proportion of domestic violence charges that obtained a guilty plea/conviction for all magistrate courts.

For the disposition outcomes on specific domestic violence *charges* for each magistrate court, see **Tables M1 – M47**.

3. Domestic Violence Cases Disposed in Magistrate Courts, 2012

Of the 6,869 *cases* of domestic violence disposed in magistrate courts in 2012, 21% (1,470) obtained a *guilty plea/conviction*, 1% (80) obtained an *acquittal*, 62% (4,251) were *dismissed*, and 15% had prosecution proceedings that resulted in *other dispositions* (*bind over cases* 8% (546), *transfers* 4% (294), *deferred cases* 2% (143), and *conditional discharges* 1% (85)).

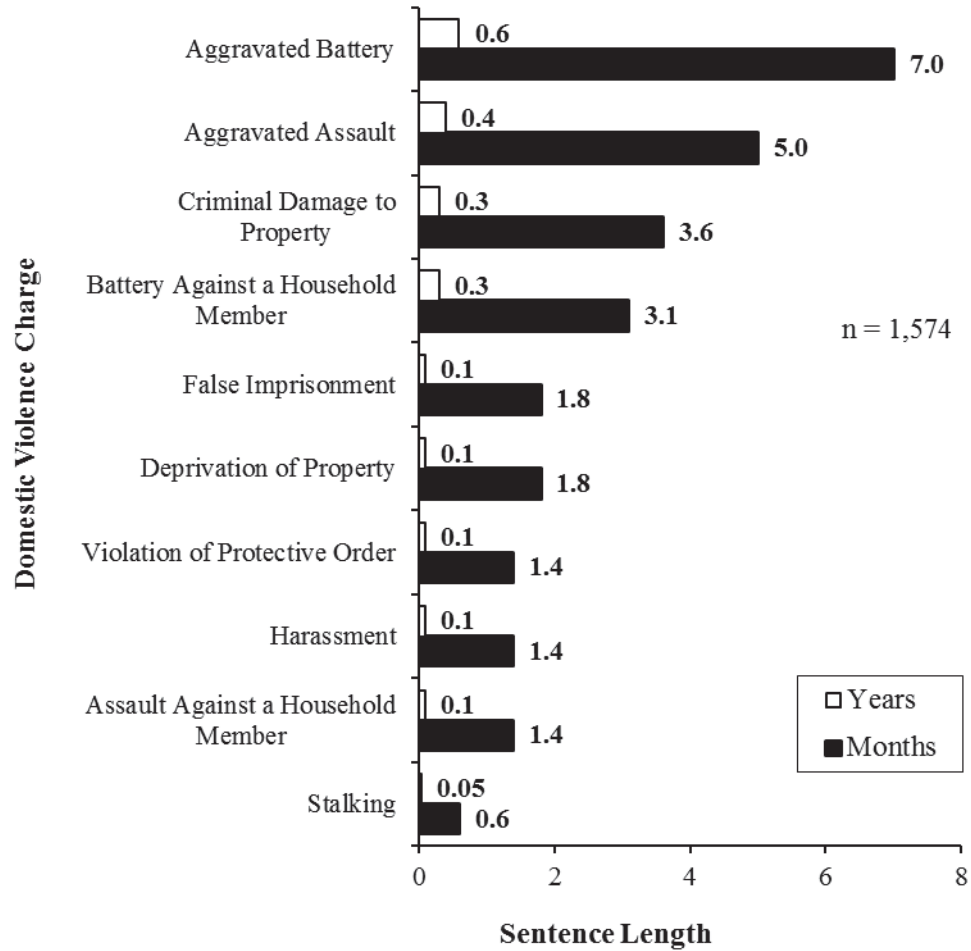
Table 36 illustrates the number of *cases* dismissed, convicted, and acquitted for each magistrate court.

An examination of *dismissed cases* by magistrate courts (among courts with 10 or more domestic violence cases) shows that *Espanola* Magistrate Court had the highest dismissal rate of their disposed domestic violence cases (84%), followed by *Cuba* and *Estancia* magistrate courts (83%, respectively), *Gallup* Magistrate Court (81%) and *Chama* Magistrate Court (80%). Conversely, *Carlsbad* Magistrate Court had the fewest dismissals (29%), followed by *Clayton* and *Alamogordo* magistrate courts (33%, respectively), *Raton* Magistrate Court (37%) and *Portales* Magistrate Court (38%). See **Table 37**.

Similarly, an examination of *cases* that obtained a *guilty plea/conviction* by magistrate court (among courts with 10 or more domestic violence cases) shows that *Clayton* and *Raton* magistrate courts had the highest conviction rate of their disposed domestic violence cases (53%, respectively), followed by *Carlsbad* Magistrate Court (51%), and *Jal* Magistrate Court (50%). Conversely, *Gallup* Magistrate Court had the fewest domestic violence cases with a conviction (7%), followed by *Espanola* and *Belen* magistrate courts (33%, respectively), and *Santa Rosa*, *Bernalillo*, and *Los Lunas* magistrate courts (10%, respectively). See **Table 38**.

Of the 1,470 domestic violence *cases* that resulted in a *guilty plea or conviction*, 1,438 (98%) received a jail and/or probation sentence: 3% (45) received a *jail sentence*, 7% (97) received *probation with no jail*, and 1,296 (88%) received a *jail and probation sentence*. *Aggravated battery* was the charge that received the longest average jail sentence (7.0 months), followed by *aggravated assault* (50 months), *criminal damage to property* (3.6 months) and *battery* (3.1 months). See **Figure 46** for the average length of sentence for each type of domestic violence charge disposed in magistrate courts in 2012.

Figure 46. Average Length of Jail Sentence for Each Type of Domestic Violence Charge Disposed in Magistrate Courts, 2012



SECTION THREE: IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS AND FUTURE DATA NEEDS

A. Identifying Children At Risk

Service providers reported that children were present at every 1.7 domestic violence incidents in 2012, and 79% of them were under the age of twelve. The ASD revealed that children who witness abuse are four times more likely to experience child abuse, than children that do not witness abuse. It further found that most (62%) of abused children experienced multiple types of abuse, most typically at the hands of a family member (84%); and those abused as children have poorer health outcomes. Survivors abused as children compared to those not abused were six times more likely to be abused as an adult, four times more likely respectively, to be told they have a mental illness and attempt suicide, three times more likely respectively, to think about suicide and be told they have a substance abuse problem. The children served by statewide service providers represent 65% of the number present at the scene of domestic violence incidents as reported by law enforcement (6,155). More disturbing is that, these numbers represent only children in domestic violence cases that are reported. With so much at stake, it is imperative that greater effort be made (protocols for coordinated community response and systems in place) to better identify children that witness child abuse and get (not simply refer) them to appropriate counseling services for assessment and treatment.

B. Poverty and Violence

It is quite obvious that most of the battered women that go to a domestic violence service provider for shelter and/or other services are poor. Since there is no way to capture the number of survivors with financial means that access private services, and/or that travel out of state for services, it is not possible to determine the true proportion of survivors among all battered women that are poor. However, the ASD found that most unmarried survivors with children and those without children that went for domestic violence services in New Mexico meet federal poverty level requirements for 150% and 133% of income, as well as the more restrictive federal poverty income level.

Almost two-thirds (60%, 656) of survivors reported that they left a violent relationship at some time. Of these, one-third (32%, 212) reported that they returned. Reasons for returning to their abuser in the order of most mentions include: returned to try to work it out, returned for the children, and returned because they were scared. A central core of the consideration for “returning for the children” is finances. Among the descriptions for scared is “no support/lack of resources”. Indeed, the ASD revealed that survivors that left a violent relationship and did *not* return had a median annual income \$2,080 greater (\$12,000) than those that left and returned (\$9,920). It further found that only 42% of survivors that are eligible/receive Medicaid/TANF assistance live in their own apartment or home. Most live in shelter (23%), with a friend (29%), transitional housing (1%), or on the street (3%).

Of survivors that were involved in a prior domestic violence experience, 43% reported that they live with an offender with whom they had a prior domestic violence incident. When examined by income, survivors that live with an offender with whom they had a prior domestic violence experience had a median annual income \$2400 less (\$9,600) than survivors that do not live with an offender with whom they have a prior domestic violence experience (\$12,000).

All of this points to the sad reality of the role that poverty plays in an individual’s vulnerability to living in violence. Greater emphasis must be pointed toward providing basic housing, food, clothing, transportation, and access to employment and health care for victims and their families to allow them to leave and stay away from a violent environment.

C. Mental Illness and Health and Safety Risk

Survivors with a parent with mental illness were twelve times more likely than other survivors to be told they have mental illness. Survivors with mental illness than survivors without, were five times more likely to be told they have a substance abuse problem and two times more likely respectively, to have used alcohol/drugs during a domestic violence incident and to be injured during a violent incident. This data has implications for investigating the plausibility of developing a system for at-scene referral to mental health agencies to evaluate survivors for mental illness, both for their own sake, and the sake of their children's future health and safety.

D. Injury Risk Factors

Law enforcement reported that 45% of the domestic violence incidents in 2012 involved injury to the victim. They do not document or report injury to children. Service providers reported that 33% of survivors and 31% of children were injured in domestic violence cases that came to their attention.

From the ASD, among the types of abuse reported by the 89% of survivors that reported abuse by an intimate partner, are physical attack (60%), physical restraint (29%), threatened to be harmed or killed (34%), strangulation (12%), sexual assault (11%) and involvement of a lethal weapon (12%). Twenty percent of children present during these abusive incidents suffered the same types of abuse.

The ASD revealed that survivor risk of injury increased among survivors: a) with a substance abuse problem; b) with a mental illness; c) involved in a prior domestic violence incident; d) ever abused while pregnant; e) that are female; or f) that are Native American. This information has implication for law enforcement for assessing risk of harm to the survivor and their children at the scene, and for service providers when developing safety plans with survivors.

E. Substance Abuse and Risk

As with mental illness, survivors that were told they have a substance abuse problem compared to those without, were two times more likely respectively, to have used alcohol/drugs during a domestic violence incident, to be involved in an incident where the abuser used alcohol/drugs, and to be injured during a domestic violence incident. Additionally, survivors with an substance abuse problem were two times more likely than those without a substance abuse problem to think about suicide, and four times more likely to attempt suicide. This information has implications for providing access to substance abuse treatment for survivors.

F. Stalking Underreporting, Technology, Training, and Victim Referral

Even with new stalking policies, there are still too few cases of stalking recognized and charged as such by law enforcement agencies throughout the state. In the 12 months prior to the Survey of Violence Victimization (SVV), 2.0% of adult women and 0.4% of adult men were victims of stalking in New Mexico. In 2012, the ASD found that 26% of survivors reported that they were stalked by their abuser. Nationally in 2010, the NISVS found that 4% of adult women and 1.3% of adult men were victims of stalking. Yet in 2012, statewide law enforcement agencies identified 1,105 victims of harassment and 68 stalking victims.

There are numerous administrative and procedural issues that affect accurate reporting of domestic violence and stalking incidents ranging from whether and how police offense incident reports are written to how these reports are entered into law enforcement databases or otherwise counted.

The issues surrounding identification of stalking incidents and victims are particularly worrisome. One possible explanation is that most stalking cases are labeled other crimes (harassment, vandalism, destruction of property, arson, trespassing, car theft, etc.) and are therefore not captured. The inability to differentiate between stalking victims and victims of isolated crimes means that stalking victims are not getting referred for appropriate services. This is a significant problem as the SVV found that 87% of stalking victims also reported being a victim of domestic violence, other physical attack, and/or sexual assault. These victims and their children are at greater health and safety risk and need to be referred for appropriate services; and these types of referrals are not likely to happen as a result of a trespass, vandalism, or other similarly labeled isolated crime incident. It is imperative to provide necessary training to all law enforcement officers, administrative personnel, and executive personnel whose policies guide law enforcement procedure regarding the description, documentation, and data entry of stalking crimes. In 2010, APD and a few other law enforcement agencies implemented new technology for officers at the scene to access information regarding prior offenses and protection order information. It is clear that any improvement that this technology has made failed to translate to the improved identification and referral of stalking victims, and the documentation of stalking incidents.

G. Evidence Supporting the Focus on Early Intervention to Prevent Domestic Violence

In 2012, two-thirds (65%) of the law enforcement incidents documenting the victim/offender relationship, were perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner, 48% of these by current or former boyfriends/girlfriends who are or were dating or living together. Similarly, 84% of adult victims who sought services from a domestic violence service provider were assaulted by a current or former intimate partner, 35% of these were dating or living together. The SSV found that two-thirds (66.5%) of domestic violence incidents were perpetrated by current or former intimate partners, one-third of these were dating or living together. Further, stalking behaviors begin in adolescence and the incidence of adolescent stalking is almost twice that of adolescent intimate partner violence. The high proportion of interpersonal violence cases perpetrated by those not yet married, demonstrate that true prevention requires early education initiatives on building healthy relationships during adolescence.

H. Sexual Assault Prevention and Treatment for Domestic Violence Child and Adult Victims

In 2012, the ASD found too many children experienced sexual abuse (8%) at the hands of their adult-victim's offender. Similarly, 11.5% of adult domestic violence victims were sexually assaulted by their offender.

The rates of sexual abuse of adults and children are grossly underreported. Findings from the SVV reveal that almost half of the adults in New Mexico who were ever a victim of domestic violence, intimate partner violence or stalking were also sexually assaulted. Of those that were sexually assaulted, 45% were victimized by the age of 12. Further, the NISVS reported that 8.7% of women that were ever victims of intimate partner physical violence, were also raped by their intimate partner. This suggests that effective prevention and treatment programs for domestic violence victims must include components of sexual assault prevention and treatment or must provide referrals to appropriate sexual assault services.

I. Interpersonal Violence Prevention and Advocacy for Males

In New Mexico in 2012, 30% of domestic violence victims identified by law enforcement were males. Findings from the SVV demonstrated that 1 in 7 males in New Mexico has been the victim of domestic violence in his lifetime, 1 in 10 a victim of intimate partner violence, and 1 in 14 a victim of stalking. More

outreach must be done to identify male victims of interpersonal violence to offer prevention and treatment programs specific to males.

J. Providing Offender Treatment Programs

In New Mexico, 74% of suspects identified by law enforcement and 84% of offenders identified by domestic violence service providers are *male*. Findings from the SVV revealed that 83% of stalking offenders and 80% of domestic violence and intimate partner violence offenders respectively, are male. Even when males are the victims in interpersonal violence crimes, half to two-thirds (depending on the crime) are being victimized by a male. Perhaps greater outcomes in domestic violence prevention may be realized through greater availability of offender prevention and therapeutic programs that include strategies for addressing aggression in male socialization.

K. Evidence Supporting the Need to Identify Domestic Violence Victims in the Healthcare Setting

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 45% of adult victims were physically injured as a result of domestic violence. Similarly, statewide service providers reported that one-third respectively, of adults (33%) and children (31%) were physically injured by the adult victim's offender. The SVV found that 44% of domestic violence victims were injured and over one-third of them sought medical treatment. This suggests that increased accuracy in reporting domestic violence incidents and identifying victims for referral to needed interventions requires interpersonal violence surveillance initiatives in New Mexico healthcare facilities.

Patients that are seen in the healthcare/emergency room setting with a domestic violence-related injury are typically not reported to law enforcement and represent a substantial gap in reporting. While many healthcare facilities use screening tools to identify patients who are victims of domestic violence, no standardized monitoring system to reliably document the number of these individuals currently exists. Methods to determine healthcare utilization by victims of violence through e-codes or billing databases have been unsuccessful and are unreliable at best, due to definitional problems of the codes, practitioner discretion and inconsistencies in naming injuries, and the insurance related intentions of billing databases. The need to rectify these problems is underscored by findings from the SVV which revealed substantial co-morbidity with domestic violence victims with regard to serious disabling injury and chronic mental health problems.

The process for collecting standardized domestic violence data from statewide medical facilities is not yet completed. Since many times the first, and perhaps only contact a victim may have with the "helping system" is through a hospital emergency department or physicians' office, this creates a significant void in the Central Repository data and represents a major obstacle in accurately defining the scope and nature of domestic violence in our state. Moreover, until better protocols are established for identifying patient visits associated with interpersonal violence, a significant portion of the total cost of interpersonal violence to individuals, their communities, and the state cannot be estimated.

L. Evidence Supporting the Need for Culturally Competent Services for Native Americans

While more Native American survivors completed college (50%) than survivors of other races, it is also true that more Native American survivors were poor - eligible to receive Medicaid (48%) and TANF (20%) assistance or both (16%); more lived in shelter before as an adult (22%); more incurred injury (56%) than other races in domestic violence incidents; and, had a mean number of children (2.9) higher than all other races (2.7). All of this points to the need for specifically targeted interventions for efficacious advocacy for Native American survivors.

M. Evidence Supporting the Need for Better Court Data on Domestic Violence

Within the last two years, the Central Repository has worked with the AOC individually and through the Point of Contact Attorneys to obtain better quality data on interpersonal violence crimes. This effort has led to an expansion of the domestic violence crimes captured, which now include false imprisonment, criminal damage to property, deprivation of property, harassment, and violation of a restrictive order, in addition to the more typical battery/aggravated battery, assault/aggravated assault and stalking/aggravated stalking charges.

Additionally, the Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court has begun within the past year, to use the AOC case management system. For the first time, this data will be available to the Central Repository in 2014 to analyze along with all other statewide magistrate court data.

Still, quality information on the number and type of protection orders issued remains unavailable, leaving many questions on the efficacy of protection orders, emergency protection orders, their rate of enforcement, and the consequences for violating protection orders for offenders and victims.

It is important to obtain better court data because evidence of currently available data demonstrates that there has been a steady *decrease* in the rate of domestic violence convictions in statewide district and magistrate courts. In 2012, the conviction rates of disposed domestic violence cases in district (40%) and magistrate courts (21%), are among the lowest rates of conviction over the last eight six years.

Without better data from the courts vital information such as, why the dismissal rate in domestic violence cases is so high and why the rate of conviction for domestic violence cases is so low, remains unknown. Answers to these questions will serve to improve the efficacy of legal advocacy for domestic violence victims.

N. Interpersonal Violence and Needed Changes in Law Enforcement, Prosecution and The Courts To Reduce The Risk of Harm for Male and Female Victims

Findings from the SVV demonstrate that female victims are more likely than male victims to report their offense, two times more likely to file criminal charges against their offenders and are more likely to get a restraining order against their offenders, even though interpersonal crimes with male victims involve more alcohol/drugs, weapon use, and more serious disabling injury. Additionally, while half of all restraining orders are violated, male victims of intimate partner violence crimes are more likely to have a restraining order violated, less likely to have their offenders arrested, and significantly more likely that the charges against their offenders will be dropped or the offenders will obtain an acquittal. Further, if their offenders are convicted, offenders of male victims are more likely to serve less time in jail or prison than offenders of female victims.

While all of the system failures that contribute to the high risk of harm for female victims of interpersonal violence are widely known, it is clear from these findings that interpersonal violence is dangerous for males, as well. While both genders do not utilize system protections as they should, male victims are even less likely than female victims to do so; and even when system protections are sought for intimate partner violence, violations of restraining orders are more frequent, and convictions of their offenders less frequent, for male victims. All of this speaks to: 1) the need for early education to correct misconceptions in gender socialization; 2) greater community education to increase awareness of the incidence and risk of interpersonal violence among males; and 3) comprehensive training of law enforcement, prosecutors and judges regarding the high risk of harm for men and women victims of interpersonal violence and the development of protocols in their respective disciplines aimed at reducing the likelihood of harm, disability and death of all interpersonal violence victims.

O. Domestic Violence Service Providers' Contribution to Family Violence Research

The New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence in partnership with the Central Repository developed and established the Adult Survivor Database (ASD) to allow for the collection of individual records from membership programs. In the pilot year, eleven service providers participated by using the ASD. This data has dramatically expanded the variables to be collected and allowed for more meaningful analysis, the findings from which for the first time, were published in this report. It is hoped more provider agencies will participate next year and that this data will provide guidance to future domestic violence prevention, treatment, investigation, and prosecution efforts.

Closing Comments

The aforementioned improvements in data collection will ultimately be required to answer the type of domestic violence questions that are most critical in guiding public policy decisions, program development and the most effective allocation of resources. To this end, the Central Repository Director will continue to pursue collaborations with statewide agencies (both current participants and non-participants) and the State Department of Health and the Department of Public Safety to develop a process for enhancing our present data collection system.

REFERENCES

- Black, M.C., Basile, K.I.C., Brieding, M.J, et al (2011). National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Summary Report, Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention and Control, Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- Caponera, Betty (2006). Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico: An Analysis of 2005 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository and the Survey of Violence Victimization. State of New Mexico, Department of Health, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau Office of Injury Prevention
- Criminal Victimization, 2010. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, September 2011, NCJ 23508
- Freeman, Linda. (June 2008). *Sentencing in Felony Domestic Violence Cases*. New Mexico Sentencing Commission
- United States Census 2012, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau
- 2013 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia*, Federal Register, January 24, 2013, <https://federalregister.gov/a/2013-01422>, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

**INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO XII:
An Analysis of 2012 Data from
The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Survey of Violence Victimization Summary

I. INTRODUCTION

Nationally, victimization surveys such as the National Crime Victims Survey and the National Violence Against Women Survey capture more comprehensive estimates of crimes, and in particular, interpersonal violence crimes than that which is captured by law enforcement. While New Mexico law enforcement agencies have reported their incidents of domestic violence, intimate partner violence, stalking and sexual assault to the Central Repository, determining the rates of these crimes that were *never* reported to law enforcement was not possible. The long term goal to rectify this problem and make possible more accurate estimates on the prevalence and incidence of interpersonal violence in New Mexico was to conduct our own statewide victimization survey. To this end, in 2005 the *Statewide Survey of Victimization in New Mexico* (SSV) was conducted, asking 2000 adult men and 2000 adult women about their experiences of violence. While all data captured from this survey will be analyzed over the course of time, several discouraging realities are clear from the preliminary findings of this survey:

1. The rates of domestic violence, intimate partner violence and stalking in New Mexico are staggering; and higher than national comparable rates found in the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS), the most comprehensive victimization survey to date;
2. These interpersonal violence crimes are significantly under-reported to law enforcement;
3. There are significantly more victims of interpersonal violence than ever identified by law enforcement or service providers statewide, especially in the case of stalking;
4. There are significant co-morbidity and healthcare utilization associated with interpersonal violence; and
5. There are significant differences between males and females in the experience and adjudication of interpersonal violence crimes.

II. FINDINGS

A. Prevalence and Incidence of Interpersonal Violence

Fifteen percent or 1 in 7 adult males in New Mexico has been the victim of domestic violence in his lifetime, and 32% or 1 in 3 adult females. Unfortunately, there is no comparable national rate available, as only physical assault in general, is captured.

Ten percent or 1 in 10 adult males has been the victim of intimate partner violence in his lifetime compared to 7% nationally (NVAWS). One-quarter (25%) or 1 in 4 adult females has been the victim of intimate partner violence in her lifetime compared to 22% nationally (NVAWS).

Seven percent or 1 in 14 adult males has been the victim of stalking in his lifetime compared to 4% nationally (NVAWS). One-quarter (25%) or 1 in 4 females has been the victim of stalking in her lifetime compared to 12% nationally (NVAWS).

In 2005 in New Mexico, 28,256 cases of domestic violence were reported to law enforcement, and 18,778 victims identified, which is half (51%) of the victims identified (36,594) in the SSV in the same time period. Domestic violence victims reported an average of 5.5 victimizations each by their offender in the last year, resulting in an estimated 201,267 incidents of domestic violence in New Mexico in 2005.

In 2005, law enforcement identified 206 stalking victims. The SSV identified 17,177 stalking victims in the same time period (83 times as many). Stalking victims reported experiencing an average of 14.3 stalking incidents each in the last year, resulting in an estimated 245,631 incidents of stalking in New Mexico in 2005.

B. Interpersonal Violence and Injury

Each year, law enforcement and service providers report the number of domestic violence victims that are injured as a result of their assault. In 2005, over one-quarter (28%) of law enforcement reported domestic violence incidents resulted in victim injury; and service providers reported that one-third (34%) of the adult victims they served were injured. Findings from the SSV reported that a significant proportion of those who were ever victims of domestic violence (44%), intimate partner violence (47%) and stalking (44%) were injured in their assaults. However, until now, we have never known how many victims of interpersonal violence sought medical care as a result of their injuries. In New Mexico, no standardized or centralized reporting process exists for capturing information on how many victims of interpersonal violence seek medical care.

C. Interpersonal Violence and Healthcare Utilization

Findings from the SSV reveal that slightly over one-third of those in New Mexico who were ever victims of domestic violence (35%), intimate partner violence (37%) and stalking (38%) went for medical treatment as a result of their injuries.

What we do not know, is how much healthcare utilization occurs as a result of co-morbidity among interpersonal violence victims. For instance, the SSV revealed that adults who were ever victims of domestic violence (16.5%), intimate partner violence (17%) and stalking (16%), experienced serious, disabling injury at twice the rate of the non-victimized population (8%). Additionally, adults who were ever victims of domestic violence (12%), intimate partner violence (11%) and stalking (12%) were nearly four times more likely to suffer from one or more chronic mental health conditions than non-violence victims (3%).

D. Men as Victims and Offenders in Interpersonal Violence

It is widely reported nationally and locally that most victims of interpersonal violence are females and most offenders are males. What was not known, and is most interesting, is that most *male* victims of interpersonal violence are victimized by a *male*, as well. A significant proportion of males who were ever victims of stalking (51%), domestic violence (62%) and intimate partner violence (49%) were victimized by a male.

E. Relationship Between Victims and Offenders of Interpersonal Violence

Two-thirds (66%) of victims of intimate partner violence were assaulted by an ex-romantic partner. Most (33%) stalking victims were stalked by someone they knew but not a relative or ever a romantic interest. Stalking victims were equally likely to be stalked by a stranger (28%) as an ex-romantic partner (27.5%).

F. Interpersonal Violence Involving Sexual Assault

The proportion of New Mexico adults who were ever stalked and also sexually assaulted in their lifetimes (48%) was greater than those who were ever domestic violence victims and sexually assaulted (45%) and intimate partner violence victims and sexually assaulted (44%). However, in the course of one's lifetime, one could be stalked by one person and sexually assaulted by another. A better measure of the rate of sexual assault by the same individual who commits physical assault is obtained by examining intimate partner violence in the last 12 months. Among intimate partner violence victims last year, 11.5% reported being sexually assaulted by their intimate partner. More female intimate partner violence victims were sexually assaulted (13%) than male intimate partner violence victims (9%).

G. Gender Differences in Interpersonal Violence

1. Interpersonal Violence and Weapons

In 2005, over one-third (38%) of domestic violence incidents reported by law enforcement involved a weapon. However, with aggregate reporting instead of individual records, it was not possible to determine if there was a difference in the rate of weapon use among the interpersonal violence crimes or if there was a difference in weapon use based on the gender of the victim. The SSV revealed that 32% of domestic violence, 33% intimate partner violence and 31% stalking incidents involved a weapon; and each of these crimes was significantly more likely to involve a weapon if the victim was male, than female: domestic violence (36% males, 30% female); intimate partner violence (41% male, 30% female); and stalking (39% male, 29% female).

2. Interpersonal Violence and Restraining Orders

Over the last four years, the Central Repository has reported that the average number of protection or restraining orders issued by the District Courts was equal to roughly one-quarter (26%) of the number of domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement. The SSV revealed similar results, as roughly one-quarter of domestic violence (21%), intimate partner violence (23%) and stalking (26%) victims obtained a restraining order. However, results from the SSV showed that female domestic violence and intimate partner violence victims were 2.5 times more likely to obtain a restraining order than their male counterparts. Similarly, female stalking victims were almost two times more likely than males to obtain a restraining order.

As a result of the SSV, we have our first measure of how many restraining orders are violated by the offender. Over half of all restraining orders in interpersonal violence crimes were violated: domestic violence (53.5%); intimate partner violence (56%); and stalking (51%); and

restraining orders obtained by male intimate partner violence victims had the highest rate of violation (58%).

3. Interpersonal Violence Reported to Law Enforcement and Rate of Arrests

Over the last three years, the Central Repository reported that an average of 54% of domestic violence victims who went for help reported their victimization incident to law enforcement. The SSV revealed significant differences in the rate of reporting to law enforcement by the victims of the three types of interpersonal violence crimes: domestic violence (38%), intimate partner violence (41%), and stalking (34%). While one-third of stalking victims reported their victimization to law enforcement, there were fewer arrests for stalking (5.5%), than for domestic violence and intimate partner violence (17%, respectively). Moreover, in cases of domestic violence and intimate partner violence, more offender arrests were made when there was a female victim. With stalking crimes, the arrest rate was almost equal for crimes perpetrated against female (6%) and male victims (5%).

4. Interpersonal Violence and Criminal Charges

Domestic violence and intimate partner violence victims were more likely to file criminal charges (1 in 7, respectively) than stalking victims (1 in 17). Again, domestic violence and intimate partner violence female victims were two times more likely to file charges than male victims. Conversely, female and male victims of stalking were equally likely to file criminal charges.

H. Dispositions in Interpersonal Violence Crimes

Stalking offenders had the fewest outcomes with charges dropped (13%) compared to offenders of domestic violence (25%) and intimate partner violence (28%) offenders. Additionally, stalking offenders had the highest rate of guilty pleas or convictions (51%) over domestic violence offenders (38%) and intimate partner violence offenders (39%). Offenders of each interpersonal violence crime involving a female victim were significantly more likely to plead guilty than offenders of each with a male victim. The rate of acquittals for offenders of male domestic violence and intimate partner violence were 4 and 5 times, respectively, the rate of offender acquittals for these crimes with a female victim. Conversely, offenders of stalking with a male victim were much less likely to obtain an acquittal (<1%) than stalking offenders with a female victim (5%).

Roughly two-thirds of all those sentenced for interpersonal violence crimes were sentenced to jail or prison. The average sentence length for convicted domestic violence offenders (3.04 years) was longer than that of intimate partner violence offenders (2.7 years) and stalking offenders (1.97 years). Domestic violence and intimate partner violence offenders received a longer average sentence when the victim was a female, while stalking offenders received a slightly longer average sentence when the victim was a male. Offenders sentenced for stalking a male victim actually served a longer average sentence (2.0 years) than offenders sentenced for intimate partner violence with a male victim (1.5 years).

APPENDIX B. DEFINITIONS

Domestic violence incidence as determined by law enforcement include all incidents of assault, aggravated assault, battery, and aggravated battery as outlined in the “Crimes Against Household Members Act” as follows:

30-3-10. Short Title.

This act (30-3-10 to 30-3-18 NMSA 1978) may be cited as the “Crimes Against Household Members Act”.

30-3-11. Definitions

- A. As used in the Crimes Against Household Members Act (30-3-10 to 30-3-18 NMSA 1978), “household member” means spouse, former spouse, parent, present or former step-parent, present or former parent in-law, grandparent, grandparent-in-law, a co-parent of a child or a person with whom a person has had a continuing personal relationship. Cohabitation is not necessary to be deemed a household member for the purposes of the Crimes Against Household Members Act;
- B. “continuing personal relationship” means a dating or intimate relationship.

30-3-12. Assault against a household member.

- A. Assault against a household member consists of:
 - (1) an attempt to commit a battery against a household member; or
 - (2) any unlawful act, threat or menacing conduct that causes a household member to reasonably believe that he is in danger of receiving an immediate battery.
- B. Whoever commits assault against a household member is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

30-3-13. Aggravated assault against a household member.

- A. Aggravated assault against a household member consists of:
 - (1) unlawfully assaulting or striking at a household member with a deadly weapon; or
 - (2) willfully and intentionally assaulting a household member with intent to commit any felony.
- B. Whoever commits aggravated assault against a household member is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

30-3-14. Assault against a household member with intent to commit a violent felony.

- A. Assault against a household member with intent to commit a violent felony consists of any person assaulting a household member with intent to kill or commit any murder, mayhem, criminal sexual penetration in the first, second or third degree, robbery, kidnapping, false imprisonment or burglary.
- B. Whoever commits assault against a household member with intent to commit a violent felony is guilty of a third degree felony.

30-3-15. Battery against a household member.

- A. Battery against a household member consists of the unlawful, intentional touching or application of force to the person of a household member, when done in a rude, insolent or angry manner.
- B. Whoever commits battery against a household member is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.
- C. Upon conviction pursuant to this section, an offender shall be required to participate in and complete a domestic violence offender treatment or intervention program approved by the children, youth and families department pursuant to rules promulgated by the department that define the criteria for such programs.
- D. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, if a sentence imposed pursuant to this section is suspended or deferred in whole or in part, the period of probation may extend beyond three hundred sixty-four days but may not exceed two years. If an offender violates a condition of probation, the court may impose any sentence that the court could originally have imposed and credit shall not be given for time served by the offender on probation; provided that the total period of incarceration shall not exceed three hundred sixty-four days and the combined period of incarceration and probation shall not exceed two years.

30-3-16. Aggravated battery against a household member.

- A. Aggravated battery against a household member consists of the unlawful touching or application of force to the person of a household member with intent to injure that person or another.
- B. Whoever commits aggravated battery against a household member by inflicting an injury to that person that is not likely to cause death or great bodily harm, but that does cause painful temporary disfigurement or temporary loss or impairment of the functions of any member or organ of the body, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- C. Whoever commits aggravated battery against a household member by inflicting great bodily harm or doing so with a deadly weapon or doing so in any manner whereby great bodily harm or death can be inflicted, is guilty of a third degree felony.
- D. Upon conviction pursuant to Subsection B of this section, an offender shall be required to participate in and complete a domestic violence offender treatment or intervention program approved by the children, youth and families department pursuant to rules promulgated by the department that define the criteria for such programs.
- E. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, if a sentence imposed pursuant to the provisions of Subsection B of this section is suspended or deferred in whole or in part, the period of probation may extend beyond three hundred sixty-four days but may not exceed two years. If an offender violates a condition of probation, the court may impose any sentence that the court could originally

have imposed and credit shall not be given for time served by the offender on probation; provided that the total period of incarceration shall not exceed three hundred sixty-four days and the combined period of incarceration and probation shall not exceed two years.

30-7-17. Multiple convictions of battery or aggravated battery.

- A. Whoever commits three offenses of battery against a household member as provided in Section 30-3-15 MNSA 1978 or aggravated battery against a household member as provided in Subsection B of Section 30-13-16 NMSA 1978, or any combination thereof, when the household member is a spouse, a former spouse, a co-parent of a child or a person with whom the offender has had a continuing personal relationship is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
- B. Whoever commits four or more offenses of battery against a household member as provided in Section 30-3-15 NMSA 1978 or aggravated battery against a household member as provided in Subsection B of Section 30-3-16 NMSA 1978, or any combination thereof, when the household member is a spouse, a former spouse, a co-parent of a child or a person with whom the offender has had a continuing personal relationship is guilty of a third degree felony.
- C. For the purpose of determining the number of offenses committed, each offense must have been committed after conviction for the preceding offense.

30-3-18. Criminal damage to property of household member; deprivation of property of household member.

- A. Criminal damage to the property of a household member consists of intentionally damaging real, personal, community or jointly owned property of a household member with the intent to intimidate, threaten, or harass that household member.
- B. Whoever commits criminal damage to the property of a household member is guilty of a misdemeanor, except that when the damage to the household member's interest in the property amounts to more than one thousand dollars (\$1000), the offender is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
- C. Deprivation of the property of a household member consists of intentionally depriving a household member of the use of separate, community or jointly owned personal property of the household member with the intent to intimidate or threaten that household member.
- D. Whoever commits deprivation of the property of a household member is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Appendix C. Participating Law Enforcement Agencies 2012

Police Department Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip Code
Alamogordo Dept. of Public Safety	700 Virginia Avenue	Alamogordo	NM	88310
Albuquerque Police Department	400 Roma NW	Albuquerque	NM	87102
Angel Fire Police Department	P.O. Box 610	Angel Fire	NM	87710
Anthony Police Department	P.O. Box 2663	Anthony	NM	88021
Artesia Police Department	702 W. Chisum	Artesia	NM	88210
Aztec Police Department	201 W. Chaco	Aztec	NM	87410
Bayard Police Department	P.O. Box 788	Bayard	NM	88023
Belen Police Department	607 Becker Avenue	Belen	NM	87002
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	400 Roma NW	Albuquerque	NM	87102
Bernalillo Police Department	P.O. Box 638	Bernalillo	NM	87004
Bloomfield Police Department	915 North First St.	Bloomfield	NM	87413
Bosque Farms Police Department	P.O. Box 660	Peralta	NM	87042
Carlsbad Police Department	405 S. Halagueno	Carlsbad	NM	88220
Carrizozo Police Department	P.O. Box 828	Carrizozo	NM	88301
Catron County Sheriff's Department	P.O. Box 467	Reserve	NM	87830
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	P.O. Box 1396	Roswell	NM	88201
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	115 W. High St.	Grants	NM	87020
Cimarron Police Department	P.O. Box 654	Cimarron	NM	87714
Clayton Police Department	112 North Front Street	Clayton	NM	88415
Clovis Police Department	P.O. Box 862	Clovis	NM	88102
Colfax County Sheriff's Department	P.O. Box 39	Raton	NM	87740
Corrales Police Department	P.O. Box 707	Corrales	NM	87048
Cuba Police Department	P.O. Box 426	Cuba	NM	87013
Curry County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 1043	Clovis	NM	88102
Department of Public Safety	P.O. Box 1628	Santa Fe	NM	87504
Dexter Police Department	P.O. Box 610	Dexter	NM	88230
Dona Ana County Sheriffs Office	1725 Marquess St.	Las Cruces	NM	88005
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 1240	Carlsbad	NM	88220
Espanola Police Department	411 North Paseo de Onate	Espanola	NM	87532
Estancia Police Department	P.O. Box 166	Estancia	NM	87016
Eunice Police Department	P.O. Box 147	Eunice	NM	88231
Farmington Police Department	800 Municipal Drive	Farmington	NM	87401

Police Department Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip Code
Gallup Police Department	451 State Road 564	Gallup	NM	87301
Grant County Sheriff's Department	201 N. Cooper St.	Silver City	NM	88061
Grants Police Department	105 E. Roosevelt	Grants	NM	87020
Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department	P.O. Box 36	Santa Rosa	NM	88435
Hatch Police Department	P.O. Box 220	Hatch	NM	87917
Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	305 South Pyramid	Lordsburg	NM	88045
Hobbs Police Department	300 North Turner	Hobbs	NM	88240
Hurley Police Department	P.O. Box 65	Hurley	NM	88043
Isleta Tribal Police Department	P.O. Box 699	Isleta	NM	87022
Jal Police Department	P.O. Drawer W	Jal	NM	88252
Las Cruces Police Department	P.O. Box 20000	Las Cruces	NM	88001
Las Vegas Police Department	318 Moreno Street	Las Vegas	NM	87701
Logan Police Department	P.O. Box 7	Logan	NM	88426
Lordsburg Police Department	206 S. Main	Lordsburg	NM	88045
Los Alamos Police Department	P.O. Box 30	Los Alamos	NM	87544
Lovington Police Department	213 S. Love	Lovington	NM	88260
Luna County Sheriff's Office	116 E. Poplar Street	Deming	NM	88030
McKinley County Sheriff's Office	2105 East Aztec	Gallup	NM	87301
Mora County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 659	Mora	NM	87732
Moriarty Police Department	P.O. Drawer 130	Moriarty	NM	87035
Otero County Sheriff's Office	3208 N. White Sands Blvd.	Alamogordo	NM	88310
Village of Peralta	P.O. Box 13	Los Lunas	NM	87031
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	58 Cities of Gold Road, Suite 6	Santa Fe	NM	87506
Portales Police Department	1700 North Boston	Portales	NM	88130
Quay County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 942	Tucumcari	NM	88401
Questa Police Department	P.O. Box 260	Questa	NM	87556
Raton Police Department	P.O. Box 397	Raton	NM	87740
Red River Marshal's Office	P.O. Box 410	Red River	NM	87558
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	P.O. Box 1256	Espanola	NM	87532
Rio Rancho DPS	500 Quantum Road	Rio Rancho	NM	87124
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	1700 N. Boston`	Portales	NM	88130
Roswell Police Department	P.O. Box 1994	Roswell	NM	88201

Police Department Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip Code
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	1085 Mechem Dr.	Ruidoso	NM	88345
Ruidoso Police Department	1085 Mechem Dr.	Ruidoso	NM	88345
San Juan County Sheriff's Department	211 South Oliver	Aztec	NM	87410
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 5219	Bernalillo	NM	87004
Santa Clara Police Department	P.O. Box 316	Santa Clara	NM	88026
Santa Fe County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Drawer Q	Santa Fe	NM	87504
Santa Fe Police Department	2515 Camino Entrada	Santa Fe	NM	87505
Santa Rosa Police Department	141 South 5th Street	Santa Rosa	NM	88435
Sierra County Sheriff's Office	311 Date Street	T or C	NM	87901
Silver City Police Department	P.O. Box 997	Silver City	NM	88062
Socorro Police Department	P.O. Box 992	Socorro	NM	87801
Taos Police Department	107 civic Plaza Dr.	Taos	NM	87571
Tatum Police Department	P.O. Box 691	Tatum	NM	88267
Torrance County Sheriff's Department	P.O. Box 498	Estancia	NM	87016
T or C Police Department	401 McAdoo St.	T or C	NM	88352
Tucumcari Police Department	P.O. Box 1336	Tucumcari	NM	88401
Tularosa Police Department	703 St. Francis Drive	Tularosa	NM	88352
Zuni Tribal Police Department	P.O. Box 339	Zuni	NM	87327

Appendix D. Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Data Collection Form
Y12

1. Agency Name _____
2. Quarter Reporting 1st 2nd 3rd 4th Year: 2012
3. ___ Number of **Harassment** Incidents (30-3A-3.2)
- 3a. ___ Number of **Stalking** Incidents 3b. ___ Number of Stalking Incidents resulting in a homicide
4. ___ Number of **Domestic Violence** (DV) Incidents for the quarter (Based on offense incident reports)
- 4a. ___ Number of Domestic Violence Incidents resulting in a homicide
- 4b. ___ Total number of DV homicide victims (___ #female homicide victims ___ # male homicide victims)
5. ___ Number of male DV victims ___ Number of female DV victims ___ Number DV victims gender unknown
6. Number of DV victims per age group Number of DV suspects per age group

___ 0-6	___ 0-6
___ 7-12	___ 7-12
___ 13-18	___ 13-18
___ 19-25	___ 19-25
___ 26-35	___ 26-35
___ 36-45	___ 36-45
___ 46-55	___ 46-55
___ 56-65	___ 56-65
___ 66+ ___ # victims age unknown	___ 66+ ___ # suspects age unknown
7. Number of DV victims per each race/ethnicity Number of DV suspects per each race/ethnicity

___ Caucasian	___ Caucasian
___ Hispanic	___ Hispanic
___ Native American	___ Native American
___ Asian/Pacific Islander	___ Asian/Pacific Islander
___ Black	___ Black
___ Other ___ # victim race/ethnicity unknown	___ Other ___ # suspect race/ethnicity unknown
8. ___ Number of DV male suspects ___ Number of DV female suspects ___ Number DV gender unknown
- 9a. ___ Number of domestic violence incidents involving injury
- 9b. Of **9a** incidents, how many involved: victim injury ___ suspect injury ___ police officer injury ___
10. Number of DV incidents with each type of injury: ___ B (apparent broken bone) ___ I (possible internal injury)
 ___ L (severe laceration) ___ M (apparent minor injury) ___ O (other major injury)
 ___ T (loss of teeth) ___ U (unconscious) ___ Unknown
11. ___ Number of DV incidents a weapon was used
12. Number of DV incidents in which each type of weapon was used: ___ gun ___ knife ___ other
13. Number of each type of relationship of suspect/offender to victim. Suspect/Offender was a...
 ___ spouse ___ boyfriend ___ ex-boyfriend ___ relative ___ gay partner
 ___ ex-spouse ___ girlfriend ___ ex-girlfriend ___ other ___ gay ex-partner ___ unknown
- 14a. ___ Number of DV incidents where alcohol/drugs were used.
- 14b. Number of DV incidents alcohol/drugs used by: ___ victim only ___ suspect only ___ both
15. ___ Number of DV *incidents* where children were at the scene
- 16a. ___ Total number of *children* at the scene of domestic violence incidents
- 16b. Number of children per each age group: ___ 0-5 ___ 6-9 ___ 10-12 ___ 13-17 ___ 18-21 ___ unknown
17. Number of DV incidents where: ___ total incidents with **no arrests** made;
 ___ only *suspect* arrested; ___ only *victim* arrested; ___ both arrested;
 ___ total incidents where suspect left the scene. ___ total incidents for which a summons was issued.

Please send reports to: NMIPVDCR, 3909 Juan Tabo, Suite 6, Albuquerque, NM 87111 or fax to (505) 883-7530
 Reports due on **April 15th, July 15th, October 15th, and January 15th, 2013.** Call **Betty Caponera, 883-8020** for questions.

Appendix E: Domestic Violence Incidents by All Counties with Complete and Incomplete* Reporting

County	Number of DV Reports	Population	Complete Reporting
Bernalillo	7,695	673,460	Yes
Catron	4	3,658	No ¹
Chaves	468	65,784	Yes
Cibola	139	27,334	Yes
Colfax	56	13,223	Yes
Curry	420	49,938	Yes
De Baca	NR	1,927	No ²
Dona Ana	1,914	214,445	Yes
Eddy	354	54,419	Yes
Grant	311	29,388	Yes
Guadalupe	32	4,603	Yes
Harding	NR	707	No ³
Hidalgo	17	4,794	No ⁴
Lea	244	66,338	Yes
Lincoln	179	20,309	No ⁵
Los Alamos	50	18,159	Yes
Luna	155	25,041	No ⁶
McKinley	860	73,016	Yes
Mora	0	4,705	Yes
Otero	304	66,041	Yes
Quay	83	8,769	Yes
Rio Arriba	194	40,318	No ⁷
Roosevelt	74	20,419	Yes
San Juan	1,266	128,529	Yes
San Miguel	196	28,891	Yes
Sandoval	1,487	135,588	Yes
Santa Fe	1,765	146,375	Yes
Sierra	30	11,895	Yes
Socorro	163	17,603	No ⁸
Taos	145	32,779	Yes
Torrance	120	16,021	Yes
Union	31	4,431	Yes
Valencia	69	76,631	No ⁹
Total	18,825	2,085,538	

NR = Law Enforcement Not Reporting

¹ Reserve, NM, the largest city in Catron County, has no municipal police department.

² De Baca County Sheriff's Office did not report

³No Law Enforcement

⁴Lordsburg Police Department missing 3rd and 4th quarter reports

⁵Lincoln County Sheriff's Office did not report

⁶Deming Police Department did not report

⁷ Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Office missing 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarter reports

⁸ Socorro County Sheriff's Department did not report

⁹ Los Lunas Police Department and Valencia County Sheriff's Department did not report

Appendix F: Rate and Rank of Domestic Violence Incidents for All Counties with Complete* Reporting

County	Number of DV Reports	Population	Rate/1000	Rank
Santa Fe	1,765	146,375	12.1	1
McKinley	860	73,016	11.8	2
Bernalillo	7,695	673,460	11.4	3
Sandoval	1,487	135,588	11.0	4
Grant	311	29,388	10.6	5
San Juan	1,266	128,529	9.8	6
Quay	83	8,769	9.5	7
Dona Ana	1,914	214,445	8.9	8
Curry	420	49,938	8.4	9
Torrance	120	16,021	7.5	10
Chaves	468	65,784	7.1	11
Guadalupe	32	4,603	7.0	12
Union	31	4,431	7.0	12
San Miguel	196	28,891	6.8	13
Eddy	354	54,419	6.5	14
Cibola	139	27,334	5.1	15
Otero	304	66,041	4.6	16
Taos	145	32,779	4.4	17
Colfax	56	13,223	4.2	17
Lea	244	66,338	3.7	19
Roosevelt	74	20,419	3.6	20
Los Alamos	50	18,159	2.8	21
Sierra	30	11,895	2.5	22
Mora	0	4,705	0.0	23
Total	18,044	1,894,550	9.5	

* Complete reporting means that the law enforcement agency(s) from the largest city in the county reported a full year of domestic violence data for 2012.

Appendix G: Rate and Rank of Domestic Violence Incidents for All Counties with Complete* Reporting, Alphabetical by County

County	Number of DV Reports	Population	Rate/1000	Rank
Bernalillo	7,695	673,460	11.4	3
Chaves	468	65,784	7.1	11
Cibola	139	27,334	5.1	15
Colfax	56	13,223	4.2	17
Curry	420	49,938	8.4	9
Dona Ana	1,914	214,445	8.9	8
Eddy	354	54,419	6.5	14
Grant	311	29,388	10.6	5
Guadalupe	32	4,603	7.0	12
Lea	244	66,338	3.7	19
Los Alamos	50	18,159	2.8	21
McKinley	860	73,016	11.8	2
Mora	0	4,705	0.0	23
Otero	304	66,041	4.6	16
Quay	83	8,769	9.5	7
Roosevelt	74	20,419	3.6	20
San Juan	1,266	128,529	9.8	6
San Miguel	196	28,891	6.8	13
Sandoval	1,487	135,588	11.0	4
Santa Fe	1,765	146,375	12.1	1
Sierra	30	11,895	2.5	22
Taos	145	32,779	4.4	17
Torrance	120	16,021	7.5	10
Union	31	4,431	7.0	12
Total	18,044	1,894,550	9.5	

* Complete reporting means that the law enforcement agency(s) from the largest city in the county reported a full year of domestic violence data for 2012.

Appendix H. Participating Domestic Violence Service Providers 2012

Agency Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip Code
Alternatives To Violence - Colfax	P.O. Box 1632	Raton	NM	87740
Alternatives To Violence - Union	113 Walnut St.	Clayton	NM	88415
Battered Families Services	1500 S. 2 nd St., Suite B	Gallup	NM	87301
Carlsbad Battered Family Services	P.O. Box 2396	Carlsbad	NM	88220
Community Against Violence	P.O. Box 169	Taos	NM	87571
COPE, Inc. - Otero	909 S. Florida	Alamogordo	NM	88310
COPE, Inc. - Lincoln	415 Sudderth Dr.	Ruidoso	NM	88345
Crisis Center of Northern NM	P.O. Box 1224	Espanola	NM	87532
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	P.O. Box 1711	T or C	NM	87901
Domestic Unity	P.O. Box 617	Reserve	NM	87830
El Refugio	1809 N. Alabama	Silver City	NM	88061
El Refugio	P.O. Box 161	Lordsburg	NM	88045
ENLACE	510 Third SW	Albuquerque	NM	87102
Esperanza, Inc.	P.O. Box 5701	Santa Fe	NM	87502
Family Crisis Center	208 E. Apache	Farmington	NM	87401
Grandma's House	P.O. Box 654	Artesia	NM	88211
Haven House	P.O. Box 15511	Rio Rancho	NM	87174
HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)	512 E. Highway 70	Ruidoso Downs	NM	88346
Home for Women and Children	P.O. Box 1805	Shiprock	NM	87402
La Casa	P.O. Box 2483	Las Cruces	NM	88004
New Beginning Program	1203 NM 53	Pueblo of Zuni	NM	87327
Option, Inc.	P.O. Box 2213	Hobbs	NM	88240
Peacekeepers Program	P.O. Box 969	San Juan Pueblo	NM	87566
Domestic Violence Resource Center	P.O. Box 27519	Albuquerque	NM	87125
Roberta's Place	P.O. Box 7304	Grants	NM	87020
Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults	P.O. Box 184	Roswell	NM	88201
S.A.F.E. House	P.O. Box 25363	Albuquerque	NM	87125
The Hartley House	P.O. Box 1732	Clovis	NM	88101
The Healing House	P.O. Box 1223	Deming	NM	88031
Valencia Shelter For Victims of DV	P.O. Box 1095	Belen	NM	87002

Domestic Violence Service Agencies

Quarterly Report To The **NM Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

Agency Name: _____

Year: 2012 Quarter Reporting (check one): 1st 2nd 3rd 4th

Please report aggregate numbers for the reporting quarter for each of the following questions. Only data on new clients served (during the reporting quarter) are to be reported.

1a. *Number of new clients served:* Victims/Survivors _____ Children As Victim Witnesses _____ Offenders _____
(does not include number of crises/hotline phone calls)

b. Number of crises/hotline phone calls handled for the quarter _____

2. Number of each Gender served: Victims/Survivors _____ Children As Victim Witnesses _____ Offenders _____

Males	_____	_____	_____
Females	_____	_____	_____

3. Number served in each Age Group: Victims/ Survivors _____ Children/Victim Witnesses _____ Offenders _____

0-5	_____	_____	_____
6-11	_____	_____	_____
12	_____	_____	_____
13	_____	_____	_____
14	_____	_____	_____
15	_____	_____	_____
16	_____	_____	_____
17	_____	_____	_____
18-21	_____	_____	_____
22-40	_____	_____	_____
41-59	_____	_____	_____
60-74	_____	_____	_____
75 and older	_____	_____	_____
Unknown	_____	_____	_____

4. Number served in each Ethnic Group: Victims/Survivors _____ Children/Victim Witnesses _____ Offenders _____

White-Non-Hispanic	_____	_____	_____
Hispanic	_____	_____	_____
American Indian	_____	_____	_____
Black	_____	_____	_____
Asian	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____
Unknown	_____	_____	_____

5. Number from each Referral Source Survivors _____ Children/Victim Witnesses _____ Offenders _____

CYFD Protective Services	_____	_____	_____
CYFD Juvenile Justice Division	_____	_____	_____
Tribal Government/Agency	_____	_____	_____
Family/Relative	_____	_____	_____
Self	_____	_____	_____
School	_____	_____	_____
Juvenile Court System	_____	_____	_____
Adult Court System	_____	_____	_____
Law Enforcement Agency	_____	_____	_____
Friend	_____	_____	_____
Client or Former Client	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____
Unknown	_____	_____	_____

6. Number of new clients receiving each service:

<u>Adults/Victims</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Offenders</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Counseling (indiv/group)	<input type="checkbox"/> Counseling (indiv/group)	<input type="checkbox"/> Counseling (indiv/group)
<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Psychoeducation Classes
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Daycare	<input type="checkbox"/> Case Management
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Support	<input type="checkbox"/> School Arrangements	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Case Management	
<input type="checkbox"/> Order of Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
<input type="checkbox"/> Legal Advocacy Other Than Order of Protection		
<input type="checkbox"/> Psychoeducation Classes (parenting, anger management, communication, dv education, etc)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Case Management		
<input type="checkbox"/> Crises Intervention		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		

7. Number for each Survivor/Offender Relationship category as reported by adult victims:

<input type="checkbox"/> Dating	<input type="checkbox"/> Living Together	<input type="checkbox"/> Married	<input type="checkbox"/> Family Member
<input type="checkbox"/> Separated	<input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/> Ex-partner	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown

8. Number for each Length of Relationship category as reported by adult victims:

<input type="checkbox"/> 0 months - 11 mos.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 year - 2 yrs.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 5 yrs.
<input type="checkbox"/> 6 - 10 yrs.	<input type="checkbox"/> 11 - 20 yrs.	<input type="checkbox"/> 21+ years <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown

9. Number of New Clients Who Were Abused or Witnessed Abuse as a Child:

<u>Adult Victims (as reported by adult victims):</u>	<u>Offenders (as reported by adult victims):</u>
Number Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Number No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>	Number Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Number No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>

<u>Offenders (as reported by offenders in treatment):</u>
Number Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Number No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>

10. Use of Alcohol/Drugs At The Time of the Domestic Violence Incident:

<u>Adult Victims (as reported by adult victims):</u>	<u>Offenders (as reported by adult victims):</u>
Number Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Number No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>	Number Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Number No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>

<u>Offenders (as reported by offenders in treatment):</u>
Number Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Number No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>

11. Number of adult victims/survivors who reported their incident to law enforcement _____.
12. Number of adult victims/survivors who reported that children were present at the time of the presenting incident _____.
13. Number of adult victims/survivors who reported that a weapon was involved in the presenting incident _____.
14. Number of incidents resulting in a criminal complaint as reported by adult victims _____.
15. Number of incidents resulting in the filing of a protective order as reported by adult victims _____.
16. Number of adult victims/survivors who experienced domestic violence in the past _____.
17. Number of adult victims/survivors who experienced a physical injury as a result of the presenting incident _____.
18. Number of adult victims/survivors who experienced forced or coerced sexual activity from current offender _____.
19. Number of children/victim witnesses who ever experienced physical abuse from current offender _____.
20. Number of children/victim witnesses who ever experienced sexual abuse from current offender _____.
21. Number of immigrant victims/survivors: _____ adults _____ children
22. Number of adult/survivors with a mental or physical disability _____

Submit completed forms for each quarter as follows:

- 1st quarter (January through March) by April 15th
- 2nd quarter (April through June) by July 15th
- 3rd quarter (July through September) by October 15th
- 4th quarter (October through December) by January 15th

Mail To: NMCSAAS
 3909 Juan Tabo, Suite 6
 Albuquerque, NM 87111
or FAX To: (505) 883-7530
 Call Betty Caponera (505) 883-8020 for questions.

Appendix J. Participating District Courts

District Court	Address	City	Zip
First Judicial District	P.O. Box 2041	Santa Fe	87504
First Judicial District	P.O. Box 30	Los Alamos	87544
First Judicial District	P.O. Box 1209	Espanola	87532
Second Judicial District	505 Marquette NW	Albuquerque	87102
Third Judicial District	201 W. Picacho	Las Cruces	88005
Fourth Judicial District	P.O. Box 2025	Las Vegas	87701
Fourth Judicial District	P.O. Box 554	Mora	87732
Fourth Judicial District	420 Parker Avenue, Ste.5	Santa Rosa	88435
Fifth Judicial District	P.O. Box 1776	Roswell	88202
Fifth Judicial District	P.O. Box 1838	Carlsbad	88220
Fifth Judicial District	Box 6-C	Lovington	88260
Sixth Judicial District	700 S. Silver, Rm. 40	Deming	88030
Sixth Judicial District	P.O. Box 608	Lordsburg	88045
Sixth Judicial District	P.O. Box 2339	Silver City	88061
Seventh Judicial District	P.O. Box 3009	T or C	87901
Seventh Judicial District	P.O. Box 78	Estancia	87016
Seventh Judicial District	P.O. Drawer 1129	Socorro	87801
Seventh Judicial District	P.O. Drawer 1129	Reserve	87830
Eighth Judicial District	P.O. Box 160	Raton	87740
Eighth Judicial District	P.O. Box 310	Clayton	88415
Eighth Judicial District	P.O. Box Drawer E	Taos	87571
Eleventh Judicial District	201 West Hill St., Rm. 201	Gallup	87301
Eleventh Judicial District	103 South Oliver	Aztec	87410
Ninth Judicial District	109 West First St., Ste. 207	Portales	88130
Ninth Judicial District	700 North Main	Clovis	88101
Tenth Judicial District	P.O. Box 910	Fort Sumner	88119
Tenth Judicial District	P.O. Box 1141	Tucumcari	88401
Twelfth Judicial District	1000 New York Avenue	Alamogordo	88310
Twelfth Judicial District	P.O. Box 725	Carrizozo	88310
Thirteenth Judicial District	P.O. Box 1089	Los Lunas	87301
Thirteenth Judicial District	P.O. Box 758	Grants	87020
Thirteenth Judicial District	P.O. Box 130	Bernalillo	87004

Appendix K. Participating Magistrate Courts

Magistrate Court	City	Phone	Fax
Catron County Magistrate Court	Reserve	(505) 533-6474	(505) 533-6623
Catron County Magistrate Circuit Court	Quemado	(505) 773-4604	(505) 773-4688
Chaves County Magistrate Court	Roswell	(505) 624-6088	(505) 624-6092
Cibola County Magistrate Court	Grants	(505) 285-4605	(505) 285-6485
Colfax County Magistrate Court	Raton	(505) 445-2220	(505) 445-8966
Colfax County Magistrate Court	Springer	(505) 483-2417	(505) 483-0127
Colfax County Magistrate Circuit Court	Cimarron	(505) 376-2634	(505) 376-9108
Curry County Magistrate Court	Clovis	(505) 762-3766	(505) 769-1437
De Baca County Magistrate Court	Fort Sumner	(505) 355-7371	(505) 355-7149
Doña Ana County Magistrate Court	Las Cruces	(505) 524-2814	(505) 525-2951
Dona Ana County Magistrate Circuit Court	Anthony	(505) 233-3147	(505) 882-0113
Dona Ana County Magistrate Circuit Court	Hatch	(505) 267-3021	
Eddy County Magistrate Court	Artesia	(505) 746-2481	(505) 746-6763
Eddy County Magistrate Court	Carlsbad	(505) 885-3218	(505) 887-3460
Grant County Magistrate Court	Bayard	(505) 537-3042	(505) 537-3042
Grant County Magistrate Court	Silver City	(505) 538-3811	(505) 538-9078
Guadalupe County Magistrate Court	Santa Rosa	(505) 472-3237	(505) 472-3592
Guadalupe County Magistrate Circuit Court	Vaughn	(505) 584-2345	(505) 584-2234
Harding County Magistrate Court	Roy	(505) 485-2549	(505) 485-2407
Hidalgo County Magistrate Court	Lordsburg	(505) 542-3582	(505) 542-3596
Lea County Magistrate Court	Eunice	(505) 394-3368	(505) 394-3335
Lea County Magistrate Court	Hobbs	(505) 397-3621	(505) 393-9121
Lea County Magistrate Circuit Court	Jal	(505) 395-2740	
Lea County Magistrate Court	Lovington	(505) 396-6677	(505) 396-6163
Lea County Magistrate Court	Tatum	(505) 398-5300	(505) 398-5310
Lincoln County Magistrate Court	Carrizozo	(505) 648-2380	(505) 648-2695
Lincoln County Magistrate Court	Ruidoso	(505) 378-7022	(505) 378-8508
Los Alamos County Magistrate Court	Los Alamos	(505) 662-2727	(505) 661-6258

Magistrate Court	City	Phone	Fax
Luna County Magistrate Court,	Deming	(505) 546-9321	(505) 546-4896
McKinley County Magistrate Court	Gallup	(505) 722-6636	(505) 863-3510
McKinley County Magistrate Court	Thoreau	(505) 862-7871	(505) 862-8606
Mora County Magistrate Court	Mora	(505) 387-2937	(505) 387-9081
Otero County Magistrate Court	Alamogordo	(505) 437-9000	(505) 439-1365
Quay County Magistrate Court	Tucumcari	(505) 461-1700	(505) 461-4522
Quay County Magistrate Court	San Jon	(505) 576-2591	(505) 576-2773
Rio Arriba County Magistrate Circuit Court	Chama	(505) 756-2278	(505) 756-2477
Rio Arriba County Magistrate Court	Espanola	(505) 753-2532	(505) 753-4802
Roosevelt County Magistrate Court	Portales	(505) 356-8569	(505) 359-6883
San Juan County Magistrate Court	Aztec	(505) 334-9479	(505) 334-2178
San Juan County Magistrate Court	Farmington	(505) 326-4338	(505) 325-2618
San Miguel County Magistrate Court	Las Vegas	(505) 425-5204	(505) 425-0422
Sandoval County Magistrate Court	Bernalillo	(505) 867-5202	(505) 867-0970
Sandoval County Magistrate Court	Cuba	(505) 3519	(505) 289-3013
Santa Fe County Magistrate Court	Santa Fe	(505) 984-9914	(505) 986-5866
Santa Fe County Magistrate Circuit Court	Pojoaque	(505) 455-7938	(505) 455-3053
Sierra County Magistrate Court	T or C	(505) 894-3051	(505) 894-0476
Socorro County Magistrate Court	Socorro	(505) 835-2500	(505) 838-0428
Taos County Magistrate Court	Taos	(505) 758-4030	(505) 751-0983
Taos County Magistrate Circuit Court	Questa	(505) 586-0761	(505) 586-0428
Torrance County Magistrate Court	Moriarty	(505) 832-4476	(505) 832-1563
Torrance County Magistrate Circuit Court	Estancia	(505) 384-2926	(505) 384-3157
Union County Magistrate Court	Clayton	(505) 374-9472	(505) 374-9368
Valencia County Magistrate Court	Belen	(505) 864-7509	(505) 864-9532
Valencia County Magistrate Court	Los Lunas	(505) 865-4637	(505) 865-4637

**INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO XII:
An Analysis of 2012 Data from
The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

TABLES

Table 1. Number of Domestic Violence Reports by Law Enforcement Agency, 2012

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents
Alamogordo Department of Public Safety	153
Albuquerque Police Department	6,612
Angel Fire Police Department	9
Anthony Police Department	21
Artesia Police Department	68
Aztec Police Department	41
Bayard Police Department	19
Belen Police Department	48
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	988
Bernalillo Police Department	115
Bloomfield Police Department	384
Bosque Farms Police Department	8
Carlsbad Police Department	171
Carrizozo Police Department	3
Catron County Sheriff's Department	4
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	32
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	46
Cimarron Police Department	3
Clayton Police Department	31
Clovis Police Department	397
Colfax County Sheriff's Department	5
Corrales Police Department	8
Cuba Police Department	10
Curry County Sheriff's Office	17
Dexter Police Department	1
Dona Ana County Sheriff's Department	1,303
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	115
Espanola Police Department	71
Estancia Police Department	13
Eunice Police Department	20
Farmington Police Department	439
Gallup Police Department	571
Grant County Sheriff's Department	128
Grants Police Department	78
Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department	0
Hatch Police Department	9
Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	0
Hobbs Police Department	182
Hurley Police Department	46
Isleta Tribal Police	67
Jal Police Department	9
Las Cruces Police Department	577
Las Vegas Police Department	122
Logan Police Department	2
Lordsburg Police Department	17
Los Alamos Police Department	50
Lovington Police Department	33

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents
Luna County Sheriff's Office	130
McKinley County Sheriff's Office	232
Mora County Sheriff's Department	0
Moriarty Police Department	14
Otero County Sheriff's Department	95
Peralta, Village of	13
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	19
Portales Police Department	64
Quay County Sheriff's Office	3
Questa Police Department	12
Raton Police Department	22
Red River Marshal's Office	3
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	14
Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	1,206
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	10
Roswell Police Department	428
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	59
Ruidoso Police Department	117
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	397
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	148
Santa Clara Police Department	10
Santa Fe County Sheriff's Department	720
Santa Fe Police Department	1,001
Santa Rosa Police Department	25
Sierra County Sheriff's Office	21
Silver City Police Department	108
Socorro Police Department	146
State Police Alamogordo	7
State Police Albuquerque	28
State Police Clovis	6
State Police Deming	25
State Police Espanola	109
State Police Farmington	5
State Police Gallup	16
State Police Grants	15
State Police Hobbs	0
State Police Las Cruces	4
State Police Las Vegas	74
State Police Moriarty	11
State Police Raton	17
State Police Roswell	7
State Police Santa Fe	25
State Police Santa Rosa	7
State Police Socorro	17
State Police Taos	55
State Police Tucumcari	20
Taos Police Department	75

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents
Tatum Police Department	0
Torrance County Sheriff's Department	82
Truth or Consequences Police Department	9
Tucumcari Police Department	58
Tularosa Police Department	49
Zuni Police Department	41
Total	18,825

Table 2. Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Reports by Agency and County, 2012

County	Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents	County Totals
Bernalillo	Albuquerque Police Department	6,612	7,695
	Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	988	
	Isleta Tribal Police	67	
	State Police Albuquerque	28	
Catron	Catron County Sheriff's Department	4	4
Chaves	Chaves County Sheriff's Department	32	468
	Dexter Police Department	1	
	Roswell Police Department	428	
Cibola	State Police Roswell	7	139
	Cibola County Sheriff's Department	46	
	Grants Police Department	78	
Colfax	State Police Grants	15	56
	Angel Fire Police Department	9	
	Cimarron Police Department	3	
	Colfax County Sheriff's Department	5	
	Raton Police Department	22	
Curry	State Police Raton	17	420
	Clovis Police Department	397	
	Curry County Sheriff's Office	17	
Dona Ana	State Police Clovis	6	1,914
	Anthony Police Department	21	
	Dona Ana County Sheriff's Department	1,303	
	Hatch Police Department	9	
	Las Cruces Police Department	577	
Eddy	State Police Las Cruces	4	354
	Artesia Police Department	68	
	Carlsbad Police Department	171	
Grant	Eddy County Sheriff's Office	115	311
	Bayard Police Department	19	
	Grant County Sheriff's Department	128	
	Hurley Police Department	46	
	Santa Clara Police Department	10	
Guadalupe	Silver City Police Department	108	32
	Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department	0	
	Santa Rosa Police Department	25	
Hidalgo	State Police Santa Rosa	7	17
	Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	0	
Lea	Lordsburg Police Department	17	244
	Eunice Police Department	20	
	Hobbs Police Department	182	
	Jal Police Department	9	
	Lovington Police Department	33	
	State Police Hobbs	0	
	Tatum Police Department	0	

County	Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents	County Totals
Lincoln	Carrizozo Police Department	3	179
	Ruidoso Downs Police Department	59	
	Ruidoso Police Department	117	
Los Alamos	Los Alamos Police Department	50	50
Luna	Luna County Sheriff's Office	130	155
	State Police Deming	25	
McKinley	Gallup Police Department	571	860
	McKinley County Sheriff's Office	232	
	State Police Gallup	16	
	Zuni Police Department	41	
Mora	Mora County Sheriff's Department	0	0
Otero	Alamogordo Department of Public Safety	153	304
	Otero County Sheriff's Department	95	
	State Police Alamogordo	7	
	Tularosa Police Department	49	
Quay	Logan Police Department	2	83
	Quay County Sheriff's Office	3	
	State Police Tucumcari	20	
	Tucumcari Police Department	58	
Rio Arriba	Espanola Police Department	71	194
	Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	14	
	State Police Espanola	109	
Roosevelt	Portales Police Department	64	74
	Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	10	
San Juan	Aztec Police Department	41	1,266
	Bloomfield Police Department	384	
	Farmington Police Department	439	
	San Juan County Sheriff's Office	397	
	State Police Farmington	5	
San Miguel	Las Vegas Police Department	122	196
	State Police Las Vegas	74	
Sandoval	Bernalillo Police Department	115	1,487
	Corrales Police Department	8	
	Cuba Police Department	10	
	Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	1,206	
	Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	148	
Santa Fe	Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	19	1,765
	Santa Fe County Sheriff's Department	720	
	Santa Fe Police Department	1,001	
	State Police Santa Fe	25	
Sierra	Sierra County Sheriff's Office	21	30
	Truth or Consequences Police Department	9	
Socorro	Socorro Police Department	146	163
	State Police Socorro	17	
Taos	Questa Police Department	12	145
	Red River Marshal's Office	3	
	State Police Taos	55	
	Taos Police Department	75	

County	Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents	County Totals
Torrance	Estancia Police Department	13	120
	Moriarty Police Department	14	
	State Police Moriarty	11	
	Torrance County Sheriff's Department	82	
Union	Clayton Police Department	31	31
Valencia	Belen Police Department	48	
	Bosque Farms Police Department	8	
	Peralta, Village of	13	69
Total		18,825	18,825

Table 3. Percent Male Victims of Domestic Violence as Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies, 2012

Law Enforcement Agency	Male Victims	Female Victims	Total Victims with Gender Identified	Percent Male Victims
Alamogordo Department of Public Safety	51	126	177	29%
Albuquerque Police Department	2,590	5,503	8,093	32%
Anthony Police Department	3	19	22	14%
Artesia Police Department	26	37	63	41%
Bayard Police Department	7	15	22	32%
Belen Police Department	8	43	51	16%
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	406	805	1,211	34%
Bernalillo Police Department	20	96	116	17%
Bloomfield Police Department	142	307	449	32%
Bosque Farms Police Department	4	6	10	40%
Carrizozo Police Department	2	3	5	40%
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	8	24	32	25%
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	21	36	57	37%
Clayton Police Department		2	2	0%
Corrales Police Department	4	2	6	67%
Cuba Police Department	2	6	8	25%
Curry County Sheriff's Office	2	13	15	13%
Dexter Police Department		1	1	0%
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	39	89	128	30%
Espanola Police Department	23	67	90	26%
Eunice Police Department	5	15	20	25%
Farmington Police Department	106	329	435	24%
Gallup Police Department	123	478	601	20%
Grant County Sheriff's Department		128	128	0%
Grants Police Department	17	70	87	20%
Hatch Police Department		2	2	0%
Hobbs Police Department	71	101	172	41%
Isleta Tribal Police	26	62	88	30%
Jal Police Department	1	8	9	11%
Las Cruces Police Department	105	334	439	24%
Las Vegas Police Department	21	110	131	16%
Logan Police Department	1	1	2	50%
Lordsburg Police Department	3	11	14	21%
Lovington Police Department	6	31	37	16%
Luna County Sheriff's Office	2	9	11	18%
Moriarty Police Department	4	10	14	29%
Peralta, Village of	3	10	13	23%
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department		6	6	0%
Quay County Sheriff's Office	1	1	2	50%
Questa Police Department		10	10	0%
Raton Police Department	5	17	22	23%
Red River Marshal's Office		3	3	0%
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	7	8	15	47%
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	1	5	6	17%

Law Enforcement Agency	Male Victims	Female Victims	Total Victims with Gender Identified	Percent Male Victims
Ruidoso Downs Police Department		3	3	0%
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	120	322	442	27%
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	10	15	25	40%
Santa Clara Police Department	3	8	11	27%
Santa Rosa Police Department	4	15	19	21%
Silver City Police Department	27	81	108	25%
State Police Alamogordo	5	10	15	33%
State Police Albuquerque	11	35	46	24%
State Police Clovis	3	10	13	23%
State Police Deming	6	20	26	23%
State Police Espanola	60	210	270	22%
State Police Farmington	1	4	5	20%
State Police Gallup	4	10	14	29%
State Police Grants	9	37	46	20%
State Police Las Cruces		7	7	0%
State Police Las Vegas	39	108	147	27%
State Police Moriarty	5	12	17	29%
State Police Raton	3	31	34	9%
State Police Roswell	3	8	11	27%
State Police Santa Fe	11	39	50	22%
State Police Santa Rosa	1	11	12	8%
State Police Socorro	7	21	28	25%
State Police Taos	39	66	105	37%
State Police Tucumcari	19	46	65	29%
Taos Police Department	30	77	107	28%
Torrance County Sheriff's Department	21	63	84	25%
Tucumcari Police Department	24	52	76	32%
Tularosa Police Department	31	26	57	54%
Total	4,362	10,306	14,668	30%

Law Enforcement agencies not listed did not report victim gender

Table 4. Percent Female Suspects of Domestic Violence as Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies, 2012

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Male Suspects	Number of Female Suspects	Total Suspects Gender Known	Percent Female Suspects
Alamogordo Department of Public Safety	110	44	154	29%
Albuquerque Police Department	5,064	1,921	6,985	28%
Anthony Police Department	18	2	20	10%
Artesia Police Department	40	27	67	40%
Bayard Police Department	13	6	19	32%
Belen Police Department	38	10	48	21%
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	784	275	1,059	26%
Bernalillo Police Department	89	25	114	22%
Bloomfield Police Department	328	122	450	27%
Bosque Farms Police Department	5	3	8	38%
Carrizozo Police Department		4	4	100%
Catron County Sheriff's Department	3		3	0%
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	24	8	32	25%
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	34	17	51	33%
Clayton Police Department	2	1	3	33%
Corrales Police Department	6	2	8	25%
Cuba Police Department	9	1	10	10%
Curry County Sheriff's Office	14	2	16	13%
Dexter Police Department	1		1	0%
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	89	32	121	26%
Espanola Police Department	59	15	74	20%
Eunice Police Department	16	6	22	27%
Farmington Police Department	361	101	462	22%
Gallup Police Department	459	131	590	22%
Grant County Sheriff's Department	128		128	0%
Grants Police Department	67	21	88	24%
Hatch Police Department	2		2	0%
Hobbs Police Department	145	36	181	20%
Isleta Tribal Police	50	17	67	25%
Jal Police Department	9		9	0%
Las Cruces Police Department	550	192	742	26%
Las Vegas Police Department	73	8	81	10%
Logan Police Department	4		4	0%
Lordsburg Police Department	11	2	13	15%
Lovington Police Department	31	5	36	14%
Luna County Sheriff's Office	9	2	11	18%
Moriarty Police Department	8	5	13	38%
Peralta, Village of	11	2	13	15%
Quay County Sheriff's Office	2	2	4	50%
Questa Police Department	9	1	10	10%
Raton Police Department	16	7	23	30%
Red River Marshal's Office	3		3	0%
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	8	1	9	11%

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Male Suspects	Number of Female Suspects	Total Suspects Gender Known	Percent Female Suspects
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	7	3	10	30%
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	1	2	3	67%
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	278	121	399	30%
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	14	12	26	46%
Santa Clara Police Department	7	3	10	30%
Santa Rosa Police Department	20	12	32	38%
Silver City Police Department	83	27	110	25%
State Police Alamogordo		1	1	100%
State Police Albuquerque	26	4	30	13%
State Police Clovis		3	3	100%
State Police Deming	13	4	17	24%
State Police Espanola	83	8	91	9%
State Police Farmington	3		3	0%
State Police Gallup	7		7	0%
State Police Grants	4	2	6	33%
State Police Las Cruces	5		5	0%
State Police Las Vegas	50	5	55	9%
State Police Moriarty	8	2	10	20%
State Police Raton	12		12	0%
State Police Roswell	2	3	5	60%
State Police Santa Fe	21	2	23	9%
State Police Santa Rosa		1	1	100%
State Police Socorro	14	2	16	13%
State Police Taos	45	11	56	20%
State Police Tucumcari	2		2	0%
Taos Police Department	84	23	107	21%
Torrance County Sheriff's Department	61	22	83	27%
Tucumcari Police Department	54	13	67	19%
Tularosa Police Department	39	13	52	25%
Total	9,645	3,355	13,000	26%

Law Enforcement agencies not listed did not report victim gender

Table 5. Number of Stalking Cases by Reporting Law Enforcement Agencies*, 2012

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Law Enforcement Reports Documenting Stalking	Number of Stalking Incidents	Percent Stalking Incidents
Anthony Police Department	12	1	8%
Artesia Police Department	34	1	3%
Bayard Police Department	12	0	0%
Belen Police Department	31	3	10%
Bernalillo Police Department	115	2	2%
Carrizozo Police Department	2	0	0%
Catron County Sheriff's Department	3	1	33%
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	32	1	3%
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	34	5	15%
Curry County Sheriff's Office	8	0	0%
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	115	1	1%
Espanola Police Department	46	3	7%
Eunice Police Department	20	2	10%
Farmington Police Department	439	6	1%
Gallup Police Department	429	1	0%
Grant County Sheriff's Department	128	1	1%
Hobbs Police Department	47	1	2%
Hurley Police Department	46	0	0%
Jal Police Department	9	0	0%
Las Cruces Police Department	577	18	3%
Las Vegas Police Department	97	3	3%
Logan Police Department	2	0	0%
Lordsburg Police Department	10	0	0%
Lovington Police Department	25	4	16%
Luna County Sheriff's Office	90	0	0%
Moriarty Police Department	14	2	14%
Quay County Sheriff's Office	1	0	0%
Questa Police Department	5	0	0%
Raton Police Department	11	0	0%
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	14	1	7%
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	5	0	0%
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	3	1	33%
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	305	6	2%
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	25	0	0%
Santa Clara Police Department	10	0	0%
Sierra County Sheriff's Office	21	0	0%
Silver City Police Department	19	1	5%
Taos Police Department	55	3	5%
Torrance County Sheriff's Department	38	0	0%
Tularosa Police Department	49	0	0%
Total	2,938	68	2%

*Law Enforcement agencies not listed did not report stalking data

Table 6. Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence, Harassment, and Stalking Incidents by County, 2012

County	Domestic Violence Incidents	Harassment Incidents	Stalking Incidents
Bernalillo	7,695	NR	NR
Catron	4		1
Chaves	468	8	1
Cibola	139	15	5
Colfax	56	6	0
Curry	420	2	0
Dona Ana	1,914	594	19
Eddy	354	9	2
Grant	311	44	2
Guadalupe	32	3	
Hidalgo	17	12	0
Lea	244	17	7
Lincoln	179	7	1
Los Alamos	50	NR	NR
Luna	155	0	0
McKinley	860	83	1
Mora	0	0	0
Otero	304	8	0
Quay	83	1	0
Rio Arriba	194	40	4
Roosevelt	74	4	0
San Juan	1,266	91	12
San Miguel	196	0	3
Sandoval	1,487	26	2
Santa Fe	1,765	2	
Sierra	30	1	0
Socorro	163	NR	NR
Taos	145	92	3
Torrance	120	2	2
Union	31	NR	NR
Valencia	69	38	3
Total	18,825	1,105	68

NR = Not reporting this variable

Table 7. Number of Adult Victims, Children, and Offenders Served by County, 2012

County	Number Victims-Survivors Served	Number Children Victim/Witnesses	Number Offenders Served
Bernalillo	2,649	1,536	0
Chaves	480	90	127
Cibola	72	35	21
Colfax	153	13	44
Curry	110	113	54
Dona Ana	501	354	127
Eddy	184	85	49
Grant	81	91	11
Hidalgo	3	0	10
Lea	160	63	112
Lincoln	266	84	48
Luna	171	27	0
McKinley	96	212	79
Otero	249	100	180
Quay	198	302	292
Rio Arriba	254	112	76
San Juan	309	199	165
Sandoval	795	230	41
Santa Fe	307	133	93
Sierra	78	72	26
Taos	446	118	26
Union	3	0	12
Valencia	155	26	40
Total	7,720	3,995	1,633

Table 8. Number of Adult Victims Served by Service Provider Agency, 2012

County	Service Agency	Number Victims/ Survivors	Percent of Total Adult Victims Served
Colfax	Alternatives To Violence	153	2%
Union	Alternatives to Violence - Union County	3	0%
McKinley	Battered Families Services, Inc.	47	1%
Eddy	Carlsbad Battered Families Shelter	70	1%
Taos	Community Against Violence	446	6%
Lincoln	COPE, Inc. (Lincoln County)	153	2%
Otero	COPE, Inc. (Otero County)	249	3%
Rio Arriba	Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico	207	3%
Sierra	Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	78	1%
Bernalillo	Domestic Violence Resource Center	2,279	30%
Grant	El Refugio, Inc./Silver City	81	1%
Hidalgo	El Refugio/Lordsburg	3	0%
Bernalillo	Enlace Comunitario	66	1%
Santa Fe	Esperanza Shelter for Battered Families, Inc.	307	4%
San Juan	Family Crisis Center	309	4%
Eddy	Grammy's House	114	1%
Sandoval	Haven House	795	10%
Lincoln	HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)	113	1%
Quay	Home for Women and Children	198	3%
Dona Ana	La Casa, Inc.	501	6%
McKinley	New Beginning Program - Pueblo of Zuni	49	1%
Lea	Option, Inc.	160	2%
Rio Arriba	PeaceKeepers Domestic Violence Program	47	1%
Cibola	Roberta's Place	72	1%
Chaves	Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults	480	6%
Bernalillo	S.A.F.E. House	304	4%
Curry	The Hartley House	110	1%
Luna	The Healing House, Inc.	171	2%
Valencia	Valencia Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence	155	2%
Total		7,720	100%

Table 9. Number of Offenders Served by Service Provider Agency, 2012

County	Service Agency	Number of Offenders Served	Percent of Total Offenders Served
Bernalillo	Domestic Violence Resource Center	0	0%
Bernalillo	Enlace Comunitario	0	0%
Bernalillo	S.A.F.E. House	0	0%
Chaves	Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults	127	8%
Cibola	Roberta's Place	21	1%
Colfax	Alternatives To Violence	44	3%
Curry	The Hartley House	54	3%
Dona Ana	La Casa, Inc.	127	8%
Eddy	Carlsbad Battered Families Shelter	7	0%
Eddy	Grammy's House	42	3%
Grant	El Refugio, Inc./Silver City	11	1%
Hidalgo	El Refugio/Lordsburg	10	1%
Lea	Option, Inc.	112	7%
Lincoln	COPE, Inc. (Lincoln County)	48	3%
Lincoln	HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)	0	0%
Luna	The Healing House, Inc.	0	0%
McKinley	Battered Families Services, Inc.	58	4%
McKinley	New Beginning Program - Pueblo of Zuni	21	1%
Otero	COPE, Inc. (Otero County)	180	11%
Quay	Home for Women and Children	292	18%
Rio Arriba	Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico	33	2%
Rio Arriba	PeaceKeepers Domestic Violence Program	43	3%
San Juan	Family Crisis Center	165	10%
Sandoval	Haven House	41	3%
Santa Fe	Esperanza Shelter for Battered Families, Inc.	93	6%
Sierra	Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	26	2%
Taos	Community Against Violence	26	2%
Union	Alternatives to Violence - Union County	12	1%
Valencia	Valencia Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence	40	2%
Total		1,633	100%

Table 10. Percent of Male Domestic Violence Victims Reported by Service Providers, 2012

Service Agency	Number Adult Male Victims Served	Number Adult Female Victims Served	Total Victims Gender Documented	Percent Adult Male Victims Served
Alternatives To Violence	34	119	153	22%
Alternatives to Violence - Union County	0	3	3	0%
Battered Families Services, Inc.	0	47	47	0%
Carlsbad Battered Families Shelter	0	70	70	0%
Community Against Violence	13	348	361	4%
COPE, Inc. (Lincoln County)	7	146	153	5%
COPE, Inc. (Otero County)	11	238	249	4%
Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico	21	186	207	10%
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	11	67	78	14%
Domestic Violence Resource Center	151	1,662	1,813	8%
El Refugio, Inc./Silver City	2	79	81	2%
El Refugio/Lordsburg	0	3	3	0%
Enlace Comunitario	1	62	63	2%
Esperanza Shelter for Battered Families, Inc.	11	296	307	4%
Family Crisis Center	20	289	309	6%
Grammy's House	9	97	106	8%
Haven House	6	757	763	1%
HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)	0	129	129	0%
Home for Women and Children	0	0	0	0%
La Casa, Inc.	25	476	501	5%
New Beginning Program - Pueblo of Zuni	4	45	49	8%
Option, Inc.	21	139	160	13%
PeaceKeepers Domestic Violence Program	1	46	47	2%
Roberta's Place	1	71	72	1%
Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults	36	440	476	8%
S.A.F.E. House	3	301	304	1%
The Hartley House	2	75	77	3%
The Healing House, Inc.	14	157	171	8%
Valencia Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence	2	152	154	1%
Total	406	6,500	6,906	6%

Table 11. Percent Female Offenders as Reported by Service Provider Agencies, 2012

Service Agency	Number of Male Offenders	Number of Female Offenders	Number Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders
Alternatives To Violence	39	5	44	11%
Alternatives to Violence - Union County	12	0	12	0%
Battered Families Services, Inc.	53	5	58	9%
Carlsbad Battered Families Shelter	7	0	7	0%
Community Against Violence	26	0	26	0%
COPE, Inc. (Lincoln County)	45	3	48	6%
COPE, Inc. (Otero County)	146	34	180	19%
Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico	32	1	33	3%
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	25	1	26	4%
Domestic Violence Resource Center	0	0	0	0%
El Refugio, Inc./Silver City	11	0	11	0%
El Refugio/Lordsburg	10	0	10	0%
Enlace Comunitario	0	0	0	0%
Esperanza Shelter for Battered Families, Inc.	57	2	59	3%
Family Crisis Center	131	34	165	21%
Grammy's House	29	8	37	22%
Haven House	41	0	41	0%
HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)	0	0	0	0%
Home for Women and Children	0	0	0	0%
La Casa, Inc.	113	14	127	11%
New Beginning Program - Pueblo of Zuni	11	10	21	48%
Option, Inc.	93	19	112	17%
PeaceKeepers Domestic Violence Program	33	10	43	23%
Roberta's Place	11	8	19	42%
Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults	102	25	127	20%
S.A.F.E. House	0	0	0	0%
The Hartley House	30	24	54	44%
The Healing House, Inc.	0	0	0	0%
Valencia Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence	39	1	40	3%
Total	1,096	204	1,300	16%

Table 12. Law Enforcement Reported Alcohol/Drug Use in Domestic Violence Incidents, By County 2012

County	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Reporting Alcohol/Drug Use Status	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Alcohol/Drug Use	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Alcohol/Drug Use
Bernalillo	7,695	2,494	32%
Catron	3	1	33%
Chaves	33	15	45%
Cibola	139	72	52%
Colfax	33	11	33%
Curry	13	4	31%
Dona Ana	20	7	35%
Eddy	165	40	24%
Grant	264	140	53%
Guadalupe	24	8	33%
Hidalgo	7	2	29%
Lea	225	45	20%
Lincoln	3	1	33%
Luna	113	9	8%
McKinley	583	300	51%
Otero	208	59	28%
Quay	79	21	27%
Rio Arriba	142	49	35%
Roosevelt	8	4	50%
San Juan	523	239	46%
San Miguel	176	78	44%
Sandoval	157	53	34%
Santa Fe	25	8	32%
Socorro	14	3	21%
Taos	139	75	54%
Torrance	97	36	37%
Valencia	67	29	43%
Total	10,955	3,803	35%

Table 13. Weapon Use in Domestic Violence Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, 2012

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Reporting Weapon Use	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Involving a Weapon	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Involving a Weapon
Alamogordo Department of Public Safety	153	13	8%
Albuquerque Police Department	6,612	5,513	83%
Anthony Police Department	12	2	17%
Artesia Police Department	68	12	18%
Bayard Police Department	13	3	23%
Belen Police Department	48	5	10%
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	988	895	91%
Bernalillo Police Department	115	20	17%
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	32	2	6%
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	13	2	15%
Corrales Police Department	3	1	33%
Curry County Sheriff's Office	12	2	17%
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	115	11	10%
Espanola Police Department	52	12	23%
Eunice Police Department	3	1	33%
Farmington Police Department	439	117	27%
Gallup Police Department	571	56	10%
Grant County Sheriff's Department	128	22	17%
Grants Police Department	58	6	10%
Hobbs Police Department	182	20	11%
Isleta Tribal Police	67	2	3%
Jal Police Department	3	1	33%
Las Vegas Police Department	122	12	10%
Logan Police Department	2	1	50%
Lovington Police Department	33	23	70%
Luna County Sheriff's Office	90	2	2%
Moriarty Police Department	5	1	20%
Peralta, Village of	4	1	25%
Raton Police Department	22	7	32%
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	14	4	29%
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	397	318	80%
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	25	1	4%
Santa Clara Police Department	9	4	44%
Santa Rosa Police Department	25	20	80%
Silver City Police Department	108	13	12%
State Police Albuquerque	26	7	27%
State Police Clovis	6	5	83%
State Police Deming	25	9	36%
State Police Espanola	109	19	17%
State Police Farmington	2	1	50%
State Police Gallup	8	2	25%
State Police Grants	14	3	21%

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Reporting Weapon Use	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Involving a Weapon	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Involving a Weapon
State Police Las Cruces	2	2	100%
State Police Las Vegas	74	12	16%
State Police Moriarty	3	2	67%
State Police Raton	8	2	25%
State Police Roswell	3	2	67%
State Police Santa Fe	18	6	33%
State Police Socorro	11	3	27%
State Police Taos	48	10	21%
State Police Tucumcari	19	4	21%
Taos Police Department	55	22	40%
Torrance County Sheriff's Department	68	7	10%
Tucumcari Police Department	58	30	52%
Tularosa Police Department	35	4	11%
Total	11,135	7,277	65%

Table 14. Weapon Use in Domestic Violence Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies, by County, 2012

County	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Reporting Weapon Use	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Involving a Weapon	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Involving a Weapon
Bernalillo	7,693	6,417	83%
Chaves	35	4	11%
Cibola	85	11	13%
Colfax	30	9	30%
Curry	18	7	39%
Dona Ana	14	4	29%
Eddy	183	23	13%
Grant	258	42	16%
Guadalupe	25	20	80%
Lea	221	45	20%
Luna	115	11	10%
McKinley	579	58	10%
Otero	188	17	9%
Quay	79	35	44%
Rio Arriba	175	35	20%
San Juan	838	436	52%
San Miguel	196	24	12%
Sandoval	143	22	15%
Santa Fe	18	6	33%
Socorro	11	3	27%
Taos	103	32	31%
Torrance	76	10	13%
Valencia	52	6	12%
Total	11,135	7,277	65%

Table 15. Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Weapon Use As Reported by Service Providers, 2012

Service Agency	Number of Adult Victim Reports Documenting Weapon Use	Number of Reports Involving a Weapon	Percent Adult Victim Reports Involving a Weapon
Alternatives To Violence	153	31	20%
Alternatives to Violence - Union County	3	1	33%
Battered Families Services, Inc.	47	15	32%
Carlsbad Battered Families Shelter	44	3	7%
Community Against Violence	446	54	12%
COPE, Inc. (Lincoln County)	153	18	12%
COPE, Inc. (Otero County)	249	82	33%
Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico	207	27	13%
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	39	6	15%
Domestic Violence Resource Center	2,279	728	32%
El Refugio, Inc./Silver City	81	10	12%
El Refugio/Lordsburg	2	1	50%
Enlace Comunitario	66	5	8%
Esperanza Shelter for Battered Families, Inc.	307	48	16%
Family Crisis Center	309	60	19%
Grammy's House	62	5	8%
Haven House	549	31	6%
HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)	113	28	25%
La Casa, Inc.	501	103	21%
New Beginning Program - Pueblo of Zuni	49	8	16%
Option, Inc.	160	9	6%
Roberta's Place	72	17	24%
Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults	480	44	9%
S.A.F.E. House	304	35	12%
The Hartley House	110	14	13%
Valencia Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence	155	27	17%
Total	6,940	1,410	20%

Table 16. Percent of Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Victim Injury, by County, 2012

County	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Reporting Victim Injury Status	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Victim Injury	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Victim Injury
Bernalillo	7,695	3,084	40%
Catron	3	1	33%
Chaves	37	13	35%
Cibola	139	101	73%
Colfax	39	26	67%
Curry	21	16	76%
Dona Ana	27	10	37%
Eddy	183	82	45%
Grant	263	167	63%
Guadalupe	25	8	32%
Hidalgo	17	8	47%
Lea	244	180	74%
Lincoln	3	1	33%
Luna	108	9	8%
McKinley	575	303	53%
Otero	208	81	39%
Quay	80	41	51%
Rio Arriba	194	52	27%
San Juan	521	384	74%
San Miguel	196	109	56%
Sandoval	133	68	51%
Santa Fe	22	9	41%
Socorro	17	10	59%
Taos	137	87	64%
Torrance	106	63	59%
Valencia	69	54	78%
Total	11,062	4,967	45%

Table 17. Source of Adult Victim Referrals To Domestic Violence Service Providers, 2012

Source of Referral	Number of Adult Victim Referrals	Percent of Adult Victim Referrals from Each Source
CYFD CPS	187	4%
CYFD JJD	12	0%
Tribal Government Agency	43	1%
Family/Relative	287	6%
Self	1,050	21%
School	25	1%
Juvenile Court	6	0%
Adult Court	201	4%
Law Enforcement	1,339	27%
Victim's Friend	224	5%
Client	365	7%
Employer	22	0%
Other	1,156	24%
Total	4,917	100%

Table 18. Crises/Hotline Calls Received by Service Provider Agency, 2012

Service Agency	Number Crises- Hotline Calls	Percent of Total Crises Calls
Alternatives To Violence	57	0%
Alternatives to Violence - Union County	18	0%
Battered Families Services, Inc.	346	3%
Carlsbad Battered Families Shelter	61	1%
Community Against Violence	721	6%
COPE, Inc. (Lincoln County)	54	0%
COPE, Inc. (Otero County)	250	2%
Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico	63	1%
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	0	0%
Domestic Violence Resource Center	6,080	50%
El Refugio, Inc./Silver City	163	1%
El Refugio/Lordsburg	3	0%
Enlace Comunitario	375	3%
Esperanza Shelter for Battered Families, Inc.	464	4%
Family Crisis Center	75	1%
Grammy's House	95	1%
Haven House	617	5%
HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)	186	2%
Home for Women and Children	0	0%
La Casa, Inc.	363	3%
New Beginning Program - Pueblo of Zuni	16	0%
Option, Inc.	32	0%
PeaceKeepers Domestic Violence Program	0	0%
Roberta's Place	84	1%
Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults	326	3%
S.A.F.E. House	1,241	10%
The Hartley House	154	1%
The Healing House, Inc.	0	0%
Valencia Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence	219	2%
Total	12,063	100%

Table 19. Crises/Hotline Calls Received by County, 2012

County	Number Crises- Hotline Calls	Percent of Total Crises-Hotline Calls
Bernalillo	7,696	64%
Chaves	326	3%
Cibola	84	1%
Colfax	57	0%
Curry	154	1%
Dona Ana	363	3%
Eddy	156	1%
Grant	163	1%
Hidalgo	3	0%
Lea	32	0%
Lincoln	240	2%
Luna	0	0%
McKinley	362	3%
Otero	250	2%
Quay	0	0%
Rio Arriba	63	1%
San Juan	75	1%
Sandoval	617	5%
Santa Fe	464	4%
Sierra	0	0%
Taos	721	6%
Union	18	0%
Valencia	219	2%
Total	12,063	100%

Table 20. Source of Children Referrals to Domestic Violence Service Providers, 2012

Source of Referral	Number of Children Referrals	Percent of Children Referrals from Each Source
CYFD CPS	81	3%
CYFD JJD	2	0%
Tribal Government Agency	16	1%
Family/Relative	1,169	44%
Self	264	10%
School	15	1%
Juvenile Court	2	0%
Adult Court	22	1%
Law Enforcement	754	29%
Victim's Friend	24	1%
Client	35	1%
Employer	0	0%
Other	250	9%
Total	2,634	100%

Table 21. Source of Offender Referrals to Domestic Violence Service Providers, 2012

Source of Referral	Number of Offender Referrals	Percent of Offender Referrals from Each Source
CYFD CPS	36	3%
CYFD JJD	3	0%
Tribal Government Agency	21	2%
Family/Relative	3	0%
Self	55	5%
School	2	0%
Juvenile Court	1	0%
Adult Court	874	80%
Law Enforcement	56	5%
Offender's Friend	2	0%
Client	14	1%
Employer	0	0%
Other	20	2%
Total	1,087	100%

Table 22. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Reported to Law Enforcement as Reported by Service Provider Agencies, 2012

Service Agency	Number Adult Victim Reports Documenting Reports to Law Enforcement	Number of Adult Victim Cases Reported to Law Enforcement	Percent Adult Victim Cases Reported to Law Enforcement
Alternatives To Violence	39	25	64%
Alternatives to Violence - Union County	3	3	100%
Battered Families Services, Inc.	47	24	51%
Carlsbad Battered Families Shelter	70	25	36%
Community Against Violence	446	106	24%
COPE, Inc. (Lincoln County)	153	75	49%
COPE, Inc. (Otero County)	249	149	60%
Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico	207	42	20%
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	78	46	59%
Domestic Violence Resource Center	2,279	1,382	61%
El Refugio, Inc./Silver City	50	30	60%
El Refugio/Lordsburg	3	3	100%
Esperanza Shelter for Battered Families, Inc.	307	107	35%
Family Crisis Center	309	197	64%
Grammy's House	114	38	33%
Haven House	795	72	9%
HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)	113	67	59%
La Casa, Inc.	501	239	48%
New Beginning Program - Pueblo of Zuni	49	29	59%
Option, Inc.	160	39	24%
Roberta's Place	10	6	60%
Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults	109	56	51%
S.A.F.E. House	136	65	48%
The Hartley House	110	46	42%
Valencia Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence	155	42	27%
Total	6,492	2,913	45%

Table 23. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest by Agency, 2012

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Reporting Arrest Status	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Involving a Suspect Arrest	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Involving a Suspect Arrest
Alamogordo Department of Public Safety	153	115	75%
Albuquerque Police Department	6,612	3,084	47%
Anthony Police Department	16	5	31%
Artesia Police Department	68	33	49%
Bayard Police Department	19	15	79%
Belen Police Department	48	35	73%
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	988	487	49%
Bernalillo Police Department	115	52	45%
Bloomfield Police Department	384	36	9%
Bosque Farms Police Department	8	6	75%
Carrizozo Police Department	1	0	0%
Catron County Sheriff's Department	3	3	100%
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	32	24	75%
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	46	28	61%
Corrales Police Department	7	5	71%
Cuba Police Department	5	3	60%
Curry County Sheriff's Office	15	8	53%
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	115	64	56%
Espanola Police Department	71	17	24%
Eunice Police Department	17	4	24%
Farmington Police Department	439	313	71%
Gallup Police Department	571	227	40%
Grant County Sheriff's Department	128	59	46%
Grants Police Department	78	42	54%
Hatch Police Department	2	0	0%
Hobbs Police Department	182	69	38%
Isleta Tribal Police	67	24	36%
Jal Police Department	9	7	78%
Las Vegas Police Department	122	62	51%
Lordsburg Police Department	17	11	65%
Lovington Police Department	27	7	26%
Moriarty Police Department	14	11	79%
Peralta, Village of	13	7	54%
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	6	2	33%
Quay County Sheriff's Office	2	1	50%
Questa Police Department	9	6	67%
Raton Police Department	22	9	41%
Red River Marshal's Office	3	3	100%
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	14	5	36%
Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	1,206	176	15%

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Reporting Arrest Status	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Involving a Suspect Arrest	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Involving a Suspect Arrest
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	10	5	50%
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	3	1	33%
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	397	259	65%
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	25	16	64%
Santa Clara Police Department	9	4	44%
Santa Rosa Police Department	25	13	52%
Silver City Police Department	108	56	52%
State Police Alamogordo	7	6	86%
State Police Albuquerque	28	7	25%
State Police Clovis	6	2	33%
State Police Deming	25	5	20%
State Police Espanola	109	55	50%
State Police Farmington	4	2	50%
State Police Gallup	16	4	25%
State Police Grants	15	10	67%
State Police Las Cruces	4	2	50%
State Police Las Vegas	74	31	42%
State Police Moriarty	11	3	27%
State Police Raton	17	9	53%
State Police Roswell	7	1	14%
State Police Santa Fe	25	11	44%
State Police Santa Rosa	7	6	86%
State Police Socorro	17	5	29%
State Police Taos	55	14	25%
State Police Tucumcari	20	17	85%
Taos Police Department	75	18	24%
Torrance County Sheriff's Department	82	28	34%
Tucumcari Police Department	58	26	45%
Tularosa Police Department	49	16	33%
Total	12,942	5,697	44%

Law Enforcement Agencies not list did not report this variable

Table 24. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest by County, 2012

County	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Reporting Suspect Arrest Status	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Involving a Suspect Arrest	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Involving a Suspect Arrest
Bernalillo	7,695	3,602	47%
Catron	3	3	100%
Chaves	39	25	64%
Cibola	139	80	58%
Colfax	39	18	46%
Curry	21	10	48%
Dona Ana	22	7	32%
Eddy	183	97	53%
Grant	264	134	51%
Guadalupe	32	19	59%
Hidalgo	17	11	65%
Lea	235	87	37%
Lincoln	4	1	25%
Luna	25	5	20%
McKinley	587	231	39%
Otero	209	137	66%
Quay	80	44	55%
Rio Arriba	194	77	40%
Roosevelt	10	5	50%
San Juan	1,224	610	50%
San Miguel	196	93	47%
Sandoval	1,358	252	19%
Santa Fe	31	13	42%
Socorro	17	5	29%
Taos	142	41	29%
Torrance	107	42	39%
Valencia	69	48	70%
Total	12,942	5,697	44%

Table 25. Percent of Domestic Violence Charges Filed District Courts, 2012

County	Total Domestic Violence Charges Filed	Percent of Total Domestic Violence Charges Filed
Bernalillo	2,831	57%
Catron	4	0%
Chaves	109	2%
Cibola	44	1%
Colfax	21	0%
Curry	112	2%
De Baca	14	0%
Dona Ana	344	7%
Eddy	53	1%
Grants	42	1%
Guadalupe	5	0%
Harding	4	0%
Hidalgo	1	0%
Lea	87	2%
Lincoln	55	1%
Los Alamos	16	0%
Luna	51	1%
McKinley	64	1%
Mora	4	0%
Otero	166	3%
Quay	32	1%
Rio Arriba	37	1%
Roosevelt	25	1%
San Juan	213	4%
San Miguel	56	1%
Sandoval	133	3%
Santa Fe	138	3%
Sierra	27	1%
Socorro	31	1%
Taos	35	1%
Torrance	22	0%
Union	6	0%
Valencia	159	3%
Total	4,941	100%

Table 26. Percent Domestic Violence Charges Disposed in 2012, by County

County	Total Domestic Violence Charges	Percent of Total Domestic Violence Charges Disposed
Bernalillo	2,738	59%
Catron	3	0%
Chaves	101	2%
Cibola	18	0%
Colfax	31	1%
Curry	131	3%
De Baca	10	0%
Dona Ana	287	6%
Eddy	52	1%
Grants	37	1%
Guadalupe	12	0%
Hidalgo	6	0%
Lea	59	1%
Lincoln	34	1%
Los Alamos	8	0%
Luna	45	1%
McKinley	54	1%
Mora	4	0%
Otero	108	2%
Quay	35	1%
Rio Arriba	46	1%
Roosevelt	30	1%
San Juan	195	4%
San Miguel	57	1%
Sandoval	186	4%
Santa Fe	126	3%
Sierra	19	0%
Socorro	39	1%
Taos	59	1%
Torrance	34	1%
Union	7	0%
Valencia	103	2%
Total	4,674	100%

Table 27. Percent Domestic Violence Charges Dismissed in 2012, by District Court

Court	Total Charges	Total Dismissed	Percent Dismissed
Alamogordo District Court	108	47	44%
Albuquerque District Court	2,738	1,802	66%
Aztec/Farmington District Court	195	128	66%
Bernalillo District Court	186	119	64%
Carlsbad District Court	52	11	21%
Carrizozo District Court	34	17	50%
Clayton District Court	7	2	29%
Clovis District Court	131	67	51%
Deming District Court	45	14	31%
Estancia District Court	34	24	71%
Fort Sumner District Court	10	6	60%
Gallup District Court	54	31	57%
Grants District Court	18	11	61%
Las Cruces District Court	287	126	44%
Las Vegas District Court	57	30	53%
Lordsburg District Court	6	3	50%
Los Alamos District Court	8	5	63%
Los Lunas District Court	103	68	66%
Lovington District Court	59	18	31%
Mora District Court	4	1	25%
Portales District Court	30	10	33%
Raton District Court	31	18	58%
Reserve District Court	3	3	100%
Roswell District Court	101	36	36%
Santa Fe District Court	126	74	59%
Santa Rosa District Court	12	10	83%
Silver City District Court	37	15	41%
Socorro District Court	39	20	51%
T or C District Court	19	10	53%
Taos District Court	59	33	56%
Tierra Amarilla District Court	46	24	52%
Tucumcari District Court	35	13	37%
Total	4,674	2,796	60%

Table 28. Percent Domestic Violence Guilty Pleas/Convictions in 2012, by District Court

Court	Total Charges	Guilty Pleas/Convictions	Percent Guilty Pleas/Convictions
Alamogordo District Court	108	31	29%
Albuquerque District Court	2,738	607	22%
Aztec/Farmington District Court	195	43	22%
Bernalillo District Court	186	52	28%
Carlsbad District Court	52	26	50%
Carrizozo District Court	34	13	38%
Clayton District Court	7	3	43%
Clovis District Court	131	51	39%
Deming District Court	45	8	18%
Estancia District Court	34	8	24%
Fort Sumner District Court	10	4	40%
Gallup District Court	54	19	35%
Grants District Court	18	6	33%
Las Cruces District Court	287	122	43%
Las Vegas District Court	57	12	21%
Lordsburg District Court	6	1	17%
Los Alamos District Court	8	2	25%
Los Lunas District Court	103	29	28%
Lovington District Court	59	23	39%
Mora District Court	4	2	50%
Portales District Court	30	11	37%
Raton District Court	31	10	32%
Reserve	3	0	0%
Roswell District Court	101	42	42%
Santa Fe District Court	126	33	26%
Santa Rosa District Court	12	1	8%
Silver City District Court	37	5	14%
Socorro District Court	39	8	21%
T or C District Court	19	8	42%
Taos District Court	59	15	25%
Tierra Amarilla District Court	46	21	46%
Tucumcari District Court	35	12	34%
Total	4,674	1,228	26%

Table 29. Number of Cases Dismissed, Convicted, And Acquitted For Each District Court

Court	Total	Conviction	Acquitted	Dismissed	Other
Alamogordo District Court	68	32	0	22	14
Albuquerque District Court	1,075	382	2	601	90
Aztec/Farmington District Court	118	38	2	66	12
Bernalillo District Court	117	38	2	70	7
Carlsbad District Court	39	28	0	8	3
Carrizozo District Court	28	11	0	13	4
Clayton District Court	4	3	0	1	0
Clovis District Court	90	44	1	39	6
Deming District Court	31	10	1	10	10
Estancia District Court	18	7	0	10	1
Fort Sumner District Court	5	4	0	1	0
Gallup District Court	31	17	0	12	2
Grants District Court	13	5	0	7	1
Las Cruces District Court	169	101	2	63	3
Las Vegas District Court	37	12	0	17	8
Lordsburg District Court	5	2	0	3	0
Los Alamos District Court	6	2	0	3	1
Los Lunas District Court	66	22	0	42	2
Lovington District Court	45	25	0	14	6
Mora District Court	4	2	1	1	0
Portales District Court	21	10	0	5	6
Raton District Court	18	8	0	9	1
Reserve District Court	2	0	0	2	0
Roswell District Court	77	33	1	27	16
Santa Fe District Court	89	30	0	45	14
Santa Rosa District Court	5	1	0	4	0
Silver City District Court	26	6	0	8	12
Socorro District Court	20	8	2	8	2
T or C District Court	11	4	0	6	1
Taos District Court	33	14	0	13	6
Tierra Amarilla District Court	31	17	0	13	1
Tucumcari District Court	22	9	0	9	4
Totals	2,324	925	14	1,152	233

Table 30. Disposed District Court Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed

Court	Total Cases	Cases Dismissed	Percent Cases Dismissed
Alamogordo District Court	68	22	32%
Albuquerque District Court	1,075	601	56%
Aztec/Farmington District Court	118	66	56%
Bernalillo District Court	117	70	60%
Carlsbad District Court	39	8	21%
Carrizozo District Court	28	13	46%
Clayton District Court	4	1	25%
Clovis District Court	90	39	43%
Deming District Court	31	10	32%
Estancia District Court	18	10	56%
Fort Sumner District Court	5	1	20%
Gallup District Court	31	12	39%
Grants District Court	13	7	54%
Las Cruces District Court	169	63	37%
Las Vegas District Court	37	17	46%
Lordsburg District Court	5	3	60%
Los Alamos District Court	6	3	50%
Los Lunas District Court	66	42	64%
Lovington District Court	45	14	31%
Mora District Court	4	1	25%
Portales District Court	21	5	24%
Raton District Court	18	9	50%
Reserve District Court	2	2	100%
Roswell District Court	77	27	35%
Santa Fe District Court	89	45	51%
Santa Rosa District Court	5	4	80%
Silver City District Court	26	8	31%
Socorro District Court	20	8	40%
T or C District Court	11	6	55%
Taos District Court	33	13	39%
Tierra Amarilla District Court	31	13	42%
Tucumcari District Court	22	9	41%
Totals	2,324	1,152	50%

Table 31. Disposed District Court Domestic Violence Cases With A Guilty Plea/Conviction

Court	Total Cases	Cases with a Convicted	Percent Cases with a Conviction
Alamogordo District Court	68	32	47%
Albuquerque District Court	1,075	382	36%
Aztec/Farmington District Court	118	38	32%
Bernalillo District Court	117	38	32%
Carlsbad District Court	39	28	72%
Carrizozo District Court	28	11	39%
Clayton District Court	4	3	75%
Clovis District Court	90	44	49%
Deming District Court	31	10	32%
Estancia District Court	18	7	39%
Fort Sumner District Court	5	4	80%
Gallup District Court	31	17	55%
Grants District Court	13	5	38%
Las Cruces District Court	169	101	60%
Las Vegas District Court	37	12	32%
Lordsburg District Court	5	2	40%
Los Alamos District Court	6	2	33%
Los Lunas District Court	66	22	33%
Lovington District Court	45	25	56%
Mora District Court	4	2	50%
Portales District Court	21	10	48%
Raton District Court	18	8	44%
Reserve District Court	2	0	0%
Roswell District Court	77	33	43%
Santa Fe District Court	89	30	34%
Santa Rosa District Court	5	1	20%
Silver City District Court	26	6	23%
Socorro District Court	20	8	40%
T or C District Court	11	4	36%
Taos District Court	33	14	42%
Tierra Amarilla District Court	31	17	55%
Tucumcari District Court	22	9	41%
Totals	2,324	925	40%

Table 32. Percent of Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts by County, 2012

County	Total Domestic Violence Charges Filed	Percent of Total Domestic Violence Charges Filed
Catron	15	0%
Chaves	411	4%
Cibola	142	1%
Colfax	65	1%
Curry	349	3%
De Baca	21	0%
Dona Ana	1,389	14%
Eddy	409	4%
Grant	349	3%
Guadalupe	45	0%
Harding	4	0%
Hidalgo	36	0%
Lea	400	4%
Lincoln	153	2%
Los Alamos	60	1%
Luna	175	2%
McKinley	582	6%
Mora	29	0%
Otero	407	4%
Quay	121	1%
Rio Arriba	270	3%
Roosevelt	96	1%
San Juan	1,299	13%
San Miguel	316	3%
Sandoval	809	8%
Santa Fe	950	9%
Sierra	137	1%
Socorro	201	2%
Taos	195	2%
Torrance	119	1%
Union	22	0%
Valencia	542	5%
Total	10,118	100%

Table 33. Percent of Domestic Violence Charges Disposed in Magistrate Courts by County, 2012

County	Total Domestic Violence Charges Disposed	Percent of Total Domestic Violence Charges Disposed
Catron	23	0%
Chaves	370	4%
Cibola	145	2%
Colfax	61	1%
Curry	320	4%
De Baca	18	0%
Dona Ana	1,245	14%
Eddy	383	4%
Grant	272	3%
Guadalupe	39	0%
Harding	3	0%
Hidalgo	28	0%
Lea	352	4%
Lincoln	132	1%
Los Alamos	55	1%
Luna	158	2%
McKinley	601	7%
Mora	30	0%
Otero	360	4%
Quay	102	1%
Rio Arriba	234	3%
Roosevelt	107	1%
San Juan	1,064	12%
San Miguel	268	3%
Sandoval	711	8%
Santa Fe	845	9%
Sierra	105	1%
Socorro	181	2%
Taos	201	2%
Torrance	133	1%
Union	18	0%
Valencia	420	5%
Total	8,984	100%

Table 34. Percent Domestic Violence Charges Dismissed in 2012, by Magistrate Court

Court	Total Charges	Total Dismissed	Percent Dismissed
Alamogordo Magistrate Court	360	117	33%
Anthony Magistrate Court	13	10	77%
Artesia Magistrate Court	115	45	39%
Aztec Magistrate Court	469	319	68%
Bayard Magistrate Court	67	38	57%
Belen Magistrate Court	246	138	56%
Bernalillo Magistrate Court	694	539	78%
Carlsbad Magistrate Court	268	80	30%
Carrizozo Magistrate Court	16	4	25%
Chama Magistrate Court	11	9	82%
Clayton Magistrate Court	18	6	33%
Clovis Magistrate Court	320	143	45%
Cuba Magistrate Court	17	13	76%
Deming Magistrate Court	158	81	51%
Espanola Magistrate Court	223	193	87%
Estancia Magistrate Court	6	5	83%
Eunice Magistrate Court	12	6	50%
Farmington Magistrate Court	595	369	62%
Fort Sumner Magistrate Court	13	10	77%
Gallup Magistrate Court	601	463	77%
Grants Magistrate Court	145	102	70%
Hobbs Magistrate Court	246	126	51%
Jal Magistrate Court	10	4	40%
Las Cruces Magistrate Court	1,232	739	60%
Las Vegas Magistrate Court	268	156	58%
Lordsburg Magistrate Court	28	13	46%
Los Alamos Magistrate Court	55	39	71%
Los Lunas Magistrate Court	174	111	64%
Lovington Magistrate Court	84	40	48%
Mora Magistrate Court	26	16	62%
Moriarty Magistrate Court	127	66	52%
Portales Magistrate Court	107	41	38%
Questa Magistrate Court	14	11	79%
Raton Magistrate Court	20	8	40%
Reserve Magistrate Court	22	16	73%
Roswell Magistrate Court	370	155	42%
Ruidoso Magistrate Court	116	48	41%
Santa Fe Magistrate Court	845	682	81%
Santa Rosa Magistrate Court	39	30	77%
Silver City Magistrate Court	205	132	64%
Socorro Magistrate Court	181	125	69%
Springer Magistrate Court	41	22	54%
T or C Magistrate Court	105	62	59%
Taos Magistrate Court	187	148	79%
Tucumcari Magistrate Court	102	64	63%
Total	8,971	5,544	62%

Table 35. Percent Charges with Guilty Pleas/Convictions in 2012, by Magistrate Courts

Court	Total Charges	Guilty Pleas/Convictions	Percent Guilty Pleas/Convictions
Alamogordo Magistrate Court	360	108	30%
Anthony Magistrate Court	13	3	23%
Artesia Magistrate Court	115	35	30%
Aztec Magistrate Court	469	89	19%
Bayard Magistrate Court	67	20	30%
Belen Magistrate Court	246	15	6%
Bernalillo Magistrate Court	694	58	8%
Carlsbad Magistrate Court	268	127	47%
Carrizozo Magistrate Court	16	2	13%
Chama Magistrate Court	11	2	18%
Clayton Magistrate Court	18	10	56%
Clovis Magistrate Court	320	85	27%
Cuba Magistrate Court	17	0	0%
Deming Magistrate Court	158	42	27%
Espanola Magistrate Court	223	16	7%
Estancia Magistrate Court	6	0	0%
Eunice Magistrate Court	12	2	17%
Farmington Magistrate Court	595	93	16%
Fort Sumner Magistrate Court	13	3	23%
Gallup Magistrate Court	601	34	6%
Grants Magistrate Court	145	20	14%
Hobbs Magistrate Court	246	79	32%
Jal Magistrate Court	10	5	50%
Las Cruces Magistrate Court	1,232	138	11%
Las Vegas Magistrate Court	268	65	24%
Lordsburg Magistrate Court	28	10	36%
Los Alamos Magistrate Court	55	8	15%
Los Lunas Magistrate Court	174	13	7%
Lovington Magistrate Court	84	23	27%
Mora Magistrate Court	26	10	38%
Moriarty Magistrate Court	127	38	30%
Portales Magistrate Court	107	41	38%
Quemado Magistrate Court	1	1	100%
Questa Magistrate Court	14	2	14%
Raton Magistrate Court	20	10	50%
Reserve Magistrate Court	22	2	9%
Roswell Magistrate Court	370	121	33%
Ruidoso Magistrate Court	116	33	28%
Santa Fe Magistrate Court	845	77	9%
Santa Rosa Magistrate Court	39	3	8%
Silver City Magistrate Court	205	32	16%
Socorro Magistrate Court	181	30	17%
Springer Magistrate Court	41	4	10%
T or C Magistrate Court	105	20	19%
Taos Magistrate Court	187	26	14%
Tucumcari Magistrate Court	102	19	19%
Total	8,972	1,574	18%

Table 36. Number of Cases Dismissed, Convicted, and Acquitted for Each Magistrate Court

Court	Total	Conviction	Acquitted	Dismissed	Other Cases (Conditional Discharges, Transferred, Deferred, Bind Over)
Alamogordo Magistrate Court	271	98	3	90	80
Anthony Magistrate Court	9	3	0	6	0
Artesia Magistrate Court	97	32	13	39	13
Aztec Magistrate Court	375	85	4	246	40
Bayard Magistrate Court	49	13	2	28	6
Belen Magistrate Court	166	15	0	108	43
Bernalillo Magistrate Court	516	52	4	405	55
Carlsbad Magistrate Court	236	120	16	69	31
Carrizozo Magistrate Court	10	2	1	4	3
Chama Magistrate Court	10	2	0	8	0
Clayton Magistrate Court	15	8	0	5	2
Clovis Magistrate Court	264	82	7	113	62
Cuba Magistrate Court	12	0	0	10	2
Deming Magistrate Court	123	37	0	59	27
Espanola Magistrate Court	154	14	1	129	10
Estancia Magistrate Court	6	0	0	5	1
Eunice Magistrate Court	11	2	0	6	3
Farmington Magistrate Court	428	90	2	264	72
Fort Sumner Magistrate Court	14	3	1	8	2
Gallup Magistrate Court	475	34	1	385	55
Grants Magistrate Court	123	19	1	83	20
Hobbs Magistrate Court	220	75	0	118	27
Jal Magistrate Court	10	5	0	4	1
Las Cruces Magistrate Court	942	127	3	614	198
Las Vegas Magistrate Court	182	62	1	93	26
Lordsburg Magistrate Court	24	10	0	10	4
Los Alamos Magistrate Court	37	8	0	24	5
Los Lunas Magistrate Court	133	13	0	95	25
Lovington Magistrate Court	68	22	0	32	14
Mora Magistrate Court	25	10	0	11	4
Moriarty Magistrate Court	90	32	0	43	15
Portales Magistrate Court	87	40	1	33	13
Quemado Magistrate Court	1	1	0	0	0
Questa Magistrate Court	11	2	0	8	1
Raton Magistrate Court	19	10	2	7	0
Reserve Magistrate Court	14	2	0	10	2
Roswell Magistrate Court	293	111	7	123	52
Roy Magistrate Court	2	0	0	0	2
Ruidoso Magistrate Court	87	32	1	37	17
Santa Fe Magistrate Court	608	73	5	479	51

Court	Total	Conviction	Acquitted	Dismissed	Other Cases (Conditional Discharges, Transferred, Deferred, Bind Over)
Santa Rosa Magistrate Court	29	3	0	22	4
Silver City Magistrate Court	159	30	1	105	23
Socorro Magistrate Court	144	26	2	99	17
Springer Magistrate Court	30	4	0	16	10
T or C Magistrate Court	87	20	0	54	13
Taos Magistrate Court	125	25	1	92	7
Tucumcari Magistrate Court	78	16	0	52	10
Totals	6,869	1,470	80	4,251	1,068

Table 37. Percent Disposed Magistrate Court Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed

Court	Total Domestic Violence Cases	Number Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed	Percent Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed
Alamogordo Magistrate Court	271	90	33%
Anthony Magistrate Court	9	6	67%
Artesia Magistrate Court	97	39	40%
Aztec Magistrate Court	375	246	66%
Bayard Magistrate Court	49	28	57%
Belen Magistrate Court	166	108	65%
Bernalillo Magistrate Court	516	405	78%
Carlsbad Magistrate Court	236	69	29%
Carrizozo Magistrate Court	10	4	40%
Chama Magistrate Court	10	8	80%
Clayton Magistrate Court	15	5	33%
Clovis Magistrate Court	264	113	43%
Cuba Magistrate Court	12	10	83%
Deming Magistrate Court	123	59	48%
Espanola Magistrate Court	154	129	84%
Estancia Magistrate Court	6	5	83%
Eunice Magistrate Court	11	6	55%
Farmington Magistrate Court	428	264	62%
Fort Sumner Magistrate Court	14	8	57%
Gallup Magistrate Court	475	385	81%
Grants Magistrate Court	123	83	67%
Hobbs Magistrate Court	220	118	54%
Jal Magistrate Court	10	4	40%
Las Cruces Magistrate Court	942	614	65%
Las Vegas Magistrate Court	182	93	51%
Lordsburg Magistrate Court	24	10	42%
Los Alamos Magistrate Court	37	24	65%
Los Lunas Magistrate Court	133	95	71%
Lovington Magistrate Court	68	32	47%
Mora Magistrate Court	25	11	44%
Moriarty Magistrate Court	90	43	48%
Portales Magistrate Court	87	33	38%
Quemado Magistrate Court	1	0	0%
Questa Magistrate Court	11	8	73%
Raton Magistrate Court	19	7	37%
Reserve Magistrate Court	14	10	71%
Roswell Magistrate Court	293	123	42%
Roy Magistrate Court	2	0	0%
Ruidoso Magistrate Court	87	37	43%
Santa Fe Magistrate Court	608	479	79%
Santa Rosa Magistrate Court	29	22	76%

Court	Total Domestic Violence Cases	Number Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed	Percent Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed
Silver City Magistrate Court	159	105	66%
Socorro Magistrate Court	144	99	69%
Springer Magistrate Court	30	16	53%
T or C Magistrate Court	87	54	62%
Taos Magistrate Court	125	92	74%
Tucumcari Magistrate Court	78	52	67%
Totals	6,869	4,251	62%

Table 38. Percent Disposed Magistrate Court Domestic Violence Cases with A Conviction/Guilty Plea

Court	Total Domestic Violence Cases	Number Domestic Violence Cases with A Conviction	Percent Domestic Violence Cases with A Conviction
Alamogordo Magistrate Court	271	98	36%
Anthony Magistrate Court	9	3	33%
Artesia Magistrate Court	97	32	33%
Aztec Magistrate Court	375	85	23%
Bayard Magistrate Court	49	13	27%
Belen Magistrate Court	166	15	9%
Bernalillo Magistrate Court	516	52	10%
Carlsbad Magistrate Court	236	120	51%
Carrizozo Magistrate Court	10	2	20%
Chama Magistrate Court	10	2	20%
Clayton Magistrate Court	15	8	53%
Clovis Magistrate Court	264	82	31%
Cuba Magistrate Court	12	0	0%
Deming Magistrate Court	123	37	30%
Espanola Magistrate Court	154	14	9%
Estancia Magistrate Court	6	0	0%
Eunice Magistrate Court	11	2	18%
Farmington Magistrate Court	428	90	21%
Fort Sumner Magistrate Court	14	3	21%
Gallup Magistrate Court	475	34	7%
Grants Magistrate Court	123	19	15%
Hobbs Magistrate Court	220	75	34%
Jal Magistrate Court	10	5	50%
Las Cruces Magistrate Court	942	127	13%
Las Vegas Magistrate Court	182	62	34%
Lordsburg Magistrate Court	24	10	42%
Los Alamos Magistrate Court	37	8	22%
Los Lunas Magistrate Court	133	13	10%
Lovington Magistrate Court	68	22	32%
Mora Magistrate Court	25	10	40%
Moriarty Magistrate Court	90	32	0%
Portales Magistrate Court	87	40	46%
Quemado Magistrate Court	1	1	100%
Questa Magistrate Court	11	2	18%
Raton Magistrate Court	19	10	53%
Reserve Magistrate Court	14	2	14%
Roswell Magistrate Court	293	111	38%
Roy Magistrate Court	2	0	0%
Ruidoso Magistrate Court	87	32	37%
Santa Fe Magistrate Court	608	73	12%
Santa Rosa Magistrate Court	29	3	10%

Court	Total Domestic Violence Cases	Number Domestic Violence Cases with A Conviction	Percent Domestic Violence Cases with A Conviction
Silver City Magistrate Court	159	30	19%
Socorro Magistrate Court	144	26	18%
Springer Magistrate Court	30	4	13%
T or C Magistrate Court	87	20	23%
Taos Magistrate Court	125	25	20%
Tucumcari Magistrate Court	78	16	21%
Totals	6,869	1,470	21%

**INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO XII:
An Analysis of 2012 Data from
The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

DISTRICT COURT TABLES

Table D1. Alamogordo District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	12			1	4	1	6			
Aggravated Battery	18				8		10			
Assault	5						2	2	1	
Battery	31	1		7	10	2	4	7		
Criminal Damage to Property	4			1	3					
Deprivation Of Property	6			3	1		2			
False Imprisonment	10				2		8			
Harassment	1							1		
Violation of a Restraining Order	21		2		3	1	15			

Table D2. Albuquerque District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	195	1	8	1	33	8	144			
Aggravated Battery	575	2	33	4	122	18	393	3		
Aggravated Stalking	23				6	1	15			1
Assault	65		1	6	8	11	39			
Assault with Intent to Commit Violent Felony	2						2			
Battery	1,297	5	51	31	294	53	857	6		
Criminal Damage to Property	136		2	1	32	11	90			
Deprivation Of Property	67			1	7	6	53			
False Imprisonment	300	1	33	2	88	16	160			
Harassment	17					2	14	1		
Stalking	6		1		2	1	2			
Violation of a Restraining Order	55		3		15	2	33	1	1	

Table D3. Aztec/Farmington District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	18		2	1	3		12			
Aggravated Battery	22	1	1		5		15			
Aggravated Stalking	4						4			
Assault	7			1	1		4		1	
Assault with Intent to Commit Violent Felony	1						1			
Battery	66	1	2	2	19		40	1	1	
Criminal Damage to Property	11			3	2		5	1		
Deprivation Of Property	3						3			
False Imprisonment	50		4		10		36			
Harassment	2			1	1					
Stalking	4				1		3			
Violation of a Restraining Order	7				1		5		1	

Table D4. Bernalillo District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	19				4		15			
Aggravated Battery	33	1	2		14		16			
Aggravated Stalking	2						2			
Assault	5			2	1	1	1			
Assault with Intent to Commit Violent Felony	2						2			
Battery	56	1	1	3	18		32		1	
Criminal Damage to Property	21				4		17			
Deprivation Of Property	5				1		4			
False Imprisonment	36		1		8	1	26			
Harassment	3			1	1		1			
Stalking	1						1			
Violation of a Restraining Order	3				1		2			

Table D5. Carlsbad District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	12			1	7		2	2		
Aggravated Battery	4				2		2			
Aggravated Stalking	2				2					
Battery	24			3	8		5	8		
Criminal Damage to Property	3				1		1	1		
False Imprisonment	6				5		1			
Violation of a Restraining Order	1				1					

Table D6. Carrizozo District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	2		1		1					
Aggravated Battery	2				1				1	
Assault	3				2		1			
Battery	7				3		4			
Deprivation Of Property	2						2			
False Imprisonment	8				1		7			
Harassment	4			2			2			
Violation of a Restraining Order	6				5		1			

Table D7. Clayton District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	1				1					
Aggravated Battery	1			1						
Aggravated Stalking	1				1					
Battery	2				1		1			
False Imprisonment	1						1			
Harassment	1			1						

Table D8. Clovis District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	11				5		6			
Aggravated Battery	22				13		7	2		
Assault	7			1	2		4			
Assault with Intent to Commit Violent Felony	1						1			
Battery	51		1	3	21		24	1	1	
Criminal Damage to Property	14	1	1	1			11			
False Imprisonment	22		1		8		13			
Harassment	1						1			
Stalking	1				1					
Violation of a Restraining Order	1				1					

Table D9. Deming District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	6					1	2		3	
Aggravated Battery	7	1			2	2	1	1		
Aggravated Stalking	2					1	1			
Assault	3				1	1	1			
Battery	13		1	5	2		4	1		
Criminal Damage to Property	2							2		
False Imprisonment	10	1	1	1	2		4		1	
Harassment	1				1					
Violation of a Restraining Order	1						1			

Table D10. Estancia District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	6		1		1		4			
Aggravated Battery	8				1		7			
Battery	8				2		5	1		
Criminal Damage to Property	4				1		3			
False Imprisonment	6				2		4			
Harassment	1				1					
Stalking	1						1			

Table D11. Fort Sumner District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Battery	2						2			
Aggravated Stalking	2						2			
Assault	2				1		1			
Assault with Intent to Commit Violent Felony	1						1			
Criminal Damage to Property	2				2					
False Imprisonment	1				1					

Table D12. Gallup District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	2	1					1			
Aggravated Battery	11				6		5			
Assault	3				1		2			
Battery	16				5		8	2	1	
Criminal Damage to Property	1						1			
Deprivation Of Property	1						1			
False Imprisonment	15				4		11			
Violation of a Restraining Order	5				3		2			

Table D13. Grants District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	5		1		1		3			
Aggravated Battery	4				2		2			
Assault	2						2			
Battery	4				2		2			
Criminal Damage to Property	1				1					
False Imprisonment	2						2			

Table D14. Las Cruces District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	33				14		15	4		
Aggravated Battery	41	1			20		18	2		
Aggravated Stalking	12	3			6		3			
Assault	11				4		5	2		
Battery	126		1	1	55		46	21	2	
Criminal Damage to Property	5				2		3			
False Imprisonment	52				18		32	2		
Harassment	2				1		1			
Stalking	3				2		1			
Violation of a Restraining Order	2						2			

Table D15. Las Vegas District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	7				2		4		1	
Aggravated Battery	16		2	2	3		9			
Aggravated Stalking	3				1	1	1			
Assault	1									1
Battery	11			1	2		6	1	1	
Criminal Damage to Property	3				1		1		1	
False Imprisonment	10				2	1	5	2		
Harassment	3						3			
Stalking	2		1		1					
Violation of a Restraining Order	1						1			

Table D16. Lordsburg District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Battery	2						2			
Battery	3						1	2		
False Imprisonment	1				1					

Table D17. Los Alamos District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Battery	2				2					
Aggravated Stalking	1						1			
Battery	4					1	3			
Violation of a Restraining Order	1						1			

Table D18. Los Lunas District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	7				3		4			
Aggravated Battery	33		1		7		25			
Aggravated Stalking	10				3	1	6			
Assault	2						2			
Battery	19			1	6		12			
Criminal Damage to Property	7			1	3		3			
Deprivation Of Property	1				1					
False Imprisonment	19		2		6		11			
Harassment	1						1			
Violation of a Restraining Order	4						4			

Table D19. Lovington District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	4				1		2	1		
Aggravated Battery	5		1		3		1			
Aggravated Stalking	3		1		2					
Assault	3		1		1			1		
Battery	26			4	10	2	6	4		
Criminal Damage to Property	7						4	3		
Deprivation Of Property	1						1			
False Imprisonment	6				3		3			
Harassment	3				2		1			
Violation of a Restraining Order	1				1					

Table D20. Mora District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Battery	2	1			1					
Aggravated Stalking	1				1					
False Imprisonment	1						1			

Table D21. Portales District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	5		3				2			
Aggravated Battery	4		2		2					
Assault	2						2			
Battery	14			2	7		4	1		
Deprivation Of Property	2				1		1			
False Imprisonment	3		1		1		1			

Table D22. Raton District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	2						2			
Aggravated Battery	2					1	1			
Assault	2						2			
Battery	9				2		6	1		
Criminal Damage to Property	1				1					
False Imprisonment	11				6	1	4			
Violation of a Restraining Order	4				1		3			

Table D23. Reserve District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	1						1			
False Imprisonment	1						1			
Harassment	1						1			

Table D24. Roswell District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	10				5		5			
Aggravated Battery	11		3	1	3		3		1	
Aggravated Stalking	3				2		1			
Assault	4			1	2		1			
Assault with Intent to Commit Violent Felony	1				1					
Battery	48			6	17	2	19		4	
Criminal Damage to Property	7			2	3		2			
False Imprisonment	17	1	1		9	1	5			

Table D25. Santa Fe District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	11				3		8			
Aggravated Battery	16		1		5		9		1	
Aggravated Stalking	1						1			
Assault	11			2	1		5		3	
Assault with Intent to Commit Violent Felony	1						1			
Battery	45			4	16		20		5	
Criminal Damage to Property	6				1		4		1	
False Imprisonment	30		1		4		25			
Harassment	1							1		
Violation of a Restraining Order	4				3		1			

Table D26. Santa Rosa District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Battery	4						4			
False Imprisonment	4				1	1	2			
Harassment	4						4			

Table D27. Silver City District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	4						1		3	
Aggravated Battery	9		1	1	1		3		3	
Assault	2				1			1		
Battery	14		1	2	1	1	8		1	
Criminal Damage to Property	1								1	
Deprivation Of Property	1						1			
False Imprisonment	4		1		1		1		1	
Harassment	1						1			
Violation of a Restraining Order	1				1					

Table D28. Socorro District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	8				1		6		1	
Aggravated Battery	7				3		3		1	
Aggravated Stalking	1						1			
Assault	1							1		
Battery	5						4		1	
Criminal Damage to Property	4				1		1	1	1	
False Imprisonment	9	1			3		4		1	
Harassment	2							2		
Violation of a Restraining Order	2	1					1			

Table D29. T Or C District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	1				1					
Aggravated Battery	4				4					
Assault	4						4			
Battery	4				2		2			
False Imprisonment	5				1		4			
Violation of a Restraining Order	1					1				

Table D30. Taos District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	4				1		3			
Aggravated Battery	11			1	5	1	4			
Aggravated Stalking	3		1				2			
Assault	6					1	4		1	
Battery	16			1	6	1	7	1		
Criminal Damage to Property	2			2						
False Imprisonment	13				2		11			
Stalking	1				1					
Violation of a Restraining Order	3					1	2			

Table D31. Tierra Amarilla District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	6				3		3			
Aggravated Battery	3				3					
Aggravated Stalking	1						1			
Assault	6				4		2			
Battery	14				7		7			
Criminal Damage to Property	1						1			
False Imprisonment	10				3		7			
Stalking	2				1		1			
Violation of a Restraining Order	3					1	2			

Table D32. Tucumcari District Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offenses Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquittal	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissal	Other	Remand	Transfer
Aggravated Assault	2				2					
Aggravated Battery	5				4				1	
Aggravated Stalking	1								1	
Assault	3						1		2	
Battery	6						4	1	1	
Criminal Damage to Property	3				1		1		1	
False Imprisonment	11		1		4		4		2	
Harassment	1				1					
Stalking	1						1			
Violation of a Restraining Order	2						2			

**INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO XII:
An Analysis of 2012 Data from
The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

MAGISTRATE COURT TABLES

Table M1. Alamogordo Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	11		5				1	5
Aggravated Battery	43		16		2		10	15
Aggravated Stalking	4		2					2
AIF	4		3				1	
Assault	24		2		12	5	5	
Battery	173	3	21	3	68	9	62	7
Criminal Damage to Property	29		5	1	12	2	8	1
Deprivation of Property	27		4		8		15	
False Imprisonment	22		8				5	9
Harassment	2		1	1				
Stalking	13				6		7	
Violation of a Restraining Order	8		2				3	3

Table M2. Anthony Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Battery	1						1	
Assault	1						1	
Battery	7				1		6	
Criminal Damage to Property	2				2			
Harassment	2						2	

Table M3. Artesia Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	3		3					
Aggravated Battery	5	1	1	2			1	
Assault	3	1			1		1	
Battery	74	10	3	2	23	1	35	
Criminal Damage to Property	20	2	2	1	10	1	4	
Deprivation of Property	1		1					
False Imprisonment	6		1	3			2	
Stalking	1				1			
Violation of a Restraining Order	2						2	

Table M4. Aztec Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	18		7				11	
Aggravated Battery	33		8		2		23	
Aggravated Stalking	4		1				3	
AIF	1		1					
Assault	61		2		7		52	
Battery	242	4	16	2	62		158	
Criminal Damage to Property	35		5		8	1	21	
Deprivation of Property	4				2		2	
False Imprisonment	46		12	1	1		32	
Harassment	9				1		8	
Stalking	1						1	
Violation of a Restraining Order	15		1		6		8	

Table M5. Bayard Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	1				1			
Aggravated Battery	7			1	1		5	
Assault	5				2		3	
Battery	33	2		5	5	1	20	
Criminal Damage to Property	8				7		1	
Deprivation of Property	3				2		1	
False Imprisonment	4				1		3	
Violation of a Restraining Order	6				1		5	

Table M6. Belen Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	17		6				7	4
Aggravated Battery	48		12		1		16	19
Aggravated Stalking	7		1				3	3
AIF	4		1				2	1
Assault	16				4		12	
Battery	74		6		7	1	52	8
Criminal Damage to Property	7					1	6	
Deprivation of Property	12		1				8	3
False Imprisonment	38		10				13	15
Harassment	8				2		6	
Violation of a Restraining Order	15				1		13	1

Table M7. Bernalillo Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	33		14			1	17	1
Aggravated Battery	72	1	14		3		49	5
Aggravated Stalking	3						3	
AIF	6		2	1			3	
Assault	57				8	5	42	2
Battery	303	4	6	3	32	7	247	4
Criminal Damage to Property	28		7		7	2	12	
Deprivation of Property	93		2		3	1	86	1
False Imprisonment	58		10	1			46	1
Harassment	10				1		9	
Stalking	6		1		1		4	
Violation of a Restraining Order	25				3		21	1

Table M8. Carlsbad Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	10		5	2			3	
Aggravated Battery	12	1	3		5		3	
Aggravated Stalking	1		1					
Assault	8				4		4	
Battery	188	16	12	6	94	4	56	
Criminal Damage to Property	25		1		18	1	5	
Deprivation of Property	2				1		1	
False Imprisonment	16		8	1			7	
Harassment	5				4		1	
Violation of a Restraining Order	1				1			

Table M9. Carrizozo Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	1		1					
Aggravated Battery	1		1					
Assault	2		1		1			
Battery	7	1	1		1		4	
Criminal Damage to Property	1		1					
False Imprisonment	4		3	1				

Table M10. Chama Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Assault	6				2		4	
Battery	5						5	

Table M11. Clayton Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Stalking	3		2				1	
Assault	1				1			
Battery	8				5		3	
False Imprisonment	1						1	
Harassment	2				1		1	
Stalking	1				1			
Violation of a Restraining Order	2				2			

Table M12. Clovis Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	7		4				3	
Aggravated Battery	27	1	12		1		11	2
Aggravated Stalking	1		1					
AIF	2		1				1	
Assault	19		3		7		9	
Battery	182	6	18	2	56	1	87	12
Criminal Damage to Property	27		7		10		9	1
Deprivation of Property	5				1		3	1
False Imprisonment	27		12		1		11	3
Harassment	12		4		2		5	1
Stalking	1				1			
Violation of a Restraining Order	10				6		4	

Table M13. Cuba Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Battery	2						2	
Assault	1						1	
Battery	7		1				6	
Deprivation of Property	3		1				2	
False Imprisonment	2		2					
Violation of a Restraining Order	2						2	

Table M14. Deming Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	7		2		1		4	
Aggravated Battery	15		7		1		7	
Aggravated Stalking	5		4				1	
AIF	2		1				1	
Assault	8		1		1		5	1
Battery	81		4		24	1	47	5
Criminal Damage to Property	11		1		4		6	
Deprivation of Property	1							1
False Imprisonment	16		5		5		6	
Harassment	3				2		1	
Stalking	1		1					
Violation of a Restraining Order	8			1	4		3	

Table M15. Espanola Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	19						18	1
Aggravated Battery	26						24	2
Aggravated Stalking	4						3	1
Assault	42				3		39	
Battery	94	1			7		81	5
Criminal Damage to Property	13				4		9	
Deprivation of Property	2				1		1	
False Imprisonment	13						9	4
Harassment	2						2	
Stalking	2						2	
Violation of a Restraining Order	6				1		5	

Table M16. Estancia Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	1						1	
Criminal Damage to Property	1						1	
False Imprisonment	1		1					
Harassment	1						1	
Violation of a Restraining Order	2						2	

Table M17. Eunice Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
AIF	1		1					
Battery	10		1		1	1	6	1
Stalking	1				1			

Table M18. Farmington Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	19		9	1			9	
Aggravated Battery	64		21	2	3		37	1
Aggravated Stalking	5		4				1	
AIF	1		1					
Assault	27		2		2		23	
Battery	293	2	40		68	1	182	
Criminal Damage to Property	42		7		10		25	
False Imprisonment	92		37	2			53	
Harassment	6				1		5	
Stalking	5		1		1		3	
Violation of a Restraining Order	41		2		8		31	

Table M19. Fort Sumner Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Battery	2		2					
Aggravated Stalking	1						1	
Assault	2						2	
Battery	9	1	1		3		4	
Deprivation of Property	2						2	
False Imprisonment	2		1				1	

Table M20. Gallup Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	19		4	7			8	
Aggravated Battery	103		12	16	6		69	
Aggravated Stalking	1		1					
AIF	3		2	1				
Assault	42		1	2	4		35	
Battery	318	1	11	8	21	1	276	
Criminal Damage to Property	20		2		2	1	15	
Deprivation of Property	12		2		1		9	
False Imprisonment	59		18	13			28	
Harassment	2						2	
Stalking	1						1	
Violation of a Restraining Order	21		1				20	

Table M21. Grants Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	10		2				8	
Aggravated Battery	22		1		2	1	17	1
Aggravated Stalking	8		1				7	
Assault	7				3	2	1	1
Battery	69	1	1		13	11	43	
Criminal Damage to Property	7						6	1
Deprivation of Property	2						2	
False Imprisonment	11						11	
Harassment	1						1	
Violation of a Restraining Order	8				2		6	

Table M22. Hobbs Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	6		2				4	
Aggravated Battery	14		5		5		4	
Aggravated Stalking	2		2					
Assault	7		2		3		2	
Battery	161		8		56	2	95	
Criminal Damage to Property	23		5		6		12	
Deprivation of Property	1		1					
False Imprisonment	9		6		1		2	
Harassment	5		2		1		2	
Stalking	1							1
Violation of a Restraining Order	17		3	1	7	1	5	

Table M23. Jal Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Battery	6				4		2	
Criminal Damage to Property	3				1		2	
False Imprisonment	1		1					

Table M24. Las Cruces Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	41						8	33
Aggravated Battery	87				3	3	24	57
Aggravated Stalking	8						3	5
AIF	1							1
Assault	94				3		85	6
Battery	800	3		2	111	65	513	106
Criminal Damage to Property	47				7	1	31	8
Deprivation of Property	3						3	
False Imprisonment	69						11	58
Harassment	28				4		24	
Stalking	8						6	2
Violation of a Restraining Order	46				10	2	31	3

Table M25. Las Vegas Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	8		6				2	
Aggravated Battery	38		10		9		19	
Aggravated Stalking	7		2				5	
AIF	2		1				1	
Assault	35		1		23		11	
Battery	91		10		19	1	61	
Criminal Damage to Property	28		4		2		22	
Deprivation of Property	3						3	
False Imprisonment	32		8				24	
Harassment	6	1			1		4	
Stalking	6		2		2		2	
Violation of a Restraining Order	12		1		9		2	

Table M26. Lordsburg Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	1			1				
Aggravated Battery	1						1	
Battery	19		2	2	8		7	
Deprivation of Property	1						1	
False Imprisonment	1						1	
Harassment	1						1	
Violation of a Restraining Order	4				2		2	

Table M27. Los Alamos Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	1						1	
Aggravated Battery	4		2				2	
Aggravated Stalking	2		1				1	
Assault	9		1		1		7	
Battery	27		2		4		21	
Criminal Damage to Property	7				2		5	
False Imprisonment	2		1		1			
Violation of a Restraining Order	3		1				2	

Table M28. Los Lunas Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	4						2	2
Aggravated Battery	26		1		1		12	12
Aggravated Stalking	1							1
AIF	1						1	
Assault	18				4	1	12	1
Battery	65		1		5	4	49	6
Criminal Damage to Property	4				1		1	2
Deprivation of Property	7				1	1	4	1
False Imprisonment	27		2		1		12	12
Harassment	6						5	1
Stalking	2						2	
Violation of a Restraining Order	13						11	2

Table M29. Lovington Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	4				2		2	
Aggravated Battery	3		1				2	
Aggravated Stalking	5		5					
Assault	5				2		3	
Battery	39		8		9	2	20	
Criminal Damage to Property	9				6		3	
Deprivation of Property	2		1				1	
False Imprisonment	9		4				5	
Harassment	3				1		2	
Violation of a Restraining Order	5				3		2	

Table M30. Mora Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Battery	4		1		2		1	
Aggravated Stalking	1		1					
Assault	5				1		4	
Battery	12			1	5		6	
Criminal Damage to Property	2				1		1	
Deprivation of Property	1						1	
False Imprisonment	2		1				1	
Harassment	1						1	
Violation of a Restraining Order	2				1		1	

Table M31. Moriarty Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	4		3				1	
Aggravated Battery	13		5		2		6	
AIF	1		1					
Assault	19				7		12	
Battery	48		3		15	6	24	
Criminal Damage to Property	18		1		4	1	12	
False Imprisonment	6		2		1		3	
Harassment	1						1	
Stalking	2				2			
Violation of a Restraining Order	15		1		7		7	

Table M32. Portales Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	4		4					
Aggravated Battery	12		4		6		1	1
Assault	9				3		6	
Battery	55	1	7		26		20	1
Criminal Damage to Property	10		3		2		5	
Deprivation of Property	1				1			
False Imprisonment	6		4				2	
Harassment	5				2		3	
Violation of a Restraining Order	5				1		4	

Table M33. Quemado Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Harassment	1				1			

Table M34. Questa Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Battery	1				1			
Assault	6						6	
Battery	7				1	1	5	

Table M35. Raton Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Battery	1						1	
Assault	2				1		1	
Battery	14	2			8		4	
Criminal Damage to Property	2				1		1	
Harassment	1						1	

Table M36. Reserve Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	3		3					
Aggravated Battery	5		1				4	
Assault	2				1		1	
Battery	7				1		6	
False Imprisonment	1						1	
Harassment	2						2	
Stalking	1						1	
Violation of a Restraining Order	1						1	

Table M37. Roswell Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	25		12	2	1		10	
Aggravated Battery	27		10	2	2		13	
Aggravated Stalking	4		2				2	
AIF	1		1					
Assault	18	1	2	1	8		6	
Battery	224	7	23	4	97		93	
Criminal Damage to Property	23		2		8		13	
Deprivation of Property	1				1			
False Imprisonment	37		15	9			13	
Harassment	7				3		4	
Stalking	3		1		1		1	

Table M38. Roy Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Battery	1		1					
Battery	1		1					
Criminal Damage to Property	1		1					

Table M39. Ruidoso Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	1		1					
Aggravated Battery	17		6		7		4	
Aggravated Stalking	1		1					
Assault	13		1		3	1	8	
Battery	53	1	11		17	1	23	
Criminal Damage to Property	2		2					
Deprivation of Property	3		1		1		1	
False Imprisonment	17		9		3		5	
Harassment	6				2		4	
Stalking	1						1	
Violation of a Restraining Order	2						2	

Table M40. Santa Fe Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	42						33	9
Aggravated Battery	59		2		1		46	10
Aggravated Stalking	14						9	5
AIF	3						2	1
Assault	90		2		4		81	3
Battery	451	4	11	1	54	1	364	16
Criminal Damage to Property	86	1	3		11		68	3
Deprivation of Property	13		1				12	
False Imprisonment	61				1		48	12
Harassment	9				2		7	
Stalking	2						2	
Violation of a Restraining Order	15				4		10	1

Table M41. Santa Rosa Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Battery	6		2				4	
Assault	3					1	2	
Battery	16				2		14	
Criminal Damage to Property	5					1	4	
False Imprisonment	5		1				4	
Harassment	4				1	1	2	

Table M42. Silver City Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	8		2				6	
Aggravated Battery	20		6		3		11	
AIF	1		1					
Assault	13				4	1	8	
Battery	123	2	9	6	16	4	86	
Criminal Damage to Property	8		1			1	6	
Deprivation of Property	2						2	
False Imprisonment	12		5	2	1		4	
Harassment	4				2		2	
Violation of a Restraining Order	14		1		6		7	

Table M43. Socorro Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	8		1				7	
Aggravated Battery	15		4		1		10	
Aggravated Stalking	2		2					
Assault	18		2		1		15	
Battery	101		3	6	20	1	71	
Criminal Damage to Property	5				1		4	
Deprivation of Property	3						3	
False Imprisonment	11		4				7	
Harassment	15	2			7	1	5	
Stalking	2						2	
Violation of a Restraining Order	1						1	

Table M44. Springer Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	4		1				3	
Aggravated Battery	6		3		1		2	
Aggravated Stalking	1		1					
Assault	1						1	
Battery	15		6		1		8	
Criminal Damage to Property	7		2		1		4	
False Imprisonment	5		2				3	
Harassment	1						1	
Stalking	1				1			

Table M45. T or C Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	4		2				2	
Aggravated Battery	9		5		1		3	
Aggravated Stalking	1		1					
AIF	1		1					
Assault	5		2		1		2	
Battery	63		6		12		45	
Criminal Damage to Property	5		1		2		2	
Deprivation of Property	2				1		1	
False Imprisonment	4		3				1	
Violation of a Restraining Order	11		1		3	1	6	

Table M46. Taos Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	8		2				6	
Aggravated Battery	22		2		3		17	
Aggravated Stalking	1						1	
AIF	2						2	
Assault	50				3	2	45	
Battery	78	1	2		17	3	55	
Criminal Damage to Property	3				2		1	
Deprivation of Property	2						2	
False Imprisonment	11		1				10	
Harassment	4						4	
Violation of a Restraining Order	6				1		5	

Table M47. Tucumcari Magistrate Court Dispositions of Domestic Violence Charges, 2012

Offense Against a Household Member	Total Charges	Acquitted	Bind Over	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred
Aggravated Assault	3		3					
Aggravated Battery	7		3		1		3	
Aggravated Stalking	1		1					
AIF	1						1	
Assault	17		1		3		13	
Battery	29		3		6		20	
Criminal Damage to Property	2				1		1	
Deprivation of Property	4		1				3	
False Imprisonment	10		5				5	
Harassment	10		1		2		7	
Stalking	2						2	
Violation of a Restraining Order	16		1		6		9	

**INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO XII:
An Analysis of 2012 Data from
The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

SECTION FOUR

Bernalillo County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Bernalillo County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Bernalillo	10.8	6	11.1	7	12.0	4	11.9	3	11.4	3
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Bernalillo County, 2008-2012

Bernalillo	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	3,014	3,248	3,250	2,804	2,649
Children	3,405	1,628	1,308	1,252	1,536
Offenders	0	0	0	0	0

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Bernalillo County, 2008-2012

Bernalillo	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	3,014	3,248	3,250	2,804	2,649
LE DV Cases	6,753	7,156	7,969	7,965	7,695
Percent	45%	45%	41%	35%	34%

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Bernalillo County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bernalillo	32%	35%	35%	34%	32%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Bernalillo County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bernalillo	86%	81%	83%	80%	83%
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Bernalillo County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bernalillo	35%	35%	34%	37%	40%
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Bernalillo County by Agency, 2008-2012

BERNALILLO COUNTY TOTALS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	3,014	3,248	3,250	2,804	2,649
Counseling	698	732	647	807	908
Emergency Services	376	282	316	238	408
Transportation	160	252	300	258	169
Financial Support	61	331	33	4	7
Housing	154	241	177	146	77
Protection Orders	179	975	1,076	1,796	1,649
Legal Advocacy	333	2,040	1,924	334	429
Psycho-Education Classes	165	312	546	195	72
Case Management	682	896	951	943	360
Crisis Intervention	356	2,294	2,123	433	1,813
Other	112	2,085	1,848	2,228	95

Domestic Violence Resource Center Inc.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	1,893	1,927	1,611	1,992	2,279
Counseling	0	170	94	242	844
Emergency Services	0	0	0	0	272
Transportation	0	156	184	191	137
Financial Support	0	294	0	0	0
Housing	0	144	0	0	31
Protection Orders	0	829	982	1,703	1,646
Legal Advocacy	0	1,799	1,611	0	411
Psycho-Education Classes	0	193	349	117	51
Case Management	0	202	224	459	307
Crisis Intervention	0	1,927	1,611	0	1,813
Other	0	1,927	1,611	1,992	95

Enlace Comunitario

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	561	1,039	1,323	577	66
Counseling	426	462	421	464	0
Emergency Services	1	0	0	3	0
Transportation	18	0	23	14	0
Financial Support	0	0	0	0	0
Housing	5	24	68	52	0
Protection Orders	95	142	82	83	0
Legal Advocacy	148	194	261	305	0
Psycho-Education Classes	163	98	166	42	0
Case Management	411	544	569	373	0
Crisis Intervention	272	367	512	433	0
Other	20	158	237	236	0

S.A.F.E. House

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	375	282	316	235	304
Counseling	152	100	132	101	64
Emergency Services	375	282	316	235	136
Transportation	141	96	93	53	32
Financial Support	61	37	33	4	7
Housing	129	73	109	94	46
Protection Orders	17	4	12	10	3
Legal Advocacy	68	47	52	29	18
Psycho-Education Classes	2	21	31	36	21
Case Management	229	150	158	111	53
Crisis Intervention	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Bernalillo County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bernalillo	12,723	8,514	6,575	7,337	7,696

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Bernalillo County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	3,405	1,628	1,308	1,252	1,536
Counseling	213	379	194	232	536
Emergency Shelter	393	365	367	333	405
Day Care	0	0	0	0	0
School	0	0	0	0	64
Case Management	9	13	11	0	456
Other Services	107	1,186	865	20	372

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Bernalillo County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	0	0	0	0	0
Counseling	0	0	0	0	0
Psycho-Education Classes	0	0	0	0	0
Case Management	0	0	0	0	0
Other Service	0	0	0	0	0

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Bernalillo County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bernalillo	47%	46%	51%	47%	47%
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Bernalillo County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bernalillo	10%	13%	10%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Bernalillo County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	52	65	91	*	60
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	204	222	201	*	195
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	517	438	478	*	641
Assault with Intent Commit Violent Felony Household Member	1	0	4	*	7
Aggravated Stalking Household Member	11	19	16	*	33
Battery Against Household Member	937	909	964	*	1,242
Criminal Damage to Property					156
Deprivation of Property					71
False Imprisonment					200
Harassment					18
Stalking Against Household Member	4	5	5	*	8
Violation of a Restraining Order					200
Total	1,726	1,658	1,759	*	2,831

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Bernalillo County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	--	--	--	*	--
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	--	--	--	*	--
Battery Against Household Member	--	--	--	*	--
Stalking Against Household Member	--	--	--	*	--
Total	--	--	--	*	--

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Bernalillo County, 2008-2012

Bernalillo	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	1,587	1,709	1,659	*	1,075
Number of Convictions	536	490	543	*	382
Number of Acquittals	5	1	7	*	2
Number of Dismissals**					601

Bernalillo	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	1,046	1,218	1,109	*	90
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	49%	29%	33%	*	36%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Bernalillo County, 2008-2012

Bernalillo	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	*	*	*	**	*
Number of Convictions	*	*	*	**	*
Number of Acquittals	*	*	*	**	*
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	*	*	*	**	*
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	*	*	*	**	*
NM	26%	23%	21%	**	21%

*Not Reported

**Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Catron County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Catron County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Catron	1.5	*	0.6	26	NR	*	NR	*	NR	*
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

*Not Ranked: Reserve, NM, the Largest City in Catron County, has No Municipal Police Department
NR = No Law Enforcement Reporting to Central Repository

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Catron County, 2008-2012

Catron	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	20	5	6	11	*
Children	26	8	0	15	*
Offenders	18	0	0	0	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Catron County, 2008-2012

Catron	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	20	5*	6	11	*
LE DV Cases	5**	2**	7**	10**	**
Percent	400%	250%	86%	--	--

*Incomplete Service Provider Data

**No Municipal Law Enforcement in Reserve, NM

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Catron County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Catron	80%	100%**	29%	33%	33%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

**Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Catron County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Catron	NR	100%*	33%*	25%*	NR
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

NR = Not Reporting Weapon Use

*Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Catron County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Catron	60%	100%**	*	29%**	33%**
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

*No Injury Data Reported

**Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Catron County, 2008-2012

Domestic Unity

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	20	5	6	11	*
Counseling	1	0	0	0	*
Emergency Services	1	0	1	0	*
Transportation	2	0	0	0	*
Financial Support	2	2	0	1	*
Housing	0	0	0	0	*
Protection Orders	12	5	4	10	*
Legal Advocacy	5	0	1	1	*
Psycho-Education Classes	0	0	0	0	*
Case Management	18	0	0	10	*
Crisis Intervention	6	0	6	10	*
Other	1	0	0	0	*

*Domestic Unity No Longer Providing Services

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Catron County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Catron	11	5	4	15	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Catron County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	26	8	0	15	*
Counseling	1	0	0	0	*
Emergency Shelter	0	0	0	0	*
Day Care	0	0	0	0	*
School	0	0	0	0	*
Case Management	8	0	0	0	*
Other Services	2	3	0	0	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Catron County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	18	0	0	0	*
Counseling	1	0	0	0	*
Psycho-Education Classes	0	0	0	0	*
Case Management	3	0	0	0	*
Other Service	0	0	0	0	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Catron County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Catron	80%	100%*	29%*	100%*	100%*
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

*Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases Reporting Suspect Arrest Status

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Catron County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Catron	120%	300%	0%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Catron County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member					2
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member					1
Criminal Damage to Property					1
Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	
Total	0	0	0	*	4

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Catron County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	1	2	1	*	
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	3
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	1	1	0	*	4
Battery Against Household Member	3	1	4	*	2
False Imprisonment					1
Harassment					3

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	1
Violation of a Restraining Order					1
Total	5	4	5	*	15

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Catron County, 2008-2012

Catron	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	*	*	*	**	2
Number of Convictions	*	*	*	**	0
Number of Acquittals	*	*	*	**	0
Number of Dismissals***					2
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	*	*	*	**	0
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	*	*	*	**	0%
NM	39%	37%	37%	**	40%

*Not Reported

**Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

****Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Catron County, 2008-2012

Catron	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	2	8	4	*	15
Number of Convictions	0	0	3	*	3
Number of Acquittals	0	0	0	*	0
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	2	8	1	*	12
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	0%	0%	75%	*	20%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Chaves County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Chaves County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008 Rank	2009 Rank	2010 Rank	2011 Rank	2012 Rank
Chaves	8.9 11	NR --	NR --	* --	7.1 11
NM	10.1	10.4	10.5	10.2	9.5

NR = No Law Enforcement Reporting to Central Repository

*For 2011: Roswell Police Department Did Not Report; Dexter Police Department Missing 3rd and 4th Quarter Reports

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Chaves County, 2008-2012

Chaves	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	101	118	160	559	480
Children	117	65	162	98	90
Offenders	101	149	216	110	127

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Chaves County, 2008-2012

Chaves	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	101	118	160	559	480
LE DV Cases	559	102*	93*	25**	468
Percent	18%	116%	172%	--	103%

*Incomplete Law Enforcement Data

**Roswell and Dexter Police Incomplete Reporting

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Chaves County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chaves	38%*	37%*	28%*	52%	45%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

*No Alcohol/Drug Data from Roswell Police Department

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Chaves County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chaves	31%*	51%*	31%*	57%*	11%*
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

*Roswell Police Department Did Not Report Weapon Use Data

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Chaves County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chaves	42%*	51%*	49%*	44%*	35%*
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

*No Injury Data from Roswell Police Department

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Chaves County, 2008-2012

Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	101	118	160	559	480
Counseling	0	0	24	8	0
Emergency Services	84	96	139	76	20
Transportation	35	26	54	61	20
Financial Support	0	0	0	0	0
Housing	0	1	1	1	0
Protection Orders	34	8	21	459	90
Legal Advocacy	0	1	11	470	90
Psycho-Education Classes	101	116	137	88	18
Case Management	101	118	136	6	0
Crisis Intervention	44	81	137	21	20
Other	0	0	0	0	0

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Chaves County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chaves	886	914	753	289	326

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Chaves County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	117	65	162	98	90
Counseling	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Shelter	112	65	159	94	90
Day Care	0	0	21	0	0
School	47	24	23	0	0
Case Management	0	60	0	0	0
Other Services	18	14	46	16	34

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Chaves County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	101	149	216	110	127
Counseling	0	0	18	57	0
Psycho-Education Classes	101	137	189	51	127
Case Management	0	137	174	0	0
Other Service	0	0	0	0	0

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Chaves County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chaves	59%*	49%*	66%*	52%*	64%*
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

*Roswell Police Department Not Reporting Arrest Data

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Chaves County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2009	2011	2012
Chaves	44%	245%	259%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Chaves County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	3	4	3	*	4
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	20	11	8	*	13
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	10	6	9	*	15
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	1	1	*	1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	1	2	0	*	2
Battery Against Household Member	33	61	39	*	50
Criminal Damage to Property					6
False Imprisonment					15
Stalking Against Household Member	1	0	0	*	3
Total	68	85	60	*	109

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Chaves County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	15	38	24	*	20
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	20	25	20	*	26
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	27	30	27	*	29
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	1	3	1	*	1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	0	2	0	*	5
Battery Against Household Member	264	290	292	*	267
Criminal Damage to Property					20
False Imprisonment					37
Harassment					3
Stalking Against Household Member	3	2	2	*	3
Total	330	390	366	*	411

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Chaves County, 2008-2012

Chaves	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	71	85	84	*	77
Number of Convictions	42	44	42	*	33
Number of Acquittals	7	5	0	*	1
Number of Dismissals**					27
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	21	36	42	*	16
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	17%	52%	50%	*	43%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

**Number of Dismissals Separated from Total Other Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Chaves County, 2008-2012

Chaves	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	294	406	374	*	293
Number of Convictions	136	192	189	*	111
Number of Acquittals	7	15	20	*	7
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	151	199	165	*	175
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	46%	47%	51%	*	38%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Cibola County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Cibola County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Cibola	9.3	10	NR	--	9.7	9	7.0	10	5.1	15
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

NR = No Law Enforcement Reporting to Central Repository

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Cibola County, 2008-2012

Cibola	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	84	118	93	97	72
Children	82	118	102	114	35
Offenders	62	59	16	16	21

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Cibola County, 2008-2012

Cibola	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	84	118	93	97	72
LE DV Cases	253	91*	264*	193	139
Percent	33%	130%	35%	50%	52%

*Incomplete Law Enforcement Data

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Cibola County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cibola	59%	50%	52%	46%	52%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Cibola County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cibola	21%	24%	13%	14%	13%
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Cibola County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cibola	47%	43%	50%	65%	73%
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Cibola County, 2008-2012

Roberta's Place

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	84	118	93	97	72
Counseling	84	27	56	74	9
Emergency Services	72	97	57	58	4
Transportation	64	95	52	73	4
Financial Support	69	53	32	46	4
Housing	32	45	28	39	1
Protection Orders	22	42	30	35	7
Legal Advocacy	81	58	45	66	10
Psycho-Education Classes	24	22	56	56	6
Case Management	75	98	73	82	9
Crisis Intervention	82	100	73	97	10
Other	0	0	0	0	0

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Cibola County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cibola	75	109	95	107	84

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Cibola County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	82	118	102	114	35
Counseling	12	1	0	4	2
Emergency Shelter	64	101	75	85	29
Day Care	0	0	0	0	0
School	26	39	36	39	0
Case Management	14	47	26	39	0
Other Services	0	15	0	0	0

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Cibola County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	62	59	16	16	21
Counseling	51	18	6	9	0
Psycho-Education Classes	59	33	12	7	21
Case Management	62	59	12	16	6
Other Service	0	0	0	0	0

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Cibola County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cibola	57%	41%	66%	58%	58%
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Cibola County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cibola	11%	68%	22%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Cibola County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	5	2	1	*	
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	4	1	0	*	8
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	5	11	3	*	8
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	5	4	0	*	
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	6	7	0	*	7
Battery Against Household Member	18	17	2	*	11
Criminal Damage to Property					1
False Imprisonment					8
Stalking Against Household Member	0	2	0	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					1
Total	43	44	6	*	44

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Cibola County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	7	12	8	*	1
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	4	1	8	*	11
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	17	33	31	*	22
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	1	7	8	*	
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	10	5	7	*	9
Battery Against Household Member	116	113	85	*	66
Criminal Damage to Property					11
Deprivation of Property					2
False Imprisonment					11
Harassment					2

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Stalking Against Household Member	4	0	2	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					7
Total	159	171	149	*	142

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Cibola County, 2008-2012

Cibola	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	49	33	39	*	13
Number of Convictions	25	16	14	*	5
Number of Acquittals	0	0	2	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					7
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	24	17	23	*	1
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	0%	48%	36%	*	38%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Cibola County, 2008-2012

Cibola	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	141	182	201	*	123
Number of Convictions	15	36	23	*	19
Number of Acquittals	0	1	1	*	1
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	126	145	177	*	103
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	11%	20%	11%	*	15%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Colfax County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Colfax County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Colfax	3.8	20	7.1	14	7.3	16	6.4	12	4.2	17
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Colfax County, 2008-2012

Colfax	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	144	222	146	125	153
Children	3	3	25	18	13
Offenders	73	68	94	78	44

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Colfax County, 2008-2012

Colfax	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	144	222	146	125	153
LE DV Cases	50	91	101	87	56
Percent	288%	244%	145%	144%	273%

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Colfax County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Colfax	31%	35%	34%	36%	33%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Colfax County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Colfax	50%	32%	39%	26%	30%
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Colfax County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Colfax	33%	47%	53%	63%	67%
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Colfax County, 2008-2012

Alternatives to Violence

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	144	222	146	125	153
Counseling	3	6	0	13	0
Emergency Services	0	0	2	0	0
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Support	0	0	0	0	0
Housing	0	0	0	0	0
Protection Orders	19	125	91	64	20
Legal Advocacy	19	25	38	48	13
Psycho-Education Classes	1	0	14	0	6
Case Management	3	5	4	0	0
Crisis Intervention	1	52	29	0	0
Other	4	1	0	0	0

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Colfax County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Colfax	NR	70	38	59	57

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Colfax County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	3	3	25	18	13
Counseling	3	2	0	0	0
Emergency Shelter	0	0	2	0	0
Day Care	0	0	0	0	0
School	0	0	0	0	0
Case Management	3	0	0	0	0
Other Services	0	1	23	18	13

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Colfax County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	73	68	94	78	44
Counseling	10	43	94	77	44
Psycho-Education Classes	0	0	0	0	0
Case Management	10	0	0	0	0
Other Service	0	0	0	0	0

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Colfax County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Colfax	56%	45%	62%	74%	46%
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Colfax County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Colfax	100%	73%	18%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Colfax County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	0	2	2	*	1
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	1	6	10	*	1
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	3	3	8	*	2
Aggravated Stalking Household Member	0	1	3	*	
Battery Against Household Member	3	5	17	*	8
Criminal Damage to Property					1
Deprivation of Property					1
False Imprisonment					3
Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					4
Total	7	17	40	*	21

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Colfax County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	1	14	7	*	6
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	3	5	9	*	3
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	10	8	15	*	12
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	0	1	1	*	2
Battery Against Household Member	29	25	44	*	27
Criminal Damage to Property					10
False Imprisonment					3
Harassment					1
Stalking Against Household Member	1	0	0	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					1
Total	44	53	76	*	65

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Colfax County, 2008-2012

Colfax	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	3	11	32	*	18
Number of Convictions	0	6	10	*	8
Number of Acquittals	0	0	0	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					9
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	3	5	22	*	1
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	40%	55%	31%	*	44%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Colfax County, 2008-2012

Colfax	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	53	49	71	*	49
Number of Convictions	15	19	19	*	14
Number of Acquittals	1	1	0	*	2
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	37	29	52	*	33
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	28%	39%	27%	*	29%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Curry County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Curry County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Curry	10.4	7	10.5	8	9.2	10	--	*	8.4	9
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

*Not Ranked: Clovis Police Department Missing 4th Quarter 2011 Report

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Curry County, 2008-2012

Curry	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	117	116	84	125	110
Children	101	30	53	142	113
Offenders	89	76	75	59	54

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Curry County, 2008-2012

Curry	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	117	116	84	125	110
LE DV Cases	471	467	444	441*	420
Percent	25%	25%	19%	--	26%

*Clovis Police Department Incomplete Reporting

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Curry County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Curry	26%	26%	22%	19%	31%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Curry County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Curry	14%	11%	12%	9%	39%
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Curry County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Curry	63%	68%	68%	54%	76%
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Curry County, 2008-2012

The Hartley House

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	117	116	84	125	110
Counseling	77	44	0	0	0
Emergency Services	54	58	64	75	65
Transportation	54	58	64	60	40
Financial Support	0	15	11	10	52
Housing	54	66	64	55	49
Protection Orders	18	38	16	26	28
Legal Advocacy	30	59	23	24	24
Psycho-Education Classes	105	116	76	95	42
Case Management	87	116	60	73	98
Crisis Intervention	55	58	65	72	69
Other	5	20	0	4	13

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Curry County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Curry	857	902	846	375	154

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Curry County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	101	30	53	142	113
Counseling	29	19	0	0	0
Emergency Shelter	75	30	32	110	86
Day Care	0	0	0	0	0
School	16	26	10	18	16
Case Management	24	30	31	48	23
Other Services	0	0	0	27	15

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Curry County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	89	76	75	59	54
Counseling	0	0	0	0	0
Psycho-Education Classes	82	76	58	47	52
Case Management	89	76	58	20	52
Other Service	52	25	0	0	8

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Curry County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Curry	53%	68%	70%	55%	48%
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Curry County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Curry	16%	16%	12%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Curry County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	21	14	10	*	7
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	25	18	23	*	5
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	22	38	24	*	17
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	2	1	0	*	1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	2	2	2	*	1
Battery Against Household Member	87	79	75	*	44
Criminal Damage to Property					15
False Imprisonment					16
Harassment					6
Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	
Total	159	152	134	*	112

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Curry County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	48	43	17	*	20
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	30	32	19	*	6
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	49	43	45	*	31
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	4	4	2	*	2
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	1	7	0	*	2
Battery Against Household Member	210	241	220	*	192
Criminal Damage to Property					36
Deprivation of Property					1
False Imprisonment					32
Harassment					10
Stalking Against Household Member	3	5	5	*	3

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Violation of a Restraining Order					14
Total	345	375	308	*	349

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Curry County, 2008-2012

Curry	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	139	160	137	*	90
Number of Convictions	67	93	66	*	44
Number of Acquittals	1	3	1	*	1
Number of Dismissals**					39
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	70	64	70	*	6
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	50%	58%	48%	*	49%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

**Number of Dismissals Separated from Total Other Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Curry County, 2008-2012

Curry	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	298	374	300	*	264
Number of Convictions	48	103	53	*	82
Number of Acquittals	3	6	3	*	7
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	247	265	244	*	175
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	16%	28%	18%	*	31%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

De Baca County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in De Baca County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
De Baca	0.5	*	NR	--	NR	--	NR	**	NR	***
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

NR = No Law Enforcement Reporting to Central Repository

*Only De Baca Sheriff's Office Reporting

**For 2011: DeBaca County Sheriff's Office Missing 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Quarter Reports

***For 2012: De Baca County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in De Baca County, 2008-2012

De Baca	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	*	*	*	*	*
Children	*	*	*	*	*
Offenders	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in De Baca County, 2008-2012

De Baca	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	*	*	*	*	*
LE DV Cases	1	3	**	4***	NR
Percent	--	--	--	--	--

NR = Not Reported

*No Service Provider Reporting

**Incomplete Law Enforcement Data; Only De Baca Sheriff's Office Reporting

***DeBaca County Sheriff's Office Incomplete Reporting

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in De Baca County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
De Baca	100%	100%	*	*	*
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

*Law Enforcement Not Reporting to Central Repository

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in De Baca County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
De Baca	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

NR = Law Enforcement Not Reporting to Central Repository

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in De Baca County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
De Baca	NR	100%**	NR	25%**	NR
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

NR = Law Enforcement Not Reporting to Central Repository

**Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in De Baca County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency Services	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Support	*	*	*	*	*
Housing	*	*	*	*	*
Protection Orders	*	*	*	*	*
Legal Advocacy	*	*	*	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Crisis Intervention	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in De Baca County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
De Baca	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in De Baca County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency Shelter	*	*	*	*	*
Day Care	*	*	*	*	*
School	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in De Baca County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Other Service	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in De Baca County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
De Baca	100%*	33%*	NR	25%*	NR
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

NR = Law Enforcement Not Reporting to Central Repository

*Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases Reporting Suspect Arrest Status

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in De Baca County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
De Baca	500%	233%	*	**	**
NM	20%	20%	19%	**	**

*Not Reported

**Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, De Baca County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	1	0	0	*	2
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member					3
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member					1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member					2
Battery Against Household Member	0	0	1	*	1
Criminal Damage to Property					2
False Imprisonment					2
Harassment					1
Total	1	0	1	*	14

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, De Baca County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	1	1	0	*	1
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member					1
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	1	1	1	*	3
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member					1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	1
Battery Against Household Member	1	3	2	*	7
Deprivation of Property					2
False Imprisonment					3
Harassment					1
Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					1
Total	3	5	3	*	21

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in De Baca County, 2008-2012

De Baca	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	1	*	*	**	5
Number of Convictions	0	*	*	**	4
Number of Acquittals	0	*	*	**	0
Number of Dismissals***					1
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	1	*	*	**	0
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	27%	*	*	**	80%
NM	39%	37%	37%	**	40%

*Not Reported

**Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

****Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in De Baca County, 2008-2012

De Baca	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	4	4	4	*	14
Number of Convictions	1	1	1	*	3
Number of Acquittals	0	0	0	*	1
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	3	3	3	*	10
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	25%	25%	25%	*	21%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Dona Ana County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Dona Ana County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Dona Ana	8.1	14	14.7	3	7.8	13	9.0	7	8.9	8
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Dona Ana County, 2008-2012

Dona Ana	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	423	514	438	324	501
Children	268	359	445	287	354
Offenders	243	272	232	132	127

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Dona Ana County, 2008-2012

Dona Ana	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	423	514	438	324	501
LE DV Cases	1,607	3,029	1,641	1,924	1,914
Percent	26%	17%	27%	17%	26%

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Dona Ana County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dona Ana	86%*	57%*	38%*	70%	35%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

*LCPD and DACSO Not Reporting Alcohol/Drug Use

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Dona Ana County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dona Ana	*	50%**	3%**	30%**	29%**
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

*LCPD and DACSO Not Reporting Weapons Data

**Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Dona Ana County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dona Ana	60%*	38%**	7%**	80%**	37%
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

*No Injury Data from DACSO or State Police Las Cruces

**Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Dona Ana County, 2008-2012

La Casa, Inc.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	423	514	438	324	501
Counseling	314	365	280	297	414
Emergency Services	147	201	205	94	250
Transportation	66	113	203	65	173
Financial Support	39	17	0	0	3
Housing	10	11	12	7	45
Protection Orders	74	60	46	23	30
Legal Advocacy	17	43	69	41	22
Psycho-Education Classes	17	21	82	71	144
Case Management	155	199	191	141	223
Crisis Intervention	223	214	207	96	154
Other	0	0	0	0	5

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Dona Ana County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dona Ana	4,376	7,312	252	185	363

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Dona Ana County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	268	359	445	287	354
Counseling	187	202	212	120	119
Emergency Shelter	89	243	355	240	296
Day Care	4	4	151	75	85
School	15	33	56	17	38
Case Management	16	4	51	0	0
Other Services	36	0	107	0	0

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Dona Ana County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	243	272	232	132	127
Counseling	243	272	232	66	41
Psycho-Education Classes	0	0	0	66	86
Case Management	0	0	0	0	0
Other Service	0	0	0	0	0

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Dona Ana County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dona Ana	89%*	58%	61%	44%*	32%
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

*Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases Reporting Suspect Arrest Status

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Dona Ana County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dona Ana	20%	7%	14%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Dona Ana County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	26	6	22	*	10
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	58	40	48	*	47
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	96	69	75	*	64
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	1	1	0	*	
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	4	1	9	*	6
Battery Against Household Member	303	179	179	*	151
Criminal Damage to Property					4
False Imprisonment					53
Harassment					1
Stalking Against Household Member	1	2	2	*	2
Violation of a Restraining Order					6
Total	489	298	335	*	344

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Dona Ana County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	115	127	106	*	117
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	49	37	53	*	47
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	92	118	97	*	87
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	1	0	2	*	1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	4	2	4	*	9
Battery Against Household Member	869	891	760	*	890
Criminal Damage to Property					68
Deprivation of Property					3
False Imprisonment					60
Harassment					41

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Stalking Against Household Member	5	8	7	*	5
Violation of a Restraining Order					61
Total	1,135	1,183	1,029	*	1,389

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Dona Ana County, 2008-2012

Dona Ana	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	410	367	324	*	169
Number of Convictions	201	193	150	*	101
Number of Acquittals	7	7	0	*	2
Number of Dismissals**					63
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	195	167	174	*	3
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	25%	53%	46%	*	60%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Dona Ana County, 2008-2012

Dona Ana	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	1,062	1,061	1,096	*	951
Number of Convictions	331	197	141	*	130
Number of Acquittals	2	4	2	*	3
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	729	860	953	*	818
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	31%	19%	13%	*	14%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Eddy County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Eddy County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Eddy	9.7	8	7.8	13	7.7	14	8.3	8	6.5	14
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Eddy County, 2008-2012

Eddy	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	234	150	180	203	184
Children	157	66	106	115	85
Offenders	162	77	97	98	49

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Eddy County, 2008-2012

Eddy	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	234	150	180	203	184
LE DV Cases	493	409	412	448	354
Percent	47%	37%*	44%	45%	52%

*Incomplete Service Provider Data

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Eddy County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Eddy	30%*	34%*	24%*	33%	24%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

*Eddy County Sheriff's Office Not Reporting Alcohol/Drug Use

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Eddy County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Eddy	85%	99%	81%	58%	13%
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Eddy County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Eddy	32%	39%	29%	53%	45%
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

**G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Eddy County,
by Agency 2008-2012**

EDDY COUNTY TOTALS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	234	150	180	203	184
Counseling	92	115	139	116	116
Emergency Services	62	52	80	103	97
Transportation	11	26	55	17	19
Financial Support	0	0	0	0	3
Housing	1	0	2	1	0
Protection Orders	11	13	9	12	48
Legal Advocacy	14	36	51	27	38
Psycho-Education Classes	56	49	74	80	96
Case Management	50	24	0	0	54
Crisis Intervention	84	76	85	109	138
Other	2	7	9	16	2

Carlsbad Battered Services

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	100	64	70	106	70
Counseling	92	51	52	75	70
Emergency Services	62	30	42	78	70
Transportation	11	5	17	9	5
Financial Support	0	0	0	0	0
Housing	1	0	2	1	0
Protection Orders	11	3	9	6	4
Legal Advocacy	14	15	14	13	0
Psycho-Education Classes	56	20	23	44	70
Case Management	50	24	0	0	54
Crisis Intervention	84	55	49	89	61
Other	2	0	0	0	0

Grammy's House

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	134	86	110	97	114
Counseling	0	64	87	41	46
Emergency Services	0	22	38	25	27
Transportation	0	21	38	8	14
Financial Support	0	0	0	0	3
Housing	0	0	0	0	0
Protection Orders	0	10	0	6	44
Legal Advocacy	0	21	37	14	38
Psycho-Education Classes	0	29	51	36	26
Case Management	0	0	0	0	0
Crisis Intervention	0	21	36	20	77
Other	0	7	9	16	2

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Eddy County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Eddy	95	16	78	90	156

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Eddy County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	157	66	106	115	85
Counseling	7	20	15	3	32
Emergency Shelter	72	52	87	96	69
Day Care	0	0	0	0	0
School	0	0	0	0	0
Case Management	0	0	0	0	0
Other Services	0	1	0	1	1

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Eddy County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	162	77	97	98	49
Counseling	0	0	0	23	20
Psycho-Education Classes	82	74	92	70	30
Case Management	55	0	0	0	0
Other Service	0	4	3	4	2

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Eddy County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Eddy	42%	41%	39%	53%	53%
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Eddy County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Eddy	29%	36%	33%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Eddy County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	2	4	1	*	
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	12	10	7	*	9
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	7	9	5	*	4

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
--------	------	------	------	------	------

Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	4	2	0	*	1
Battery Against Household Member	21	29	18	*	24
Criminal Damage to Property					5
Deprivation of Property					1
False Imprisonment					9
Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	1	*	*
Total	46	54	32	*	53

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Eddy County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	8	8	11	*	10
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	15	11	13	*	20
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	28	18	14	*	18
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	1	1	*	1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	5	4	0	*	1
Battery Against Household Member	255	271	244	*	269
Criminal Damage to Property					57
Deprivation of Property					1
False Imprisonment					20
Harassment					5
Stalking Against Household Member	2	3	1	*	1
Violation of a Restraining Order					6
Total	313	316	284	*	409

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Eddy County, 2008-2012

Eddy	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	50	50	43	*	39
Number of Convictions	38	39	30	*	28
Number of Acquittals	0	0	1	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					8
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	11	11	12	*	3
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	55%	78%	70%	*	72%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

**Number of Dismissals Separated from Total Other Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Eddy County, 2008-2012

Eddy	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	273	268	256	*	333
Number of Convictions	129	122	107	*	152
Number of Acquittals	9	23	25	*	29
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	135	123	124	*	152
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	47%	46%	42%	*	46%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Grant County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Grant County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Grant	6.4	17	5.9	17	9.8	8	9.4	6	10.6	5
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Grant County, 2008-2012

Grant	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	182	219	212	176	81
Children	151	87	77	63	91
Offenders	52	66	30	20	11

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Grant County, 2008-2012

Grant	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	182	219	212	176	81
LE DV Cases	189	177	290	275	311
Percent	96%	124%	73%	64%	26%

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Grant County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Grant	39%*	35%*	33%*	46%*	53%*
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

*Silver City Police Department Did Not Report Alcohol/Drug Data

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Grant County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Grant	11%*	14%*	10%*	18%*	16%*
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

*No Weapons Data from Silver City Police Department and Grant County Sheriff's Office

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Grant County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Grant	54%*	48%*	38%*	72%*	63%*
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

*No Injury Data from Silver City Police Department

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Grant County, 2008-2012

El Refugio, Inc. / Silver City

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	182	219	212	176	81
Counseling	76	77	90	56	23
Emergency Services	44	42	36	45	17
Transportation	16	14	10	32	9
Financial Support	4	4	3	10	0
Housing	25	20	24	33	14
Protection Orders	85	124	126	104	25
Legal Advocacy	10	13	9	13	4
Psycho-Education Classes	25	19	27	26	10
Case Management	36	44	33	42	16
Crisis Intervention	6	19	7	11	5
Other	0	3	1	0	0

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Grant County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Grant	303	207	304	177	163

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Grant County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	151	87	77	63	91
Counseling	109	64	63	32	69
Emergency Shelter	40	24	32	33	67
Day Care	0	0	0	0	0
School	3	2	0	0	0
Case Management	30	10	10	20	0
Other Services	2	1	0	0	0

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Grant County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	52	66	30	20	11
Counseling	26	15	1	0	3
Psycho-Education Classes	43	52	28	20	11
Case Management	23	29	29	20	11
Other Service	0	0	1	0	0

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Grant County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Grant	70%*	65%*	47%*	73%*	51%*
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

*Silver City Police Department Did Not Report Suspect Arrest Data

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Grant County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Grant	37%	53%	42%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Grant County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	1	5	2	*	1
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	3	5	1	*	4
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	15	7	8	*	12
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	2	1	0	*	1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	1	*	
Battery Against Household Member	16	16	11	*	17
Deprivation of Property					1
False Imprisonment					5
Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	1	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					1
Total	37	34	24	*	42

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Grant County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	17	26	24	*	16
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	11	12	4	*	12
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	32	37	37	*	40
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	3	0	0	*	2
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	1	1	1	*	
Battery Against Household Member	201	206	178	*	204

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Criminal Damage to Property					33
Deprivation of Property					6
False Imprisonment					14
Harassment					3
Stalking Against Household Member	1	2	22	*	1
Violation of a Restraining Order					18
Total	266	284	266	*	349

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Grant County, 2008-2012

Grant	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	45	34	27	*	26
Number of Convictions	22	21	16	*	6
Number of Acquittals	0	0	0	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					8
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	20	13	11	*	12
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	24%	62%	59%	*	23%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Grant County, 2008-2012

Grant	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	234	299	283	*	208
Number of Convictions	56	73	57	*	33
Number of Acquittals	2	5	4	*	3
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	176	221	222	*	162
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	24%	24%	20%	*	16%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Guadalupe County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Guadalupe County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Guadalupe	16.9	1	6.6	15	7.5	15	10.6	4	7.0	12
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Guadalupe County, 2008-2012

Guadalupe	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	*	*	*	*	*
Children	*	*	*	*	*
Offenders	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Guadalupe County, 2008-2012

Guadalupe	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	*	*	*	*	*
LE DV Cases	75	28	35	49	**
Percent	--	--	--	--	--

*No Service Provider Reporting

*No Law Enforcement Reporting

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Guadalupe County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Guadalupe	37%*	44%*	29%*	26%*	33%*
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

*No Alcohol/Drug Data from Santa Rosa Police Department

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Guadalupe County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Guadalupe	67%	73%	54%	40%	80%
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Guadalupe County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Guadalupe	65%	48%	24%	16%	32%
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Guadalupe County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency Services	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Support	*	*	*	*	*
Housing	*	*	*	*	*
Protection Orders	*	*	*	*	*
Legal Advocacy	*	*	*	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Crisis Intervention	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Guadalupe County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Guadalupe	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

NR = No Service Provider Reporting

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Guadalupe County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency Shelter	*	*	*	*	*
Day Care	*	*	*	*	*
School	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Guadalupe County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Other Service	*	*	*	*	*

*No Offender Services Reported

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Guadalupe County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Guadalupe	53%	53%	45%	35%	59%
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Guadalupe County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Guadalupe	15%	32%	14%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Guadalupe County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	1	0	0	*	
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	1	0	0	*	
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	3	2	1	*	3
Battery Against Household Member	2	0	2	*	
False Imprisonment					2
Total	7	2	3	*	5

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Guadalupe County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	7	1	5	*	2
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	2	0	1	*	
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	9	6	2	*	8
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	2	0	0	*	3
Battery Against Household Member	18	18	30	*	16
Criminal Damage to Property					7
False Imprisonment					5
Harassment					4
Stalking Against Household Member	1	2	0	*	
Total	39	27	38	*	45

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Guadalupe County, 2008-2012

Guadalupe	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	6	0	5	*	5
Number of Convictions	1	0	2	*	1
Number of Acquittals	0	0	0	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					4
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	4	0	3	*	0
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	25%	0%	40%	*	20%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Guadalupe County, 2008-2012

Guadalupe	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	42	23	39	*	29
Number of Convictions	15	7	4	*	3
Number of Acquittals	1	0	2	*	0
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	26	16	33	*	26
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	36%	30%	10%	*	10%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Harding County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Harding County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Harding	NR		NR	--	NR	--	NR	--	NR	--
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

NR = No Law Enforcement Reporting to Central Repository

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Harding County, 2008-2012

Harding	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	*	*	*	*	*
Children	*	*	*	*	*
Offenders	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Harding County, 2008-2012

Harding	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	*	*	*	*	*
LE DV Cases	**	**	**	**	**
Percent	--	--	--	--	--

*No Service Provider Reporting

**No Law Enforcement Reporting

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Harding County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Harding	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

NR = Law Enforcement Not Reporting to Central Repository

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Harding County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Harding	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

NR = Law Enforcement Not Reporting to Central Repository

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Harding County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Harding	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

NR = Law Enforcement Not Reporting to Central Repository

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Harding County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency Services	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Support	*	*	*	*	*
Housing	*	*	*	*	*
Protection Orders	*	*	*	*	*
Legal Advocacy	*	*	*	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Crisis Intervention	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Harding County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Harding	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Harding County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency Shelter	*	*	*	*	*
Day Care	*	*	*	*	*
School	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Harding County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Other Service	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Harding County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Harding	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

NR = Law Enforcement Not Reporting to Central Repository

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Harding County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Harding	*	*	*	**	**
NM	20%	20%	19%	**	**

*Not Reported

**Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Harding County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	--		1	**	1
Battery Against Household Member	2	1	0	*	1
Criminal Damage to Property					2
Stalking Against Household Member	1		--	**	
No Report	--	*	--	**	
Total	1	--	1	**	4

*Not Reported

**Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Harding County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	0	0	1	*	1
Battery Against Household Member	2	1	0	*	1
Criminal Damage to Property					1
Deprivation of Property					1
Total	2	1	1	*	4

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Harding County, 2008-2012

Harding	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	1	*	*	**	*
Number of Convictions	0	*	*	**	*
Number of Acquittals	0	*	*	**	*
Number of Dismissals***					
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	1	*	*	**	*
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	62%	*	*	**	*
NM	39%	37%	37%	**	40%

*Not Reported

**Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

****Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Harding County, 2008-2012

Harding	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	2	1	1	*	2
Number of Convictions	0	0	0	*	0
Number of Acquittals	0	0	0	*	0
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	2	1	1	*	2
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	0%	0%	0%	*	0%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Hidalgo County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Hidalgo County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Hidalgo	3.6	*	1.8	24	5.7	20	3.9	16	**	--
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

*Hidalgo County Sheriff's Office Incomplete Reporting in 2008

** Lordsburg Police Department Missing 3rd and 4th Quarter Reports

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Hidalgo County, 2008-2012

Hidalgo	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	42	33	45	11	3
Children	3	16	31	0	0
Offenders	0	0	2	1	10

NR = Not Reported

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Hidalgo County, 2008-2012

Hidalgo	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	42	33	45	11	*
LE DV Cases	18**	9**	28**	19	*
Percent	233%	367%	161%	58%	--

*Not Reported

**Hidalgo County Sheriff's Office Incomplete Reporting

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Hidalgo County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hidalgo	67%*, **	33%*, **	18%*, **	40%*, **	29%*, **
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

*Lordsburg Police Department Not Reporting Alcohol/Drug Use

**Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Hidalgo County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hidalgo	*	50%**	*	*	*
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

*Lordsburg Police Department Not Reporting Weapons Use

**Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Hidalgo County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hidalgo	80%	56%**	100%**	100%**	47%**
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

*Hidalgo County Sheriff's Office Not Reporting Injury Data

**Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Hidalgo County, 2008-2012

El Refugio, Inc. / Lordsburg

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	42	33	45	11	3
Counseling	5	3	0	0	0
Emergency Services	0	1	3	0	0
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Support	1	1	0	0	0
Housing	0	1	0	0	0
Protection Orders	22	33	39	11	3
Legal Advocacy	1	6	0	0	0
Psycho-Education Classes	0	0	0	0	0
Case Management	2	0	0	0	0
Crisis Intervention	8	7	21	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	0

*Service Provider Did Not Report

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Hidalgo County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hidalgo	49	96	56	13	3

NR = Not Reported

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Hidalgo County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	3	16	31	0	0
Counseling	0	1	0	0	0
Emergency Shelter	0	0	2	0	0
Day Care	0	0	0	0	0
School	1	0	0	0	0
Case Management	0	0	0	0	0
Other Services	0	0	0	0	0

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Hidalgo County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	*	0	2	1	10
Counseling	*	0	0	0	4
Psycho-Education Classes	*	0	2	1	5
Case Management	*	0	2	1	5
Other Service	*	0	0	0	0

*No Offender Services Reported

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Hidalgo County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hidalgo	67%*	33%*	72%*	100%*	65%*
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

*Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases Reporting Suspect Arrest Status

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Hidalgo County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hidalgo	44%	189%	68%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Hidalgo County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	1	0	1	*	
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	3	1	1	*	
Battery Against Household Member	5	2	3	*	1
Stalking Against Household Member	1	0	0	*	
Total	10	3	5	*	1

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Hidalgo County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	0	1	2	*	1
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	1	5	0	*	1
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	4	0	1	*	2
Battery Against Household Member	23	10	16	*	23
False Imprisonment					2
Harassment					1
Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					6
Total	28	16	19	*	36

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Hidalgo County, 2008-2012

Hidalgo	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	5	8	5	*	5
Number of Convictions	2	6	2	*	2
Number of Acquittals	0	0	0	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					3
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	3	2	3	*	0
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	40%	75%	40%	*	40%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

**Number of Dismissals Separated from Total Other Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Hidalgo County, 2008-2012

Hidalgo	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	33	18	20	*	24
Number of Convictions	12	4	9	*	10
Number of Acquittals	0	1	0	*	0
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	21	13	11	*	14
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	36%	22%	45%	*	42%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Lea County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Lea County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Lea	11.6	5	9.8	10	6.1	19	6.0	13	3.7	19
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Lea County, 2008-2012

Lea	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	87	121	147	110	160
Children	37	40	13	22	63
Offenders	183	215	196	126	112

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Lea County, 2008-2012

Lea	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	87	121	147	110	160
LE DV Cases	675	593	398	390	244
Percent	13%	20%	37%	28%	66%

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Lea County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lea	26%	20%	23%	23%	20%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Lea County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lea	17%	9%	14%	10%	20%
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Lea County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lea	63%*	53%*	65%*	73%*	74%*
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

*No Injury Data from Jal PD

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Lea County, 2008-2012

Option, Inc.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	87	121	147	110	160
Counseling	70	94	142	98	80
Emergency Services	27	32	20	34	29
Transportation	0	2	2	0	0
Financial Support	0	0	1	0	0
Housing	1	2	1	0	1
Protection Orders	41	10	59	25	26
Legal Advocacy	2	3	37	6	0
Psycho-Education Classes	16	1	1	2	2
Case Management	10	17	69	7	0
Crisis Intervention	28	9	28	7	4
Other	4	0	3	0	2

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Lea County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lea	745	618	95	118	32

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Lea County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	37	40	13	22	63
Counseling	0	0	0	1	8
Emergency Shelter	23	19	1	20	30
Day Care	0	0	0	0	0
School	0	0	0	0	0
Case Management	0	0	0	0	0
Other Services	0	19	12	1	0

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Lea County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	183	215	196	126	112
Counseling	183	214	195	124	109
Psycho-Education Classes	26	0	0	2	5
Case Management	10	11	43	0	0
Other Service	2	1	1	0	0

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Lea County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lea	65%	43%	56%	56%	37%
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Lea County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lea	28%	29%	38%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Lea County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	3	5	4	*	3
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	3	7	6	*	3
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	1	1	0	*	7
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	3	1	*	1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	0	2	0	*	6
Battery Against Household Member	34	35	24	*	37
Criminal Damage to Property					11
Deprivation of Property					1
False Imprisonment					9
Harassment					5
Violation of a Restraining Order					4
Total	41	53	35	*	87

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Lea County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	19	11	7	*	6
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	13	12	12	*	13
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	15	13	12	*	22
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	1	2	2	*	2
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	1	2	2	*	11
Battery Against Household Member	304	267	225	*	239

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Criminal Damage to Property					48
Deprivation of Property					3
False Imprisonment					20
Harassment					5
Stalking Against Household Member	3	1	1	*	2
Violation of a Restraining Order					29
Total	356	308	261	*	400

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Lea County, 2008-2012

Lea	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	38	43	43	*	45
Number of Convictions	19	18	24	*	25
Number of Acquittals	0	0	1	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					14
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	18	25	18	*	6
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	38%	42%	56%	*	56%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Lea County, 2008-2012

Lea	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	336	304	264	*	309
Number of Convictions	160	124	113	*	104
Number of Acquittals	3	7	7	*	0
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	173	173	144	*	205
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	48%	41%	43%	*	34%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Lincoln County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Lincoln County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008 Rank	2009 Rank	2010 Rank	2011 Rank	2012 Rank
Lincoln	7.2 *	8.0 12	NR *	NR *	NR *
NM	10.1	10.4	10.5	10.2	9.5

*Not Ranked - Lincoln County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report
NR = No Law Enforcement Reporting to Central Repository

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Lincoln County, 2008-2012

Lincoln	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	300	267	264	275	266
Children	75	106	68	130	84
Offenders	72	74	55	49	48

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Lincoln County, 2008-2012

Lincoln	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	300	267*	264*	275	*
LE DV Cases	150**	169	151	157**	**
Percent	200%	158%	175%	--	--

*Incomplete Service Provider Data

**Lincoln County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Lincoln County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lincoln	36%	66%	81%	97%	33%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Lincoln County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lincoln	9%	4%	2%	22%*	NR
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

NR = Law Enforcement Not Reporting to Central Repository

*Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Lincoln County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lincoln	40%*	45%*	59%*	59%*	33%**
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

*No Data from Lincoln County Sheriff's Office | **Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Lincoln County, 2008-2012

LINCOLN COUNTY TOTALS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	300	267	264	275	266
Counseling	114	94	86	807	103
Emergency Services	99	87	58	238	120
Transportation	66	71	27	258	72
Financial Support	47	53	32	4	7
Housing	31	31	22	146	7
Protection Orders	62	42	48	1,796	41
Legal Advocacy	86	62	50	334	31
Psycho-Education Classes	63	95	47	195	97
Case Management	190	136	93	943	52
Crisis Intervention	260	252	197	433	201
Other	140	128	81	2,228	41

COPE, Inc.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	205	191	179	126	153
Counseling	65	58	47	25	36
Emergency Services	4	11	7	0	1
Transportation	9	16	6	0	1
Financial Support	2	20	3	0	0
Housing	3	16	5	0	1
Protection Orders	36	31	38	15	31
Legal Advocacy	27	32	38	2	15
Psycho-Education Classes	15	28	6	0	0
Case Management	106	86	69	39	39
Crisis Intervention	166	176	151	102	88
Other	94	93	64	3	40

HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	95	76	85	149	113
Counseling	49	36	39	50	67
Emergency Services	95	76	51	142	119
Transportation	57	55	21	107	71
Financial Support	45	33	29	55	7
Housing	28	15	17	15	6
Protection Orders	26	11	10	22	10
Legal Advocacy	59	30	12	54	16
Psycho-Education Classes	48	67	41	131	97
Case Management	84	50	24	49	13
Crisis Intervention	94	76	46	143	113
Other	46	35	17	2	1

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Lincoln County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lincoln	508	522	267	270	240

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Lincoln County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	75	106	68	130	84
Counseling	3	8	4	6	6
Emergency Shelter	70	81	44	117	71
Day Care	4	2	2	8	4
School	6	2	2	20	4
Case Management	2	5	9	14	4
Other Services	3	22	11	5	2

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Lincoln County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	72	74	55	49	48
Counseling	57	41	53	43	46
Psycho-Education Classes	49	24	1	6	10
Case Management	39	42	53	43	41
Other Service	50	57	2	8	2

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Lincoln County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lincoln	52%*	34%*	100%*	43%*	25%*,**
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

*Lincoln County Sheriff's Office Not Reporting

**Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases Reporting Suspect Arrest Status

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Lincoln County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lincoln	38%	25%	24%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Lincoln County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	1	2	0	*	4
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	4	3	11	*	2
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	6	1	8	*	8
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member					1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	1	1	0	*	1
Battery Against Household Member	13	12	5	*	11
Criminal Damage to Property					2
Deprivation of Property					3
Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
False Imprisonment					13
Harassment					5
Stalking Against Household Member	0	2	0	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					5
Total	25	21	24	*	55

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Lincoln County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	11	3	6	*	17
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	4	5	9	*	2
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	17	11	11	*	20
Aggravated Stalking Household Member	2	1	0	*	1
Battery Against Household Member	77	74	59	*	79
Criminal Damage to Property					5
Deprivation of Property					1
False Imprisonment					22
Harassment					4
Stalking Against Household Member	1	4	1	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					2
Total	112	98	86	*	153

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Lincoln County, 2008-2012

Lincoln	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	33	23	20	*	28
Number of Convictions	9	11	8	*	11
Number of Acquittals	3	2	1	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					13
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	19	10	11	*	4
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	47%	48%	40%	*	39%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Lincoln County, 2008-2012

Lincoln	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	110	87	89	*	97
Number of Convictions	57	32	40	*	34
Number of Acquittals	1	5	1	*	2
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	52	50	48	*	61
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	52%	37%	45%	*	35%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Los Alamos County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Los Alamos County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Los Alamos	1.7	22	5.6	18	4.5	23	2.1	17	2.8	21
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Los Alamos County, 2008-2012

Los Alamos	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	*	*	*	*	*
Children	*	*	*	*	*
Offenders	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Los Alamos County, 2008-2012

Los Alamos	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	*	*	*	*	*
LE DV Cases	31	102	80	39	**
Percent	--	--	--	--	--

*No Service Provider Reporting

**No Law Enforcement Reporting

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Los Alamos County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Los Alamos	46%	18%	28%	*	*
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

*Law Enforcement Did Not Report to Central Repository

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Los Alamos County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Los Alamos	11%	5%	5%	*	*
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

*No Weapons Data from LAPD

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Los Alamos County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Los Alamos	33%	24%	25%	NR	NR
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

NR = Law Enforcement Did Not Report

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Los Alamos County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency Services	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Support	*	*	*	*	*
Housing	*	*	*	*	*
Protection Orders	*	*	*	*	*
Legal Advocacy	*	*	*	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Crisis Intervention	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Los Alamos County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Los Alamos	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

NR = Not Reported

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Los Alamos County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency Shelter	*	*	*	*	*
Day Care	*	*	*	*	*
School	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Los Alamos County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Other Service	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Los Alamos County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Los Alamos	87%	42%	45%	*	*
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

*Los Alamos Police Department Did Not Report Suspect Arrest Data

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Los Alamos County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Los Alamos	58%	9%	11%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Los Alamos County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	0	2	1	*	1
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	0	0	3	*	1
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	1	0	1	*	2
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member					1
Battery Against Household Member	0	2	1	*	8
Criminal Damage to Property					1
False Imprisonment					1
Stalking Against Household Member	1	0	0	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					1
Total	2	4	6	*	16

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Los Alamos County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	4	6	4	*	10
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	0	3	0	*	1
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	1	2	2	*	3
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member					2
Battery Against Household Member	33	36	20	*	27
Criminal Damage to Property					9
False Imprisonment					4

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Stalking Against Household Member	1	0	0	*	1
Violation of a Restraining Order					3
Total	39	47	26	*	60

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Los Alamos County, 2008-2012

Los Alamos	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	4	5	3	*	6
Number of Convictions	1	1	1	*	2
Number of Acquittals	0	0	0	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					3
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	3	4	2	*	1
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	25%	20%	33%	*	33%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Los Alamos County, 2008-2012

Los Alamos	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	51	36	35	*	37
Number of Convictions	17	8	12	*	8
Number of Acquittals	0	0	0	*	0
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	34	28	23	*	29
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	33%	22%	34%	*	22%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Luna County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Luna County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Luna	11.1	*	NR	*	NR	*	NR	*	NR	*
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

NR = No Law Enforcement Reporting to Central Repository

*Not Ranked: Deming Police Department Did Not Report

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Luna County, 2008-2012

Luna	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	262	207	219	227	171
Children	69	69	72	62	27
Offenders	29	0	0	0	0

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Luna County, 2008-2012

Luna	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	262	207	219	227	**
LE DV Cases	300*	188*	90*	132	**
Percent	87%	110%	243%	--	--

*Incomplete Law Enforcement Data; Deming Police Department Not Reporting

**No Service Provider or Law Enforcement Reporting

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Luna County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Luna	30%	36%	18%	14%	8%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Luna County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Luna	36%*	11%*	17%*	12%*	10%*
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

*No Weapons Data from LCSO

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Luna County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Luna	30%*	11%*	39%*	18%*	8%*
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

*No Injury Data from LCSO

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Luna County, 2008-2012

The Healing House, Inc.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	262	207	219	227	171
Counseling	58	62	54	70	0
Emergency Services	34	41	35	37	0
Transportation	15	0	0	14	0
Financial Support	0	0	0	0	0
Housing	0	0	0	1	0
Protection Orders	157	131	175	124	0
Legal Advocacy	18	0	25	72	0
Psycho-Education Classes	22	0	0	25	0
Case Management	64	207	168	206	0
Crisis Intervention	117	207	63	227	0
Other	0	0	0	7	0

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Luna County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Luna	117	21	63	48	0

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Luna County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	69	69	72	62	27
Counseling	22	26	17	12	0
Emergency Shelter	47	50	54	39	0
Day Care	0	0	0	0	0
School	6	0	17	11	0
Case Management	0	69	0	47	0
Other Services	0	0	0	0	0

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Luna County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	29	0	0	0	0
Counseling	29	0	0	0	0
Psycho-Education Classes	0	0	0	0	0
Case Management	0	0	0	0	0
Other Service	0	0	0	0	0

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Luna County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Luna	52%*, **	24%*, **	72%*, **	38%*, **	20%*, **
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

*No Suspect Arrest Data from LCSO

**Deming Police Department Not Reporting

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Luna County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Luna	21%	54%	131%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Luna County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	2	3	7	*	2
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	2	13	9	*	4
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	11	10	10	*	7
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	3	0	1	*	4
Battery Against Household Member	14	21	19	*	19
Criminal Damage to Property					1
Deprivation of Property					2
False Imprisonment					7
Harassment					2
Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	1	*	1
Violation of a Restraining Order					1
Total	32	47	47	*	51

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Luna County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	16	17	7	*	9
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	11	11	9	*	7
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	19	30	29	*	11
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	1	0	*	1

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	1	0	1	*	8
Battery Against Household Member	126	118	88	*	89
Criminal Damage to Property					16
Deprivation of Property					1
False Imprisonment					13
Harassment					2
Stalking Against Household Member	1	0	1	*	1
Violation of a Restraining Order					17
Total	174	177	135	*	175

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Luna County, 2008-2012

Luna	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	33	44	54	*	31
Number of Convictions	18	26	41	*	10
Number of Acquittals	0	0	0	*	1
Number of Dismissals**					10
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	8	18	13	*	10
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	14%	59%	76%	*	32%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Luna County, 2008-2012

Luna	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	168	175	174	*	123
Number of Convictions	66	61	60	*	37
Number of Acquittals	11	1	2	*	0
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	91	113	112	*	86
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	39%	35%	34%	*	30%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

McKinley County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in McKinley County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
McKinley	14.9	3	14.1	5	14.3	1	13.1	2	11.8	2
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in McKinley County, 2008-2012

McKinley	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	141	129	141	113	96
Children	215	131	182	116	212
Offenders	56	55	41	35	79

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in McKinley County, 2008-2012

McKinley	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	141	129	141	113	96
LE DV Cases	1,044	997	1,022	968	860
Percent	14%	13%	14%	12%	11%

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in McKinley County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
McKinley	62%*	51%*	47%*	47%*	51%*
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

*No Alcohol/Drug Data from Gallup Police Department

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in McKinley County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
McKinley	4%*	5%*	7%*	8%*	10%*
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

*No Weapons Data from Gallup Police Department

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in McKinley County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
McKinley	32%*	37%*	48%*	47%*	53%*
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

*No Injury Data from Gallup Police Department

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in McKinley County, 2008-2012

McKINLEY COUNTY TOTALS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Adult Victims Served	141	129	141	113	96
Counseling	0	2	11	0	3
Emergency Services	141	129	135	71	54
Transportation	52	54	39	35	39
Financial Support	1	1	0	0	0
Housing	2	0	0	0	1
Protection Orders	25	21	6	1	4
Legal Advocacy	2	2	4	0	0
Psycho-Education Classes	17	29	31	23	30
Case Management	87	97	118	81	47
Crisis Intervention	141	129	170	0	25
Other	58	0	0	7	11

*New Service Provider 4th Quarter 2012

Battered Families Services, Inc.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	141	129	141	113	47
Counseling	0	2	11	0	0
Emergency Services	141	129	135	71	42
Transportation	52	54	39	35	11
Financial Support	1	1	0	0	0
Housing	2	0	0	0	0
Protection Orders	25	21	6	1	0
Legal Advocacy	2	2	4	0	0
Psycho-Education Classes	17	29	31	23	4
Case Management	87	97	118	81	37
Crisis Intervention	141	129	170	0	9
Other	58	0	0	7	5

New Beginning Program - Pueblo of Zuni

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Adult Victims Served	--	--	--	--	49
Counseling	--	--	--	--	3
Emergency Services	--	--	--	--	12
Transportation	--	--	--	--	28
Financial Support	--	--	--	--	0
Housing	--	--	--	--	1
Protection Orders	--	--	--	--	4
Legal Advocacy	--	--	--	--	0
Psycho-Education Classes	--	--	--	--	26
Case Management	--	--	--	--	10
Crisis Intervention	--	--	--	--	16
Other	--	--	--	--	6

*New Service Provider Beginning 4th Quarter 2012 (October-December, 2012)

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in McKinley County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
McKinley	352	104	295	265	362

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in McKinley County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	215	131	182	116	212
Counseling	0	16	3	0	20
Emergency Shelter	164	128	181	83	124
Day Care	0	16	4	0	0
School	29	40	60	30	46
Case Management	82	122	154	66	84
Other Services	52	38	0	0	0

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in McKinley County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	56	55	41	35	79
Counseling	9	30	0	0	0
Psycho-Education Classes	37	16	41	35	47
Case Management	56	0	0	0	12
Other Service	11	9	0	0	0

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in McKinley County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
McKinley	40%	44%	49%	43%	39%
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in McKinley County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
McKinley	11%	9%	9%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, McKinley County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	3	8	8	*	2
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	3	3	3	*	5
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	14	5	11	*	14

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	2	3	*	2
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member					1
Battery Against Household Member	20	15	27	*	16
Criminal Damage to Property					1
Deprivation of Property					5
False Imprisonment					17
Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	
Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Violation of a Restraining Order					1
Total	40	33	52	*	64

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, McKinley County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	75	78	108	*	30
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	20	20	24	*	14
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	57	79	102	*	109
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	4	4	2	*	3
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	1	8	5	*	4
Battery Against Household Member	408	473	479	*	311
Criminal Damage to Property					19
Deprivation of Property					10
False Imprisonment					60
Harassment					2
Stalking Against Household Member	1	1	1	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					20
Total	566	663	721	*	582

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in McKinley County, 2008-2012

McKinley	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	46	31	43	*	31
Number of Convictions	11	8	12	*	17
Number of Acquittals	0	1	0	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					12
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	35	22	31	*	2
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	38%	26%	28%	*	55%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

**Number of Dismissals Separated from Total Other Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in McKinley County, 2008-2012

McKinley	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	545	626	716	*	475
Number of Convictions	23	33	34	*	34
Number of Acquittals	4	2	9	*	1
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	518	591	673	*	440
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	4%	5%	5%	*	7%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Mora County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Mora County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Mora	3.0	20	2.0	23	0.4	24	0.0	18	0.0	23
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Mora County, 2008-2012

Mora	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	*	*	*	*	*
Children	*	*	*	*	*
Offenders	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Mora County, 2008-2012

Mora	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	*	*	*	*	*
LE DV Cases	15	10	2	0	0
Percent	--	--	--	--	--

*No Service Provider Reporting

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Mora County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mora	50%*	100%*	100%*	NR	NR
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

*Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

NR = Law Enforcement Did Not Report

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Mora County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mora	67%	90%*	100%*	NR	NR
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

*Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

NR = Law Enforcement Did Not Report

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Mora County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mora	33%	40%**	*	*	*
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

*Did Not Report Injury Data

**Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Mora County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency Services	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Support	*	*	*	*	*
Housing	*	*	*	*	*
Protection Orders	*	*	*	*	*
Legal Advocacy	*	*	*	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Crisis Intervention	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Mora County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mora	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

NR = No Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Reported to Central Repository

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Mora County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency Shelter	*	*	*	*	*
Day Care	*	*	*	*	*
School	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Mora County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	*	*	*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Other Service	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Mora County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mora	53%*	60%*	100%*	NR	NR
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

NR = Did Not Report Arrest Data

*Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases Reporting Suspect Arrest Status

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Mora County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mora	120%*	100%*	350%*	**	**
NM	20%	20%	19%	**	**

*Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

**Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Mora County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	1	0	1	*	
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	5	1	0	*	2
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	1
Battery Against Household Member	0	4	1	*	
False Imprisonment					1
Total	6	5	2	*	4

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Mora County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	2	12	4	*	4
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	3	4	0	*	2
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	11	19	11	*	5
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	1	0	0	*	
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	2
Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012

Battery Against Household Member	8	16	18	*	9
Criminal Damage to Property					4
False Imprisonment					1
Harassment					1
Stalking Against Household Member	1	0	1	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					1
Total	26	51	34	*	29

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Mora County, 2008-2012

Mora	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	4	5	6	*	4
Number of Convictions	1	0	1	*	2
Number of Acquittals	1	0	0	*	1
Number of Dismissals**					1
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	1	5	5	*	0
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	49%	0%	17%	*	50%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Mora County, 2008-2012

Mora	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	28	37	45	*	25
Number of Convictions	4	11	8	*	10
Number of Acquittals	0	1	0	*	0
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	24	25	37	*	15
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	14%	30%	18%	*	40%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Otero County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Otero County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Otero	4.1	*	4.9	20	NR	*	NR	*	4.6	16
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

NR = No Law Enforcement Reporting to Central Repository

*Not Ranked: Otero County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Otero County, 2008-2012

Otero	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	366	381	373	373	249
Children	115	68	107	111	100
Offenders	266	275	214	189	180

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Otero County, 2008-2012

Otero	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	366	381	373	373	249
LE DV Cases	257*	312*	324*	286*	304
Percent	142%	122%	115%	--	82%

*Otero County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Otero County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Otero	27%*	26%*	26%*	24%*	28%*
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

*Otero County Sheriff's Office Not Reporting Alcohol/Drug Use

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Otero County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Otero	14%	9%	8%	10%	9%
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Otero County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Otero	60%*	63%*	52%*	49%*	39%*
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

*Otero County Sheriff's Office Not Reporting Injury Data

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Otero County, 2008-2012

COPE, Inc.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	366	381	373	373	249
Counseling	170	170	201	174	167
Emergency Services	96	86	100	101	102
Transportation	75	65	92	79	75
Financial Support	7	19	35	17	28
Housing	85	87	94	85	78
Protection Orders	58	113	74	98	29
Legal Advocacy	60	130	129	61	80
Psycho-Education Classes	35	25	59	74	84
Case Management	174	335	348	258	187
Crisis Intervention	55	211	248	151	97
Other	197	61	44	58	95

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Otero County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Otero	384	287	439	344	250

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Otero County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	115	68	107	111	100
Counseling	68	8	3	15	5
Emergency Shelter	96	66	105	110	100
Day Care	0	1	23	22	29
School	9	12	44	52	28
Case Management	46	28	37	76	80
Other Services	0	18	25	8	6

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Otero County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	266	275	214	189	180
Counseling	109	154	128	126	124
Psycho-Education Classes	91	5	25	55	44
Case Management	106	154	128	126	103
Other Service	179	149	120	90	66

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Otero County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Otero	85%*	55%*	58%*	59%*	66%*
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

*Otero County Sheriff's Office Not Reporting Arrest Data

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Otero County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Otero	51%	34%	31%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Otero County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	6	8	2	*	4
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	14	14	14	*	12
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	12	22	21	*	28
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	1	0	*	1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	2	0	5	*	6
Battery Against Household Member	38	45	43	*	42
Criminal Damage to Property					7
Deprivation of Property					7
False Imprisonment					17
Harassment					3
Stalking Against Household Member	3	0	0	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					39
Total	75	90	85	*	166

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Otero County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	21	15	37	*	16
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	13	21	9	*	14
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	32	44	38	*	51
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	1	1	1	*	2
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	2	4	2	*	4
Battery Against Household Member	176	287	206	*	210
Criminal Damage to Property					44
Deprivation of Property					17
False Imprisonment					24
Harassment					3
Stalking Against Household Member	2	1	1	*	13

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Violation of a Restraining Order					9
Total	247	373	294	*	407

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Otero County, 2008-2012

Otero	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	79	109	75	*	68
Number of Convictions	49	62	36	*	32
Number of Acquittals	2	1	0	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					22
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	26	46	39	*	14
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	67%	57%	48%	*	47%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals Separated from Total Other Dispositions for 2012 and Forward*

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Otero County, 2008-2012

Otero	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	301	318	332	*	271
Number of Convictions	130	112	107	*	98
Number of Acquittals	18	6	7	*	3
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	153	200	218	*	170
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	43%	35%	32%	*	36%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Quay County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Quay County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Quay	13.4	3	5.9	17	8.7	12	NR	*	9.5	7
NM	10.1		10.4		10.4		10.2		9.5	

*Not Ranked: Tucumcari Police Department Missing 3rd and 4th Quarter Reports

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Quay County, 2008-2012

Quay	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	156	180	252	72	198
Children	131	100	129	110	302
Offenders	46	26	34	31	292

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Quay County, 2008-2012

Quay	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	156	180	252	72	198
LE DV Cases	120	53	79	35*	83
Percent	130%	340%	319%	--	239%

*Tucumcari Police Department Incomplete Reporting

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Quay County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Quay	59%	65%	22%	52%	27%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Quay County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Quay	25%	12%	17%	22%*	44%
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

*Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Quay County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Quay	55%	44%	40%	50%	51%
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Quay County, 2008-2012

Home for Women and Children

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	156	180	252	72	198
Counseling	68	125	42	23	0
Emergency Services	83	130	182	49	0
Transportation	99	135	150	49	0
Financial Support	66	125	160	27	0
Housing	59	125	160	27	0
Protection Orders	32	40	80	11	0
Legal Advocacy	29	12	100	7	0
Psycho-Education Classes	116	163	190	67	0
Case Management	75	125	182	44	0
Crisis Intervention	56	125	182	44	0
Other	23	69	50	7	0

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Quay County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Quay	156	285	346	163	0

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Quay County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	131	100	129	110	302
Counseling	54	30	56	26	0
Emergency Shelter	129	100	129	105	0
Day Care	0	4	15	5	0
School	24	11	40	22	0
Case Management	52	33	50	31	0
Other Services	0	3	42	22	0

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Quay County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	46	26	34	31	292
Counseling	46	20	34	31	0
Psycho-Education Classes	0	6	34	0	0
Case Management	46	26	34	31	0
Other Service	0	0	0	0	0

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Quay County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Quay	51%*	81%*	80%*	68%*	55%*
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

*San Jon Police Department Not Reporting Suspect Arrests

**Tucumcari Police Department Did Not Report

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Quay County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Quay	38%	125%	52%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Quay County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	3	4	0	*	5
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	3	2	0	*	3
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	1	6	1	*	3
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	1
Battery Against Household Member	6	3	3	*	6
Criminal Damage to Property					3
False Imprisonment					7
Harassment					1
Violation of a Restraining Order					3
Total	13	15	4	*	32

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Quay County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	24	33	19	*	16
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	2	3	7	*	4
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	16	12	15	*	12
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	1	2	1	*	1

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Battery Against Household Member	39	50	46	*	45
Criminal Damage to Property					3
Deprivation of Property					4
False Imprisonment					11
Harassment					9
Stalking Against Household Member	0	4	1	*	2
Violation of a Restraining Order					13
Total	82	104	89	*	121

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Quay County, 2008-2012

Quay	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	15	15	10	*	22
Number of Convictions	6	5	2	*	9
Number of Acquittals	0	0	1	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					9
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	9	10	7	*	4
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	41%	33%	20%	*	41%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

**Number of Dismissals Separated from Total Other Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Quay County, 2008-2012

Quay	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	74	110	93	*	78
Number of Convictions	20	11	13	*	16
Number of Acquittals	0	1	0	*	0
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	54	98	80	*	62
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	27%	10%	14%	*	21%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Rio Arriba County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Rio Arriba County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Rio Arriba	8.5	12	16.2	2	13.7	2	*	*	*	*
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

*Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Office Missing 2nd, 3rd and 4th Quarter Reports

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Rio Arriba County, 2008-2012

Rio Arriba	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	283	213	350	399	254
Children	120	73	136	105	112
Offenders	94	84	135	135	76

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Rio Arriba County, 2008-2012

Rio Arriba	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	283	213*	350	399	NR
LE DV Cases	347**	658	550	383**	NR
Percent	82%	32%	64%	--	--

NR = Not Reported

*Incomplete Service Provider Data

**Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Office Incomplete Reporting

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Rio Arriba County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rio Arriba	52%	50%	41%	44%	35%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Rio Arriba County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rio Arriba	15%	33%	21%	46%	20%
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Rio Arriba County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rio Arriba	35%	28%	24%	40%	27%
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Rio Arriba County, by Agency 2008-2012

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY TOTALS

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	283	213	512	399	254
Counseling	85	45	103	135	55
Emergency Services	40	19	42	59	58
Transportation	36	10	19	14	1
Financial Support	28	14	11	2	1
Housing	26	16	22	11	4
Protection Orders	114	65	114	111	19
Legal Advocacy	62	83	150	186	62
Psycho-Education Classes	72	47	59	93	65
Case Management	74	49	120	137	57
Crisis Intervention	196	146	246	305	178
Other	32	30	25	41	1

Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	229	164	432	357	207
Counseling	72	33	78	96	55
Emergency Services	37	15	37	56	58
Transportation	13	4	10	10	1
Financial Support	24	10	2	2	1
Housing	24	10	16	9	4
Protection Orders	87	37	78	83	19
Legal Advocacy	47	72	132	159	62
Psycho-Education Classes	54	39	45	73	65
Case Management	53	35	75	95	57
Crisis Intervention	188	137	229	303	178
Other	20	22	2	31	1

PeaceKeepers

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	54	49	80	42	47
Counseling	13	12	25	39	0
Emergency Services	3	4	5	3	0
Transportation	23	6	9	4	0
Financial Support	4	4	9	0	0
Housing	2	6	6	2	0
Protection Orders	27	28	36	28	0
Legal Advocacy	15	11	18	27	0
Psycho-Education Classes	18	8	14	20	0
Case Management	21	14	45	42	0
Crisis Intervention	8	9	17	2	0
Other	12	8	23	10	0

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Rio Arriba County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rio Arriba	88	59	116	161	63

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Rio Arriba County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	120	73	136	105	112
Counseling	35	28	56	40	26
Emergency Shelter	19	27	26	37	41
Day Care	4	5	0	0	0
School	5	4	5	5	0
Case Management	24	26	63	39	22
Other Services	21	16	25	39	0

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Rio Arriba County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	94	84	135	184	76
Counseling	61	34	78	62	22
Psycho-Education Classes	81	83	130	131	20
Case Management	50	34	78	62	21
Other Service	51	30	78	62	0

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Rio Arriba County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rio Arriba	44%*	32%*	48%*	41%*	40%*
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

*Rio Arriba Sheriff's Office and Espanola Police Department Did Not Report

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Rio Arriba County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2008	2010	2011	2012
Rio Arriba	43%	23%	22%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Rio Arriba County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	9	6	5	*	2
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	17	8	1	*	3
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	23	13	11	*	5

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
---------------	------	------	------	------	------

Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	1	2	*	
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	5	0	1	*	3
Battery Against Household Member	14	11	8	*	15
Criminal Damage to Property					1
False Imprisonment					7
Stalking Against Household Member	0	1	0	*	1
Total	68	40	28	*	37

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Rio Arriba County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	51	101	89	*	53
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	22	37	26	*	14
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	33	52	38	*	26
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	3	3	3	*	
Aggravated Stalking Household Member	1	1	2	*	4
Battery Against Household Member	124	131	143	*	121
Criminal Damage to Property					15
Deprivation of Property					2
False Imprisonment					24
Harassment					1
Stalking Against Household Member	1	1	1	*	2
Violation of a Restraining Order					8
Total	235	326	302	*	270

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Rio Arriba County, 2008-2012

Rio Arriba	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	72	57	51	*	31
Number of Convictions	27	16	19	*	17
Number of Acquittals	0	2	0	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					13
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	45	39	32	*	1
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	35%	28%	37%	*	55%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

**Number of Dismissals Separated from Total Other Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Rio Arriba County, 2008-2012

Rio Arriba	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	207	359	270	*	164
Number of Convictions	35	67	72	*	16
Number of Acquittals	1	6	4	*	1
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	171	286	194	*	147
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	17%	19%	27%	*	10%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Roosevelt County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Roosevelt County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Roosevelt	6.3	18	2.7	22	5.0	22	*	*	3.6	20
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

*Incomplete Reporting by Roosevelt County Sheriff's Department (Missing 3rd and 4th Quarter Reports for 2011)

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Roosevelt County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Roosevelt	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Roosevelt County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Roosevelt					
Adult Victims	*	*	*	*	*
LE DV Cases	121	50	100	84***	**
Percent	--	--	--	--	--

*No Service Provider Reporting

**No Law Enforcement Reporting

***Roosevelt County Sheriff's Department Incomplete Reporting in 2011

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Roosevelt County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Roosevelt	55%	56%	35%	52%	50%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Roosevelt County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Roosevelt	17%	19%**	27%	*	*
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

*Law Enforcement Did Not Report Weapons Data

**Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Roosevelt County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Roosevelt	79%**	52%**	30%**	30%**	**
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

**No Injury Data from Portales Police Department

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Roosevelt County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency Services	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Support	*	*	*	*	*
Housing	*	*	*	*	*
Protection Orders	*	*	*	*	*
Legal Advocacy	*	*	*	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Crisis Intervention	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Roosevelt County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Roosevelt	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

NR = No Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Reported to Central Repository

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Roosevelt County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency Shelter	*	*	*	*	*
Day Care	*	*	*	*	*
School	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Roosevelt County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Other Service	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Roosevelt County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Roosevelt	76%	96%	52%	54%	50%*
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

*Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases Reporting Suspect Arrest Status

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Roosevelt County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Roosevelt	31%	52%	25%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Roosevelt County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	2	0	2	*	1
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	0	1	4	*	3
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	5	5	10	*	7
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	0	1	*	
Battery Against Household Member	8	14	18	*	10
Criminal Damage to Property					1
False Imprisonment					3
Total	15	20	35	*	25

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Roosevelt County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	2	6	5	*	3
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	1	1	5	*	4
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	7	13	13	*	13
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	0	1	*	1
Battery Against Household Member	44	83	56	*	59
Criminal Damage to Property					6
False Imprisonment					6
Harassment					3
Stalking Against Household Member	1	0	0	*	1
Total	55	103	80	*	96

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Roosevelt County, 2008-2012

Roosevelt	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	15	17	18	*	21
Number of Convictions	7	10	11	*	10
Number of Acquittals	1	0	0	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					5
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	7	7	7	*	6
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	48%	59%	61%	*	48%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Roosevelt County, 2008-2012

Roosevelt	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	51	82	86	*	87
Number of Convictions	21	45	44	*	40
Number of Acquittals	1	5	2	*	1
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	29	32	40	*	46
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	41%	55%	51%	*	46%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

San Juan County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in San Juan County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
San Juan	13.4	3	14.5	4	10.2	7	9.7	5	9.8	6
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in San Juan County, 2008-2012

San Juan	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	343	420	432	432	309
Children	195	234	235	207	199
Offenders	415	378	385	372	165

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in San Juan County, 2008-2012

San Juan	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	343	420	432	432	309
LE DV Cases	1,644	1,802	1,326	1,248	1,266
Percent	21%	23%	33%	35%	24%

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in San Juan County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Juan	35%*	43%*	58%*	77%*	46%*
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

*San Juan County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report Alcohol/Drug Data

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in San Juan County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Juan	23%*	21%*	23%*	46%*	52%*
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

*No Weapons Data from San Juan County Sheriff's Office

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in San Juan County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Juan	38%**	42%**	40%**	89%**	74%**
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

**No Injury Data from San Juan County Sheriff's Office

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in San Juan County, 2008-2012

Family Crisis Center

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	343	420	432	432	309
Counseling	248	299	213	249	155
Emergency Services	96	121	126	182	154
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Support	0	0	0	0	0
Housing	0	0	0	0	0
Protection Orders	0	0	93	0	0
Legal Advocacy	0	0	0	0	0
Psycho-Education Classes	0	0	0	0	0
Case Management	0	0	0	0	0
Crisis Intervention	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in San Juan County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Juan	263	0	1,098	905	75

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in San Juan County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	195	234	235	207	199
Counseling	95	82	69	39	14
Emergency Shelter	100	152	166	168	185
Day Care	0	0	0	0	0
School	0	0	0	0	0
Case Management	0	0	0	0	0
Other Services	0	0	0	0	0

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in San Juan County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	415	378	385	372	165
Counseling	415	378	385	372	165
Psycho-Education Classes	0	0	0	0	0
Case Management	0	0	0	0	0
Other Service	0	0	0	0	0

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in San Juan County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Juan	58%*	52%*	71%*	58%*	50%*
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

*San Juan County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report Suspect Arrest Data

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in San Juan County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Juan	8%	9%	12%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, San Juan County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	20	11	13	*	8
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	26	22	17	*	19
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	41	22	39	*	27
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	4	1	1	*	2
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	12	10	4	*	5
Battery Against Household Member	92	78	74	*	72
Criminal Damage to Property					16
Deprivation of Property					1
False Imprisonment					59
Stalking Against Household Member	1	4	3	*	1
Violation of a Restraining Order					3
Total	196	148	151	*	213

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, San Juan County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	88	96	77	*	103
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	58	48	50	*	40
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	153	137	102	*	117
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	12	4	1	*	2
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	20	18	10	*	16
Battery Against Household Member	755	712	610	*	695
Criminal Damage to Property					125
Deprivation of Property					2
False Imprisonment					131
Harassment					12
Stalking Against Household Member	6	13	6	*	2

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Violation of a Restraining Order					54
Total	1,092	1,028	856	*	1,299

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in San Juan County, 2008-2012

San Juan	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	167	173	133	*	118
Number of Convictions	41	52	45	*	38
Number of Acquittals	0	1	1	*	2
Number of Dismissals**					66
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	124	120	87	*	12
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	67%	30%	34%	*	32%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

**Number of Dismissals Separated from Total Other Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in San Juan County, 2008-2012

San Juan	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	1,081	1,167	913	*	803
Number of Convictions	187	177	207	*	175
Number of Acquittals	11	30	27	*	6
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	883	960	679	*	622
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	17%	15%	23%	*	22%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

San Miguel County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in San Miguel County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
San Miguel	9.4	9	9.3	11	9.1	11	6.7	11	6.8	13
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in San Miguel County, 2008-2012

San Miguel	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	*	*	*	*	*
Children	*	*	*	*	*
Offenders	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in San Miguel County, 2008-2012

San Miguel	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	*	*	*	*	*
LE DV Cases	268	262	267	195	**
Percent	--	--	--	--	--

*No Service Provider Reporting

**No Law Enforcement Reporting

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in San Miguel County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Miguel	45%	42%	38%	31%	44%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in San Miguel County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Miguel	18%	22%	16%	11%	12%
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in San Miguel County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Miguel	40%	40%	48%	53%	56%
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in San Miguel County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency Services	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Support	*	*	*	*	*
Housing	*	*	*	*	*
Protection Orders	*	*	*	*	*
Legal Advocacy	*	*	*	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Crisis Intervention	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in San Miguel County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Miguel	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

NR = No Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Reported to Central Repository

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in San Miguel County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency Shelter	*	*	*	*	*
Day Care	*	*	*	*	*
School	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in San Miguel County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Other Service	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in San Miguel County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Miguel	46%	48%	54%	47%	47%
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in San Miguel County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Miguel	32%	31%	24%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, San Miguel County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	3	7	3	*	2
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	6	3	6	*	9
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	10	9	15	*	11
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	1	0	*	1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	8	0	0	*	2
Battery Against Household Member	13	16	11	*	14
Criminal Damage to Property					6
False Imprisonment					8
Stalking Against Household Member	2	1	0	*	2
Violation of a Restraining Order					1
Total	42	37	35	*	56

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, San Miguel County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	31	37	22	*	31
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	19	14	17	*	12
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	49	54	55	*	37
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	3	1	*	4
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	9	2	32	*	10
Battery Against Household Member	106	120	112	*	111
Criminal Damage to Property					50

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Deprivation of Property					1
False Imprisonment					36
Harassment					8
Stalking Against Household Member	13	10	5	*	7
Violation of a Restraining Order					9
Total	227	240	244	*	316

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in San Miguel County, 2008-2012

San Miguel	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	43	38	56	*	37
Number of Convictions	6	5	9	*	12
Number of Acquittals	0	2	2	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					17
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	25	31	45	*	8
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	24%	13%	16%	*	32%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in San Miguel County, 2008-2012

San Miguel	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	243	208	231	*	182
Number of Convictions	73	58	67	*	62
Number of Acquittals	2	1	0	*	1
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	168	149	164	*	119
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	30%	28%	29%	*	34%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Sandoval County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Sandoval County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Sandoval	2.5	*	3.3	21	11.4	6	14.3	1	11.0	4
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

*Not Ranked: Rio Rancho DPS Incomplete Reporting

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Sandoval County, 2008-2012

Sandoval	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	574	724	814	761	795
Children	170	179	192	120	230
Offenders	8	23	21	27	41

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Sandoval County, 2008-2012

Sandoval	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	574	724	814	*	795
LE DV Cases	298**	415**	1,494**	1,915	1,487
Percent	193%	174%	54%	--	53%

*No Service Provider Reporting

**Rio Rancho DPS Incomplete Reporting

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Sandoval County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sandoval	24%*	44%*	39%*	53%*	34%*
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

*Rio Rancho DPS Did Not Report Alcohol/Drug Use

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Sandoval County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sandoval	16%*	15%*	25%*	20%*	15%*
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

*Rio Rancho DPS Did Not Report Weapons Data

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Sandoval County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sandoval	80%*, **	71%*, **	64%*, **	66%*, **	51%*, **
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

*No Injury Data from SCSO

**Rio Rancho DPS Not Reporting Injury Data

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Sandoval County, 2008-2012

Haven House

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	574	724	814	761	795
Counseling	55	76	39	76	158
Emergency Services	73	154	133	143	276
Transportation	28	64	54	31	122
Financial Support	55	23	26	34	0
Housing	48	52	21	23	20
Protection Orders	70	85	59	111	189
Legal Advocacy	76	112	105	124	387
Psycho-Education Classes	94	69	67	108	383
Case Management	299	179	248	261	707
Crisis Intervention	255	407	344	187	791
Other	0	0	0	355	255

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Sandoval County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sandoval	301	694	303	824	617

NR = No Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Reported to Central Repository

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Sandoval County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	170	179	192	120	230
Counseling	33	68	31	83	132
Emergency Shelter	78	148	174	89	185
Day Care	74	54	0	45	94
School	59	11	0	22	102
Case Management	98	54	68	64	190
Other Services	74	0	14	47	116

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Sandoval County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	8	23	21	27	41
Counseling	0	0	16	27	41
Psycho-Education Classes	3	1	0	0	0
Case Management	0	0	7	17	41
Other Service	5	0	0	9	2

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Sandoval County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sandoval	74%	14%	23%	70%	19%
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Sandoval County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sandoval	84%	60%	14%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Sandoval County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	6	11	4	*	4
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	9	16	15	*	19
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	22	33	8	*	27
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	2	2	0	*	1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	8	5	2	*	
Battery Against Household Member	34	54	48	*	37
Criminal Damage to Property					18
Deprivation of Property					1
False Imprisonment					19
Harassment					3
Stalking Against Household Member	3	4	6	*	2
Violation of a Restraining Order					2
Total	84	125	83	*	133

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Sandoval County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	49	72	52	*	46
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	25	27	25	*	42
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	68	77	57	*	92
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	3	5	5	*	5
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	8	20	4	*	6
Battery Against Household Member	316	339	294	*	377
Criminal Damage to Property					71
Deprivation of Property					63
False Imprisonment					57
Harassment					8

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Stalking Against Household Member	6	7	6	*	3
Violation of a Restraining Order					39
Total	475	547	443	*	809

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Sandoval County, 2008-2012

Sandoval	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	114	118	107	*	117
Number of Convictions	43	37	30	*	38
Number of Acquittals	3	2	2	*	2
Number of Dismissals**					70
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	67	79	75	*	7
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	49%	31%	28%	*	32%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Sandoval County, 2008-2012

Sandoval	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	465	515	477	*	528
Number of Convictions	70	67	62	*	52
Number of Acquittals	6	10	7	*	4
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	389	438	408	*	472
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	15%	13%	13%	*	10%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Santa Fe County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Santa Fe County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Santa Fe	12.0	4	12.6	6	11.6	5	5.9	14	12.1	1
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Santa Fe County, 2008-2012

Santa Fe	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	367	363	318	295	307
Children	166	155	184	163	133
Offenders	178	192	244	92	93

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Santa Fe County, 2008-2012

Santa Fe	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	367	363	318	295	307
LE DV Cases	1,713	1,864	1,674	863	1,765
Percent	21%	19%	19%	34%	17%

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Santa Fe County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Santa Fe	27%	41%	9%	57%	32%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Santa Fe County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Santa Fe	24%	31%	28%	17%	33%
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Santa Fe County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Santa Fe	15%*	6%*	9%*	29%*	41%*
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

*Missing Injury Data from Santa Fe Police Department

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Santa Fe County, 2008-2012

Esperanza Shelter for Battered Families, Inc.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	367	363	318	295	307
Counseling	312	172	165	102	167
Emergency Services	220	193	186	133	121
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Support	0	0	0	0	0
Housing	15	0	0	0	0
Protection Orders	14	0	25	0	12
Legal Advocacy	6	0	0	4	0
Psycho-Education Classes	284	166	189	240	82
Case Management	316	122	6	49	74
Crisis Intervention	202	86	21	42	38
Other	28	0	20	0	0

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Santa Fe County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Santa Fe	521	449	472	464	464

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Santa Fe County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	166	155	184	163	133
Counseling	52	6	47	86	12
Emergency Shelter	155	110	152	115	116
Day Care	0	0	0	0	0
School	17	0	0	0	0
Case Management	107	20	0	3	11
Other Services	89	63	49	85	0

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Santa Fe County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	166	155	184	163	93
Counseling	52	6	47	86	79
Psycho-Education Classes	155	110	152	115	79
Case Management	0	0	0	0	79
Other Service	17	0	0	0	0

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Santa Fe County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Santa Fe	29%	18%	20%	58%	42%
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Santa Fe County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Santa Fe	19%	19%	19%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Santa Fe County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	4	13	7	*	10
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	20	29	8	*	13
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	24	34	5	*	27
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	1	2	0	*	
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	4	7	1	*	7
Battery Against Household Member	50	43	28	*	43
Criminal Damage to Property					7
False Imprisonment					28
Harassment					2
Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					1
Total	103	128	49	*	138

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Santa Fe County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	132	147	106	*	100
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	44	52	45	*	40
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	58	74	61	*	68
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	2	6	0	*	4
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	7	6	3	*	14

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Battery Against Household Member	453	457	400	*	503
Criminal Damage to Property					113
Deprivation of Property					5
False Imprisonment					71
Harassment					11
Stalking Against Household Member	3	4	4	*	2
Violation of a Restraining Order					19
Total	699	746	619	*	950

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Santa Fe County, 2008-2012

Santa Fe	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	116	117	89	*	89
Number of Convictions	57	40	36	*	30
Number of Acquittals	2	1	0	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					45
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	51	76	53	*	14
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	17%	34%	40%	*	34%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

**Number of Dismissals Separated from Total Other Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Santa Fe County, 2008-2012

Santa Fe	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	436	577	641	*	608
Number of Convictions	174	131	93	*	73
Number of Acquittals	3	9	11	*	5
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	259	437	537	*	530
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	40%	23%	15%	*	12%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Sierra County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Sierra County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Sierra	7.7	15	1.7	25	13.6	3	--	*	2.5	22
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

*Not Ranked: T or C Police Department Provided Incomplete Reporting in 2011

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Sierra County, 2008-2012

Sierra	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	142	139	152	129	78
Children	76	79	115	99	72
Offenders	53	60	48	37	26

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Sierra County, 2008-2012

Sierra	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	142	139	152	129	78
LE DV Cases	95	22*	163	25**	30
Percent	149%	632%	93%	--	260%

*Incomplete Law Enforcement Data; T or C Police Department Not Reporting

**T or C Police Department Incomplete Reporting 2007 & 2011

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Sierra County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sierra	0%	36%	*	44%*	*
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

*T or C Police Department Did Not Report Alcohol/Drug Use Data

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Sierra County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sierra	*	17*,**	*	*	*
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

*T or C Did Not Report Weapons Data

**Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Sierra County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sierra	*	53%*,**	*	56%*,**	*
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

*No Injury Data from T or C Police Department

**Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Sierra County, 2008-2012

Domestic Abuse Intervention Center

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	142	139	152	129	78
Counseling	8	5	8	2	11
Emergency Services	2	0	5	0	0
Transportation	0	0	2	0	1
Financial Support	0	0	0	0	0
Housing	0	0	1	0	0
Protection Orders	77	101	91	89	54
Legal Advocacy	9	12	11	2	2
Psycho-Education Classes	0	0	0	0	0
Case Management	1	0	5	14	2
Crisis Intervention	57	47	46	26	18
Other	0	0	5	1	3

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Sierra County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sierra	NR	1	7	1	0

NR = No Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Reported to Central Repository

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Sierra County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	76	79	115	99	72
Counseling	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Shelter	0	0	5	0	0
Day Care	0	0	0	0	0
School	0	10	1	0	0
Case Management	0	0	0	0	0
Other Services	76	64	11	99	72

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Sierra County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	53	60	48	37	26
Counseling	36	38	36	27	21
Psycho-Education Classes	0	0	0	0	0
Case Management	1	0	1	0	0
Other Service	16	22	11	7	5

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Sierra County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sierra	*	36%	*	11%*,**	NR
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

NR = Law Enforcement Not Reporting to Central Repository

*T or C Police Department Did Not Report Suspect Arrests

**Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases Reporting Suspect Arrest Status

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Sierra County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sierra	46%	245%	33%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Sierra County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	0	1	2	*	4
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	2
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	2	2	1	*	6
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	1	0	*	1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member					1
Battery Against Household Member	9	1	3	*	6
Criminal Damage to Property					1
False Imprisonment					5
Violation of a Restraining Order					1
Total	11	5	6	*	27

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Sierra County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	8	12	7	*	14
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	5	1	1	*	5
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	3	7	12	*	9
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	1	1	1	*	1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	1	*	1
Battery Against Household Member	38	40	50	*	84
Criminal Damage to Property					6
Deprivation of Property					1
False Imprisonment					8
Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					8
Total	55	61	72	*	137

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Sierra County, 2008-2012

Sierra	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	15	4	5	*	11
Number of Convictions	10	2	2	*	4
Number of Acquittals	0	0	0	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					6
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	5	2	3	*	1
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	0%	50%	40%	*	36%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

**Number of Dismissals Separated from Total Other Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Sierra County, 2008-2012

Sierra	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	85	55	69	*	87
Number of Convictions	18	14	11	*	20
Number of Acquittals	0	0	0	*	0
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	67	41	58	*	67
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	21%	25%	16%	*	23%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Socorro County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Socorro County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Socorro	8.4	13	6.1	16	6.7	18	--	*	--	*
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

*Not Ranked: Socorro County Sheriff's Department Did Not Report

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Socorro County, 2008-2012

Socorro	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	277	279	218	*	*
Children	139	101	32	*	*
Offenders	366	163	184	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Socorro County, 2008-2012

Socorro	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	277	279	218	*	*
LE DV Cases	153	111	120	178**	**
Percent	181%	251%	182%	--	--

*El Puente Service Provider Did Not Report

**Socorro County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Socorro County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Socorro	44%	48%	44%	31%	21%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Socorro County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Socorro	15%*	19%*	24%*	20%*,**	27%*,**
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

*No Data from SCSO

**Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Socorro County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Socorro	32%*	48%*	65%*	44%*,**	59%*,**
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

*No Injury Data from SCSO

**Based on Less Than 20 Cases

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Socorro County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	277	279	218	*	*
Counseling	0	0	7	*	*
Emergency Services	0	0	0	*	*
Transportation	0	0	0	*	*
Financial Support	0	0	0	*	*
Housing	0	0	0	*	*
Protection Orders	0	0	7	*	*
Legal Advocacy	0	0	7	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	0	0	0	*	*
Case Management	0	0	7	*	*
Crisis Intervention	0	0	7	*	*
Other	0	0	0	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Socorro County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Socorro	NR	0	4,890	NR	NR

NR = No Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Reported to Central Repository

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Socorro County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	139	101	32	*	*
Counseling	0	0	0	*	*
Emergency Shelter	0	0	0	*	*
Day Care	0	0	0	*	*
School	0	0	0	*	*
Case Management	0	0	0	*	*
Other Services	0	0	5	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Socorro County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	366	163	184	*	*
Counseling	0	0	78	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	0	0	0	*	*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Case Management	0	0	0	*	*
Other Service	0	0	0	*	*

*No Offender Services Reported

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Socorro County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Socorro	52%*	73%*	74%*	91%*	29%*,**
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

*SCSO and Socorro Police Department Not Reporting Arrest Data

**Based on Fewer Than 20 Cases Reporting Suspect Arrest Status

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Socorro County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Socorro	30%	56%	38%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Socorro County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	6	1	2	*	3
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	5	3	2	*	3
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	4	3	4	*	2
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	0	1	*	
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	1
Battery Against Household Member	14	5	2	*	7
Criminal Damage to Property					4
False Imprisonment					5
Harassment					4
Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	1	*	1
Violation of a Restraining Order					1
Total	29	12	12	*	31

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Socorro County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	34	23	22	*	23
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	10	12	7	*	2

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	23	23	16	*	15
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	1	2	*	
Aggravated Stalking Household Member	1	6	2	*	4
Battery Against Household Member	102	116	124	*	112
Criminal Damage to Property					15
Deprivation of Property					1
False Imprisonment					11
Harassment					11
Stalking Against Household Member	6	4	1	*	6
Violation of a Restraining Order					1
Total	176	185	174	*	201

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Socorro County, 2008-2012

Socorro	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	32	27	17	*	20
Number of Convictions	13	14	7	*	8
Number of Acquittals	0	0	0	*	2
Number of Dismissals**					8
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	18	13	10	*	2
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	40%	52%	41%	*	40%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

**Number of Dismissals Separated from Total Other Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Socorro County, 2008-2012

Socorro	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	140	215	174	*	144
Number of Convictions	25	96	45	*	26
Number of Acquittals	1	6	6	*	2
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	114	113	123	*	116
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	18%	45%	26%	*	18%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Taos County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Taos County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Taos	10.8	6	10.2	9	7.2	17	--	*	4.4	17
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

*Not Ranked: Questa Police Department Incomplete Reporting (Missing 3rd and 4th Quarter Reports)

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Taos County, 2008-2012

Taos	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	333	320	387	236	446
Children	112	79	188	218	118
Offenders	68	46	66	134	26

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Taos County, 2008-2012

Taos	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	333	320	387	236	446
LE DV Cases	342	322	237	163*	145
Percent	97%	99%	163%	--	308%

*Questa Police Department Incomplete Reporting

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Taos County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Taos	36%	33%	46%	53%	54%
NM	37%	35%	35%	50%	35%

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Taos County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Taos	16%	17%	15%	22%	31%
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Taos County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Taos	36%	33%	39%	52%	64%
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Taos County, 2008-2012

Community Against Violence

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	333	320	387	236	446
Counseling	125	83	76	104	91
Emergency Services	91	46	78	81	102
Transportation	8	7	19	60	42
Financial Support	8	13	19	51	26
Housing	70	19	19	64	96
Protection Orders	108	102	84	70	195
Legal Advocacy	23	65	106	121	5
Psycho-Education Classes	111	33	21	117	165
Case Management	144	128	126	205	302
Crisis Intervention	127	206	297	186	220
Other	0	1	0	0	208

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Taos County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Taos	367	911	556	435	721

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Taos County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	112	79	188	218	118
Counseling	48	10	62	108	17
Emergency Shelter	77	44	91	85	83
Day Care	32	55	122	116	44
School	0	1	0	2	12
Case Management	41	5	13	21	87
Other Services	0	9	0	0	76

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Taos County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	68	46	66	134	26
Counseling	68	42	66	134	0
Psycho-Education Classes	0	0	0	0	26
Case Management	52	38	0	134	26
Other Service	0	4	0	0	0

*No Offender Services Reported

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Taos County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Taos	25%	22%	37%	32%	29%
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Taos County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Taos	29%	40%	41%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Taos County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	4	5	12	*	1
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	4	1	4	*	5
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	2	2	8	*	12
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	1	2	*	
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	1	*	1
Battery Against Household Member	9	12	13	*	7
Criminal Damage to Property					2
False Imprisonment					6
Harassment					1
Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	1	*	
Total	19	21	41	*	35

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Taos County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	74	61	75	*	51
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	8	11	7	*	7
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	38	25	30	*	27
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	2	2	*	2
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	1	3	5	*	1
Battery Against Household Member	81	84	81	*	80
Criminal Damage to Property					6
False Imprisonment					11
Harassment					1
Stalking Against Household Member	0	1	2	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					9
Total	202	187	202	*	195

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Taos County, 2008-2012

Taos	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	23	17	24	*	33
Number of Convictions	8	5	5	*	14
Number of Acquittals	0	0	0	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					13
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	15	12	19	*	6
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	50%	29%	21%	*	42%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Taos County, 2008-2012

Taos	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	204	205	204	*	136
Number of Convictions	21	20	25	*	27
Number of Acquittals	0	0	0	*	1
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	183	185	179	*	108
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	10%	10%	12%	*	20%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Torrance County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Torrance County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Torrance	6.3	18	6.6	15	5.5	21	7.2	9	7.5	10
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Torrance County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Torrance	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Torrance County, 2008-2012

Torrance	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	*	*	5	*	*
LE DV Cases	105	109	90	117	**
Percent	--	--	6%	--	--

*No Service Provider Reporting

**No Law Enforcement Reporting

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Torrance County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Torrance	50%	40%	30%	44%	37%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Torrance County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Torrance	15%	15%	16%	16%	13%
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Torrance County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Torrance	74%	53%	57%	52%	59%
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Torrance County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency Services	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Support	*	*	*	*	*
Housing	*	*	*	*	*
Protection Orders	*	*	*	*	*
Legal Advocacy	*	*	*	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Crisis Intervention	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Torrance County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Torrance	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

NR = No Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Reported to Central Repository

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Torrance County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Emergency Shelter	*	*	*	*	*
Day Care	*	*	*	*	*
School	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Torrance County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	*	*	*	*	*
Counseling	*	*	*	*	*
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	*	*	*
Case Management	*	*	*	*	*
Other Service	*	*	*	*	*

*No Service Provider Reporting

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Torrance County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Torrance	55%	42%	47%	63%	39%
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Torrance County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Torrance	26%	29%	43%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Torrance County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	1	2	1	*	
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	4	0	3	*	3
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	13	3	5	*	6
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	4	1	1	*	1
Battery Against Household Member	14	4	4	*	6
Criminal Damage to Property					1
False Imprisonment					4
Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					1
Total	36	10	14	*	22

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Torrance County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	4	11	12	*	13
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	9	5	6	*	6
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	28	11	26	*	13
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	1	1	2	*	1
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	0	0	0	*	
Battery Against Household Member	59	50	30	*	44
Criminal Damage to Property					14
False Imprisonment					9
Harassment					3

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Stalking Against Household Member	0	1	1	*	3
Violation of a Restraining Order					13
Total	101	79	77	*	119

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Torrance County, 2008-2012

Torrance	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	33	24	18	*	18
Number of Convictions	16	11	3	*	7
Number of Acquittals	0	0	1	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					10
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	17	13	14	*	1
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	27%	46%	17%	*	39%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Torrance County, 2008-2012

Torrance	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	103	79	100	*	96
Number of Convictions	34	29	37	*	32
Number of Acquittals	1	1	0	*	0
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	68	49	63	*	64
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	33%	37%	37%	*	33%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Union County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Union County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Union	7.1	16	19.1	1	NR	*	4.7	15	7.0	12
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

NR = No Law Enforcement Reporting to Central Repository

*Not Ranked: Clayton Police Department Did Not Report in 2010

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Union County, 2008-2012

Union	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	*	*	5	6	3
Children	*	*	0	0	0
Offenders	*	*	19	9	12

*No Service Provider Reporting

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Union County, 2008-2012

Union	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	*	*	*	6	3
LE DV Cases	27	73	*	21	31
Percent	--	--	--	29%	10%

*No Service Provider Reporting

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Union County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Union	59%	*	*	*	*
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

*No Alcohol/Drug Use Data from Clayton Police Department

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Union County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Union	*	*	*	*	*
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

*Clayton Police Department Not Reporting Weapons Data

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Union County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Union	26%	NR	NR	NR	NR
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

NR = No Injury Reports

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Union County, 2008-2012

Alternatives to Violence

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	*	*	5	6	3
Counseling	*	*	3	4	2
Emergency Services	*	*	0	0	0
Transportation	*	*	0	0	0
Financial Support	*	*	0	0	0
Housing	*	*	0	0	0
Protection Orders	*	*	0	2	1
Legal Advocacy	*	*	2	0	0
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	0	0	0
Case Management	*	*	0	0	0
Crisis Intervention	*	*	0	0	0
Other	*	*	0	0	0

*No Service Provider Reporting

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Union County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Union	NR	NR	4	21	18

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Union County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	*	*	0	0	0
Counseling	*	*	0	0	0
Emergency Shelter	*	*	0	0	0
Day Care	*	*	0	0	0
School	*	*	0	0	0
Case Management	*	*	0	0	0
Other Services	*	*	0	0	0

*No Service Provider Reporting

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Union County, 2008-2012

Alternatives to Violence

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	*	*	19	9	12
Counseling	*	*	19	9	12
Psycho-Education Classes	*	*	0	0	0
Case Management	*	*	0	0	0
Other Service	*	*	0	0	0

*No Service Provider Reporting

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Union County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Union	32%	*	*	*	*
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

*Clayton Police Department Did Not Report Suspect Arrests

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Union County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Union	0%	0%	0%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Union County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	1	0	0	*	
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	0	0	3	*	1
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member		1	0	*	
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member					2
Battery Against Household Member	2	1	2	*	1
False Imprisonment					1
Harassment					1
Stalking Against Household Member	0	1	0	*	
Total	3	3	5	*	6

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Union County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	0	1	3	*	1
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	0	1	2	*	
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	1	4	7	*	1
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	1	0	*	
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member					1
Battery Against Household Member	12	8	9	*	12
False Imprisonment					1
Harassment					2
Stalking Against Household Member	0	3	1	*	1

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Violation of a Restraining Order					3
Total	13	18	22	*	22

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Union County, 2008-2012

Union	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	3	2	1	*	4
Number of Convictions	2	0	1	*	3
Number of Acquittals	0	0	0	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					1
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	0	2	0	*	0
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	25%	0%	100%	*	75%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals Separated from Total Other Dispositions for 2012 and Forward*

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Union County, 2008-2012

Union	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	14	16	19	*	15
Number of Convictions	4	7	4	*	8
Number of Acquittals	1	0	2	*	0
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	9	9	13	*	7
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	29%	44%	21%	*	53%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Valencia County Domestic Violence Trends, 2008-2012

A. Domestic Violence Rates per 1000 in Valencia County Compared to Domestic Violence Rate in Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	Rank	2009	Rank	2010	Rank	2011	Rank	2012	Rank
Valencia	4.3	19	5.1	19	NR	*	NR	*	NR	*
NM	10.1		10.4		10.5		10.2		9.5	

NR = No Law Enforcement Reporting to Central Repository

*Not Ranked: Los Lunas Police Department and Valencia County Sheriff's Department Did Not Report

B. Clients Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers in Valencia County, 2008-2012

Valencia	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adults	163	171	174	47	155
Children	62	92	68	24	26
Offenders	144	120	129	15	40

C. Percent Law Enforcement (LE) Domestic Violence (DV) Incidents Represented by Number of Adult Victims Served, in Valencia County, 2008-2012

Valencia	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims	163	171	174	47	*
LE DV Cases	306	374	136	101**	**
Percent	53%	46%	128%	47%	47%

*No Service Provider Reporting

*Los Lunas Police Department and Valencia County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

D. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use in Valencia County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Valencia	45%	43%	25%	44%	43%
NM	35%	38%	35%	50%	35%

E. Percent Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapons Use in Valencia County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Valencia	9%	8%	50%	20%	12%
NM	48%	51%	56%	61%	65%

F. Percent Domestic Violence Cases with Injury in Valencia County Compared to New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Valencia	60%	34%	41%	68%	78%
NM	38%	35%	37%	44%	45%

G. Number of Adult Victims Served and Number Receiving Each Service in Valencia County, 2008-2012

Valencia Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Adult Victims Served	163	171	174	47	155
Counseling	128	131	141	28	45
Emergency Services	63	43	64	10	74
Transportation	51	34	46	2	0
Financial Support	19	24	30	1	0
Housing	31	33	43	5	10
Protection Orders	39	25	34	3	56
Legal Advocacy	45	35	42	15	52
Psycho-Education Classes	48	51	48	8	0
Case Management	58	79	59	27	0
Crisis Intervention	20	25	23	20	30
Other	29	22	27	7	0

H. Domestic Violence Crisis Calls Received in Valencia County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Valencia	340	293	100	78	219

I. Number of Children Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Valencia County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Children Victim-Witnesses	62	92	68	24	26
Counseling	58	90	68	24	21
Emergency Shelter	2	0	3	0	9
Day Care	0	0	0	0	0
School	0	0	0	0	0
Case Management	10	19	34	0	0
Other Services	1	2	0	0	0

J. Number of Offenders Served and Number Receiving Each Type of Service in Valencia County, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Offenders	144	120	129	15	40
Counseling	105	97	105	8	40
Psycho-Education Classes	52	15	0	0	0
Case Management	56	20	0	0	0
Other Service	41	21	24	7	0

K. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Valencia County Compared to Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Valencia	60%	48%	62%	64%	70%
NM	48%	43%	50%	44%	44%

L. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued in Valencia County Compared to Percent Statewide Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Protection Orders Issued Statewide, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Valencia	79%	68%	201%	*	*
NM	20%	20%	19%	*	*

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

M. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts, Valencia County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	3	4	4	*	3
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	8	10	3	*	20
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	33	33	19	*	56
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	0	0	4	*	
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	7	6	0	*	5
Battery Against Household Member	25	28	10	*	16
Criminal Damage to Property					7
Deprivation of Property					2
False Imprisonment					48
Harassment					1
Stalking Against Household Member	0	1	0	*	
Violation of a Restraining Order					1
Total	76	82	40	*	159

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

N. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts, Valencia County, 2008-2012

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Assault Against Household Member	39	60	43	*	41
Aggravated Assault Against Household Member	12	16	13	*	24
Aggravated Battery Against Household Member	50	47	59	*	106
Assault with Intent Commit Violence Felony Against Household Member	1	3	6	*	4
Aggravated Stalking Against Household Member	2	12	5	*	8
Battery Against Household Member	175	207	173	*	191
Criminal Damage to Property					23
Deprivation of Property					20
False Imprisonment					78
Harassment					11

Charge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Stalking Against Household Member	3	6	4	*	4
Violation of a Restraining Order					32
Total	282	351	303	*	542

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

O. Percent District Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Valencia County, 2008-2012

Valencia	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	51	51	78	*	66
Number of Convictions	12	10	17	*	22
Number of Acquittals	0	0	3	*	0
Number of Dismissals**					42
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	39	41	58	*	2
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	55%	20%	22%	*	33%
NM	39%	37%	37%	*	40%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

***Number of Dismissals* Separated from *Total Other* Dispositions for 2012 and Forward

P. Percent Magistrate Court Convictions of Disposed Domestic Violence Cases in Valencia County, 2008-2012

Valencia	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Disposed Cases	285	330	301	*	299
Number of Convictions	39	34	59	*	28
Number of Acquittals	1	0	0	*	0
Total Other (Transferred, Deferred, Dismissed)	245	296	242	*	271
Percent Convictions of Disposed Cases	14%	10%	20%	*	9%
NM	26%	23%	21%	*	21%

*Data Unavailable - Data Conversion in Process

Appendix D

Sex Crimes in New Mexico XI: An Analysis of 2012 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health, (December 2013)

SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XI:

An Analysis of 2012 Data from The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository



Developed by Betty Caponera, Ph.D.

Funded by:

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission — Violence Against Women Act Grants Office,
Office of Justice Programs, US Dept. of Justice; State of New Mexico: Human Services Department -
Behavioral Health Services Division, and the Department of Health — Office of Injury Prevention
Through the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.

December 2013

New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository

3909 Juan Tabo NE, Suite 6
Albuquerque, NM 87111

Phone (505) 883-8020

Fax (505) 883-7530

email: nmcsap@swcp.com

Letter from the Director...

This report includes a *Special Report – The Destructive Generational Legacy of Childhood Trauma: Insights from the Survey of Women Inmates and the Need for Trauma-Informed Response*. There is a body of research that demonstrates that the pathways that men and women take to offending and becoming incarcerated are different. For women, the pathway begins with childhood trauma – household dysfunction, and victimization experiences which continue into later life. Most incarcerated women are polyvictimization individuals - persons with a combination of abuses (physical, psychological, and/or sexual) and household dysfunction experiences (substance abuse, mental illness, violence, or incarcerated family member), whose victimizations began in childhood and differ from non-incarcerated women by degree – significantly more incarcerated women experience four or more types of victimizations than non-incarcerated women. Without recovery assistance, children of incarcerated women are at great risk of experiencing the same types of victimizations as their mothers and as a result, have a head start on the same pathway their mother's took to offending and future incarceration. Trauma-informed approaches are being taken to assist women and their children in many areas of public health to optimize the effectiveness of the assistance offered. Findings from the *Survey of Women Inmates* conducted among incarcerated women in New Mexico in 2010, demonstrate the need for a trauma-informed, collaborative approach to inmate rehabilitation and community re-entry programs.

As with each annual *Sex Crimes...* report, findings from the previous year (2012) Central Repository sexual assault data from statewide SANE Programs, and law enforcement and service provider agencies are presented; and Section Three provides at a glance, county trends on 14 important sex crime variables.

On behalf of myself, the New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission, Violence Against Women Grants Office, the Department of Health Behavioral Health Services Division and the Injury and Epidemiology Bureau, Office of Injury Prevention, we thank you for your service to victims of violence and your committed participation in sexual assault surveillance.

Sincerely,



Betty Caponera, Ph.D.
Director

SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XI:
**An Analysis of 2012 Data from The New Mexico
Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

*Developed by Betty Caponera, Ph.D.
For the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.*

“This project was supported by Grant No. 2011-WF-AX-0021 or awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.”

Funded by:

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission — Violence Against Women Act Grants Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Dept. of Justice; State of New Mexico: Human Services Department - Behavioral Health Services Division, and the Department of Health — Office of Injury Prevention
Through the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.

DECEMBER 2013

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to formally acknowledge the host of dedicated professionals who have lent their invaluable expertise to this surveillance initiative.

Program Guidance and Funding:

- Kim Alaburda, Executive Director, New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs
- Connie Monahan, SANE Program Statewide Coordinator
- MaryEllen Garcia, State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission, VAWA Program Manager
- Frank Zubia, Director, State of New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission
- Vicki Nakagawa, Program Manager, Department of Health, Office of Injury Prevention

Data Systems and Analysis:

- Rayo McCullough
- Renee Casio, Administrative Office of the Courts, Information Technology Support Manager
- Bob Jackson, Administrative Office of the Courts, Judicial Information Division

Report Publication:

- Kim Alaburda, Distribution, New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs
- Lisa Meyer, Graphics and Design, New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs
- Kathleen Donlin, New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs

** A special thanks to the chiefs, sheriff's, marshals, and records department staff of all the participating law enforcement agencies; executive directors and staff of the sexual assault service providers and SANE programs; and all data entry staff of the individual law enforcement agencies and district courts without whom this report would not be possible.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
➤ LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR	
➤ ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	
➤ FACT SHEET	
➤ EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
➤ SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO REPORT:	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
➤ <i>SPECIAL REPORT - The Destructive Legacy of Childhood Trauma: Insights from the Survey of Women Inmates and the Need for Trauma-Informed Response</i>	2
SECTION ONE: Analysis of 2012 Sex Crimes Data from the Central Repository	
I. ABOUT THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY	14
II. LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTED SEX CRIMES	
A. Definitions	14
B. Law Enforcement Reported Incidence of Sexual Assault	16
C. Characteristics of Criminal Sexual Penetration Cases	17
1. Victim and Offender Gender	17
2. Victim and Offender Age	17
3. Victim and Offender Race/Ethnicity	18
4. Victim/Offender Relationship	18
5. Weapon Use and Injury	19
6. Alcohol/Drug Use	20
7. Children Witnesses to Criminal Sexual Penetration	20
8. Suspect Arrests Resulting from Sexual Assault	21
D. Characteristics of Non-Penetration Sex Crimes	21
1. Victim and Offender Gender	22
2. Victim and Offender Age	22
3. Victim and Offender Race/Ethnicity	22
4. Weapon Use and Injury	23
5. Alcohol/Drug Use	23
6. Children Witnesses to Non-Penetration Sex Crimes	23
7. Suspect Arrests in Non-Penetration Sex Crimes	24
III. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICE PROVIDERS AND NEW CLIENTS SERVED	24
A. Survivor Demographics	
1. Gender of Survivor	24
2. Age of Survivor at Time of Current Sexual Assault	24
3. Age of Survivor at Presentation for Therapy	27
4. Survivor History of Prior Sexual Assault/Abuse	28
5. Race/Ethnicity of Survivor	29

6. Survivor Disability	30
B. Offender Demographics	
1. Gender of the Offender	31
2. Age of Offender	31
3. Offender Race/Ethnicity	32
C. Sexual Offense Characteristics	
1. Type of Sexual Offense	33
2. Survivor/Offender Relationship	34
3. Number of Offenders Involved Per Sexual Assault	37
4. Type of Coercion Used	37
5. Use of Alcohol/Drugs	38
6. Location of Sexual Offenses	39
7. Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	40
8. Sexually Transmitted Disease and Pregnancy	41
9. Reported Sexual Assault	41
10. Medical Treatment Sought	42
11. Forensic Evidence Collection	43
12. Accessing Services	44
13. Reasons for Seeking Services	45
IV. SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINER (SANE) PROGRAMS	
A. Overview of SANE	47
B. SANE Program Findings	
1. Patient Gender	47
2. Patient Age	47
3. Patient Race/Ethnicity	48
4. Patient Disability	49
5. Offender Gender and Age	49
C. Offense Characteristics	
1. Victim/Offender Relationship	50
2. Number of Offenders	51
3. Type of Coercion	51
4. Location of Sexual Offenses	55
5. Patient Injury	56
D. SANE Programs Service Characteristics	
1. Referral Source	58
2. Evidence Collection	58
3. Assessment Services	59
4. Reports to Law Enforcement	60
5. SANE Referrals to Other Sources	60
V. DISTRICT COURTS	
A. New Sexual Assault Charges and Cases Filed in 2012	63
B. Sexual Assault Charges and Cases Disposed in 2012	64
1. Sexual Assault Charges Disposed	64
2. Sexual Assault Cases Disposed	68
SECTION TWO: IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS	70
TABLES	72
APPENDICES	102
SECTION THREE: COUNTY TRENDS TABLES, 2008-2012	129

FIGURES

<u>Figures</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Percent Law Enforcement Reported Sex Crimes	16
2	Victim and Offender Age as Reported by Law Enforcement	17
3	Comparison of Victim and Offender Race/Ethnicity in CSP Cases as Reported by Law Enforcement to State of New Mexico Racial/Ethnic Composition	18
4	Victim/Offender Relationship in CSP Sex Crimes in Bernalillo County as Reported by Law Enforcement	19
5	Using Party in Rapes that Involve Alcohol/Drug Use	20
6	Age of Children Present at CSP Cases, as Reported by Law Enforcement	21
7	Victim and Offender Age in Non-Penetration Sex Crimes in Bernalillo County, as Reported by Law Enforcement	22
8	Victim and Offender Race/Ethnicity in Non-Penetration Sex Crimes in Bernalillo County as Reported by Law Enforcement, 2012	23
9	Age of Children Present at Law Enforcement Reported Non-Penetration Sex Crimes in Bernalillo County	23
10	Age of Survivor at Time of Most Recent Sexual Assault as Reported by Service Providers	25
11	Age of Survivors at Time of Most Recent Sexual Assault, by Gender, as Reported by Service Providers	25
12	Comparison of Victims' Ages by Gender in CSP Crimes as Reported by Service Providers	26
13	Comparison of Victims' Ages by Gender in Non-CSP Sexual Assaults as Reported by Service Providers	26
14	Age of Survivor at Presentation of Therapy	27
15	Age of Survivor at Presentation of Therapy, by Gender	27
16	Time Lapse from Time of Victimization to Time Seeking Therapy Among Sexual Assault Victims, by Gender	28
17	A Comparison of Age at Time of Prior Assault Between Victims of Ongoing Sexual Abuse and Victims Who Experienced an Isolated Prior Event, as Reported by Service Providers	28
18	Survivor Race/Ethnicity and State of New Mexico Racial/Ethnic Composition as Reported by Service Providers	29
19	Female CSP Victims by Age and Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Service Providers	29

<u>Figures</u>	<u>Page</u>
20 Sexual Assault Among Persons with Disability as Reported by Service Providers	30
21 Percent of Child, Adolescent and Adult Rape Victims with a Disability	30
22 CSP Victims with a Disability by Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Service Providers	31
23 Offender Age as Reported by Service Providers	31
24 Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Service Providers Compared to State of New Mexico Racial/Ethnic Composition	32
25 Percent Offenders of Each Race/Ethnicity That Are the Same Race/Ethnicity as Their Sexual Assault Victims	32
26 Type of Sexual Offense as Reported by Service Providers	33
27 Type of Criminal Sexual Penetration as Reported by Service Providers	33
28 Type of Offense, by Victim Gender, as Reported by Service Providers	34
29 Stranger-Perpetrated Sexual Assaults by Survivor Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Service Providers	34
30 Number of Known "Related" Offenders by Relationship Category, as Reported by Service Providers	35
31 Number of Known "Non-Related" Offenders as Reported by Service Providers	36
32 Type of Coercion Used as Reported by Service Providers	37
33 Type of Coercion Used by Survivor Age as Reported by Service Providers	38
34 Type of Coercion by Survivor Gender as Reported by Service Providers	38
35 Survivor Use of Alcohol/Drugs by Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Service Providers	39
36 Location of Sexual Offenses as Reported by Service Providers	40
37 Reported Sexual Assaults by Type of Agency Notified, as Reported by Service Providers	41
38 Percent of Sexual Assaults Not Reported, by Race/Ethnicity of Survivor, as Reported by Service Providers	42
39 Medical Treatment Sought by Victim Age as Reported by Service Providers	42
40 Percent Seeking Medical Treatment by Survivor Race/Ethnicity, as Reported by Service Providers	43
41 Percent Forensic Evidence Collection by Survivor Race/Ethnicity, as Reported by Service Providers	44

<u>Figures</u>	<u>Page</u>
42 Forensic Evidence Collection Among Rape Victims, by Age and Gender as Reported by Service Providers	44
43 How Survivors Hear About Available Sexual Assault Services	45
44 Reasons Survivors Seek Services	46
45 Patients Served by SANE Units by Age and Gender	48
46 SANE Programs' Patient Race/Ethnicity Compared to State of New Mexico Racial/Ethnic Composition	48
47 Percent SANE Patients, by Race/Ethnicity and Age	49
48 Percent Offender Relationship Among Child (<13) SANE Patients	50
49 Percent Offender Relationship Among Adolescent and Adult SANE Patients	51
50 Type of Coercion in SANE Sexual Assault Cases	52
51 Type of Coercion Used in SANE Sexual Assault Cases, by Patient Age	53
52 Comparison of Type of Coercion Used by Victim/Offender Relationship on SANE Patients	54
53 Location of Sexual Offenses Among SANE Patients	55
54 Location of Sexual Offenses by Victim Age	56
55 Percent SANE Patients with Each Type of Injury, by Age	57
56 Referrals to SANE Programs	58
57 Evidence Collection by SANE Programs, by Patient Age	59
58 Assessment Services Provided by SANE Programs, by Patient Age	60
59 SANE Patient Referrals to Other Services	61
60 SANE Patient Referrals to Other Services, by Patient Age	62
61 Percent Sexual Assault Charges Filed in District Courts	63
62 Percent Sexual Assault Charges Disposed in District Courts	65
63 Percent Dismissals for Each Type of Disposed Sexual Assault Charge in District Courts	66
64 Percent Convictions for Guilty Pleas for Each Type of Disposed Charge in District Courts	67
65 Percent Acquittals for Each Type of Disposed Sexual Assault Charge in District Court	68
66 Average Length of Jail Sentence for Each Type of Sexual Assault Charge Disposed in District Courts	69

TABLES

<u>Tables</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. Law Enforcement Reported Sex Crimes by Agency, 2012	72
2. Law Enforcement Report Sex Crimes by County, 2012	79
3. Percent CSP Crimes with A Suspect Arrest by Law Enforcement Agency	81
4. Percent Sexual Assault Survivors Served by Participating Agencies, 2012	82
5. Percent Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County, 2012	83
6. Number Sex Crimes Survivors Served by Rape Crises/Mental Health Centers and Number of Sex Crimes Victims Reported to Law Enforcement by County, 2012	84
7. Percent Male Victims by Service Provider Agency, 2012	85
8. Percent SANE Patients by SANE Program, 2012	86
9. Percent of Sexual Assault Charges Filed in 2012, by District Court	87
10. Percent of Sexual Assault Charges Disposed in 2012, by District Court	88
11. Percent of Sexual Assault Charges Dismissed in 2012, by District Court	89
12. Percent Guilty Pleas/Convictions in 2012, by District Court	90
13-43. DISPOSITIONS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT CHARGES IN 2012, BY DISTRICT COURT:	
13. Alamogordo District Court	91
14. Albuquerque District Court	91
15. Aztec/Farmington District Court	92
16. Bernalillo District Court	92
17. Carlsbad District Court	92
18. Carrizozo District Court	92
19. Clayton District Court	93
20. Clovis District court	93
21. Deming District court	93
22. Estancia District Court	93
23. Fort Sumner District Court	94
24. Gallup District Court	94

25.	Grants District Court	94
26.	Las Cruces District Court	94
27.	Las Vegas District Court	95
28.	Lordsburg District Court	95
29.	Los Alamos District Court	95
30.	Los Lunas District Court	95
31.	Lovington District Court	96
32.	Portales District Court	96
33.	Raton District Court	96
34.	Reserve District Court	96
35.	Roswell District Court	97
36.	Santa Fe District Court	97
37.	Santa Rosa District Court	97
38.	Silver City District Court	97
39.	Socorro District Court	98
40.	T or C District Court	98
41.	Taos District Court	98
42.	Tierra Amarilla District Court	98
43.	Tucumcari District Court	99
44.	Number of Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed, Convicted and Acquitted For Each District Court	99
45.	Disposed District Court Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed	100
46.	Disposed District Court Sexual Assault Cases with a Guilty Plea/Conviction	101

APPENDICES

<u>Appendices</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. Survey of Violence Victimization In New Mexico: Summary of the Findings, 2005	102
B. Sexual Abuse of Children and Youth in New Mexico	108
C. New Mexico Sex Crimes Statutes	110
D. Participating Law Enforcement Agencies	117
E. Law Enforcement Data Collection Form	120
F. Number of Law Enforcement Reported Criminal Sexual Penetration Incidents by County	121
G. Rate and Rank of Law Enforcement Reported Criminal Sexual Penetration Incidents for Counties with Complete Reporting	122
H. Participating Sexual Assault Service Providers	123
I. Sexual Assault History Form	124
J. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Programs	126
K. SANE Programs Patient Data Collection Form	127

SECTION THREE: COUNTY TRENDS TABLES, 2008-2012

<u>County</u>	<u>Page</u>
...Bernalillo	129
...Catron	132
...Chaves	135
...Cibola	138
...Colfax	141
...Curry	144
...De Baca	147
...Dona Ana	150
...Eddy	153
...Grant	156
...Guadalupe	159
...Hidalgo	162
...Lea	165
...Lincoln	168
...Los Alamos	171
...Luna	174
...McKinley	177
...Mora	180
...Otero	183
...Quay	186
...Rio Arriba	189
...Roosevelt	192
...San Juan	195
...San Miguel	198
...Sandoval	201
...Santa Fe	204
...Sierra	207
...Socorro	210
...Taos	213
...Torrance	216
...Union	219
...Valencia	222

FACT SHEET: SEXUAL ASSAULT IN NEW MEXICO

I. Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Assault:	New Mexicans	U.S Population¹
▶ Completed Rapes and Attempted Rapes	15%	11%
Women	24% 1 in 4	18%
Men	5% 1 in 20	3%
▶ Completed Rapes	13%	9%
Women	21% 1 in 5	15%
Men	4% 1 in 25	2%
▶ Incapacitated Rape (Subset of Completed Rapes)	5.5%	
Women	8.5% 1 in 12	
Men	2.5% 1 in 40	

II. Rape and/or Attempted Rape Incidence Previous 12 Months (Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico, 2005)

▶ Completed Rape and Attempted Rape Victims	
Adult Women (18 and Older)	7 per 1000
Adult Men (18 and Older)	4 per 1000
▶ Completed Rape Victims Only	
Adult Women	6 per 1000
Adult Men	2 per 1000
▶ Total Law Enforcement Reported Rape Incidents:	4,176
▶ Law Enforcement Reported Rape Incidents 2012	1,565
▶ Law Enforcement Reported Non-Penetration Sex Crimes, 2012	2,611
▶ Service Provider Sexual Assault Victims Served, 2012	1,875
▶ SANE Sexual Assault Patients, 2012	1,172

III. Selected Rape Findings by Data Source

Rape: Victim Gender, 2012

	Survey	Law Enforcement	Service Providers	SANE
Females	78%	83%	88%	91%
Males	22%	17%	12%	9%

Rape: Victim Ages, 2012

	Adults	Adolescents	Children
Law Enforcement 2012	50%	24%	26%
Service Providers 2011	48%	22%	30%
Survey Lifetime	33%	23%	44%
SANE 2012	64%	15%	21%

Rape: Victim Race/Ethnicity, 2012

	White (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic	Native American	Black	Asian	Other	Mixed
Law Enforcement 2012	38%	28%	11%	3%	0%	19%	-
Service Providers 2012	33%	47%	11%	2%	-	1%	6%
SANE 2012	30%	47%	17%	3%	-	1%	6%
Survey Lifetime	53%	33%	5%	2%	1%	2%	

Rape: Offender Gender, 2012

Gender	Survey Lifetime	Law Enforcement 2012	Service Providers 2012	SANE 2012
Males	85%	93%	98%	97%

Rape: Offender Ages, 2012

	Adults	Adolescents	Children
Law Enforcement 2012	78%	17%	5%
Service Providers 2012	75%	19%	6%
SANE 2012	87%	10%	3%
Survey Lifetime	78%	20%	<1%

Rape: Offender Race/Ethnicity, 2012

	White (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic	Native American	Black	Asian	Mixed
Law Enforcement	32%	49%	10%	3%	-	-
Service Providers	26%	56%	12%	3%	-	1%

Rape: Victim/Offender Relationship, 2012

	Survey	2012	2012	2012
	Lifetime	Law Enforcement	Service Providers	SANE
Stranger	13%	19%	8%	19%
Known Offender	87%	81%	92%	81%
Family	17%	19%	43%	19%
Current or Former Intimate Partner	24%	26%	18%	11%

Rape: Victim Injury, 2012

	Survey	2012	2012
	Lifetime	Law Enforcement	SANE
Percent Rape Incidents with Victim Injury	25%	30%	79%

Rape: Alcohol/Drug Use, 2012

	Survey Lifetime	Law Enforcement 2012	Service Providers 2012
Percent of Rape Cases Involving Alcohol/Drugs		34%	
Victim	23.5%	-	34%
Offender	45.5%	-	71%

Rape: Medical Care Sought for Victim Injuries , 2012

	Percent Rape Victims That Sought Medical Treatment
Survey Lifetime	33%
Service Providers 2012	28%

Rape: Suspect Arrests, 2012

	Percent Rapes with a Suspect Arrest
Survey Lifetime	3% for all rapes involving male victims (47% of rapes reported to police) 7% for all rapes involving female victims (37% of rapes reported to police)
Law Enforcement 2012	15%

IV. Selected Survey Findings on Rape in New Mexico

- ▶ Percent Rapes Reported to Police 17%
- ▶ Percent Rape Victims Filing Criminal Charges 6%
- ▶ Percent Rape Victims Obtaining a Restraining Order 10% (3% males; 11% females)
- ▶ Percent Rape Offenders Violating a Restraining Order 49% (52% males; 49% females)

Dispositions for Offenders of Survey Victims:

- ▶ Percent Charges Dropped 25%
- ▶ Percent Acquitted 6%
- ▶ Percent Convicted 45%
- ▶ Percent Pled Guilty 11%
- ▶ Percent Convicted/Guilty Sentenced to Prison/Jail 88%
- ▶ Average Length Sentence for Rape Conviction 62.5 months
- ▶ Percent Rape Offenders Serving 48 Months or Less 54%

V. Selected Sexual Assault Findings 2012

- ▶ **Percent Sexual Assault Victims with a Prior Sexual Assault:**
Service Providers, 2012: 51.5%

Sexual Assault Survivors with a Disability:

	Percent Sexual Assault Survivors with a Disability
Service Providers 2012	32%
SANE 2012	23%

► District Court Findings

New Sexual Assault Charges Filed, 2012		3,825
New Sexual Assault Cases Filed, 2012		1,221
Disposed Sexual Assault Charges in 2012		3,301
Disposed Sexual Assault Cases in 2012		1,114

► Disposition Outcomes in 2012:

Disposed Sexual Assault Cases in 2012		1,114
Sexual Assault Cases with a Guilty Plea/Conviction	37%	416
Sexual Assault Cases Acquitted	2%	27
Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed	51%	571

¹Prevalence, Incidence and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey, by Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Toennes, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, November 1998.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2005, the Department of Health, Office of Injury Prevention obtained funds to conduct a statewide violence victimization survey. The purpose of the survey was to obtain state estimates of the prevalence and nature of victimization among adults in New Mexico.

Preliminary findings from the Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico (SVV) were published in the report *Sex Crimes In New Mexico V*, January 2007. A summary of these findings is found in Appendix A of the *Sex Crimes in New Mexico XI*, December 2012 full report. It offers statewide rates of the incidence and prevalence of rape and attempted rape, together with a discussion of the findings on the experience of rape among males and females.

Similarly, further findings from the SVV on the prevalence and nature of rape victimizations among children and adolescents in New Mexico were published in the *Sex Crimes In New Mexico VI*, October 2007 report. A summary of these findings with comparisons to 2012 statewide data is found in Appendix B of *Sex Crimes in New Mexico XI*, December 2012 full report. Additionally, selected findings from the SVV can be found in the *Fact Sheet* of the full report, as well.

This report summary includes an analysis of 2012 sex crimes data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository, which includes findings from law enforcement, service providers, statewide Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner [SANE] units, and District Courts.

II. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

A. **In 2012, More Sexual Assaults In New Mexico Came To The Attention Of Law Enforcement, While Slightly Fewer Victims Sought Services Than In 2011; The Number Of Adult Rapes Reported To Law Enforcement Represent 8% Of The Estimated Adult Rapes In The State**

There were 100 law enforcement agencies that submitted sexual assault data to the Central Repository during 2012. Presently, these agencies represent 92% of the New Mexico population. There were 4,176 sex crimes reported by participating law enforcement agencies. During the same calendar year, service providers from rape crisis centers and mental health centers served 1,875 victims of sexual assault (as reported on the standardized *Sexual Assault History Form*). SANE Programs served 1,172 sexual assault victims/patients.

In 2012, law enforcement responded to 1,565 criminal sexual penetration crimes and 2,611 non-penetration crimes including criminal sexual contract, criminal sexual contact of a minor, child enticement, sexual exploitation, and indecent exposure. The number of non-penetration sex crimes increased 13% from the 2,313 reported in 2011. Similarly, the number of criminal sexual penetration crimes increased 17% from the 1,338 reported in 2011. The rate of rapes reported to statewide law enforcement agencies in 2012, is .83 per 1000 a 12% increase over the .74 per 1000 in 2011.

The Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico was conducted in 2005 to obtain a baseline rate of all rape: reported and unreported. The SVV found that the rate of reported and unreported rape in New Mexico was 6 per 1000 adult females and 2 per 1000 adult males in the previous 12 month period. This rate applied to the 2012 adult population (1,571,096: 770,669 males; 800,427 females) would mean that a closer estimate of adult completed rapes in New Mexico for 2012 is 6,343: 1,541 males and 4,802

females. This means that the number of adult rapes that came to the attention of law enforcement (531) represents approximately 8.4% of the estimated rapes that occurred in 2012.

B. More Sexually Abused Males Than Females Are Abused As Children

In 2012, children (<13 years) comprised almost one-third (30%) of the sexual assault victims assisted by service providers, an average 26% (26% rape victims and 26% victims of non-penetration sex crimes) that came to the attention of statewide law enforcement agencies, and 21% of those patients served at statewide SANE units.

Service provider records in 2012 demonstrate that when examined by gender, twice as many males (61%) as females (26%) were children at the time of their sexual assault. There is significant disparity between the rates of victimized male children and female children in criminal sexual penetration and non-penetration crimes. In 2012, of the males that were raped, 63% were children, compared to 27% of females. Similarly, of the males that were victims of non-penetration crimes, 74% were children compared to 53% of females.

C. More Females Seek Therapeutic Services Sooner Than Males

An examination of service provider data in 2012 demonstrates that more females (59%) than males (41%) obtained therapeutic services in the year of the victimization. Further, after a delay of one year, 35% of males and 15% of females were more likely to wait over 20 years to seek services. The average delay for males was 14.1 years compared to 7.0 years for females.

D. Rape Is A Crime Of Opportunity

1. Offenders are older than their victims

It is clear that rape is a crime of opportunity and that opportunity presents itself most often among the vulnerable. In 2012, while 50% of rape victims in law enforcement cases were children and adolescents (<18), greater than three-quarters (79%) of offenders were adults (>18). To emphasize this point, in 2012 service providers reported that 51.5% of their clients experienced a sexual victimization prior to the one for which they presented for services. Almost two-thirds (60%) of the victims that experienced a prior sexual assault were victims of on-going abuse, 89% of which occurred by age 12. Likewise, 40% were victims of a prior isolated sexual assault, and 60% of these occurred by age 12.

2. Offenders take advantage of those with disabilities

One-third (32%) of the victims of sexual assault that sought services in 2012 had a mental and/or physical disability before the victimization. More *adult* (39%) victims had a disability than *adolescent* and *child* victims (26%, respectively); Victims of *mixed race/ethnicity* (40%) and *White (non-Hispanic)* victims (37%) reported significantly more cases of disability compared to *Hispanic* (29%) and *Native American* victims (25%).

3. Offenders are overwhelmingly male

Overwhelmingly, offenders of sexual offenses are males. In 2012, the offender in 93% of law enforcement rape cases, 98% of service provider rape cases, and 97% of SANE cases were male. Additionally, data from the SVV found that 85% of reported and unreported rapes in New Mexico had a male offender.

E. Most Survivors Are Sexually Assaulted By Someone Of The Same Race

In 2012, service providers reported that in 85% of their cases, the offender was the same race/ethnicity as the client. When examined by race/ethnic group, more *Native American* (94%) and *Hispanic* victims (93%) were victimized by someone of their own race, than *Black* victims (75%), *White (non-Hispanic)* victims (74%), and victims of *mixed race/ethnicity* (21%).

F. Sexual Assault And The Probability of Domestic Violence

In 2012, 45% of survivors and three-quarters (77%) of offenders had a history of domestic violence. Among service provider cases with family offenders, 57% involved domestic violence. Among service provider cases with non-family current or former intimate partner offenders, 53% involved domestic violence. Additionally, a survivor with a *history of domestic violence* was significantly more likely to be offended by someone with a *history of domestic violence* (91%), than a survivor with no history of domestic violence (53%).

G. Survivors Of Rape Are More Likely To Seek Therapeutic Services Than Survivors Of Non-Penetration Sex Crimes

It is evident that sexual assault victims that are raped are more likely to seek therapeutic services than victims of other (non-penetration) sex crimes. Of those that sought therapeutic services in 2012, two-thirds (65.5%) were rape victims. Another 24% of victims seeking services were victims of criminal sexual contact. An examination of 2012 service provider data found that slightly more females (70%) than males (65%) that presented for services were rape victims.

H. Most Survivors Who Seek Services Are Victims Of Incest

Overwhelmingly, victims that seek services are incest victims. In three-quarters (79%) of service provider cases that identified the nature of the rape, the survivors were victims of incest. This is not surprising given the earlier discussion on the rate of clients that had experienced a prior victimization before age 12, the rate victimized by someone of the same race/ethnicity, and the rate victimized by a family member.

I. Most Sexual Assault Survivors Know Their Offenders

In law enforcement reported rapes in 2012, the offender was known to the victim in 81% of the rapes perpetrated. Of the known offenders, 19% were family members. Similarly, of the victims that sought therapeutic services, 92% of the victims of rape were victimized by someone known to them, 43% of which were family members.

J. Rates for Stranger-Perpetrated Sexual Assaults Varied More by Race/ethnicity Than by Gender of the Survivor

When stranger-perpetrated sexual offenses were examined by gender, 9% of the cases with female survivors were perpetrated by a stranger compared to 7% of cases with a male survivor. When stranger-perpetrated sexual offenses were examined by race/ethnicity, *Native American* survivors (14%) comprised more of the stranger-perpetrated sexual offenses than survivors of all other races/ethnicities: *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors and survivors of *mixed race/ethnicity* (9%, respectively), *Hispanic* survivors (6%), and *Black* survivors (5%).

K. Alcohol/Drug Use Is Greater Among Female Victims And Increases Vulnerability To Stranger-Rape, Multiple-Offender Victimizations, and Contraction of STDs

In 2012, law enforcement reported that approximately one-third (34%) of the rape cases involved the use of alcohol or drugs. Similarly, service providers reported that 37% of their rape cases involved alcohol or drug use. When alcohol/drug use was examined by gender, significantly more (37%) female survivors of rape than male (13%) survivors of rape that sought services used alcohol or drugs at the time of the sexual assault. When examined by survivor age for all types of sexual assault, 62% of adult survivors, 37% of adolescent survivors, and 3% of child survivors used alcohol or drugs during the reported sexual assault.

An examination of service provider data in 2012 demonstrates that alcohol/drug use increases ones vulnerability to being raped by a stranger. Of those clients that sought services, two (2.4) times as many survivors that used alcohol or drugs (17%) were victimized by a *stranger* compared to survivors that did not use alcohol or drugs (6%).

Survivors using alcohol/drugs were approximately two times (27%) as likely for their assault to involve multiple offenders as survivors not using alcohol/drugs (15%). Furthermore, survivors using alcohol/drugs than those not using, were nine times more likely to contract a sexually transmitted disease.

L. Types of Coercion Used In Sexual Assaults, Such As Physical Force, Verbal Threat, Weapons, Manipulation, And Intentional Drugging Differ By Victim Age

Service providers document the type of coercion that was involved in the sexual offenses experienced by their clients. *Physical force* (38%) was the type of coercion reported most in 2012, followed by *manipulation* (28%) and *verbal threat* (19%). *Weapons* were involved in 4% of sexual assault cases. Similarly, *physical force* (50%) was involved in most SANE cases, followed by *physical intimidation* (29%), *alcohol/drugs* (27%), and *authority over the victim* (24%). Additionally, *weapons* were involved in a greater proportion of SANE cases (9%).

When examined by age, service providers reported that adults and adolescents experienced more *physical force* (44% and 35%, respectively) and *intentional drugging* (12% and 7%, respectively) than children. While 30% of children were victims of *physical force*, they were most coerced by *manipulation* (42%), very frequently coerced by *verbal threat* (24%) and rarely coerced by *intentional drugging* (<1%).

Similarly, most adult (60%) and adolescent SANE patients (51%) experienced *physical force*, while most children were coerced by *someone in authority* (80%).

M. SANE Programs Best Capture Survivor Injuries

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 30% of rapes involved an *injury*. The SVV found that 27% of female rape victims and 16% of male rape victims reported being injured. In 2012, statewide SANE programs reported that 79% of their patients incurred injury from their assault. When examined by gender, over three quarters (81%) of females and 57% of males were injured during their sexual assault.

By far, more SANE patients of all ages experienced *vaginal* injuries, with a greater proportion of *adolescents* (13-17) experiencing vaginal injury (71%), than children (<13), 66%, or adults (18 and older), 45%. *Rectal* injuries were experienced more by children (22%) than adolescents (9%) or adults (13%). *Strangulation* was experienced more by adults (17%) than adolescents (9%) and children (2%).

N. The Rate Of Seeking Medical Treatment Differs Significantly By Survivor Gender, Age, And Race

In 2012, service providers reported that 41% of their clients sought medical treatment as a result of their sexual assault. Significantly more female survivors (43%) than *male survivors* (21%) sought medical treatment. Similarly, significantly more child survivors (29%), (<6 years old) sought medical treatment compared to children 6-12 years old (10%). More adults (62%) than adolescents (30%) sought medical treatment.

Of survivors who sought therapeutic services, significantly more *Black* survivors (67%) than survivors from all other races sought medical treatment: *Native American* survivors (59%), survivors of *mixed race/ethnicity* (39%), *White* (non-Hispanic) survivors (37%), and *Hispanic* survivors (35%).

O. The Rate Of Obtaining Forensic Evidence Differs Significantly By Survivor Gender, Age, And Race

One-quarter (28%) of survivors seeking therapeutic services in 2012 had forensic evidence collected. Significantly more *female* survivors (30%) than *male* survivors (17%) had forensic evidence collected.

There is great disparity in the rate of males and females obtaining forensic evidence among adolescent survivors. Four times as many *female* adolescent survivors (20%) had forensic evidence collected compared to 5% of *male* adolescent survivors. Slightly more female child survivors (18%) sought forensic evidence than male child survivors (16%). Similarly, slightly more female adult survivors (47%) sought forensic evidence than male adult survivors (40%).

In 2012, *Native American* survivors (54%) were more than twice as likely to obtain forensic evidence collection as *White* (non-Hispanic) survivors (24%) and *Hispanic* survivors (21%), and almost two times (1.6) as likely as *Black* survivors (33%).

P. Reporting Sexual Assault Differs Significantly By Gender And Race

In 2012, approximately one-quarter (23%) of survivors seeking therapeutic services did not report their victimization to anyone. Of those that did report their victimization, 35% reported to a *rape crisis center*, 34% reported to *law enforcement*, and 20% to an *emergency department* or *SANE unit*. Another 7% of survivors reported to *social service agencies*. The SVV found that three times more females (19%) than males (6%) reported their victimization to law enforcement.

When examined by race/ethnicity, only 13% of *Native American* survivors did not report their victimization to law enforcement compared to 30% of *White* (non-Hispanic) survivors, 22% of *Hispanic* survivors, 20% of survivors of *mixed race/ethnicity*, and 16% of *Black* survivors.

Q. The Rate Of Suspect Arrests In Sexual Assault Cases Has Increased Slightly Since 2011 and Differ Significantly by Victim Gender

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 15% of rape cases had a suspect arrest. This represents a 3% increase over that reported in 2011. The SVV found that 47% of male rapes reported to law enforcement and 3% of all male rapes had a suspect arrest. Similarly, 37% of female rapes reported to law enforcement and 7% of all female rapes resulted in a suspect arrest.

R. Sexual Assault Survivors Get Help When Encouraged By Others And To Address Mental Health Concerns And PTSD Symptoms

There were 1,329 reasons why sexual assault survivors decided to seek help. Of all the reasons for seeking assistance, most survivors (26%) did so for *mental health problems/concerns or symptoms from the assault, such as nightmares* or because they were *encouraged to get help by others* (22%).

S. Too Many Sexual Assault Charges Are Dismissed in District Courts

Of 3,301 sexual assault charges disposed in 2012, 71% (2,342) were dismissed. *Criminal sexual penetration-incest* was the charge with the greatest proportion of dismissals (86%), followed by the more egregious charge of *criminal sexual penetration* (77%). Additionally, 65% of *criminal sexual contact of a minor* charges were dismissed, and 75% of *criminal sexual penetration of a minor* charges. Of all disposed charges, 22% obtained a *guilty plea or conviction*, 2% were *acquitted*, and 5% were charges with *other dispositions* that resulted from prosecution proceedings (conditional discharges, remands, and consent decrees).

Each sexual assault case may have many charges of which some may be dismissed, some convicted, and some acquitted. An examination of sexual assault dispositions on a case level provides a clearer picture of the case outcomes: 1) where at least one charge obtained a conviction, 2) where all charges were acquitted, and 3) where all charges were dismissed. The 3,301 disposed sexual assault charges comprised 1,114 cases. Of these, 37% obtained a *guilty plea or conviction*, 2% obtained an *acquittal*, 9% had prosecution proceedings that resulted in *other dispositions*, and 51% were *dismissed*.

III. SECTION TWO: IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

Findings from the SVV on the rate of rape in the previous 12 months would estimate the number of reported and unreported rapes among adults in New Mexico in 2012 to be 6,343. This is twelve (11.9) times the number of adult rapes actually reported to law enforcement in the same year, 531. This suggests greater outreach is needed to identify rape victims and refer them to appropriate services.

The rape of children and adolescents in New Mexico must be a primary focus of sexual assault prevention, identification, investigation, and prosecution efforts. Findings from the SVV, law enforcement, service providers, and SANE Programs demonstrate that victims of sex crimes are overwhelmingly female; and a significant proportion of males and females are victimized by age 12. When one considers that parents and step-parents, and other family members are responsible for much of this abuse of males and females, it is imperative that parents, guardians, and extended family be targeted for prevention education and outreach to compliment the training of other professionals (teachers, clergy, law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges) who must respond to a suspected sexual assault of a child or a child's disclosure.

The negative effects of sexual violation during childhood cannot be overstated. To be sure, sexual assault during childhood is a precursor to experiencing a sexual assault in the future. Half (51%) of all those who sought assistance for a sexual assault in the year 2012, had experienced a prior sexual assault. Further, while sexual abuse prevention instruction is recommended for students throughout elementary school, when developmentally appropriate, a necessary component of such education must address the shocking reality that children who are sexually abused are at greater risk of becoming pregnant as a teen, than children who are not sexually abused. Education on self-esteem, self-respect, components for healthy relationships, and normal sexual developmental must be addressed to reduce the likelihood of early pregnancy among sexually violated children.

Eight percent of service provider sexual assault cases compared to 19% respectively, of sexual assault cases reported to SANE programs and law enforcement, were perpetrated by a stranger. These findings suggest that sexual assault victims who are victimized by a *stranger* are more likely to report to law enforcement and seek medical services and forensic documentation of their victimizations; and that victims who are victimized by a *relative* are less likely to seek medical services and forensic documentation regarding their victimization. By extension, this means that successful prosecution of sexual assaults perpetrated by family members is less likely, and victims of these sex crimes are less likely to access needed services and protections. Since family members comprise a significant number of all perpetrators of reported sexual assaults in our state, it is imperative to provide education and outreach in schools and communities to inform those at risk about services available to them.

Sexual victimizations of adolescents and adults more often involved a gun, knife, and intentional drugging than child victims. Adolescents and young adults are vulnerable to date rape and rape by new and/or social acquaintances. Further, alcohol and/or drug use is associated with a greater vulnerability to stranger rape, multiple offender rape, and the contraction of a sexually transmitted disease. These findings have implications for personal safety instruction and alcohol and drug prevention education programs for high school students.

In 2012, nearly one-third (32%) of victims who sought assistance for a sexual assault had some type of disability before the assault. Most of these victims (72%) were mentally/emotionally disabled. This speaks to the need for education programs to promote greater awareness among families and communities regarding the vulnerability of their residents with disabilities to being sexually assaulted; and the need for sexuality education and personal safety for individuals with disabilities.

Only one-third (34%) of sex crimes that came to the attention of service providers were reported to law enforcement. Additionally, over 16% of adult victims, 15% of adolescent victims, and 9% of child victims in the SVV reported their victimizations to law enforcement. Further, the SVV found that females report to law enforcement (19%) three times the rate of males (6%). There are several implications: 1) training for healthcare providers to effectively respond to patient disclosures of sexual assault; 2) training of law enforcement officers to respond with sensitivity to the needs of sexual assault victims and initiate advocacy for the victim; and 3) accessible legal advocacy to assist victims through the legal process.

Survivors with a history of domestic violence were two (1.7) times more likely to be sexually assaulted by someone with a history of domestic violence than survivors who were not exposed to domestic violence in their past. Experiencing domestic violence as a child increases one's vulnerability to abuse and sexual assault as an adult. This finding implies that greater efforts should be made by those in law enforcement and in collaboration with those in the helping professions to identify children from violent homes and provide appropriate counseling services.

Law enforcement reported that 30% of criminal sexual penetration cases and 34% of non-penetration sex crimes involved injury to the victim. Conversely, SANE practitioners found that 79% of their sexual assault patients incurred one or more injuries during their assault. The reasons for the great disparity in injury reporting between law enforcement and SANE practitioners can be explained in part, by the fact that SANE practitioners are specifically trained to identify and document sexual assault injuries; and beyond observable injuries to the head/neck or extremities of the victim, law enforcement officers are not likely to detect injury. Secondly, sexual assault victims who believe they are injured may be more likely to seek SANE services than sexual assault victims who do not believe they are injured. Therefore, SANE Programs would naturally have a higher rate of victims who experienced injury. All this

said, there may be an implication for officer training regarding victim injury in sexual assaults and a more accurate way to report injury on law enforcement offense incident reports.

There is great disparity in the rates of female and male adolescents that seek forensic evidence collection. Adolescent female rape victims (20%) are four times more likely than adolescent male rape victims (5%) to obtain forensic evidence collection. As the availability of proper forensic evidence increases the likelihood of successful identification and prosecution of sexual assault offenders, more advocacy, outreach, and education of adolescent male rape victims and their parents/guardians regarding the value of forensic evidence collection is warranted.

Most survivors of sexual assault seek treatment within the first year of the assault. However, many survivors delay seeking treatment for many years (the average delay for females and males is 14.1 years and 7.0 years, respectively). Most survivors sought treatment because they had *mental health problems* (26%), or because they were *encouraged to do so by others* (22%). These findings have implications for greater outreach, community training, and the training of professionals to understand the prevalence of mental health concerns among sexual assault survivors, and the power and importance of seizing all opportunities to encourage survivors to get help.

Almost three-quarters (71%) of sexual assault *charges* or half (51%) of sexual assault *cases* disposed in statewide district courts were dismissed in 2012 and these percentages do not include cases bound over/transferred, conditional discharges, remands, or other dispositions that resulted from some prosecution actions. As 75% - 86% of the dismissed charges include serious sexual assault (*criminal sexual penetration*, 77%), and/or sexual assault against children (*criminal sexual penetration of a minor*, 75%, and *criminal sexual penetration-incest*, 86%), greater oversight is warranted to: 1) identify the reasons for the dismissals of these charges (especially those perpetrated against children) at the prosecution and judicial levels; and 2) implement steps necessary to address identified problem areas.

SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XI:

An Analysis of 2012 Data from The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository

*Developed by Betty Caponera, Ph.D.
For the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.*

“This project was supported by Grant No. 2011-WF-AX-0021 or awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.”

Funded by:

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission — Violence Against Women Act Grants Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Dept. of Justice; State of New Mexico: Human Services Department - Behavioral Health Services Division, and the Department of Health — Office of Injury Prevention
Through the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.

DECEMBER 2013

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2005, the Department of Health, Office of Injury Prevention obtained funds to conduct a statewide violence victimization survey. The survey was conducted by Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc. (SRBI) a national research organization with over 25 years experience conducting national and statewide surveys on health and trauma issues.

The purpose of the survey was to obtain state estimates of the prevalence and nature of victimization among adults in New Mexico. The sample for the *Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico* (SVV) was drawn from a statewide sample of telephone households developed by random digit dialing (RDD). A statewide random sample of 4,000 adults aged 18 and older: 2000 males and 2000 females were interviewed. Interviewing for the survey was conducted between December 6, 2005 and January 22, 2006. Comprehensive information regarding the survey methods used (sample construction, instrument design, programming, testing, interviewer selection, training, monitoring, conducting the interviews, response rates, field outcomes, data preparation and processing) is found in the *Survey Methods Report* available upon request from the Central Repository.

Preliminary findings from the SVV were published in the report, *Sex Crimes In New Mexico V*, January 2007. A summary of these findings is found in **Appendix A**. It offers statewide rates of the incidence and prevalence of rape and attempted rape, together with a discussion of the findings on the experience of rape among males and females.

Similarly, further findings from the SVV on the prevalence and nature of rape victimizations among children and adolescents in New Mexico were published in the *Sex Crimes In New Mexico VI*, October 2007 report. A summary of these findings with comparisons to 2012 statewide data is found in **Appendix B**. Additionally, selected findings from the SVV can be found in the *Fact Sheet* of this report, as well.

This report includes a *Special Report on The Destructive Generational Legacy of Childhood Trauma: Insights from the Survey of Women Inmates and the Need for Trauma-Informed Response*. Additionally, findings from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository are presented in *Section One* which includes findings from law enforcement, service providers, and statewide Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) units, and analysis of sexual assault charges, dispositions, and sentencing from statewide district courts data obtained from the Administrative Office of the Courts. *Section Two* presents a discussion of the implications of the findings; and *Section Three* offers county tables that present important trends information specific to each county.

SPECIAL REPORT

The Destructive Legacy of Childhood Trauma: Insights from the Survey of Women Inmates and the Need for Trauma-Informed Response

I. INTRODUCTION

In the late 1990's the Adverse Childhood Experiences Study (ACE) examined members of the general population insured by the Kaiser Permanente HMO in San Diego, California¹. Specifically, ACE examined: 1) ten risk factors that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality (smoking, severe obesity, physical inactivity, depressed mood, suicide attempts, alcoholism/drug abuse, parental drug abuse, a high lifetime number of sexual partners and a history of having a sexually transmitted disease); and 2) disease conditions among the leading causes of mortality in the United States (heart disease, cancer, stroke, chronic bronchitis or emphysema, diabetes, hepatitis or jaundice, and any skeletal fractures).

ACE measured seven types of adverse childhood experiences from two categories: *abuse experiences* - psychological abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse; and *household dysfunction experiences* - substance abuse, mental illness, family violence (mother/step-mother treated violently), and criminal behavior in the household.

The findings from the study revealed that: 1) most patients who were exposed to one category of childhood abuse or household dysfunction were also exposed to at least one other category, 2) the more categories of exposure the greater the prevalence of many risk factors and disease conditions, and 3) persons who experience these adverse childhood experiences adopt coping mechanisms to deal with the resulting anxiety, anger, and depression. The coping behaviors adopted are those that offer immediate relief and effect health outcomes: smoking, over eating, alcohol or drug abuse, or sexual acting out.

This landmark study demonstrated a link between childhood trauma and health, and generated a number of subsequent studies examining the relationship of childhood trauma and other outcomes, including but not limited to: illicit drug use², neurological conditions³, mental illness⁴⁻⁶, substance abuse⁷⁻⁸, sexual abuse⁹ and re-victimization¹⁰, violence experiences¹¹, and risk-taking behavior¹².

Similarly, much research has been conducted demonstrating the differences between the pathways to criminal offending for women and men. In general, women experience higher rates of early physical and sexual abuse and unlike males, continue to experience them into adulthood.¹³ Further, correlates to offending for women include involvement in negative relationships, mental health issues (including PTSD), delinquency, early alcohol and illicit drug use, and alcohol/drug addiction.¹⁴⁻¹⁵

Much has been studied regarding the need for offering *gender responsive* and *gender specific* programs to address the unique issues that incarcerated women face; and further, regarding the efficacy of different types of implemented interventions in corrections facilities across the country. These programs range from gender sensitive offender management programs and furlough programs to substance abuse programs, offender and family advocacy programs, and housing and employment programs¹⁵.

The overriding goal of offering effective correctional programming for men and women is to reduce the high rates of recidivism among inmates. This is warranted because: 1) the costs associated with incarceration in the United States are prohibitive (in 2009, there were 2.3 million prisoners. At a cost of \$24,000 per inmate per year, and \$5.1 billion in new prison construction, incarceration costs grew to

\$63 billion)¹⁶; 2) prisons are dramatically overcrowded, and the rates of incarceration continue to rise, with rates among women outpacing the men (the incarceration rate in the United States is the highest in the world. As of 2009, the incarceration rate was 743 per 100,000 of national population (0.743%); and the percentage of women in prison has increased every year, at approximately double the rate of men, since 2000)¹⁷; and 3) the rate of female incarceration in New Mexico outpaces the rate of female incarceration nationally (in the decade between 2002 and 2011, the number of women in prison in the United States grew 14.1%, while the number of women in prison in New Mexico increased by 18.7%)¹⁸.

However, while it's important to reduce recidivism, there is much more at stake: the quality of life for women, and by extension their partners, the quality of life for their children, and by extension, the quality of life in the communities in which they and the rest of us live. Therefore, a greater focus of our attention should be on prevention – on what can be done upstream proactively to prevent young girls from entering the pathway to offending.

For prevention, the burden is to learn exactly what differentiates women who offend from women who do not offend, and then, target interventions that serve to eliminate risk factors and/or bolster protective assets or effective supports. Indeed, not all young girls that are victimized grow up to be offenders.

Identifying differences between those that offend and those that do not, begs a series of questions:

- Q. Do women who offend experience sexual or physical abuse at significantly greater rates than women in the general population?
- Q. Does polyvictimization (experience of more than one type of abuse) exist at significantly greater rates among women who offend than women in the general population?
- Q. Do women who offend experience significantly greater rates of “household dysfunction” as measured in the ACE study (a childhood living environment characterized by *substance abuse, mental illness, criminal behavior, and violent treatment of a mother or stepmother*) than women in the general population?
- Q. If exposure to multiple types of childhood abuse and household dysfunction makes one at risk for offending, what are the implications for prevention and rehabilitation?

To this end, the Survey of Women Inmates study was conducted. It built on prior research in 2006, where researchers examined adverse childhood experiences among 500 women in a Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program (FOTEP) in a California prison. These researchers found higher rates of childhood abuse among inmates, but did not measure childhood household substance abuse or mental illness.

II. SURVEY OF WOMEN INMATES

The Survey of Women Inmates was conducted over 10 visits to the New Mexico Women's Correctional Facility in Grants, NM between February 2010 and November 2010. All incarcerated women with the exception of high risk inmates (those highly dangerous in solitary confinement or those confined for mental illness) were allowed to participate. All incarcerated women not occupied in work assignments during the morning or afternoon times of the day during which the survey was conducted, were escorted to a designated room where the survey would be conducted and asked to participate.

Participation was voluntary. Those that did not wish to participate were escorted back to their prior or preferred authorized destinations. Over the months of the survey, there was an average 513 women (post assessment and processing) incarcerated at the facility. Those eligible to participate because of the absence of the aforementioned disqualifications numbered 236. Twenty six women chose not to participate. A total of 210 women completed the survey.

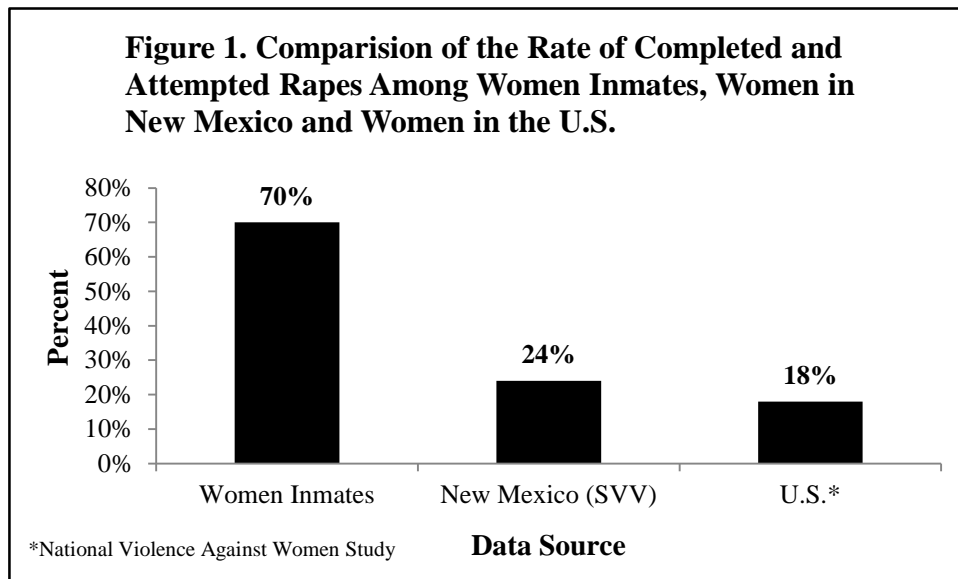
Questions to measure adverse childhood experiences were taken from the ACE Study¹. Questions to measure other interpersonal violence victimization experiences, including victimizations in adulthood were taken from the National Violence Against Women Study (National Institute of Justice and Centers for Disease Control Prevention, 1998, NCJ17237). Questions to measure criminal histories, current offenses and sentences were taken from the Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF), (Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, ICPSR 4572, 2004).

III. FINDINGS

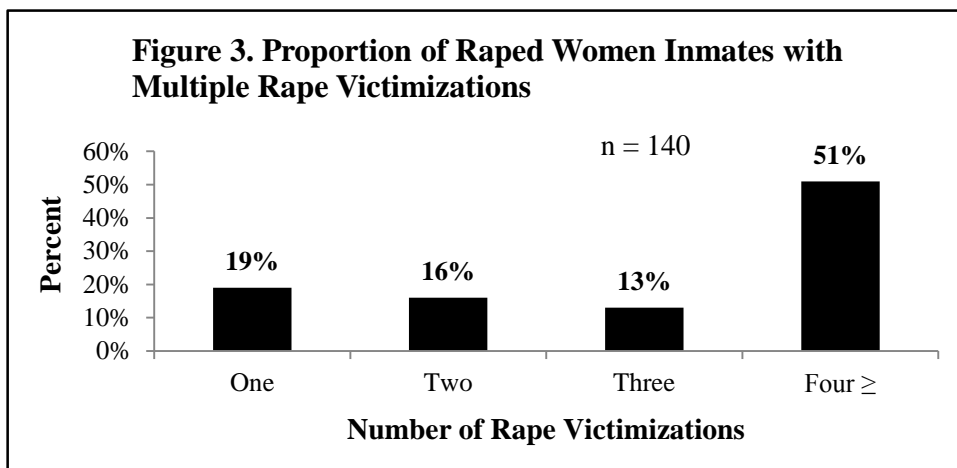
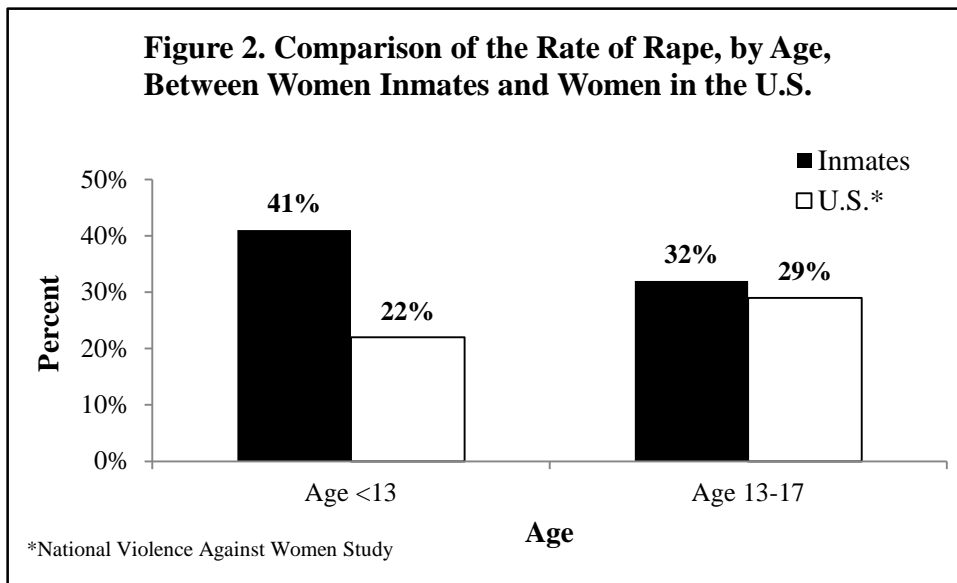
The following discussion reveals that most offending women are polyvictimization individuals, whose victimizations began in childhood and differ from non-offending women by degree – three times (2.7) more women inmates experienced four or more types of victimizations than non-offending women.

Almost twice as many women inmates (89%) experienced physical assault than women in the New Mexico population (45%) and women nationally (52%).

Women inmates experienced sexual assault at a rate three times (2.9) that of women in the New Mexico population, and four times (3.9) that of women nationally. See **Figure 1**.

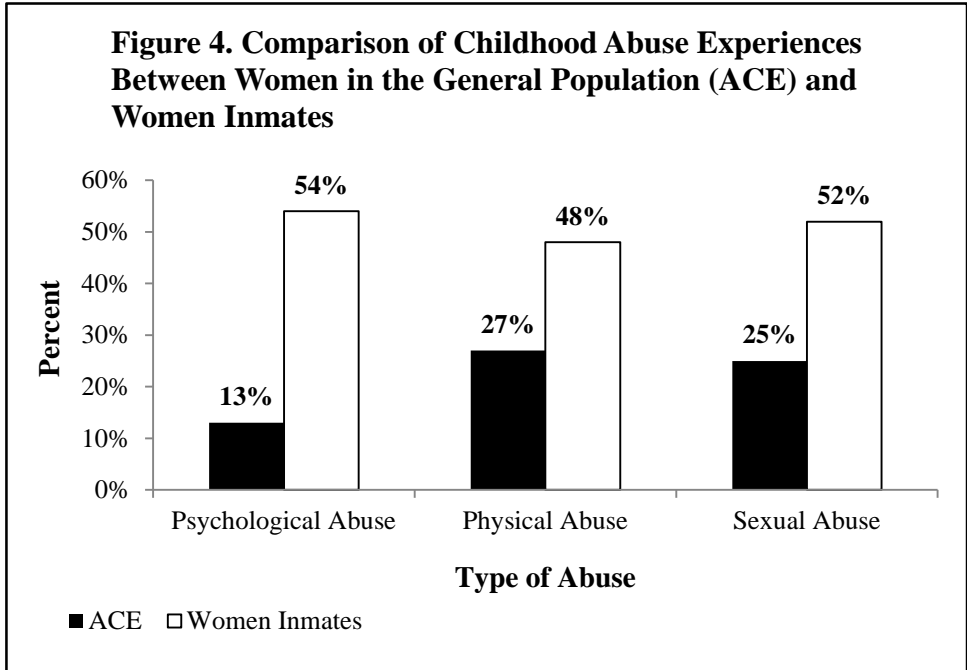


Twice as many women inmates (41%) experienced their sexual assault before the age of 13 than women nationally (22%). See **Figure 2**. Additionally, twice as many women inmates (81%) as women nationally (39%) experienced multiple rapes. Among women inmates, most (51%) had four or more sexual assaults. See **Figure 3**.

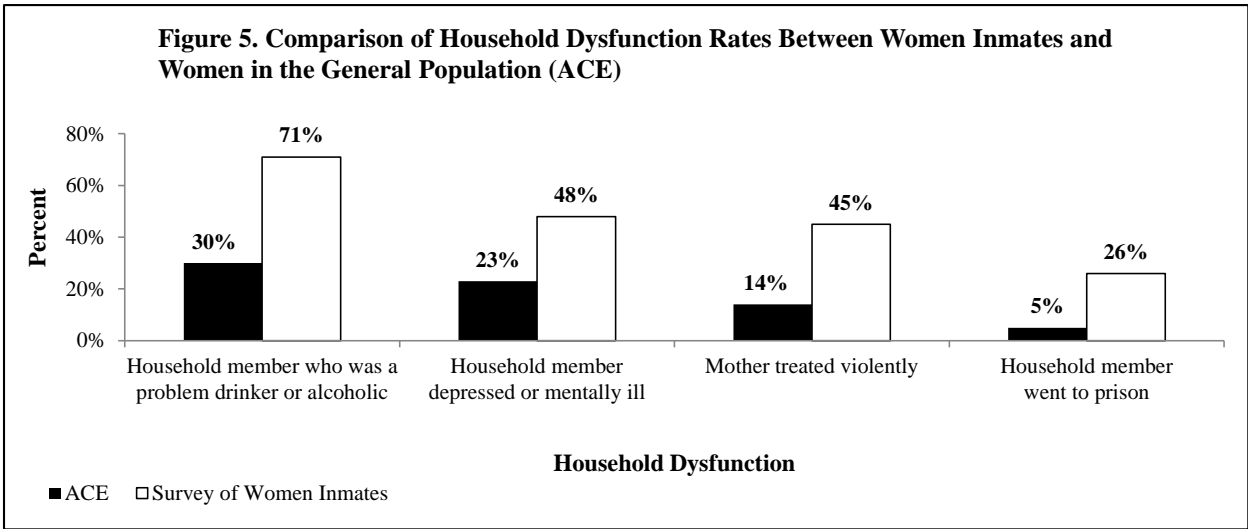


These rates of physical and sexual assault for many inmates represent re-victimizations that were first experienced in childhood.

Four times as many women inmates as women nationally, experienced childhood psychological abuse (emotional abuse and neglect), and two times as many women inmates experienced childhood sexual abuse and physical abuse. See **Figure 4**. With regard to childhood abuse, 44% (93) of women inmates reported experiences of psychological and physical abuse, 38% (80) reported experiences of psychological and sexual abuse, 35% (73) reported experiences of physical and sexual abuse, and 33% (69) reported all three types of abuse (psychological, physical and sexual abuse).



Women inmates, than women nationally, reported significantly greater rates of childhood household dysfunction. Compared to women nationally, women inmates were five times more likely to have an incarcerated household member, three times more likely to have a mother that was treated violently, and two times more likely respectively, to have a household member with a substance abuse problem, and a household member who suffered from mental illness. See **Figure 5**.



Three quarters (78%) of women inmates compared to 44.5% of women in the ACE population experienced multiple categories of adverse childhood experiences. More telling, is that half (51%) of

women inmates, compared to 19% of women in the general population (ACE) experienced four or more types of adverse childhood experiences.

ACE found that those with four or more categories of exposure had a 4 to 12-fold increase risk for alcoholism, drug abuse, depression and suicide attempts; and a 2 to 4-fold increase risk for having intercourse with 50 or more sexual partners and contracting sexually transmitted diseases.

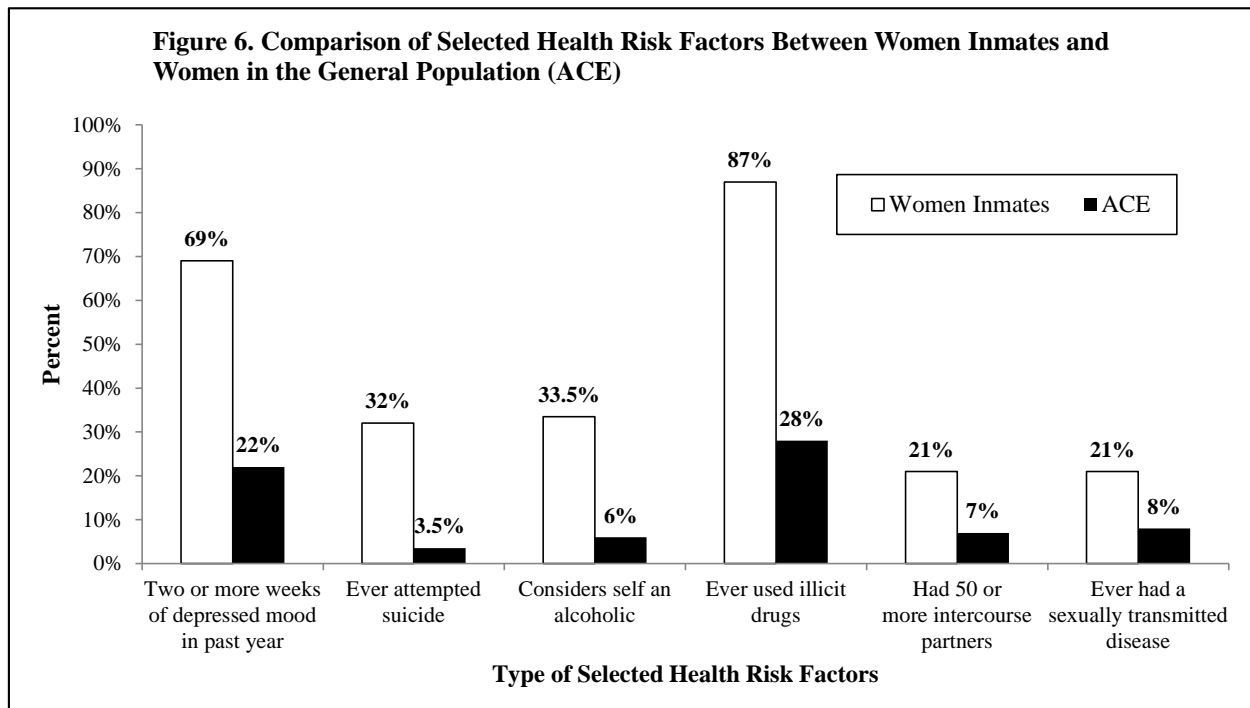
IV. GENERATIONAL LEGACY OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA

Most (92%) women inmates have children, including step or adopted children. Most were 19 years old (median) when having their first child. The median number of children is 3. The following discussion shows that because the rates of mental illness, substance abuse, and criminal behavior among women inmates are so high, most children of these incarcerated women experience the same type of household dysfunction as their mothers and as a result, have a head start on the same pathway their mother’s took to offending and future incarceration.

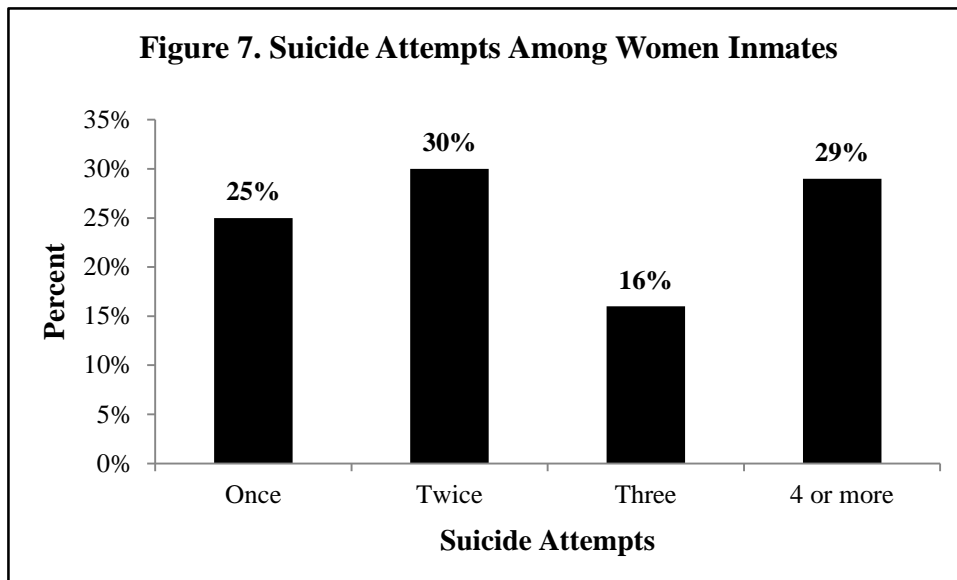
A. Household Dysfunction

1. Mental Illness

Two thirds (69% or 145) of the women inmates experienced two or more weeks of depressed mood in the past year. One third (32% or 68) reported that they attempted suicide. See **Figure 6**.



Three-quarters of those that attempted suicide had more than one attempt. See **Figure 7**.



2. Substance Abuse

Most women inmates (95% or 200) reported that they drank alcohol. The median age at first time alcohol use was 13 years old, however most (mode) started at age 12. Three quarters (78% or 155) of those that drank, did so in the 12 months before their incarceration. One third (67) considered themselves an alcoholic, and 20.5% (41) were told by their doctor or other practitioner that they were an alcoholic. Refer to Figure 6. Similarly, 87% (183) of women inmates reported having used illegal drugs; the median age at first use was 15, however most started using illegal drugs at age 13. Eighty-one percent (148) of those that use illegal drugs did so in the 12 months before their incarceration. Refer to Figure 6.

3. Criminal Behavior

Of 210 female inmates, 87% (182) were arrested before, 33% (60) of these were convicted and incarcerated before. Additionally, three-quarters (73% or 154) of women spent some time in prison, jail or other correctional facility at some point in the 12 months before their current incarceration.

4. Victimized Children of Victimized Mothers

Victimization data on the children of women inmates in New Mexico were not captured in the Survey of Women Inmates. However, data from domestic violence service providers in New Mexico through the Adult Survivor Database (ASD) demonstrate that victimized women in New Mexico have high rates of victimized children. As rates of victimization are higher for women inmates than women in the general population, it stands to reason that children of women inmates are at great risk of experiencing victimization. These victimization experiences coupled with their household dysfunction, serve to solidify their start on their mother's pathway to offending and future incarceration.

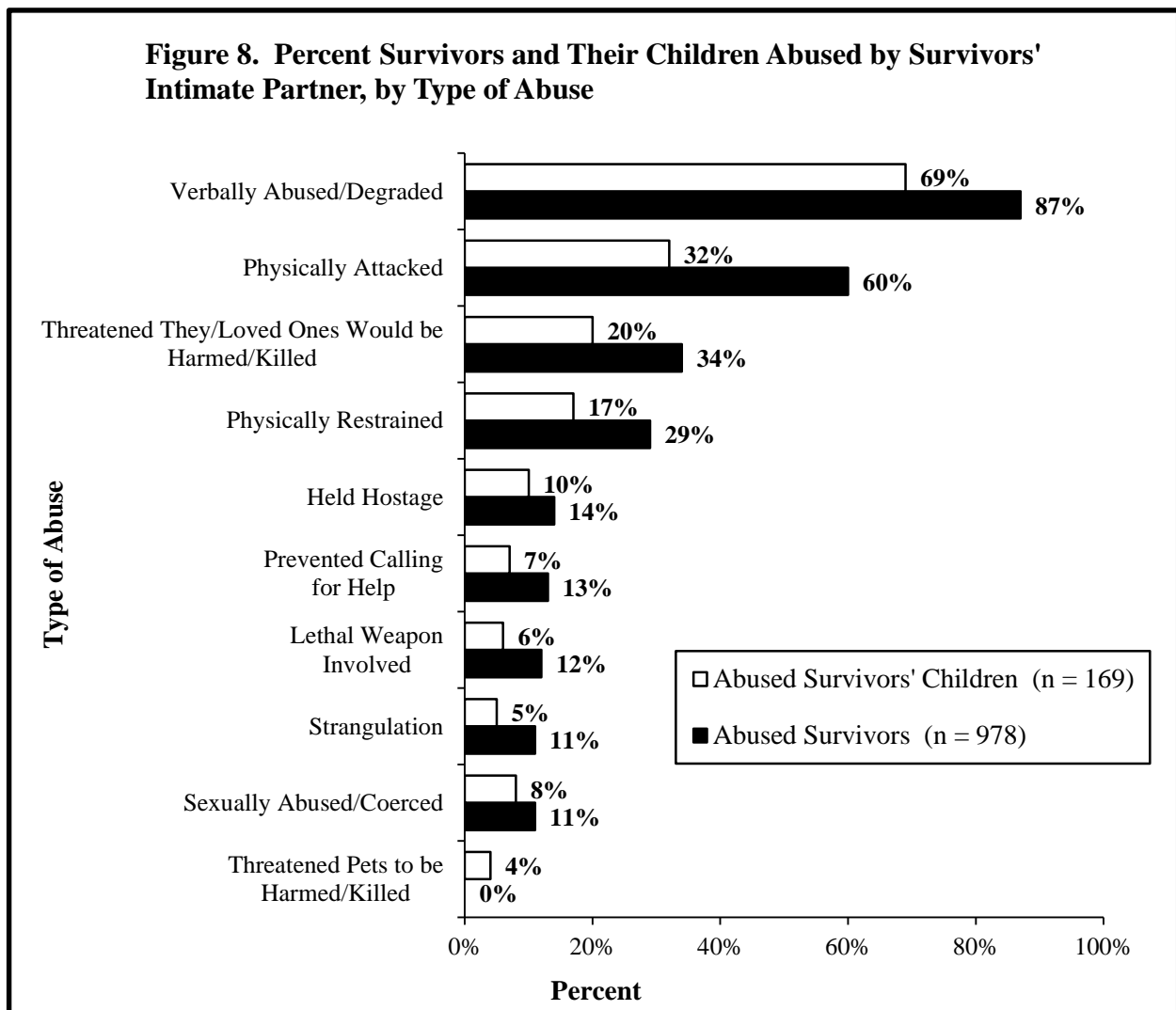
In New Mexico in 2012, the ASD demonstrated that of 1,101 domestic violence survivors, 89% reported recent or past abuse by an adult intimate partner. Survivors with children (836) reported their children present during 47% of recent domestic violence incidents.

Almost half (45%) of the women inmates reported that their mothers were treated violently. One-third of domestic violence survivors (ASD) reported that they witnessed family violence as a child which is two times more than those that reported witnessing family violence as a child in the general population (ACE) (14.7%).

Children that witnessed family violence were four times more likely (59%) to experience child abuse than children that did not witness family violence (14%).

Additionally, findings from the ASD demonstrate that survivors with a parent with a substance abuse problem, as opposed to survivors with a parent without, were 2.5 times more likely to have experienced child abuse (64% and 26%, respectively). Not surprisingly, almost two-thirds (61%) of women inmates reported having a parent with a substance abuse problem.

The types of abuse experienced by survivors and children are shown in **Figure 8**.



B. Inmate Survivors and Help Seeking Behavior

Both parents and children suffer when victimized parents do not get treatment and other needed services. Identifying and helping inmate survivors is difficult because in addition to having poorer health outcomes including higher rates of alcohol and drug abuse, females with multiple childhood victimizations were significantly more likely to be homeless, unlikely to seek medical care, unlikely to report to police, and unlikely to seek counseling.

Over half (53%) of women inmates reported being homeless, living in the street or a shelter at some point in their lives, with 37% doing so in the 12 months prior to their incarceration. Too few inmates obtained medical care for a sexual assault (17%) or physical assault (35%). Too few inmates sought counseling for a sexual assault (22%), physical assault (22%), stalking (13%) or intimate partner violence (19%). Only one in five (19%) women inmates reported a sexual victimization or physical assault (21%) to law enforcement. Few women inmates filed sexual assault charges (14%) or charges for physical assault (24%). Only 25% of women inmates obtained a restraining order related to a physical assault, and fewer still (10%) relating to a sexual assault.

C. Why Victims Don't Report or Seek Services

Victimized women, incarcerated or otherwise, do not report to law enforcement or other helping agencies for a number of reasons. Many victims do not know where to get help. When domestic violence victims in New Mexico were asked how they heard of the domestic violence service provider in their community, only 1% heard from their doctor/family practitioner or their lawyer, respectively. No survivors reported hearing about the service agency from school, their employer, through obtaining a protective order, or through probation and parole. Only 3% of survivors reporting hearing about the service agency through CYFD, and 4% reported hearing about the service agency through a public service announcement (ASD). Similarly many victims don't report because they "want to try to work things out" and because they "love" their abuser. Still other victims are afraid to report, either for fear of what the offender will do, or fear from financial worries of being economically on their own. Other victims report a reluctance to report for fear their children will be taken away. Still others do not report because they believe nothing will be done about it (ASD).

As discussed, children of victimized parents (who themselves grew up in dysfunctional households) are also victimized and growing up in dysfunctional households. Since the parents are not inclined to engage in help seeking behaviors, the children become generational casualties.

V. THE RISE OF TRAUMA-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

The need to help women and their children deal with childhood trauma became evident to those working in federal public mental health programs in the early 1990s. It was at this time that the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) found over 80% of women seeking public mental health and substance abuse programs reported histories of violence.¹⁹ They found that, "For women survivors, addressing trauma issues often involved the entire spectrum of public health services, including supported "safe" housing, education and employment assistance, family welfare supports, criminal justice involvement and/or victim assistance programs, and programs for female combat veterans."

Additionally, while addressing trauma issues was central to effectively assisting women seeking needed services, "providers and service systems lacked the capacity to assist women with histories of abuse and trauma" and further "little or no attention was paid to the inter-generational cycle

of trauma that kept recurring within trauma-impacted families and communities, often spanning several generations.”¹⁹

In response, SAMHSA sponsored a five-year study, the “Women, Co-Occurring Disorders and Violence” Study (1998-2003) “to develop and evaluate new trauma service paradigms.” The study demonstrated that “trauma requires a central focus in treatment and needs to be integrated into the provision of related public health and social services.”¹⁹

“It soon became clear that in addition to expanding access to trauma treatment modalities, existing services and systems would need to fundamentally re-think how they conceptualized and responded to a wide range of problems previously not seen as trauma- related.”¹⁹

As a result of the study findings, the Federal Partners Committee on Women and Trauma was formed in 2009. “The Federal Partners Committee, first established as a Work Group, has been instrumental in stimulating interest in trauma-informed approaches with its more than 30 federal member agencies and in the people and organizations they influence through grants and contracts, training and education, research, and regulatory and policymaking responsibilities.”¹⁹

Today, research, experts, and federal and community collaborations are applying trauma-informed policies and programs in a number of federal programs including the departments of veterans affairs, labor, defense, education, health and human services, housing, and justice.

Of particular interest for the purposes of this paper, are the trauma-informed initiatives in the field of corrections, as they recognize that “women’s pathways into criminal justice often include histories of abuse... (which) impact how they serve time, and create(s) challenges to re-entry and to their success under community supervision.”¹⁹

The U.S. Department of Justice is taking a trauma-informed approach in the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) focusing on children at risk, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), focusing on those that assist victims of crime, and the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) focusing on a trauma-informed approach to the treatment of sexual assault and domestic violence.

Of these programs, perhaps none is more important than the OJJDP initiative. As the lack of an effective way to identify and treat children who witness and/or experience abuse and other adverse childhood experiences puts them at great risk for beginning their pathway to offending, the OJJDP started the Attorney General (AG) Defending Childhood Initiative to “prevent children’s exposure to violence, mitigate the negative effects of exposure to violence and develop knowledge and awareness about the issue.”¹⁹ This trauma-informed approach encourages programs “to improve identification, screening, assessment, and referral of children and their families to appropriate programs and services; to increase access to and utilization of quality programs and services; and to develop new programs and services where gaps exist.”¹⁹

While these initiatives are in an embryonic stage of defining best practices and trauma-specific treatments, the hope for the effective prevention of violence, and the availability of recovery services and environmental supports for child and adult victims has never seemed more promising. It is with violence prevention and recovery purposes in mind that future collaborations between responding agencies, with DOJ, OVW, and other funding, should occur. Additionally, these collaborations should focus on a trauma-informed approach to optimize their effectiveness. For poly-victimized offenders and their children, collaborations between agencies dealing with law enforcement, corrections, substance abuse, mental illness, housing, food, transportation, employment, and health care must be developed. The Federal Partners Committee’ June 2011 monograph states:

“It has become increasingly clear that addressing trauma requires a multi-agency, multi-pronged approach. Public education, prevention, early identification, and effective trauma assessment and treatment are all necessary to break the cycle of trauma and violence... Trauma-informed approaches are particularly suited to collaborative strategies because they transcend traditional organizational boundaries and professional roles, providing a common framework for working together.”¹⁹

The SAMHSA Draft Framework for Trauma-Informed Approaches defines the trauma-informed response as the following:

“A program, organization or system that is trauma-informed realizes the widespread impact of trauma and understands potential paths for recovery; recognizes the signs and symptoms of trauma in clients, families, staff, and others involved with the system; responds by fully integrating knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures, and practices; and seeks to actively resist re-traumatization.”¹⁹

The trauma-informed approach offers a comprehensive blue-print for developing corrections policy and programming that optimize collaborations with community partners to address the recovery and re-entry challenges faced by women inmates and their families. Utilizing the trauma-informed approach for the sake of women inmates, their children, and our communities, offers the best hope for both reducing recidivism and stopping the destructive generational legacy of childhood trauma.

Bibliography

1. Felitti VJ, Anda RF, Nordenberg D, Williamson DF, Spitz AM, Edwards V, Koss MP, Marks, JS. Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 1998;14:245-258.
2. Dube SR, Felitti VJ, Dong M, Chapman DP, Giles WH, Anda RF. Childhood abuse, neglect and household dysfunction and the risk of illicit drug use: the Adverse Childhood Experience Study, *Pediatrics* 2003;111(3);564-572.
3. Anda RF, Felitti VJ, Walker J, Whitfield, CL, Bremner JD, Perry BD, Dube SR, Giles WH. The enduring effects of abuse and related adverse experiences in childhood: a convergence of evidence from neurobiology and epidemiology. *European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences* 2006;56(3):174-86.
4. Chapman DP, Anda RF, Felitti VJ, Dube SR, Edwards VJ, Whitfield CL. Adverse childhood experiences and the risk of depressive disorders in adulthood. *Journal of Affective Disorders* 2004;82:217-225.
5. Chapman, DP, Dube SR, Anda RF. Adverse childhood events as risk factors for negative mental health outcomes. *Psychiatric Annals* 2007;37(5):359-364.

6. Dube SR, Anda RF, Felitti VJ, Chapman D, Williamson DF, Giles WH. Childhood abuse, household dysfunction and the risk of attempted suicide throughout the life span: Findings from Adverse Childhood Experiences Study. *JAMA* 2001;286:3089-3096.
7. Dube SR, Miller JW, Brown DW, Giles WH, Felitti VJ, Dong M, Anda RF. Adverse childhood experiences and the association with ever using alcohol and initiating alcohol use during adolescence. *Journal of Adolescent Health* 2006;38(4):444.e1-444e10.
8. Anda RF, Whitfield CL, Felitti VJ, Chapman D, Edwards VJ, Dube SR, Williamson DF. Adverse childhood experiences, alcoholic parents, and later risk of alcoholism and depression. *Psychiatric Services*, 2002;53(8):1001-1009.
9. Dong M, Anda RF, Felitti VJ, Dube SR, Giles WH. The relationship of exposure to childhood sexual abuse to other forms of abuse, neglect and household dysfunction during childhood. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 2003;27(6):625-639.
10. Dube SR, Anda RF, Whitfield, CL, Brown DW, Felitti VJ, Dong M, Giles WH. Long-term consequences of childhood sexual abuse by gender of victim. *Am J Prev Med* 2005;28:430-438.
11. Whitfield CL, Anda RF, Dube SR, Felitti VJ. Violent childhood experiences and the risk of intimate partner violence in adults: assessment in a large health maintenance organization. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 2003;18(2):166-185.
12. Hillis SD, Anda RF, Felitti VJ, Marchbanks PA. Adverse childhood experiences and sexual risk behaviors in women: a retrospective cohort study. *Family Planning Perspectives* 2001;33:206-211.
13. Brown M. Gender, Ethnicity and offending over the life course: Women's pathways to prison in Aloha State. *Criminology* 2006;14:137-158.
14. James D, Glaze L. Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, Mental Health Problems in Prison and Jail Inmates 2006. NCJ213600. Washington DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.
15. Freeman L, Cathey D. Best Practices in Gender Specific Probation and Parole Models and Survey of Women Currently on Supervision in New Mexico 2008. New Mexico Sentencing Commission.
16. Aizenaum NC. The High Cost of Incarceration in American, Pew Research Center, June 12, 2012.
17. International Centre for Prison Studies (18 March 2010). Prison Brief – Highest to Lowest Rates.
18. Prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences and Victimization among New Mexico's Female Inmate Population: Implications for Correctional Programming, June 2013. New Mexico Sentencing Commission Joint Project with the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository.
19. Trauma-informed Approaches: Federal Activities and Initiatives, Federal Partner's Committee on Women and Trauma, Second Report, Women and Trauma, September 2013.

SECTION ONE: ANALYSIS OF 2012 SEX CRIMES DATA FROM THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY

I. ABOUT THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY

The Central Repository is supported by the State of New Mexico Department of Health, Office of Injury Prevention and Behavioral Health Services Division and the Violence Against Women Act. It was established in 1998 to house data submitted from a variety of agencies statewide (law enforcement, district and magistrate courts, and domestic violence service providers) that deal with the issue of domestic violence. In 2001, the Central Repository began capturing statewide sexual assault data, as well. To this end, sexual assault data from law enforcement agencies and the courts, as well as data from rape crisis centers, mental health centers, and SANE Programs that provide services for sexual assault victims, are submitted to the Central Repository.

Currently, standardized data from law enforcement are submitted to the Central repository on a quarterly basis, and data from service provider agencies and SANE programs are submitted monthly. The data analyzed for this report covers sexual assault law enforcement, service provider, and SANE data for the period 1/1/12 – 12/31/12.

II. LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTED SEX CRIMES

A. DEFINITIONS

Sexual assault incidents captured in New Mexico include the following statutes regarding sexual offenses. These statutes are presented in brief. Full definitions are found in **Appendix C**.

30-9-11 Criminal sexual penetration

A. Criminal sexual penetration is the unlawful and intentional causing of a person to engage in sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio or anal intercourse or the causing of penetration, to any extent and with any object, of the genital or anal openings of another, whether or not there is any emission.

30-9-12 Criminal sexual contact

A. Criminal sexual contact is the unlawful and intentional touching of or application of force, without consent, to the unclothed intimate parts of another who has reached his eighteenth birthday, or intentionally causing another who has reached his eighteenth birthday to touch one's intimate parts.

30-9-13 Criminal sexual contact of a minor

A. Criminal sexual contact of a minor is the unlawful and intentional touching or applying force to the intimate parts of a minor or the unlawful and intentional causing of a minor to touch one's intimate parts. For the purposes of this section, "intimate parts" means the primary genital area, groin, buttocks, anus or breast.

30-9-14 Indecent exposure

A. Indecent exposure consists of a person knowingly and intentionally exposing his primary

genital area to public view. As used in this section, “primary genital area” means the mons pubis, penis, testicles, mons veneris, vulva or vagina.

30-10-3 Incest

- A. Incest consists of knowingly intermarrying or having sexual intercourse with persons within the following degrees of consanguinity: parents and children including grandparents and grandchildren of every degree, brothers and sisters of the half as well as of the whole blood, uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews.

30-9-1 Enticement of child

Enticement of child consists of:

- A. Enticing, persuading or attempting to persuade a child under the age of sixteen years to enter any vehicle, building, room or secluded place with intent to commit an act which would constitute a crime under Article 9 (30-9-1 to 30-9-9 NMSA 1978) of the Criminal Code; or
- B. Having possession of a child under the age of sixteen years in any vehicle, building, room or secluded place with intent to commit an act which would constitute a crime under Article 9 of the Criminal Code.

30-6A-2 Sexual exploitation of children

- A. and B. It is unlawful for any person to intentionally *possess* or *distribute* any visual or print medium depicting any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if that person knows or has reason to know that the obscene medium depicts any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such act and if that person knows or has reason to know that one or more of the participants in that act is a child under eighteen years of age.
- C. It is unlawful for any person to intentionally cause or permit a child under eighteen years of age to engage in any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if that person knows, has reason to know or intends that the act may be recorded in any obscene visual or print medium or performed publicly.
- D. It is unlawful for any person to intentionally manufacture any obscene visual or print medium depicting any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if one or more of the participants in that act is a child under eighteen years of age.

30-4-1 Kidnapping

- A. Kidnapping is the unlawful taking, restraining, transporting or confining of a person, by force, intimidation or deception, with intent: 1) that the victim be held for ransom; 2) that the victim be held as a hostage or shield and confined against his will; 3) that the victim be held to service against the victim’s will; or 4) to inflict death, physical injury or a sexual offense on the victim.

30-52-1 Human trafficking

- A. Human trafficking consists of a person knowingly: 1) recruiting, soliciting, enticing, transporting or obtaining by any means another person with the intent or knowledge that force, fraud or coercion will be used to subject the person to labor, services or commercial sexual activity; 2) recruiting, soliciting, enticing, transporting or obtaining by any means a person under the age of eighteen years with the intent or knowledge that the person will be caused to engage in commercial sexual activity; or 3)

benefiting, financially or by receiving anything of value, from the labor, services or commercial sexual activity of another person with the knowledge that force, fraud or coercion was used to obtain the labor, services or commercial sexual activity.

30-37-3.2 Child solicitation by electronic communication device

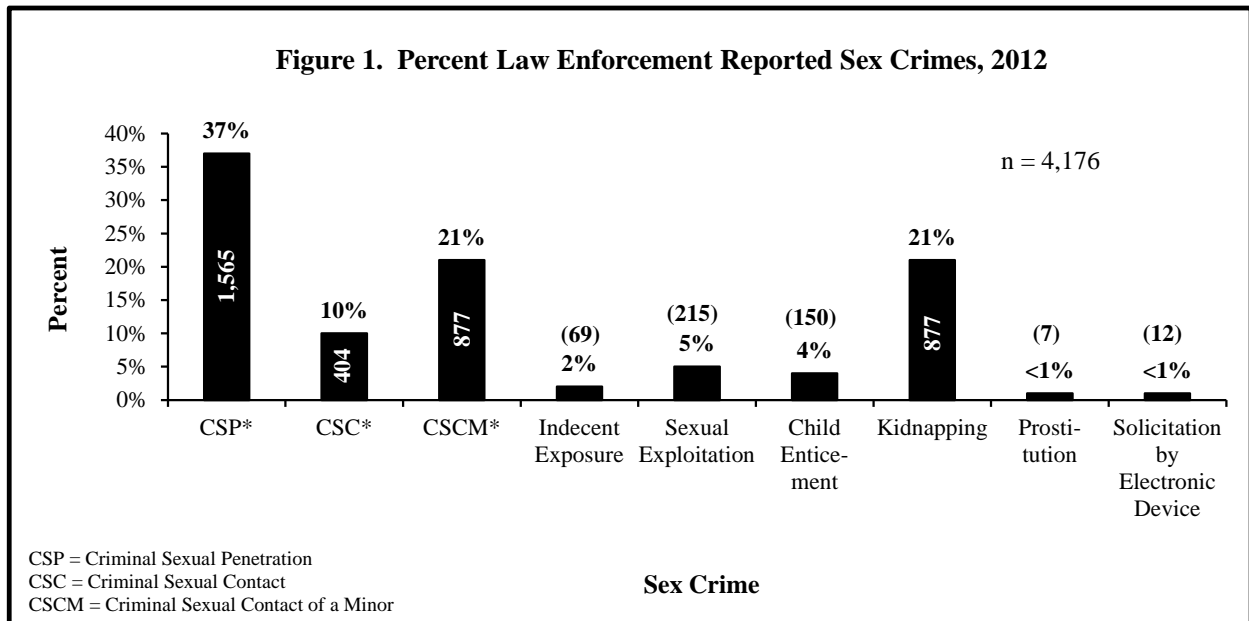
A. Child solicitation by electronic communication device consists of a person knowingly and intentionally soliciting a child under sixteen years of age, by means of an electronic communication device, to engage in sexual intercourse, sexual contact or in a sexual or obscene performance, or to engage in any other sexual conduct when the perpetrator is at least three years older than the child.

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTED INCIDENCE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

There were 100 law enforcement agencies that submitted sexual assault data to the Central Repository during 2012 (see **Appendix D**). Presently, these agencies represent 92% of the New Mexico population. Data from each participating agency was extracted from police offense incident reports and submitted in aggregate form on the standardized *Law Enforcement Sexual Violence Data Collection Form* (see **Appendix E**).

1. All Law Enforcement Reported Sex Crimes

In 2012, there were 4,176 sex crimes reported by participating law enforcement agencies, a 14% increase over that reported in 2011 (3,651). For a list of sex crime reports by law enforcement agency, see **Table 1**. For a list of sex crime reports by county, see **Table 2**. Of the reported sex crimes, 37% (1,565) were cases of *criminal sexual penetration*, 21% (877) *criminal sexual contact of a minor*, 10% (404) *criminal sexual contact*, 5% (215) *sexual exploitation*, 4% (150) *child enticement*, 2% (69) *indecent exposure*, 21% (877) *kidnapping*, <1% respectively, of *solicitation by electronic device* (12) and *prostitution* (7). See **Figure 1**.



2. Law Enforcement Reported Criminal Sexual Penetration (Rape) Incidents

The number of criminal sexual penetration (rape) cases per county that were reported to law enforcement in 2012 is shown in **Appendix F**. The *rate* of law enforcement reported *criminal sexual penetration* (LER-CSP) incidents in New Mexico was calculated based on counties with complete reporting (those counties with the law enforcement agency from the largest city(s) reporting). The rate of *law enforcement reported* criminal sexual penetration for New Mexico is 0.83 per 1000 persons, which is greater than the 0.74 rate reported in 2011. A ranking of law enforcement reported criminal sexual penetration rates for counties with complete reporting is found in **Appendix G**.

C. CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINAL SEXUAL PENETRATION CASES

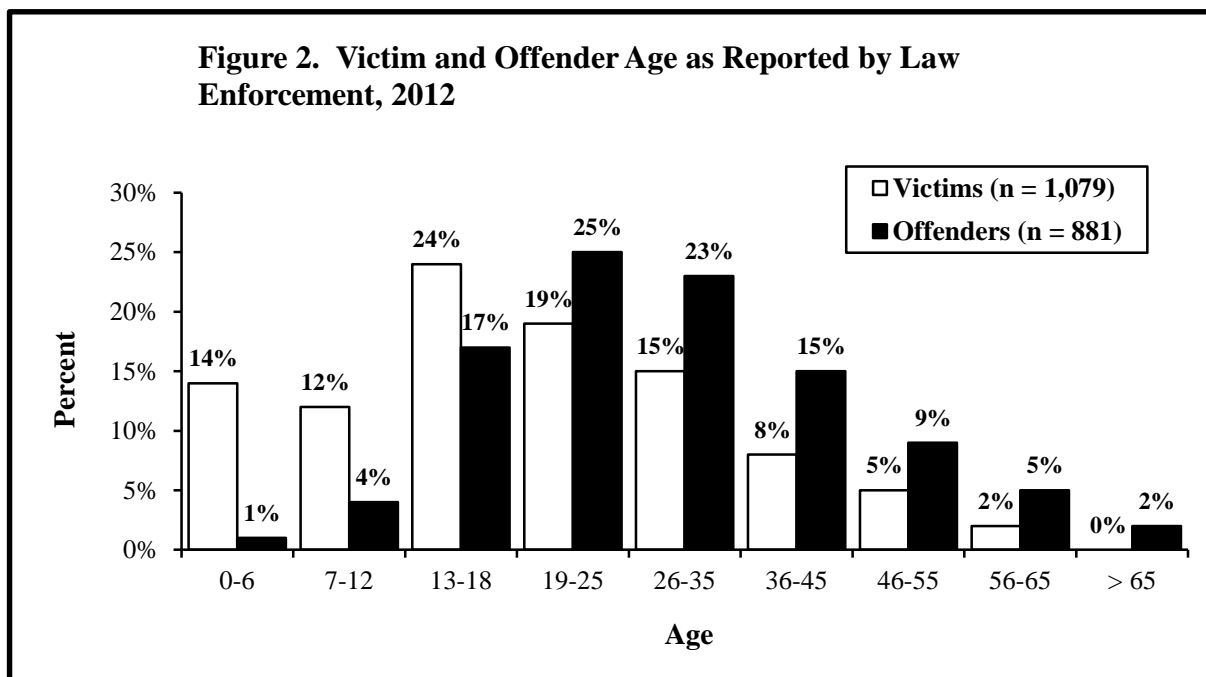
1. Victim and Offender Gender

There were 1,619 criminal sexual penetration victims identified from the 1,565 law enforcement sexual assault reports. Victim *gender* was documented in 1,069 cases. Of these, 893 (83%) were *female* victims and 176 (17%) *male* victims.

Of the 1,565 cases of criminal sexual penetration, 1,544 offenders were identified. Offender *gender* was documented in 1,012 reports. Of these, 93% (937) had a *male* offender.

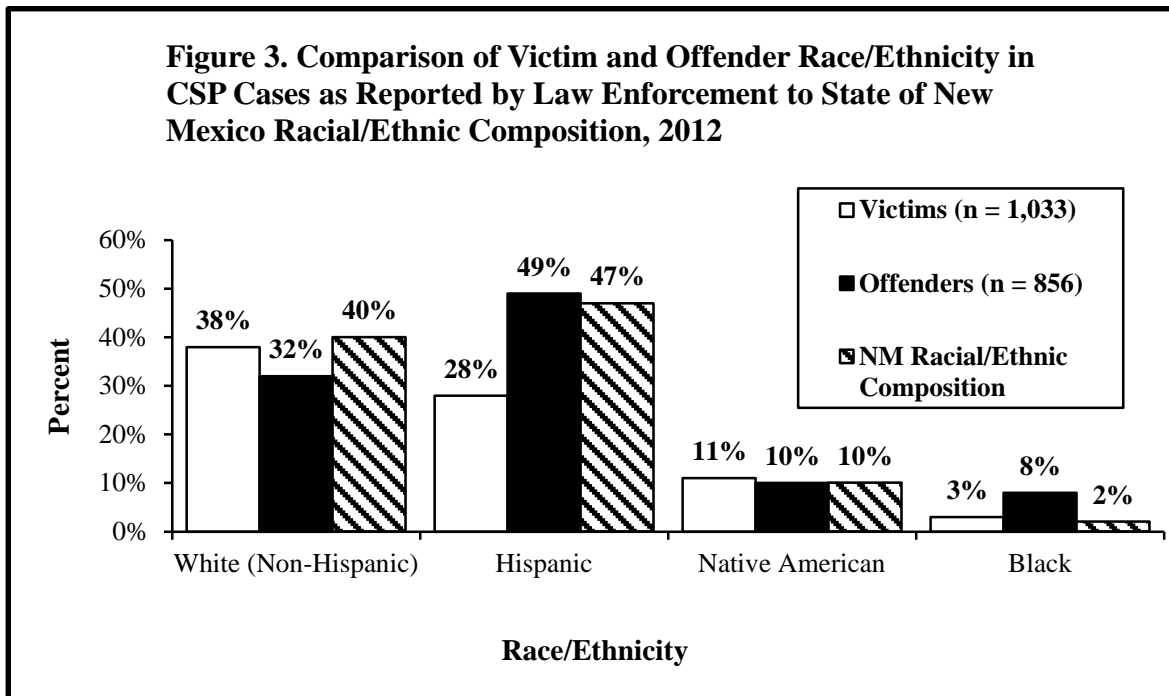
2. Victim and Offender Age

Of the 1,079 reports of criminal sexual penetration that identified *victim age*, the greatest proportion of all victims were in the age group *13-18* (24%), followed by victims age *19-25* (19%), victims *26-35* (15%), victims *<6* (14%), and victims *7-12* (12%). Conversely, of the 881 reports that identified *offender age*, the greatest proportion of all offenders was in the age group *19-25* (25%), followed closely by offenders *26-35* (23%). Offenders *13-18* comprised 17% of all offenders and offenders *36-45* comprised 15% of all offenders. See **Figure 2**.



3. Victim and Offender Race/Ethnicity

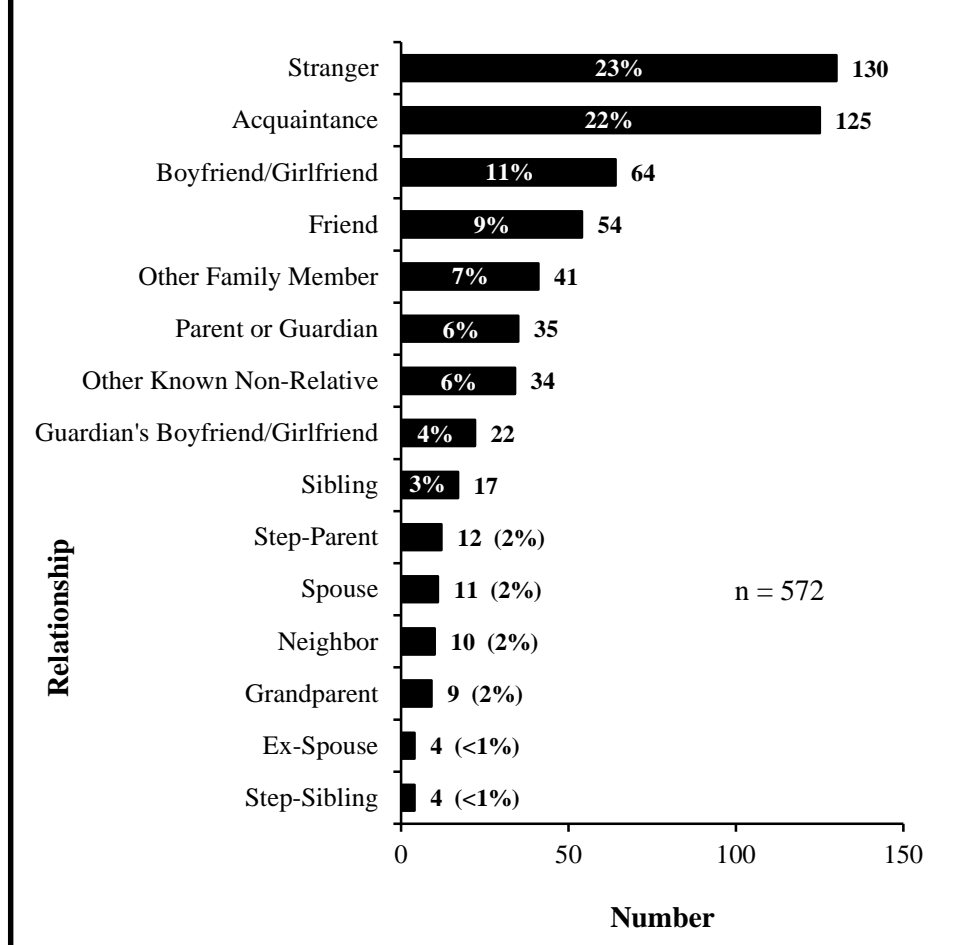
Of the 1,033 criminal sexual penetration cases that identified *victim race/ethnicity*, 28% (290) were *Hispanic*, 38% (396) were *White (non-Hispanic)*, 11% (110) *Native American*, and 3% (26) *Black*. Likewise, of the 856 criminal sexual penetration cases that identified *offender race/ethnicity*, 49% (423) were *Hispanic*, 32% (272) *White (non-Hispanic)*, 10% (84) *Native American*, and 8% (70) *Black*. For a comparison of victim and offender race/ethnicity to racial/ethnic compositions in New Mexico for 2012, see **Figure 3**.



4. Victim/Offender Relationship

The *victim/offender relationship* was documented in 960 of the 1,565 reported cases of criminal sexual penetration. Of these, 19% (179) were perpetrated by a *stranger* to the victim and 81% (781) were perpetrated by someone *known* by the victim. Nineteen percent (186) of offenders were a relative to the victim. While law enforcement agencies report whether the offender was a stranger or known to the victim, they do not further report the *type of relationship* among *known* offenders. However, such documentation is available from Bernalillo County in the reported cases of criminal sexual penetration submitted by the *Albuquerque Police Department* and the *Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office*. Of the 613 victims of criminal sexual penetration reported by law enforcement agencies in Bernalillo County, the *victim/offender relationship* was documented in 572 cases. Of these, 130 (23%) were perpetrated by a *stranger* and 442 (77%) by *someone known* to the victim. Relatives comprised 22.5% (129) of all victim/offender relationships documented. *Acquaintances* comprised the largest category of *known non-family offenders* 22% (125), followed by *boyfriends/girlfriends* 11% (64), *friends* 9% (54), and *other unspecified known non-relative offenders* 6% (34). **Figure 4** illustrates the number and percent of each type of *victim/offender relationship* identified.

**Figure 4. Victim/Offender Relationship in CSP Sex Crimes in Bernalillo County as Reported by Law Enforcement, 2012:
Offender Was . . .**



CSP = Criminal Sexual Penetration

5. Weapon Use and Injury

There is a parallel between weapon use in sexual assault incidents and its use in domestic violence incidents, though there is reluctance among professionals in the field of sexual violence prevention and prosecution to report this observation. Because the intent in a domestic assault or battery is to physically harm the victim, an offender's fists and feet used in kicking, slapping, or punching a victim are considered "personal weapons". Applying this liberal definition of a *weapon* to criminal sexual penetration crimes would result in 93.5% or 562 of 601 cases in New Mexico, involving a weapon. However, while this demonstrates comprehensive and accurate reporting, there is great reluctance in reporting such high rates of weapon use in sexual assault incidents. Sexual assault advocates and prosecutors have been working for years to dispel the long held social myth that unless there is a "non-personal" or deadly weapon involved, the victim consented too easily and must have freely engaged in the

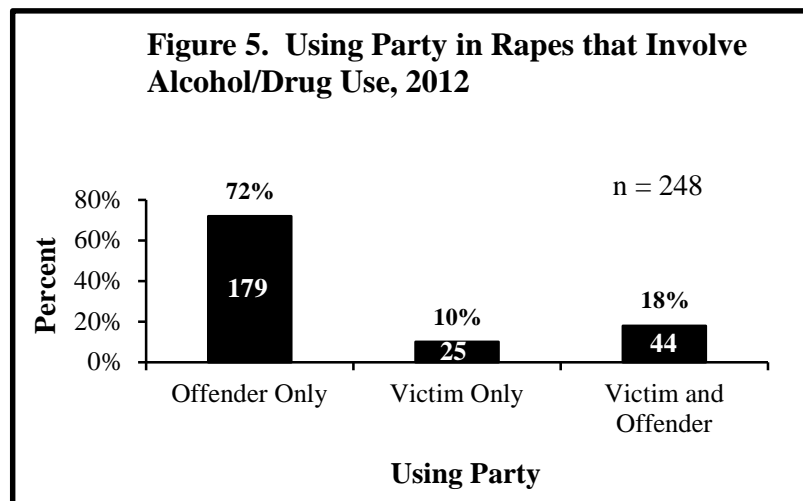
sexual activity. In truth, a very small proportion of criminal sexual penetration cases nationally, involve a “non-personal” weapon, such as a gun, knife, bat, etc. The same is true in New Mexico, as only 10% or 56 of 548 cases documenting *type of weapon used* involved “non-personal” weapons.

While it is most appropriate to include “personal weapons” in a weapon count in sex crimes and in domestic violence crimes, it is crucial to argue that sexual assault victims are raped, i.e. forced against their will, even without the presence of a weapon of *any* kind. The law states clearly, that just the presence of a *threat* of physical harm that the victim believes can be presently executed, is all that is required to demonstrate force or coercion. The requirement of “personal”, “non-personal” and/or deadly weapon-use to justify that victim resistance occurred during a sexual assault is inconsistent with sexual assault statutes. Therefore, this practice must not continue.

Of the 870 cases that documented whether the victim was injured, victim injury occurred in 30% (203) of the cases.

6. Alcohol and Drug Use

There were 784 cases of criminal sexual penetration where *alcohol/drug use* was documented. Of these, alcohol and/or drugs were used in 34% (266) of cases. Of the 266 cases where alcohol or drugs were used, 248 documented the using party(s). *Offender-only* use of alcohol/drugs was reported in 72% (179) of cases. *Victim-only* use was found in 10% (25) of cases, and both the *victim* and *offender* used alcohol/drugs in 18% (44) of cases. See **Figure 5**. Therefore, offenders used alcohol/drugs in 90% of the cases involving alcohol/drug use and victims used alcohol/drugs in 28% of the cases involving alcohol/drug use.

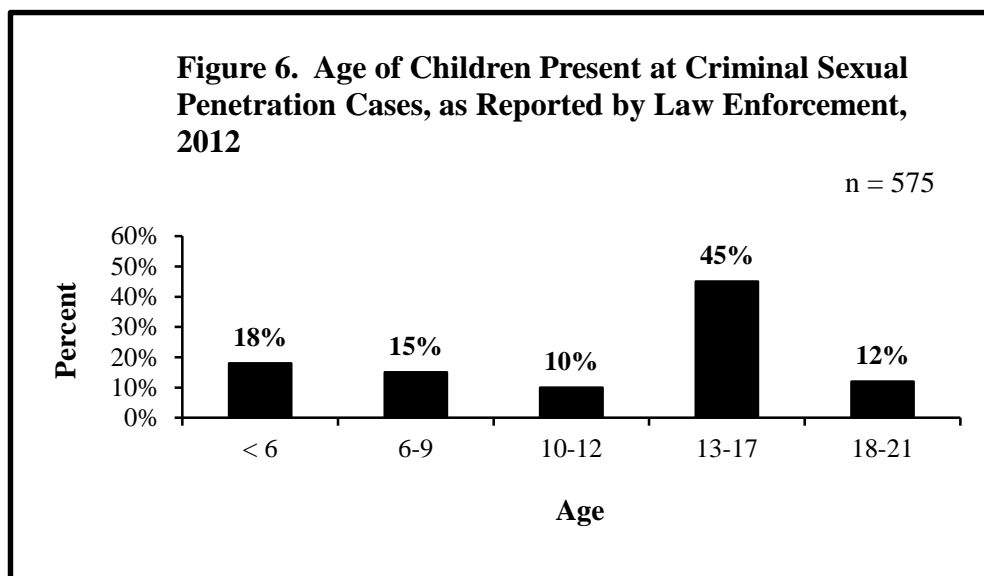


7. Children Witnesses to Criminal Sexual Penetration

When analyzing data regarding children, two variables are analyzed: 1) the *number of incidents* where at least one child was present; and 2) the total *number of children* present. In 2012, 100 law enforcement agencies reported to the Central Repository. Of these, 75 reported at least one case of criminal sexual penetration but 52 of these agencies did not report how many incidents had children present, or how many total children were present during their reported criminal sexual penetration incidents. There were 770 cases that documented the *number of incidents* where at least one child was

present. Of these, 283 (37%) cases had at least one child present. There were 569 children present at these 283 incidents, or 2.0 children per incident. There were 802 reports that documented the *total number of children present*. Of these, the total number of children present was 588.

The age of the child was documented for 575 of the children present at the law enforcement reported domestic violence incidents. Of these 18% (104) were age <6; 15% (84) 6-9; 10% (59) 10-12; 45% (257) 13-17; and 12% (71) 18-21. See **Figure 6**.



8. Suspect Arrests for Criminal Sexual Penetration Incidents

There were 709 cases of criminal sexual penetration that documented whether there was a suspect arrest. Of these, 106 (15%) cases had a suspect arrest. Among agencies with 10 or more reported criminal sexual penetration cases, the *Grant County Sheriff's Department* had the most incidents with a suspect arrest at 100% or 10 of 10 reported cases, followed by the *Silver City Police Department*, 20% (2 of 10), *Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office*, 15% (12 of 80) and the *Gallup Police Department*, 14% (5 of 35). See **Table 3**.

D. CHARACTERISTICS OF OTHER (NON-PENETRATION) LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTED SEX CRIMES

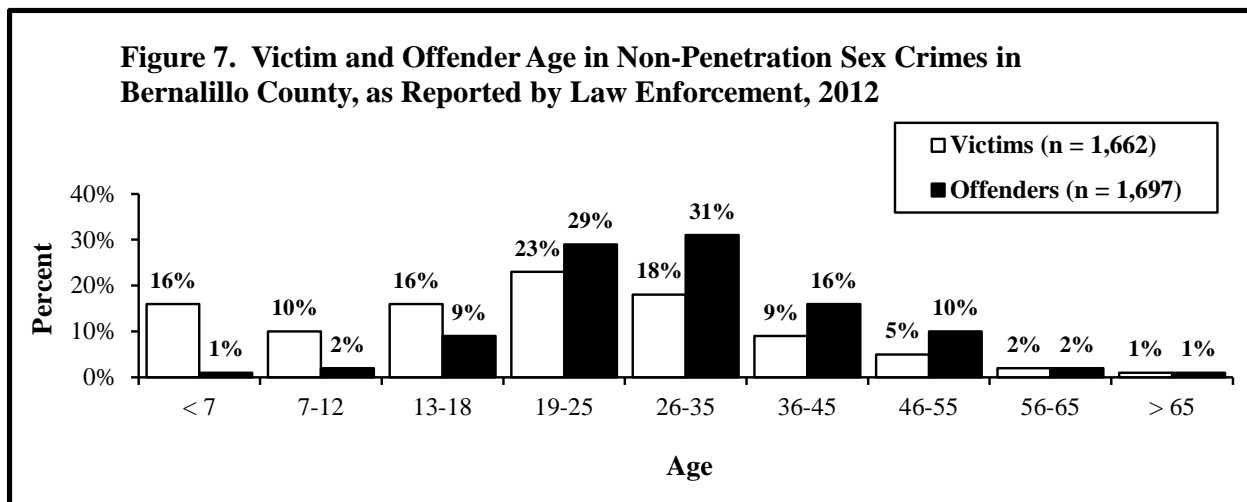
While participating law enforcement agencies throughout the state report on the number of *non-penetration* sex crimes, including *criminal sexual contact*, *criminal sexual contact of a minor*, *indecent exposure*, *sexual exploitation*, and *child enticement* cases, they do not provide *details* about the nature of these crimes. However, data are available from the Albuquerque Police Department and the Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office that assist in characterizing these *non-penetration* crimes.

1. Victim and Offender Gender

There were 1,602 *non-penetration* sex crimes in Bernalillo County. There were 1,699 victims identified in these crimes. *Victim gender* was documented in 1,695 of the victims identified. Of these, 76% (1,284) were *female*. This is less than the 83% of female victims in law enforcement reported criminal sexual penetration (CSP) crimes. There were 1,791 offenders identified in the non-penetration sex crimes. The *suspect gender* was documented in 1,762. Of these, 81% (1,423) were male. This is significantly less than the 93% of male offenders in CSP crimes.

2. Victim and Offender Age

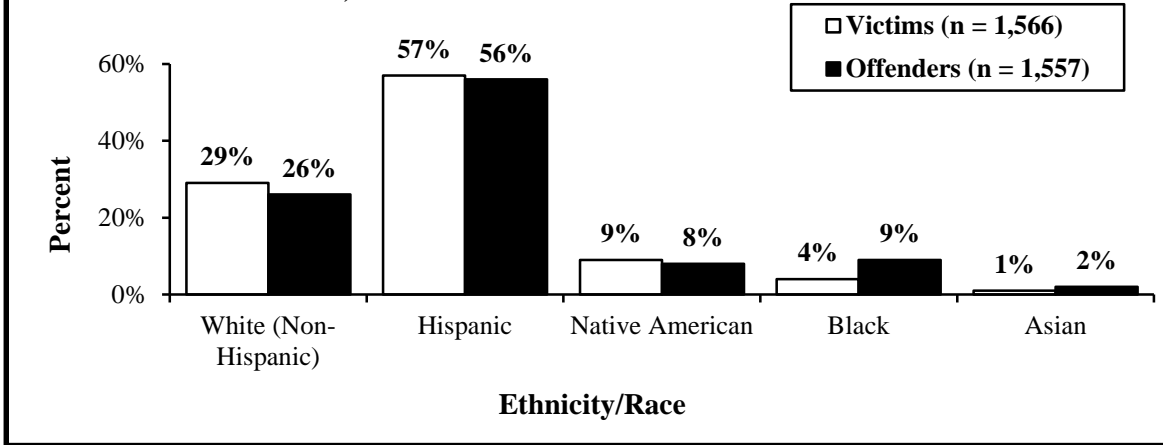
The *victim age* was documented in 1,662 of the 1,699 victims identified in Bernalillo County sex crimes. Of these, 26% were not yet adolescents: 16% (265) were ages <7, and 10% (164) were ages 7-12. Another 23% (374) were ages 19-25, followed by ages 26-35, 18% (306), ages 13-18, 16% (273), and ages 36-45, 9% (149). See **Figure 7**. *Offender age* was documented for 1,697 of the 1,791 offenders. Of these, 31% (520) were ages 26-35, followed by ages 19-25, 29% (484), ages 36-45, 16% (270), ages 46-55, 10% (172), and ages 13-18, 9% (54). Additionally, 3% of offenders were children: 1% (11) ages <7, and 2% (26) ages 7-12. Refer to Figure 7.



3. Victim and Offender Race/Ethnicity

Victim race/ethnicity was documented for 1,566 of the 1,699 victims. Of these, most victims, 57% (886), were *Hispanic*, followed by *White (non-Hispanic)* victims 29% (455), *Native American* victims 9% (147), *Black* victims 4% (69) and *Asian* victims 1% (9). Similarly, of the 1,791 offenders, race/ethnicity was identified for 1,557. Of these, most offenders, 56% (869) were *Hispanic*, followed by *White (non-Hispanic)* offenders 26% (399), *Black* offenders 9% (141), *Native American* offenders 8% (123), and *Asian* offenders 2% (25). See **Figure 8**.

Figure 8. Victim and Offender Race/Ethnicity in Non-Penetration Sex Crimes in Bernalillo County as Reported by Law Enforcement, 2012



4. Weapon Use and Injury

Bernalillo County law enforcement agencies reported 86% or 1,290 cases out of 1,506 *involved a weapon*. Of these, 15% (193) involved a deadly weapon: 7% (94) a firearm, and 8% (99) a knife.

One-third (34%) (519) of non-criminal sexual penetration cases involved injury compared to 30% of criminal sexual penetration cases.

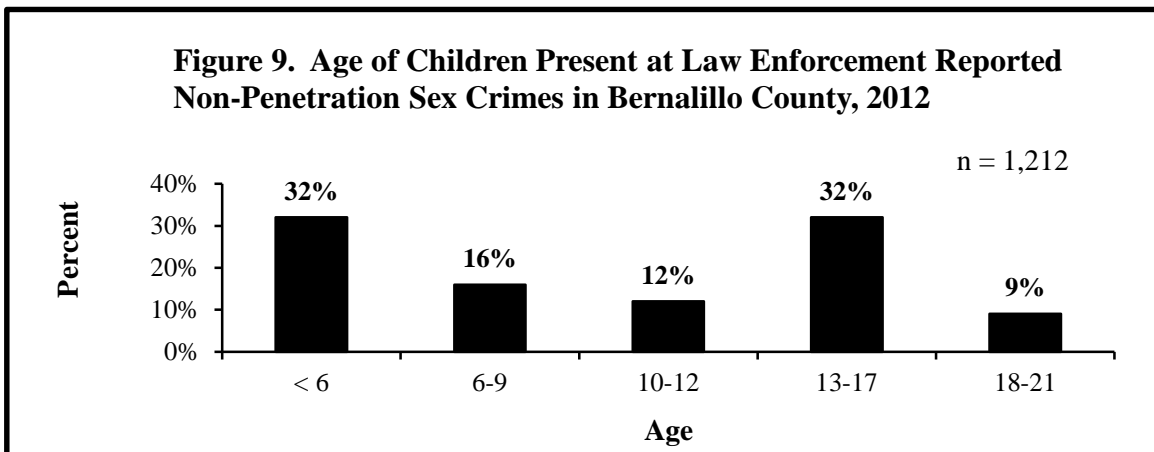
5. Alcohol/Drug Use

Approximately one-quarter (23% or 340) non-CSP cases involved alcohol/drug use compared to one-third, 34% of CSP cases.

6. Children Witnesses to Non-Penetration Sex Crimes

There were 1,212 children who witnessed 698 of the 1,506 *non-penetration* sex crimes. Of these, 32% (383) were ages <6, 16% (189) were *ages 6-9*, 12% (146) were *ages 10-12*, 32% (390) were *ages 13-17* and 9% (104) were *ages 18-21*. See **Figure 9**. A comparison of the age of children present at criminal sexual penetration crimes versus non-penetration sex crimes, illustrates that significantly more (60%) young children (< 13 years of age), were present during *non-penetration* crimes compared to the proportion present during *criminal sexual penetration* crimes (43%).

Figure 9. Age of Children Present at Law Enforcement Reported Non-Penetration Sex Crimes in Bernalillo County, 2012



7. Suspect Arrest in Non-Penetration Sex Crimes

Of the 1,506 *non-penetration* sex crimes in Bernalillo County, there was an arrest made in 606 or 40%. This is significantly higher than the 15% of *criminal sexual penetration* crimes with a suspect arrest.

III. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICE PROVIDERS AND REPORTED SEX CRIMES

There were 31 sexual assault service provider agencies that submitted data to the Central Repository in 2012 (see **Appendix H**). Therapists from participating agencies complete the *Sexual Assault History* form, a standardized data collection instrument used by mental health and rape crisis centers throughout New Mexico to capture information on each client who presents for therapy for a recent or past sexual offense (see **Appendix I**). The data presented herein represent clients who presented for therapy between 1/1/12 and 12/31/12 for a recent or past sexual assault. Completed *Sexual Assault History* forms are submitted to the Central Repository on a monthly basis. There were 1,875 clients who received services for a sexual assault victimization. This represents a 5% decrease from that reported in 2011 (1,978). Completed forms on these survivors were analyzed for this report.

The *Rape Crisis Center of Central New Mexico* served 30% (560) of all sex crimes survivors seen in 2012, followed by *La Pinon* (Las Cruces) 18% (342), and the *Solace Crisis Treatment Center* 10% (191). See **Table 4**. For an examination of survivors served by county, see **Table 5**.

It is difficult to make a meaningful comparison between the number of sexual assault victims reported by service providers per county and the number of sex crime victims reported by law enforcement per county because only 52% (972) of all survivors who sought treatment in 2012 experienced the sexual assault in 2012. One may make a comparison simply based on a 12-month interval basis, i.e. in the same period of time that law enforcement reported 4,230 sex crime victims, therapists served 1,875 survivors. See **Table 6**. In this instance, the total number of survivors seen represents 44% of the number reported to police in the same time frame. However, the number of survivors that were assaulted in 2012 (972) represent only 23% of the number of sexual assault victims identified by law enforcement in 2012.

A. SURVIVOR DEMOGRAPHICS

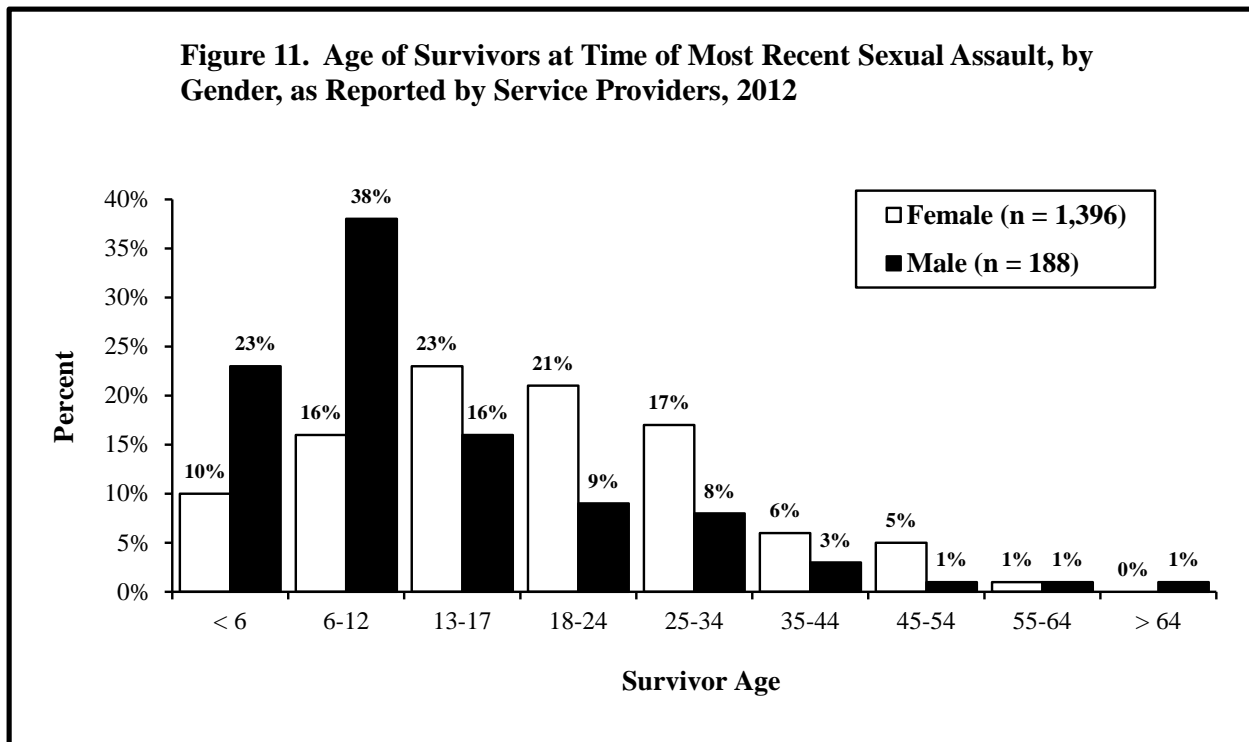
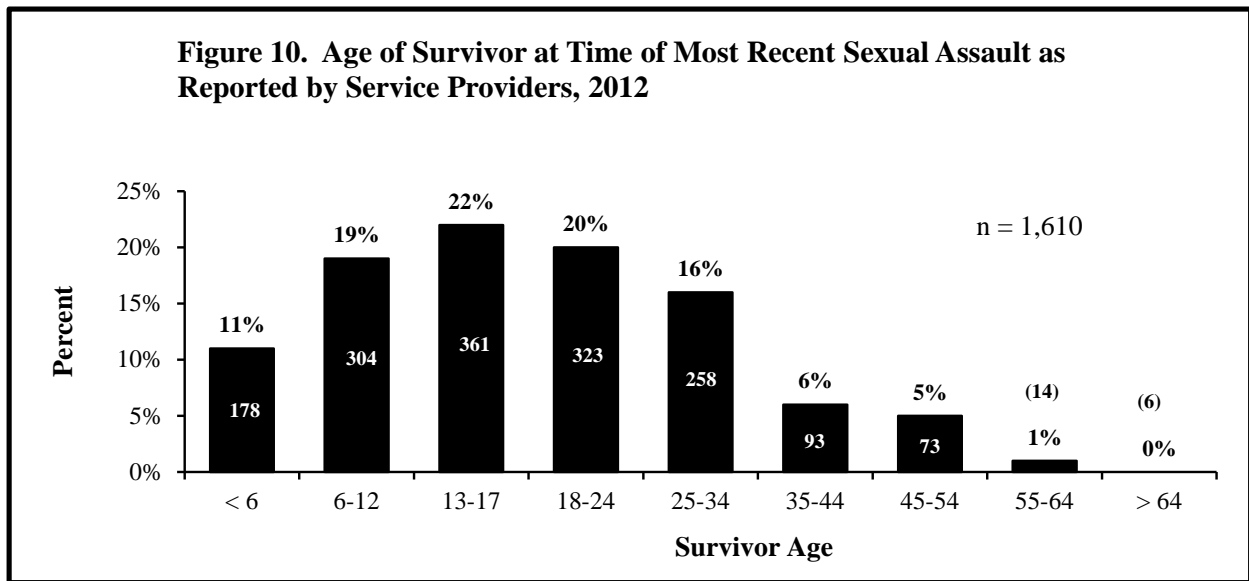
1. Gender of Survivor

Of the 1,875 sexual offense reports, 1,301 documented the *gender of the survivor*, 87% (1,134) of which were *female*. Among agencies with 20 or more cases, the *Santa Fe Community Guidance Center* served the most male victims, 31% (26), followed by *Farmington Community Health Center*, 29% (13), *The Counseling Center-Alamogordo*, 22% (24), the *Southwest Counseling Center*, 22% (16) and the *NMBHI-CBS*, 22% (4). See **Table 7**.

2. Age of Survivor At Time of Current (Presenting) Sexual Assault

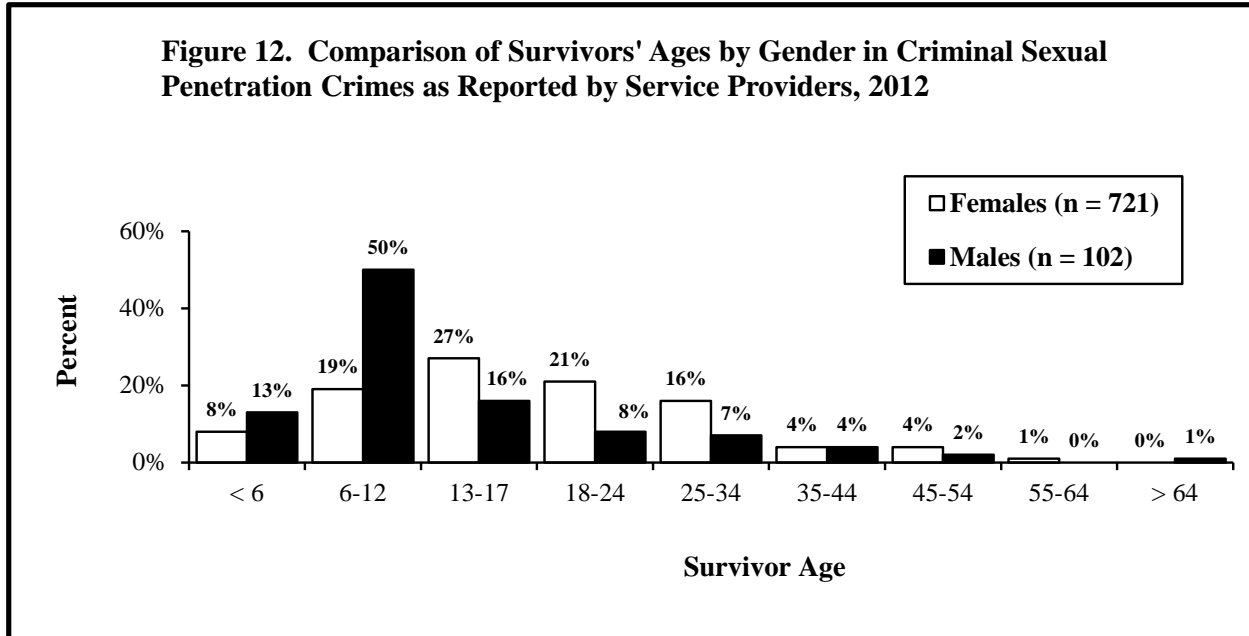
Of the 1,610 reports where *age of survivor at the time of the current assault* was documented, the greatest percentage of victimizations occurred between ages of 13-17 (22%), followed by victimizations occurring between ages 18-24 (20%), and ages 6-12 (19%). See **Figure 10**. A comparison of *age at the time of the current sexual assault* between males and females reveals that more *males* (77%) of all males

assaulted, were victims before age 18, compared to the percent of females among female survivors who were assaulted before age 18 (49%). See **Figure 11**.

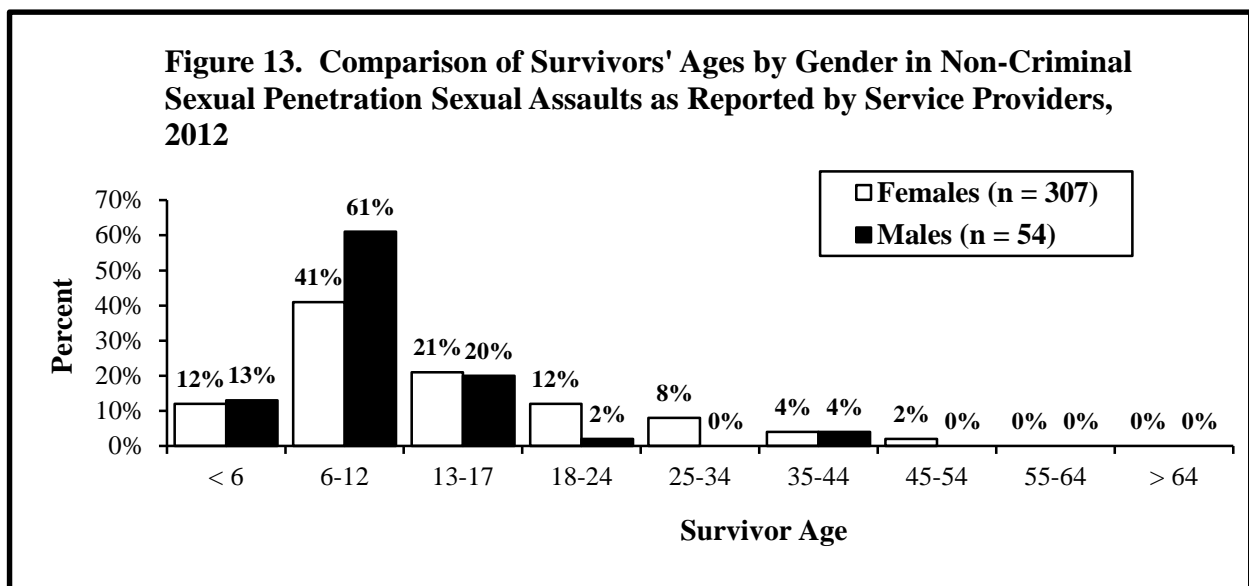


Since there is a significant difference between genders with regard to the age of the survivors at the time of the most recent assault when examining all types of assault, an analysis was conducted to compare the age of survivors for males and females between *criminal sexual penetration* crimes and *non-penetration* sex crimes.

In *criminal sexual penetration crimes*, the proportion of *male children* (<13) raped (63%) among all males who were raped is significantly more than the proportion of *female children* raped (27%) among all females who were raped. Beyond age 12, a greater proportion of *females* than *males* were raped in every age group, save victims over the age of 64, which comprised 1% of male victims and no female victims, and victims 35-44 which had an equal rate of victimization (4%, respectively). See **Figure 12**.

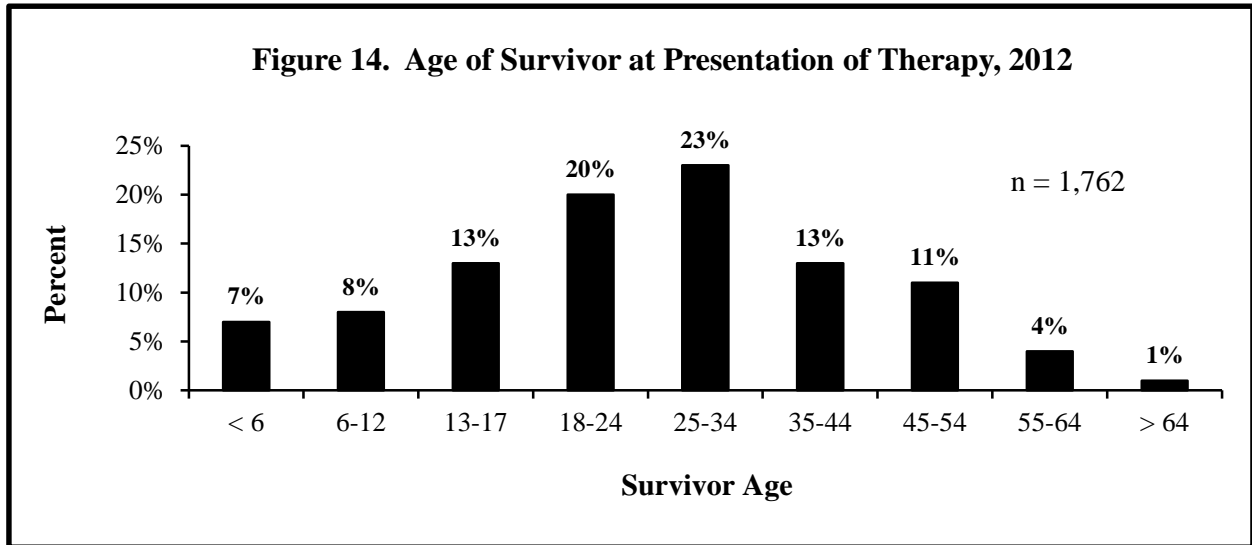


Similarly, in *non-penetration sex crimes* (criminal sexual contact, criminal sexual contact of a minor, sexual exploitation, child enticement, indecent exposure) the proportion of *male children* (<13) victimized (74%) among all males victimized is also significantly greater than the proportion of female children victimized (53%) among all females victimized. See **Figure 13**.

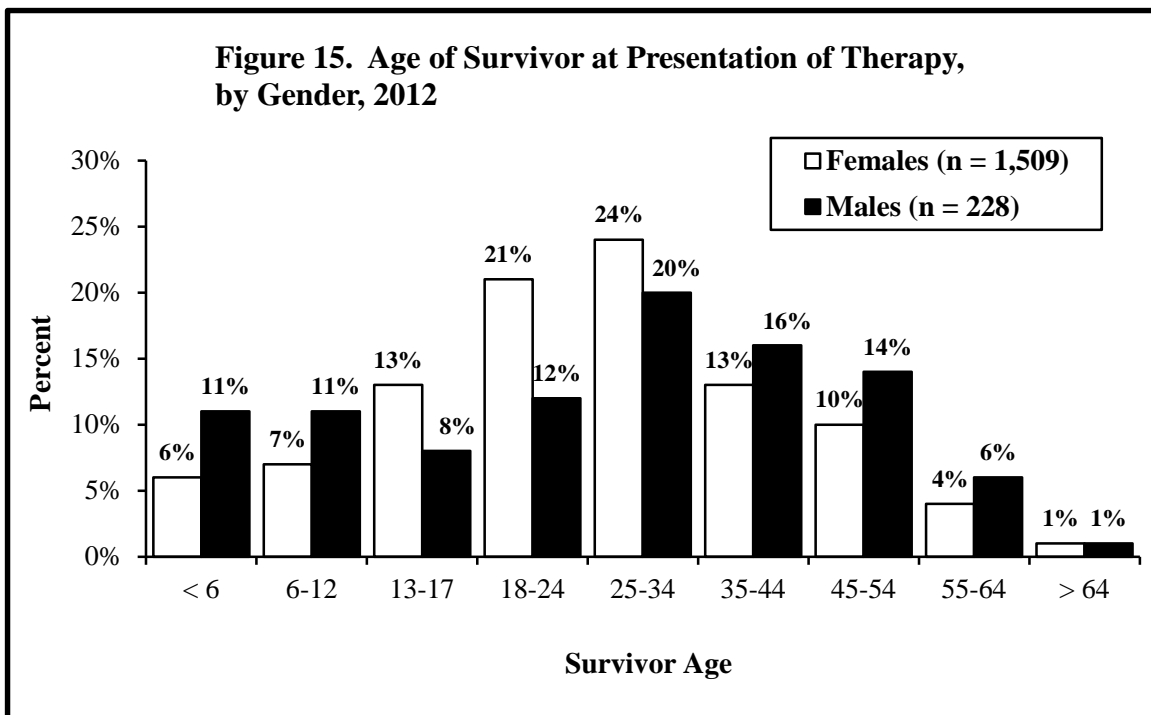


3. Age of Survivor At Presentation For Therapy

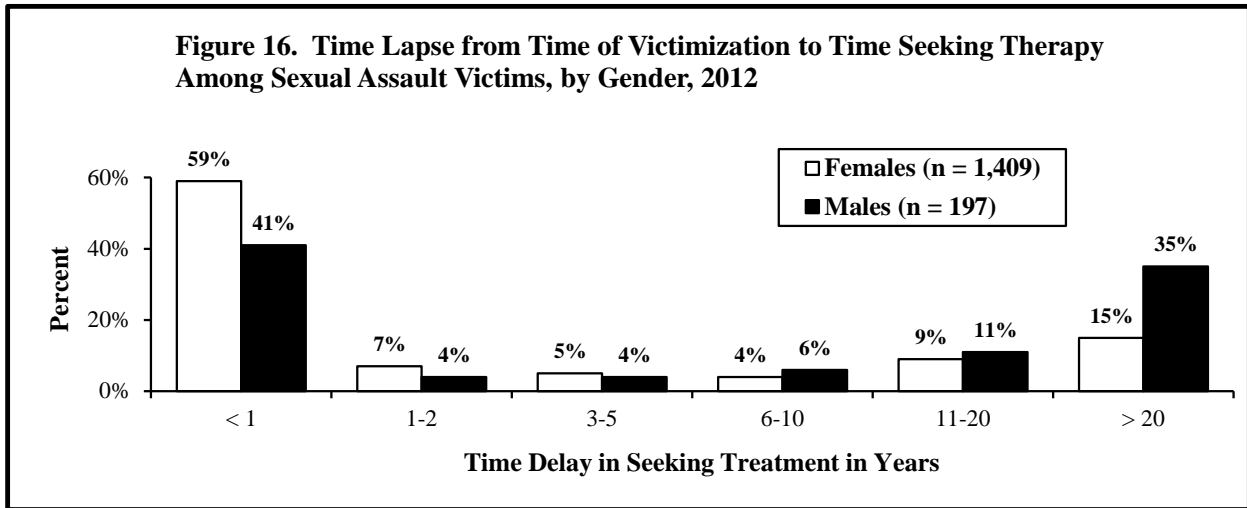
The *age of the survivor when presenting for therapy* was documented in 1,762 of the sexual offenses reported. Of these cases, the age group with the most presentations was 25-34 (23%), followed by the age groups 18-24 (20%) and 35-44 and 13-17, (13%, respectively). See **Figure 14**.



More *males* presented for therapy during the ages of 25-34 (20%), followed closely by males ages 35-44 (16%). Fourteen percent of males were ages 45-54 when presenting for therapy. Age groups <6 and 6-12 comprised 11% respectively, of males that presented for therapy. More *females* presented for therapy between the ages of 25-34 (24%), followed by the age group 18-24 (21%). Age groups 13-17 and 35-44 comprised 13% respectively, of all females that presented for therapy. See **Figure 15**.

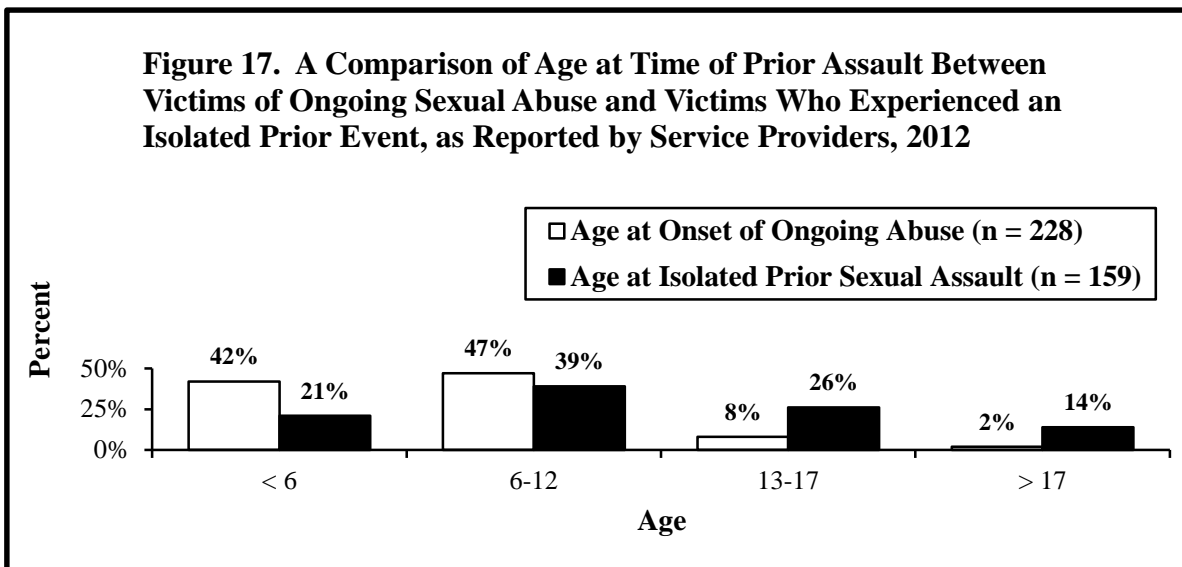


The sexual assault reports from service providers in 2012 were analyzed to determine the proportion of victims who sought therapeutic services for their sexual assault within one year of the assault, and the proportion of victims who waited longer than one year. Half (59%) of female victims and over one-third (41%) of *male* victims sought therapy within one year of their sexual assaults. See **Figure 16**. Of those that waited to seek services beyond the first year following their sexual assault, the average delay in seeking therapy among *male* sexual assault victims was 14.1 years compared to 7.0 years for *female* victims. Among those that delayed, more *males* (35%) than *females* (15%) waited over 20 years to seek services. Refer to Figure 16.



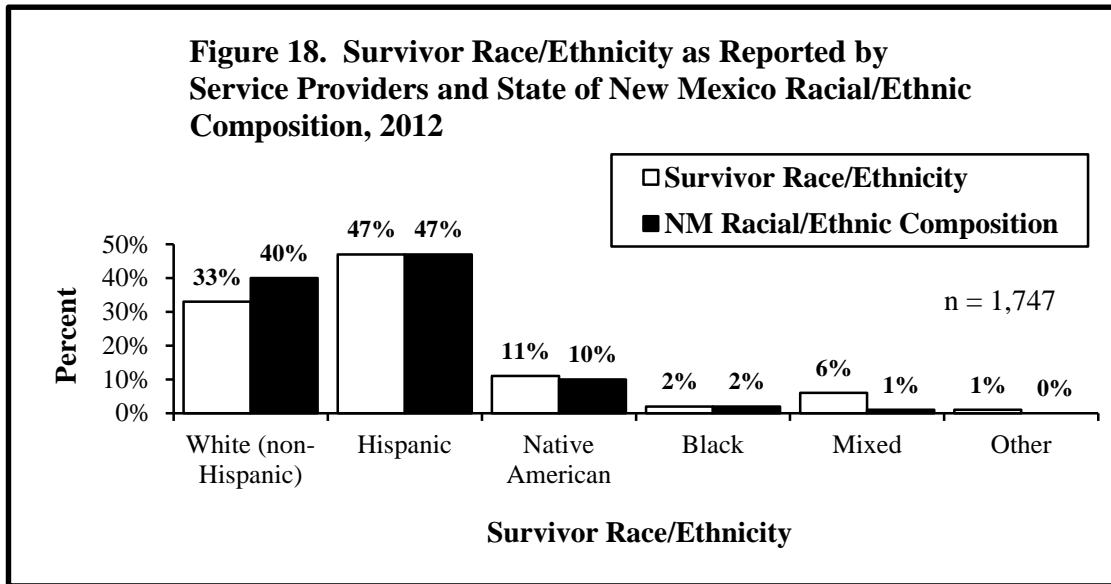
4. Survivor History of Prior Sexual Assault/Abuse

Prior sexual assault/abuse was documented in 1,062 service provider reports. Of these, 547 (51.5%) were sexually assaulted prior to the current assault. The age of the survivor at the time of the prior assault was documented in 387 of the 547 cases. Of these 387 cases, all documented whether the prior abuse was ongoing or an isolated event. There were 228 survivors who were victims of *on-going sexual abuse*. The age at onset of abuse is shown in **Figure 17**. Eighty-nine percent of these prior victimizations occurred by *age 12*. Of the 159 cases of *isolated prior sexual assault incidents*, almost two-thirds (60%) occurred by *age 12*, 26% between the ages of *13 and 17*, and 14% were individuals *18 and older*. Refer to Figure 17.



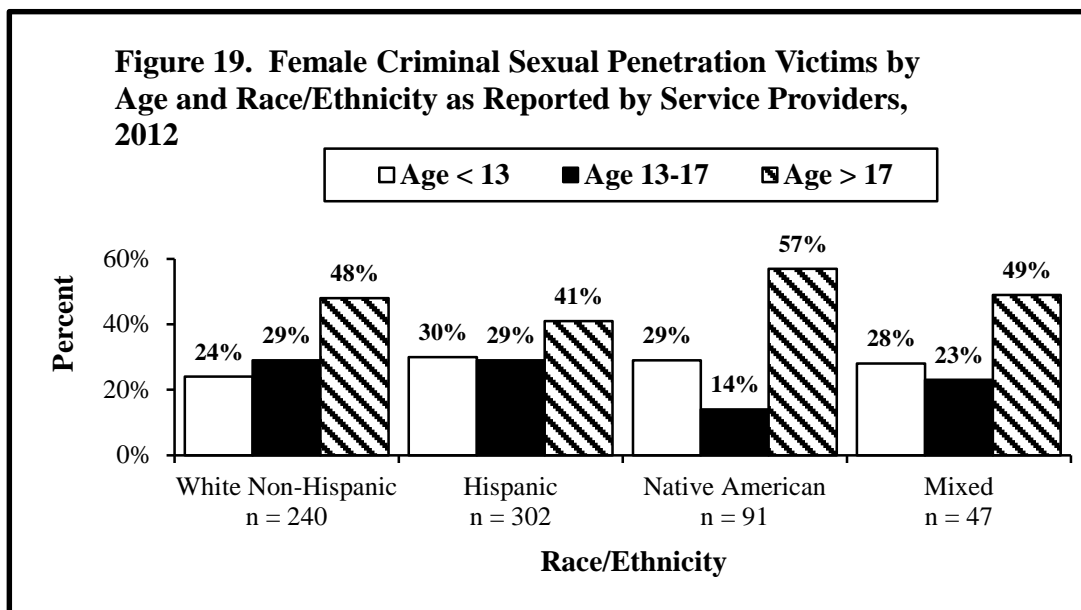
5. Race/Ethnicity of Survivor

Race/ethnicity of the survivor was documented in 1,747 of reported sexual offenses. Forty-seven percent of the reported survivors were *Hispanic*, 33% *White (non-Hispanic)*, 11% *Native American*, 6% *mixed race/ethnicity*, 2% *Black*, and 1% “*other*” races. For a comparison of these percentages to the racial/ethnic composition of New Mexico, see **Figure 18**.



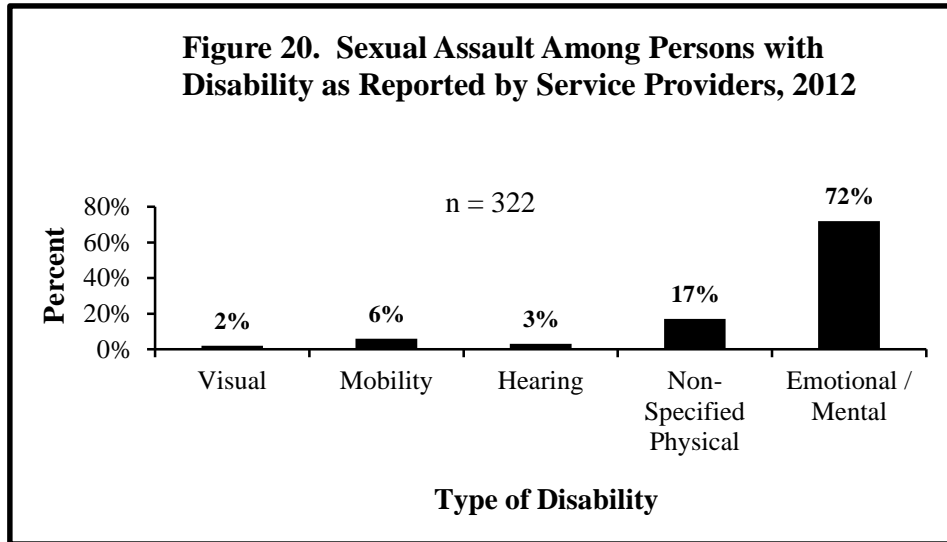
When *race/ethnicity* was examined by age among *male rape victims seeking services*, there were too few *White (non-Hispanic)* males (36), *Hispanic* males (47), *Native American* males (7), *Black* males (2), and males of *mixed race/ethnicity* (7) to examine.

When *race/ethnicity* was examined by age among *female rape victims seeking services*, there were too few *Black* female victims (13) to examine. A greater proportion of female *Native American* rape victims (57%) were victimized as adults, and significantly fewer victimized as adolescents (14%) than victims of other races/ethnicities. See **Figure 19**.

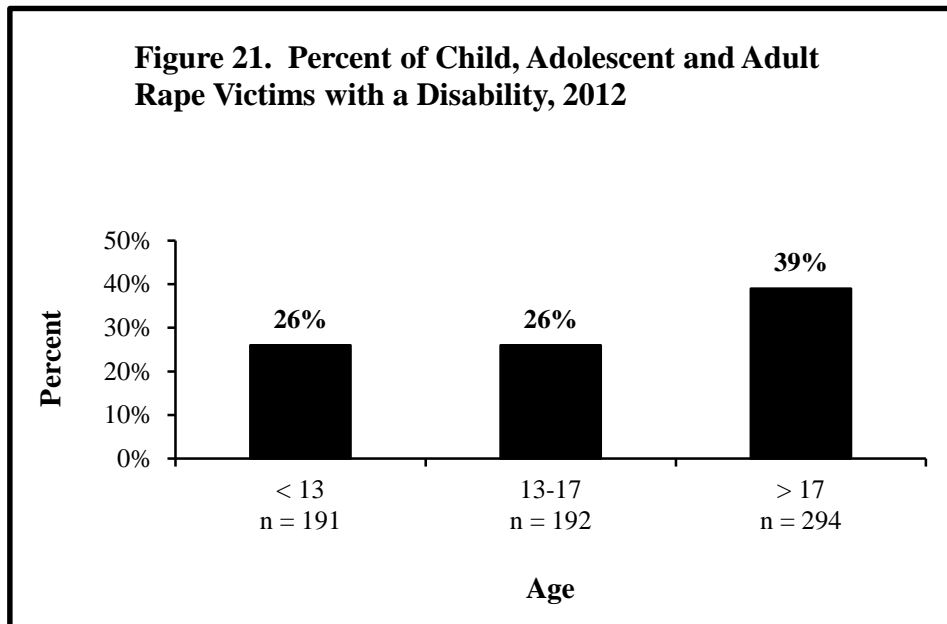


6. Survivor Disability

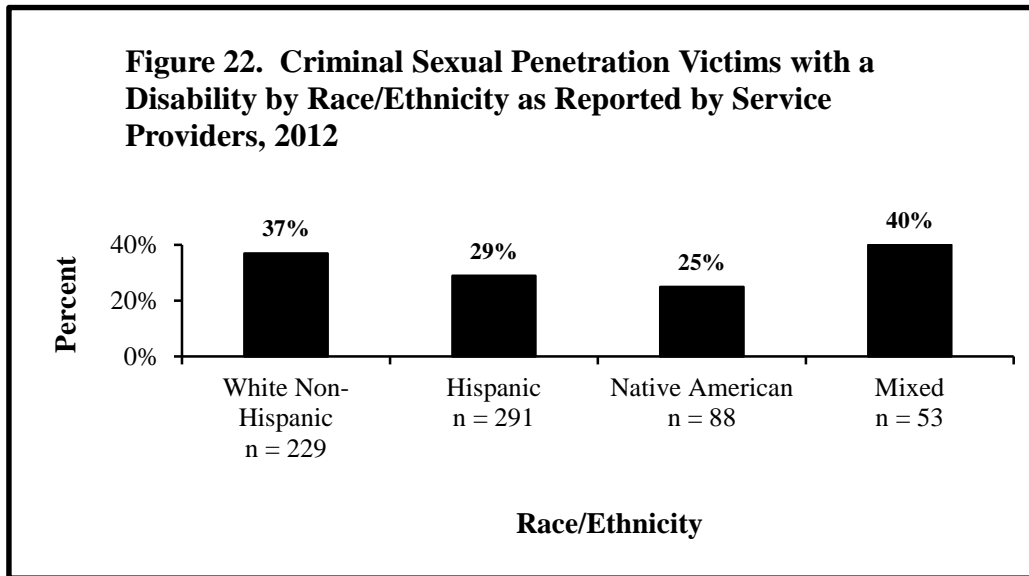
Of the 998 reports that documented *disability of the survivor*, 32% (322) had a disability. The highest reported disability was *emotional/mental disability prior to the sexual offense incident*, accounting for 233 (72%) of the 322 documented cases with disability. Over one-quarter (28%) of cases reported a *physical disability*: 3% hearing, 2% visual, 6% mobility and 17% a *non-specified physical disability*. See **Figure 20**.



When rape victims were examined by *disability and age*, more *adult* (18 and older) rape victims, 39% (114 of 294) had a disability than *adolescent* victims (13-17), 26% (49 of 192), or *child* (12 and under) victims, 26% (50 of 191). See **Figure 21**.



When rape victims were examined by *disability* and *race/ethnicity*, there were too few *Black* victims with disability (10) to examine. A slightly greater proportion of *mixed race* victims (40%) had a disability than *White (non-Hispanic)* victims, (37%), *Hispanic* victims (29%) and *Native American* victims (25%). See **Figure 22**.



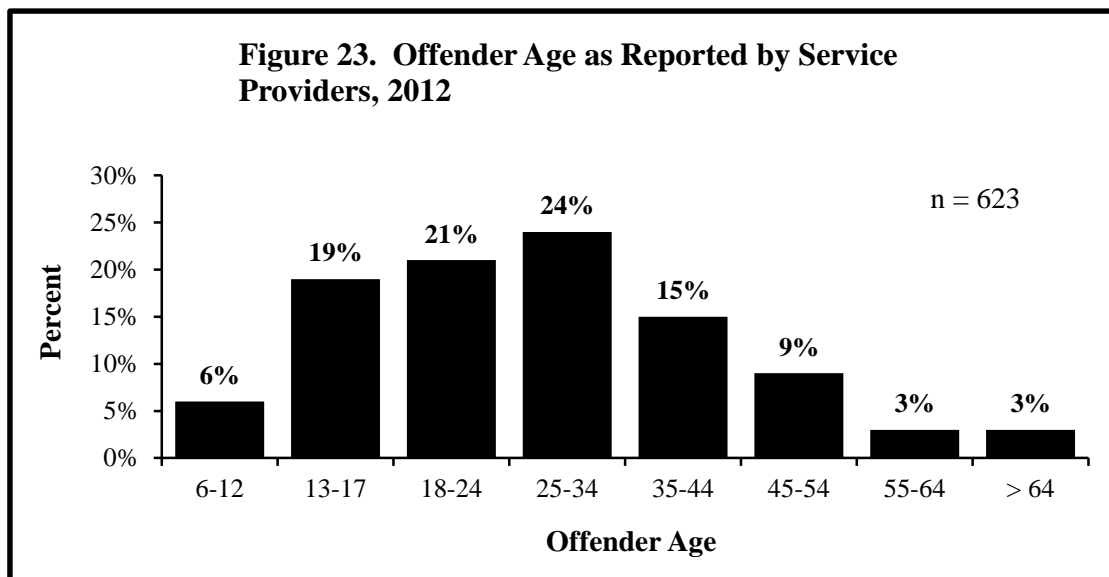
B. OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Gender of the Offender

Of the 1,762 sexual offense cases where *gender of the offender* was documented, 1,704 (97%) were *male* and 58 (4%) *female*. Similarly, among 881 rape cases where offender gender was documented, 862 (98%) were *male*.

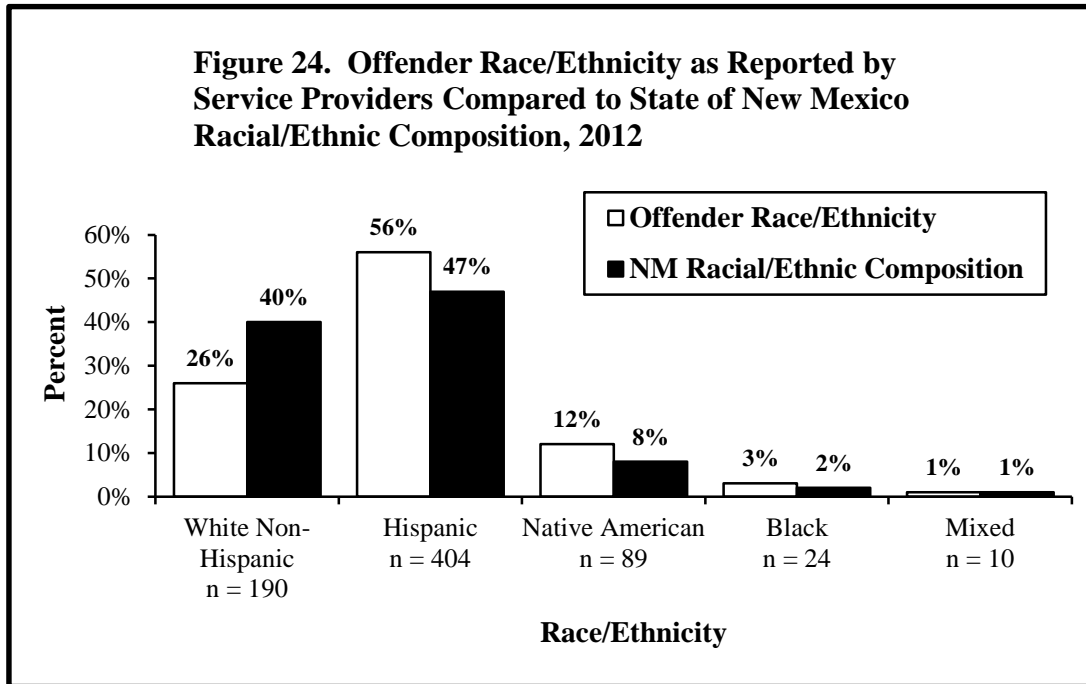
2. Age of Offender

Age of the offender was documented in 623 of the offense reports submitted. Most offenders were 25-34 (24%) followed by offenders 18-24 (21%), offenders 13-17 (19%), and offenders 35-44 (15%). See **Figure 23**.

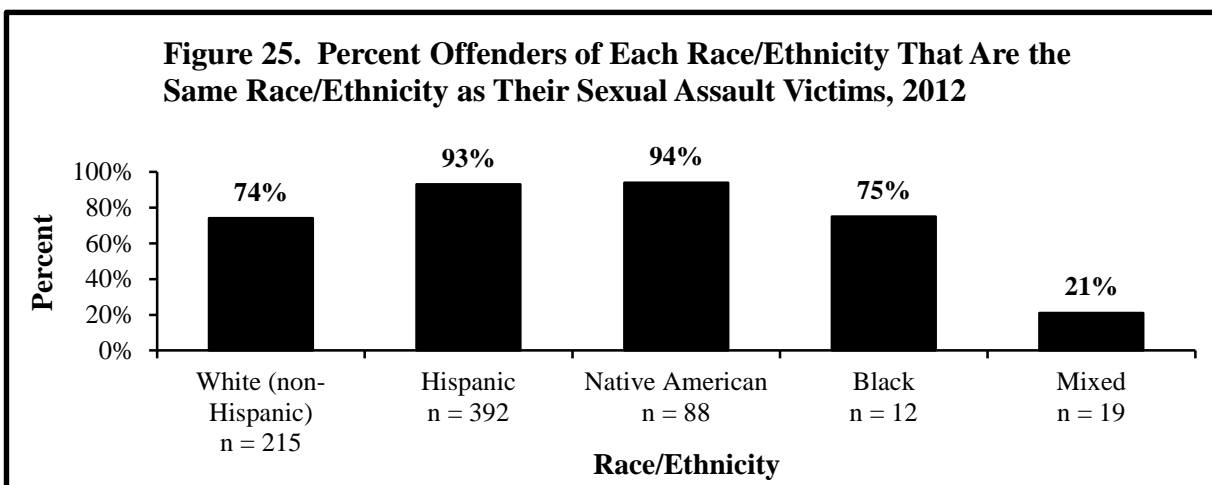


3. Offender Race/Ethnicity

Race/ethnicity of the offender was documented in 717 of reported sexual offenses. Over half (56%) of the reported offenders were *Hispanic*, 26% *White (non-Hispanic)*, 12% *Native American*, 3% *Black*, and 1% *mixed race/ethnicity*. For a comparison of these percentages to the ethnic/racial composition of New Mexico, see **Figure 24**.



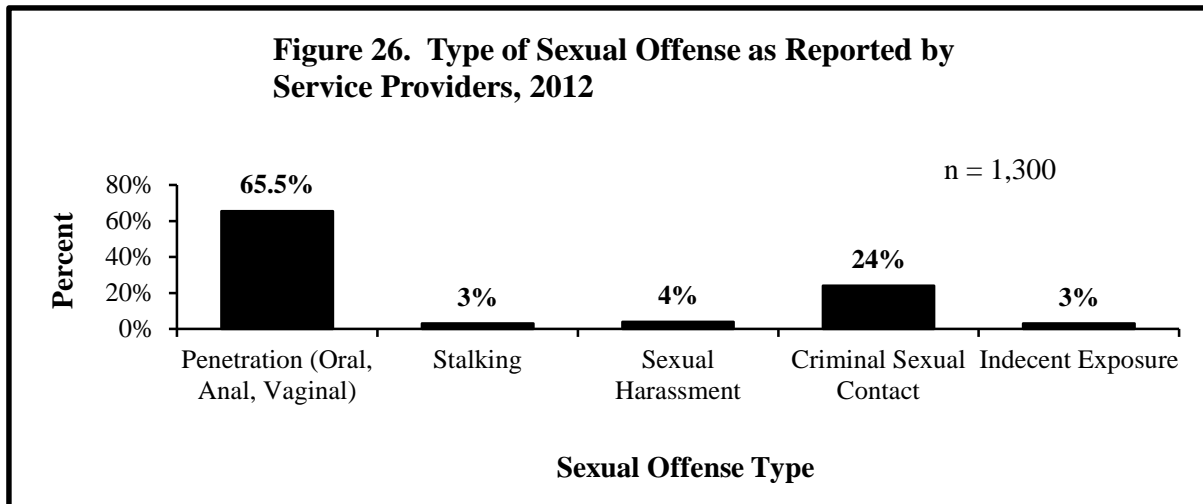
In 85% of documented cases, the offender was the *same race/ethnicity* as the victim. However, the proportion of offenders of each race/ethnicity that were the same race/ethnicity as the victim differ, as shown: ninety-four percent of *Native American* offenders were the same race/ethnicity as their victims (83 of 88), compared to 93% of *Hispanic* offenders (366 of 392), 74% of *White (non-Hispanic)* offenders (160 of 215), 75% of *Black* offenders (9 of 12), and 21% of *mixed race/ethnicity* (4 of 19). For *Black* offenders and offenders of *mix race/ethnicity* these findings should be viewed with caution as too few reports in these race categories captured this variable. See **Figure 25**.



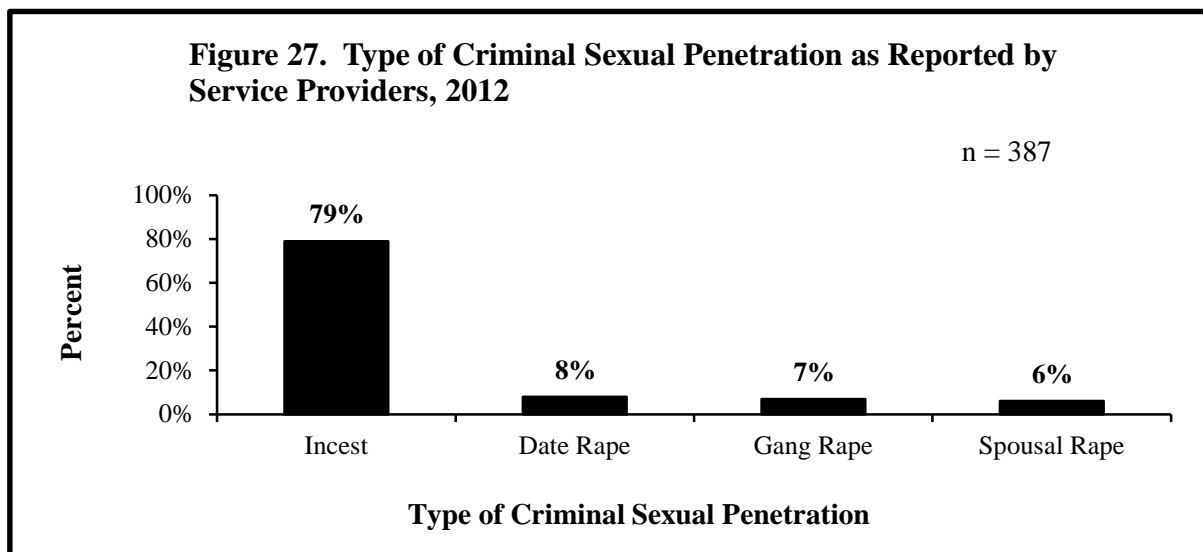
C. SEXUAL OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Type of Sexual Offense

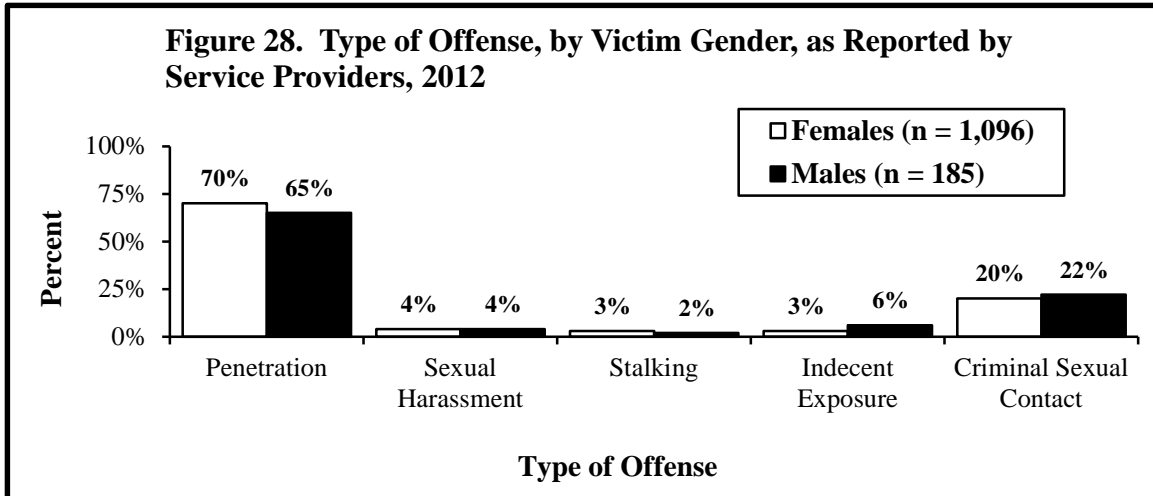
The type of sex offense was documented in 1,300 of the reported 1,875 cases reported by service providers. Of these, 65.5% (851) were *criminal sexual penetration* (CSP – oral, anal, and/or vaginal penetration), 24% (316) *criminal sexual contact*, 4% (55) *sexual harassment*, 3% (33) *stalking*, and 3% (44) *indecent exposure*. See **Figure 26**.



Of the 851 cases involving criminal sexual penetration, 464 did not specify the circumstances of the rape. In the 387 cases of CSP that specified the assault circumstances, *incest* accounted for 79% (305). *Date/Acquaintance rape* comprised 8% (30) of the specified CSP cases. *Spousal rape* comprised 6% (25) of the specified assaults and *gang rape* comprised 7% (27). See **Figure 27**.



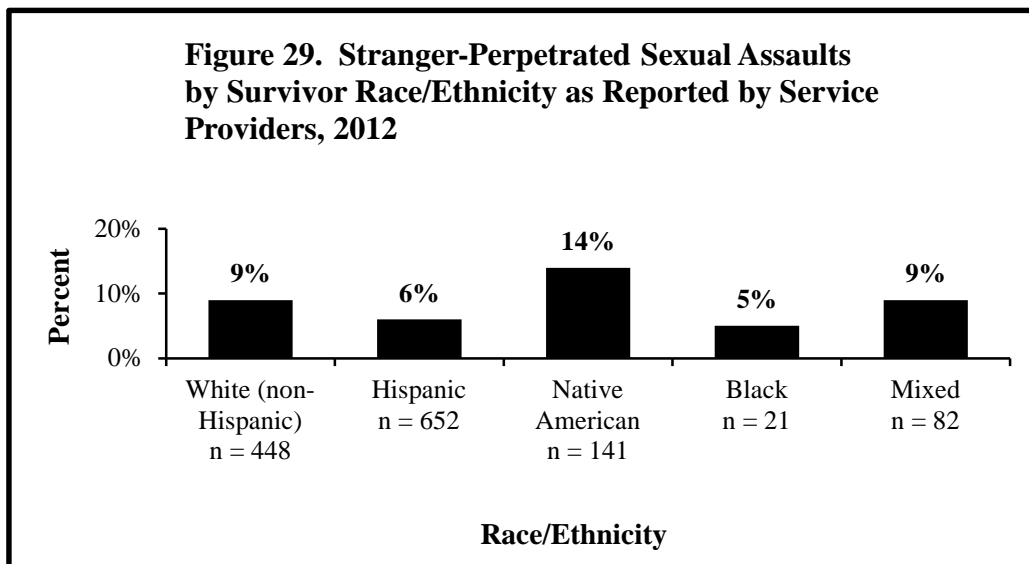
There were 1,281 sexual assault cases where both the *survivor gender* and *type of offense* were known. When examined by *gender*, a greater proportion of *females* (70%) than *males* (65%) experienced criminal sexual penetration. Conversely, a greater proportion of *males* (6%) than *females* (3%) experienced *indecent exposure*. See **Figure 28**.



2. Survivor/Offender Relationship

Survivor/Offender relationship was documented in 1,532 of the reported cases of sexual assault. In general, 8% (119) were perpetrated by a *stranger* and 92% (1,413) by someone *known to the victim*.

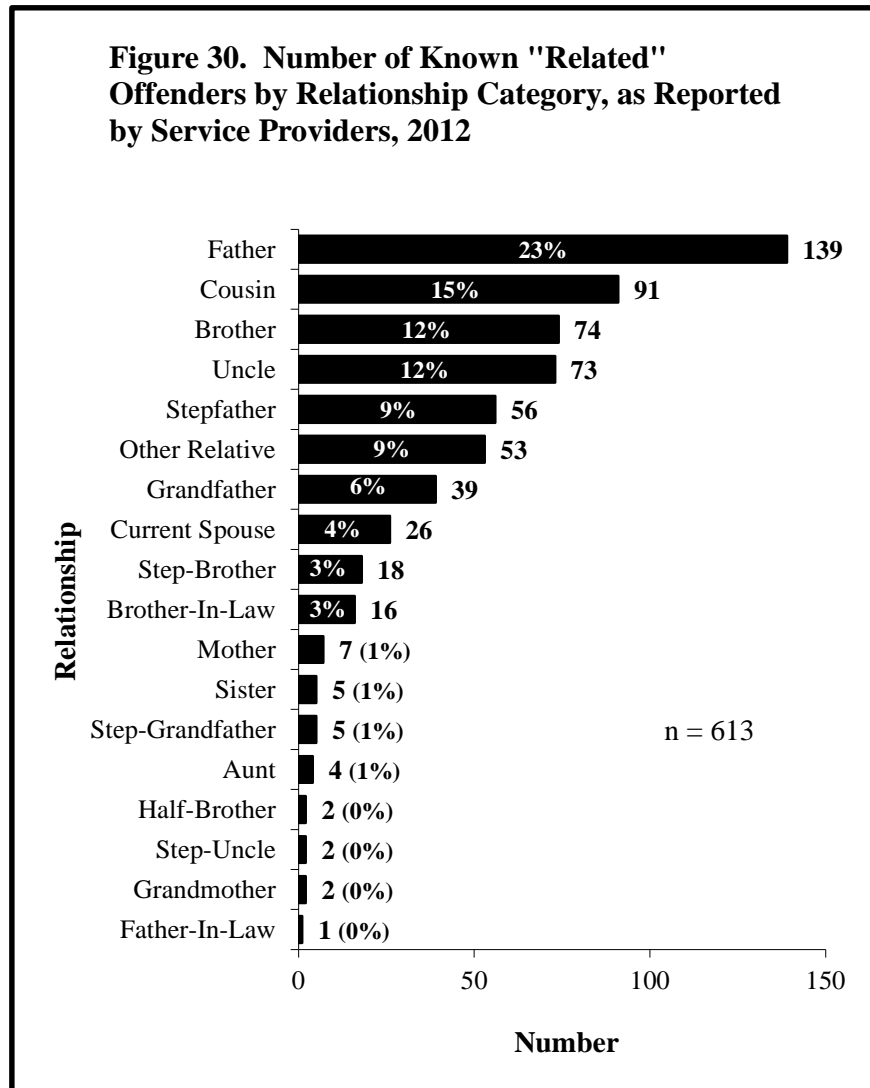
Stranger-perpetrated sexual offenses were examined by *race/ethnicity of the survivor*. Of the 448 cases with *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors, 9% (40) experienced *stranger-perpetrated* sexual assault. Likewise, of the 652 cases with *Hispanic* survivors, 6% (42) experienced *stranger-perpetrated* sexual assault. *Stranger-perpetrated* sexual assault was experienced by 14% (20 of 190) of *Native American* survivors, and by 9% (7 of 82) of survivors of *mixed race/ethnicity*. There were 21 reports on *Black* survivors that documented the relationship of the offender. Of these, 5% (1) were *stranger-perpetrated* rapes. See **Figure 29**.



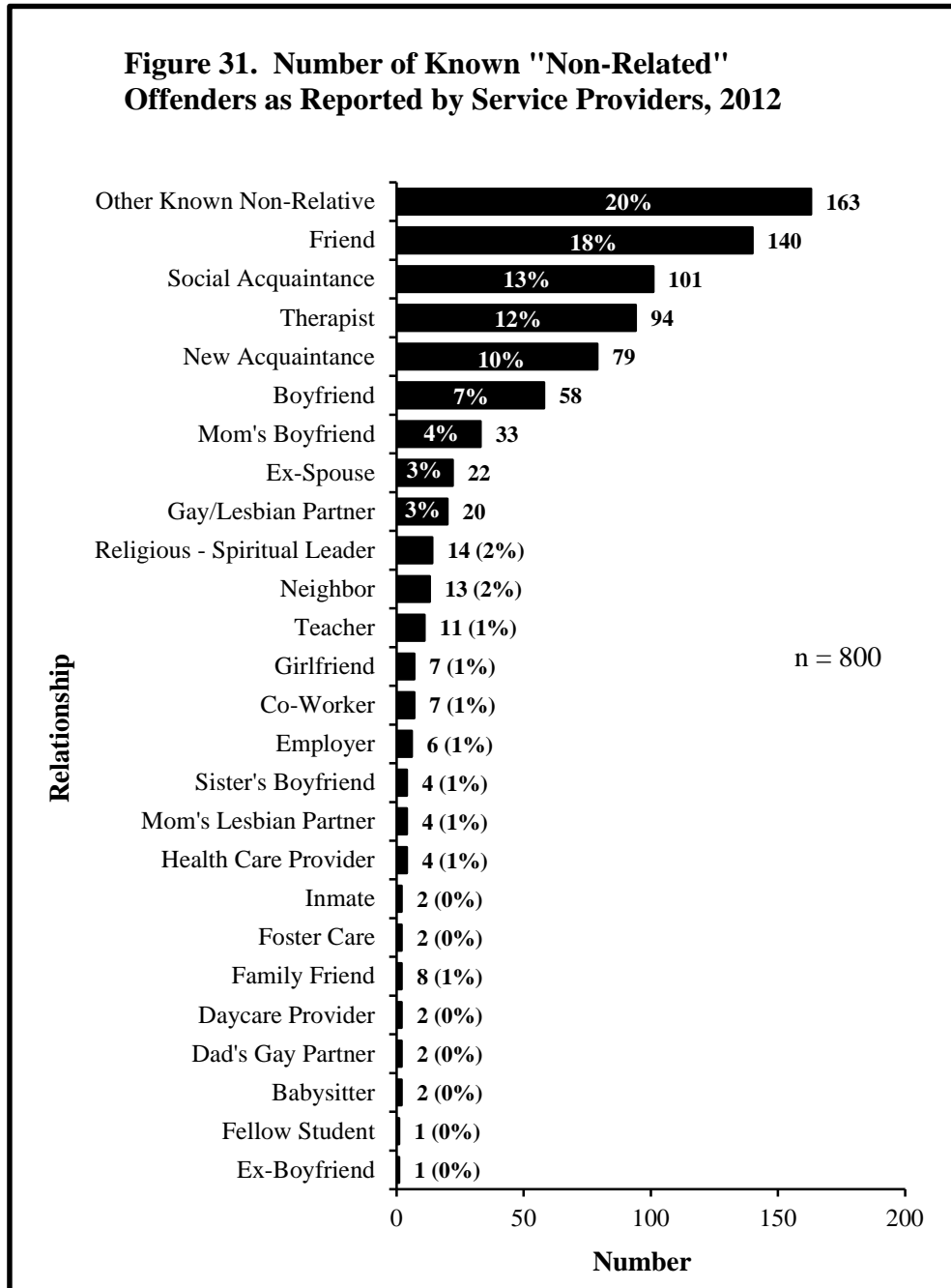
Stranger-perpetrated sexual offenses were examined by *survivor gender*. Of 221 cases with *male* survivors, 7% (15) were *stranger-perpetrated*, compared to 9% (101) of the 1,183 cases of with *female* survivors.

Of the sexual offenses reported to service providers, 92% (1,413) were committed by someone known to the survivor. Of those offenders *known to the survivor*, 43% (613) were *family members/relatives*.

Of the sexual offenses committed by *family members/relatives*, *fathers* was the group with the greatest number of reported offenders, committing 139 (23%) of all *family member* sexual offenses followed by *cousins*, 91 (15%), and *brothers* (74) and *uncles* (73) with 12%, respectively. *Step-fathers* (56) and “other” (non-specified) relatives (53) committed 9% respectively, of family perpetrated sexual offenses. See **Figure 30**.



Of the 800 *non-family offenders known to the survivor*, most were “other” known (unspecified) non-relative, 163 (20%). Of the specified relationships among known non-relative offenders, *friends* 140 (18%) committed the greatest proportion of offenses, followed by *social acquaintances*, 101 (13%), *therapists*, 94 (12%), and *new acquaintances*, 79 (10%). See **Figure 31**.



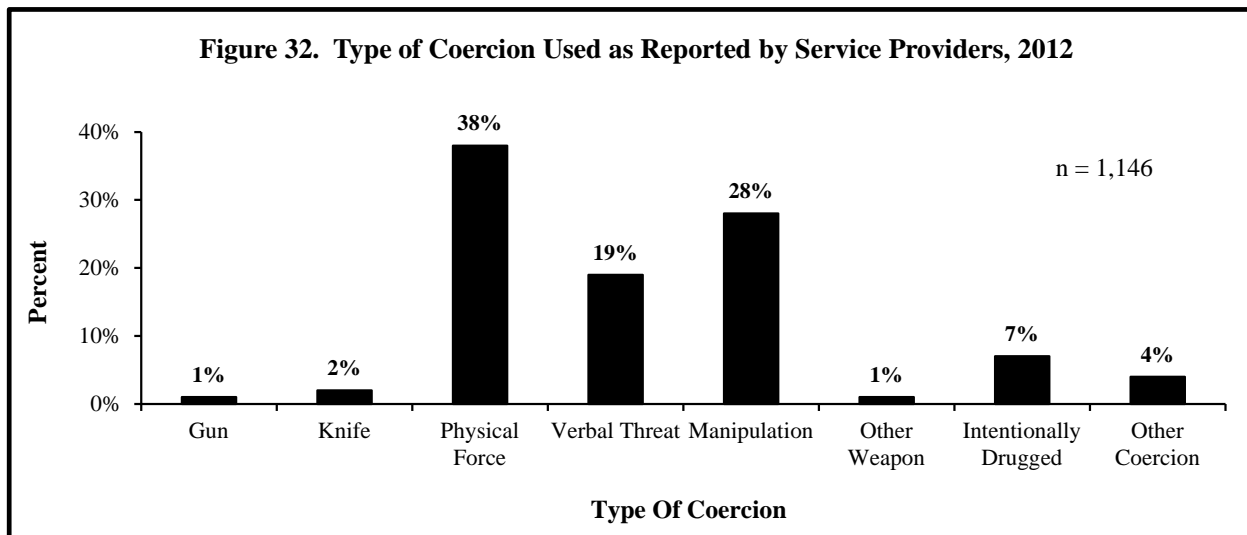
3. Number of Offenders Involved Per Sexual Assault

The *number of offenders* per sexual assault was documented in 1,842 of reported sexual offenses. Of the documented reports, 77% (1,426) involved *one* offender. Of the *multiple-offender* assaults reported, 6% (110) involved *two offenders*, 2% (32) involved *three offenders*, and 15% (274) involved *four-or-more offenders*.

There were 1,285 cases that identified *survivor alcohol/drug use* and the *number of offenders* involved. Of these, 471 used alcohol/drugs and 814 did not. Survivors using alcohol/drugs were almost twice (27%) as likely to be victimized by multiple offenders as survivors not using alcohol/drugs (15%).

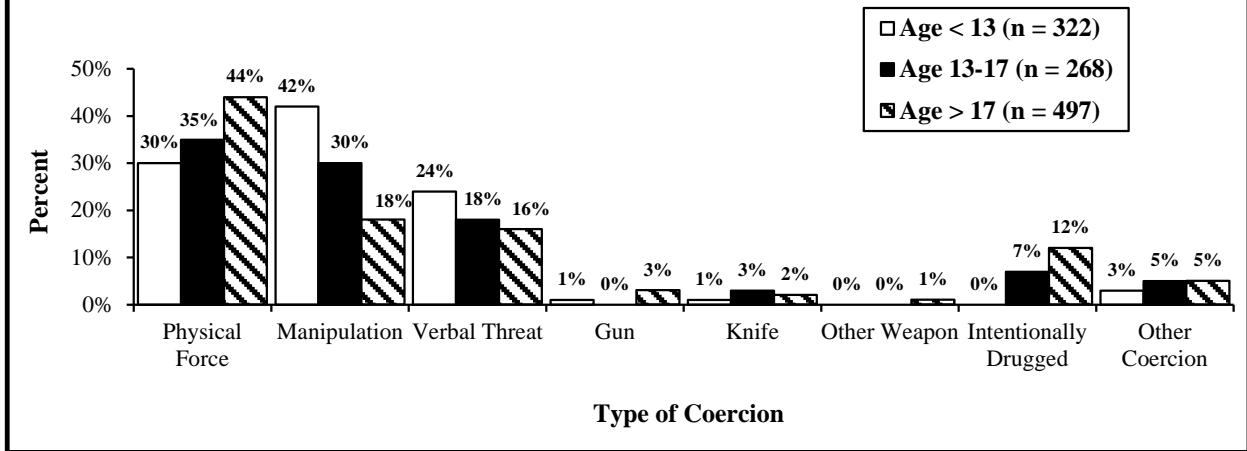
4. Type of Coercion Used

Because more than one type of coercion was used with some survivors, there were 1,146 types of coercion reported in 751 sexual assaults that documented this variable. Of these, the *type of coercion* used most was *physical force* (38%), followed by *manipulation* (28%) and *verbal threat* (19%). *Weapons* accounted for 4% of the types of coercion used: *knives* (2%), *guns* (1%) and *other weapons* (1%). *Intentional drugging of the victim by the perpetrator* accounted for 7% of the total types of coercion used and 4% of the types of coercion used were *other*, unspecified means. See **Figure 32**.



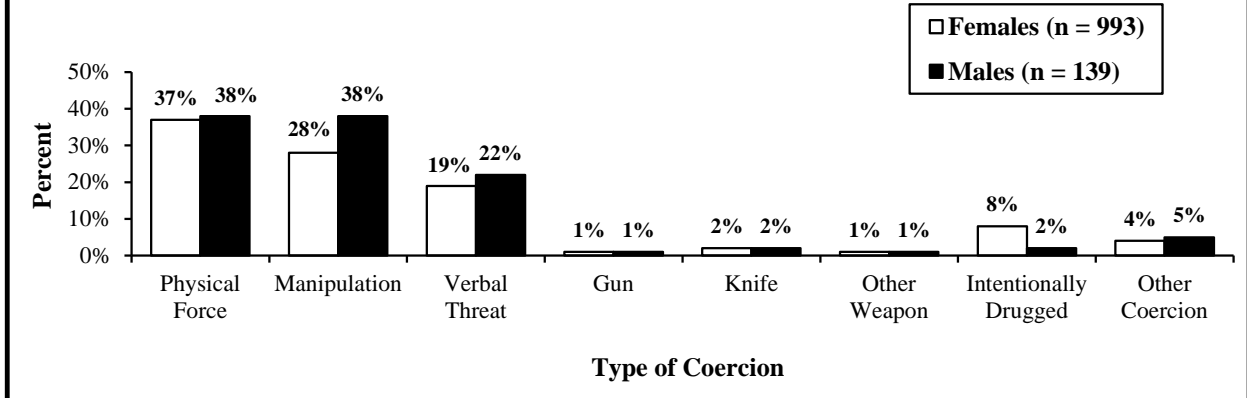
Physical force was used on *adult* victims (ages 18 and older) (44%) and *adolescent* victims (ages 13-17) (35%) more than any other type of coercion. *Manipulation* (42%) was used on *child* victims (ages 12 and under) more than any other type of coercion, followed by *physical force* (30%) and *verbal threat* (24%). *Intentional drugging of the victim by the perpetrator* was used more often on *adults* (12%) than *adolescents* (7%) and *children* (0%). *Guns* (3%) were used most often on *adults*. *Knives* were used on 3% of *adolescents*, 2% of *adults*, and 1% of *children*. See **Figure 33**.

Figure 33. Type of Coercion Used by Survivor Age as Reported by Service Providers, 2012



When examined by gender, *males* (38%) and *females* (37%) were almost equally likely to experience *physical force*. Significantly more *females* were *intentionally drugged* (8%) than *males* (2%). Conversely, *males* were significantly more likely to experience *manipulation* (38%) and slightly more likely to experience *verbal threat* (22%) than *females* (28% and 19%, respectively). See **Figure 34**.

Figure 34. Type of Coercion by Survivor Gender as Reported by Service Providers, 2012



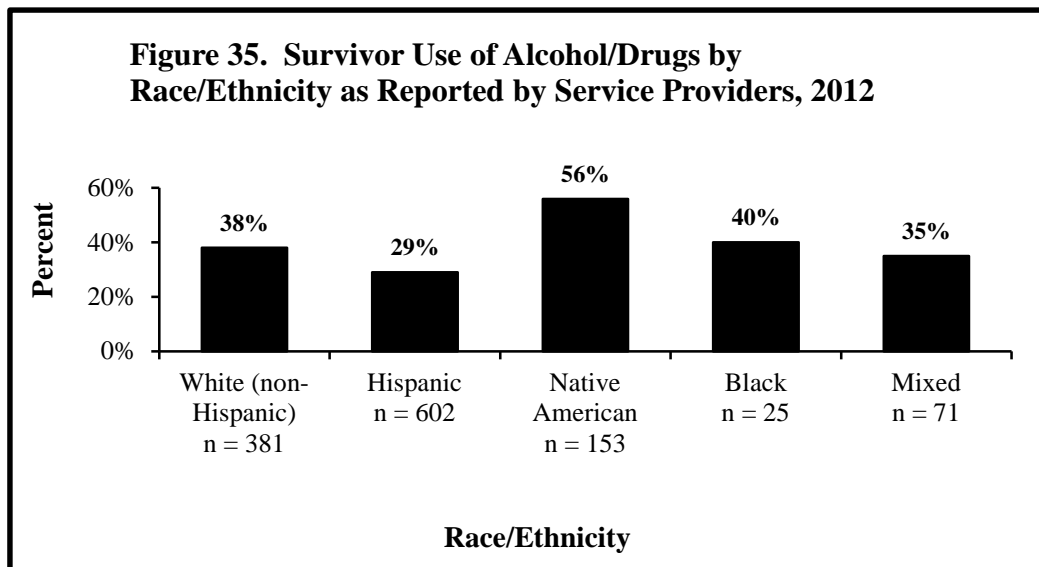
5. Use of Alcohol/Drugs

a. Survivor

Of the 1,300 reports that documented *alcohol/drug use*, 37% (482) of survivors used alcohol or other drugs during the reported (current) *assault*. When examined by survivor age, 62% of *adult* survivors, 37% of *adolescent* survivors, and 3% of *child* survivors used alcohol or drugs during the reported sexual assault.

There were 276 of the 465 survivor alcohol-use cases that documented the *survivor/offender relationship*. Of these, 17% (47) were committed by a *stranger*. Conversely, of 754 cases where the survivor did not use alcohol/drugs, there were 681 that documented the survivor/offender relationship. Of these, 6% (41) were committed by a *stranger*. This suggests that *alcohol/drug use* presents a vulnerability to *stranger* rape: those who use alcohol/drugs are almost *three times* (2.8) more likely to experience rape by a stranger than those who avoid alcohol/drugs.

There were 1,232 sexual assault cases where both *survivor alcohol/drug use* and *race/ethnicity* were documented. Of these, *Native American* survivors were most likely to use alcohol and/or other drugs at the time of their sexual assault, with 56% *Native American* survivors reporting *alcohol/drug use*. Slightly over one-third of *Black* (40%) survivors, *White* (non-*Hispanic*) survivors (38%), and survivors of *mixed race/ethnicity* (35%) used alcohol and/or other drugs at the time of their sexual assault. Slightly over one-quarter of *Hispanic* survivors (29%) used alcohol and/or other drugs at the time of their sexual assault. See **Figure 35**.



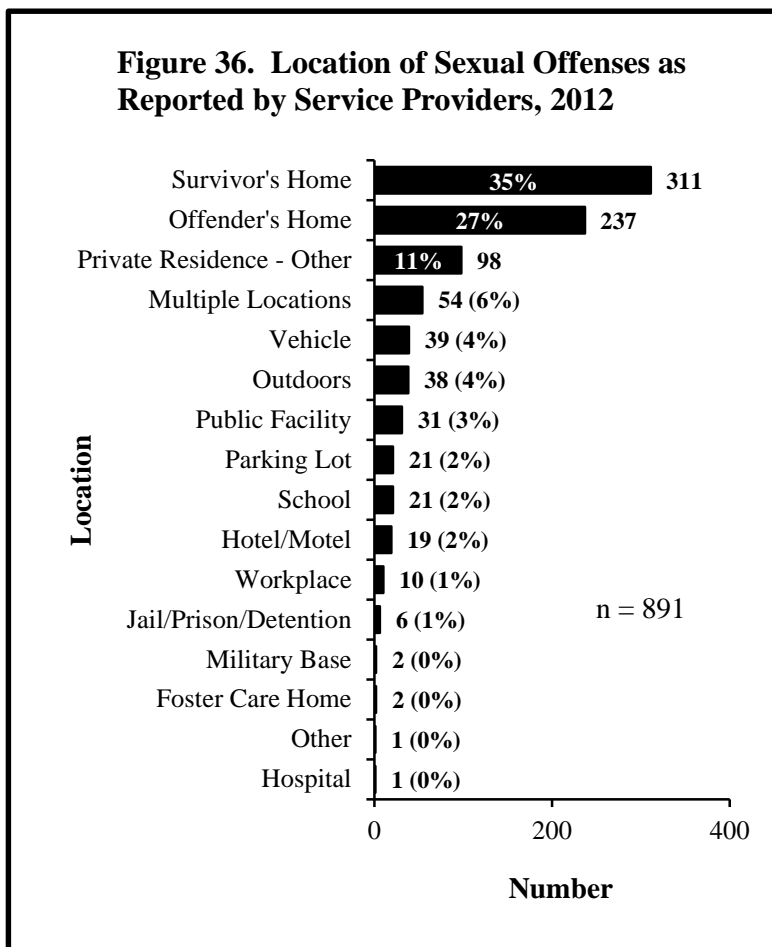
b. Offender

Use of alcohol or other drugs by offenders was documented in only 450 of the 1,875 sexual offense reports. Of these, 71.5% (322) of offenders *used alcohol or other drugs* during the reported (current) assault.

6. Location of Sexual Offenses

Of the 891 reports from therapists that documented *location of the sexual assault*, 35% (311) were committed in the *survivor's home*. The *offender's home* represented the location of the second highest category of reported offenses, 27% (237) followed by a *residence other than the survivor or offender's home*, 11% (98). Six percent (54) of the assaults occurred in *multiple locations*, 4% respectively, occurred in a *vehicle* (39) or *outdoors* (38) and 3% (31) occurred in a *public building*. See **Figure 36**.

Figure 36. Location of Sexual Offenses as Reported by Service Providers, 2012



7. Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Domestic violence history among survivors was documented in 1,323 of the sexual offense reports. Of these cases, 45% (594) of survivors reported a *history of domestic violence*. Among service provider cases with family offenders, 57% involved domestic violence. Among service provider cases with non-family current or former intimate partner offenders, 53% involved domestic violence.

Domestic violence history among offenders was understandably reported in a fewer number of cases, since many survivors of assault do not know this information about their offenders. However, of the 97 cases where survivors knew and reported the *domestic violence history of the offender*, 77% (75) of offenders had a *history of domestic violence*. Of these cases, there were 87 that also documented the *survivor's* history of domestic violence. Of 30 survivors with *no history* of domestic violence, 53% (16) were offended by someone *with a history* of domestic violence. Conversely, of 57 survivors *with a history* of domestic violence, 91% (52) were offended by someone *with a history* of domestic violence. This suggests that a survivor *with a history* of domestic violence is more likely to be offended by someone *with a history* of domestic violence than a survivor who does not have a history of domestic violence.

8. Sexually Transmitted Disease, Pregnancy, and Sexual Assault

a. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's)

Of the 475 cases where *contraction of a sexually transmitted disease* was documented, 19 (4%) of the survivors contracted a sexually transmitted disease during the reported (current) sexual assault.

There is a significant correlation between *survivor use of alcohol* and the likelihood of *contracting a sexually transmitted disease*. Those survivors who *used alcohol/drugs* were *nine times* more likely to contract a STD than those who did not use alcohol/drugs. Of the total reported sexual assaults that documented whether *alcohol/drugs* were used and whether there was *the contraction of a sexually transmitted disease*, 9.5% or (8 of 84) of those survivors who *did* use alcohol contracted a STD, compared to 1% or (4 of 336) among survivors who did not use alcohol.

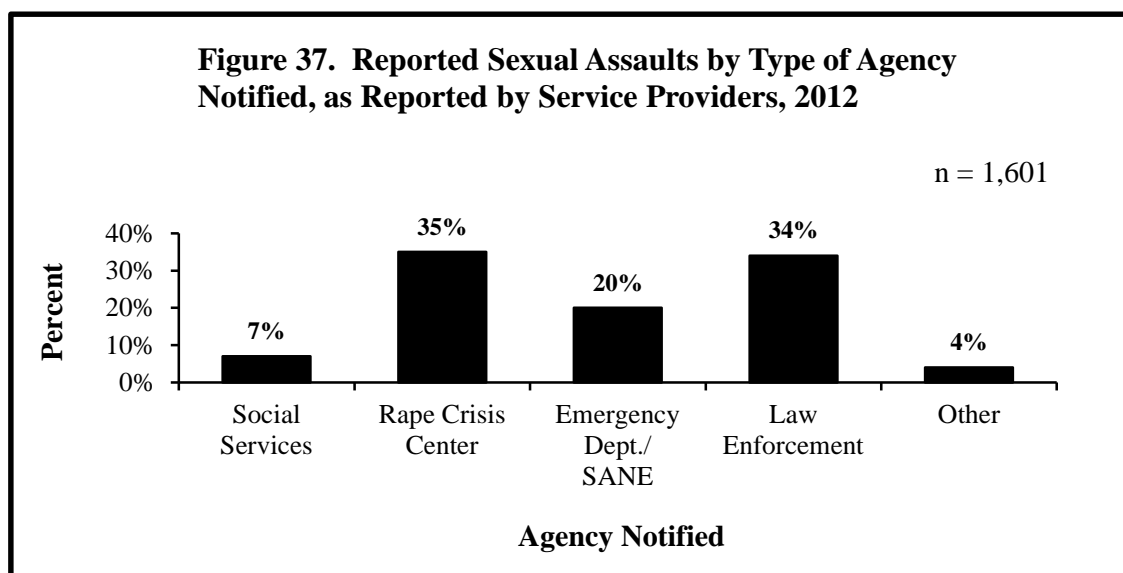
b. Pregnancy

There were 860 cases that documented whether or not a pregnancy resulted from the presenting sexual assault incident. Of these cases, 36 (4%) resulted in a pregnancy.

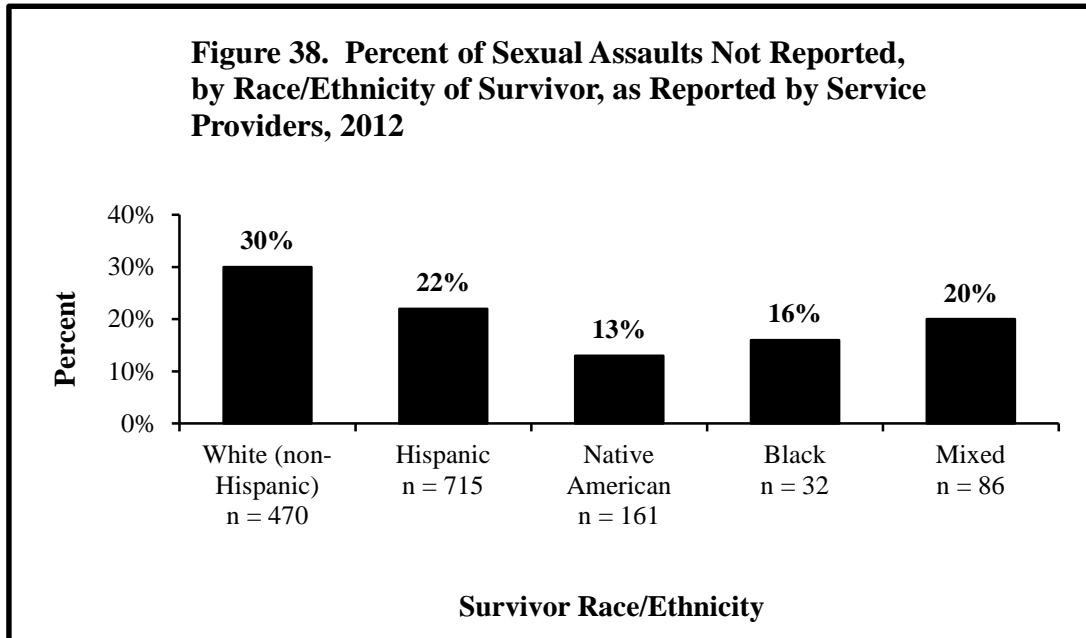
9. Reported Sexual Assault

Of the 1,875 sexual assault offenses, there were 1,574 which documented whether the assault was reported by someone to a professional agency. Of these, 364 (23%) were *not reported*. Of the 1,210 that were reported, 87% (1,055) were reported by the *survivor*, 1% (10) by a *therapist*, 1% (14) by *law enforcement* and 11% (131) by *others* not specified.

There were 1,601 reports made on 1,210 sexual assaults, as each assault may have been reported to more than one type of agency. Of the 1,601 reports made, 542 (34%) were reported to *law enforcement*, 553 (35%) a *rape crisis center*, 317 (20%) an *ER or SANE*, 120 (7%) a *social service agency*, and 67 (4%) *other agencies* not specified. See **Figure 37**.



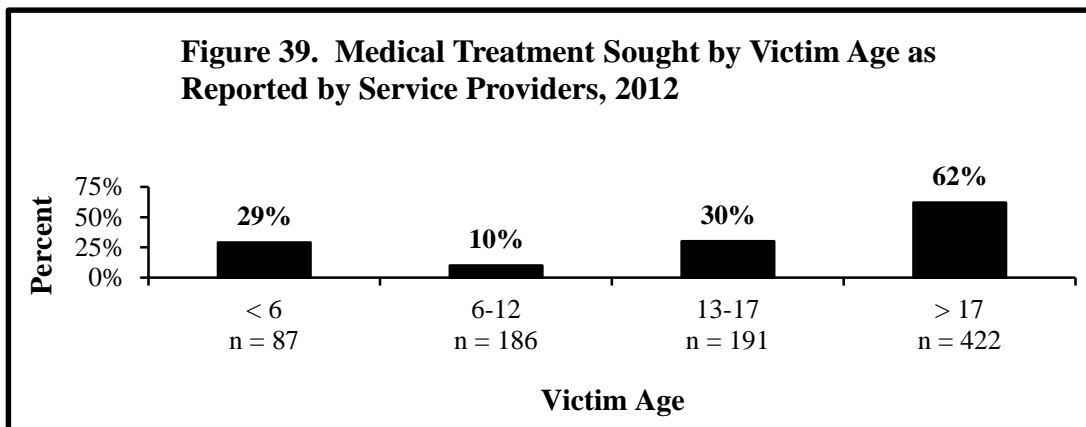
There were 1,464 cases that documented both, whether a *report was made* and the *race/ethnicity of the survivor*. One-third (30%) of *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors did not report their sexual assault, compared to one-quarter of *Hispanic* survivors (22%), *Black* survivors (16%) and *survivors of mixed race* (20%) that did not report. *Native American* survivors were the racial group with the fewest unreported sexual assaults (13%). See **Figure 38**.



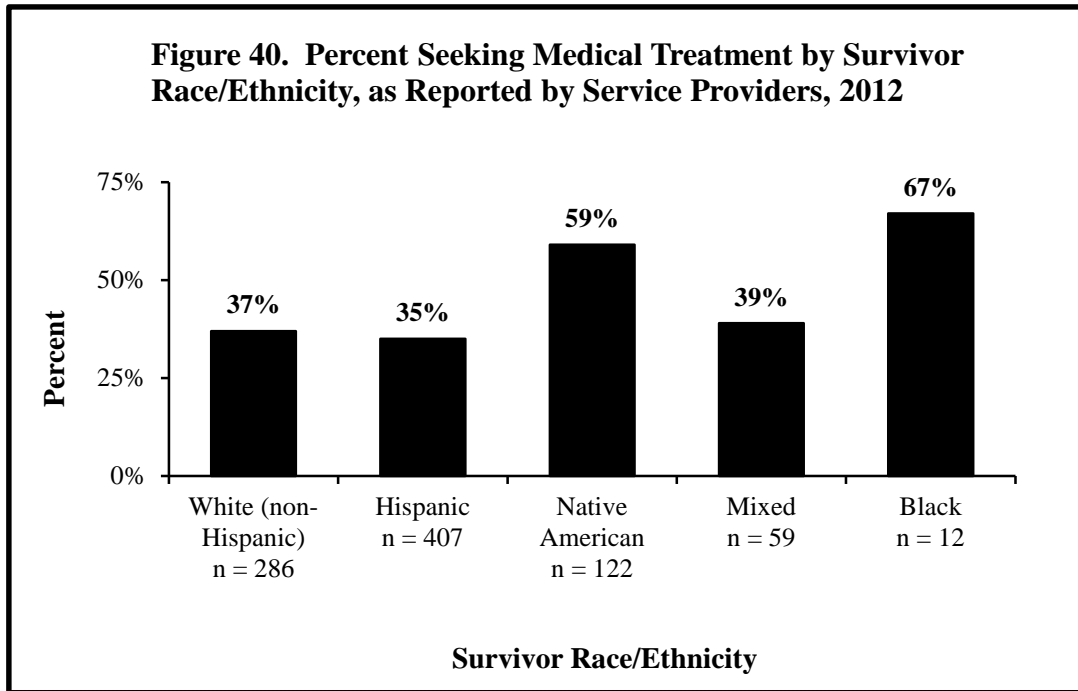
10. Medical Treatment Sought

There were 929 sexual assault offenses that documented whether medical treatment was sought by the survivor. Of these, 41% (377) sought medical treatment. There were 913 reports that documented medical treatment sought and survivor gender. Of 799 female sexual assault survivors, 43% (346) sought medical treatment. This is twice the rate of male survivors who sought medical treatment, 21% (24 of 114).

An examination of medical treatment sought by *survivor age* revealed that *adult survivors* (ages 18 and older) were most likely to seek medical treatment (62%), followed by *adolescent survivors, 13-17*, (30%), *child survivors <6 years* (29%), and *child survivors ages 6-12 years* (10%). See **Figure 39**.



An examination of *medical treatment sought by survivor race/ethnicity*, revealed that 67% of *Black survivors* sought medical treatment. However, as this proportion is based on a total of 12 survivors, it should be viewed with caution. A significantly greater proportion of *Native American survivors* (59%) sought treatment, compared to *survivors of mixed race* (39%), *White (non-Hispanic) survivors* (37%) and *Hispanic survivors* (35%). See **Figure 40**.



11. Forensic Evidence Collection

There were 936 service provider reports that documented whether *forensic evidence was collected* (within 5 days of the assault). Of these, 28% (260) reported forensic evidence collection. When examined by *gender*, significantly more *female survivors* (30%) obtained forensic evidence collection, than *male survivors* (17%)

An examination of *forensic evidence collection* (within 5 days of the assault) by *survivor race/ethnicity* revealed that *Native American survivors* (54%) were significantly more likely to have forensic evidence collected, than survivors of any other race/ethnic group: survivors of *mixed race/ethnicity* (45%), *Black survivors* (33%), *White (non-Hispanic) survivors* (24%), and *Hispanic survivors* (21%). See **Figure 41**.

An analysis was conducted to compare *forensic evidence collection* among male and female *rape victims* by *gender* and *age*. Significantly more female (47%) and male (40%) *adult rape victims* (age 18 and older) obtained forensic evidence collection than female and male rape victims of other age groups. Among *adolescent survivors*, *females* (20%) were more four times more likely to obtain forensic evidence collection than *males* (5%). There was a negligible difference in the proportion of female (18%) and male (16%) *child survivors* that obtained forensic evidence collection. See **Figure 42**.

Figure 41. Percent Forensic Evidence Collection by Survivor Race/Ethnicity, as Reported by Service Providers, 2012

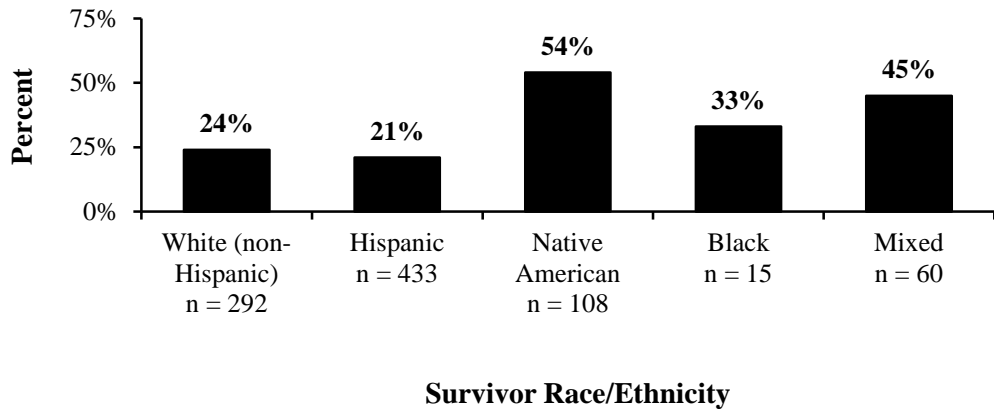
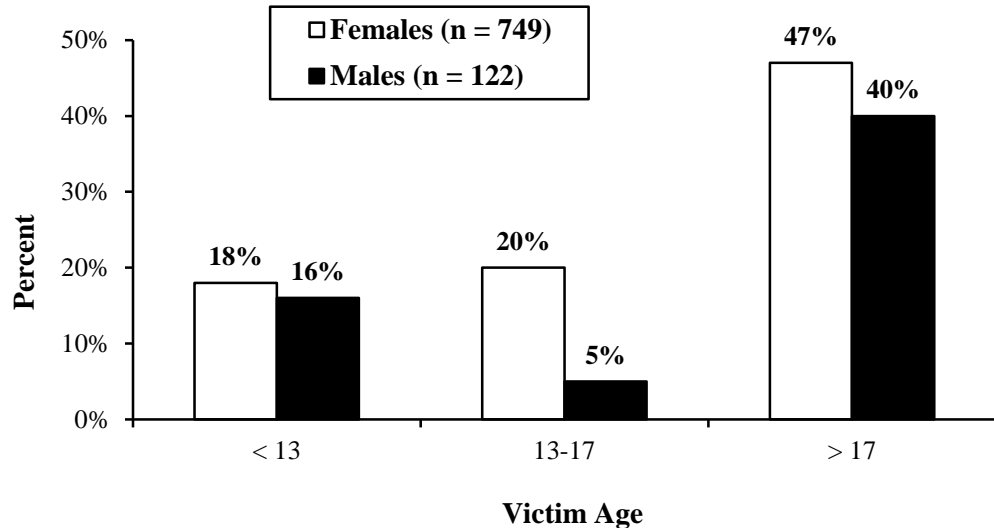


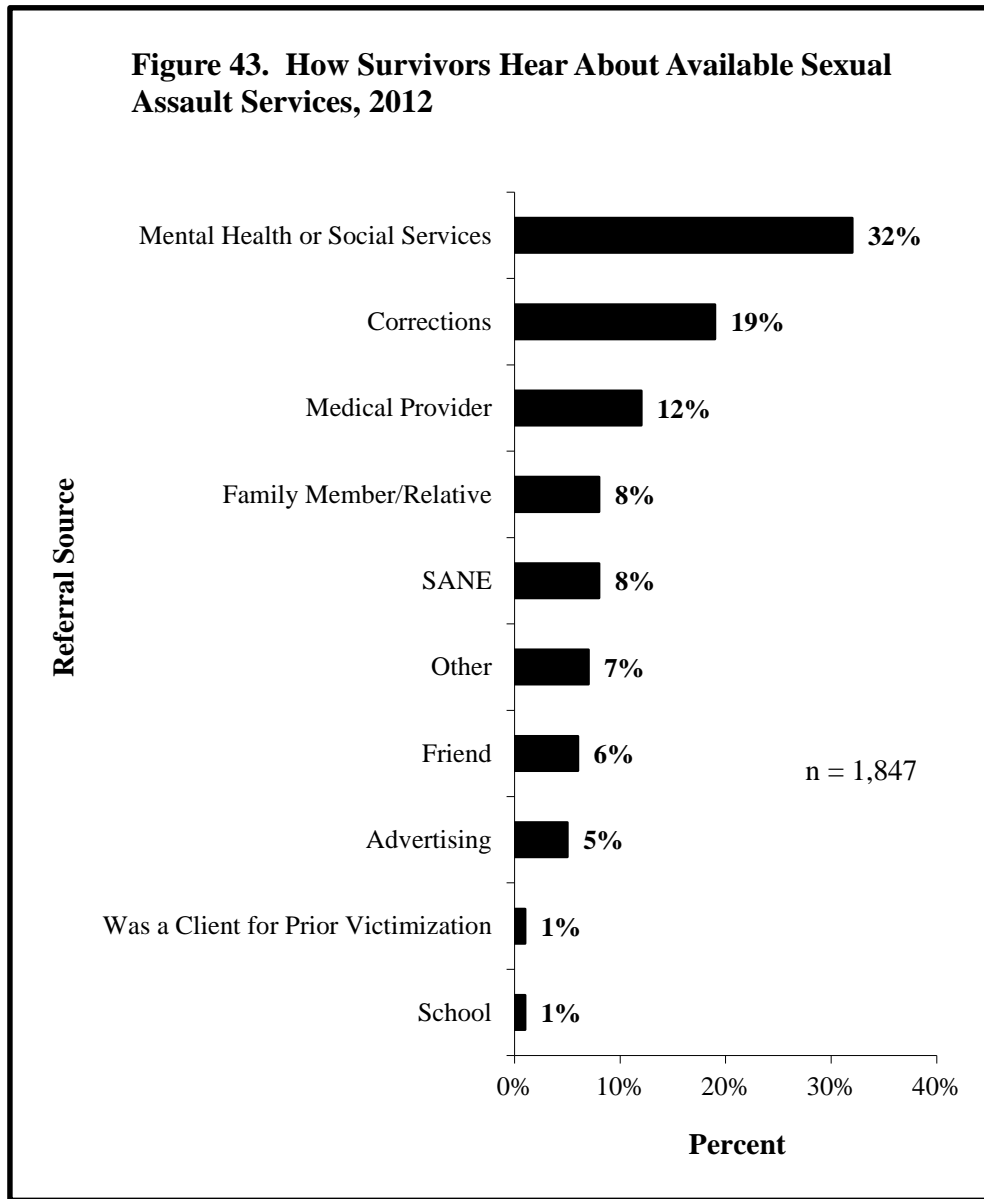
Figure 42. Forensic Evidence Collection Among Rape Victims, by Age and Gender as Reported by Service Providers, 2012



12. Accessing Services

There were 1,310 service provider reports that documented how the adult survivor heard about available sexual assault services. Of these reports, there were 1,847 responses, as some survivors offered multiple responses to this question. Of these, most referrals were made by someone from *mental health or*

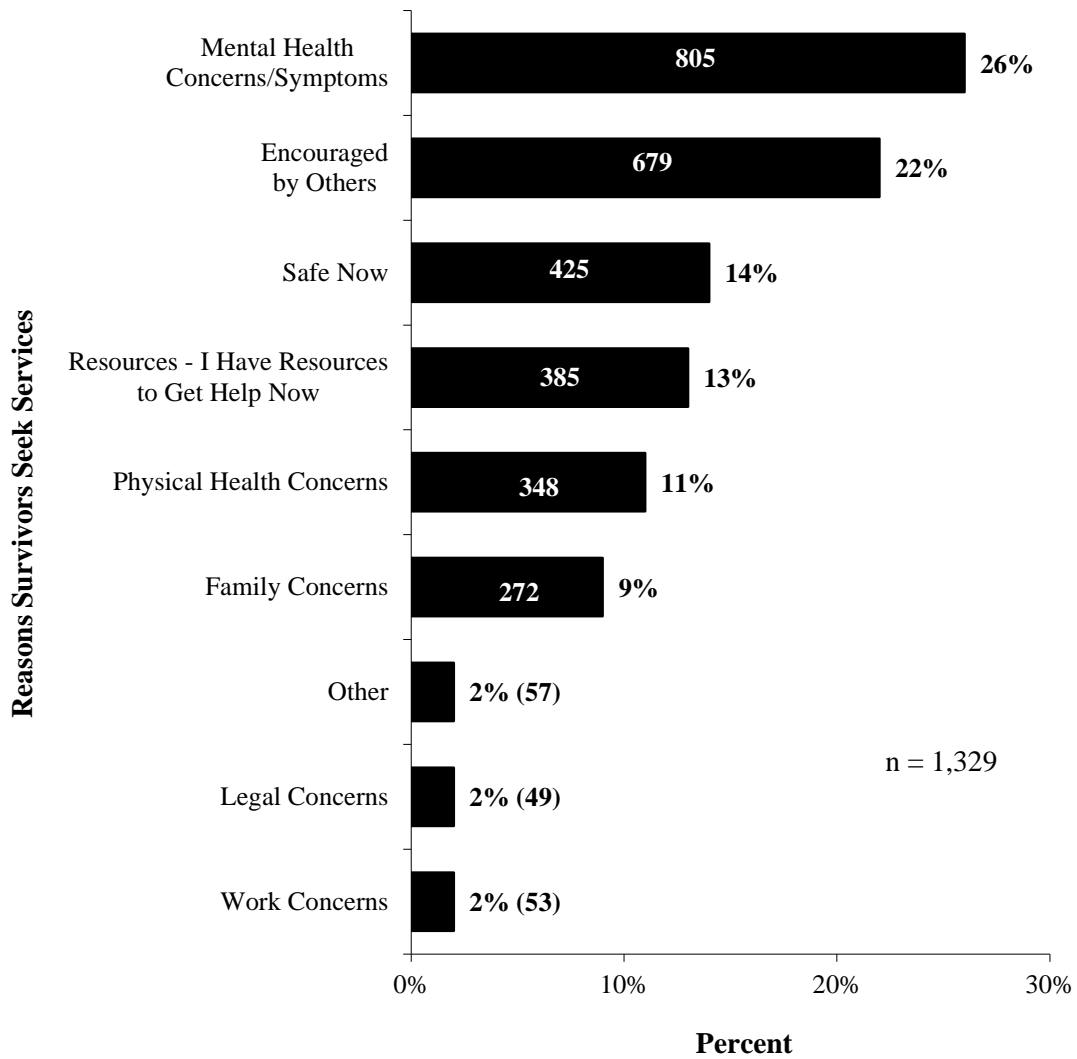
social services, 32% (584), followed by referrals from *corrections*, 19% (351), *medical providers*, 12% (223), *family members*, 8% (154), and *SANE programs*, 8% (150). See **Figure 43**.



13. Reasons for Seeking Services

There were 1,329 survivors that provided one or more reasons why they decided to seek help. Of all the reasons for seeking assistance, most survivors, 26% (805) sought help for *mental health problems/concerns/symptoms from the assault, such as nightmares, phobias, flashbacks-PTSD* and 22% (679) were *encouraged to get help by others*. Another 14% (425) of survivors reported that it was *safe to get help now*, 13% (385) reported that they have *resources to get help now*, and 11% (348) reported seeking help because of *physical health concerns*. See **Figure 44**.

Figure 44. Reasons Survivors Seek Services, 2012



IV. SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINER (SANE) PROGRAMS

A. OVERVIEW OF SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINERS (SANE)

The purpose of a SANE program is to provide medical treatment to sexual assault victims of all ages and genders. The value of a SANE program is the use of advanced trained nurses who provide prompt, professional medical treatment and care in a private setting, objectively document injuries using special equipment, ensure that evidence is collected properly and backed by chain of custody, and provide quality testimony through legal proceedings – all at no cost to the victim.

All New Mexico SANE Programs use the New Mexico Sexual Assault Evidence Kit (SAEK) within five (5) days of an assault. Overarching principles of SANE include patient confidentiality and informed consent. SANE services are presented as options so that the patient has control over what happens. For example, services offered by SANE programs may include comfort care, medications to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, emergency contraception, evidence collection, documentation and photography of injuries, and referrals for aftermath care. One distinct advantage of the SANE response is its physical environment. SANE units offer a safe, private, and quiet environment where the sexual assault victim can influence the pace of the exam and has the time to have services presented as options, both of which are effective tools in re-empowering the patient.

One key component of any SANE exam is collaboration with co-responding partners. A coordinated or multi-disciplinary team approach recognizes the dual purpose of the sexual assault exam to address the patient needs and the justice system needs. In New Mexico, every SANE unit actively coordinates with law enforcement, district attorney offices, crime lab, and crisis services/advocacy. See **Appendix J** for a list of statewide SANE Programs.

The standardized individualized data collection form used by SANE Programs is found in **Appendix K**. The data analyzed for this report covers the 12-month period 1/1/12 to 12/31/12.

B. SANE PROGRAM FINDINGS

There were 1,172 patients served by SANE Programs in 2012, a 1% (.08) increase over the number served in 2011 (1,077).

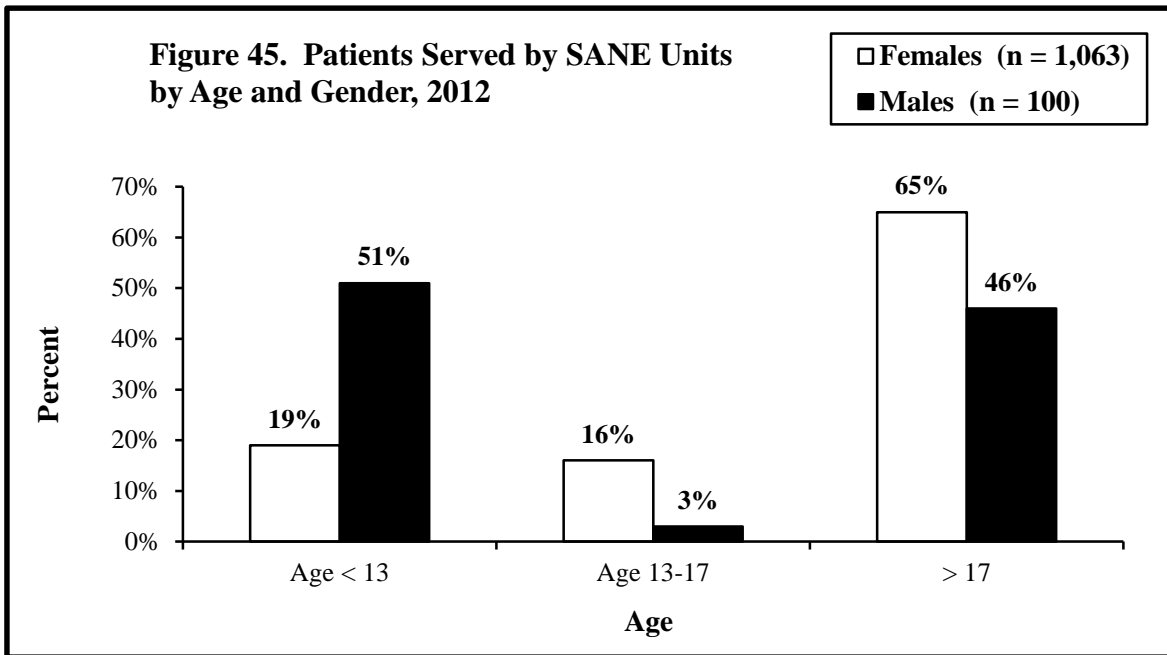
As expected, most, 46% (554) of all SANE patients were served by the *Albuquerque SANE Collaborative*, followed by the *Santa Fe St. Vincent SANE Program* 12% (141), *Sexual Assault Services of Northwest New Mexico*, 9% (103), and *La Pinon SANE Project*, 8% (97). The number of patients served by each SANE Program is found in **Table 8**.

1. Patient Gender

Of all the patients served by SANE Programs in 2012, 91% (1,070) were *females*, similar to the proportion of female SANE patients in 2011 (90%).

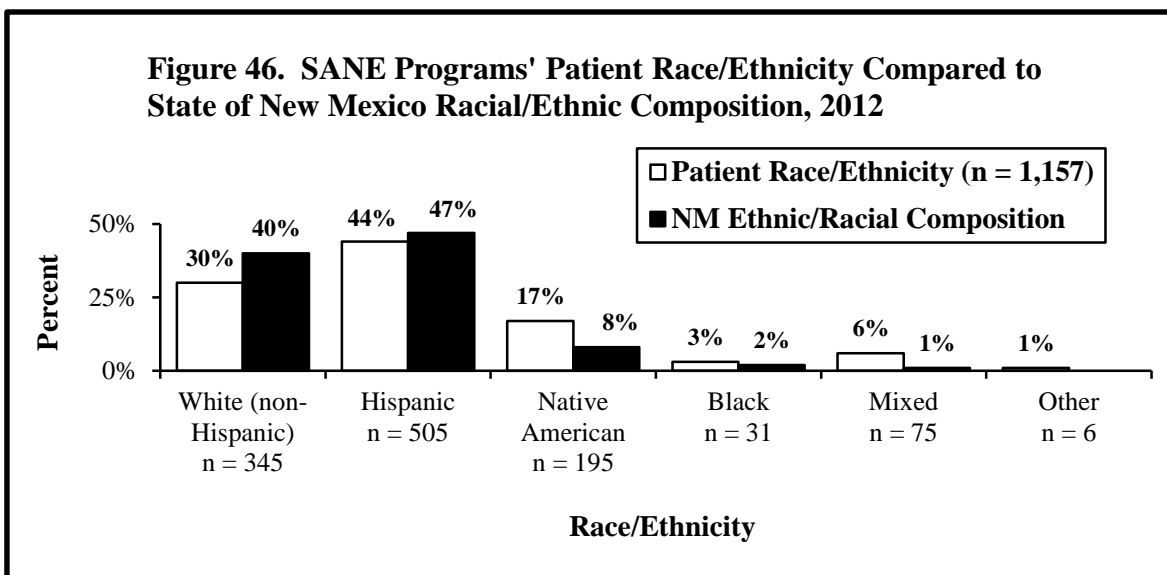
2. Patient Age

There were 1,164 records documenting *patient age*. Most (64% or 743) patients served were *adults* (ages 18 and older). *Adolescents* (ages 13-17) comprised 15% (173) of all patients served. *Children* (ages 12 and under) comprised 21% (248) of all patients served. When examined by *gender*, most (51%) *male* SANE patients were *children*, while most *female* SANE patients (65%) were *adults*. See **Figure 45**.

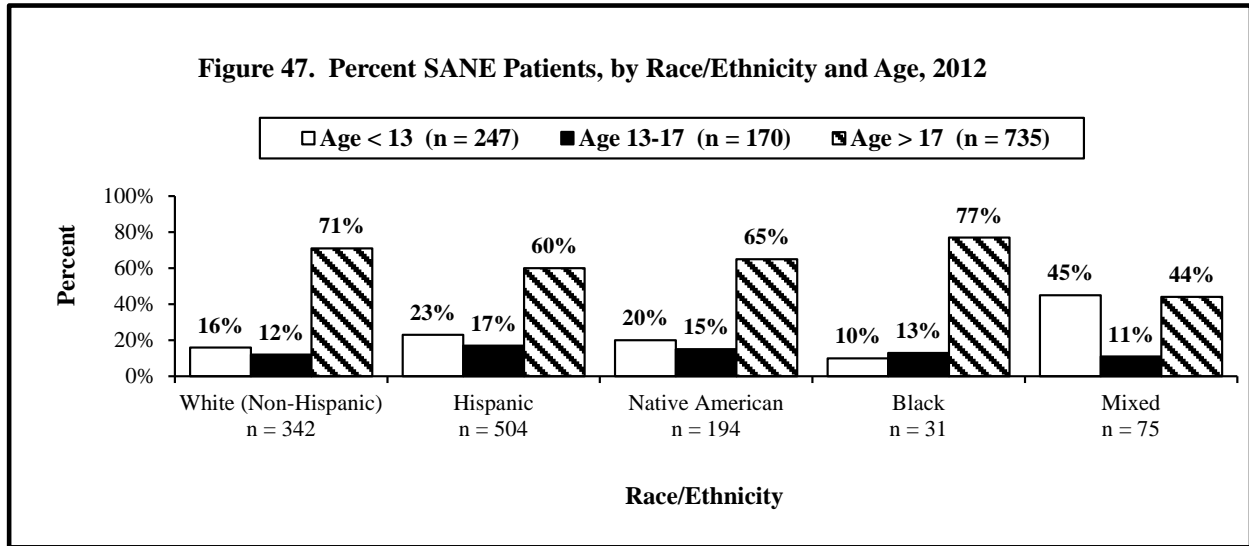


3. Patient Race/Ethnicity

Of 1,157 records documenting *patient race/ethnicity*, 44% were *Hispanic*, 30% *White (non-Hispanic)*, 17% *Native American*, 3% *Black*, 6% *mixed race/ethnicity*, and 1% *Other*. *Blacks and Hispanics* are slightly more represented among SANE sexual assault patients than in the general population, whereas *Native Americans* and those of *mixed race/ethnicity* are significantly more represented among SANE sexual assault patients than in the general population. Conversely, *Whites (non-Hispanic)*, have less representation among SANE sexual assault patients than their representation in the state population. See **Figure 46**.



When examined by *race* and *age* of the SANE patient, there were too few patients of “other” races (6) to examine by age. Likewise, while most *Black* SANE patients were adults (77%), this proportion should be viewed with caution as there were only 31 *Black* SANE patients. Children comprised a greater proportion of SANE patients of *mixed race/ethnicity* (45%) than children comprised of other races/ethnicities: *Hispanic* patients (23%), *White (non-Hispanic)* patients (16%), *Native American* patients (20%) and *Black* patients (10%). See **Figure 47**.



4. Patient Disability

Patient disability was known/documented in 1,097 SANE reports. Of these, 23% (255) had a disability. This is fewer than the 27% with a disability reported in 2011. More *female* (24%) than *male* SANE patients (18%) had a disability. When examined by age, 10% of *child* SANE patients, 19% of *adolescent* SANE patients, and 29% of *adult* SANE patients had a disability. Overall, of the 254 SANE patients with a disability where age was documented, 78% (199) were adults.

Of the 255 patients with a disability, 76% or 193 had a *mental/cognitive* disability, 23% (59) an unspecified *physical* disability, 33% (84) a *visual* disability, 6% (16) a *hearing* disability and 1% (2) a speech disability.

5. Offender Gender and Age

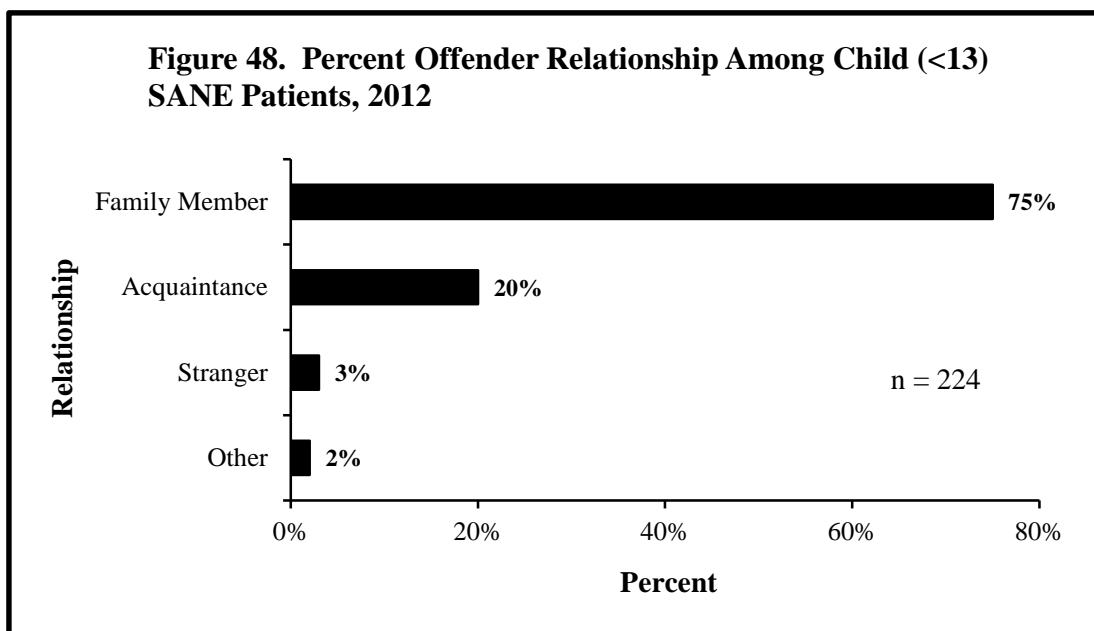
Of 1,076 individual reports where *gender of the offender* was documented, there was a *male* offender in 1,045 (97%), which equals the proportion of reports with a *male* offender in 2011. The *age of the offender* was documented in 849 of the individual reports submitted. Of these, 87% (735) were *adults* (ages 18 and older), 10% (89) were *adolescents* (ages 13-17) and 3% (25) were *children* (12 and under).

C. OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Victim/Offender Relationship

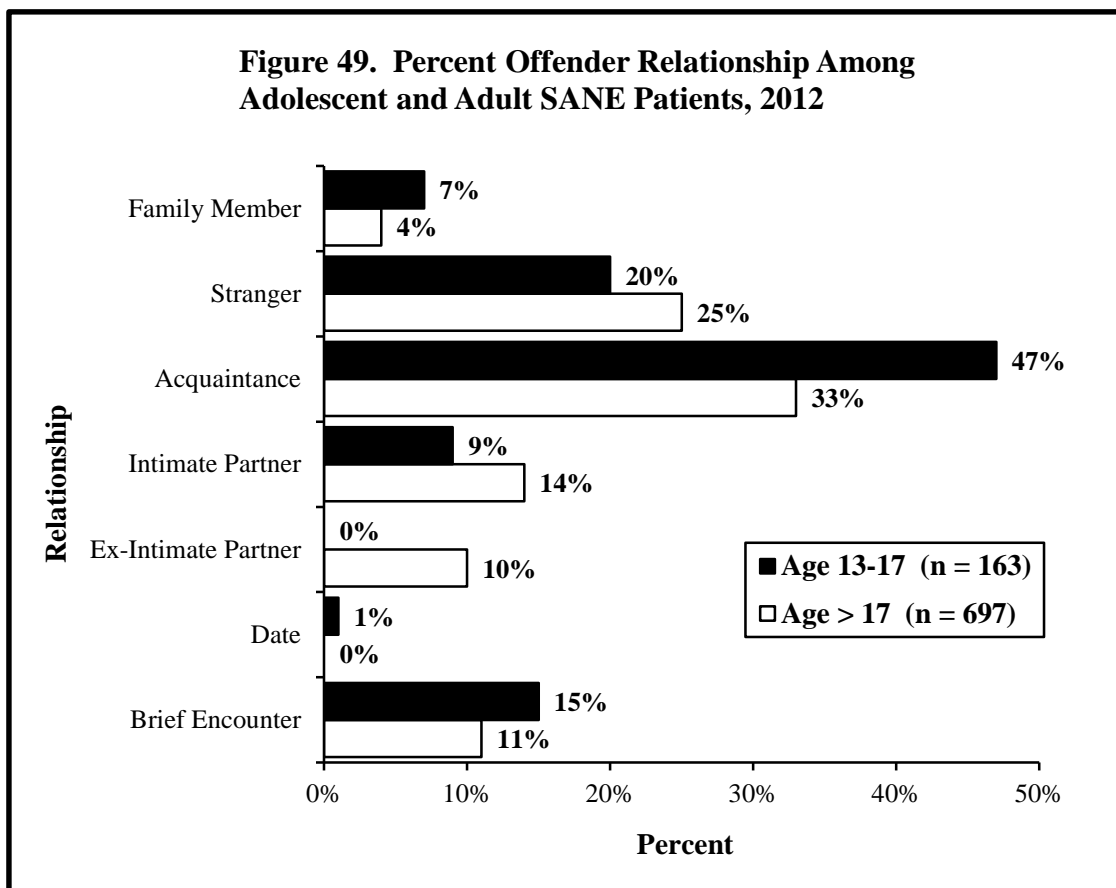
The victim/offender relationship was identified for 1,094 SANE patients. Overall, over one-third (33%) of offenders were *acquaintances*, 19% respectively, were *family* and *strangers*, 7% were an *intimate partner*, (4%) an *ex-intimate partner*, and 9% a *brief encounter*.

Of 248 SANE *child* patients (ages 12 and under), the *victim/offender relationship* was documented in 224. Three-quarters (75% or 168) were victimized by a *family member*, 20% (45) by an *acquaintance*, 3% (6) by a *stranger*, and 2% (4) “other” relationship. See **Figure 48**.



By contrast, SANE patients *over age 12* were significantly more likely to be victimized by an *acquaintance* or a *stranger*, than by a *family member*. *Family* offenders comprised 7% of SANE *adolescent* (ages 13-17) patients and 4% of SANE *adult* (18 and older) patients. *Stranger* offenders comprised 20% of *adolescent* SANE patients and 25% of *adult* SANE patients. *Acquaintance* offenders comprised 47% of *adolescent* SANE patients and 33% of *adult* SANE patients. Fifteen percent of *adolescent* patients and 11% of *adult* SANE patients were assaulted by someone from a *brief encounter*. Additionally, 9% of adolescent SANE patients were assaulted by an *intimate partner*, and 24% of adult SANE patients were assaulted by an *intimate* (14%) or *ex-intimate* (10%) *partner*. See **Figure 49**.

Figure 49. Percent Offender Relationship Among Adolescent and Adult SANE Patients, 2012

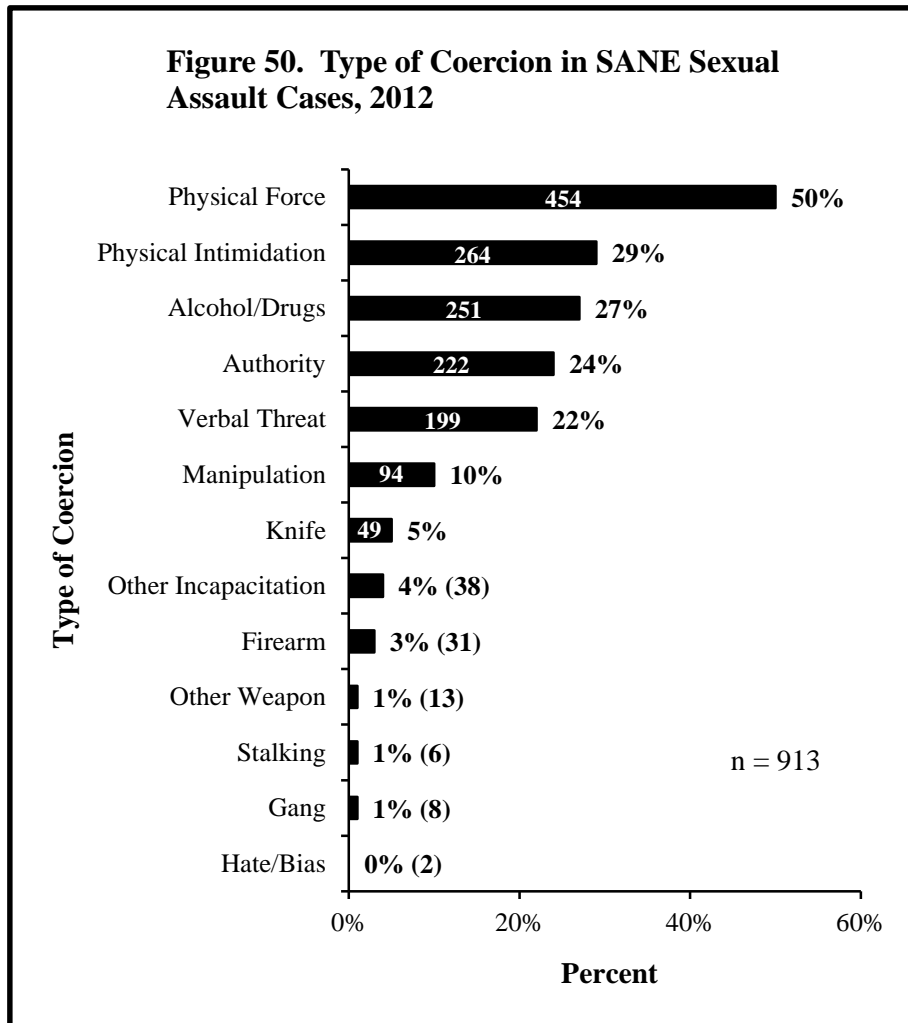


2. Number of Offenders

Of 1,014 reports that documented the number of offenders per sexual assault, 884 (88%) sexual assaults were perpetrated by *one* offender, 77 (8%) by *two* offenders, 20 (2%) by *three* offenders, and 23 (2%) by *four or more* offenders.

3. Type of Coercion

The type of coercion was documented on 913 SANE patients. Overall, SANE Programs report that the type of coercion used most was *physical force* (50%), followed by *physical intimidation* (29%), *alcohol/drugs* (27%), *authority over the victim* (24%), and *verbal threat* (22%). One or more weapons were used in 9% of SANE cases: *firearm* (3%), *knife* (5%), and *other weapon* (1%). See **Figure 50**.

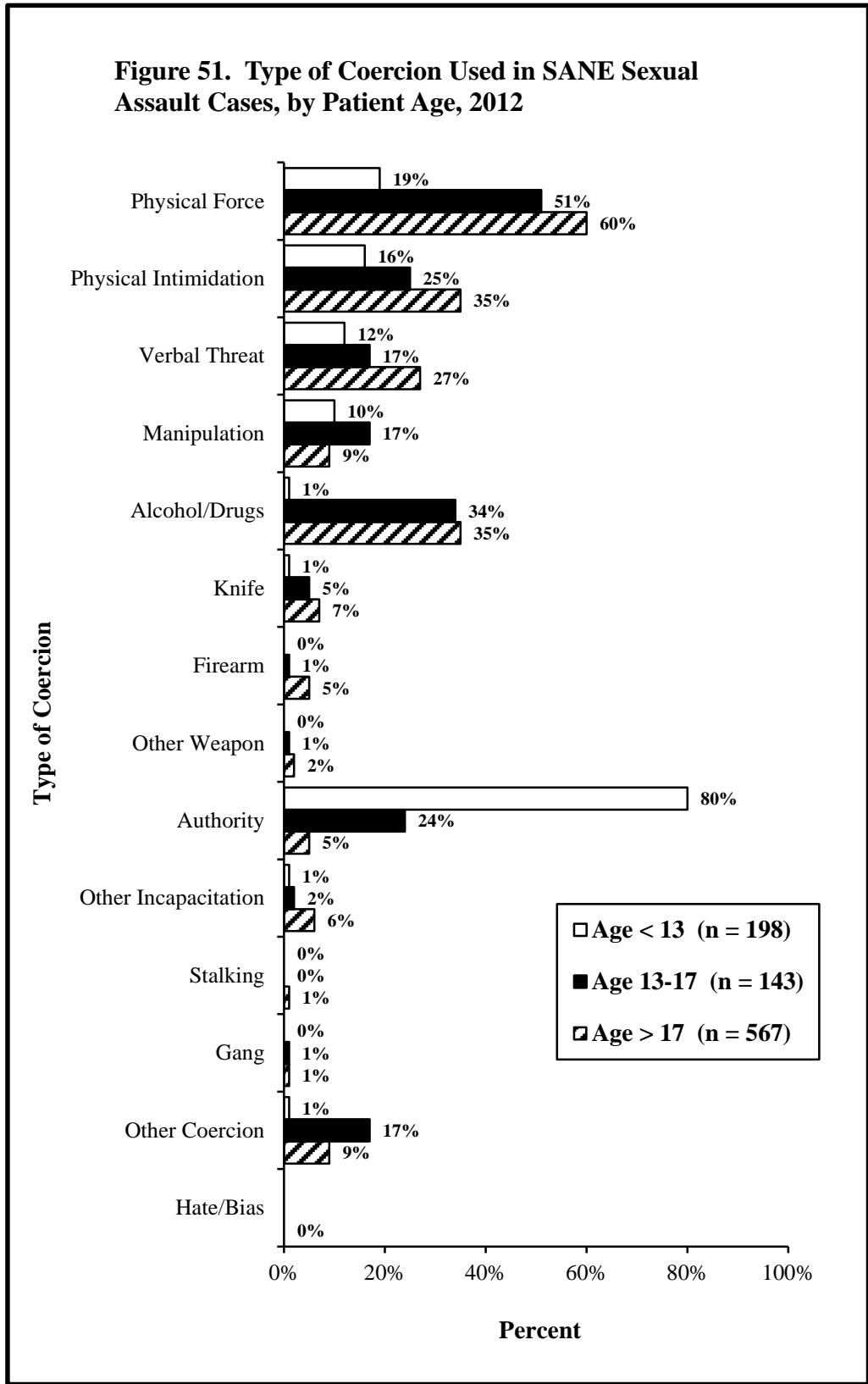


The *type of coercion* used was examined by *victim age* for 908 patients. Child SANE patients (ages 12 and under) were most often coerced by a *person of authority* (80%), followed by *physical force* (19%), and *physical intimidation* (16%). See **Figure 51**.

Adolescent SANE patients (ages 13-17) were most often coerced by *physical force* (51%), *alcohol/drugs* (34%), *physical intimidation* (25%), and a *person of authority* (24%). Refer to Figure 51.

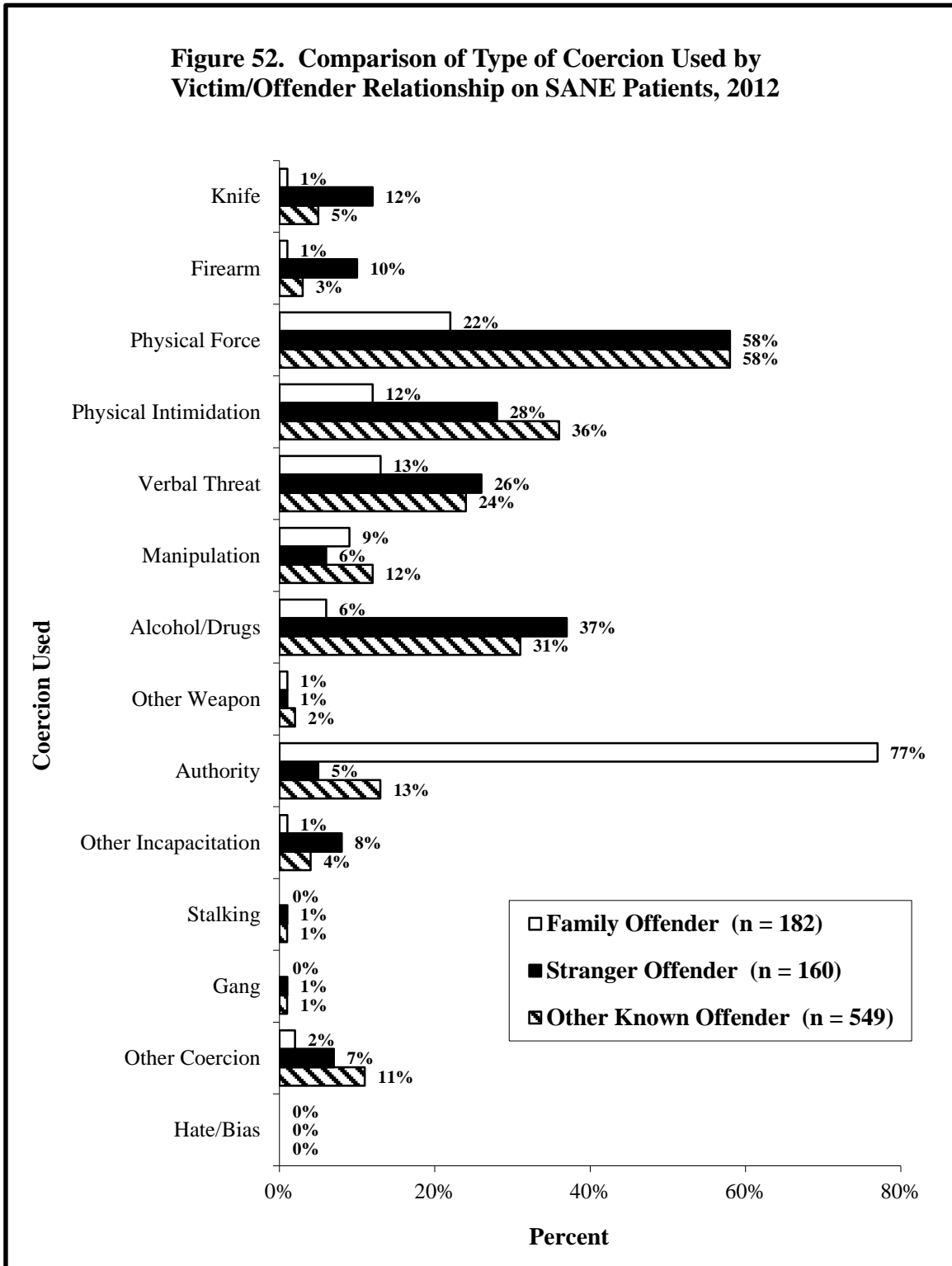
Adult SANE patients (18 and older) were most often coerced by *physical force* (60%), *alcohol/drugs* (35%), *physical intimidation* (35%), and *verbal threat* (27%). Refer to Figure 51.

Figure 51. Type of Coercion Used in SANE Sexual Assault Cases, by Patient Age, 2012



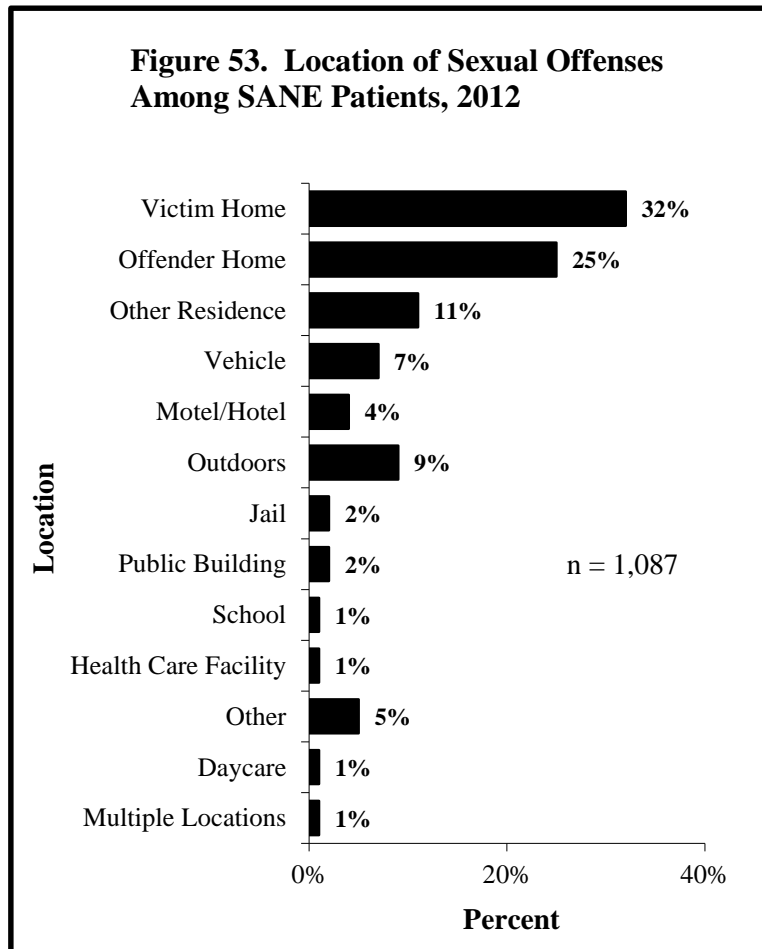
The type of coercion used on SANE patients was examined by *offender relationship to the victim*, either *family*, *other known offender* or *stranger*. Significantly more offenses involving a *knife* (12%) were

committed by *strangers*. Similarly, significantly more offenses involving a *person in authority* (77%) were committed by *family*; and significantly more offenses involving a *firearm* were committed by a *stranger* (10%). A significantly greater proportion of *stranger* and *known offender* offenses than *family* offenses involved *physical force*, *physical intimidation*, *verbal threat*, *alcohol/drugs*, *other incapacitation* and *other types of coercion*. See **Figure 52**.



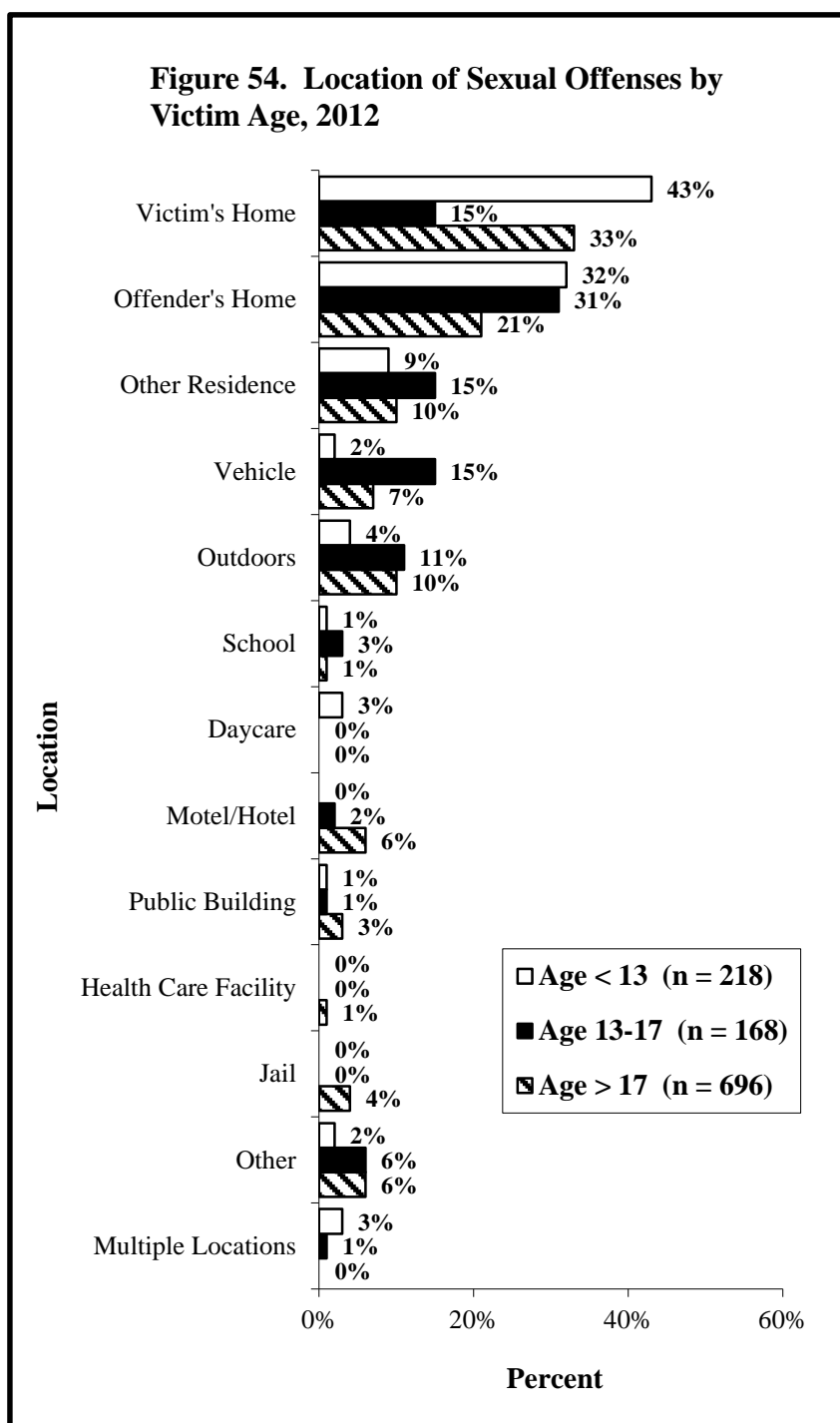
4. Location of Sexual Offenses

Overall, more than two-thirds (68%) of the sexual assaults among SANE patients occurred in a residence: *victim's home* (32%), *offender's home* (25%), or *other residence* (11%). Another 9% of sexual assaults occurred *outdoors*, 7% in a *vehicle*, and 4% occurred in a *motel/hotel*. See **Figure 53**.



When *location of the sexual offense* was examined by SANE patient age, most (84%) *child* SANE patients (ages 12 and under) were victimized in a residence: *own home* (43%), *offender's home* (32%), or *other residence* (9%). Most *adolescents* SANE patients (ages 13-17) were victimized in the *offender's home* (31%), the *victim's home* or *other residence* or a *vehicle* (15%, respectively). Additionally, 11% of *adolescents* were victimized *outdoors*. Most (74%) *adult* SANE patients (18 and older) were victimized in a residence: *victim's home* (33%), *offender's home* (21%) or *other residence* (10%). An additional 7% were victimized in a *vehicle*, 6% in a *motel/hotel*, and 4% while in *jail*. See **Figure 54**.

Figure 54. Location of Sexual Offenses by Victim Age, 2012



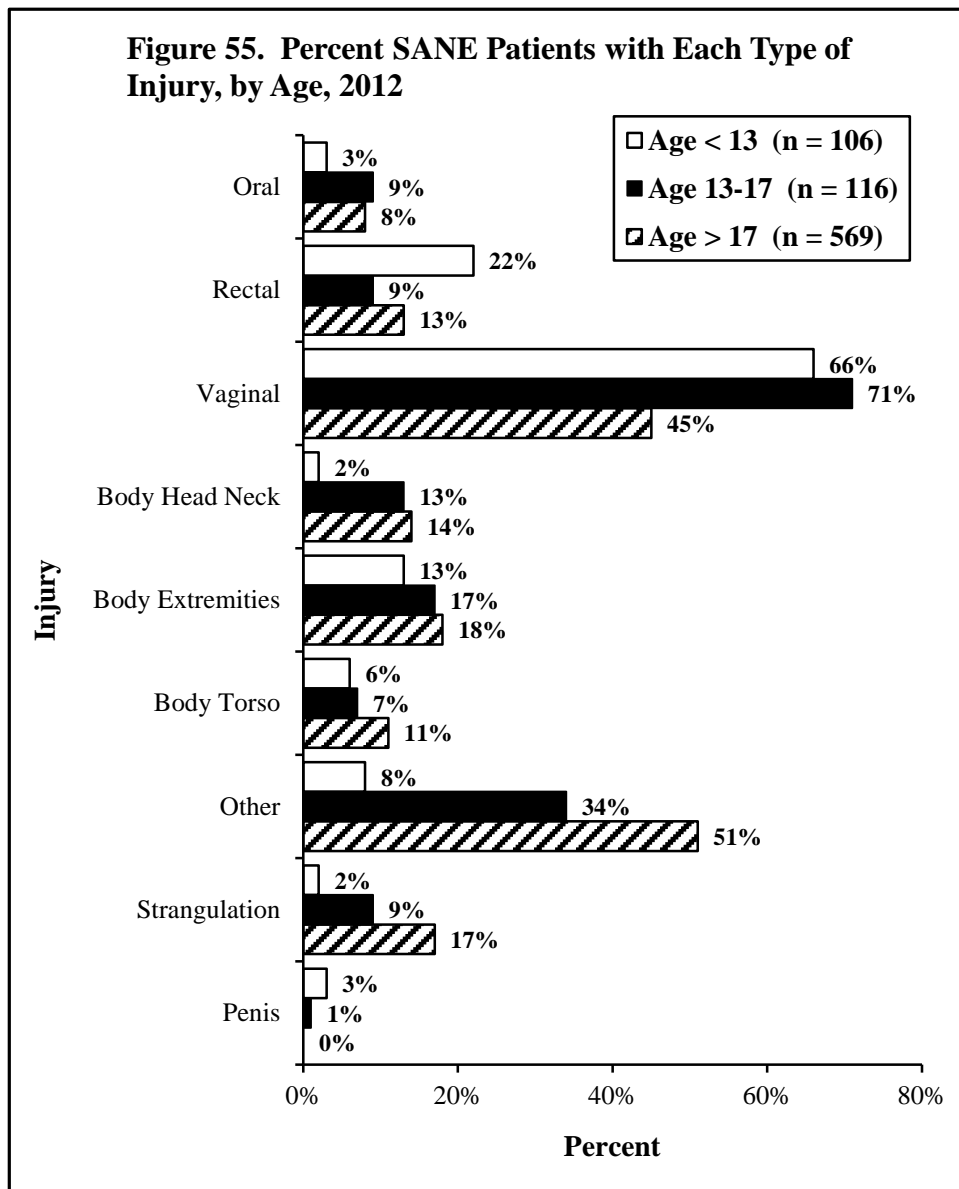
5. Patient Injury

Injury was observed in 79% (796) of the 1,007 SANE patients where injury was documented. When examined by *gender*, 81% of *females* and 57% of *males* were injured during their sexual assault.

When examined by *age*, victim injury occurred in 90% of *adult* (18 and older) SANE patients, 80% of *adolescent* (ages 13-17) SANE patients, and 47% of SANE *child* patients (ages 12 and under).

Over half (53%) of SANE child patients do not have injuries, and as a point of fact, with regard to child SANE patient *genital* injuries, the SANE exam does not diagnose or identify the cause of injuries, but rather identifies findings of concern, an anatomical variant, abnormality in appearance, or something noteworthy of attention for further follow-up care. Because the likelihood of identifying physical findings of concern is greater when examined as close to the time of the abuse as possible, child exams are done within 72 hours of the event versus 120 hours for adolescents and adults. For the purposes of this discussion regarding child genital injuries, the words “injury” and “physical finding of concern” are interchangeable.

SANE patients of all ages experienced more *vaginal* injuries than any other type of specified injury: two-thirds (66%) of *child* SANE patients, 71% of *adolescent* patients, and 45% of *adult* SANE patients incurred *vaginal* injuries. See **Figure 55**.

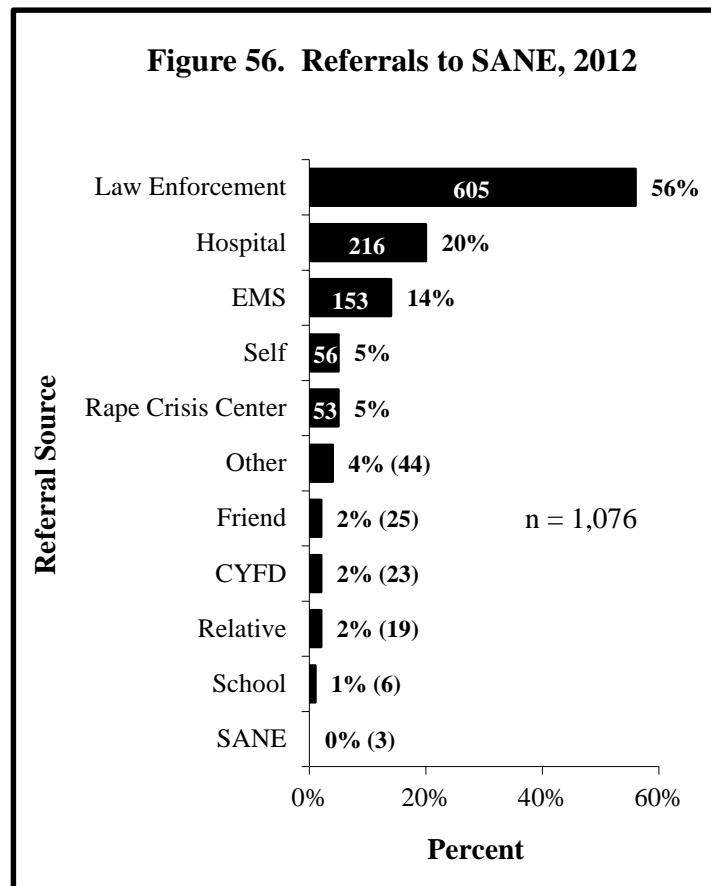


Significantly more *child* (22%) SANE patients than *adolescent* and *adult* patients (9% and 13%, respectively) had *rectal* injuries. Significantly more *adult* SANE patients suffered *strangulation* (17%), than *child* (2%) or *adolescent* patients (9%). Significantly more *adult* and *adolescent* SANE patients than *child* patients had injuries to the body: *head/neck* (*adult* 14%, *adolescent* 13%, *children* 2%); *extremities* (*adults* 18%, *adolescents* 17%, *children* 13%); and *torso* (*adults* 11%, *adolescents* 7%, and *children* 6%). Refer to Figure 55.

D. SANE PROGRAMS SERVICE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Referral Source

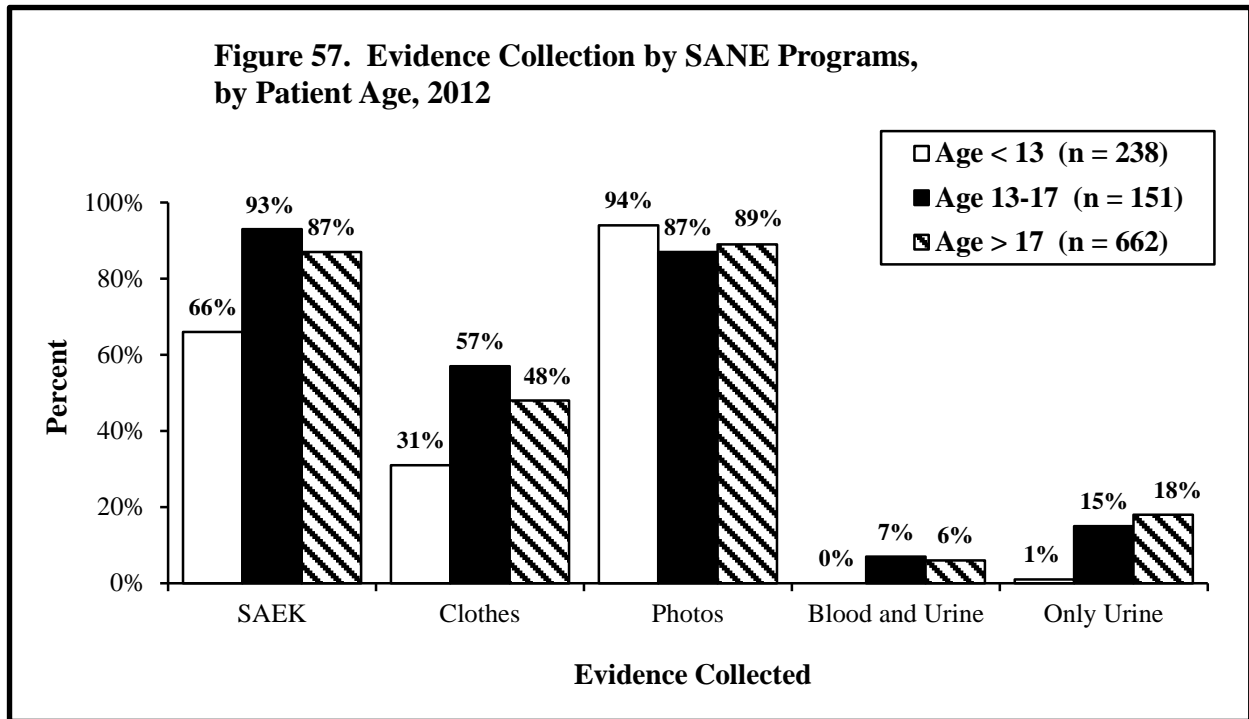
Referral sources were documented for 1,076 SANE patients. Most patients were referred from *law enforcement* (56%), followed by *hospitals* (20%), and *emergency medical services* (14%). An additional 5% respectively, were *self-referred* and referred by a *rape crisis center*, and 2% were referred by CYFD. See Figure 56.



2. Evidence Collection

Forensic evidence was collected in 1,054 (90%) of SANE cases. No forensic evidence collection was reported for 3% of *child* (<13) SANE patients, 8% of *adolescent* (13-17) SANE patients, and 5% of *adult* (18 and older) SANE patients. Significantly more *adult* and *adolescent* patients (87% and 93%, respectively) than *child* patients (66%) had swabs taken from the mouth or genitalia as part of the *sexual*

assault evidence kit (SAEK). See **Figure 57**. Similarly, while most *adult* patients (48%) and *adolescent* patients (57%) had *clothes collected* for forensic evidence, only 31% of *child* patients had their clothes collected. A great proportion of SANE patients of all ages had *photos taken* as a part of evidence collection: 94% of *children*, 87% of *adolescents*, and 89% of *adults*. Specific to suspected Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault (DFSA), more *adolescent* patients (7%) and *adult* patients (6%) than *child* patients (0%) presented within 24 hours of the suspected DFSA and had *blood and urine collected*. Slightly more *adult* patients (18%) and *adolescent* patients (15%) than *child* patients (1%) presented after 24 hours but within 120 hours or 5 days of the suspected DFSA to have just *urine collected*. Refer to Figure 57.

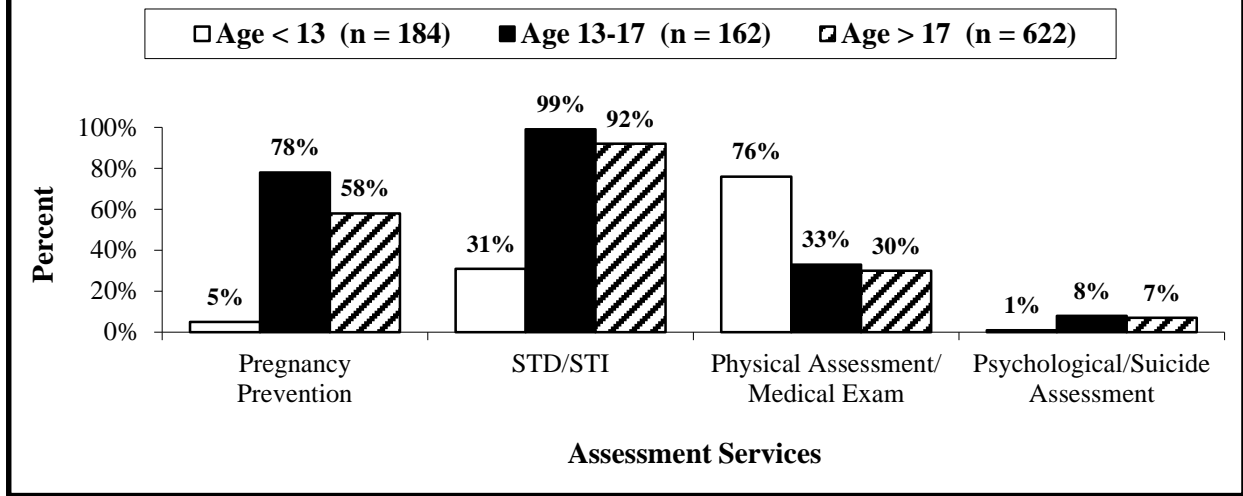


3. Assessment Services

Most SANE patients (83% or 972) of all ages received some type of *assessment services*: 84% *adults*, 94% *adolescents*, and 74% of *children*.

Treatment of sexually transmitted diseases was the service conducted most on *adult* patients (92%) and *adolescent* patients (99%), while *physical assessment/medical exam* was the service most conducted on *child* patients (76%). See **Figure 58**. *Psychological/suicide assessment* was conducted on a small proportion of SANE patients of all ages: 8% *adolescents*, 7% *adults*, and 1% *children*. Significantly more *adolescent* patients received *pregnancy prevention/emergency contraception services* (78%) than *adult* patients (58%), and *child* patients (5%). Refer to Figure 58.

Figure 58. Assessment Services Provided by SANE Programs, by Patient Age, 2012



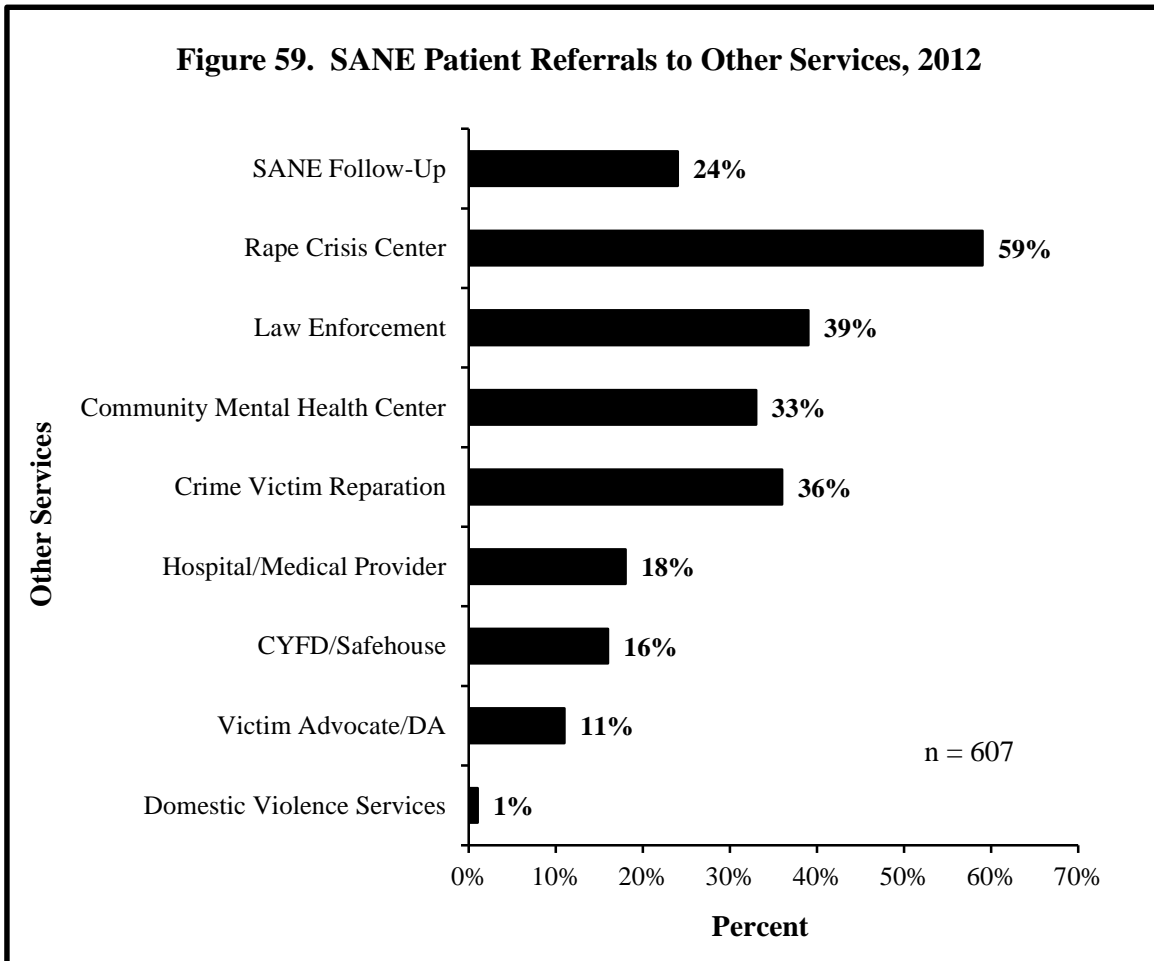
4. Reports to Law Enforcement

Of 1,077 SANE cases, 935 documented whether a report was made to law enforcement. Of these 832 (89%) were reported to police at the time of the SANE exams. When examined by patient age, 97% of *child* cases, 90% of *adolescent* cases, and 88% of *adult* cases were reported to law enforcement at the time of the SANE exam.

5. SANE Referrals to Other Services

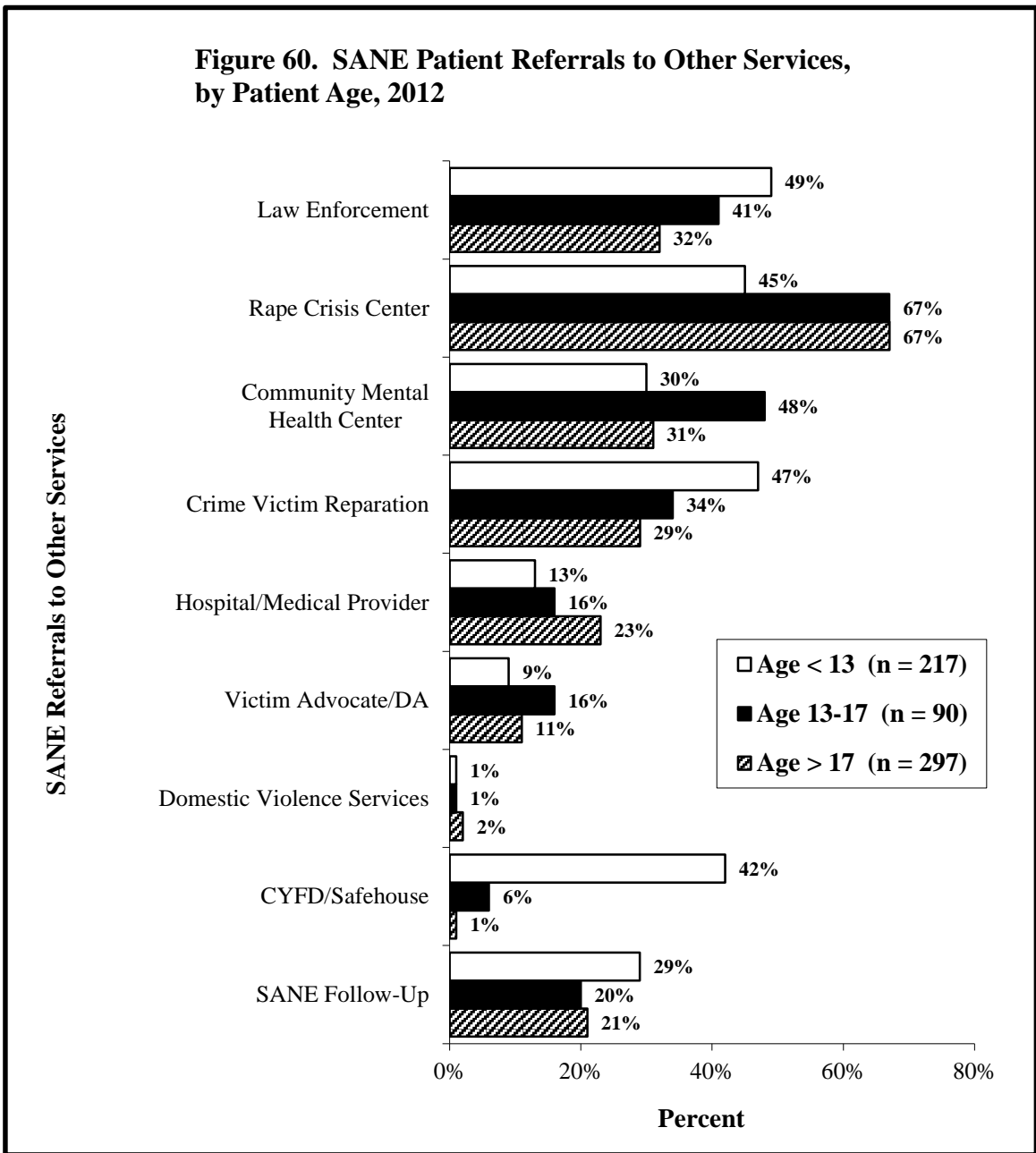
Sometime during and after SANE services are provided, the patient is also referred to other services for assistance beyond the scope of SANE Programs. There were 607 patients who received referrals to other services. Overall, 59% (358) were referred to *rape crisis centers*, 39% (239) to *law enforcement*, 36% (220) to *crime victims reparation*, and 33% (201) to *community mental health centers*. One-quarter (24% or 143) of SANE patients were referred for a *follow-up SANE visit*, 18% (112) to *health services* (primary healthcare providers, specialty healthcare providers, medical clinics), 16% (100) to *child protective services*, 11% (69) for *victim advocacy services*, and 1% (8) for *domestic violence services*. See **Figure 59**.

Figure 59. SANE Patient Referrals to Other Services, 2012



When examined by *patient age*, significantly more *child* patients (ages 12 and under) were referred to *law enforcement* (49%), than *adolescent* (ages 13-17) patients (41%) or *adult* (18 and older) patients (32%). Similarly, significantly more *child* patients were referred to CYFD (42%), than *adolescent* patients (6%). Additionally, more *child* patients were referred to *crime victim reparation* (47%), than *adolescent* (34%) or *adult* (29%) patients. Conversely, more *adult* and *adolescent* SANE patients (67%, respectively) were referred to *rape crisis centers* than *child* patients (45%). Similarly, more *adult* (23%) and *adolescent* (16%) patients than *child* patients (13%) were referred for *health care services*. More *child* patients (29%), than *adolescent* (20%) and *adult* patients (21%) were referred for a *SANE follow-up* visit. More *adolescent* patients (48%) than *adult* (31%) and *child* (30%) patients were referred to *community mental health centers*. See **Figure 60**.

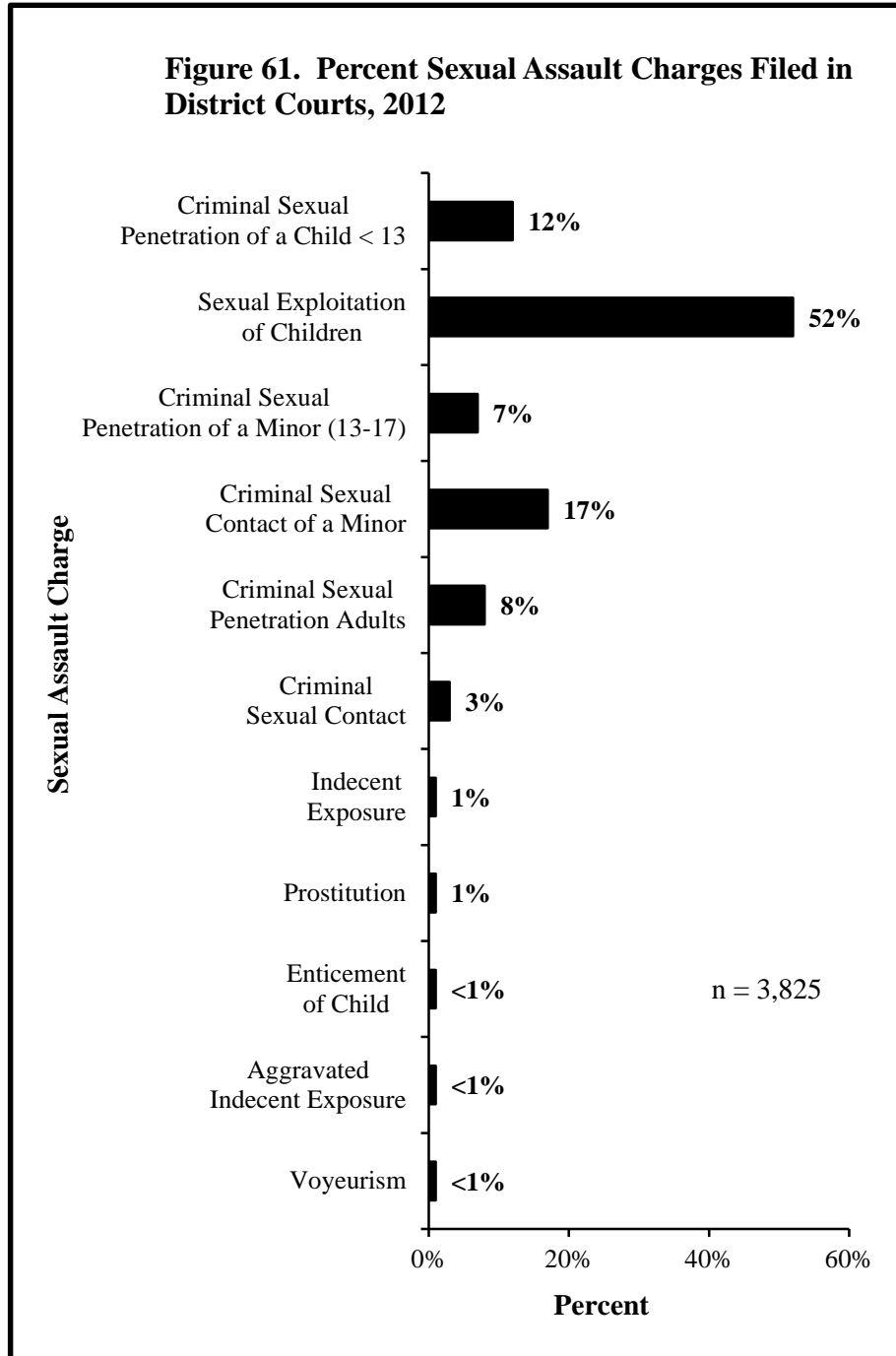
Figure 60. SANE Patient Referrals to Other Services, by Patient Age, 2012



V. District Courts

A. New Sexual Assault Charges and Cases Filed in 2012

There were a total of 3,825 sexual assault charges filed in 1,221 new cases of sexual assault in New Mexico in 2012. *Sexual exploitation of children* comprised most (52%) of the charges (1,984), followed by *criminal sexual penetration*, 27% (1,050): adults, 8% (322); children ages 13-17, 7% (262); and children <13, 12% (453). *Criminal sexual contact of a minor* comprised 17% (640) of new sexual assault charges filed, followed by *criminal sexual contact*, 3% (56). See **Figure 61**.



Most (43%) new sexual assault charges were filed in *Bernalillo County*. *Curry County* comprised 11% of sexual assault charges filed, followed by *Dona Ana County* (9%). *Otero* and *San Juan*, counties comprised 5%, respectively of all sexual assault charges filed in 2012, see **Table 9**.

B. Sexual Assault Charges and Cases Disposed in 2012

1. Sexual Assault Charges Disposed

There were 3,301 sexual assault charges *disposed* in 1,114 cases of sexual assault. Of the disposed sexual assault charges in 2012, most (45%, or 1,488) were *sexual exploitation of children*, followed by *criminal sexual penetration*, 29% (958), and *criminal sexual contact*, 23% (748). See **Figure 62** for the proportion of each type of sexual assault crime disposed in 2012. Of the 958 *criminal sexual penetration* charges, 14% (471) were against *adults*, 14% (450) against *children*, and 1% (37) were *incest* charges which did not document the age of the victims. Of the 748 *criminal sexual contact* charges, 21% (692) were against *children*, and 2% (56) against *adults*.

Over one-third (40%) of all sexual assault charges were disposed in *Bernalillo County*. *Dona Ana County* comprised 15% of disposed sexual assault charges, followed by *Curry County*, 11%. See **Table 10**.

Of the 3,301 sexual assault charges *disposed*, 71% (2,342) were *dismissed*, 2% (56) were *acquitted* and 22% (727) *obtained a guilty plea or conviction*. The remaining 5% (176) were charges with *other dispositions* such as conditional discharges, remands, or consent decrees which demonstrated prosecution proceedings that did not result in a dismissal, conviction, or acquittal.

There were 147 unique charges comprising 14 unique categories of sexual assault crimes among the 3,301 disposed sexual assault charges in 2012. Dispositions (dismissals, acquittals, convictions) were examined by type of sexual assault charge. Among charge types with at least 10 charges disposed, *CSP-incest* was the charge with the greatest proportion of dismissals, 86% (32), followed by *criminal sexual penetration*, 77% (363), *criminal sexual penetration of a minor*, 75% (337) and *aggravated indecent exposure*, 71% (10). **Figure 63** illustrates the proportion of each charge that was dismissed.

Similarly, when *guilty pleas/convictions* were examined by type of sexual assault charge, among charge types with at least 10 charges disposed, *enticement of a child* was the charge with the greatest proportion of convictions, 64% (4), followed by *indecent exposure*, 53% (17), *promoting prostitution*, 50% (10), *criminal sexual contact*, 39% (22), and *criminal sexual contact of a minor*, 25% (176). **Figure 64** illustrates the proportion of each charge that obtained a *guilty plea or conviction*.

When *acquittals* were examined by type of sexual assault charge among charge types with at least 10 charges disposed, *criminal sexual contact* (4) and *aggravated indecent exposure* (1) were the charges with the greatest proportion of acquittals, 7% respectively, followed by *criminal sexual penetration of a minor*, 4% (18), *criminal sexual contact of a minor*, 3% (19), and *criminal sexual penetration*, 2% (11). **Figure 65** illustrates the proportion of each charge that obtained an *acquittal*.

Dispositions of sexual assault charges were examined by district court. When *dismissals* were examined by district court (among courts with 10 or more sexual assault charges), *Clovis District Court* had the greatest proportion of dismissals (95%), followed by *Tierra Amarilla District Court* (93%), and *Santa Rosa District Court* (90%). Conversely, *Carlsbad District Court* had the fewest sexual assault charges dismissed (15%), followed by *T or C District Court* (24%) and *Silver City District Court* (26%). See **Table 11** for the proportion of sexual assault charges dismissed for all district courts.

Figure 62. Percent Sexual Assault Charges Disposed in District Courts, 2012

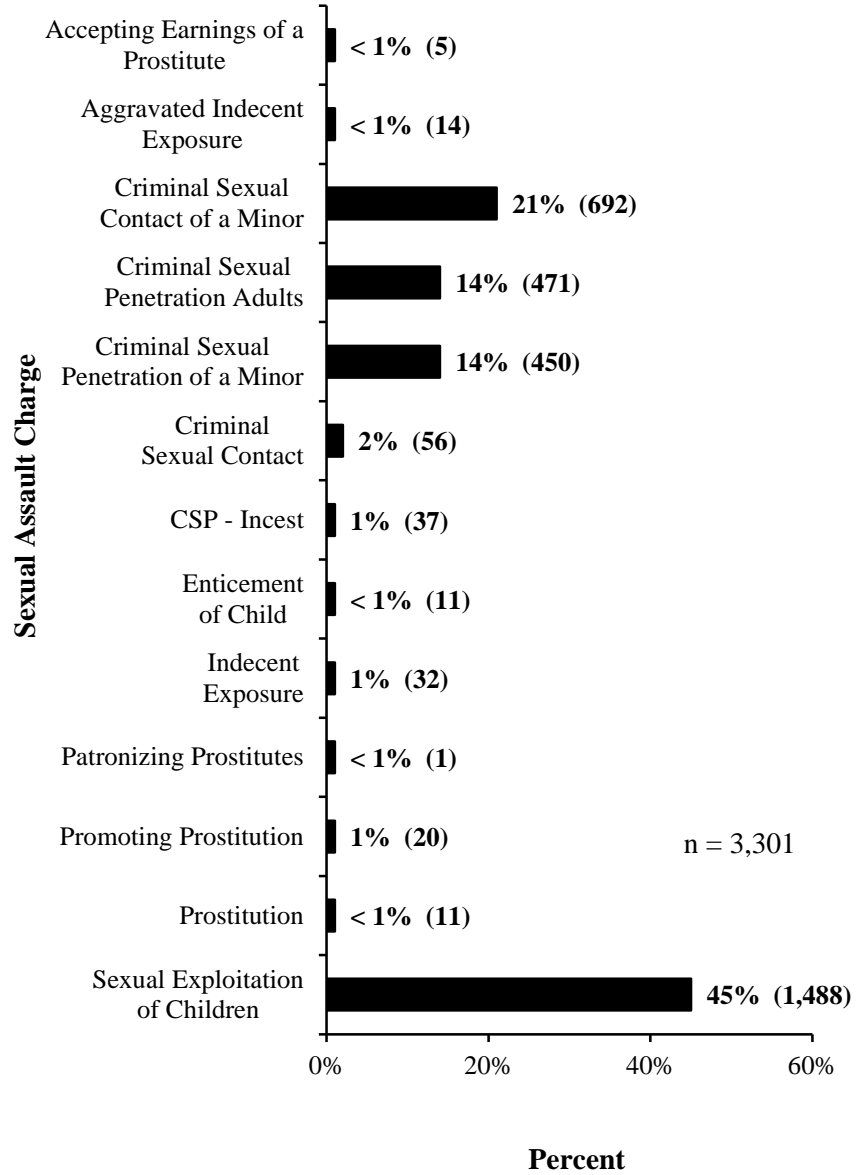


Figure 63. Percent Dismissals for Each Type of Disposed Sexual Assault Charge in District Courts, 2012

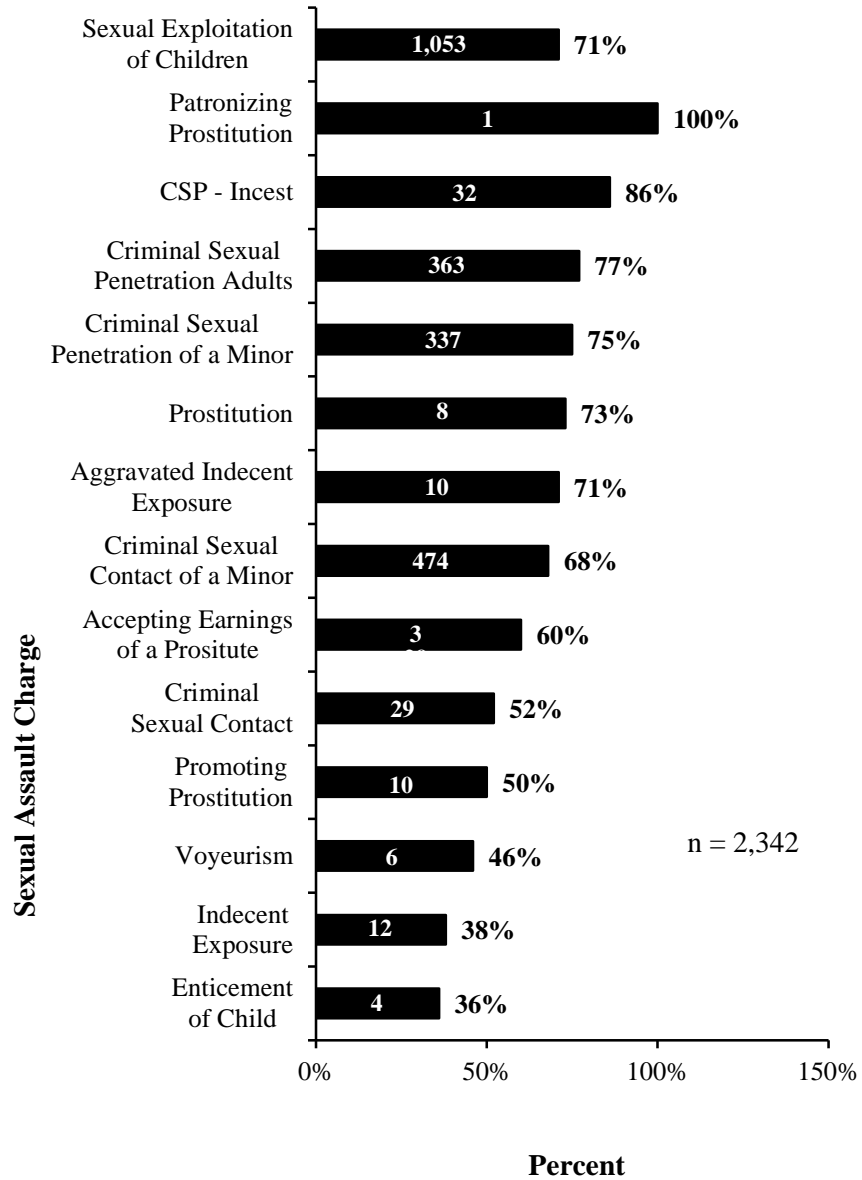
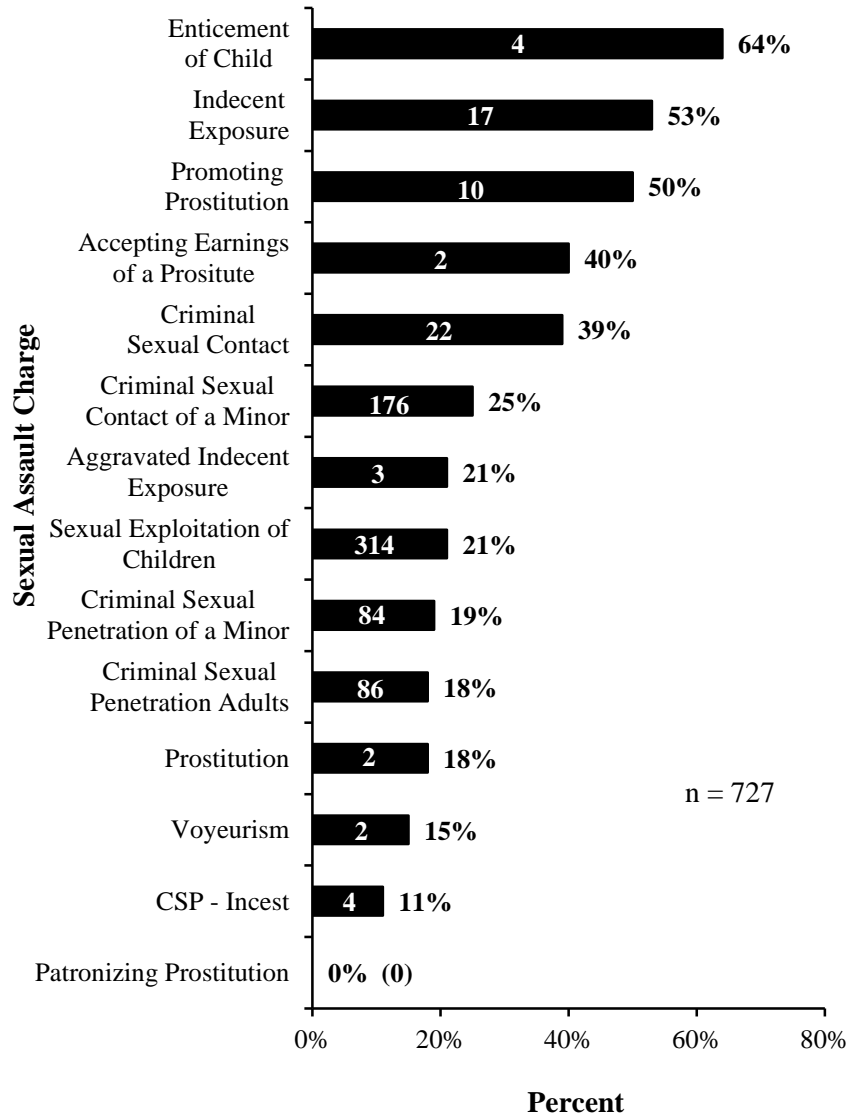
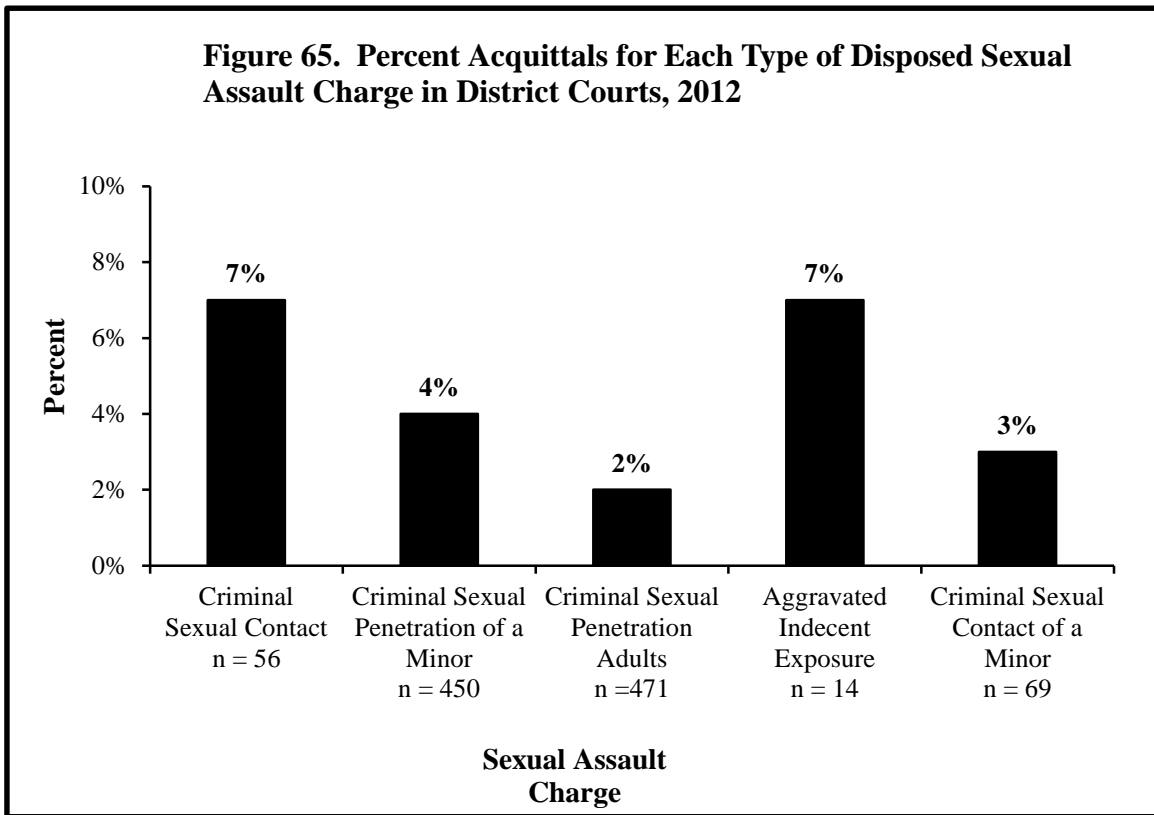


Figure 64. Percent Convictions or Guilty Pleas for Each Type of Disposed Charge in District Courts, 2012





When *guilty pleas/convictions* were examined by district court (among courts with 10 or more sexual assault charges), *Silver City* District Court had the greatest proportion of convictions (74%), followed by *Carlsbad* and *T or C* District Courts (67%, respectively). Conversely, *Clovis* District Court had the fewest convictions of sexual assault charges (3%), followed by *Raton* District Court (5%) and *Tierra Amarilla* District Court (7%). See **Table 12** for the proportion of sexual assault charges that obtained a guilty plea/conviction for all district courts.

For the disposition outcomes on specific sexual assault charges for each district court, see **Tables 13 - 43**.

2. Sexual Assault Cases Disposed

Of the 1,114 *cases* of sexual assault disposed in district courts in 2012, 416 (37%) obtained a *guilty plea/conviction*, 27 (2%) obtained an *acquittal*, 571 (51%) were *dismissed*, and 100 (9%) had prosecution proceedings that resulted in *other dispositions* (conditional discharges, remands, and consent decrees).

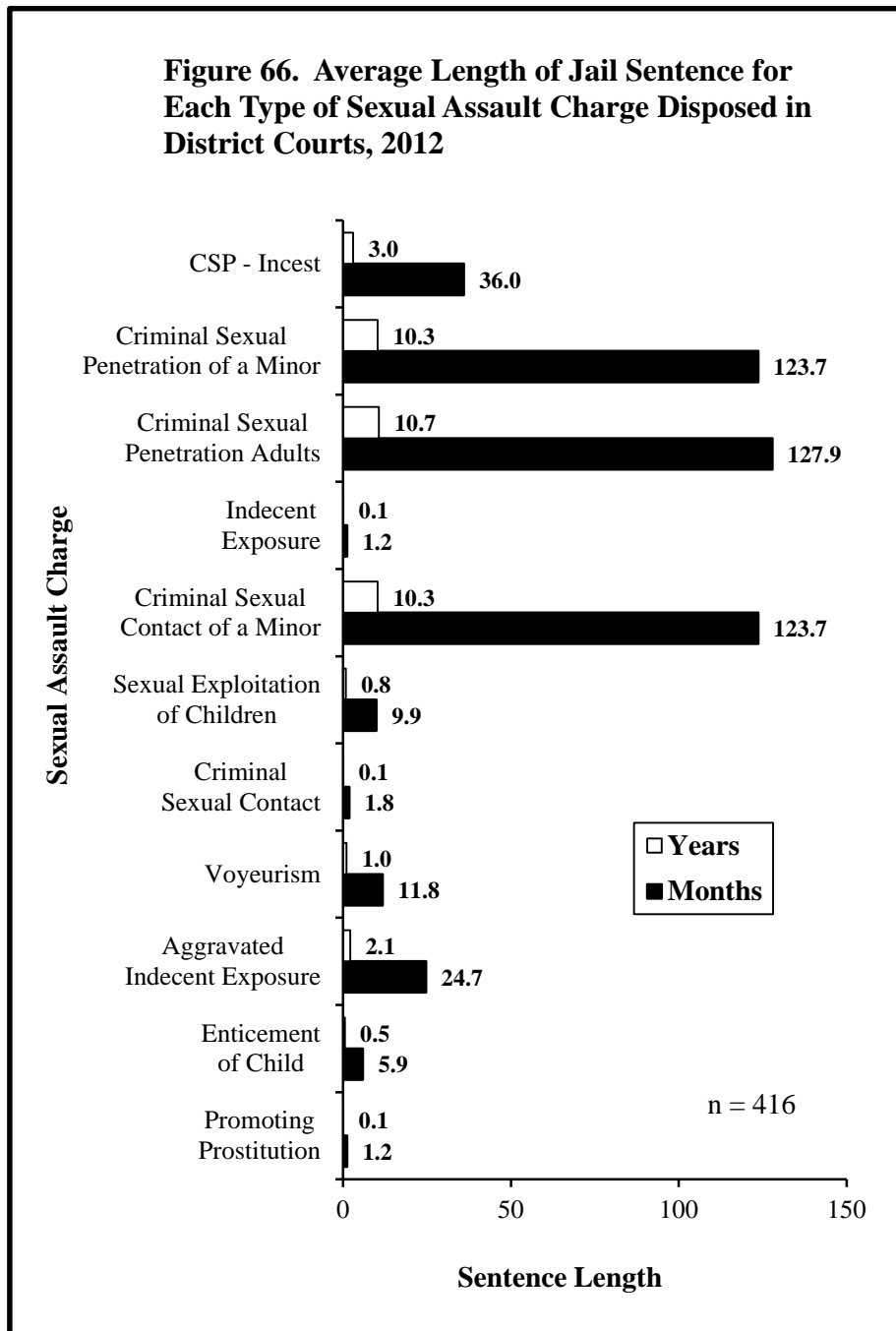
Table 44 illustrates the number of cases dismissed, convicted, and acquitted for each district court.

An examination of *dismissed* cases by district court (among courts with 10 or more sexual assault cases) shows that *Clovis* District Court had the highest dismissal rate of their disposed sexual assault cases (68%), followed by *Portales* District Court (67%), *Albuquerque* District Court (62%) and *Bernalillo* District Court (59%). See **Table 45**.

Similarly, an examination of cases that obtained a *guilty plea/conviction* by district court (among courts with 10 or more sexual assault cases) shows that *Deming* District Court had the highest conviction rate of their disposed sexual assault cases (79%), followed by *Las Cruces* District Court (65%), *T or C* District Court (64%) and *Carlsbad* District Court (63%). Conversely, *Portales* District Court had the

fewest sexual assault cases with a conviction (17%), followed by *Bernalillo* District Court (26%), *Albuquerque* District Court (28%) and *Carrizozo* District Court with 29% of sexual assault cases obtaining a conviction. See **Table 46**.

Of the 416 sexual assault cases that resulted in a *guilty plea or conviction*, 367 (88%) received a jail and/or probation sentence: 27% (99) received a *jail sentence*, 25% (91) received *probation with no jail*, and 48% (177) received a *jail and probation sentence*. *Criminal sexual penetration of an adult*, received the longest average jail sentence (10.7 years), followed by *criminal sexual penetration of a minor* (10.3 years), *criminal sexual contact of a minor* (10.3 years), and *criminal sexual penetration-incest* (3.0 years). See **Figure 66** for the average length of sentence for each type of sexual assault charge disposed in 2012.



III. SECTION TWO: IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

Findings from the SVV on the rate of rape in the previous 12 months would estimate the number of reported and unreported rapes among adults in New Mexico in 2012 to be 6,343. This is twelve (11.9) times the number of adult rapes actually reported to law enforcement in the same year, 531. This suggests greater outreach is needed to identify rape victims and refer them to appropriate services.

The rape of children and adolescents in New Mexico must be a primary focus of sexual assault prevention, identification, investigation, and prosecution efforts. Findings from the SVV, law enforcement, service providers, and SANE Programs demonstrate that victims of sex crimes are overwhelmingly female; and a significant proportion of males and females are victimized by age 12. When one considers that parents and step-parents, and other family members are responsible for much of this abuse of males and females, it is imperative that parents, guardians, and extended family be targeted for prevention education and outreach to compliment the training of other professionals (teachers, clergy, law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges) who must respond to a suspected sexual assault of a child or a child's disclosure.

The negative effects of sexual violation during childhood cannot be overstated. To be sure, sexual assault during childhood is a precursor to experiencing a sexual assault in the future. Half (51%) of all those who sought assistance for a sexual assault in the year 2012, had experienced a prior sexual assault. Further, while sexual abuse prevention instruction is recommended for students throughout elementary school, when developmentally appropriate, a necessary component of such education must address the shocking reality that children who are sexually abused are at greater risk of becoming pregnant as a teen, than children who are not sexually abused. Education on self-esteem, self-respect, components for healthy relationships, and normal sexual developmental must be addressed to reduce the likelihood of early pregnancy among sexually violated children.

Eight percent of service provider sexual assault cases compared to 19% respectively, of sexual assault cases reported to SANE programs and law enforcement, were perpetrated by a stranger. These findings suggest that sexual assault victims who are victimized by a *stranger* are more likely to report to law enforcement and seek medical services and forensic documentation of their victimizations; and that victims who are victimized by a *relative* are less likely to seek medical services and forensic documentation regarding their victimization. By extension, this means that successful prosecution of sexual assaults perpetrated by family members is less likely, and victims of these sex crimes are less likely to access needed services and protections. Since family members comprise a significant number of all perpetrators of reported sexual assaults in our state, it is imperative to provide education and outreach in schools and communities to inform those at risk about services available to them.

Sexual victimizations of adolescents and adults more often involved a gun, knife, and intentional drugging than child victims. Adolescents and young adults are vulnerable to date rape and rape by new and/or social acquaintances. Further, alcohol and/or drug use is associated with a greater vulnerability to stranger rape, multiple offender rape, and the contraction of a sexually transmitted disease. These findings have implications for personal safety instruction and alcohol and drug prevention education programs for high school students.

In 2012, nearly one-third (32%) of victims who sought assistance for a sexual assault had some type of disability before the assault. Most of these victims (72%) were mentally/emotionally disabled. This speaks to the need for education programs to promote greater awareness among families and communities regarding the vulnerability of their residents with disabilities to being sexually assaulted; and the need for sexuality education and personal safety for individuals with disabilities.

Only one-third (34%) of sex crimes that came to the attention of service providers were reported to law enforcement. Additionally, over 16% of adult victims, 15% of adolescent victims, and 9% of child victims in the SVV reported their victimizations to law enforcement. Further, the SVV found that females report to law enforcement (19%) three times the rate of males (6%). There are several implications: 1) training for healthcare providers to effectively respond to patient disclosures of sexual assault; 2) training of law enforcement officers to respond with sensitivity to the needs of sexual assault victims and initiate advocacy for the victim; and 3) accessible legal advocacy to assist victims through the legal process.

Survivors with a history of domestic violence were two (1.7) times more likely to be sexually assaulted by someone with a history of domestic violence than survivors who were not exposed to domestic violence in their past. Experiencing domestic violence as a child increases one's vulnerability to abuse and sexual assault as an adult. This finding implies that greater efforts should be made by those in law enforcement and in collaboration with those in the helping professions to identify children from violent homes and provide appropriate counseling services.

Law enforcement reported that 30% of criminal sexual penetration cases and 34% of non-penetration sex crimes involved injury to the victim. Conversely, SANE practitioners found that 79% of their sexual assault patients incurred one or more injuries during their assault. The reasons for the great disparity in injury reporting between law enforcement and SANE practitioners can be explained in part, by the fact that SANE practitioners are specifically trained to identify and document sexual assault injuries; and beyond observable injuries to the head/neck or extremities of the victim, law enforcement officers are not likely to detect injury. Secondly, sexual assault victims who believe they are injured may be more likely to seek SANE services than sexual assault victims who do not believe they are injured. Therefore, SANE Programs would naturally have a higher rate of victims who experienced injury. All this said, there may be an implication for officer training regarding victim injury in sexual assaults and a more accurate way to report injury on law enforcement offense incident reports.

There is great disparity in the rates of female and male adolescents that seek forensic evidence collection. Adolescent female rape victims (20%) are four times more likely than adolescent male rape victims (5%) to obtain forensic evidence collection. As the availability of proper forensic evidence increases the likelihood of successful identification and prosecution of sexual assault offenders, more advocacy, outreach, and education of adolescent male rape victims and their parents/guardians regarding the value of forensic evidence collection is warranted.

Most survivors of sexual assault seek treatment within the first year of the assault. However, many survivors delay seeking treatment for many years (the average delay for females and males is 14.1 years and 7.0 years, respectively). Most survivors sought treatment because they had *mental health problems* (26%), or because they were *encouraged to do so by others* (22%). These findings have implications for greater outreach, community training, and the training of professionals to understand the prevalence of mental health concerns among sexual assault survivors, and the power and importance of seizing all opportunities to encourage survivors to get help.

Almost three-quarters (71%) of sexual assault *charges* or half (51%) of sexual assault *cases* disposed in statewide district courts were dismissed in 2012 and these percentages do not include cases bound over/transferred, conditional discharges, remands, or other dispositions that resulted from some prosecution actions. As 75% - 86% of the dismissed charges include serious sexual assault (*criminal sexual penetration*, 77%), and/or sexual assault against children (*criminal sexual penetration of a minor*, 75%, and *criminal sexual penetration-incest*, 86%), greater oversight is warranted to: 1) identify the reasons for the dismissals of these charges (especially those perpetrated against children) at the prosecution and judicial levels; and 2) implement steps necessary to address identified problem areas.

SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XI:

**An Analysis of 2012 Data from The New Mexico
Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

TABLES

Table 1. Law Enforcement Reported Sex Crimes by Agency, 2012

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Alamogordo Department of Public Safety	5	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0		16
Albuquerque Police Department	472	132	285	0	188	0	0	0	0	736	1,813
Angel Fire Police Department	1										1
Anthony Police Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
Artesia Police Department	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		12
Aztec Police Department	5		1								6
Bayard Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Belen Police Department	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		4
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	80	25	53		1					141	300
Bernalillo Police Department	6	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	1		14
Bloomfield Police Department	11	5									16
Bosque Farms Police Department	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
Carlsbad Police Department	20	8	10								38
Carrizozo Police Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Catron County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	7	0	7	1	1	2	0	0	3		21
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		10
Cimarron Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
Clayton Police Department	6	7	3	0	0	1					17
Clovis Police Department	36	7	38								81
Colfax County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0								0
Corrales Police Department	0										0
Cuba Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Curry County Sheriff's Office	3	0	7	0	4	1	0	0	0		15
Dexter Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Dona Ana County Sheriff's Department	89	11	45								145
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	10	1	9								20
Espanola Police Department	7	7	7	1	1	0	1	0	0		24

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Estancia Police Department	2	2									4
Eunice Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
Farmington Police Department	55	13	34								102
Gallup Police Department	35	5	43	12	1	0	0	0	3		99
Grant County Sheriff's Department	10	7		0	0	0	0	0	0		17
Grants Police Department	13	8	5								26
Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0								0
Hatch Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
Hobbs Police Department	9	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0		15
Hurley Police Department	0	0	0								0
Jal Police Department	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		4
Las Cruces Police Department	196	18	58	20	4	5	0	0	0		301
Las Vegas Police Department	14	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1		20
Lea County Sheriff's Department	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0		9

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Logan Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Lordsburg Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Los Alamos Police Department	17	4	8								29
Lovington Police Department	9		6	1							16
Luna County Sheriff's Office	2		3								5
McKinley County Sheriff's Office	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		12
Mora County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Moriarty Police Department	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		5
Otero County Sheriff's Department	10		1	0	1	0	0	0	0		12
Peralta, Village of	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	0										0
Portales Police Department	12	19	14								45
Quay County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Questa Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Raton Police Department	6	2	1	1							10

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Red River Marshal's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	44										44
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6
Roswell Police Department	16	16	31	11	0	15	0	0	1		90
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		4
Ruidoso Police Department	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		12
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	75	34	37	7	9	1	6		2		171
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	56	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		57
Santa Clara Police Department	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
Santa Fe County Sheriff's Department	19	3	19	2	1	0	0	0	0		44
Santa Fe Police Department	50	8	12								70
Santa Rosa Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		1
Sierra County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Silver City Police Department	18		5								23

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Socorro Police Department	2	3	7								12
State Police Alamogordo	2	1	0	0	0	2					5
State Police Albuquerque	13	5	10	0	0	26					54
State Police Clovis	3	0	1	0	0	4					8
State Police Deming	6	1	1	0	1	6					15
State Police Espanola	3	4	13	1	0	16					37
State Police Farmington	1	0	1	0	0	2					4
State Police Gallup	1	0	0	0	0	1					2
State Police Grants	1	1	0	0	0	2					4
State Police Hobbs	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
State Police Las Cruces	2	0	2	0	0	3					7
State Police Las Vegas	3	0	3	2	0	4					12
State Police Moriarty	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
State Police Raton	1	0	3	0	0	4					8
State Police Roswell	1	1	1	0	0	2					5
State Police Santa Fe	12	5	11	1	2	21					52
State Police Santa Rosa	3	1	1	1	0	6					12

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
State Police Socorro	7	6	5	1	0	15					34
State Police Taos	3	2	5	0	0	8					18
State Police Tucumcari	2	0	1	0	0	2					5
Taos Police Department	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		16
Tatum Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Torrance County Sheriffs Department	2	2	2	1							7
Truth or Consequences Police Department	4	3	5								12
Tucumcari Police Department	2	1	2								5
Tularosa Police Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
Zuni Police Department	5	2	16								23
Total	1,565	404	877	69	215	150	7	0	12	877	4,176
Percent of Total Sex Crimes	37%	10%	21%	2%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	21%	100%

Table 2. Law Enforcement Reported Sex Crimes by County, 2012

County Name	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation By Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Bernalillo	565	162	348	0	189	26	0	0	0	877	2,167
Catron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Chaves	24	17	39	12	1	19	0	0	4		116
Cibola	23	9	6	0	0	2	0	0	0		40
Colfax	8	2	5	1	0	4	0	0	0		20
Curry	42	7	46	0	4	5	0	0	0		104
Dona Ana	288	29	106	20	4	8	0	0	0		455
Eddy	36	11	23	0	0	0	0	0	0		70
Grant	29	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0		42
Guadalupe	3	1	1	1	0	7	0	0	0		13
Hidalgo	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
Lea	22	2	18	2	1	0	0	0	0		45
Lincoln	12	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1		17
Los Alamos	17	4	8								29
Luna	8	1	4	0	1	6					20
McKinley	47	11	61	12	1	1	0	0	3		136
Mora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Otero	18	1	12	0	1	2	0	0	0		34
Quay	4	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0		10
Rio Arriba	10	11	20	2	1	16	1	0	0		61
Roosevelt	17	20	14	0	0	0	0	0	0		51
San Juan	147	52	73	7	9	3	6		2		299
San Miguel	17	3	5	2	0	4	0	0	1		32
Sandoval	106	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	1		115
Santa Fe	81	16	42	3	3	21	0	0	0		166
Sierra	4	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0		12
Socorro	9	9	12	1	0	15					46

County Name	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation By Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Taos	11	8	7	0	0	8	0	0	0		34
Torrance	6	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0		16
Union	6	7	3	0	0	1					17
Valencia	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		7
Total	1,565	404	877	69	215	150	7	0	12	877	4,176
Percent of Total Sex Crimes	37%	10%	21%	2%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	21%	100%

Table 3. Percent CSP* Incidents with a Suspect Arrest by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	Total CSP Reports Documenting Suspect Arrest	Total CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest	Percent Incidents with a Suspect Arrest
Albuquerque Police Department	472	55	12%
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	80	12	15%
Bernalillo Police Department	3	1	33%
Bloomfield Police Department	8	3	38%
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	7	3	43%
Clayton Police Department	1	0	0%
Curry County Sheriff's Office	3	2	67%
Espanola Police Department	5	2	40%
Gallup Police Department	35	5	14%
Grant County Sheriff's Department	10	10	100%
Hobbs Police Department	7	1	14%
Jal Police Department	2	2	100%
Las Cruces Police Department	40	0	0%
Las Vegas Police Department	2	0	0%
Lovington Police Department	7	1	14%
Luna County Sheriff's Office	1	1	100%
McKinley County Sheriff's Office	6	1	17%
Portales Police Department	7	4	57%
Silver City Police Department	10	2	20%
Taos Police Department	3	1	33%
Total	709	106	15%

*CSP = criminal sexual penetration

Table 4. Percent Sexual Assault Survivors Served by Participating Agencies, 2012

Agency Name	County	Number of Survivors Served	Percent of All Survivors Served
Rape Crisis Center Central NM	Bernalillo	560	30%
La Pinon Sexual Assault Recovery Services	Dona Ana	342	18%
Solace Crisis Treatment Center	Santa Fe	191	10%
Sexual Assault Services of Northwest New Mexico	San Juan	138	7%
The Counseling Center-Alamogordo	Otero	114	6%
PMS/Santa Fe Community Guidance Center	Santa Fe	87	5%
Southwest Counseling Center	Dona Ana	72	4%
Community Against Violence	Taos	65	3%
Desert View DV & SA Services	San Juan	50	3%
Farmington Community Health Center PMS	San Juan	47	3%
Silver Regional SASS (Grant County)	Grant	53	3%
Pathways Inc.	Bernalillo	29	2%
Arise Sexual Assault Services	Roosevelt	14	1%
Mental Health Resources-Clovis	Curry	17	1%
NMBHI-CBS	San Miguel	18	1%
Socorro Mental Health	Socorro	12	1%
Tewa Women United	Rio Arriba	10	1%
Border Area Mental Health (Grant County)	Grant	3	0%
La Buena Vida (Sandoval County)	Sandoval	3	0%
Los Alamos Family Council	Los Alamos	1	0%
Mental Health Resources-Portales	Roosevelt	6	0%
Mental Health Resources-Tucumcari	Quay	1	0%
Pathways, Inc.	Bernalillo	7	0%
PMS SJC Adolescent Residential Treatment Center (ARTC)	San Juan	3	0%
Silver Regional SASS (Hidalgo County)	Hidalgo	3	0%
Southern New Mexico Human Development, Inc. (SNMHD)	Dona Ana	9	0%
The Counseling Center-Ruidoso	Lincoln	1	0%
Tri-County Community Services, Inc.-Taos	Taos	2	0%
Valencia Counseling Services, Inc.-Los Lunas	Valencia	1	0%
Valencia Counseling Services-Bernalillo	Sandoval	3	0%
Western NM Counseling-PMS Gallup	McKinley	5	0%
Western NM Counseling-PMS Thoreau	McKinley	8	0%
Total		1,875	100%

Table 5. Percent Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County, 2012

County	Number of Survivors Served	Percent of All Survivors Served
Bernalillo	596	32%
Curry	17	1%
Dona Ana	423	23%
Grant	56	3%
Hidalgo	3	0%
Lincoln	1	0%
Los Alamos	1	0%
McKinley	13	1%
Otero	114	6%
Quay	1	0%
Rio Arriba	10	1%
Roosevelt	20	1%
San Juan	238	13%
San Miguel	18	1%
Sandoval	6	0%
Santa Fe	278	15%
Socorro	12	1%
Taos	67	4%
Valencia	1	0%
Total	1,875	100%

Table 6. Number of Sex Crimes Survivors Served by Rape Crises/Mental Health Centers and Number of Sex Crimes Victims Reported to Law Enforcement by County, 2012

County	Number of Victims Identified by Law Enforcement	Number of Survivors Served
Bernalillo	2,215	596
Catron	0	NS
Chaves	119	NS
Cibola	42	NS
Colfax	20	NS
Curry	104	17
De Baca	NR	NS
Dona Ana	455	423
Eddy	70	NS
Grant	42	56
Guadalupe	13	NS
Harding	NR	NS
Hidalgo	2	3
Lea	45	NS
Lincoln	17	1
Los Alamos	29	1
Luna	20	NS
McKinley	136	13
Mora	0	NS
Otero	34	114
Quay	10	1
Rio Arriba	61	10
Roosevelt	51	20
San Juan	299	238
San Miguel	32	18
Sandoval	115	6
Santa Fe	166	278
Sierra	12	NS
Socorro	46	12
Taos	34	67
Torrance	16	NS
Union	17	NS
Valencia	8	1
Total	4,230	1,875

NR = Not Reporting

NS = No Services

Table 7. Percent Male Victims Served by Service Provider Agency

Agency Name	Number of Sexual Assault Reports Documenting Victim Gender	Number of Male Victims Served	Percent Male Victims Served
Arise Sexual Assault Services	14	1	7%
Border Area Mental Health (Grant County)	3	0	0%
Community Against Violence	63	9	14%
Desert View DV & SA Services	50	6	12%
Farmington Community Health Center PMS	45	13	29%
La Buena Vida (Sandoval County)	3	1	33%
La Pinon Sexual Assault Recovery Services	334	43	13%
Los Alamos Family Council	1	1	100%
Mental Health Resources-Clovis	17	2	12%
Mental Health Resources-Portales	6	2	33%
Mental Health Resources-Tucumcari	1	1	100%
NMBHI-CBS	18	4	22%
Pathways Inc.	29	4	14%
Pathways, Inc.	7	1	14%
PMS SJC Adolescent Residential Treatment Center (ARTC)	3	0	0%
PMS/Santa Fe Community Guidance Center	83	26	31%
Rape Crisis Center Central NM	547	37	7%
Sexual Assault Services of Northwest New Mexico	137	14	10%
Silver Regional SASS (Grant County)	52	2	4%
Silver Regional SASS (Hidalgo County)	3	0	0%
Socorro Mental Health	11	0	0%
Solace Crisis Treatment Center	191	35	18%
Southern New Mexico Human Development, Inc. (SNMHD)	9	0	0%
Southwest Counseling Center	72	16	22%
Tewa Women United	10	0	0%
The Counseling Center-Alamogordo	109	24	22%
The Counseling Center-Ruidoso	1	0	0%
Tri-County Community Services, Inc.-Taos	2	1	50%
Valencia Counseling Services, Inc.-Los Lunas	1	0	0%
Valencia Counseling Services-Bernalillo	3	2	67%
Western NM Counseling-PMS Gallup	5	0	0%
Western NM Counseling-PMS Thoreau	8	1	13%
Total	1,301	167	13%

Table 8. Percent SANE Patients by SANE Program, 2012

Agency Name	County	SANE Sexual Assault Patients	Percent of Total Patients Served
Albuquerque SANE Collaborative	Bernalillo	544	46%
Arise SAS - Clovis (PRMC) SANE Unit	Curry	53	5%
Arise SAS - LEA County Satellite	Lea	33	3%
Arise SAS - QUAY County Satellite	Quay	8	1%
Arise SAS - ROOSEVELT County SANE Project	Roosevelt	19	2%
Artesia Esperanza House SANE Project	Eddy	2	0%
Carlsbad Medical Center - SANE	Eddy	10	1%
Cibola General Hospital SANE (Grants)	Cibola	5	0%
Las Cruces La Pinon SANE Project	Dona Ana	97	8%
Otero/Lincoln Counties SANE Unit (Alamogordo)	Otero	51	4%
Roswell Esperanza House SANE Project	Chaves	46	4%
Santa Fe Christus St. Vincent SANE Program	Santa Fe	141	12%
SASNWNM - Silver City GRMC SANE	Grant	48	4%
Sexual Assault Services of NW NM (Farmington SANE)	San Juan	103	9%
Taos Holy Cross Hospital SANE Unit	Taos	12	1%
Total		1,172	100%

Table 9. Percent of Sexual Assault Charges Filed in 2012, by District Court

County	Sexual Assault Charges Filed	Percent of Total Sexual Assault Charges Filed
Bernalillo	1,648	43%
Catron	1	0%
Chaves	119	3%
Cibola	34	1%
Colfax	40	1%
Curry	421	11%
De Baca	9	0%
Dona Ana	340	9%
Eddy	30	1%
Grant	29	1%
Guadalupe	5	0%
Hidalgo	19	0%
Lea	43	1%
Lincoln	57	1%
Los Alamos	11	0%
Luna	40	1%
McKinley	75	2%
Otero	198	5%
Quay	24	1%
Rio Arriba	27	1%
Roosevelt	42	1%
San Juan	189	5%
San Miguel	21	1%
Sandoval	120	3%
Santa Fe	102	3%
Sierra	36	1%
Socorro	27	1%
Taos	19	0%
Torrance	15	0%
Union	9	0%
Valencia	75	2%
Total	3,825	100%

Table 10. Percent Sexual Assault Charges Disposed in 2012, by District Court

County	Sexual Assault Charges Disposed	Percent of Total Sexual Assault Charges Disposed
Bernalillo	1,331	40%
Catron	8	0%
Chaves	111	3%
Cibola	14	0%
Colfax	43	1%
Curry	360	11%
De Baca	3	0%
Dona Ana	485	15%
Eddy	27	1%
Grant	19	1%
Guadalupe	10	0%
Hidalgo	9	0%
Lea	53	2%
Lincoln	18	1%
Los Alamos	11	0%
Luna	64	2%
McKinley	52	2%
Otero	70	2%
Quay	10	0%
Rio Arriba	15	0%
Roosevelt	19	1%
San Juan	115	3%
San Miguel	69	2%
Sandoval	137	4%
Santa Fe	85	3%
Sierra	21	1%
Socorro	31	1%
Taos	24	1%
Torrance	37	1%
Union	1	0%
Valencia	49	1%
Total	3,301	100%

Table 11. Percent Sexual Assault Charges Dismissed in 2012, by District Court

Court	Total Sexual Assault Charges Dismissed	Percent Sexual Assault Charges Dismissed
Alamogordo District Court	43	61%
Albuquerque District Court	988	74%
Aztec/Farmington District Court	69	60%
Bernalillo District Court	109	80%
Carlsbad District Court	4	15%
Carrizozo District Court	10	56%
Clayton District Court	0	0%
Clovis District Court	341	95%
Deming District Court	38	59%
Estancia District Court	27	73%
Fort Sumner District Court	2	67%
Gallup District Court	44	85%
Grants District Court	9	64%
Las Cruces District Court	279	58%
Las Vegas District Court	50	72%
Lordsburg District Court	2	22%
Los Alamos District Court	9	82%
Los Lunas District Court	29	59%
Lovington District Court	20	38%
Portales District Court	14	74%
Raton District Court	37	86%
Reserve District Court	8	100%
Roswell District Court	79	71%
Santa Fe District Court	54	64%
Santa Rosa District Court	9	90%
Silver City District Court	5	26%
Socorro District Court	24	77%
T Or C District Court	5	24%
Taos District Court	17	71%
Tierra Amarilla District Court	14	93%
Tucumcari District Court	3	30%
Total	2,342	71%

Table 12. Percent Guilty Pleas/Convictions in 2012, by District Court

Court	Total Sexual Assault Charges	Total Sexual Assault Charges with A Guilty Plea/Conviction	Percent Sexual Assault Charges with A Guilty Plea/Conviction
Alamogordo District Court	70	19	27%
Albuquerque District Court	1,331	246	18%
Aztec/Farmington District Court	115	35	30%
Bernalillo District Court	137	20	15%
Carlsbad District Court	27	18	67%
Carrizozo District Court	18	4	22%
Clayton District Court	1	0	0%
Clovis District Court	360	11	3%
Deming District Court	64	23	36%
Estancia District Court	37	9	24%
Fort Sumner District Court	3	1	33%
Gallup District Court	52	7	13%
Grants District Court	14	5	36%
Las Cruces District Court	485	194	40%
Las Vegas District Court	69	14	20%
Lordsburg District Court	9	1	11%
Los Alamos District Court	11	2	18%
Los Lunas District Court	49	15	31%
Lovington District Court	53	15	28%
Portales District Court	19	2	11%
Raton District Court	43	2	5%
Reserve District Court	8	0	0%
Roswell District Court	111	15	14%
Santa Fe District Court	85	26	31%
Santa Rosa District Court	10	1	10%
Silver City District Court	19	14	74%
Socorro District Court	31	5	16%
T Or C District Court	21	14	67%
Taos District Court	24	6	25%
Tierra Amarilla District Court	15	1	7%
Tucumcari District Court	10	2	20%
Total	3,301	727	22%

Table 13. Alamogordo District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Aggravated Indecent Exposure	2			2	
Criminal Sexual Contact	1		1		
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	17		4	13	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	2			1	1
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	10		6	4	
CSP Incest (Age Undocumented)	1				1
Sexual Exploitation of Children	38		8	24	6

Table 14. Albuquerque District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Accepting Earnings of a Prostitute	3		2	1	
Aggravated Indecent Exposure	4			4	
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	295	8	50	228	9
Criminal Sexual Penetration	272	7	42	218	5
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	148	4	22	121	1
Criminal Sexual Contact	36	2	12	21	1
CSP Incest (Age Undocumented)	1			1	
Enticement of a Child	2		2		
Indecent Exposure	16		5	10	1
Patronizing Prostitutes	1			1	
Promoting Prostitution	18		9	9	
Prostitution	10		2	7	1
Sexual Exploitation of Children	514	1	99	362	52
Sexual Exploitation of Children by Prostitution	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of a Child by Prostitution	2			2	
Voyeurism	8		1	2	5

Table 15. Aztec/Farmington District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Aggravated Indecent Exposure	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	13		5	7	1
Criminal Sexual Penetration	22	2	3	17	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	22		3	16	3
Criminal Sexual Contact	4		2	2	
Indecent Exposure	1		1		
Sexual Exploitation of Children	52		21	26	5

Table 16. Bernalillo District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Aggravated Indecent Exposure	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	30	3	2	25	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	11	3	4	4	
CSP Incest (Age Undocumented)	11			11	
Enticement of a Child	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	82	1	14	66	1

Table 17. Carlsbad District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	15		11	1	3
Criminal Sexual Penetration	1		1		
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	6		4	2	
Criminal Sexual Contact	1		1		
Sexual Exploitation of Children	4		1	1	2

Table 18. Carrizozo District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	2			2	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	15		4	7	4

Table 19. Clayton District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	1				1

Table 20. Clovis District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact	2		1	1	
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	27		2	23	2
Criminal Sexual Penetration	10		2	8	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	9		1	6	2
CSP Incest (Age Undocumented)	1			1	
Indecent Exposure	2		1		1
Prostitution	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	308		4	301	3

Table 21. Deming District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	5		5		
Criminal Sexual Penetration	37		4	33	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	3		2	1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	19		12	4	3

Table 22. Estancia District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	5		3	2	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	6			6	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	13		3	9	1
Sexual Exploitation of Children	13		3	10	

Table 23. Fort Sumner District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Penetration	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	2		1	1	

Table 24. Gallup District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	20		1	19	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	8			8	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	12		1	11	
Criminal Sexual Contact	3		2	1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	9		3	5	1

Table 25. Grants District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Aggravated Indecent Exposure	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	2			2	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	1		1		
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	2			2	
Criminal Sexual Contact	1			1	
Indecent Exposure	2		2		
Sexual Exploitation of Children	5		2	3	

Table 26. Las Cruces District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Accepting Earnings of a Prostitute	2			2	
Aggravated Indecent Exposure	3	1	2		
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	129	1	50	78	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	62	2	22	38	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	113		18	95	
Criminal Sexual Contact	3	1	2		
CSP Incest (Age Undocumented)	23		4	19	
Enticement of a Child	3		2	1	
Indecent Exposure	7		6	1	
Promoting Prostitution	2		1	1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	138	1	87	44	6

Table 27. Las Vegas District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	15		7	8	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	20		2	17	1
Sexual Exploitation of Children	33		5	24	4
Voyeurism	1			1	

Table 28. Lordsburg District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	1				1
Criminal Sexual Penetration	5				5
Sexual Exploitation of Children	3		1	2	

Table 29. Los Alamos District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	7		2	5	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	3			3	

Table 30. Los Lunas District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	13	2	2	7	2
Criminal Sexual Penetration	11			11	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	5		1	4	
Enticement of a Child	1			1	
Indecent Exposure	3		2	1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	15		9	5	1
Voyeurism	1		1		

Table 31. Lovington District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact	1	1			
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	5		1	4	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	4		4		
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	9	7	2		
Sexual Exploitation of Children	34		8	16	10

Table 32. Portales District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Aggravated Indecent Exposure	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	2				2
Criminal Sexual Penetration	2		1	1	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	1				1
Sexual Exploitation of Children	13		1	12	

Table 33. Raton District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	2		1		1
Sexual Exploitation of Children	39		1	35	3
Voyeurism	1			1	

Table 34. Reserve District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Penetration	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	7			7	

Table 35. Roswell District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Aggravated Indecent Exposure	1		1		
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	33	5	4	24	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	2		1	1	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	18	3	3	11	1
Sexual Exploitation of Children	57		6	43	8

Table 36. Santa Fe District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	18		6	12	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	6		3	3	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	24		5	19	
Criminal Sexual Contact	1			1	
Enticement of a Child	3		3		
Indecent Exposure	1				1
Sexual Exploitation of Children	32		9	19	4

Table 37. Santa Rosa District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	1		1		
Criminal Sexual Penetration	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	5			5	
Voyeurism	2			2	

Table 38. Silver City District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	12		10	2	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	3			3	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	3		3		
Sexual Exploitation of Children	1		1		

Table 39. Socorro District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	1		1		
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	29		4	23	2

Table 40. T or C District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	10		5	3	2
Criminal Sexual Penetration	2		1	1	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	3		3		
Criminal Sexual Contact	1		1		
Sexual Exploitation of Children	5		4	1	

Table 41. Taos District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	9		4	5	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	8		1	7	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	1	1			
Criminal Sexual Contact	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	5		1	4	

Table 42. Tierra Amarilla District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	4			4	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	3			3	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	2			2	
Criminal Sexual Contact	1			1	

Table 43. Tucumcari District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	9		2	2	5

Table 44. Number of Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed, Convicted, And Acquitted for Each District Court, 2012

Court	Total Cases	Cases with A Conviction	Cases Acquitted	Cases Dismissed	Cases Other Disposition
Alamogordo District Court	35	16	0	14	5
Albuquerque District Court	486	136	7	300	43
Aztec/Farmington District Court	54	26	1	23	4
Bernalillo District Court	27	7	3	16	1
Carlsbad District Court	16	10	0	2	4
Carrizozo District Court	14	4	0	8	2
Clayton District Court	1	0	0	0	1
Clovis District Court	37	11	0	25	1
Deming District Court	19	15	0	2	2
Estancia District Court	19	7	0	11	1
Fort Sumner District Court	2	1	0	1	0
Gallup District Court	14	6	0	8	0
Grants District Court	9	4	0	5	0
Las Cruces District Court	126	82	4	34	6
Las Vegas District Court	22	9	0	8	5
Lordsburg District Court	5	1	0	2	2
Los Alamos District Court	2	1	0	1	0
Los Lunas District Court	27	10	1	14	2
Lovington District Court	35	13	4	12	6
Portales District Court	12	2	0	8	2
Raton District Court	9	1	0	6	2
Reserve District Court	2	0	0	2	0
Roswell District Court	46	14	6	21	5
Santa Fe District Court	35	17	0	17	1
Santa Rosa District Court	7	1	0	6	0
Silver City District Court	7	7	0	0	0
Socorro District Court	8	2	0	5	1
T Or C District Court	11	7	0	3	1
Taos District Court	12	4	1	7	0
Tierra Amarilla District Court	8	1	0	7	0
Tucumcari District Court	7	1	0	3	3
Total	1,114	416	27	571	100

Table 45. Disposed District Court Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed, by District Court, 2012

Court	Total Sexual Assault Cases	Total Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed	Percent Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed
Alamogordo District Court	35	14	40%
Albuquerque District Court	486	300	62%
Aztec/Farmington District Court	54	23	43%
Bernalillo District Court	27	16	59%
Carlsbad District Court	16	2	13%
Carrizozo District Court	14	8	57%
Clayton District Court	1	0	0%
Clovis District Court	37	25	68%
Deming District Court	19	2	11%
Estancia District Court	19	11	58%
Fort Sumner District Court	2	1	50%
Gallup District Court	14	8	57%
Grants District Court	9	5	56%
Las Cruces District Court	126	34	27%
Las Vegas District Court	22	8	36%
Lordsburg District Court	5	2	40%
Los Alamos District Court	2	1	50%
Los Lunas District Court	27	14	52%
Lovington District Court	35	12	34%
Portales District Court	12	8	67%
Raton District Court	9	6	67%
Reserve District Court	2	2	100%
Roswell District Court	46	21	46%
Santa Fe District Court	35	17	49%
Santa Rosa District Court	7	6	86%
Silver City District Court	7	0	0%
Socorro District Court	8	5	63%
T Or C District Court	11	3	27%
Taos District Court	12	7	58%
Tierra Amarilla District Court	8	7	88%
Tucumcari District Court	7	3	43%
Total	1,114	571	51%

Table 46. Disposed District Court Sexual Assault Cases with A Guilty Plea/Conviction

Court	Total Sexual Assault Cases	Cases with A Guilty Plea/Conviction	Percent Cases with A Guilty Plea/Conviction
Silver City District Court	7	7	100%
Deming District Court	19	15	79%
Las Cruces District Court	126	82	65%
T Or C District Court	11	7	64%
Carlsbad District Court	16	10	63%
Fort Sumner District Court	2	1	50%
Los Alamos District Court	2	1	50%
Santa Fe District Court	35	17	49%
Aztec/Farmington District Court	54	26	48%
Alamogordo District Court	35	16	46%
Grants District Court	9	4	44%
Gallup District Court	14	6	43%
Las Vegas District Court	22	9	41%
Lovington District Court	35	13	37%
Los Lunas District Court	27	10	37%
Estancia District Court	19	7	37%
Taos District Court	12	4	33%
Roswell District Court	46	14	30%
Clovis District Court	37	11	30%
Carrizozo District Court	14	4	29%
Albuquerque District Court	486	136	28%
Bernalillo District Court	27	7	26%
Socorro District Court	8	2	25%
Lordsburg District Court	5	1	20%
Portales District Court	12	2	17%
Santa Rosa District Court	7	1	14%
Tucumcari District Court	7	1	14%
Tierra Amarilla District Court	8	1	13%
Raton District Court	9	1	11%
Clayton District Court	1	0	0%
Reserve District Court	2	0	0%
Total	1,114	416	37%

SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XI:

**An Analysis of 2012 Data from The New Mexico
Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Survey of Violence Victimization Summary

I. INTRODUCTION

Nationally, victimization surveys such as the National Crime Victims Survey and the National Violence Against Women Survey demonstrate more comprehensive reporting of crimes, and in particular, interpersonal violence crimes than those which are reported to law enforcement. While New Mexico law enforcement agencies have reported their incidents of domestic violence, intimate partner violence, stalking, and sexual assault to the Central Repository, determining the rates of these crimes that were *never* reported to law enforcement was not possible. The long term goal to rectify this problem and make possible more accurate estimates of the prevalence and incidence of interpersonal violence in New Mexico was to conduct our own statewide victimization survey. To this end, in 2005 the Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico (SVV) was conducted, asking 2000 adult men and 2000 adult women about their experiences of violence. While all data captured from this survey will be analyzed over the course of time, several discouraging realities are clear from the preliminary findings of this survey:

1. The rate of sexual assault (rape and attempted rape) in New Mexico is staggering; and higher than national comparable rates found in the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS), the most comprehensive victimization survey to date;
2. Rape is significantly under-reported to law enforcement;
3. There are significantly more victims of sexual assault than ever identified by law enforcement or service providers statewide, especially in the case of incapacitated rape;
4. There are significant co-morbidity and healthcare utilization issues associated with interpersonal violence; and
5. There are significant differences between males and females in the experience and outcomes of sexual assault crimes.

This summary discusses selected findings regarding rape among males and females from the Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico, together with selected findings on child sexual abuse derived from statewide law enforcement and service provider data submitted to the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository in 2005.

II. RAPE AMONG MALES

A. Prevalence and Incidence

In the Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico, 5% or 1 in 20 adult males (18 and older) reported being the victim of rape or attempted rape in their lifetime compared to 3% nationally (NVAWS); 4% or 1 in 25 were the victim of a *completed* rape. In 2005, there were 2,773 male victims of rape or attempted rape, 1,162 of these a completed rape.

B. The Circumstances of Male Rape

While female and male adolescents and young adults have similar rates of rape, over half (53%) of male rape victims were raped as children (ages <13) compared to 44% of females who were raped as children.

Although fewer males (1 in 40) are the victims of incapacitated rape (unwanted, non-consensual sex while very high, drunk or passed out) compared to females (1 in 12), males (43%) are significantly more likely than females (29%) to experience their incapacitated rapes as an adult.

The rape experience for males includes a greater likelihood of *being hit with an object* (10%) and having a *knife or other weapon used on them* (7%) compared to females (7% and 4%, respectively). Additionally, more *male* victims of rape use *alcohol* (28%), *drugs* (2%) or *both* (4%) at the time of the incident than *female* rape victims (18%, 1% and 2%, respectively).

When it comes to rape, males like females, experience rape most often (85%) at the hands of a male assailant.

C. Male Rape Outcomes

Fewer male rape victims reported being injured during their rape incidents (16%) compared to female rape victims (27%), and just under one-third (30%) of these obtained medical care for their injuries. However, male victims of rape are two times more likely than male *non-victims* to suffer from a *serious disabling injury* in their lives and seven times more likely to suffer *one or more chronic mental health conditions*.

Only 6% of male rape victims reported their rapes to police. Three quarters (74%) of male rape victims reported being *dissatisfied* with police response to their reported rapes, two-thirds of these, *very dissatisfied*. Most male rape victims do not report to police because they consider the rape to be *too minor or not a crime* (19%); they *fear the offender* (13%); or will *handle the situation themselves* (12%). Six times more males than females report that they *want the police to take their complaint more seriously, believe them and not laugh at them*.

Male rape victims who report their rape to police are significantly more likely (47%) than female rape victims (37%) to have an officer *arrest the offender or take him/her into custody*. However, since only 6% of males report their victimization to police, this means that only 3% of all cases of male rape result in a suspect arrest. To make matters worse, male victims of rape are only half as likely as female victims to be *referred to services*, such as victim assistance, a medical clinic, legal aid or a shelter.

Only 3% of male rape victims obtained a restraining order against their offender and half (52%) of these were violated by the offender. A mere 1% of male rape victims filed criminal charges against their offender. This low number of criminal charges filed by male rape victims prohibited the examination of gender differences in rape case dispositions.

III. RAPE AMONG FEMALES

A. Prevalence and Incidence

As reported by adults 18 and older in the Survey of Violence Victimization, 24% or 1 in 4 females are the victims of rape or attempted rape sometime in their lifetime compared to 18% (17.6%) nationally (NVAWS); 21% or 1 in 5 females the victim of a *completed* rape. In 2005, there were 5,224 female victims of rape and attempted rape, 4,158 of these, the victims of a completed rape.

B. The Circumstances of Female Rape

Forty-four percent of female rape victims were raped as children (ages <13), one-quarter (24%) as adolescents (ages 13-18) and one-third (34%) as adults. Eighty-six percent of female rape victims were raped by a male.

More female victims of rape, than males, reported being physically attacked: *pushed, grabbed or shoved* (44.5% vs. 37%); had their *hair pulled* (16% vs. 11%); were *choked or had an attempted drowning* (10% vs. 6%) and were *beat up* (14% vs. 9%). Similarly, twice as many female rape victims (32%) than male victims (16%) reported that their offenders *threatened to harm or kill them or someone close to them*; and nearly twice as many female rape victims (40%) than male victims (22%), *believed* that they or someone close to them would be seriously harmed or killed by their offenders.

C. Female Rape Outcomes

Slightly over one-quarter (27%) of female rape victims were injured during their rape incidents and one-third (34%) obtained medical care for their injuries. Like male rape victims, female rape victims are two times more likely than female *non-victims* to suffer from a *serious disabling injury* in their lives and six times more likely to suffer from *one or more chronic mental health conditions*.

Although a dismally low rate, female rape victims (19%) are three times more likely to report their incidents to police than male rape victims (6%). Most female rape victims who do not report to police say it is because they *were too young/a child* (17%); *feared the offender/afraid offender would get even* (17%); and *felt shame/embarrassment or thought it was their fault* (15.5%).

Twice as many female rape victims (33%), than male victims (16%) were *referred to services* (victim assistance, medical clinic, legal aid or shelter). Females were also significantly more likely than male rape victims to *have an officer see them in person* (67% vs. 53%) and *be referred to court or a prosecutor's office* (20% vs. 16%). However, female rape victims (13%) were significantly more likely than male rape victims (8%) for *the police to do nothing* in response to a rape report.

Slightly over one-third (37%) of female rape victims' cases that were reported to police resulted in a suspect arrest. Since 19% of female rape victims reported their rape to police, this represents only 7% of all cases of female rape.

About half (49%) of female rape victims reported being *dissatisfied* with police response to their reported rape, over one-third of those, *very dissatisfied*. Most (19%) victims wanted the police to charge/arrest the offender or keep him/her locked up. Others (13%) wanted the police to *take a report, follow through with an investigation and question the offender*.

Three times as many female (11%) as male (3%) rape victims obtained a restraining order; and similar to male victims, about half (49%) were violated by the offender.

Seven percent of female rape victims *filed criminal charges against the offender*. One-quarter (25%) of the rape victims that filed criminal charges reported that their *charges were dropped*; 6% reported that the *offender was acquitted*; 45% reported that the *offender was convicted*; and 11% reported that the *offender entered a guilty plea*. Of those that were convicted or pled guilty, 88% were *sentenced to jail or prison* and the *average sentence* was 62.5 months. However, over half (54%) of the guilty offenders were sentenced to 48 months or less.

IV. SELECTED CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE FINDINGS

There were 1,545 victims of sexual assault who sought services from rape crises and mental health centers across New Mexico in 2005. Both, the *gender of the victim* and the *type of sexual offense* were documented in 1,241 of these cases.

There were 91 males and 362 females who were victims of *non-penetration* sex crimes that were reported to rape crisis and mental health centers in 2005. Of these, almost three-quarters (70%) of the males and over half (56%) of the females were children (ages 12 and under).

Similarly, there were 89 males and 699 females who were victims of *rape* that were reported to rape crisis and mental health centers in 2005. Of these, two-thirds (68%) of the males, and one-quarter (25%) of the females were children (ages 12 and under). In a trend analysis from 2002-2005, an average of 41% of the rapes reported to law enforcement were perpetrated upon those 12 and under. Over the same four years, an average of 31% of rapes was perpetrated upon *adults* and an average of 28% of rapes was perpetrated upon *teens* (ages 13-18).

There is a significant difference in ethnicity/race among child rape victims by gender. Over two-thirds (68%) of male rape victims 12 and under were *Hispanic*, followed by 14% *White (non-Hispanic)*, 12% *mixed ethnicity/race*, 5% *Native American*, and 2% *Black*. Among female rape victims 12 and under, 49% were *Hispanic*, 35% *White (non-Hispanic)*, 8% *mixed ethnicity/race*, 5% *Native American*, and 3% *Black*.

Of 172 female rape victims 12 and under who went for help in 2005, *prior sexual abuse* was documented on 121. Of these, 47% (57) were sexually abused prior to the most recent rape. Similarly, of 60 male rape victims 12 and under who went for help in 2005, *prior sexual abuse* was documented on 46. Of these, 43% (20) were sexually abused prior to the most recent rape.

While children 12 and under are the largest group of rape *victims* among those who went for help, adults (age 19 and older) comprised the largest group (73%) of rape *offenders*. Among these rape victims under 13 years old, only 2% were raped by a *stranger*. Of the 98% of child rapes perpetrated by someone known to the child, over three-quarters (77%) were raped by a *family member* and 21% raped by other *known offenders*. *Fathers* comprised the largest group of child rapists (30%), followed by *uncles* (15%), *cousins* (14%), *brothers* (12%) and *step-fathers* (9%). Among known *non-relative* rapists of children under 13 years of age, *friends* comprised the

largest group (24%), followed by the *mom's boyfriend* (10%), *babysitters* (8%), *social acquaintances* (8%) and *teachers* (6%).

There is no difference in the rate of *incest* by gender among child rape victims. There were 171 female child rape victims who went for help in 2005 and documented the relationship of the perpetrator. Of these 76% (130) were victims of incest. Similarly, there were 60 male child rape victims who went for help in 2005 and documented the relationship of the perpetrator. Of these 75% (45) were victims of incest.

While one-third (35%) of male victims of sexual assault go for services within the first year of the assault, an analysis of sex crimes data from 2002 – 2005, found that males wait an average of 12.5 years after their sexual assault before seeking therapeutic services. Similarly, while 46% of female victims go for services within the first year of the sexual assault, females wait an average 9.4 years.

V. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

A. Implications for Prevention

When only 6% males and 19% females report their rapes to law enforcement, there needs to be a concerted effort to better identify rape victims by focusing on *why* they do not report. There are significant gender differences in why victims do not report. Most males in the statewide survey did not report because they considered the rape to be *too minor or not a crime*, while females *feared their offender or felt shame*. These differences must be taken into consideration for successful prevention education.

If prevention efforts could dramatically reduce the number of females who perpetrate sexual offenses, the *reduction* in the number of victims and incidents of sexual assault would be negligible. All sources of data examined for this report demonstrate the overwhelming reality that males perpetrate rapes: law enforcement incidents (93%); service provider's cases (97%); SANE cases (97%) and survey findings (85%). Even when males are the rape victims, males are also the perpetrators 85% of the time. Until more prevention programs target males as the focus of their interventions, little will be accomplished to reduce the incidence of rape and sex crimes, overall.

Similarly, much prevention is focused on children because children comprise so many of those victimized: 44% of the rape victims identified in the statewide survey; 33% of rape victims identified by law enforcement and 49% of rape victims identified by service providers. However, these same sources of data reveal that rape *offenders* are overwhelmingly *adults* (law enforcement 78%, service providers 84%, and SANE units 84%). Children have little power to counter the sophisticated coercion techniques, verbal threats, physical intimidation and physical force of adult offenders. Therefore, more prevention should be focused on working with *adults*, and especially *male adults*, to stop sexual assault and abuse.

What is it that makes *male Hispanic children* (68%) dramatically more susceptible to rape compared to male children of other races/ethnicities? The prevention implication is unclear but the need to study this issue is most evident.

Who are the primary perpetrators of the sexual abuse of children? They are family members, chiefly their fathers, step-fathers, uncles, cousins and brothers. Prevention programs should be two-fold: 1) prevention aimed at helping a child guard against family members as

perpetrators and what to do in the event of sexual abuse by a family member; and 2) prevention aimed at helping the family members examine their own sexual behaviors and boundaries, identify healthy and unhealthy sexual behaviors/practices by relatives (and others that their children may come into contact with), learn how to protect their children from sexual abuse by relatives (and others) and access available resources.

B. Implications for Law Enforcement

The statewide survey identified 5,320 rape victims in 2005. In the same time period, law enforcement reported 1400 rape incidents. Too many victims do not report their offenses. Both male and female rape victims from the statewide survey reported being *dissatisfied*, most *very dissatisfied* with the law enforcement response to their complaint. The most common reason given for their dissatisfaction was that they wanted the police to *charge/arrest the offender* or *keep the offender locked up* (18%) and to *take a report and follow through with an investigation, to question the offender* (13%). When victim dissatisfaction was examined by gender of the victim, there were dramatically more *very dissatisfied* males (66%) compared to females (38%). The implications are unclear. Perhaps this is more a matter of policy change, regarding officer response to alleged rape victims rather than the actions of individual officers. Perhaps it is a matter of officer sensitivity training responding to male complaints of rape. Finally, perhaps there is an implication for the role of victim advocacy and an examination of protocol for referral of rape victims by responding officers to advocacy services.

C. Implications for Healthcare

Slightly over one-quarter of rape victims (29%) are injured during their rape incidents, and approximately one-third of these go for medical treatment. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner units capture information regarding sexual assault patients that present to their facilities and offer forensic evidence collection and sometimes a physical exam. However, no standardized monitoring system currently exists to reliably document the number of rape victims that go to emergency departments or doctor's offices as a result of a sexual assault. Further, twice as many rape victims as non-victims suffer from serious disabling injury and approximately six times as many rape victims as non-victims suffer from one or more chronic mental health conditions. Without identifying these patients, it is impossible to determine healthcare utilization due to sexual assault or to more effectively treat these patients by offering them appropriate referral services. The implication to improve public health is to consider the need for universal screening for lifetime exposure to sexual assault and other forms of violence.

APPENDIX B. Summary: Sexual Abuse of Children and Youth in New Mexico

A. Highlights on Child Rape Victimization

▶ In 2012, children (age <13) comprised 27% of law enforcement reported sexual assaults. Over the same time period, one-third (34%) of the sexual assault victims of all ages that sought therapeutic services in New Mexico were victimized as children.

▶ The rate of rape among children and adolescents in New Mexico (66%) found in the *Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico* (SVV) is significantly higher than that found nationally (54%), as reported in the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS).

▶ In 2012, 51% of sexual assault victims that sought therapeutic services experienced a prior sexual assault. Almost two thirds (60%) of those abused as children were victims of ongoing or serial abuse rather than a single incident of rape.

▶ The SVV found that only 3% of child rape cases are perpetrated by a *stranger* and *relatives* rape children at almost twice the rate of other *known* offenders, as reported by the SVV. Data from statewide service providers report that the worst offenders by far, are *fathers* (19%); who commit rape at a significantly higher rate than *cousins* (13%), uncles (12%), brothers (12%) and step-fathers (11%).

▶ Most child rape, (81% [service providers] and 93% [SVV]) is perpetrated by *one* offender, who is *male* (97% [service providers] and 95% [SVV]) and of the *same ethnicity* as the victim, 86% (SVV).

▶ Findings from the SVV revealed that 40% of child rape cases involved physical assault of the victim, as well, mostly in the form of *grabbing and pushing* (27.5%) and *slapping or hitting* (16%). However, 4% respectively, of child rape victims were *choked or victims of an attempted drowning, threatened with a gun, and threatened with a knife or other weapon*.

▶ The SVV reported that almost one-quarter (22%) of child rape victims were physically injured during their sexual assault and 4% received medical treatment for their injuries. Reports from statewide service providers found that two-thirds (63%) of those who sought services for child rape sought medical treatment as a result of their victimization.

▶ Of 1,172 sexual assault victims that sought Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) services in 2012, almost one-quarter (21%) were children. Almost half (47%) of child SANE patients incurred injuries in conjunction with their sexual assaults. *Vaginal* (66%) and *rectal* (22%) injuries comprised the injuries most incurred by child SANE patients. Indeed more *rectal* injuries were observed among child victims than among victims of any other age group.

▶ In 2012, law enforcement and service provider data demonstrate that victim vulnerability and access make children prime targets for sexual victimization. As reported by law enforcement, most child rape offenders are adults (79%), and as reported by service providers, most often use *manipulation* (42%), *physical force* (30%) and *verbal threat* (24%) to facilitate the rape of children. The SVV found that over one-third (39.5%) of child rape victims were threatened by the offender that they or someone close to them would be *harmed or killed*; and nearly half (48%) of the child rape victims *believed* their offender would carry out their threat. Service provider reports in 2012 found that most often children were victimized in their *own homes* (35%), the

offender's home (27%) or other residence (11%). Perhaps most egregious in their assault of the vulnerable, is that 26% of the children chosen by their offenders to be victimized were children with a mental, emotional or physical disability.

▶ Nationally, only 16% of rape victims reported their victimization to law enforcement (NVAWS). In New Mexico, 17% of rape victims reported their victimization to statewide law enforcement agencies (SVV). As poor as these reporting rates are, when examined by age of respondent at the time of their victimization, only 9% of those raped as children reported their rape to law enforcement. Perhaps not surprisingly, criminal charges were filed in only 9% of child rape cases.

B. Highlights on Adolescent Rape Victimization

▶ In 2012, nearly one-quarter (24%) of law enforcement reported and 22% of service provider reported sexual assaults of all types were perpetrated upon adolescents (ages 13-17). Of the service provider reports, significantly more female victims (23%) than male victims (16%) were victimized as adolescents. In *criminal sexual penetration* crimes 27% of females and 16% of males were victimized as *adolescents*. Similarly, adolescents comprised 15% of SANE patients treated.

▶ Service provider reports in 2012 found that over half (60%) of those sexually abused as adolescents were victims of a prior assault. Of these, 60% were victims of *on-going* abuse. However, when examined by gender, more female adolescents (70%) than male adolescents (38%) experienced on-going abuse.

▶ Service provider reports in 2012 found that *physical force* (35%) was the type of coercion used in most adolescent rape victimizations, as reported by service providers, followed by *manipulation* (30%). Seven percent of adolescents were *intentionally drugged by their offenders*. Similarly, *physical force* (51%) was the type of coercion reported most among adolescent SANE patients, followed by *alcohol/drug use* (44%), *physical intimidation* (25%), *person in authority* (24%), and *verbal threat* (17%).

▶ Among SANE patients in 2012, almost two-thirds (61%) of adolescent rape victimizations occurred in a residence, one-third (31%) of these in the *offenders' home*.

▶ Service provider reports in 2012 found that forensic evidence collection differs greatly between male and female adolescent rape victims. Female adolescent rape victims (24%) were almost three times more likely to have forensic evidence collected as male adolescent rape victims (9%).

▶ According to SANE reports in 2012, 20% of adolescent rape victimizations were perpetrated by *strangers*. Of the 80% of victimizations by *known offenders*, 47% were perpetrated by an *acquaintance* (other than family, an intimate partner or someone else in their household).

▶ Data from the SVV found that two-thirds of adolescent rape victimizations involved *physical assault* in addition to the sexual assault: over half (57.5%) were *grabbed and pushed*, approximately one-quarter (23%) were *slapped or hit*, 15% were *beat up* and 12% were *choked or victims of an attempted drowning*. Additionally, 8% were *threatened with a gun* and 11% *threatened with a knife*. In 2012, data from SANE programs found that 5% of adolescents were *threatened with a gun* and 1% *threatened with a knife*.

Appendix C: New Mexico Sex Crime Statutes

Chapter 30

Criminal Offenses

Article 9: Sexual Offenses

30-9-10. Definitions.

As used in Sections 30-9-10 through 30-9-16 NMSA 1978:

A. "force or coercion" means:

- (1) the use of physical force or physical violence;
- (2) the use of threats to use physical violence or physical force against the victim or another when the victim believes that there is a present ability to execute the threats;
- (3) the use of threats, including threats of physical punishment, kidnapping, extortion or retaliation directed against the victim or another when the victim believes that there is an ability to execute the threats;
- (4) the perpetration of criminal sexual penetration or criminal sexual contact when the perpetrator knows or has reason to know that the victim is unconscious, asleep or otherwise physically helpless or suffers from a mental condition that renders the victim incapable of understanding the nature or consequences of the act; or
- (5) the perpetration of criminal sexual penetration or criminal sexual contact by a psychotherapist on his patient, with or without the patient's consent, during the course of psychotherapy or within a period of one year following the termination of psychotherapy;

Physical or verbal resistance of the victim is not an element of force or coercion.

B. "great mental anguish" means psychological or emotional damage that requires psychiatric or psychological treatment or care, either on an inpatient or outpatient basis, and is characterized by extreme behavioral change or severe physical symptoms;

C. "patient" means a person who seeks or obtains psychotherapy;

D. "personal injury" means bodily injury to a lesser degree than great bodily harm and includes, but is not limited to, disfigurement, mental anguish, chronic or recurrent pain, pregnancy or disease or injury to a sexual or reproductive organ;

E. "position of authority" means that position occupied by a parent, relative, household member, teacher, employer or other person who, by reason of that position, is able to exercise undue influence over a child;

F. "psychotherapist" means a person who is or purports to be a:

- (1) licensed physician who practices psychotherapy;
- (2) licensed psychologist;
- (3) licensed social worker;
- (4) licensed nurse;
- (5) counselor;
- (6) substance abuse counselor;
- (7) psychiatric technician;
- (8) mental health worker;
- (9) marriage and family therapist;
- (10) hypnotherapist; or

(11) minister, priest, rabbi or other similar functionary of a religious organization acting in his role as a pastoral counselor;

- G. "psychotherapy" means professional treatment or assessment of a mental or an emotional illness, symptom or condition; and
- H. "school" means any public or private school, including the New Mexico military institute, the New Mexico school for the visually handicapped, the New Mexico school for the deaf, the New Mexico boys' school, the New Mexico youth diagnostic and development center, the Los Lunas medical center, the Fort Stanton hospital, the Las Vegas medical center and the Carrie Tingley crippled children's hospital, that offers a program of instruction designed to educate a person in a particular place, manner and subject area. "School" does not include a college or university; and
- I. "spouse" means a legal husband or wife, unless the couple is living apart or either husband or wife has filed for separate maintenance or divorce.

30-9-11. Criminal sexual penetration.

- A. Criminal sexual penetration is the unlawful and intentional causing of a person to engage in sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio or anal intercourse or the causing of penetration, to any extent and with any object, of the genital or anal openings of another, whether or not there is any emission.
- B. Criminal sexual penetration does not include medically indicated procedures.
- C. Aggravated criminal sexual penetration consists of all criminal sexual penetration perpetrated on a child under nine years of age with an intent to kill or with a depraved mind regardless of human life. Whoever commits aggravated criminal sexual penetration is guilty of a first degree felony for aggravated criminal sexual penetration.
- D. Criminal sexual penetration in the first degree consists of all sexual penetration perpetrated:
 - (1) on a child under thirteen years of age; or
 - (2) by the use of force or coercion that results in great bodily harm or great mental anguish to the victim.

Whoever commits criminal sexual penetration in the first degree is guilty of a first degree felony.

- E. Criminal sexual penetration in the second degree consists of all criminal sexual penetration perpetrated:
 - (1) by the use of force or coercion on a child thirteen to eighteen years of age;
 - (2) on an inmate confined in a correctional facility or jail when the perpetrator is in a position of authority over the inmate;
 - (3) by the use of force or coercion that results in personal injury to the victim;
 - (4) by the use of force or coercion when the perpetrator is aided or abetted by one or more persons;
 - (5) in the commission of any other felony; or
 - (6) when the perpetrator is armed with a deadly weapon.

Whoever commits criminal sexual penetration in the second degree is guilty of a second degree felony.

Whoever commits criminal sexual penetration in the second degree when the victim is a child who is thirteen to eighteen years of age is guilty of a second degree felony for a sexual offense against a child and, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of three years, which shall not be suspended or deferred. The imposition of a minimum, mandatory term of imprisonment pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall not be interpreted to preclude the imposition of sentencing enhancements pursuant to the provisions of the Criminal Sentencing Act [31-18-12 NMSA 1978].

- F. Criminal sexual penetration in the third degree consists of all criminal sexual penetration perpetrated through the use of force or coercion not otherwise specified in this section.

Whoever commits criminal sexual penetration in the third degree is guilty of a third degree felony.

- G. Criminal sexual penetration in the fourth degree consists of all criminal sexual penetration:
- (1) not defined in Subsections D through F of this section perpetrated on a child thirteen to sixteen years of age when the perpetrator is at least eighteen years of age and is at least four years older than and not the spouse of that child; or
 - (2) perpetrated on a child thirteen to eighteen years of age when the perpetrator, who is a licensed school employee, an unlicensed school employee, a school contract employee, a school health service provider or a school volunteer, and who is at least eighteen years of age and is at least four years older than the child and not the spouse of that child, learns while performing services in or for a school that the child is a student in a school.

Whoever commits criminal sexual penetration in the fourth degree is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

30-9-12. Criminal sexual contact.

- A. Criminal sexual contact is the unlawful and intentional touching of or application of force, without consent, to the unclothed intimate parts of another who has reached his eighteenth birthday, or intentionally causing another who has reached his eighteenth birthday to touch one's intimate parts.
- B. Criminal sexual contact does not include touching by a psychotherapist on his patient that is:
- (1) inadvertent;
 - (2) casual social contact not intended to be sexual in nature; or
 - (3) generally recognized by mental health professionals as being a legitimate element of psychotherapy.
- C. Criminal sexual contact in the fourth degree consists of all criminal sexual contact perpetrated:
- (1) by the use of force or coercion that results in personal injury to the victim;
 - (2) by the use of force or coercion when the perpetrator is aided or abetted by one or more persons; or
 - (3) when the perpetrator is armed with a deadly weapon.

Whoever commits criminal sexual contact in the fourth degree is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

- D. Criminal sexual contact is a misdemeanor when perpetrated with the use of force or coercion.
- E. For the purposes of this section, "intimate parts" means the primary genital area, groin, buttocks, anus or breast.

30-9-13. Criminal sexual contact of a minor.

- A. Criminal sexual contact of a minor is the unlawful and intentional touching of or applying force to the intimate parts of a minor or the unlawful and intentional causing of a minor to touch one's intimate parts. For the purposes of this section, "intimate parts" means the primary genital area, groin, buttocks, anus or breast.
- B. Criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second degree consists of all criminal sexual contact of the unclothed intimate parts of a minor perpetrated:
- (1) on a child under thirteen years of age; or
 - (2) on a child thirteen to eighteen years of age when:
 - (a) the perpetrator is in a position of authority over the child and uses this authority to coerce the child to submit;

- (b) the perpetrator uses force or coercion which results in personal injury to the child;
- (c) the perpetrator uses force or coercion and is aided or abetted by one or more persons; or
- (d) the perpetrator is armed with a deadly weapon.

Whoever commits criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second degree is guilty of a second degree felony for a sexual offense against a child and, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of three years, which shall not be suspended or deferred. The imposition of a minimum, mandatory term of imprisonment pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall not be interpreted to preclude the imposition of sentencing enhancements pursuant to the provisions of Sections 31-18-17, 31-18-25 and 31-18-26 NMSA 1978.

- C. Criminal sexual contact of a minor in the third degree consists of all criminal sexual contact of a minor perpetrated:
 - (1) on a child under thirteen years of age; or
 - (2) on a child thirteen to eighteen years of age when:
 - (a) the perpetrator is in a position of authority over the child and uses this authority to coerce the child to submit;
 - (b) the perpetrator uses force or coercion which results in personal injury to the child;
 - (c) the perpetrator uses force or coercion and is aided or abetted by one or more persons; or
 - (d) the perpetrator is armed with a deadly weapon.

Whoever commits criminal sexual contact of a minor in the third degree is guilty of a third degree felony, for a sexual offense against a child.

- D. Criminal sexual contact of a minor in the fourth degree consists of all criminal sexual contact:
 - (1) not defined in Subsection C of this section, of a child thirteen to eighteen years of age perpetrated with force or coercion; or
 - (2) of a minor perpetrated on a child thirteen to eighteen years of age when the perpetrator, who is a licensed school employee, an unlicensed school employee, a school contract employee, a school health service provider or a school volunteer, and who is at least eighteen years of age and is at least four years older than the child and not the spouse of that child, learns while performing services in or for a school that the child is a student in a school.

Whoever commits criminal sexual contact in the fourth degree is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

30-6-3. Contributing to delinquency of minor.

- A. Contributing to the delinquency of a minor consists of any person committing any act or omitting the performance of any duty, which act or omission causes or tends to cause or encourage the delinquency of any person under the age of eighteen years. Whoever commits contributing to the delinquency of a minor is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

30-9-14. Indecent exposure.

- A. Indecent exposure consists of a person knowingly and intentionally exposing his primary genital area to public view.
- B. As used in this section, "primary genital area" means the mons pubis, penis, testicles, mons veneris, vulva or vagina.
- C. Whoever commits indecent exposure is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- D. In addition to any punishment provided pursuant to the provisions of this section, the court shall order a person convicted for committing indecent exposure to participate in and complete a program of professional counseling at his own expense.

30-9-14.3. Aggravated indecent exposure.

- A. Aggravated indecent exposure consists of a person knowingly and intentionally exposing his primary genital area to public view in a lewd and lascivious manner, with the intent to threaten or intimidate another person, while committing one or more of the following acts or criminal offenses:
- (1) exposure to a child less than eighteen years of age;
 - (2) assault, as provided in Section 30-3-1 NMSA 1978;
 - (3) aggravated assault, as provided in Section 30-3-2 NMSA 1978;
 - (4) assault with intent to commit a violent felony, as provided in Section 30-3-3 NMSA 1978;
 - (5) battery, as provided in Section 30-3-4 NMSA 1978;
 - (6) aggravated battery, as provided in Section 30-3-5 NMSA 1978;
 - (7) criminal sexual penetration, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978; or
 - (8) abuse of a child, as provided in Section 30-6-1 NMSA 1978.
- B. As used in this section, "primary genital area" means the mons pubis, penis, testicles, mons veneris, vulva or vagina.
- C. Whoever commits aggravated indecent exposure is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
- D. In addition to any punishment provided pursuant to the provisions of this section, the court shall order a person convicted for committing aggravated indecent exposure to participate in and complete a program of professional counseling at his own expense.

30-4-1. Kidnapping.

- A. Kidnapping is the unlawful taking, restraining, transporting or confining of a person, by force, intimidation or deception, with intent:
- (1) that the victim be held for ransom;
 - (2) that the victim be held as a hostage or shield and confined against his will;
 - (3) that the victim be held to service against the victim's will; or
 - (4) to inflict death, physical injury or a sexual offense on the victim.
- B. Whoever commits kidnapping is guilty of a first degree felony, except that he is guilty of a second degree felony when he voluntarily frees the victim in a safe place and does not inflict physical injury or a sexual offense upon the victim.

30-10-3 Incest.

Incest consists of knowingly intermarrying or having sexual intercourse with persons within the following degrees of consanguinity: parents and children including grandparents and grandchildren of every degree, brothers and sisters of the half as well as of the whole blood, uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews.

Whoever commits incest is guilty of a third degree felony.

ARTICLE 6A

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

30-6A-2. Definitions.

As used in the Sexual Exploitation of Children Act [30-60A-1 to 30-60A-4 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "prohibited sexual act" means:
- (1) sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex;
 - (2) bestiality;

- (3) masturbation;
 - (4) sadomasochistic abuse for the purpose of sexual stimulation; or
 - (5) lewd and sexually explicit exhibition with a focus on the genitals or pubic area of any person for the purpose of sexual stimulation;
- B. "visual or print medium" means:
- (1) any film, photograph, negative, slide, computer diskette, videotape, videodisc or any computer or electronically generated imagery; or
 - (2) any book, magazine or other form of publication or photographic reproduction containing or incorporating any film, photograph, negative, slide, computer diskette, videotape, videodisc or any computer generated or electronically generated imagery;
- C. "performed publicly" means performed in a place which is open to or used by the public; and
- D. "manufacture" means the production, processing, copying by any means, printing, packaging or repackaging of any visual or print medium depicting any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if one or more of the participants in that act is a child under eighteen years of age.
- E. "obscene" means any material, when the content is taken as a whole:
- (1) appeals to a prurient interest in sex, as determined by the average person applying contemporary community standards;
 - (2) portrays a prohibited sexual act in a patently offensive way; and
 - (3) lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value."

30-6A-3. Sexual exploitation of children.

- A. It is unlawful for any person to intentionally possess any obscene visual or print medium depicting any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if that person knows or has reason to know that the obscene medium depicts any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such act and if that person knows or has reason to know that one or more of the participants in that act is a child under eighteen years of age. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
- B. It is unlawful for a person to intentionally distribute any visual or print medium depicting any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if that person knows or has reason to know that the obscene medium depicts any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such act and if that person knows or has reason to know that one or more of the participants in that act is a child under eighteen years of age. A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a third degree felony.
- C. It is unlawful for any person to intentionally cause or permit a child under eighteen years of age to engage in any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if that person knows, has reason to know or intends that the act may be recorded in any obscene visual or print medium or performed publicly. Any person who violates this subsection is guilty of a third degree felony, unless the child is under the age of thirteen, in which event the person is guilty of a second degree felony.
- D. It is unlawful for any person to intentionally manufacture any obscene visual or print medium depicting any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if one or more of the participants in that act is a child under eighteen years of age. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a second degree felony.
- E. It is unlawful for a person to intentionally manufacture any obscene visual or print medium depicting any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if that person knows or has reason to know that the obscene medium depicts a prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act and if that person knows or has reason to know that a real child under eighteen years of age, who is not a participant, is depicted as a participant in that act. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of fourth degree felony.

- F. It is unlawful for a person to intentionally distribute any obscene visual or print medium depicting any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if that person knows or has reason to know that the obscene medium depicts a prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act and if that person knows or has reason to know that a real child under eighteen years of age, who is not a participant, is depicted as a participant in that act. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a third degree felony
- G. The penalties provided for in this section shall be in addition to those set out in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978.

30-6A-4. Sexual exploitation of children by prostitution.

- A. Any person knowingly receiving any pecuniary profit as a result of a child under the age of sixteen engaging in a prohibited sexual act with another is guilty of a second degree felony, unless the child is under the age of thirteen, in which event the person is guilty of a first degree felony.
- B. Any person hiring or offering to hire a child over the age of thirteen and under the age of sixteen to engage in any prohibited sexual act is guilty of a second degree felony.
- C. Any parent, legal guardian or person having custody or control of a child under sixteen years of age who knowingly permits that child to engage in or to assist any other person to engage in any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act for the purpose of producing any visual or print medium depicting such an act is guilty of a third degree felony.

30-9-1. Enticement of child.

Enticement of child consists of:

- A. enticing, persuading or attempting to persuade a child under the age of sixteen years to enter any vehicle, building, room or secluded place with intent to commit an act which would constitute a crime under Article 9 [30-9-1 to 30-9-9 NMSA 1978] of the Criminal Code; or
- B. having possession of a child under the age of sixteen years in any vehicle, building, room or secluded place with intent to commit an act which would constitute a crime under Article 9 of the Criminal Code.

Whoever commits enticement of child is guilty of a misdemeanor.

30-52-1. Human trafficking.

- A. Human trafficking consists of a person knowingly:
 - (1) recruiting, soliciting, enticing, transporting or obtaining by any means another person with the intent or knowledge that force, fraud or coercion will be used to subject the person to labor, services or commercial sexual activity;
 - (2) recruiting, soliciting, enticing, transporting or obtaining by any means a person under the age of eighteen years with the intent or knowledge that the person will be caused to engage in commercial sexual activity; or
 - (3) benefiting, financially or by receiving anything or value, from the labor, services or commercial sexual activity of another person with the knowledge that force, fraud or coercion was used to obtain the labor, services or commercial sexual activity.

30-37-3.2 Child solicitation by electronic communication device

- A. Child solicitation by electronic communication device consists of a person knowingly and intentionally soliciting a child under sixteen years of age, by means of an electronic communication device, to engage in sexual intercourse, sexual contact or in a sexual or obscene performance, or to engage in any other sexual conduct when the perpetrator is at least three years older than the child.

Appendix D. Participating Law Enforcement Agencies

Agency Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Alamogordo Dept. of Public Safety	700 Virginia Avenue	Alamogordo	NM	88310
Albuquerque Police Department	400 Roma NW	Albuquerque	NM	87102
Angel Fire Police Department	P.O. Box 610	Angel Fire	NM	87710
Anthony Police Department	P.O. Box 2653	Anthony	NM	88021
Artesia Police Department	702 W. Chisum	Artesia	NM	88210
Aztec Police Department	201 W. Chaco	Aztec	NM	87410
Bayard Police Department	P.O. Box 788	Bayard	NM	88023
Belen Police Department	607 Becker Avenue	Belen	NM	87002
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 25927	Albuquerque	NM	87125
Bernalillo Police Department	P.O. Box 638	Bernalillo	NM	87004
Bloomfield Police Department	915 N. First St.	Bloomfield	NM	87413
Bosque Farms Police Department	P.O. Box 660	Peralta	NM	87042
Carlsbad Police Department	405 S. Halagueno	Carlsbad	NM	88220
Carrizozo Police Department	P.O. Box 828	Carrizozo	NM	88301
Catron County Sheriff's Department	P.O. Box 467	Reserve	NM	87830
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	One St. Mary's Place, East Wing	Roswell	NM	88203
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	115 W. High St.	Grants	NM	87020
Cimarron Police Department	P.O. Box 654	Cimarron	NM	87714
Clayton Police Department	112 North Street	Clayton	NM	88415
Clovis Police Department	P.O. Box 862	Clovis	NM	88102
Colfax County Sheriff's Department	P.O. Box 39	Raton	NM	87740
Corrales Police Department	P.O. Box 707	Corrales	NM	87048
Cuba Police Department	P.O. 426	Cuba	NM	87013
Curry County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 1043	Clovis	NM	88102
Dexter Police Department	P.O. Box 610	Dexter	NM	88230
Dona Ana County Sheriffs Office	750 Motel Blvd, Suite A	Las Cruces	NM	88007
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 1240	Carlsbad	NM	88220
Espanola Police Department	401 North Paseo de Oate	Espanola	NM	87532
Estancia Police Department	P.O. Box 166	Estancia	NM	87016
Eunice Police Department	P.O. Box 147	Eunice	NM	88231
Farmington Police Department	800 Municipal Drive	Farmington	NM	87401
Gallup Police Department	451 State Road 564	Gallup	NM	87301
Grant County Sheriff's Department	201 N. Cooper St.	Silver City	NM	88061
Grants Police Division, DPS	105 E. Roosevelt	Grants	NM	87020
Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department	P.O. Box 36	Santa Rosa	NM	88435
Hatch Police Department	P.O. Box 220	Hatch	NM	87917
Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	305 South Pyramid	Lordsburg	NM	88045
Hobbs Police Department	301 N. Dalmont	Hobbs	NM	88240
Hurley Police Department	P.O. Box 65	Hurley	NM	88043
Jal Police Department	P.O. Drawer W	Jal	NM	88252
Las Cruces Police Department	P.O. Box 20000	Las Cruces	NM	88001
Las Vegas Police Department	318 Moreno Street	Las Vegas	NM	87701
Lea County Sheriff's Department	215 East Central	Lovington	NM	88260

Agency Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Logan Police Department	P.O. Box 7	Logan	NM	88426
Lordsburg Police Department	206 S. Main	Lordsburg	NM	88045
Los Alamos Police Department	P.O. Box 30	Los Alamos	NM	87544
Lovington Police Department	213 S. Love	Lovington	NM	88260
Luna County Sheriff's Department	116 E. Popular Street	Deming	NM	88030
McKinley County Sheriff's Office	2105 East Aztec	Gallup	NM	87301
Mora County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 659	Mora	NM	87732
Moriarty Police Department	P.O. Drawer 130	Moriarty	NM	87035
Otero County Sheriff's Department	3208 N. Sands Blvd.	Alamogordo	NM	88310
Peralta Police Department	P.O. Box 660	Peralta	NM	87042
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	Route 11, Box 71	Santa Fe	NM	87501
Portales Police Department	1700 North Boston	Portales	NM	88130
Quay County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 943	Tucumcari	NM	88401
Questa Police Department	P.O. Box 260	Questa	NM	87556
Raton Police Department	P.O. Box 397	Raton	NM	87740
Red River Marshal's Office	P.O. Box 410	Red River	NM	87558
Rio Arriba County Sheriff	P.O. Box 1256	Espanola	NM	87532
Rio Rancho DPS	500 Quantum Road	Rio Rancho	NM	87124
Roswell Police Department	P.O. Box 1994	Roswell	NM	88201
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	1700 N. Boston`	Portales	NM	88130
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	P.O. Box 1560	Ruidoso Downs	NM	88346
Ruidoso Police Department	1085 Mechem Drive	Ruidoso	NM	88345
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	211 S. Oliver	Aztec	NM	87410
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 5219	Bernalillo	NM	87004
Santa Clara Police Department	P.O. Box 316	Santa Clara	NM	88026
Santa Fe County Sheriff's Department	#35 Camino Justicia	Santa Fe	NM	87508
Santa Fe Police Department	2515 Camino Entrada	Santa Fe	NM	87505
Santa Rosa Police Department	141 South 5th Street	Santa Rosa	NM	88435
Sierra County Sheriff's Office	311 Date Street	T or C	NM	87901
Silver City Police Department	P.O. Box 997	Silver City	NM	88062
Socorro Police Department	P.O. Box 992	Socorro	NM	87801
State Police Alamogordo	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Albuquerque	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Clovis	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Deming	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Espanola	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Farmington	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Gallup	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Grants	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Hobbs	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Las Cruces	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Las Vegas	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Moriarty	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Raton	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Roswell	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Santa Fe	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Santa Rosa	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Socorro	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505

Agency Name	Address	City	State	Zip
State Police Taos	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Tucumcari	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
Taos Police Department	107 Civic Plaza Drive	Taos	NM	87571
Tatum Police Department	P.O. Box 691	Tatum	NM	88267
Torrance County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 498	Estancia	NM	87016
T or C Police Department	401 McAdoo St.	T or C	NM	88352
Tucumcari Police Department	P.O. Box 1336	Tucumcari	NM	88401
Tularosa Police Department	703 St. Francis Drive	Tularosa	NM	88352
Zuni Police Department	P.O. Box 339	Zuni	NM	87327

1. Agency Name _____
2. Quarter Reporting 1st 2nd 3rd 4th Year: 2012
3. Total Number of criminal sexual penetration (CSP) incidents: (Add State Statutes 30-9-11 and 30-10-3) _____
(If the offense incident report your officers use does not document sexual crimes by state statute, enter instead, the total number of CSP incidents perpetrated [add male and female adults and children]) _____
4. If known, of the number of CSP incidents counted in **q.3**, how many were:
a) Sodomy _____ b) with an Object _____ c) Incest _____ d) Gang Related _____ e) Resulted in Homicide _____
- 5.a) Of the number of CSP incidents counted in **q.3**, how many *victims* were there? _____
b) Of these, how many were: a) Female victims _____ b) Male victims _____
6. Of the total number of CSP *victims* in **q.5a**, give the number per *age group*:
0-6 _____ 7-12 _____ 13-18 _____ 19-25 _____ 26-35 _____
36-45 _____ 46-55 _____ 56-65 _____ 66+ _____ # Victim age unknown _____
7. Of the total number of CSP *victims* in **q.5a**, give the number of each *ethnicity*:
Caucasian _____ Hispanic _____ Native American _____ Asian/Pacific Islander _____
Black _____ Other _____ # Victim Ethnicity Unknown _____
- 8.a) Of the number of CSP incidents counted in **q.3**, how many total *offenders* were there? _____
b) Of these, how many were: a) Female offenders _____ b) Male offenders _____
9. Of the number of CSP *offenders* in **q.8a**, give the number per *age group*:
0-6 _____ 7-12 _____ 13-18 _____ 19-25 _____ 26-35 _____
36-45 _____ 46-55 _____ 56-65 _____ 66+ _____ # Offender age unknown _____
10. Of the number of CSP offenders in **q.8a**, give the number of each *ethnicity*:
Caucasian _____ Hispanic _____ Native American _____ Asian/Pacific Islander _____
Black _____ Other _____ # Offender Ethnicity Unknown _____
- 11.a) Of the number of CSP incidents in **q.3**, how many were perpetrated by a stranger to the victim? _____
b) How many CSP incidents in **q.3** were perpetrated by someone who knew the victim? _____
c) Of the number in **11b**, how many were a relative? _____
12. Of the number of CSP incidents in **q.3**, how many involved a weapon? _____ # with weapon use unknown _____
13. Of the number of CSP incidents in **q.3**, how many involved injury to the victim? _____ # injury unknown _____
14. a) Of the number of CSP incidents in **q.3**, how many involved drugs/alcohol use? _____
b) Of these, how many involved: Offender use only _____ Victim use only _____ Offender and Victim use _____
15. a) Of the number of CSP *incidents* in **q.3**, in how many of these did at least one child witness the event? _____
b) Number of CSP *incidents* in **q.3** where it is unknown if a child was present _____
16. a) What is the *total number of children* who witnessed the CSP incidents counted in **q.3**? _____
b) Of these, number per age group: 0-5 _____ 6-9 _____ 10-12 _____ 13-17 _____ 18-21 _____ # age unknown _____
17. Of the number of CSP incidents in **q.3**, how many included a suspect arrest? _____

For the reporting quarter, please give the:

18. Number of incidents of *criminal sexual contact* (or statute 30-9-12) _____
19. Number of incidents of *criminal sexual contact of a minor* (or statute 30-9-13) _____
20. Number of incidents of *indecent exposure* (or 30-9-14 and 30-9-14.3) _____
21. Number of incidents of *sexual exploitation of children* (30-6A-3 and 30-6A-4) _____
22. Number of incidents of *enticement of child* (or statute 30-9-1) _____
23. Number of incidents of *kidnapping* (or statute 30-4-1) _____
24. Number of incidents of *human trafficking* (or statute 30-52-1) _____
25. Number of incidents of *child solicitation by electronic communication device* (or statute 30-37-.3.2.) _____

Quarterly Reports are due April 25th, July 25th, October 25th, and January 25th, 2013). Please send reports to: NMCSAP, 3909 Juan Tabo Suite 6, Alb., NM 87111 or fax to (505) 883-7530. Call Betty Caponera, (505) 883-8020 for questions.

Appendix F. Rate of Law Enforcement Reported Criminal Sexual Penetration Victimizations for Counties with Complete* Reporting, 2012

County	Number of CSP Victims Reported to Law Enforcement	Population	Rate Per 1000
Bernalillo	613	673,460	0.91
Catron	0	3,658	0.00
Chaves	27	65,784	0.41
Cibola	25	27,334	0.91
Colfax	8	13,223	0.61
Curry	42	49,938	0.84
De Baca		1,927	NA
Dona Ana	288	214,445	1.34
Eddy	36	54,419	0.66
Grant	29	29,388	0.99
Guadalupe	3	4,603	0.65
Harding		707	NA
Hidalgo	2	4,794	Incomplete Reporting ¹
Lea	22	66,338	0.33
Lincoln	12	20,309	0.59
Los Alamos	17	18,159	0.94
Luna	8	25,041	Incomplete Reporting ²
McKinley	47	73,016	0.64
Mora	0	4,705	0.00
Otero	18	66,041	0.27
Quay	4	8,769	0.46
Rio Arriba	10	40,318	Incomplete Reporting ³
Roosevelt	17	20,419	0.83
San Juan	147	128,529	1.14
San Miguel	17	28,891	0.59
Sandoval	106	135,588	0.78
Santa Fe	81	146,375	0.55
Sierra	4	11,895	0.34
Socorro	9	17,603	Incomplete Reporting ⁴
Taos	11	32,779	0.34
Torrance	6	16,021	0.37
Union	6	4,431	1.35
Valencia	4	76,631	Incomplete Reporting ⁵
Total	1,619	2,085,538	

NA = No law enforcement participation from this county

*Incomplete reporting means that the law enforcement agency (s) from the largest city in the county did not report or reported less than a full year of sex crimes data for 2012:

¹ Lordsburg Police Department only one quarter reported

² Deming Police Department did not report

³ Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Office only one quarter reported

⁴ Socorro County Sheriff's Department did not report

⁵ Los Lunas Police Department did not report

Appendix G. Rate and Rank of Law Enforcement Reported Criminal Sexual Penetration Victimization for Counties with Complete* Reporting, 2012

County	Number of CSP Victims Reported to Law Enforcement	Population	Rate Per 1000	Rank
Union	6	4,431	1.35	1
Dona Ana	288	214,445	1.34	2
San Juan	147	128,529	1.14	3
Grant	29	29,388	0.99	4
Los Alamos	17	18,159	0.94	5
Bernalillo	613	673,460	0.91	6
Cibola	25	27,334	0.91	6
Curry	42	49,938	0.84	7
Roosevelt	17	20,419	0.83	8
Sandoval	106	135,588	0.78	9
Eddy	36	54,419	0.66	10
Guadalupe	3	4,603	0.65	11
McKinley	47	73,016	0.64	12
Colfax	8	13,223	0.61	13
Lincoln	12	20,309	0.59	14
San Miguel	17	28,891	0.59	14
Santa Fe	81	146,375	0.55	15
Quay	4	8,769	0.46	16
Chaves	27	65,784	0.41	17
Torrance	6	16,021	0.37	18
Sierra	4	11,895	0.34	19
Taos	11	32,779	0.34	19
Lea	22	66,338	0.33	20
Otero	18	66,041	0.27	21
Catron	0	3,658	0.00	22
Mora	0	4,705	0.00	22
Total	1,586	1,918,517	0.83	

CSP = criminal sexual penetration

*Complete reporting means that the law enforcement agency (s) from the largest city in the county reported a full year of sex crimes data for 2012.

Appendix H. Service Provider Agencies, 2012

Agency Name	Address	City	Zip Code
Arise Sexual Assault Services	PO Drawer 868 Roosevelt Hospital	Portales	88130
Border Area Mental Health (Grant County)	PO Box 1349	Silver City	88062
Community Against Violence	PO Box 169	Taos	87571
Desert View DV & SA Services	2700 Farmington Ave Bldg F, Suite 1	Farmington	87401
Farmington Community Health Center PMS	PO Box 3239	Farmington	87401
La Buena Vida (Sandoval County)	PO Box 1147	Bernalillo	87004
La Pinon Sexual Assault Recovery Services	525 S. Melendres	Las Cruces	88005
Mental Health Resources-Clovis	1100 West Twenty-First	Clovis	88101
Mental Health Resources-Portales	300 East First St.	Portales	88130
Mental Health Resources-Tucumcari	PO Box 1121	Tucumcari	88401
NMBHI-CBS	700 Friedman	Las Vegas	87701
Pathways, Inc.	2550 Coors Blvd. NW	Albuquerque	87120
PMS SJC Adolescent Residential Treatment Center (ARTC)	851 Andrea Drive, Bldg E, Suite4,	Farmington	87401
PMS/Santa Fe Community Guidance Center	2960 Rodeo Park Drive W	Santa Fe	87111
Rape Crisis Center Central NM	1025 Hermosa SE	Albuquerque	87108
Sexual Assault Services of Northwest New Mexico	812 West Maple	Farmington	87401
Silver Regional SASS (Grant County)	301 W. College Avenue, #16	Silver City	88061
Silver Regional SASS (Hidalgo County)	301 W. College Avenue, #16	Silver City	88061
Socorro Mental Health	1200 Highway 60 West	Socorro	87801
Solace Crisis Treatment Center	6601 Valentine Way	Santa Fe	87507
Southern NM Human Development	820 New Mexico 478	Anthony	88021
Southwest Counseling Center	100 W. Griggs Ave.	Las Cruces	88001
Tewa Women United	912 Fairview Lane	Espanola	87532
The Counseling Center-Alamogordo	1900 East 10th St.	Alamogordo	88310
The Counseling Center-Ruidoso	206 Sudderth Drive	Ruidoso	88345
Tri-County Community Services, Inc.-Raton	220 4th Avenue	Raton	87740
Valencia Counseling Services, Inc.-Bernalillo	282 Camino del Pueblo, Suite 2C	Bernalillo	87004
Valencia Counseling Services, Inc.-Los Lunas	PO Box 518	Los Lunas	87031
Western NM Counseling PMS-Gallup	2025 East Aztec	Gallup	87305
Western NM Counseling PMS-Thoreau	15 Navarre Blvd.	Thoreau	87323

This form is to be completed by each therapist in each mental health/rape crisis center and their satellite offices for every client who presents or later discloses sexual assault/abuse. Please submit forms to: NMCSAP (505-883-8020), 3909 Juan Tabo NE, Suite 6, Albuquerque, NM 87111, by the tenth of every month.

1. Name of Agency _____ 2. Client Identifier _____

A. Survivor Information

3. Date of most recent sexual assault/abuse incident __/__/__ 4. Survivor Gender: Male Female
(mo / yr)
5. Survivor's Age at time of most recent sexual assault/abuse incident _____ 6. Survivor's Current age _____
7. Survivor Ethnicity/Race: (check one) White (Non-Hispanic) Hispanic Mixed Native American
 Black Asian Unknown
8. Survivor Disability (check all that apply): None Visual Mobility Hearing Physical
 Emotional/Mental (prior to this incident) Unknown
9. Did the survivor use alcohol or drugs immediately prior to or during the most recent sexual assault incident?
 Yes No Unknown
10. Did the survivor contract a sexually transmitted disease as a result of the most recent sexual assault?
 Yes No Unknown
11. Did a pregnancy result from the most recent sexual assault? Yes No Unknown
12. Did the survivor have a history of domestic violence as a child, either as a witness or as one directly victimized?
 Yes No Unknown
13. Was the client ever sexually assaulted/abused before this incident? No (skip to q.15) Yes (answer 13a or b)
 Unknown (skip to q.15)
- If Yes to q.13 and,*
- a) the client is a victim of *ongoing* sexual abuse, enter age at onset of sexual abuse _____. (If this age is under 18, go to q.14). If age at onset of ongoing sexual abuse is unknown, check: Age Unknown (skip to q.15)
- If Yes to q. 13 and,*
- b) the client is *not* a victim of *ongoing* abuse, enter age at time of prior incident of sexual assault/abuse _____. (If this age is under 18, go to q.14) If age at time of prior sexual assault is unknown, check: Age Unknown (skip to q.15)
- 14a. If the survivor experienced a prior sexual assault/abuse at any time before age 18, did the survivor ever become pregnant before age 18?
 Yes (answer q.14b) No Unknown
- 14b. If Yes, was the pregnancy a result of the prior sexual assault? Yes No Unknown

B. Offender Information

15. Number of offenders involved in the most recent sexual assault: (check one) One Two Three
 Four or more Unknown

If more than one offender in the most recent sexual assault, choose one offender to answer questions 16-27

16. Offender Gender: Male Female
(check one)
17. Offender Age: (check one) 5 and under 6-12 13-17 18-24
 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+ Unknown

18. *Offender Ethnicity/Race (check one):* White (Non-Hispanic) Hispanic Native American Black
 Asian Mixed Unknown
19. *Did the offender use alcohol or drugs immediately prior to or during the current sexual assault incident?*
 Yes No Unknown
20. *Did the offender have a history of domestic violence as a child, either as a witness or one directly victimized?*
 Yes No Unknown

C. Sexual Offense Information

21. *Type of Offense: (check all that apply)* Penetration (includes: oral, anal, vaginal) - *please specify, if applicable:*
 spousal rape incest date rape gang rape
 Attempted Penetration Sexual Harassment Fondling (no penetration)
 Stalking Indecent Exposure Unknown

22. *Survivor/Offender Relationship (check only one, either from 22a, 22b or 22c):*

- a) Known Relative Offender: Father Mother Sister Brother Step-Brother
 Grandfather Grandmother Step-mother Step-father Current spouse Brother in law
 Sister in Law Cousin Aunt Uncle Other
- b) Known Non-Relative Offender: Ex- spouse Mom's boyfriend Dad's girlfriend
 Mom's lesbian partner Dad's gay partner Survivors lesbian/gay partner
 Social acquaintance New acquaintance Employer Clergy/spiritual leader
 Health care provider Friend Teacher Therapist
 Boyfriend Girlfriend Co-worker Other
- c) Stranger

23. *Was the offender the same ethnicity/race as the survivor?* Yes No Unknown

24. *Type of Coercion/Weapon Used: (check all that apply):* Physical Force Verbal Threat Manipulation
 Knife Other Weapon Intentionally drugged by perpetrator Gun Other _____ Unknown

25. *Location of Most Recent Offense: (check one):* Survivor's home Offender's home Other residence Vehicle
 Parking Lot Workplace School Public Facility Multiple locations Other _____ Unknown

26. _____ / _____ / _____ / _____
city county state reservation or country outside of U.S.

27. *Time of most recent assault:* Morning (6am-noon) Afternoon (12:01-6pm) Evening (6pm-10pm)
 Night (10:01pm-6am) Unknown

28. *The most recent sexual assault was reported by (check one):*
 Survivor Therapist Not Reported Unknown Other _____

29. *If reported, the most recent sexual assault was reported to (check all that apply):* Social Services
 Rape Crisis Center ER/Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Law Enforcement Other Unknown

30. *Did the survivor sustain any injuries related to the assault?* Yes No Unknown

31. *Was medical treatment sought for injuries?* Yes No Unknown

32. *Was rape kit evidence collection within 72 hours after assault?* Yes No Unknown

33. *If known, survivor's family annual income at the time of the most recent incident* _____. Income Unknown

34. *How did you hear about the help we offer?* Friend/Relative/Coworker/Partner Health care provider
 Advertising Law Enforcement Social Services provider Other (please describe) _____

35. *What led you to seek help now?* Symptoms from the assault, such as nightmares, phobias, flashbacks
 It is safe to get help now Encouraged to get help by others Other (please describe) _____

Appendix J. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Programs

Agency Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Albuquerque SANE Collaborative	PO Box 37139	Albuquerque	NM	87176
Arise Sexual Assault Services SANE	Roosevelt General Hospital, Hwy. 70	Portales	NM	88130
Carlsbad Medical Center - SANE	2430 West Pierce St	Carlsbad	NM	88220
Cibola General Hospital SANE	1016 East Roosevelt	Grants	NM	87020
Christus St. Vincent SANE Program	Christus St. Vincent RMC 455 St. Michael Drive	Santa Fe	NM	87505
Las Cruces La Pinon SANE Program	525 Melendres	Las Cruces	NM	88005
Otero/Lincoln County SANE Program	2669 North Scenic Drive	Alamogordo	NM	88310
Roswell Esperanza House SANE Program	PO Box 1582	Roswell	NM	88203
Sexual Assault Services of NW NM (Farmington SANE)	622 W Maple, Suite H	Farmington	NM	87401
Silver City Gila Regional Medical Center SANE	1313 East 22 nd St	Silver City	NM	88061
Taos Holy Cross Hospital SANE Program	1397 Weimer Rd	Taos	NM	87571

Appendix K

Minimal Data Fields to be Collected by SANE Programs in New Mexico for the Sex Crimes in New Mexico Report

1. Program/Agency Name: _____
2. Date of SANE Exam: _____
3. Gender of Patient (*based on patient identification*):
 Male Female Transgender Unknown
4. Age of Patient (*based on patient report of date of birth*): _____ Unknown
5. Patient Ethnicity/Race (*based on patient self-identification with the following categories*):
 Native American Hispanic African American Asian White (non-Hispanic)
 Mixed Ethnicity/Race Other: _____ Unknown
6. Patient Disability (*based on patient self-identification/nursing assessment*):
 None Visual Physical Hearing Mental/Cognitive
 Other: _____ Unknown
7. Relationship of Offender (*to Victim*):
 Family (*based on patient identification, i.e. patient identified the husband of her third cousin as family*)
 Stranger (*someone the patient has never met before, someone completely unknown to the patient*)
 Acquaintance (*someone the patient has met before, someone known to the patient*)
 Brief Encounter (*someone the patient has just met, ... someone known briefly to the patient*)
 Current Intimate Partner or Spouse (*any current love relationship*)
 Ex-Intimate Partner or Spouse (*any past love relationship*)
 Date (*as defined by patient*) Other: _____ Unknown
8. Number of Offenders (*if more than 1, collect information on all offenders*): Number: _____ Unknown
9. Offender Gender: Male Female Transgender Unknown
10. Offender Age: Numeric Age: _____ (*approximate number acceptable*) Unknown
11. Type of Coercion (*database needs ability to capture all that apply, may pick more than one*):
 Firearm (*including visual/known presence of firearm as well as actual use*)
 Knife (*including visual/known presence of knife as well as actual use*)
 Hate/Bias crime (*as identified by patient, i.e., he did this because I am a lesbian*)
 Stalking (*as identified by patient*)
 Gang-related (*as identified by patient, including initiation, retribution*)
 Physical Force (*as identified by patient or presence of injuries*)
 Intimidation (*i.e. size of offender, locking a door, blocking escape*)
 Verbal threat (*i.e., he told me he'd kill me, he told me he'd tell my husband, he told me he had a gun, he told me he knew where I lived and would come back, etc.*)
 Manipulation (*statements such as if you loved me or I'll explode if you don't*)
 Alcohol/Drugs (*where patient reports alcohol or drugs were used to incapacitate patient*)
 Authority (*adult on child or statutory rape*) **Other Incapacitation** (*unconscious, sleeping*)
 Other: _____ Unknown

12. Location of Assault: Victim's home Offender's home Other residence
 Vehicle Outside Other: _____ Unknown
13. Referral Source (*as identified by patient: who told/encouraged them to go to SANE*):
 Police Rape Crisis/Victim Advocate Hospital/Medical Provider EMS
 CYFD/Safehouse Friend Relative School/University/College
 Self Other: _____ Unknown
14. Referred To:
 Law Enforcement Rape Crisis/Victim Advocate Community Mental Health Center CVRC
 Hospital/Medical Provider Victim Advocate/DA CYFD/Safehouse DV Services
 Another SANE / PLN / SANE Follow-Up Other: _____ Unknown
15. Police Report Filed at Time of Exam: Yes No Unknown
16. Evidence Collected:
 SAEK (*white envelope*) Clothes Photography (*digital, print, video, Polaroid, 33 mm*)
 Blood (*suspected DFSA*) Urine (*suspected DFSA*)
 None/no evidence collected Other: _____ Unknown
17. Other Services Provided:
 Pregnancy Prevention/Emergency Contraception STI Prophylaxis STI Cultures
 Medical Exam/Physical or Strangulation Assessment Suicide Assessment/Crisis Intervention
 Other: _____ Unknown
18. Patient Currently Pregnant: Yes No Unknown
19. Injuries Sustained by Patient (*check any/all that apply*):
 Oral Rectal/Buttocks Vaginal Penis
 Body – Head/Neck Body – Extremities Body – Torso
 Strangulation Other: _____ Unknown No injuries noted
20. Patient County of Residence: _____
21. Geographic Location of **Assault**:
Identify Town: _____ State: _____ Unknown
22. Geographic Location of **Exam**:
Identify Town: _____ County: _____ Unknown

SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XI:

**An Analysis of 2012 Data from The New Mexico
Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

SECTION THREE: COUNTY TRENDS TABLES

Bernalillo County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	515	819	1,334
2009	526	1,242	1,768
2010	565	1,532	2,097
2011	508	1,404	1,912
2012	565	1,602	2,167

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Albuquerque Police Department	431	460	502	438	472
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	73	57	56	64	80
Isleta Tribal Police	0	0	NR	NR	NR
State Police Albuquerque	11	9	7	6	13
County Total	515	526	565	508	565

NR = Isleta Tribal Police Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	515	554	552	20% (113)	29% (158)	51% (281)
2009	526	577	571	23% (130)	29% (165)	48% (276)
2010	565	613	602	18% (111)	28% (170)	53% (321)
2011	508	566	559	25% (138)	26% (145)	49% (276)
2012	565	613	600	20% (117)	24% (142)	57% (341)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	515	597	566	10% (55)	19% (109)	71% (402)
2009	526	624	510	4% (20)	16% (81)	80% (409)
2010	565	683	576	3% (15)	15% (87)	82% (474)
2011	508	581	498	2% (9)	15% (73)	84% (416)
2012	565	684	586	3% (16)	17% (98)	81% (472)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	554	549	88% (484)	12% (65)
2009	577	577	86% (498)	14% (79)
2010	613	554	86% (477)	14% (77)
2011	566	563	83% (470)	17% (93)
2012	613	610	85% (517)	15% (93)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	597	504	7% (36)	93% (468)
2009	624	565	6% (36)	94% (529)
2010	683	647	4% (25)	96% (622)
2011	581	564	5% (29)	95% (535)
2012	684	649	9% (56)	91% (593)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	554	540	45% (241)	49% (263)	5% (27)	1% (3)	1% (6)	
2009	577	530	41% (218)	47% (248)	8% (40)	1% (4)	4% (20)	
2010	613	587	37% (218)	48% (283)	9% (52)	0% (2)	5% (32)	
2011	566	528	37% (195)	51% (269)	7% (39)	1% (5)	4% (20)	
2012	613	604	37% (224)	18% (109)	8% (47)	1% (4)	3% (19)	33% (201)

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	597	448	34% (152)	52% (234)	4% (18)	1% (3)	9% (41)	
2009	624	492	32% (159)	48% (238)	10% (49)	1% (5)	8% (41)	
2010	683	566	31% (177)	47% (265)	8% (48)	1% (3)	13% (73)	
2011	581	448	34% (152)	52% (235)	2% (8)	0% (1)	12% (52)	
2012	684	550	31% (168)	50% (275)	8% (44)	1% (6)	10% (57)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	515	130	25%	27%
2009	526	144	27%	29%
2010	560	160	29%	28%
2011	507	141	28%	28%
2012	561	169	30%	30%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Bernalillo County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bernalillo	12%	10%	11%	11%	12%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bernalillo	424	391	551	534	596

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	8	2	5	9	47
2009	5	11	2	6	6	41
2010	5	38	4	123	20	337
2011	4	21	3	82	23	286
2012	13	39	6	104	20	368

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	8	2	5	8	47
2009	2	8	46	5	15	46
2010	4	22	3	99	22	376
2011	1	10	2	72	27	312
2012	4	22	4	78	32	414

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	362	62	0	5	2	5	7	43
2009	189	53	1	4	0	5	2	41
2010	413	413	3	19	4	100	15	272
2011	181	173	3	10	0	38	7	115
2012	596	471	7	15	1	30	4	414

Catron County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	2	0	2
2009	0	0	0
2010	6	7	13
2011	1	1	2
2012	0	0	0

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Catron County Sheriff's Department	2	0	6	1	0
County Total	2	0	6	1	0

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	2	2	2	100% (2)		
2009	0	0	0			
2010	6	6	6	100% (6)		
2011	1	1	1	100% (1)		
2012	0	0	0			

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	2	2	1			100% (1)
2009	0	0	0			
2010	6	1	1			100% (1)
2011	1	1	1			100% (1)
2012	0	0	0			

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	2	2	100% (2)	
2009	0	0		
2010	6	6	100% (6)	
2011	1	1	100% (1)	
2012	0	0		

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	2	1		100% (1)
2009	0	0		
2010	1	1		100% (1)
2011	1	1		100% (1)
2012	0	0		

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	2	2	100% (2)					
2009	0	0						
2010	6	6	100% (6)					
2011	1	1	100% (1)					
2012	0	0						

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	2	1		100% (1)				
2009	0	0						
2010	1	1		100% (1)				
2011	1	1		100% (1)				
2012	0	0						

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	NR	NR		28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Catron County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Catron	50%	NR	17%	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Catron	4	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	0	0	1	1	2
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	4	3				1	1	1
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Chaves County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	46	79	125
2009	11	11	22
2010	15	31	46
2011	5	9	14
2012	24	92	116

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	11	11	13	2	7
Dexter Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Roswell Police Department	32	NR	NR	NR	16
State Police Roswell	3	0	2	3	1
County Total	46	11	15	5	24

NR = Roswell Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	46	46	44	36% (16)	36% (16)	27% (12)
2009	11	14	14	57% (8)	21% (3)	21% (3)
2010	15	16	10	40% (4)	30% (3)	30% (3)
2011	5	5	5	20% (1)		80% (4)
2012	24	27	11	18% (2)	45% (5)	36% (4)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	46	47	14	14% (2)	14% (2)	71% (10)
2009	11	13	10	20% (2)	10% (1)	70% (7)
2010	15	16	12		17% (2)	83% (10)
2011	5	5	2			100% (2)
2012	24	25	6		17% (1)	83% (5)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	46	37	95% (35)	5% (2)
2009	14	14	93% (13)	7% (1)
2010	16	14	50% (7)	50% (7)
2011	5	5	60% (3)	40% (2)
2012	27	11	82% (9)	18% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	47	24	8% (2)	92% (22)
2009	13	13	8% (1)	92% (12)
2010	16	15	7% (1)	93% (14)
2011	5	3		100% (3)
2012	25	8	13% (1)	88% (7)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	46	43	47% (20)	53% (23)				
2009	14	14	57% (8)	43% (6)				
2010	16	13	54% (7)	46% (6)				
2011	5	4	25% (1)	50% (2)	25% (1)			
2012	27	11	82% (9)	18% (2)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	47	14	64% (9)	29% (4)			7% (1)	
2009	13	12	33% (4)	67% (8)				
2010	16	13	38% (5)	62% (8)				
2011	5	1					100% (1)	
2012	25	6	83% (5)	17% (1)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	7	2	29%	27%
2009	6	2	33%	29%
2010	13	6	46%	28%
2011	2	2	100%	28%
2012	7	1	14%	30%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Chaves County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chaves	33%	33%	100%	NR	43%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chaves	22	10	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	4	0	5	0	7
2009	0	3	0	0	0	3
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	1	8	0	2	0	3
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	1	0	4	0	12
2009	0	2	4	1	0	4
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	0	1	0	2	1	12
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	18	14	1	3	0	4	0	6
2009	7	5	0	1	0	1	0	3
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	7	6	0	2	0	2	0	2
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Cibola County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	10	19	29
2009	6	10	16
2010	16	21	37
2011	22	21	43
2012	23	17	40

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	0	1	3	6	9
Grants Police Department	4	0	10	13	13
Laguna Police Department	NR	NR	NR	2	NR
Ramah Navajo Police Department	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
State Police Grants	6	5	3	1	1
County Total	10	6	16	22	23

NR = Laguna Police Department and Ramah Navajo Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	10	10	3	33% (1)		67% (2)
2009	6	6	5		40% (2)	60% (3)
2010	16	17	15	47% (7)	27% (4)	27% (4)
2011	22	25	23	22% (5)	35% (8)	43% (10)
2012	23	25	25	52% (13)	16% (4)	32% (8)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	10	10	2			100% (2)
2009	6	6	4			100% (4)
2010	16	15	7			100% (7)
2011	22	22	16		13% (2)	88% (14)
2012	23	21	16		25% (4)	75% (12)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	10	3	100% (3)	
2009	6	5	60% (3)	40% (2)
2010	17	14	64% (9)	36% (5)
2011	25	23	78% (18)	22% (5)
2012	25	24	75% (18)	25% (6)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	10	3		100% (3)
2009	6	4	25% (1)	75% (3)
2010	15	11	36% (4)	64% (7)
2011	22	18	28% (5)	72% (13)
2012	21	17	35% (6)	65% (11)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	10	3	67% (2)	33% (1)				
2009	6	5	60% (3)	20% (1)	20% (1)			
2010	17	13	38% (5)	38% (5)	23% (3)			
2011	25	23	39% (9)	30% (7)	22% (5)		9% (2)	
2012	25	25	32% (8)	40% (10)	28% (7)			

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	10	3	33% (1)	67% (2)				
2009	6	4	25% (1)	50% (2)	25% (1)			
2010	15	9	22% (2)	33% (3)	44% (4)			
2011	22	15	27% (4)	47% (7)	20% (3)		7% (1)	
2012	21	16	25% (4)	50% (8)	25% (4)			

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	2	1	50%	28%
2011	6	2	33%	28%
2012	4	1	25%	30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Cibola County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cibola	0%	20%	33%	0%	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cibola	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Colfax County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	2	16	18
2009	12	19	31
2010	2	17	19
2011	10	11	21
2012	8	12	20

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Angel Fire Police Department	0	0	1	2	1
Cimarron Police Department	NR	NR	0	0	0
Colfax County Sheriff's Department	0	1	0	0	0
Raton Police Department	1	10	1	6	6
Springer Police Department	0	NR	0	NR	NR
State Police Raton	1	1	0	2	1
County Total	2	12	2	10	8

NR = Cimarron Police Department and Springer Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	2	2	1		100% (1)	
2009	12	17	16	19% (3)	50% (8)	31% (5)
2010	2	2	1		100% (1)	
2011	10	10	7	14% (1)	43% (3)	43% (3)
2012	8	8	7	14% (1)	43% (3)	43% (3)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	2	2	1			100% (1)
2009	12	13	12		33% (4)	67% (8)
2010	2	2	1			100% (1)
2011	10	11	5		20% (1)	80% (4)
2012	8	8	6	17% (1)	17% (1)	67% (4)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	2	1	100% (1)	
2009	17	16	56% (9)	44% (7)
2010	2	1		100% (1)
2011	10	7	86% (6)	14% (1)
2012	8	7	86% (6)	14% (1)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	2	1	100% (1)	
2009	13	13		100% (13)
2010	2	1	100% (1)	
2011	11	6	17% (1)	83% (5)
2012	8	6	17% (1)	83% (5)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	2	1	100% (1)					
2009	17	17	29% (5)	71% (12)				
2010	2	0						
2011	10	4	50% (2)	50% (2)				
2012	8	6	50% (3)	33% (2)		17% (1)		

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	2	1		100% (1)				
2009	13	12	33% (4)	58% (7)		8% (1)		
2010	2	0						
2011	11	4	50% (2)	50% (2)				
2012	8	6		100% (6)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	1	1	100%	29%
2010	NR	NR		28%
2011	1	1	100%	28%
2012	3	1	33%	30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Colfax County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Colfax	0%	0%	0%	100%	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Colfax	21	14	17	14	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	4	1	3	0	6
2009	3	3	1	0	0	2
2010	1	6	0	5	0	2
2011	1	1	0	4	0	1
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	2	0	2	2	12
2009	0	0	7	3	3	7
2010	0	0	0	1	1	12
2011	0	0	0	2	1	4
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	17	14	1	4	0	3	0	6
2009	11	10	2	3	1	2	0	2
2010	10	10	1	2	0	5	0	2
2011	4	3	0	1	0	2	0	0
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Curry County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	51	57	108
2009	42	66	108
2010	49	60	109
2011	44	64	108
2012	42	62	104

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Clovis Police Department	49	39	44	39	36
Curry County Sheriff's Office	0	3	1	3	3
State Police Clovis	2	0	4	2	3
County Total	51	42	49	44	42

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	51	52	51	37% (19)	33% (17)	29% (15)
2009	42	43	43	26% (11)	44% (19)	30% (13)
2010	49	51	34	15% (5)	53% (18)	32% (11)
2011	44	45	42	31% (13)	43% (18)	26% (11)
2012	42	42	5	20% (1)	60% (3)	20% (1)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	51	59	45	4% (2)	20% (9)	76% (34)
2009	42	50	36	6% (2)	25% (9)	69% (25)
2010	49	53	31	3% (1)	29% (9)	68% (21)
2011	44	51	35	9% (3)	29% (10)	63% (22)
2012	42	42	5	20% (1)	0% (0)	80% (4)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	52	51	94% (48)	6% (3)
2009	43	43	95% (41)	5% (2)
2010	51	51	90% (46)	10% (5)
2011	45	45	87% (39)	13% (6)
2012	42	5	100% (5)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	59	55	4% (2)	96% (53)
2009	50	49	4% (2)	96% (47)
2010	53	34	9% (3)	91% (31)
2011	51	48	10% (5)	90% (43)
2012	42	5	20% (1)	80% (4)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	52	50	40% (20)	44% (22)	2% (1)		14% (7)	
2009	43	43	49% (21)	42% (18)	2% (1)		7% (3)	
2010	51	33	45% (15)	39% (13)	3% (1)		12% (4)	
2011	45	42	36% (15)	52% (22)			12% (5)	
2012	42	5	80% (4)	20% (1)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	59	49	24% (12)	55% (27)	2% (1)		18% (9)	
2009	50	43	28% (12)	58% (25)			14% (6)	
2010	53	40	43% (17)	45% (18)			13% (5)	
2011	51	38	18% (7)	63% (24)			18% (7)	
2012	42	4	25% (1)	75% (3)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	49	19	39%	27%
2009	39	21	54%	29%
2010	48	18	38%	28%
2011	39	9	23%	28%
2012	1	1	100%	30%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Curry County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Curry	20%	15%	15%	15%	67%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Curry	49	36	60	52	17

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	5	5	1	4	0	12
2009	2	6	1	2	2	7
2010	4	21	1	10	2	13
2011	0	0	0	1	0	4
2012	0	3	1	5	0	5

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	1	0	1	8	21
2009	0	2	19	1	4	19
2010	0	1	0	1	7	42
2011	0	0	0	0	0	5
2012	0	0	0	3	1	11

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	43	24	4	3	1	4	0	12
2009	25	17	2	3	1	4	1	6
2010	44	44	3	19	1	6	2	13
2011	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
2012	17	22	0	5	1	5	0	11

De Baca County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	NR	NR	NR
2011	0	0	0
2012	NR	NR	NR

NR = DeBaca County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
DeBaca County Sheriff's Office	0	0	NR	0	NR
County Total	0	0	NR	0	NR

NR = DeBaca County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	0	0	0			
2009	0	0	0			
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	0	0	0			
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*Victim Age Not Reported

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	0	0	0			
2009	0	0	0			
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	0	0	0			
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*Age of Offender Not Reported

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	0	0		
2009	0	0		
2010	*	*	*	*
2011	0	0		
2012	*	*	*	*

*Victim Gender Not Reported

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	0	0		
2009	0	0		
2010	--	--	--	--
2011	0	0		
2012	0	0		

*Offender Gender Not Reported

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	0	0						
2009	0	0						
2010	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2011	0	0						
2012	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NR = Race/Ethnicity Not Reported

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	0	0						
2009	0	0						
2010	--	NR	--	--	--	--	--	--
2011	0	0						
2012	--	NR	--	--	--	--	--	--

NR = Race/Ethnicity Not Reported

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	--	NR		27%
2009	--	NR		29%
2010	--	NR		28%
2011	--	NR		28%
2012	--	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in De Baca County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
De Baca	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
De Baca	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Dona Ana County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	203	156	359
2009	232	191	423
2010	309	200	509
2011	255	194	449
2012	288	167	455

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Anthony Police Department	--	--	--	--	1
Dona Ana County Sheriff's Department	20	38	165	41	89
Hatch Police Department	0	1	0	0	0
Las Cruces Police Department	180	190	321	212	196
State Police Las Cruces	3	3	23	2	2
County Total	203	232	509	255	288

--In 2012, Anthony Police Department Began Reporting Data to Central Repository

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	203	205	164	40% (66)	29% (47)	31% (51)
2009	232	232	155	39% (60)	30% (46)	32% (49)
2010	309	310	158	34% (54)	31% (49)	35% (55)
2011	255	263	182	36% (66)	37% (67)	27% (49)
2012	288	288	150	41% (61)	25% (38)	34% (51)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	203	203	75	32% (24)	13% (10)	55% (41)
2009	232	136	92	12% (11)	26% (24)	62% (57)
2010	309	309	94		31% (29)	69% (65)
2011	255	255	110	7% (8)	14% (15)	79% (87)
2012	288	191	81	12% (10)	17% (14)	70% (57)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	205	164	90% (148)	10% (16)
2009	232	155	83% (128)	17% (27)
2010	310	158	81% (128)	19% (30)
2011	263	184	80% (148)	20% (36)
2012	288	151	74% (112)	26% (39)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	203	75	5% (4)	95% (71)
2009	136	96	5% (5)	95% (91)
2010	309	98	6% (6)	94% (92)
2011	255	214	7% (15)	93% (199)
2012	191	82	5% (4)	95% (78)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	205	146	34% (49)	64% (93)			3% (4)	
2009	232	151	45% (68)	50% (76)			4% (6)	1% (1)
2010	310	155	50% (78)	46% (72)		1% (1)	3% (4)	
2011	263	174	51% (88)	48% (84)			1% (2)	
2012	288	144	51% (73)	47% (67)	1% (1)	1% (1)	1% (2)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	203	68	49% (33)	51% (35)				
2009	136	87	48% (42)	51% (44)			1% (1)	
2010	309	90	44% (40)	52% (47)			3% (3)	
2011	255	102	38% (39)	49% (50)	1% (1)		12% (12)	
2012	191	76	47% (36)	47% (36)	1% (1)		4% (3)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	2	1	50%	28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	1	1	100%	30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Dona Ana County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dona Ana	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dona Ana	469	324	398	387	423

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	12	12	4	5	7	32
2009	12	11	4	4	4	28
2010	28	101	9	66	7	99
2011	36	111	5	77	8	88
2012	37	148	8	60	7	93

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	12	12	4	5	12	39
2009	10	11	34	5	11	34
2010	24	80	7	57	18	156
2011	25	65	9	68	22	166
2012	25	86	3	44	24	182

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	252	62	7	12	3	5	5	30
2009	176	54	7	11	3	4	3	26
2010	147	140	9	22	3	40	5	61
2011	211	181	14	46	4	48	5	64
2012	423	318	14	69	6	41	6	182

Eddy County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	64	63	127
2009	70	67	137
2010	61	59	120
2011	52	52	104
2012	36	34	70

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Artesia Police Department	4	16	32	3	6
Carlsbad Police Department	39	36	68	34	20
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	21	18	20	15	10
County Total	64	70	120	52	36

NR = Eddy County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	64	66	60	37% (22)	42% (25)	22% (13)
2009	70	72	55	27% (15)	44% (24)	29% (16)
2010	61	65	65	42% (27)	34% (22)	25% (16)
2011	52	53	50	28% (14)	36% (18)	36% (18)
2012	36	36	16	13% (2)	50% (8)	38% (6)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	64	69	60	5% (3)	15% (9)	80% (48)
2009	70	69	52	6% (3)	12% (6)	83% (43)
2010	61	57	46		28% (13)	72% (33)
2011	52	53	41		20% (8)	80% (33)
2012	36	36	12		42% (5)	58% (7)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	66	60	82% (49)	18% (11)
2009	72	55	87% (48)	13% (7)
2010	65	65	86% (56)	14% (9)
2011	53	51	82% (42)	18% (9)
2012	36	16	100% (16)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	69	61	2% (1)	98% (60)
2009	69	53	15% (8)	85% (45)
2010	57	52	8% (4)	92% (48)
2011	53	47	4% (2)	96% (45)
2012	36	15		100% (15)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	66	59	71% (42)	29% (17)				
2009	72	55	56% (31)	44% (24)				
2010	65	65	49% (32)	49% (32)			2% (1)	
2011	53	48	56% (27)	40% (19)			4% (2)	
2012	36	16	38% (6)	56% (9)			6% (1)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	69	61	49% (30)	46% (28)			5% (3)	
2009	69	53	60% (32)	36% (19)			4% (2)	
2010	57	49	35% (17)	65% (32)				
2011	53	43	35% (15)	58% (25)			7% (3)	
2012	36	13	54% (7)	38% (5)			8% (1)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	41	6	15%	27%
2009	48	9	19%	29%
2010	34	4	12%	28%
2011	34	5	15%	28%
2012	1	1	100%	30%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Eddy County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Eddy	25%	20%	14%	11%	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Eddy	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	0	0	0	0	0	1
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	0	0	0	0	0	1
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Grant County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	10	8	18
2009	9	4	13
2010	23	12	35
2011	13	7	20
2012	29	13	42

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bayard Police Department	2	2	4	0	0
Grant County Sheriff's Department	1	NR	13	3	10
Hurley Police Department	0	NR	0	NR	0
Santa Clara Police Department	0	0	0	0	1
Silver City Police Department	7	7	18	10	18
County Total	10	9	35	13	29

NR = Grant County Sheriff's Department and Hurley Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	10	10	9	22% (2)	11% (1)	67% (6)
2009	9	9	9	11% (1)	33% (3)	56% (5)
2010	23	23	23	22% (5)	26% (6)	52% (12)
2011	13	13	9	11% (1)	11% (1)	78% (7)
2012	29	29	19	21% (4)	37% (7)	42% (8)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	10	12	7		29% (2)	71% (5)
2009	9	9	7		14% (1)	86% (6)
2010	23	26	19	5% (1)	32% (6)	63% (12)
2011	13	13	4			100% (4)
2012	29	35	8	13% (1)	13% (1)	75% (6)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	10	9	100% (9)	
2009	9	9	89% (8)	11% (1)
2010	23	20	95% (19)	5% (1)
2011	13	10	100% (10)	
2012	29	29	100% (29)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	12	11		100% (11)
2009	9	9		100% (9)
2010	26	25	12% (3)	88% (22)
2011	13	9		100% (9)
2012	35	30		100% (30)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	10	9	56% (5)	44% (4)				
2009	9	8	25% (2)	75% (6)				
2010	23	17	29% (5)	65% (11)			6% (1)	
2011	13	9	44% (4)	56% (5)				
2012	29	27	37% (10)	63% (17)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Ethnicity Race
2008	12	8	38% (3)	63% (5)				
2009	9	7	14% (1)	71% (5)			14% (1)	
2010	26	17	12% (2)	82% (14)	6% (1)			
2011	13	5	20% (1)	80% (4)				
2012	35	24	4% (1)	96% (23)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	2	2	100%	29%
2010	2	1	50%	28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	14	1	7%	30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Grant County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Grant	100%	NR	100%	NR	60%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Grant	77	23	82	69	56

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	5	3	4	9	23
2009	0	5	0	2	2	7
2010	6	14	0	16	0	31
2011	5	0	1	6	0	21
2012	1	10	1	12	0	31

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	6	2	4	9	23
2009	1	3	10	3	2	10
2010	6	10	0	9	0	42
2011	2	7	0	7	4	21
2012	1	4	1	10	0	39

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	43	28	0	4	0	3	3	18
2009	16	12	0	3	0	2	2	5
2010	41	41	1	7	0	11	0	22
2011	23	22	3	0	1	2	0	16
2012	56	59	0	9	1	10	0	39

Guadalupe County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	5	12	17
2009	5	16	21
2010	0	16	16
2011	1	3	4
2012	3	10	13

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department	1	NR	0	0	0
Santa Rosa Police Department	1	1	2	1	0
State Police Santa Rosa	3	4	14	0	3
Vaughn Police Department	0	0	0	0	NR
County Total	5	5	16	1	3

NR = Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	5	6	5		40% (2)	60% (3)
2009	5	5	5		80% (4)	20% (1)
2010	0	0	0			
2011	1	1	1		100% (1)	
2012	3	3	3			100% (3)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	5	5	4			100% (4)
2009	5	5	5		20% (1)	80% (4)
2010	0	0	0			
2011	1	1	1		100% (1)	
2012	3	3	3			100% (3)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	6	5	80% (4)	20% (1)
2009	5	5	100% (5)	
2010	0	--	--	--
2011	1	1	100% (1)	
2012	3	3	33% (1)	67% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	5	4		100% (4)
2009	5	5		100% (5)
2010	0	0		
2011	1	1		100% (1)
2012	3	3		100% (3)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	6	5		80% (4)			20% (1)	
2009	5	5		100% (5)				
2010	0	0						
2011	1	1		100% (1)				
2012	3	2		50% (1)			50% (1)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	5	4		50% (2)			50% (2)	
2009	5	5		100% (5)				
2010	0	0						
2011	1	1		100% (1)				
2012	3	3		33% (1)			67% (2)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	2	1	50%	27%
2009	3	3	100%	29%
2010	NR	NR		28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	1	1	100%	30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Guadalupe County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Guadalupe	0%	0%	0%	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
Guadalupe	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Hidalgo County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	0	0	0
2009	2	1	3
2010	3	2	5
2011	1	2	3
2012	2	0	2

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	0	0	5	1	2
Lordsburg Police Department	0	2	0	0	0
County Total	0	2	5	1	2

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	0	0	0			
2009	2	2	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2010	3	3	3	67% (2)		33% (1)
2011	1	1	1	100% (1)		
2012	2	2	2	50% (1)		50% (1)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	0	0	0			
2009	2	2	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2010	3	3	3		33% (1)	67% (2)
2011	1	1	1		100% (1)	
2012	2	2	0			

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	0	0		
2009	2	2	100% (2)	
2010	3	3	67% (2)	33% (1)
2011	1	1	100% (1)	
2012	2	2	100% (2)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	0	0		
2009	2	2		100% (2)
2010	3	3		100% (3)
2011	1	1		100% (1)
2012	2	0		

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	0	0						
2009	2	2		100% (2)				
2010	3	3	100% (3)					
2011	1	1	100% (1)					
2012	2	2	100% (2)					

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	0	0						
2009	2	2		100% (2)				
2010	3	3	67% (2)	33% (1)				
2011	1	1	100% (1)					
2012	2	0						

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	3	0	0%	28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Hidalgo County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hidalgo	NR	NR	33%	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hidalgo	1	3	*	*	3

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	1	1	1
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	1	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	1	0	0	0	2

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	1	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	1	0	0	0	2

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2009	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	2

*No Services Reported

Lea County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement (LE)

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	34	18	52
2009	29	27	56
2010	38	38	76
2011	25	24	49
2012	22	23	45

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Eunice Police Department	1	2	3	0	0
Hobbs Police Department	19	17	43	15	9
Jal Police Department	0	0	1	0	2
Lea County Sheriff's Department	10	8	15	5	2
Lovington Police Department	4	2	8	5	9
State Police Hobbs	0	0	6	0	0
Tatum Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
County Total	34	29	76	25	22

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	34	36	32	47% (15)	38% (12)	16% (5)
2009	29	30	30	27% (8)	37% (11)	37% (11)
2010	38	40	37	41% (15)	32% (12)	27% (10)
2011	25	25	24	29% (7)	33% (8)	38% (9)
2012	22	22	21	24% (5)	48% (10)	29% (6)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	34	38	28	4% (1)	7% (2)	89% (25)
2009	29	30	25	8% (2)	16% (4)	76% (19)
2010	38	44	29	14% (4)	21% (6)	66% (19)
2011	25	26	19		16% (3)	84% (16)
2012	22	21	17		18% (3)	82% (14)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	36	34	74% (25)	26% (9)
2009	30	30	97% (29)	3% (1)
2010	40	38	82% (31)	18% (7)
2011	25	24	88% (21)	13% (3)
2012	22	21	90% (19)	10% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	38	36	3% (1)	97% (35)
2009	30	30	3% (1)	97% (29)
2010	44	43	2% (1)	98% (42)
2011	26	26	8% (2)	92% (24)
2012	21	21	5% (1)	95% (20)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	36	35	40% (14)	51% (18)			9% (3)	
2009	30	30	33% (10)	53% (16)			13% (4)	
2010	40	37	43% (16)	49% (18)	3% (1)		5% (2)	
2011	25	24	33% (8)	63% (15)			4% (1)	
2012	22	21	57% (12)	38% (8)			5% (1)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	38	33	15% (5)	67% (22)			18% (6)	
2009	30	25	28% (7)	48% (12)			24% (6)	
2010	44	34	41% (14)	56% (19)			3% (1)	
2011	26	22	23% (5)	59% (13)	5% (1)		14% (3)	
2012	21	19	42% (8)	47% (9)			11% (2)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	11	4	36%	27%
2009	2	1	50%	29%
2010	23	1	4%	28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	8	2	25%	30%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Lea County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lea	18%	7%	17%	25%	25%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
Lea	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Lincoln County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	6	9	15
2009	11	2	13
2010	10	10	20
2011	4	6	10
2012	12	5	17

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Carrizozo Police Department	0	0	2	0	1
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	2	0	2	1	1
Ruidoso Police Department	4	11	16	3	10
County Total	6	11	20	4	12

NR = Lincoln County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	6	6	6	33% (2)	17% (1)	50% (3)
2009	11	12	12	33% (4)	25% (3)	42% (5)
2010	10	10	10	50% (5)	30% (3)	20% (2)
2011	4	6	5	20% (1)	60% (3)	20% (1)
2012	12	12	1		100% (1)	

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	6	7	7	14% (1)	14% (1)	71% (5)
2009	11	10	8		25% (2)	75% (6)
2010	10	10	9		11% (1)	89% (8)
2011	4	6	5	20% (1)		80% (4)
2012	12	12	1			100% (1)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	6	6	100% (6)	
2009	12	12	83% (10)	17% (2)
2010	10	2	100% (2)	
2011	6	6	50% (3)	50% (3)
2012	12	1	100% (1)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	7	7	14% (1)	86% (6)
2009	10	9		100% (9)
2010	10	10		100% (10)
2011	6	6	17% (1)	83% (5)
2012	12	1		100% (1)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	6	6	67% (4)	33% (2)				
2009	12	12	25% (3)	67% (8)	8% (1)			
2010	10	9	67% (6)	33% (3)				
2011	6	5	60% (3)	40% (2)				
2012	12	1	100% (1)					

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	7	7	43% (3)	57% (4)				
2009	10	9	22% (2)	44% (4)	33% (3)			
2010	10	8	50% (4)	50% (4)				
2011	6	5	20% (1)	80% (4)				
2012	12	1	100% (1)					

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	6	2	33%	27%
2009	11	3	27%	29%
2010	8	1	13%	28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Lincoln County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lincoln	50%	18%	33%	33%	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by Lincoln County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lincoln	1	13	30	28	1

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	1	0	0	0	0
2009	2	3	0	0	0	2
2010	1	10	0	2	1	13
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	0	1	0	0	0	0

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	0	0	0	0	1
2009	0	0	7	1	3	7
2010	0	0	0	1	2	24
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	0	0	0	0	0	1

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
2010	19	19	0	6	0	1	1	11
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1

*No Services Reported

Los Alamos County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	6	3	9
2009	5	5	10
2010	3	1	4
2011	5	6	11
2012	17	12	29

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Los Alamos Police Department	6	5	4	5	17
County Total	6	5	4	5	17

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	6	7	7	29% (2)	71% (5)	
2009	5	5	5		80% (4)	20% (1)
2010	3	3	3			100% (3)
2011	5	5	0			
2012	17	17	0			

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	6	6	4		50% (2)	50% (2)
2009	5	6	5		40% (2)	60% (3)
2010	3	3	0			
2011	5	5	0			
2012	17	17	0			

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	7	7	100% (7)	
2009	5	5	80% (4)	20% (1)
2010	3	3	67% (2)	33% (1)
2011	5	0		
2012	17	0		

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	6	6		100% (6)
2009	6	6		100% (6)
2010	3	3		100% (3)
2011	5	0		
2012	17	0		

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	7	7	71% (5)	14% (1)		14% (1)		
2009	5	4	75% (3)	25% (1)				
2010	3	3	67% (2)	33% (1)				
2011	5	0						
2012	17	0						

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	6	4	50% (2)	25% (1)		25% (1)		
2009	6	6	83% (5)	17% (1)				
2010	3	1	100% (1)					
2011	5	0						
2012	17	0						

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	1	1	100%	29%
2010	NR	NR		28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Los Alamos County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Los Alamos	33%	20%	0%	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Los Alamos	1	2	*	*	1

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	0	0	0	0	1
2009	0	1	0	0	0	0
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	1	0	0	0	0	0

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	0	0	0	0	1
2009	0	0	1	0	0	1
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	1	0	0	0	0	0

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2009	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

*No Services Reported

Luna County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	4	21	25
2009	11	22	33
2010	14	21	35
2011	8	24	32
2012	8	12	20

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Luna County Sheriff's Office	0	1	17	6	2
State Police Deming	4	10	18	2	6
County Total	4	11	35	8	8

*Luna County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	4	4	4		25% (1)	75% (3)
2009	11	15	13	15% (2)	46% (6)	38% (5)
2010	14	15	12	17% (2)	42% (5)	42% (5)
2011	8	9	9	44% (4)	44% (4)	11% (1)
2012	8	8	6	67% (4)	17% (1)	17% (1)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	4	4	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2009	11	12	9		44% (4)	56% (5)
2010	14	16	11		36% (4)	64% (7)
2011	8	11	10	40% (4)	10% (1)	50% (5)
2012	8	6	4			100% (4)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	4	4	75% (3)	25% (1)
2009	15	14	64% (9)	36% (5)
2010	15	13	92% (12)	8% (1)
2011	9	9	78% (7)	22% (2)
2012	8	6	67% (4)	33% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	4	3	33% (1)	67% (2)
2009	12	11		100% (11)
2010	16	12	8% (1)	92% (11)
2011	11	11	27% (3)	73% (8)
2012	6	4		100% (4)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	4	3		33% (1)		33% (1)		33% (1)
2009	15	12	58% (7)	25% (3)		17% (2)		
2010	15	13	38% (5)	54% (7)		8% (1)		
2011	9	9	22% (2)	78% (7)				
2012	8	4	25% (1)	75% (3)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	4	1		100% (1)				
2009	12	8	50% (4)	38% (3)		13% (1)		
2010	16	11	45% (5)	45% (5)			9% (1)	
2011	11	10	30% (3)	70% (7)				
2012	6	4	50% (2)	50% (2)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	3	1	33%	27%
2009	4	1	25%	29%
2010	2	1	50%	28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Luna County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Luna	0%	0%	50%	100%	100%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
Luna	20	18	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	1	0	0	0	11
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	2	2	0	3	0	2
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	0	1	0	2	2	4
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	19	12	0	1	0	0	0	11
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	7	6	2	1	0	2	0	1
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

McKinley County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	40	30	70
2009	42	42	84
2010	34	42	76
2011	42	65	107
2012	47	89	136

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gallup Police Department	26	32	60	27	35
McKinley County Sheriff's Office	6	8	11	9	6
State Police Gallup	0	2	4	3	1
Zuni Police Department	8	0	1	3	5
County Total	40	42	76	42	47

NR = Zuni Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	40	40	33	36% (12)	9% (3)	55% (18)
2009	42	42	42	7% (3)	31% (13)	62% (26)
2010	34	34	25		12% (3)	88% (22)
2011	42	42	29	7% (2)	7% (2)	86% (25)
2012	47	47	42	5% (2)	17% (7)	79% (33)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	40	45	20		10% (2)	90% (18)
2009	42	46	30	3% (1)	10% (3)	87% (26)
2010	34	35	16		6% (1)	94% (15)
2011	42	45	21		5% (1)	95% (20)
2012	47	47	26		4% (1)	96% (25)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	40	33	85% (28)	15% (5)
2009	42	42	88% (37)	12% (5)
2010	34	25	96% (24)	4% (1)
2011	42	29	90% (26)	10% (3)
2012	47	42	93% (39)	7% (3)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	45	31		100% (31)
2009	46	45		100% (45)
2010	35	26		100% (26)
2011	45	31		100% (31)
2012	47	42		100% (42)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	40	30	3% (1)	13% (4)	83% (25)			
2009	42	42	10% (4)	14% (6)	74% (31)	2% (1)		
2010	34	25		4% (1)	92% (23)		4% (1)	
2011	42	28	11% (3)	7% (2)	82% (23)			
2012	47	42	2% (1)	5% (2)	93% (39)			

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	45	26	23% (6)	8% (2)	65% (17)		4% (1)	
2009	46	41	7% (3)	34% (14)	51% (21)		7% (3)	
2010	35	19	5% (1)	16% (3)	74% (14)		5% (1)	
2011	45	20	10% (2)	5% (1)	85% (17)			
2012	47	27	4% (1)	7% (2)	89% (24)			

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	26	8	31%	27%
2009	32	10	31%	29%
2010	25	10	40%	28%
2011	27	11	41%	28%
2012	35	12	34%	30%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in McKinley County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
McKinley	25%	17%	15%	7%	15%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
McKinley	4	*	3	3	13

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	1	0	0	0	2
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	0	2	0	1	0	0
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	1	3	0	6	0	3

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	0	0	0	1	3
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	1	0	0	0	1
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	0	1	0	2	1	9

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	3	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	13	19	1	3	0	6	0	9

*No Services Reported

Mora County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	2	2
2010	1	2	3
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mora County Sheriff's Department	0	0	3	0	0
Wagon Mound Police Department	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
County Total	0	0	3	0	0

NR = Wagon Mound Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	0	0	0			
2009	0	0	0			
2010	1	1	1		100% (1)	
2011	0	0	0			
2012	0	0	0			

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	0	0	0			
2009	0	0	0			
2010	1	1	1			100% (1)
2011	0	0	0			
2012	0	0	0			

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	0	0		
2009	0	0		
2010	1	0		
2011	0	0		
2012	0	0		

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	0	0		
2009	0	0		
2010	1	0		
2011	0	0		
2012	0	0		

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	0	0						
2009	0	0						
2010	1	1		100% (1)				
2011	0	0						
2012	0	0						

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	0	0						
2009	0	0						
2010	1	1		100% (1)				
2011	0	0						
2012	0	0						

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	NR	NR		28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Mora County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mora	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
Mora	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Otero County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	20	22	42
2009	41	12	53
2010	21	14	35
2011	9	11	20
2012	18	16	34

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Alamogordo Department of Public Safety	17	38	25	7	5
Otero County Sheriff's Department	NR	NR	NR	NR	10
State Police Alamogordo	1	1	4	1	2
Tularosa Police Department	2	2	6	1	1
County Total	20	41	35	9	18

NR = Otero County Sheriff's Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	20	20	18	22% (4)	44% (8)	33% (6)
2009	41	42	37	38% (14)	41% (15)	22% (8)
2010	21	26	26	19% (5)	65% (17)	15% (4)
2011	9	9	4	25% (1)	50% (2)	25% (1)
2012	18	18	8		25% (2)	75% (6)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	20	20	18	11% (2)	17% (3)	72% (13)
2009	41	37	35	6% (2)	23% (8)	71% (25)
2010	21	27	19		11% (2)	89% (17)
2011	9	10	5		20% (1)	80% (4)
2012	18	18	6		17% (1)	83% (5)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	20	18	100% (18)	20
2009	42	37	81% (30)	19% (7)
2010	26	25	84% (21)	16% (4)
2011	9	4	100% (4)	
2012	18	8	75% (6)	25% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	20	20	10% (2)	90% (18)
2009	37	37	8% (3)	92% (34)
2010	27	20	5% (1)	95% (19)
2011	10	5		100% (5)
2012	18	8		100% (8)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	20	17	59% (10)	29% (5)			12% (2)	
2009	42	34	59% (20)	38% (13)			3% (1)	
2010	26	24	38% (9)	42% (10)	4% (1)		17% (4)	
2011	9	4	50% (2)	50% (2)				
2012	18	5	80% (4)	20% (1)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	20	19	42% (8)	47% (9)			11% (2)	
2009	37	30	43% (13)	43% (13)		3% (1)	10% (3)	
2010	27	21	38% (8)	24% (5)	29% (6)		10% (2)	
2011	10	4	75% (3)	25% (1)				
2012	18	6	67% (4)				33% (2)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	15	4	27%	27%
2009	32	4	13%	29%
2010	8	3	38%	28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Otero County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Otero	56%	27%	71%	50%	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Otero	200	133	159	149	114

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	7	9	3	5	3	22
2009	9	10	5	2	2	19
2010	21	38	3	34	1	34
2011	20	28	5	31	2	28
2012	16	22	1	32	2	24

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	4	2	5	17	45
2009	1	4	40	5	17	40
2010	2	6	4	14	18	91
2011	5	7	1		22	63
2012	2	2	2	15	20	68

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	130	46	7	9	2	5	2	21
2009	90	40	5	7	3	5	1	19
2010	104	94	10	24	2	29	0	29
2011	71	69	8	12	4	23	1	21
2012	114	113	11	9	0	25	0	68

Quay County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	8	11	19
2009	6	7	13
2010	4	4	8
2011	1	3	4
2012	4	6	10

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Logan Police Department	1	1	0	0	0
Quay County Sheriff's Office	1	2	0	0	0
San Jon Police Department	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
State Police Tucumcari	1	1	4	1	2
Tucumcari Police Department	5	2	4	0	2
County Total	8	6	8	1	4

NR = San Jon Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	8	8	8	25% (2)	38% (3)	38% (3)
2009	6	6	6	17% (1)	33% (2)	50% (3)
2010	4	4	4	25% (1)	25% (1)	50% (2)
2011	1	1	1		100% (1)	
2012	4	4	4		50% (2)	50% (2)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	8	8	8			100% (8)
2009	6	6	4	25% (1)	50% (2)	25% (1)
2010	4	4	3			100% (3)
2011	1	3	3		67% (2)	33% (1)
2012	4	4	2		50% (1)	50% (1)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	8	8	100% (8)	
2009	6	6	100% (6)	
2010	4	4	75% (3)	25% (1)
2011	1	1	100% (1)	
2012	4	4	100% (4)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	8	8		100% (8)
2009	6	6		100% (6)
2010	4	4		100% (4)
2011	3	3	33% (1)	67% (2)
2012	4	1		100% (1)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	8	8	75% (6)	25% (2)				
2009	6	6	50% (3)	50% (3)				
2010	4	3	33% (1)	67% (2)				
2011	1	0						
2012	4	3	33% (1)	33% (1)		33% (1)		

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	8	8	38% (3)	50% (4)	13% (1)			
2009	6	5	60% (3)	40% (2)				
2010	4	3	33% (1)	67% (2)				
2011	3	1		100% (1)				
2012	4	2		50% (1)		50% (1)		

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	5	3	60%	27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	4	4	100%	28%
2011	1	1	100%	28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Quay County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Quay	63%	40%	33%	0%	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Quay	1	6	4	4	1

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	0	0	1	0	0
2009	0	3	1	0	0	2
2010	1	1	0	0	1	1
2011	0	0	0	1	0	1
2012	1	0	0	0	0	0

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	0	0	0	0	2	2
2011	0	0	0	0	0	2
2012	0	0	1	0	0	0

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
2009	4	9	0	1	1	5	0	2
2010	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
2011	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
2012	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--

Rio Arriba County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	17	41	58
2009	26	31	57
2010	20	49	69
2011	11	27	38
2012	10	51	61

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Espanola Police Department	1	9	19	8	7
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	3	3	3	1	0
State Police Espanola	13	14	47	2	3
County Total	17	26	69	11	10

NR = Espanola Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	17	17	16	6% (1)		94% (15)
2009	26	26	21		29% (6)	71% (15)
2010	20	21	18	11% (2)		89% (16)
2011	11	11	11	27% (3)	27% (3)	45% (5)
2012	10	10	10		30% (3)	70% (7)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	17	17	5			100% (5)
2009	26	22	11			100% (11)
2010	20	21	11			100% (11)
2011	11	11	8		13% (1)	88% (7)
2012	10	12	9		11% (1)	89% (8)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	17	16	69% (11)	31% (5)
2009	26	21	81% (17)	19% (4)
2010	21	19	95% (18)	5% (1)
2011	11	11	100% (11)	
2012	10	10	100% (10)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	17	6		100% (6)
2009	22	4	25% (1)	75% (3)
2010	21	12	17% (2)	83% (10)
2011	11	11		100% (11)
2012	12	12	8% (1)	92% (11)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	17	13	8% (1)	92% (12)				
2009	26	18	22% (4)	72% (13)	6% (1)			
2010	21	16	13% (2)	88% (14)				
2011	11	8		100% (8)				
2012	10	9	11% (1)	78% (7)	11% (1)			

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	17	6	17% (1)	67% (4)	17% (1)			
2009	22	13	8% (1)	77% (10)			15% (2)	
2010	21	11		100% (11)				
2011	11	10		80% (8)			20% (2)	
2012	12	8	13% (1)	63% (5)	13% (1)		13% (1)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	4	2	50%	27%
2009	3	1	33%	29%
2010	4	2	50%	28%
2011	2	1	50%	28%
2012	1	1	100%	30%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Rio Arriba County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rio Arriba	10%	16%	45%	43%	40%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rio Arriba	*	*	16	13	10

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	2	9	0	0	0	2
2011	1	12	0	6	0	2
2012	0	4	0	6	0	0

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	2	9	0	0	0	2
2011	1	9	0	8	0	4
2012	0	3	0	5	0	2

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	2
2011	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
2012	10	4	0	0	0	2	0	2

*No Services Reported

Roosevelt County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	9	13	22
2009	15	8	23
2010	17	18	35
2011	13	10	23
2012	17	34	51

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Portales Police Department	5	12	26	13	12
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	4	3	9	0	5
County Total	9	15	35	13	17

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	9	9	5	40% (2)	40% (2)	20% (1)
2009	15	15	9	22% (2)	44% (4)	33% (3)
2010	17	17	16	25% (4)	6% (1)	69% (11)
2011	13	13	13	31% (4)	54% (7)	15% (2)
2012	17	17	13	46% (6)	15% (2)	38% (5)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	9	9	5	20% (1)		80% (4)
2009	15	9	8		38% (3)	63% (5)
2010	17	17	15	7% (1)	13% (2)	80% (12)
2011	13	13	13		31% (4)	69% (9)
2012	17	17	10	10% (1)		90% (9)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	9	5	100% (5)	
2009	15	9	100% (9)	
2010	17	16	94% (15)	6% (1)
2011	13	13	85% (11)	15% (2)
2012	17	12	67% (8)	33% (4)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	9	5		100% (5)
2009	9	3		100% (3)
2010	17	15		100% (15)
2011	13	10		100% (10)
2012	17	10	10% (1)	90% (9)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	9	5	80% (4)	20% (1)				
2009	15	9	67% (6)	33% (3)				
2010	17	16	75% (12)	25% (4)				
2011	13	13	46% (6)	54% (7)				
2012	17	10	70% (7)	30% (3)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	9	5	60% (3)	40% (2)				
2009	9	8	25% (2)	75% (6)				
2010	17	15	67% (10)	33% (5)				
2011	13	13	31% (4)	69% (9)				
2012	17	12	75% (9)	25% (3)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	2	1	50%	27%
2009	3	2	67%	29%
2010	4	1	25%	28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	7	1	14%	30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Roosevelt County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Roosevelt	60%	40%	80%	70%	57%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Roosevelt	*	*	5	4	20

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	0	0	0	1	0	1
2011	0	4	0	3	0	13
2012	3	3	0	3	0	6

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	0	0	0	1	0	1
2011	0	1	0	0	0	21
2012	1	0	0	0	2	11

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
2011	0	15	0	2	0	3	0	10
2012	20	20	3	3	0	3	0	11

*No Services Reported

San Juan County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	132	108	240
2009	144	195	339
2010	152	174	326
2011	142	157	299
2012	147	152	299

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Aztec Police Department	6	3	11	2	5
Bloomfield Police Department	8	9	29	9	11
Farmington Police Department	81	78	118	53	55
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	35	52	166	76	75
State Police Farmington	2	2	2	2	1
County Total	132	144	326	142	147

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	132	139	135	30% (41)	30% (41)	39% (53)
2009	144	144	65	25% (16)	38% (25)	37% (24)
2010	152	155	106	31% (33)	37% (39)	32% (34)
2011	142	144	102	28% (29)	29% (30)	42% (43)
2012	147	147	51	39% (20)	22% (11)	39% (20)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	132	137	112	5% (6)	13% (14)	82% (92)
2009	144	146	52	2% (1)	23% (12)	75% (39)
2010	152	138	81	10% (8)	21% (17)	69% (56)
2011	142	144	79	1% (1)	14% (11)	85% (67)
2012	147	108	40	8% (3)	18% (7)	75% (30)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	139	135	86% (116)	14% (19)
2009	144	65	94% (61)	6% (4)
2010	155	106	85% (90)	15% (16)
2011	144	106	81% (86)	19% (20)
2012	147	51	78% (40)	22% (11)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	137	125	3% (4)	97% (121)
2009	146	68	7% (5)	93% (63)
2010	138	100	3% (3)	97% (97)
2011	144	96	1% (1)	99% (95)
2012	108	48	4% (2)	96% (46)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	139	134	36% (48)	15% (20)	48% (64)		1% (1)	1% (1)
2009	144	62	50% (31)	27% (17)	23% (14)			
2010	155	104	35% (36)	28% (29)	35% (36)	1% (1)	2% (2)	
2011	144	97	35% (34)	26% (25)	39% (38)			
2012	147	47	34% (16)	43% (20)	19% (9)	2% (1)	2% (1)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	137	114	37% (42)	23% (26)	39% (44)		2% (2)	
2009	146	62	32% (20)	40% (25)	26% (16)			2% (1)
2010	138	83	36% (30)	29% (24)	35% (29)			
2011	144	80	35% (28)	31% (25)	28% (22)		6% (5)	
2012	108	38	50% (19)	32% (12)	18% (7)			

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	118	23	19%	27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	24	1	4%	28%
2011	30	5	17%	28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in San Juan County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Juan	23%	23%	13%	24%	38%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Juan	206	211	193	189	238

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	9	12	4	5	3	28
2009	7	11	3	2	2	26
2010	15	51	2	37	3	77
2011	73	123	15	64	7	98
2012	14	68	3	35	6	88

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	5	12	4	5	14	34
2009	7	12	29	5	8	29
2010	11	41	4	28	5	97
2011	17	50	7	43	38	207
2012	6	46	2	33	20	129

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	171	50	3	9	4	5	3	26
2009	174	48	5	11	3	3	2	24
2010	164	162	11	41	1	32	3	74
2011	287	272	24	89	12	52	6	89
2012	238	212	7	41	2	28	5	129

San Miguel County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	16	29	45
2009	23	31	54
2010	24	50	74
2011	22	36	58
2012	17	15	32

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Las Vegas Police Department	8	14	28	12	14
State Police Las Vegas	8	9	46	10	3
County Total	16	23	74	22	17

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	16	16	14	7% (1)	29% (4)	64% (9)
2009	23	25	20	10% (2)	40% (8)	50% (10)
2010	24	25	20	25% (5)	20% (4)	55% (11)
2011	22	25	23	13% (3)	43% (10)	43% (10)
2012	17	17	15	60% (9)	7% (1)	33% (5)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	16	19	9	22% (2)	22% (2)	56% (5)
2009	23	22	15		20% (3)	80% (12)
2010	24	24	12			100% (12)
2011	22	22	10		20% (2)	80% (8)
2012	17	17	11	9% (1)	18% (2)	73% (8)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	16	13	85% (11)	15% (2)
2009	25	21	95% (20)	5% (1)
2010	25	21	86% (18)	14% (3)
2011	25	24	71% (17)	29% (7)
2012	17	15	87% (13)	13% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	19	12		100% (12)
2009	22	21	10% (2)	90% (19)
2010	24	15	7% (1)	93% (14)
2011	22	19	16% (3)	84% (16)
2012	17	13		100% (13)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	16	12	8% (1)	83% (10)		8% (1)		
2009	25	19	5% (1)	89% (17)	5% (1)			
2010	25	21	19% (4)	76% (16)	5% (1)			
2011	25	23	17% (4)	70% (16)	4% (1)	4% (1)	4% (1)	
2012	17	16	25% (4)	75% (12)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	19	12		83% (10)	8% (1)		8% (1)	
2009	22	19		95% (18)			5% (1)	
2010	24	12		100% (12)				
2011	22	12		83% (10)			17% (2)	
2012	17	12		100% (12)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	7	3	43%	27%
2009	9	3	33%	29%
2010	2	1	50%	28%
2011	1	1	100%	28%
2012	4	2	50%	30%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in San Miguel County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Miguel	13%	9%	30%	11%	0%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Miguel	94	47	70	68	18

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	6	10	2	5	3	15
2009	5	5	2	1	1	13
2010	3	17	1	10	0	20
2011	6	17	2	9	2	7
2012	1	1	1	3	1	5

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	4	4	1	4	10	30
2009	2	0	18	3	9	18
2010	0	0	0	3	13	50
2011	0	1	0	1	13	36
2012	0	0	0	0	4	14

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	46	29	1	6	0	5	3	14
2009	29	20	3	2	2	2	0	11
2010	37	36	2	8	1	7	0	18
2011	25	24	4	7	2	5	1	5
2012	18	20	0	1	2	2	1	14

Sandoval County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	21	39	60
2009	24	13	37
2010	41	2	43
2011	52	6	58
2012	106	9	115

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bernalillo Police Department	9	5	4	2	6
Corrales Police Department	2	1	1	1	0
Cuba Police Department	1	0	0	0	0
Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	4	15	38	43	44
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	5	3	NR	6	56
County Total	21	24	43	52	106

NR = Sandoval County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	21	21	16	31% (5)	44% (7)	25% (4)
2009	24	24	9	33% (3)	22% (2)	44% (4)
2010	41	41	11	18% (2)	64% (7)	18% (2)
2011	52	52	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2012	106	106	8	38% (3)	50% (4)	13% (1)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	21	21	9		33% (3)	67% (6)
2009	24	24	8	25% (2)	25% (2)	50% (4)
2010	41	41	6		33% (2)	67% (4)
2011	52	52	2			100% (2)
2012	106	105	6		50% (3)	50% (3)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	21	16	94% (15)	6% (1)
2009	24	9	89% (8)	11% (1)
2010	41	23	100% (23)	
2011	52	2	100% (2)	
2012	106	8	100% (8)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	21	15		100% (15)
2009	24	9		100% (9)
2010	41	12		100% (12)
2011	52	2		100% (2)
2012	105	7		100% (7)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	21	14	14% (2)	71% (10)	14% (2)			
2009	24	9	22% (2)	56% (5)	11% (1)			11% (1)
2010	41	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				
2011	52	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				
2012	106	8		25% (2)	75% (6)			

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	21	9	33% (3)	67% (6)				
2009	24	8	13% (1)	75% (6)	13% (1)			
2010	41	3	33% (1)	33% (1)	33% (1)			
2011	52	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				
2012	105	7	14% (1)	43% (3)	29% (2)		14% (1)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	8	6	75%	27%
2009	6	3	50%	29%
2010	2	2	100%	28%
2011	1	1	100%	28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Sandoval County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sandoval	29%	0%	0%	0%	33%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sandoval	20	22	18	17	6

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	5	3	2	0	5
2009	2	3	1	1	1	7
2010	2	2	0	1	0	9
2011	2	1	0	6	0	1
2012	0	0	2	1	0	2

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	1	3	1	1	13
2009	0	0	13	1	4	13
2010	0	0	0	0	4	12
2011	0	0	0	1	2	8
2012	0	0	0	0	1	3

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	18	11	1	3	0	2	0	5
2009	20	18	2	3	1	5	1	6
2010	11	11	0	1	0	1	0	9
2011	4	4	0	0	0	3	0	1
2012	6	6	0	0	2	1	0	3

Santa Fe County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	79	83	162
2009	59	121	180
2010	83	85	168
2011	59	92	151
2012	81	85	166

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Edgewood Police Department	--	1	0	NR	NR
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	NR	0	0	0	0
Santa Fe County Sheriff's Department	35	21	32	21	19
Santa Fe Police Department	33	25	86	22	50
State Police Santa Fe	11	12	50	16	12
County Total	79	59	168	59	81

NR = Pojoaque Tribal Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	79	97	96	33% (32)	24% (23)	43% (41)
2009	59	60	57	18% (10)	19% (11)	63% (36)
2010	83	84	33	6% (2)	33% (11)	61% (20)
2011	59	59	13	31% (4)	23% (3)	46% (6)
2012	81	81	36	81% (29)	3% (1)	17% (6)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	79	102	64	11% (7)	20% (13)	69% (44)
2009	59	60	38	8% (3)	8% (3)	84% (32)
2010	83	79	21		14% (3)	86% (18)
2011	59	59	8		13% (1)	88% (7)
2012	81	77	5		20% (1)	80% (4)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	97	96	84% (81)	16% (15)
2009	60	58	88% (51)	12% (7)
2010	84	33	82% (27)	18% (6)
2011	59	14	93% (13)	7% (1)
2012	81	10	70% (7)	30% (3)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	102	97	2% (2)	98% (95)
2009	60	60	7% (4)	93% (56)
2010	79	27	4% (1)	96% (26)
2011	59	9	22% (2)	78% (7)
2012	77	7	14% (1)	86% (6)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	97	85	71% (60)	28% (24)	1% (1)			
2009	60	55	36% (20)	56% (31)	5% (3)	2% (1)		
2010	84	31	39% (12)	61% (19)				
2011	59	12	17% (2)	75% (9)		8% (1)		
2012	81	5	20% (1)	20% (1)		40% (2)	20% (1)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	102	77	57% (44)	39% (30)			4% (3)	
2009	60	43	28% (12)	65% (28)	5% (2)		2% (1)	
2010	79	22	14% (3)	77% (17)			9% (2)	
2011	59	7		100% (7)				
2012	77	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	38	10	26%	27%
2009	37	11	30%	29%
2010	23	3	13%	28%
2011	11	3	27%	28%
2012	5	1	20%	30%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Santa Fe County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Santa Fe	4%	5%	5%	0%	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Santa Fe	171	190	322	303	278

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	7	10	0	5	2	28
2009	8	12	2	4	4	30
2010	25	83	7	47	3	92
2011	27	83	14	56	9	108
2012	34	66	6	45	6	68

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	4	5	0	5	10	41
2009	4	7	45	4	14	45
2010	5	28	4	16	40	210
2011	3	20	0	22	67	270
2012	4	14	4	13	52	185

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	125	48	3	8	3	5	2	27
2009	135	49	5	9	1	5	1	28
2010	141	141	8	24	7	36	0	66
2011	199	178	8	31	9	34	5	91
2012	278	258	17	22	0	28	6	185

Sierra County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	4	10	14
2009	0	0	0
2010	6	3	9
2011	2	4	6
2012	4	8	12

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sierra County Sheriff's Office	2	0	1	1	0
Truth or Consequences Police Department	2	NR	8	1	4
County Total	4	0	9	2	4

NR = Truth or Consequences Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	4	4	2	50% (1)	50% (1)	
2009	0	0	0			
2010	6	6	0			
2011	2	2	1		100% (1)	
2012	4	4	1	100% (1)		

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	4	4	0			
2009	0	0	0			
2010	6	6	0			
2011	2	2	1			100% (1)
2012	4	4	0			

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	4	2	100% (2)	
2009	0	0		
2010	6	0		
2011	2	1	100% (1)	
2012	4	0		

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	4	0		
2009	0	0		
2010	6	0		
2011	2	1		100% (1)
2012	4	0		

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	4	0						
2009	0	0						
2010	6	0						
2011	2	1	100% (1)					
2012	4	0						

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Ethnicity/Race
2008	4	0						
2009	0	0						
2010	6	0						
2011	2	1	100% (1)					
2012	4	0						

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	NR	NR		28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Sierra County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sierra	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
Sierra	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Socorro County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	11	22	33
2009	7	14	21
2010	9	25	34
2011	8	25	33
2012	9	37	46

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Socorro County Sheriff's Department	1	2	14	NR	NR
Socorro Police Department	5	3	11	3	2
State Police Socorro	5	2	9	5	7
County Total	11	7	34	8	9

NR = Socorro County Sheriff's Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	11	11	11	9% (1)	36% (4)	55% (6)
2009	7	7	5		100% (5)	
2010	9	10	3	33% (1)	33% (1)	33% (1)
2011	8	9	6	17% (1)	67% (4)	17% (1)
2012	9	9	6	33% (2)	17% (1)	50% (3)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	11	12	10			100% (10)
2009	7	6	4			100% (4)
2010	9	9	3		33% (1)	67% (2)
2011	8	8	4		50% (2)	50% (2)
2012	9	6	3		33% (1)	67% (2)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	11	11	91% (10)	9% (1)
2009	7	5	100% (5)	
2010	10	3	67% (2)	33% (1)
2011	9	6	100% (6)	
2012	9	7	100% (7)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	12	12	8% (1)	92% (11)
2009	6	5		100% (5)
2010	9	3		100% (3)
2011	8	4		100% (4)
2012	6	4		100% (4)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	11	9	67% (6)	22% (2)	11% (1)			
2009	7	3		100% (3)				
2010	10	0						
2011	9	3	33% (1)	67% (2)				
2012	9	3	67% (2)	33% (1)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	12	12	58% (7)	42% (5)				
2009	6	4		100% (4)				
2010	9	1		100% (1)				
2011	8	2		100% (2)				
2012	6	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	1	1	100%	28%
2011	1	1	100%	28%
2012	6	2	33%	30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Socorro County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Socorro	29%	17%	50%	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Socorro	*	*	40	40	12

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	5	13	0	6	1	5
2011	1	5	0	6	0	1
2012	0	5	0	4	0	2

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	1	0	0	4	6	29
2011	0	1	0	2	1	11
2012	0	0	0	2	0	9

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	17	17	1	7	0	5	1	3
2011	0	7	0	3	0	3	0	1
2012	12	16	0	3	0	4	0	9

*No Services Reported

Taos County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	16	28	44
2009	17	38	55
2010	10	23	33
2011	9	23	32
2012	11	23	34

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Questa Police Department	1	1	0	0	0
Red River Marshal's Office	0	0	1	1	0
State Police Taos	3	9	24	6	3
Taos Police Department	12	7	8	2	8
Taos Pueblo Police Department	0	0	0	0	NR
County Total	16	17	33	9	11

NR = Taos Pueblo Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	16	17	17	29% (5)	29% (5)	41% (7)
2009	17	18	18	50% (9)	11% (2)	39% (7)
2010	10	10	6	17% (1)		83% (5)
2011	9	10	9	22% (2)	33% (3)	44% (4)
2012	11	11	9		33% (3)	67% (6)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	16	17	14	7% (1)	21% (3)	71% (10)
2009	17	13	10	10% (1)	30% (3)	60% (6)
2010	10	10	5	20% (1)		80% (4)
2011	9	13	11	36% (4)	9% (1)	55% (6)
2012	11	11	10		40% (4)	60% (6)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	17	16	75% (12)	25% (4)
2009	18	18	89% (16)	11% (2)
2010	10	8	75% (6)	25% (2)
2012	11	8	88% (7)	13% (1)
2011	10	9	78% (7)	22% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	17	15	7% (1)	93% (14)
2009	13	13		100% (13)
2010	10	7	14% (1)	86% (6)
2011	13	11		100% (11)
2012	11	11		100% (11)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	17	17	24% (4)	76% (13)				
2009	18	16	44% (7)	50% (8)	6% (1)			
2010	10	5	60% (3)	40% (2)				
2011	10	9	44% (4)	56% (5)				
2012	11	9	22% (2)	78% (7)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	17	14	29% (4)	71% (10)				
2009	13	11	18% (2)	73% (8)	9% (1)			
2010	10	5	80% (4)	20% (1)				
2011	13	11	64% (7)	36% (4)				
2012	11	10		80% (8)	10% (1)		10% (1)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	4	2	50%	27%
2009	8	3	38%	29%
2010	7	3	43%	28%
2011	2	1	50%	28%
2012	7	4	57%	30%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Taos County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Taos	10%	6%	0%	0%	33%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Taos	63	77	103	88	67

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	4	10	0	5	2	13
2009	4	10	1	0	0	18
2010	7	25	0	17	1	36
2011	2	7	1	2	19	0
2012	8	27	2	12	0	16

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	4	9	0	3	2	25
2009	3	6	29	4	6	29
2010	7	15	0	5	1	54
2011	1	2	2	4	2	26
2012	7	16	1	7	2	32

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	39	24	1	7	0	4	2	10
2009	63	30	2	9	0	0	3	16
2010	64	62	6	13	0	14	1	28
2011	28	28	1	2	1	7	2	15
2012	67	58	3	11	1	11	0	32

Torrance County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	10	13	23
2009	7	19	26
2010	5	9	14
2011	12	18	30
2012	6	10	16

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Estancia Police Department	1	0	0	2	2
Moriarty Police Department	2	2	0	1	2
State Police Moriarty	1	1	6	0	0
Torrance County Sheriff's Department	6	4	8	9	2
County Total	10	7	14	12	6

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	10	11	11	36% (4)	36% (4)	27% (3)
2009	7	7	7	43% (3)	29% (2)	29% (2)
2010	5	5	4	50% (2)	25% (1)	25% (1)
2011	12	13	13	46% (6)	38% (5)	15% (2)
2012	6	6	4	50% (2)		50% (2)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	10	10	9		33% (3)	67% (6)
2009	7	7	6	17% (1)	17% (1)	67% (4)
2010	5	5	5			100% (5)
2011	12	13	13		38% (5)	62% (8)
2012	6	6	4	25% (1)		75% (3)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	11	11	73% (8)	27% (3)
2009	7	7	86% (6)	14% (1)
2010	5	2	100% (2)	
2011	13	9	78% (7)	22% (2)
2012	6	4	75% (3)	25% (1)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	10	10	20% (2)	80% (8)
2009	7	4		100% (4)
2010	5	5		100% (5)
2011	13	9		100% (9)
2012	6	4		100% (4)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	11	10	50% (5)	40% (4)	10% (1)			
2009	7	6	50% (3)	33% (2)	17% (1)			
2010	5	5	60% (3)	40% (2)				
2011	13	13	62% (8)	31% (4)			8% (1)	
2012	6	4	75% (3)	25% (1)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	10	9	56% (5)	44% (4)				
2009	7	6	67% (4)	33% (2)				
2010	5	5	40% (2)	60% (3)				
2011	13	12	42% (5)	58% (7)				
2012	6	4	25% (1)	75% (3)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	3	2	67%	29%
2010	5	3	60%	28%
2011	4	2	50%	28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Torrance County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Torrance	43%	75%	50%	27%	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
Torrance	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Union County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	4	5	9
2009	1	3	4
2010	NR	NR	NR
2011	1	3	4
2012	6	11	17

NR = Law Enforcement Did Not Report

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Clayton Police Department	4	1	NR	1	6
County Total	4	1	NR	1	6

NR = Clayton Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	4	4	4	25% (1)	25% (1)	50% (2)
2009	1	1	0			
2010	NR	NR	NR			
2011	1	1	0			
2012	6	6	1			100% (1)

NR = Law Enforcement Did Not Report

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	4	4	4		25% (1)	75% (3)
2009	1	1	0			
2010	NR	NR	NR			
2011	1	1	0			
2012	6	6	1			100% (1)

NR = Age of CSP Offender Not Reported

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	4	4	25% (1)	75% (3)
2009	1	0		
2010	NR	NR		
2011	1	0		
2012	6	1	100% (1)	

NR = Number CSP Victims and/or Victim Gender Not Reported

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	4	4	50% (2)	50% (2)
2009	1	0		
2010	NR	NR		
2011	1	0		
2012	6	1		100% (1)

NR = Number of CSP Offenders and/or Offender Gender Not Reported

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	4	4		100% (4)				
2009	1	0						
2010	NR	NR						
2011	1	0						
2012	6	0						

NR = Race/Ethnicity Not Reported

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	4	4	75% (3)	25% (1)				
2009	1	0						
2010	NR	NR						
2011	1	0						
2012	6	1		100% (1)				

NR = Race/Ethnicity Not Reported

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	NR	NR		28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	1	1	100%	30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Union County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Union	NR	NR	NR	NR	0%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
Union	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Valencia County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	24	32	56
2009	25	47	72
2010	5	10	15
2011	1	5	6
2012	3	4	7

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belen Police Department	5	7	6	1	2
Bosque Farms Police Department	0	1	1	0	1
Los Lunas Police Department	8	8	8	NR	NR
Peralta, Village of	--	2	0	0	0
Valencia County Sheriff's Department	11	7	NR	NR	NR
County Total	24	25	15	1	3

NR = Los Lunas Police Department and Valencia County Sheriff's Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	24	25	25	40% (10)	40% (10)	20% (5)
2009	25	25	12	25% (3)	25% (3)	50% (6)
2010	5	5	5		20% (1)	80% (4)
2011	1	1	1			100% (1)
2012	3	4	4	75% (3)	25% (1)	

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	24	30	26	4% (1)	35% (9)	62% (16)
2009	25	24	9		11% (1)	89% (8)
2010	5	5	2			100% (2)
2011	1	1	1			100% (1)
2012	3	3	3	33% (1)	33% (1)	33% (1)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	25	21	95% (20)	5% (1)
2009	25	12	75% (9)	25% (3)
2010	5	5	100% (5)	
2011	1	1	100% (1)	
2012	4	3	33% (1)	67% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	30	29		100% (29)
2009	24	11		100% (11)
2010	5	5		100% (5)
2011	1	1		100% (1)
2012	3	3		100% (3)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	25	24	50% (12)	50% (12)				
2009	25	12	50% (6)	50% (6)				
2010	5	5	60% (3)	40% (2)				
2011	1	1	100% (1)					
2012	4	4	25% (1)	75% (3)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Ethnicity/Race
2008	30	27	44% (12)	52% (14)			4% (1)	
2009	24	8	13% (1)	88% (7)				
2010	5	4		100% (4)				
2011	1	0						
2012	3	3	33% (1)	67% (2)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	6	5	83%	27%
2009	2	1	50%	29%
2010	NR	NR		28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Valencia County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Valencia	38%	43%	0%	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Valencia	22	2	1	1	1

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	2	6	0	2	1	5
2009	0	1	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	1
2011	2	3	1	5	0	5
2012	0	1	0	0	0	0

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	2	0	2	3	13
2009	0	0	1	0	0	1
2010	0	0	0	0	0	1
2011	1	0	0	1	2	13
2012	0	0	0	0	0	1

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	16	11	1	3	0	2	1	4
2009	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2010	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2011	11	11	1	1	0	4	0	5
2012	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Appendix E

New Mexico Intimate Partner Death Review Team 2013 Annual Report: Findings and Recommendations from CY2010 Intimate Partner Deaths

**New
Mexico
Intimate
Partner
Violence
Death
Review
Team**

Annual Report

2013

**Findings &
Recommendations
from CY2010
Intimate Partner
Violence Deaths**

January 1, 2014

The Honorable Susana Martinez
Governor of the State of New Mexico
State Capital Building, 4th Floor
Santa Fe, NM 87503

Governor Martinez:

On behalf of the Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team (Team), I am pleased to present to you our 2013 Annual Report. This report outlines findings and recommendations from the Team's review of intimate partner and sexual violence related deaths that occurred in New Mexico in calendar year 2010. The report of findings begins on page 9 and recommendations can be found on page 19. The report also provides a summary of the Team's 2013 activities and highlights the activities of agencies who are engaged in work consistent with the Team's recommendations from previous review years.

The Team is comprised of representatives from numerous local and state-level, community and governmental agencies from across the State. We are a statutory body enabled by the New Mexico Legislature under NMSA 1978 §31-22-4.1 and tasked with the review of the facts and circumstances surrounding domestic and sexual violence related deaths in New Mexico. In reviewing these deaths, the Team identifies gaps in system responses to victims at both local and state levels, and recommends strategies for improving these interventions.

The Team's work is conducted on behalf of and in memory of victims and the family members who have suffered the loss of their loved ones. Our hope is that through the case review process we can create the knowledge necessary for developing strategies to prevent future injury and death associated with domestic and sexual violence.

The members of the Team wish to thank you for your commitment to addressing domestic and sexual violence in New Mexico and hope that you and other stakeholders will use this report to implement changes in policy and practice that will lead to the successful elimination of this type of violence in our State.

Sincerely,



Michelle Garcia, 2013 Team Chair
Representative, New Mexico Attorney General's Office

cc: New Mexico Legislature
Chief Justice, New Mexico Supreme Court
Secretary, New Mexico Department of Public Safety
Secretary, New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department
Secretary, New Mexico Department of Health
Secretary, New Mexico Aging and Long Term Services Department
New Mexico Attorney General
Director, New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Acknowledgments.....	4
About the New Mexico Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team.....	5
Definitions.....	8
Incidents of Intimate Partner Violence or Sexual Assault Resulting in Death, CY2010	9
Person Characteristics, CY2010	11
Incident Characteristics, CY2010.....	15
2013 Team Recommendations.....	19
2013 Team Activities	26
Recommendation Updates	30
Appendix A: Statutory Authority for the Domestic Violence Homicide Review Team	35
Appendix B: Team Membership.....	37
Endnotes.....	39

Executive Summary

The New Mexico Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team (Team) is a multidisciplinary group of professionals who meet monthly to review the facts and circumstances surrounding each New Mexico death related to intimate partner violence and sexual assault. In 2013, the Team reviewed 33 deaths related to 28 incidents of intimate partner violence or sexual assault (IPV or SA). All reviewed deaths occurred in calendar year 2010 (CY2010). The Team reviewed 19 homicide deaths, nine suicide deaths, and five deaths resulting from police shootings in response to an IPV incident. The Team's 2013 group and committee activities beyond case review are detailed on page 26; updates on recommendations in prior reports begin on page 30.

The full report of the Team's case review findings can be found on pages 9–18. The following are select findings from the Team's review of CY2010 IPV-related homicide deaths:

IPV/SA Victims (Number of victims = 28)

- 89% of IPV/SA victims were female; 11% were male;
- 82% of IPV/SA victims had a prior history of IPV victimization;
- 42% of IPV victims were married to the IPV perpetrator; 23% were no longer in a relationship with the perpetrator;
- 25% of IPV/SA victims were drinking alcohol at the time of the incident;

IPV/SA Perpetrators (Number of perpetrators = 30)

- 90% of IPV/SA perpetrators were male; 10% were female;
- 73% of IPV/SA perpetrators had a prior history of IPV perpetration;
- 70% of IPV/SA perpetrators were drinking alcohol at the time of the incident;

Deaths Related to Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Assault (Number of deaths = 33)

- Nine IPV victims were killed by their current or former partner;
- Two SA victims were killed by the perpetrator(s) of the sexual assault;
- Six bystanders were killed by IPV perpetrators, including three new partners of the IPV victim, two co-workers of the IPV victim, and one child;
- Three perpetrators who committed acts of homicide also committed suicide;
- Five IPV perpetrators were shot by police officers responding to the IPV incident;
- Two IPV perpetrators were killed by a bystander to the IPV incident; and
- Six IPV perpetrators committed suicide alone without committing homicide;

Prosecution and Sentencing in Homicide Incidents

- Criminal charges were filed against the homicide offender in 13 cases;
- Prison sentences ranged from one year (suspended) for aggravated assault to life in prison for 1st Degree Murder.

The executive summary is continued on page 3.

Executive Summary continued

In 2013, the Team developed recommendations for the following system areas: legislative, tribal agencies, law enforcement, victim services, prosecution, courts, post-conviction services, medical and mental health care services, and cross-cutting recommendations for the broader community. *While these recommendations are organized by system areas in this report, many can only be accomplished through improved coordination across multiple systems and jurisdictions. The Team recommends a statewide focus on coordinating responses to intimate partner and sexual violence.*

In total 20 recommendations are presented in the full report of Team recommendations found on pages 19–26. The following are example recommendations derived from repeated observations of similar problems across cases:

- **Create New Mexico legislation to require documentation of the abuse incident for all domestic violence calls for service with suspicion or allegations of abuse by responding law enforcement officers.** In the CY2010 IPV/SA-related deaths, there were 37 calls to the police prior to the death incident in 15 separate cases. Twenty-seven (27) percent of calls did not result in written documentation. In defining the cases applicable to mandatory documentation, lawmakers should consider those provided in the arrest without warrant statute (NMSA §31-1-7), the Family Violence Protection Act (NMSA §§40-13-6 and 40-13-7), and criminal statutes related to crimes against household members (NMSA §§30-3-11 through 30-3-18). In addition, lawmakers should consider the standard set for medical providers and require written documentation of the nature of the abuse and the name of alleged perpetrator, even in cases without probable cause for arrest.
- **Ensure the use of best practices when negotiating plea bargains with IPV perpetrators in domestic violence cases.** The Team observed 24 prior domestic violence cases subject to prosecution for 15 IPV perpetrators. Four cases were dismissed. Most of the prosecuted cases resulted in plea agreements and over 30% of prosecutions resulted in either a suspended sentence or unsupervised probation. Where plea agreements are found to be the best course of action, prosecutors should advocate for domestic violence offender treatment, continuation of the no-contact order with the victim, restitution to the victim and supervised probation. The Team also supports the inclusion of domestic violence offender treatment/batterer's intervention in plea agreements, even in cases where the original charge is pled to a non-domestic violence offense.
- **Eliminate barriers and improve knowledge of and access to mental health services throughout the state.** Over half of reviewed cases involved an IPV perpetrator with an identified mental health issue which ranged from self-reported or witness-identified depression to formally diagnosed mental illness. Although 40% of all perpetrators had a known history of suicidal ideation, identified mental health issues were more common among the group of perpetrators who actually committed suicide. Most individuals had not been formally diagnosed and lacked consistent access to care. The Team recognizes the need for additional mental health resources, especially in rural areas. The Team recommends the development of culturally appropriate services for teens and young adults, military veterans and American Indian populations.

Acknowledgments

The New Mexico Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team wishes to thank:

- The New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission (CVRC), Director Frank Zubia and outgoing Director Kristy Ring and the entire Crime Victims Reparation staff and Commission, for their support of the Team's work,
- The Albuquerque Family Advocacy Center, the New Mexico Forum for Youth in Community, the Albuquerque Police Department, and the Administrative Office of District Attorneys for assisting the Team with procuring meeting space,
- Rebecca Montoya Mora and Dr. Sarah Lathrop of the New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator, for assistance with case identification and data collection, and
- All of the criminal justice and community service professionals across the State of New Mexico who assisted with the record collection necessary for conducting effective case reviews.

The Team staff wishes to thank both appointed and invited Team members for all of the work that they do to generate the findings and recommendations contained in this report. Additionally, the coordinator would like to recognize Research Assistant Nicole Devereaux for her contribution to collecting case information, data entry, and the writing of this report.

Finally, this report is written, and the Team's work is conducted, on behalf of and in memory of, intimate partner and sexual violence victims and the family members who have suffered the loss of their loved ones. Our wish is that our reviews and our subsequent recommendations improve responses to victims of intimate partner and sexual violence and ultimately prevent future injury and death associated with this violence.

About the New Mexico Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team

The Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team (Team), also known as the Domestic Violence Homicide Review Team, is a statutory body enabled by the New Mexico Legislature under NMSA §31-22-4.1 (Appendix A). The Team is funded by the New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission. Team coordination and staff services are housed at the Department of Emergency Medicine, University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center. The Team is tasked with reviewing the facts and circumstances surrounding each intimate partner and sexual violence-related death that occurs in the State of New Mexico, with the aim of reducing the incidence of these deaths statewide.

The New Mexico Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team is authorized by NMSA §31-22-4.1 to:

Review the facts and circumstances of domestic violence related homicides and sexual assault related homicides in New Mexico,

Identify the causes of the fatalities and their relationship to government and nongovernment service delivery systems, and

Develop methods of domestic and sexual violence prevention.

Types of Deaths Reviewed

The Team only reviews closed cases and does not attempt to re-open the investigations of those deaths.

Closed cases are those where the offender is dead or has been convicted in a death and most or all criminal appeals have expired. When a reasonable amount of time has passed since the death, the Team also reviews those cases that are classified as unsolved by law enforcement or where an offender was never criminally charged for the death.

The Team reviews cases where the manner of death is classified by the Office of the Medical Investigator (OMI) as homicide, suicide, or undetermined. The majority of the cases the Team reviews fit into the following categories:

- Homicide committed by the victim's current or former intimate or dating partner, whether male or female, including same-sex relationships,
- Homicide with a sexual assault component,
- Suicide by a victim of prior intimate partner violence,

- Suicide by a perpetrator of intimate partner violence or sexual assault (even if the victim survives) when the suicide is related to an incident of intimate partner or sexual violence or stalking,
- Homicide of the intimate partner violence or sexual assault perpetrator if related to an incident of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, or stalking (officer-involved shootings or bystander interventions), and
- Homicide of any child, family member or other individual killed during an incident of intimate partner or sexual violence or stalking.

Case Review Process

Case reviews are conducted during confidential sessions. Prior to participating in a review, Team members and invited guests sign an agreement to abide by the confidentiality standards specified in the Team's statute (see Appendix A).

For each case, the Team, through its staff, collects case-specific data, including demographic information, autopsy reports, criminal and civil court histories of the victim and the offender, other known history of intimate partner violence, information regarding the use of legal or advocacy services, media reports, and the details of the incident including those occurring both just prior to and following the death.

During each case review, members first learn the details of the death in a report containing the above listed information. Then members and invited guests contribute any additional information they may know about the death. For this additional information, the Team often asks for assistance from the agencies and individuals who work in the jurisdiction where the death occurred, sometimes the same individuals or agencies that investigated that death or worked with the victim or the offender in that case. Invited guests also provide the Team with details about the local environment surrounding the case, including the attitudes, traditions, and resources of that community, and the policies and practices of local prevention and intervention agencies.

Team members make note of the patterns and trends they observe and identify risk factors for the victim or the offender involved in each death. These risk factors include, but are not limited to,

prior history of violence or abuse, availability of weapons, pregnancy, alcohol or drug use, mental health conditions, suicidal expressions, and recent separation.

For each case, Team members discuss the ways in which both the victim and the offender interacted with legal and other advocacy systems. These systems can include:

- the criminal justice system (law enforcement, district attorneys, courts, judges, corrections, or probation and parole);
- medical, behavioral, and mental health systems;
- social services (health departments, social service departments, child and family services, non-profit victim service agencies, shelters or income assistance agencies);
- the education system (public schools, private schools, higher educational institutions); and
- other systems the victim or the offender may have been in contact with prior to or following the death.

Team Philosophy

The Team recognizes that offenders of domestic violence and sexual assault are ultimately responsible for the death of their victims.

Therefore, when identifying gaps in service delivery or responses to victims, the Team chooses not to place blame on any professional agency or individual but rather learn from our findings in order to better understand the dynamics of intimate partner and sexual violence and how to prevent future associated deaths.

The Team identifies which systems the victim and the offender had contact with prior to, during, and after the death. These interactions are discussed during the case review. Knowledge about system contact and usage helps the Team identify recommendations for improvement to that system's response to intimate partner violence.

In making system recommendations the Team does not aim to place blame on any individual or organization. Instead, the recommendations made throughout the year are compiled and presented as broad, rather than case specific, suggestions for systemic improvements. These recommendations reflect the ways in which what the Team learned can be used to improve system responses across the range of agencies and service providers.

Definitions

The Team reviews all homicide cases involving an intimate partner victim and offender, and any homicide or suicide death that occurs during an act of intimate partner violence or sexual assault. The following definitions are provided as a guide to understanding the Team's process, findings, and recommendations.

IPV: Intimate Partner Violence

SA: Sexual Assault

Homicide: Any death not classified as natural, accident or suicide, where a person dies as the result of an act performed by another, regardless of who perpetrated the incident. The Team's definition of homicide includes cases that may not meet the legal definition of murder. For instance, we classify the death of an IPV perpetrator who is killed by a "Good Samaritan" as a homicide even where the shooting is ruled "justified" and no charges are filed.

Homicide decedent refers to the decedent of the homicide, regardless of whether or not the individual was involved in the act of intimate partner violence or sexual assault.

Homicide offender refers to the individual who committed the homicide, regardless of whether or not the individual was involved in the act of intimate partner violence or sexual assault.

Suicide decedent refers to an individual who committed an intentional act of violence against his or herself that resulted in death. This term is used to designate both those who commit suicide alone as well as those who commit suicide following the homicide or attempted homicide of an intimate partner.

IPV victim refers to the victim in the act of intimate partner violence. The IPV victim may be the decedent, offender, or surviving partner in the death incident.

IPV perpetrator refers to the identified perpetrator of the act of intimate partner violence. The IPV perpetrator may be the decedent, offender, or surviving partner in the death incident.

SA victim refers to the victim of an actual or attempted act of sexual assault. The SA victim may be the decedent, offender, or surviving partner in the death incident.

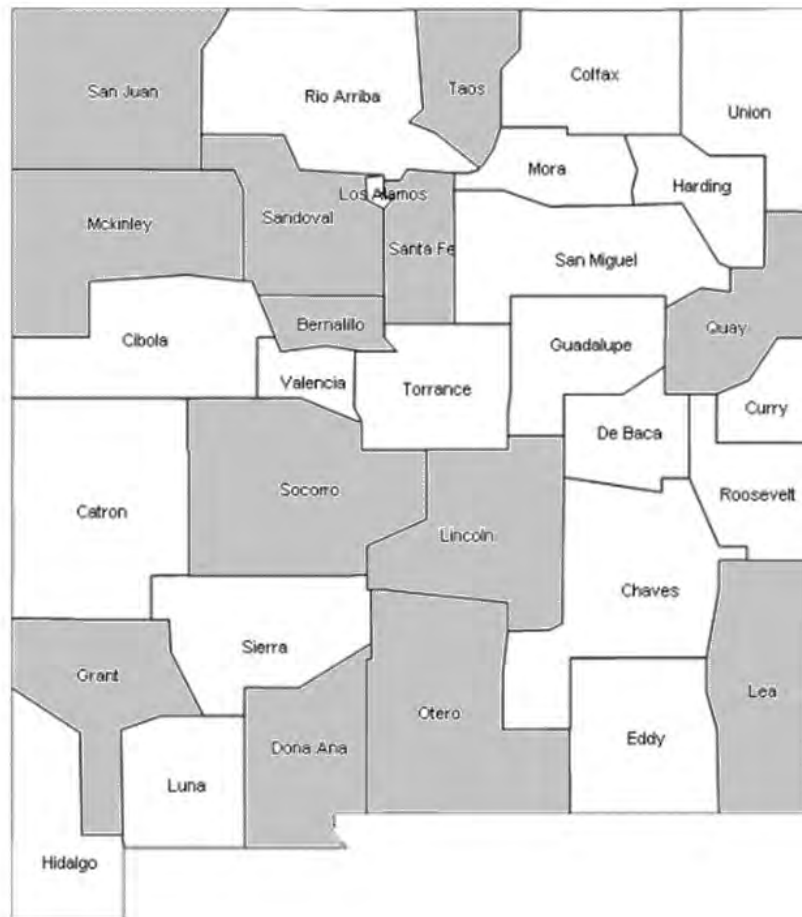
SA perpetrator refers to the identified perpetrator of an act of actual or attempted sexual assault. The SA perpetrator may be the decedent, offender, or surviving partner in the death incident.

Bystander refers to a person who is not involved in the act of intimate partner violence or sexual assault, but is identified as a witness to the violence. At times, bystanders to the intimate partner or sexual violence may be either the decedent or offender in the death incident.

Incidents of Intimate Partner Violence or Sexual Assault Resulting in Death, CY 2010

The Team reviewed 28 incidents of intimate partner violence (IPV) or sexual assault (SA) that resulted in death during calendar year 2010 (CY2010). In these 28 incidents, 33 people died: 19 deaths were the result of homicide, five were IPV offenders killed by on-duty police officers, and nine were acts of suicide. The Team identified six additional IPV incidents resulting in a homicide death in CY2010 that could not be reviewed because of an unresolved investigation, ongoing criminal court proceeding, or an active civil court case during the review year. The highlighted areas of the map identify New Mexico Counties with at least one reviewed CY2010 incident of IPV or SA resulting in death. Fifty-four (54) percent of these incidents occurred in urban areas.ⁱ

New Mexico Counties with at least One Reviewed CY2010 Death Related to IPV or SA



Relationship between the Intimate Partner Pair

In all 28 reviewed CY2010 cases, the death incident occurred either during or immediately following an actual or threatened incident of intimate partner or sexual violence. The following table reports relationship characteristics for the partner pair involved in the incident of intimate partner violence. The Team reviews cases involving homicide that occurs during either an actual or attempted sexual assault, regardless of the relationship between the parties. In both cases of sexual assault, there was no existing intimate relationship between the parties. As such, sexual assault cases were not included in this table, but are included in the sections on persons and incidents. The table below documents the characteristics of the intimate partner relationship in the remaining 26 cases reviewed by the Team by type of case.

Relationship Characteristics For the Intimate Partner Pair (Number of partner pairs = 26)		
	Number of Cases	%
Relationship Status		
Spouse or partner	11	42
Boyfriend or girlfriend	8	31
Ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend	5	19
Ex-Spouse or ex-partner	1	4
Dating partner	1	4
Recently separated or in the process of separating	14	54
Habitation Status at the Time of Incident		
Lived together	13	50
Previously lived together	7	27
Never lived together	4	15
Unknown habitation status	2	8
Children		
Couple has any shared biological or adopted child(ren) of any age	15	58
Any minor child(ren) in household	10	38
History of Intimate Partner Violence within Pair		
Known history of intimate partner violence in relationship	22	85
At least one domestic violence police call for service	15	58
At least one arrest for intimate partner violence	10	38
Any history of domestic violence orders of protection ⁱⁱ between parties	4	15
Domestic violence order of protection between parties at the time of the incident	1	4
Petition for domestic violence order of protection between parties within the last year	4	15
Criminal IPV charges pending at time of incident	4	15

Person Characteristics, CY2010

IPV or SA Victims

IPV victim refers to the victim of intimate partner violence. The SA victim refers to the victim of an actual or attempted sexual assault. The IPV or SA victim may be the decedent, offender, or surviving partner in the death incident. In CY2010 reviewed cases there were 26 IPV victims and two SA victims. IPV/SA victims ranged in age from 15 to 95 years old, with a median age of 36 years. Eighty-nine (89) percent were female. Two IPV victims were pregnant at the time of the death incident. Thirty-nine (39) percent of IPV/SA victims were homicide decedents in the death incident; in the remaining incidents the IPV/SA victim survived. Twenty-five (25) percent of IPV/SA victims were drinking or using drugs at the time of the death incident.

Background Characteristics of IPV and SA Victims, CY2010 (Number of victims = 28)		
	Number of Victims	%
Sex		
Female	25	89
Male	3	11
Race		
White	24	86
Native American	2	7
Unknown	2	7
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	12	43
Substance Abuse & Mental Health		
Known history of alcohol abuse	13	46
Known history of drug use	6	21
Known history of depression or other mental illness	5	18
Known history of a chronic illness	3	11
Criminal History		
At least one prior arrest	13	46
At least one arrest for DWI	5	18
Convicted of at least one felony crime	5	18
At least one term of supervision by probation or parole	8	29
On probation or parole at the time of the incident	1	4
Intimate Partner Violence History		
Known history of intimate partner violence victimization	23	82
Known history of intimate partner violence perpetration	4	14

Background Characteristics of IPV and SA Victims, CY2010 Continued		
	Number of Victims	%
At least one arrest for domestic violence	4	14
At least one conviction for domestic violence	1	4
Restrained party in at least one prior domestic violence order of protection	1	4
History of Associations		
Military veteran	1	4

IPV and SA Perpetrators

IPV perpetrator refers to the identified perpetrator of intimate partner violence. SA perpetrator refers to the identified perpetrator of actual or attempted sexual assault. The perpetrator may be the decedent, offender, or surviving partner in the death incident. In CY2010 reviewed cases there were 26 IPV perpetrators and four SA perpetrators. In one sexual assault case, three perpetrators were identified. Perpetrators ranged in age from 16 to 86 years old, with a median age of 37 years. Ninety (90) percent of IPV/SA perpetrators were male. Forty-six (46) percent were homicide offenders in the death incident, 7% were both homicide offenders and suicide decedents, 27% were killed as a result of bystander intervention (someone other than the IPV/SA victim), and 20% of IPV/SA perpetrators committed suicide alone. At the time of the incident, 70% of IPV/SA offenders were drinking alcohol and 20% were using illegal drugs.

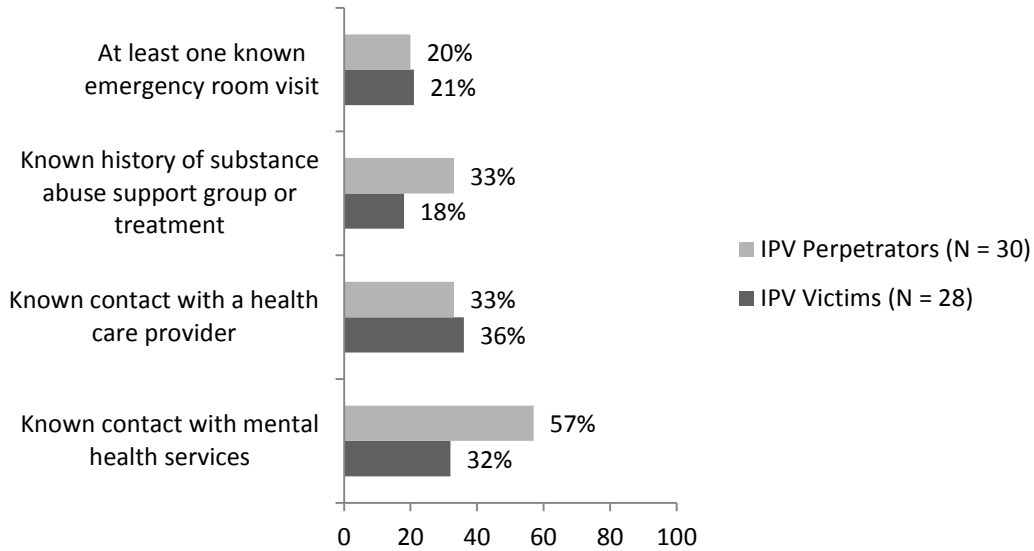
Background Characteristics of IPV and SA Perpetrators, CY2010 (Number of perpetrators = 30)		
	Number of Perpetrators	%
Sex		
Female	3	10
Male	27	90
Race		
White	25	83
Native American	5	17
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	16	53
Substance Abuse & Mental Health		
Known history of alcohol abuse	24	80
Known history of drug use	17	57

Background Characteristics of IPV and SA Perpetrators, CY2010 Continued		
	Number of Perpetrators	%
Known history of depression or other mental illness	15	50
Known history of a chronic illness	4	13
Criminal History		
At least one prior arrest	25	83
At least one arrest for DWI	15	50
Convicted of at least one felony crime	7	23
At least one term of supervision by probation or parole	19	63
On probation or parole at the time of the incident	4	13
Intimate Partner Violence History		
Known history of intimate partner violence victimization	5	17
Known history of intimate partner violence perpetration	22	73
At least one arrest for domestic violence	10	33
At least one conviction for domestic violence	7	23
Restrained party in at least one prior domestic violence order of protection	7	23
History of Associations		
Suspected gang involvement	2	7
Military veteran	5	17

Contacts with Service Providers

In addition to formal criminal and civil legal systems, the Team evaluates other known service contacts for both IPV victims and offenders.ⁱⁱⁱ Only three persons had a known prior contact with community domestic violence programs or advocates. One IPV perpetrator attended a court ordered batterer intervention program on two separate occasions, failing to complete the program on both occasions. Two IPV victims previously sought refuge in a domestic violence shelter. Both left the shelter a few days after admission. We also collected information on known medical and behavioral health service contacts. The percentage of IPV victim and perpetrator contacts with these services is shown in the graph below.

Percentage of IPV Victims and Offenders with Known Service Contacts by Service Type



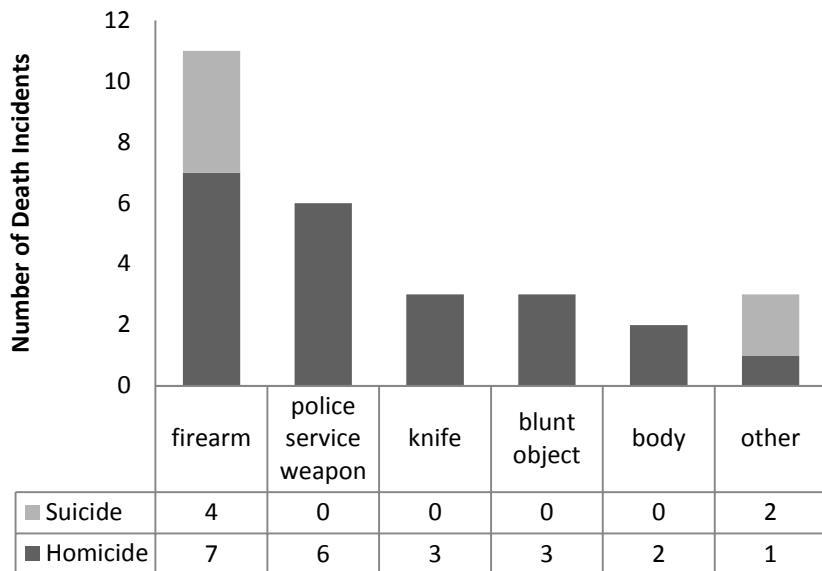
Bystanders

Bystander refers to a person who is not involved in the act of intimate partner violence or sexual assault, but is identified as a witness to the violence. At times, bystanders to the intimate partner or sexual violence may be either the decedent or offender in the death incident. In CY2010, the Team reviewed 11 cases involving a total of 13 bystanders as either decedent or offender in the death incident. Forty-six (46) percent of bystanders were homicide decedents: three new partners of the IPV victim were killed by the victims' former partners; two coworkers of the IPV victim were killed by the IPV perpetrator; one child of the intimate partner pair was killed by the IPV perpetrator. Fifty-four (54) percent of bystanders killed the IPV perpetrator, including: five cases of on-duty police officers responding to a domestic violence call; one homeowner providing shelter to an IPV victim; one relative intervening on behalf of the IPV victim.

Incident Characteristics, CY2010

The Team reviewed 13 cases of homicide, two cases of double homicide, two cases of murder suicide, five police involved shootings, and six cases of suicide alone. Seventeen cases involved deaths that were the result of gunshot wound(s). Blunt force trauma was the cause of death in five cases; three incidents involved stabbing deaths and single cases involved deaths due to ligature hanging, drug overdose, and a forced confinement leading to hyperthermia. Four IPV-related death incidents were witnessed by a minor child.

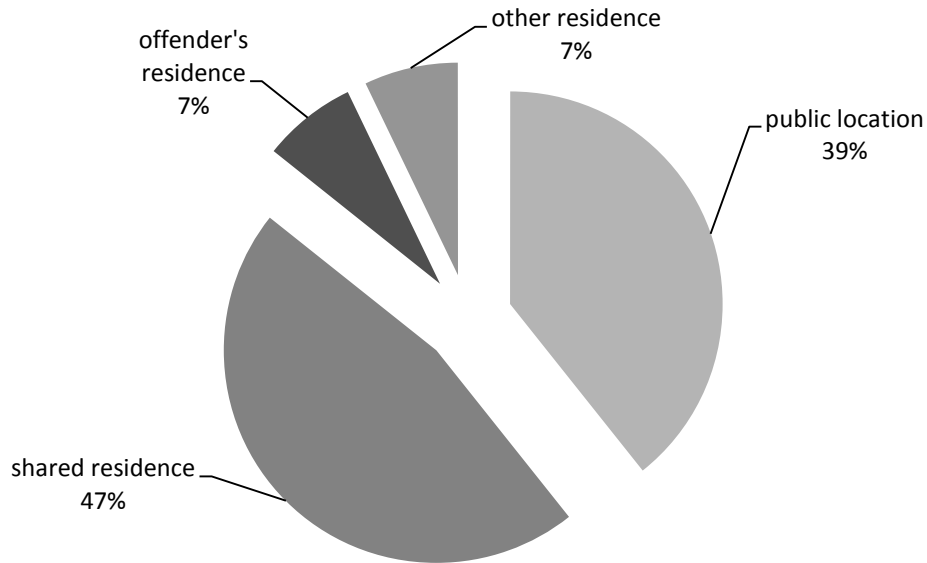
Weapon Used in Incident (Number of incidents = 28)



Eleven death incidents (39%) took place in a public location; the remaining cases occurred at a personal residence. Public locations included parking lots, streets, and wilderness areas.

Homicide incidents were more common in public locations, with all but one of the six cases involving offender suicide alone occurring in a private residence.

Location of Incident (Number of incidents = 28)



Criminal Charges

Either a state or federal prosecutor filed criminal charges against the offender in 13 death incidents. In the remaining cases, no charges were filed. In five uncharged cases, an on-duty law enforcement officer killed the IPV offender. All five police involved shootings were ruled justified. In another case, a bystander killed the IPV offender in self-defense and the prosecutor declined to press charges. In the remaining nine uncharged incidents, the offender committed suicide immediately following the IPV incident.

Conviction and Sentencing

Prosecutors obtained convictions on all 13 charged cases and convicted on the most serious charge in 10 of 13 charged cases. In three remaining cases, the offender's most serious charge was reduced during plea bargaining. These pleas included a reduction of 2nd degree murder to voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter to aggravated assault, and criminal sexual penetration to false imprisonment. Of these 13 convictions, eight resulted from plea agreements and five from jury convictions. In cases with a conviction, the minimum sentence on the most serious charge was 1 year suspended for aggravated assault and the maximum sentence was life in prison.

CY2010 Homicide Conviction Sentence Range by Charge Type (Number of cases = 13)		
Most Serious Prosecuted Charge	Number of Cases	Sentence Range in Years
Aggravated Assault	1	1 (suspended)
False Imprisonment	1	3 (suspended)
Criminal Sexual Penetration	1	9
Involuntary Manslaughter	1	1.5
Voluntary Manslaughter	2	1 to 2
Intentional Child Abuse Resulting in Death	1	33 to Life
2 nd Degree Murder	5	12 to 15
1 st Degree Murder	1	18 to Life

Perpetrator Background Characteristics by Type of Death Incident

IPV and SA perpetrators are divided into three groups: perpetrators who committed an act of homicide; perpetrators who committed suicide alone; and perpetrators killed by a bystander (usually responding police officers). Across these three groups, perpetrators share similar characteristics, with the majority in all groups having: a known history of alcohol abuse, at least one prior arrest, a history of probation or parole contact, and a known history of intimate partner violence perpetration. IPV perpetrators who committed suicide alone and those who were killed by a bystander more often had a known histories of depression or mental illness and more extensive criminal histories (especially related to domestic violence) when compared to offenders who committed an act of homicide.

Background Characteristics of IPV and SA Perpetrators by Type of Death Incident, CY2010 (Number of perpetrators = 30)

	Perpetrator committed an act of homicide (N = 17)*		Perpetrator committed suicide alone (N = 6)		Perpetrator was killed by a bystander (N = 6)	
	Number of Perpetrators	%	Number of Perpetrators	%	Number of Perpetrators	%
Substance Abuse & Mental Health						
Known history of alcohol abuse	14	78	6	100	4	67
Known history of drug use	10	56	2	33	5	83
Alcohol use at time of death incident	13	72	4	67	3	50
Drug use at time of death incident	3	17	1	17	2	33
Known history of depression or other mental illness	7	39	5	83	3	50
Known history of suicidal ideation	6	33	4	67	2	33
Criminal History						
At least one prior arrest	13	72	6	100	6	100
At least one arrest for DWI	8	44	5	83	2	33
Convicted of at least one felony crime	3	17	0	0	4	67
At least one term of supervision by probation or parole	9	50	5	83	5	83
On probation or parole at the time of the incident	2	11	0	0	2	33
Intimate Partner Violence History						
Known history of intimate partner violence victimization	3	17	1	17	1	17
Known history of intimate partner violence perpetration	11	61	6	100	5	83
At least one arrest for domestic violence	3	17	4	67	3	50
At least one conviction for domestic violence	2	11	2	33	3	50
Restrained party in at least one prior domestic violence order of protection	3	17	3	50	1	17
History of Associations						
Suspected gang involvement	2	11	0	0	0	0
Military veteran	3	17	2	33	0	0

*Three of the 17 IPV perpetrators who committed an act of homicide also committed suicide. These perpetrators are included in this column only.

2013 Team Recommendations

At monthly Team meetings, the review process stimulates discussion about specific case facts and associated system responses. Each Team member submits detailed written recommendations following each case review; the coordinator summarizes these comments for each case. At the end of the calendar year, the Team organizes the recommendations into system areas and identifies those that are the most pressing and relevant to be included in the Annual Report. These recommendations reflect risk factors and system gaps identified during case reviews and those generated by Team members through the discussion of their professional experiences working on similar cases.

In 2013, the Team developed recommendations for the following system areas: legislative, tribal agencies, law enforcement, victim services, prosecution, courts, post-conviction services, medical and mental health care services, and cross-cutting recommendations for the broader community. Systems throughout the state continue to work toward improving response to domestic violence; however, some of these recommendations are continued from prior review years and are derived from observations of similar dynamics in the CY2010 case reviews. *While these recommendations are organized by system areas for this report, many can only be accomplished through improved coordination across multiple systems and jurisdictions. A coordinated approach can help communities inventory existing resources and identify community-specific needs. The Team recommends a statewide focus on coordinating responses to intimate partner and sexual violence.* The following are the Team's 2013 recommendations:

I. Legislative

- a. **Create New Mexico legislation that mirrors the existing Federal statute prohibiting an offender's possession of firearms while subject to an order of protection or following conviction for a misdemeanor domestic violence offense (see 18 U.S.C. 922 (d) and (g)).** A firearm was used in 57% of reviewed CY2010 homicides and 67% of reviewed suicides. In addition, in two of the five police involved shootings, officers confronted an IPV perpetrator with a firearm. Seven reviewed cases involved a prohibited person in possession of a firearm: two IPV perpetrators were convicted felons, three had

convictions for misdemeanor domestic violence, one was adjudicated incompetent in a court of law, and one was restrained by a domestic violence order of protection at the time of the incident. Not only would state legislation reinforce the importance of removing firearms from the hands of these offenders, but it could also provide resources for retrieving and storing these weapons and create a more comprehensive system for monitoring compliance with the law.

- b. **Create New Mexico legislation to require documentation of the abuse incident for all domestic violence calls for service with suspicion or allegations of abuse by responding law enforcement officers.** In the CY2010 IPV/SA-related deaths, there were 37 calls to the police prior to the death incident in 15 separate cases. Twenty-seven (27) percent of calls did not result in written documentation. In defining the cases applicable to mandatory documentation, lawmakers should consider those provided in the arrest without warrant statute (NMSA §31-1-7), the Family Violence Protection Act (NMSA §§40-13-6 and 40-13-7), and criminal statutes related to crimes against household members (NMSA §§30-3-11 through 30-3-18). In addition, lawmakers should consider the standard set for medical providers and require written documentation of the nature of the abuse and the name of alleged perpetrator, even in cases without probable cause for arrest.
- c. **Amend the Public Safety Telecommunicator Training statute (NMSA §29-7C-7) to require training on the nature of domestic disturbance calls and common types of emergency situations that may result from intimate partner violence.** Over 19,000 incidents of domestic violence were reported to law enforcement in New Mexico in 2010.^{iv} Domestic disturbance calls are one of the most common calls for assistance in the state. We observed multiple cases of abduction by an intimate partner in which dispatcher knowledge and action was a critical component in the case outcome. In two cases, the call was handled effectively and both victims survived. However, in another case the dispatcher did not believe the story provided by the caller and expressed this disbelief to responding officers. The victim in this case died waiting for rescue. The Team acknowledges the role of human error in responding to incidents. However, state statutes governing dispatcher education do not require training on domestic abuse calls. A better understanding of the nature and seriousness of domestic violence may help dispatchers improve law enforcement response to these incidents and help in the prevention of victim, officer, and bystander injury and death.
- d. **Incorporate curriculum on teen dating violence in mandatory public school health education standards for high school students.** In CY2010, the Team's Teen Dating Violence committee reviewed three cases of IPV/SA related death involving victims and/or perpetrators ages 10 to 19 years. Current efforts to educate teens about healthy relationships and dating abuse can be found throughout the state. However, these programs are typically provided by external agencies and contingent on grant funding from local, state, federal, and private partners. Schools have often been identified as a key site for teen dating violence prevention initiatives. In 2010, New Mexico adopted mandatory health education requirements for high school graduation (see NMSA §22-13-1.1(J)). The committee agrees with the recommendation of the 2009 House Memorial 53 Work Group,^v which advocated the inclusion of teen dating violence prevention

components to mandatory high school health education curriculum. Modifications should include age appropriate instruction on identifying positive interpersonal relationships, controlling and coercive behaviors, dating abuse, physical violence, sexual harassment, sexual assault and information on how those experiencing abuse can get help. The production of curriculum should involve experts on teen dating violence, IPV/SA victim advocacy and services, and health education curriculum development.

II. Tribal Policies and Services

- a. **For tribal governments who have a formalized criminal code, the Native American Committee recommends enacting domestic violence codes within criminal codes.** By including domestic and family violence in the criminal code, tribal law enforcement and prosecutors will have an additional tool to ensure the protection of those who are victims of intimate partner and family violence.

III. Law Enforcement

- a. **Evaluate response to domestic violence calls and ensure personnel are following best practices models during dispatch, response, and incident documentation.** There were 15 CY2010 cases with at least one prior domestic violence call involving the IPV victim and perpetrator. In these 15 cases, we observed 37 calls to the police. Thirty-five (35) percent of calls did not result in arrest, and 27% of calls did not yield a written report. Documentation may assist officers in assessing risk and determining the primary aggressor in future calls. In five death incidents, police officers responded to a scene with an armed IPV perpetrator resulting in the use of lethal force. Only one of those cases involved a warning to officers about prior calls related to violence. An efficient system of identification and documentation of all calls related to domestic violence would provide guidance on safety considerations to officers during subsequent call responses. Law enforcement agencies should include an assessment of policies, procedures, and training for call-takers, dispatchers, and responding officers in the evaluation.^{vi}
- b. **Law enforcement agencies should ensure officers are provided training on the delivery of information and referrals for victims of intimate partner violence and sexual assault and encourage the use of victim advocates in the field.** Law enforcement is the most commonly accessed formal system of intervention for domestic violence in New Mexico.^{vii} Law enforcement agents provide victims with information on safety planning and community resources. These efforts may be enhanced by increased use of victim advocates on domestic violence calls. Field advocates are sometimes based in law enforcement agencies, but may also come from community-based victim advocate groups. Advocates assist victims by providing victim assistance with orders of protection, shelter access, and referrals to other services. Advocacy organized in an ongoing case management structure may also provide a point of contact for victims following the incident and improve victim access and use of services, regardless of whether or not an arrest occurs. Law enforcement agencies should provide training on the delivery of information and referrals for victims to officers and encourage the use of victim advocates in the field.

IV. Victim Services

- a. **Identify, inventory and leverage existing resources to improve sexual assault response, services, forensic examination, investigation, and prosecution especially in rural areas and in areas frequently serving Native populations.** The Team reviewed four CY2010 cases with an alleged, attempted, or completed sexual assault. In two cases, the SA victims were hospitalized prior to death. These cases revealed problems in coordinating the victims' medical needs and evidence collection. Prosecution of both cases was hampered by insufficient evidence. The Team recommends that communities focus on communication and coordination of services and investigation of sexual assault. The Multi-Disciplinary Team model (MDT) has been used with sexual assault programs in parts of New Mexico and has proven effective in improving services to victims, streamlining resources and procedures, and supporting a coherent systems response to sexual violence. MDTs are comprised of representatives from advocacy, service providers, law enforcement and prosecution to identify methods to improve response, investigation, and prosecution. MDTs should also include their tribal agency counterparts, especially in jurisdictions bordering Indian Country and should be developed under the advisement of victim services and advocacy communities.
- b. **Improve the coordination of services for IPV/SA victims who experience the co-occurrence of intimate partner violence and substance abuse, criminal offending, mental illness, or specialized medical conditions.** Concurrent risk factors can present barriers to providing, accessing, and using services. Decreasing the risk for intimate partner violence and sexual assault related death requires multiple types of intervention services. For example, 46% IPV/SA victims from CY2010 had a history of alcohol abuse, 18% had concurrent substance abuse and mental health issues, 46% had a criminal history, and three victims had a known history of prostitution. Only two of these victims had a known contact with an IPV/SA service agency. Non-domestic violence service providers, such as substance abuse services, income and nutrition support, and preventive health care, frequently provide services to IPV victims. The Team recommends IPV/SA service providers engage in cross-training for service providers in each of these areas. Communities with domestic violence or sexual assault community coordinated response or multi-disciplinary teams should actively maintain communication and representation from intervention agencies outside of those directly focused on IPV/SA. Knowledge of the available scope of service agencies within a community may help an agency provide more comprehensive assistance for IPV victims.

V. Prosecution

- a. **Address policy and resource gaps in the prosecution of domestic violence and sexual assault cases.** In CY2010, 1 out of every 4 (25%) IPV/SA perpetrators had at least one dropped prosecution for domestic violence prior to the homicide; some perpetrators had multiple prior cases where charges were dropped. Although guided by departmental policies, prosecutors have discretion in charging decisions. In addition to the seriousness of the crime, considerations for charging an alleged IPV/SA perpetrator should also take into account the perpetrator's known history of violence, threats, and use of weapons.^{viii} Charging decisions should also follow thorough investigations and the consideration of evidence based prosecution regardless of whether victims are available for testimony.^{ix} Collaboration with

other agencies may also provide prosecutors with tools for improving both victim safety and investigations. District Attorney's should support the participation of their investigators, advocates, and prosecutors in local or regional domestic and/or sexual violence related community coordinated response or multi-disciplinary teams where available.

- b. **Ensure the use of best practices when negotiating plea bargains with IPV perpetrators in domestic violence cases.** The Team observed 24 prior domestic violence cases subject to prosecution for 15 IPV perpetrators. Four cases were dismissed. Most of the prosecuted cases resulted in plea agreements and two were pled to non-domestic violence offenses. Over 30% of prosecutions resulted in either a suspended sentence or unsupervised probation. Where plea agreements are found to be the best course of action, prosecutors should advocate for domestic violence offender treatment, continuation of the no-contact order with the victim, restitution to the victim and supervised probation.^x State law requires mandatory domestic violence offender treatment or intervention with a certified provider for some domestic violence convictions. However, the Team also advocates for the inclusion of domestic violence offender treatment/batterer's intervention in plea agreements, even in cases where the original charge is pled to a non-domestic violence offense or a domestic violence offense that does not require such treatment or intervention.

VI. Courts

- a. **Courts should prioritize monitoring of offenders, both those awaiting trial for violent crimes and those sentenced to court monitored probation.** The Team has repeatedly observed instances in which an offender commits a new domestic violence offense while awaiting trial on other charges, while serving a probation sentence, or while subject to a domestic violence order of protection. The National Institute of Justice recommends that courts hold violent offenders accountable for abiding by conditions of release and impose consequences when they do not.^{xi} Relatively few pretrial services programs exist statewide, with no official pretrial services programs in the magistrate courts and only a handful of counties having pretrial services programs at the district court or metro court level. Where available, pretrial service officers should monitor offenders who are awaiting trial for violent crimes, including those charged with either felony or misdemeanor domestic violence.

Magistrate courts generally have few resources for supervising pre-trial release or probation sentences, including cases of misdemeanor domestic violence. Courts should be evaluated for both need and capacity for monitoring offenders. An evaluation will help identify the resources necessary to develop an appropriate system of compliance monitoring to meet the needs of each jurisdiction. In addition, court officials should ensure that providers of court ordered services associated with conditions of release are reporting violations and lack of compliance in a timely fashion.

- b. **Expand training for court personnel on cross-cutting issues for courts with jurisdiction over criminal charges, domestic matters, and domestic violence orders of protection.** Some reviewed cases involved parties with simultaneous cases in criminal and civil courts. Each of these courts has the authority to issue no contact orders, and both domestic matter and domestic violence civil cases can result in orders related to joint property, child custody,

visitation, or the use of services like mediation or family counseling. Training on the overlapping areas of concern in domestic violence cases may assist courts in developing policies and procedures to effectively prevent or address conflicting orders and consolidate services. Effective training would need to include all court personnel (from clerks to judges) along with individuals from other community stakeholder agencies.^{xii} The Team also recommends regular update and distribution of New Mexico specific guidebooks developed to assist criminal justice agencies, including courts, in navigating the complexity of domestic violence cases.^{xiii}

VII. Post-Conviction Services

- a. **Reduce caseloads for post-conviction professionals, especially those who work with intimate partner violence offenders.** A review of IPV/SA perpetrator criminal histories showed that 63% had at least one prior contact with post-conviction services. Four perpetrators committed the act of IPV that lead to the reviewed death while serving a probation or parole sentence, usually either DWI or domestic violence. Even when arrested for new crimes, offenders were not always charged with probation or parole violations. In a few cases, violations were processed but did not necessarily result in changes to the terms of supervision. The Team suspects that ineffective monitoring is at least due in part to excessive caseloads. Reduced caseloads may also improve violation notifications to the court and provide more comprehensive monitoring for those with violation histories. Courts should hold offenders accountable when violations are identified.
- b. **Ensure adequate substance abuse testing for persons serving terms of probation or parole.** The Team often encounters cases with offenders who have been subject to probation and parole supervision but are known to continue to drink or use drugs. Substance use increases the risk for injury and death during incidents of intimate partner violence.^{xiv} Agencies tasked with supervision should evaluate policies, procedures, and capacity of departments to carry out testing in their respective jurisdictions and explore methods to expand testing in ways that do not place additional burdens on personnel. One example is the use of an automated random system that requires offenders to call in on a predetermined basis. The system generates a code that alerts the offender to report to a testing facility within a determined time frame.

VIII. Medical, Mental, and Behavioral Health Care Services

- a. **Enhance knowledge about intimate partner violence for licensed professionals in medical professions, social work, counseling, psychology, and psychiatry.** Each year the Team reviews a number of cases where victims and offenders received psychiatric care, marriage counseling, or other medical, behavioral, or social services from licensed behavioral health professionals. Educational requirements in these professions should include training in: identification of risk for IPV victimization and offending, safety planning, and referrals to appropriate IPV interventions. These enhancements may come from curriculum development at schools for higher learning, IPV competency requirements for licensure, or requiring IPV continuing education, depending on the educational requirements of each respective occupation. Training should be designed and implemented by IPV/SA victim advocates and

focus on improving IPV/SA identification as well as knowledge on available services for referral in local communities.

- b. **Eliminate barriers and improve knowledge of and access to mental health services throughout the state.** Over half of reviewed cases involved an IPV perpetrator with an identified mental health issue which ranged from self-reported or witness-identified depression to formally diagnosed mental illness. Although 40% of all perpetrators had a known history of suicidal ideation, identified mental health issues were more common among the group of perpetrators who actually committed suicide. Most individuals had not been formally diagnosed and lacked consistent access to care. The Team recognizes the need for additional mental health resources, especially in rural areas. The Team recommends the development of culturally appropriate services for teens and young adults, military veterans and American Indian populations. The Team also recommends that mental health care providers work to improve both visibility and accessibility of existing services and provide opportunities for caretaker education on issues related to both warning signs and intervention for suicide, self-harm, firearm storage and weapon safety, and dealing with crisis situations.
- c. **Eliminate barriers and improve knowledge of and access to substance abuse services.** Eighty (80) percent of the IPV perpetrators had a history of alcohol abuse, 57% had a history of illegal drug use, and half had at least one arrest for DWI. Most of these individuals had little to no contact with substance abuse treatment. Rather, perpetrators were more frequently seen by medical and mental health providers. Most of the 10 perpetrators with a history of substance abuse services were court ordered to treatment as a result of drug or alcohol related offenses. Substance abuse service providers should receive training to identify warning signs of and best practices in responding to the co-occurrence of IPV and substance use by all individuals impacted by IPV. The Team recommends the development of culturally appropriate services for teens and young adults, military veterans and American Indian populations.

IX. Cross-Cutting Recommendations for the Community

- a. **Improve access to early intervention and support services for persons who have either witnessed or experienced interpersonal violence and their caretakers.** Over half of all reviewed cases had a known history of child witness to violence in the home. In four cases, at least one child was present at the time of the death. In addition, 19 of these incidents had either a surviving intimate partner or other adult witnesses. Most cases involved parties with histories of intimate partner violence witnessed by children, parents, neighbors, co-workers and other relatives or acquaintances. Agencies in all system areas that come into contact with child witnesses of both fatal and non-fatal violence should ensure that proper referrals for developmentally appropriate intervention and counseling are made and that personnel follow up on these referrals when appropriate. Counseling and support resources are also needed for adult persons who witness or experience violence, including those charged with caretaking of surviving children and elders.
- b. **Improve access to social and legal resources for teen parents throughout the state.** Since beginning specialized case reviews in 2010, the Team's Teen Dating Violence committee has observed a pattern of cases (both homicide and suicide) involving teen parents who are in the

process of breaking up or have recently separated. The committee reviewed two CY2010 cases where the intimate partner pair was comprised of young parents. In both cases, anxieties about parenting, custody, and visitation with the child or children often precipitate the incident leading to the death. In one case, the IPV perpetrator killed the couple's child. The committee advocates inter-agency collaboration to improve access to educational, social, and legal resources for teen parents. This may include the expansion of GRADS (Graduation Reality and Dual-role Skills) sites in high schools. In addition to supporting the goal of graduation, these programs provide education for teen parents regarding child development and parenting skills. These sites may also be an important resource for helping teens link to community resources related to social and legal services that can help them navigate co-parenting and relationship conflict. Communities should also engage in outreach activities to provide services and support for teen parents who have recently graduated or have already dropped out of school.

2013 Team Activities

In addition to conducting case reviews and fulfilling the tasks mandated by the New Mexico Legislature (*see* Appendix A), the Team works to increase member knowledge about intimate partner violence and associated system responses and to improve the quality and relevance of the case review process. These goals are accomplished through specialized committee work, providing educational activities for Team members, and through the dissemination of the Team's findings and recommendations. Further, Team members share this knowledge with their agencies, staff, and others throughout the state, in hopes of contributing to improved system and community response to intimate partner and sexual violence.

Team Committees

The Team employs working committees to assist with carrying out the Team's goals and objectives. There are currently four committees of the Team: (1) the Native American Committee, (2) the Friends & Family Committee, (3) the Marginalized Populations Committee, and (4) the Teen Dating Violence Committee.

Native American Committee

The Native American Committee collaborates with tribes and Native American organizations statewide in an effort to facilitate reviews of deaths related to intimate partner violence and sexual assault occurring on tribal lands and those involving a Native American victim or offender regardless of the incident location. The Team recognizes and honors the sovereignty of

Native American tribes. Therefore, when reviewing Native American intimate partner deaths, the Team ensures that there is at least one tribal representative at the review and will not review the case if the representative objects to the review or any part of its process. Although considered during the case review, the Committee chooses not to identify the areas of Indian Country in which these deaths occur or the tribal affiliation of the individuals in published reports. Instead, review findings are used as a tool for generating recommendations for both tribal and state lawmakers and agencies.

In 2013, the Native American Committee reviewed three homicide deaths involving a Native victim, Native offender, or both occurring between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010. Native American CY2010 case data are incorporated in the presentation of findings beginning on page 9. The committee held two meetings in Albuquerque and one case review meeting hosted by Sexual Assault Services of Northwest New Mexico in Farmington, NM on August 28, 2013. The Committee continues to work on improving case identification and data collection efforts for these cases. The Committee's recommendations are included in the 2013 Recommendations section of this report (*see* recommendation II.a. and IV.a.).

Friends & Family Committee

The Friends & Family Committee is charged with acquiring additional personal and relationship characteristics for case reviews using structured, face-to-face interviews with family members, friends and coworkers of the decedent. During the 2013 review year, the Friends & Family Committee identified two cases with potential participants who met inclusion criteria and sent out invitations. No interviews were conducted. In the coming year, the Friends & Family Committee will be responsible for continuing participant identification, recruiting participants, and interviewing individuals who volunteer to participate in the project. Details derived from these interviews will produce a more complete understanding of the cases and allow the Team to better evaluate risk factors and victim and offender system resource utilization.

Marginalized Populations Committee

The Team recognizes that several populations are underserved or marginalized in our society, including but not limited to people with disabilities, the elderly, and people of color. The

Marginalized Populations Committee assesses how these populations are affected by intimate partner violence and sexual assault and creates strategies and recommendations to specifically address the unique needs within these populations. In 2013, the Committee continued to focus on prevention and intervention of intimate partner and sexual violence among homeless women. The committee held a study panel on youth homelessness on July 30, 2013. Panelists included representatives from: Albuquerque Police Department, Albuquerque Public Schools, New Mexico Children Youth and Families Department, University of New Mexico Departments of Emergency Medicine, Psychiatry, and Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, a juvenile prosecutor, and a juvenile public defender.

Teen Dating Violence Committee

The Teen Dating Violence Committee, also known as the Dating Violence Systems Analysis Subcommittee (DVSAS) reviews cases of intimate partner or dating violence-related deaths involving victims and offenders ages 10 to 19 years. The DVSAS is comprised of professionals working in youth serving agencies from around the state. The impetus for designating a committee to focus on teen dating violence-related deaths stems from the recognition that teen dating relationships, the dynamics of teen dating violence, barriers to safety, and the systems that teen victims and offenders come into contact with differ from the adult population.

To recommend youth-appropriate prevention and intervention strategies, the Team requires a more targeted case review process. Individual risk factors being analyzed for teens include age difference between victim and perpetrator, perception of pregnancy, immigration status, stalking behaviors, substance use, and access to firearms. Environmental risk factors being analyzed include: levels of caregiver knowledge of and response to dating violence and bystander involvement during public incidents resulting in dating violence-related death.

In 2013, the Committee reviewed three dating violence-related homicide deaths occurring between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010 and one dating violence homicide from 2009. Teen CY2010 case data are incorporated in the presentation of findings beginning on page 9. Recommendations provided by the Teen Dating Violence Committee are provided in the 2013 Recommendations section of this report (*see* recommendations: I.d. and IX.b.).

2013 Team Presentations and Data Requests

Public sharing of the Team's findings provides members with the opportunity to exchange knowledge with stakeholders statewide. The following list documents the Team's invited presentations and data requests for 2013.

February

- The Team's coordinator presented a paper written by Team members titled: "Ethical Considerations in Domestic Violence Fatality Review" at the Western Society of Criminology Annual Conference in Berkeley, California (February 8, 2013).

May

- The Team's coordinator and two members attended the National Domestic Violence Fatality Review Conference, "Global Possibilities" in Phoenix, Arizona (May 19-21, 2013).
- A Team member presented information on data collection, case review methodology, member and guest participation to the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Task Force to formalize the process of S.A.N.E. participation on the IPVVRT (May 17, 2013).

July

- The Team's coordinator participated in a mock domestic violence fatality review led by a team member and law professor at the University of New Mexico School of Law (July 18, 2013)
- The Team's coordinator participated in a brainstorming panel hosted by a member of the Albuquerque City Council on prevention and intervention service needs for sex workers (July 25, 2013).

November

- Homicide Studies: An Interdisciplinary & International Journal published a special issue on fatality review in November 2013, including an article written by members of the New Mexico Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team on the ethical practice of fatality review.
- The Team responded to a member agency data request on domestic violence and animal abuse to be used for the documentary *The Deadly Link* (currently in production).

Dissemination of Team Recommendations

Each year the Team prepares this Annual Report for the Governor, New Mexico Legislators, Cabinet Secretaries, professionals from state and local government and non-profit agencies, and other stakeholders. The Annual Report is a tool for educating the public about the dynamics and the potential lethality of intimate partner and sexual violence. The report is available on the Team's website <http://hsc.unm.edu/som/programs/cipre/IPVDRT.shtml>. The website is an additional medium for providing information to the general public, as it also links visitors to each of our member agency websites, including available domestic and sexual violence resources across the state.

Recommendation Updates

The Team monitors statewide developments in legislation, policy, and agency practice to assess the relevance of their recommendations over time. In 2013, we identified ongoing progress and accomplishments consistent with the Team's recommendations from previous years. Here, we report on the activities of agencies represented by Team members and on other statewide efforts addressing priorities previously identified by the Team. Many of these activities were either led or supported by agencies represented by Team members.

Law enforcement agencies should ensure officers are provided training on the delivery of information and referrals for victims of intimate partner violence and sexual assault.

- The Eddy County Sheriff's Office formed a Community Coordinated Response Team (CCRT) to promote a seamless systems approach to domestic violence cases. The CCRT provides training on domestic violence and focuses on holding offenders accountable while also protecting victims and their children. The jurisdiction of the project covers all of Eddy County and the cities of Artesia, Carlsbad, and Loving. Participating agencies include: Eddy County Sheriff's Office, Carlsbad Police Department, New Mexico State Police, Loving Police Department, Artesia Police Department, 5th Judicial District Attorney's Office, Carlsbad Medical Center, Carlsbad Battered Families Shelter, Grammy's House Shelter, Canyon Sage Healing Arts, New Mexico Children Youth and Families Department, 5th Judicial District Court, Carlsbad Magistrate Court, and the Carlsbad Anti-Gang and Drug Coalition.
- Federal grant monies from the Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors (STOP) VAWA and Victims of Crime Act Assistance (VOCA) provide for victim advocates and victim liaisons who deliver services to crime victims seen by law enforcement, including victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, in selected law enforcement agencies throughout the

state. STOP VAWA and VOCA Assistance funding is administered by the New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission.

Enhance law enforcement efforts to hold offenders accountable by improving both the practices of and quality control measures for the investigation, documentation, and reporting of domestic violence.

- The New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the Eddy County Sheriff's Office sponsored: *Effective Investigation, Community Collaboration and Response*, a domestic and sexual violence intervention training with Mark Wynn, an internationally recognized expert on child abuse, domestic violence, and sexual assault prevention and intervention to first responders, advocates, and other professionals. The training was held in Carlsbad and covered lethality assessment, interpreting power and control, examining motive and impact of strangulation, effective on scene investigation, civil liability, stalking and counter-stalking, and responding to children exposed to domestic violence. The workshop was supported by STOP VAWA funds awarded by the New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission.

Strengthen relationships between local, county, and state law enforcement agencies and law enforcement on tribal lands.

- Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council, Inc. (ENIPC) PeaceKeepers worked with Tribal Law Enforcement to receive all domestic violence incident reports whether an arrest was made or not. This allows the advocate to offer the victim services rather than the victim having to search for those services.

Develop a culture of intolerance for intimate partner violence in tribal communities.

- Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council, Inc. (ENIPC), PeaceKeepers made numerous presentations on intimate partner violence, teen dating violence, and elder abuse. These presentations included: "Recognizing the signs and symptoms of domestic violence in the schools and in the workplace" and a Domestic Violence Summit, both in July 2013 as well as law enforcement training in August 2013. They attended health fairs throughout the eight northern pueblos at local schools, senior citizens centers, and other community events. The 11th Annual Walk Against Domestic Violence was hosted in collaboration with ENIPC sister programs, Ohkay Owingeh CHR program, Tewa Women United, and Nambe Pueblo Healthy Family Services.

Identify policy and resource gaps in the prosecution of domestic and sexual violence cases.

- Federal grant money from the STOP VAWA and VOCA Assistance grants from the U.S. Office on Violence Against Women and the U.S. Office for Victims of Crime are being used to provide advocacy and support services for victims of crime, including victims of domestic violence and sexual assault as their cases are processed through the criminal justice system in District Attorney's Offices throughout the state. STOP grant funding is administered by the New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission.

Expand training for court personnel on cross-cutting issues for courts with jurisdiction over criminal charges, domestic matters, and domestic violence orders of protection.

- The New Mexico Judicial Education Center held a day-long training for judges, hearing officers and commissioners on managing civil domestic violence protection order cases in August 2013; several tribal judges also attended this training. Additionally, workshop sessions on domestic violence related issues were included in the annual judicial conclave held in June 2013 for district, metropolitan and appellate court judges, hearing officers, commissioners and staff attorneys. Domestic violence was also a training topic in the annual magistrate judge training held in September 2013. The Judicial Education Center is housed at the UNM School of Law and provides training and resources for state judges and other court personnel on a wide range of topics.

Enhance inter-professional knowledge on prevention and intervention strategies for intimate partner violence.

- The NETWORK is a multidisciplinary group of domestic violence and sexual assault program providers in New Mexico that meets to share information, resources, and to foster support and collaboration in the community. The NETWORK meets every other month in Albuquerque. Members across the state participate via conference call and webinar technologies. These meetings provide a forum for disseminating information about new programs and policies and also provide continuing education opportunities.
- The New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission and the New Mexico Coalition Against Sexual Assault Programs held the 18th Annual Advocacy in Action (AIA) Conference in Albuquerque in May 2013. AIA provides two days of workshops on domestic and sexual violence prevention and intervention and related topics for attorneys, counselors, law enforcement, nurses, social workers, and other related professions.
- Sexual Assault Services of Northwest New Mexico hosted their 11th Annual Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Conference in Farmington on November 5-6, 2013. The conference was sponsored in part by the Farmington Police Department. Workshops covered a variety of topics on domestic and sexual violence, including; the effects of domestic violence on children, media portrayal and promotion of rape, domestic violence and immigration, and cultural competency in working with transgendered victims.
- The University of New Mexico (UNM) hosted international lecturer Ted Bunch in March of 2013. Mr. Bunch presented *Why Good Men are Silent: How Men and Boys Can be the Solution to Ending All Forms of Violence Against Women and Girls*. The event included a session for service providers and professionals and a lecture for students and the general public. The event was co-sponsored by UNM African American Student Services, Democratic Women of Bernalillo County, New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Progressive Women's Association, Rape Crisis Center of Central New Mexico, and the UNM Women's Resource Center.

- The New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, in collaboration with Santa Fe Public Schools, New Vistas, City of Santa Fe, and the CYFD Domestic Violence Unit, sponsored workshops with the author of *Trauma Stewardship*, Laura van Dernoot Lipsky. The workshops aimed to provide community service providers with insight on the effects of exposure to the trauma of their service populations and provide skills for resolving conflicts that may arise as a result of repetitive exposure.
- The New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence hosted workshops on provider confidentiality. *Confidentiality in the Digital Age: Forming Successful Partnerships while Protecting Survivor Safety* was held in Albuquerque in October 2013. The program was aimed at improving knowledge about maintaining domestic violence survivor confidentiality among community service providers and law enforcement.
- The New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NMCADV) with statewide partners from victim services, law enforcement, shelters, and victim advocates produced “New Mexico Domestic Violence Offender Treatment/Intervention Program Standards 2013.” The purpose of the document is to provide best practices guidelines for statewide programs aimed at helping perpetrators stop the violence.

Identify, inventory, and leverage existing resources to improve the distribution of domestic violence services; improve the distribution and accessibility of safety planning information.

- Federal grant moneies from STOP VAWA, VOCA Assistance, and Sexual Assault Services Program awards are used throughout the state to provide for victim advocates, counseling, support groups, legal assistance, and shelter services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. STOP VAWA and VOCA Assistance funding is administered by the New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission.

Improve universal awareness and recognition of teen dating violence; improve knowledge on both the extent and nature of teen dating violence.

- The New Mexico Attorney General’s Office (NMAGO) hosted a workshop on community violence at the New Mexico Bar in August 2013. Conference topics included: human trafficking, orders of protection and other legal rights for teens, dating violence, reproductive coercion, technology as a weapon of abuse, mental health and violence, children youth and gun violence, and cyber-bullying NMAGO also launched the website *Respect and Rights: www.stopthemean.com*. The site provides resources for young people, teen parents, school personnel, and parents on the nature of violence, prevention strategies, and the legal and community resources available to assist teens who are experiencing abuse, including relationship violence.
- The New Mexico Forum for Youth in Community provides youth-centered training for system actors and positive youth development, leadership and peer education programming for teens and young adults.

Improve access to intervention and support services for persons who have witnessed or experienced interpersonal violence.

- The Resource Center for Victims of Violent Death is a statewide service designed to support living victims by helping them deal with their day to day needs and provide assistance in acquiring services, including grief counseling and victim's rights advocacy. In 2013, the Center expanded support group offerings to both Los Lunas and Rio Rancho. Information about these services is available on the Center's website:
www.bridgesforvictimsofviolentdeath.org.
- Federal grant moneies from VOCA Assistance have been distributed to agencies throughout the state to provide support to the Court Appointed Special Advocate Program (CASA) who provide services for and on behalf of children who are victims of abuse, neglect, and domestic violence in the custody of Family Court. VOCA Assistance grants also support advocacy, support groups, and referral services for family members and survivors of homicide, attempted murder, and other violent deaths. VOCA Assistance funding is administered by the New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission.
- New Mexico Community Faith Links (NMCFL) started an after school program at Reginald Chavez Elementary School in Albuquerque in 2013. The purpose of this program is to identify and provide early intervention, safety planning, and support to child witnesses of domestic violence. In the coming year, NMCFL will begin offering evening groups for families of children who participate in the after school program. One group will provide education and support for creating healthy families, including domestic violence prevention and intervention. Another group will be focused on parenting support and will include a potluck dinner and community activity components. The purpose of this group is to create an environment that will encourage struggling families to seek help to stop abuse and violence. NMCFL plans to duplicate these services in its other existing after school programs.

The Team will continue to monitor statewide developments in legislation, policy, and agency practice consistent with their recommendations from both previous and current review years.

Appendix A: Statutory Authority for the Domestic Violence Homicide Review Team

(also known as the Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team)

NMSA 1978 §31-22-4.1: Domestic violence homicide review team; creation; membership; duties; confidentiality; civil liability.

- A. The "domestic violence homicide review team" is created within the commission for the purpose of reviewing the facts and circumstances of domestic violence related homicides and sexual assault related homicides in New Mexico, identifying the causes of the fatalities and their relationship to government and nongovernment service delivery systems and developing methods of domestic violence prevention.
- B. The team shall consist of the following members appointed by the director of the commission:
 - (1) medical personnel with expertise in domestic violence;
 - (2) criminologists;
 - (3) representatives from the New Mexico district attorneys association;
 - (4) representatives from the attorney general;
 - (5) victim services providers;
 - (6) civil legal services providers;
 - (7) representatives from the public defender department;
 - (8) members of the judiciary;
 - (9) law enforcement personnel;
 - (10) representatives from the department of health, the aging and long-term services department and the children, youth and families department who deal with domestic violence victims' issues;
 - (11) representatives from tribal organizations who deal with domestic violence; and
 - (12) any other members the director of the commission deems appropriate.
- C. The domestic violence homicide review team shall:
 - (1) review trends and patterns of domestic violence related homicides and sexual assault related homicides in New Mexico;
 - (2) evaluate the responses of government and nongovernment service delivery systems and offer recommendations for improvement of the responses;
 - (3) identify and characterize high-risk groups for the purpose of recommending developments in public policy;
 - (4) collect statistical data in a consistent and uniform manner on the occurrence of domestic violence related homicides and sexual assault related homicides; and
 - (5) improve collaboration between tribal, state and local agencies and organizations to develop initiatives to prevent domestic violence.
- D. The following items are confidential:
 - (1) all records, reports or other information obtained or created by the domestic violence homicide review team for the purpose of reviewing domestic violence related homicides or sexual assault related homicides pursuant to this section; and

- (2) all communications made by domestic violence homicide review team members or other persons during a review conducted by the team of a domestic violence related homicide or a sexual assault related homicide.
- E. The following persons shall honor the confidentiality requirements of this section and shall not make disclosure of any matter related to the team's review of a domestic violence related homicide or a sexual assault related homicide, except pursuant to appropriate court orders:
- (1) domestic violence homicide review team members;
 - (2) persons who provide records, reports or other information to the team for the purpose of reviewing domestic violence related homicides and sexual assault related homicides; and
 - (3) persons who participate in a review conducted by the team.
- F. Nothing in this section shall prevent the discovery or admissibility of any evidence that is otherwise discoverable or admissible merely because the evidence was presented during the review of a domestic violence related homicide or a sexual assault related homicide pursuant to this section.
- G. Domestic violence homicide review team members shall not be subject to civil liability for any act related to the review of a domestic violence related homicide or a sexual assault related homicide; provided that the members act in good faith, without malice and in compliance with other state or federal law.
- H. An organization, institution, agency or person who provides testimony, records, reports or other information to the domestic violence homicide review team for the purpose of reviewing domestic violence related homicides or sexual assault related homicides shall not be subject to civil liability for providing the testimony, records, reports or other information to the team; provided that the organization, institution, agency or person acts in good faith, without malice and in compliance with other state or federal law.
- I. At least thirty days prior to the convening of each regular session of the legislature, the domestic violence homicide review team shall transmit a report of its activities pursuant to this section to:
- (1) the governor;
 - (2) the legislative council;
 - (3) the chief justice of the supreme court;
 - (4) the secretary of public safety;
 - (5) the secretary of children, youth and families;
 - (6) the secretary of health; and
 - (7) any other persons the team deems appropriate.

Appendix B: Team Membership

The IPVDRT has two types of membership: *appointed members* and *invited members*. Each type of membership has certain responsibilities as a Team member and must comply with all confidentiality and other legal and ethical requirements of the Team. In 2013, the Team was chaired by Michelle Garcia, New Mexico Attorney General’s Office.

Participation Key

- F: *Friends and Family Committee Member*
- M: *Marginalized Populations Committee Member*
- N: *Native American Committee Member*
- T: *Teen Dating Violence Committee Member*
- P: *Proxy for Appointed Member*

The following are the Team’s current *appointed members* and the agencies they represented in 2013.

Medical Representatives

Cameron Crandall, M.D.	UNM Department of Emergency Medicine
Lori Proe, D.O.	New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator

Criminologist Representative

Lisa Broidy & Maria Velez	UNM Department of Sociology
---------------------------	-----------------------------

Victim Service Provider Representatives

Mollie Ferguson	S.A.F.E. House
Connie Monahan	NM Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs
Anna Nelson ^T	New Mexico Forum for Youth in Community
David River	NM Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Doug Southern ^F	Roswell Refuge

Administrative Office of the District Attorney’s Representative

Annette Martinez-Varela	Administrative Office of the District Attorneys
-------------------------	---

Attorney General’s Office Representative

Michelle Garcia	Attorney General’s Office
-----------------	---------------------------

Civil Legal Services Representatives

Gabriel Campos ^M	City of Albuquerque
Melissa Ewer ^F	Catholic Charities VAWA Immigration Project
Kara Johnson	New Mexico Legal Aid

Public Defender Representative

Vacant	Chief Public Defender
--------	-----------------------

Judicial Representatives

Judges Sandra Clinton & Sandra Engel	Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court
Judge Alisa Hadfield	2 nd Judicial District Court Domestic Violence Division
Jenna Yanez & Patricia Galindo	Administrative Office of the Courts

Law Enforcement Representatives

Captain Quintin McShan ^M	New Mexico State Police
Agent Eric Threlkeld	Eddy County Sheriff’s Office

State Agency Representatives

Shauna Fujimoto	Children, Youth and Families Department
Vicki Nakagawa ^{N, T}	Department of Health
Anthony Louderbough	Aging & Long Term Services Department/Adult Protective Services

Tribal Representatives

Cheryl Eaton^N Sexual Assault Services of Northwest New Mexico
Miranda Salazar^N Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council, Inc. PeaceKeepers
Colleen Vigil^N Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women

Other Appointed Members

MaryEllen Garcia Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Dale Klein-Kennedy^F New Mexico Community FaithLinks
Kari Meredith^{M, N, T} Attorney General's Office
Joan Shirley^{F, M} Community Representative, Resource Center for Victims of Violent Death
Sherry Stephens New Mexico Parole Board

Special thanks to outgoing appointed members for their service on the Team: Sheila Allen (Crime Victims Reparation Commission), Lisa Broidy (UNM Institute for Social Research & Department of Sociology), Sandra Clinton (Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court), Kristina Faught-Hollar (AODA's representative), Mark Myers (Las Cruces Police Department), and Jenna Yanez (Administrative Office of the Courts).

The following *invited members* participated in Team or committee meetings during the 2013 review year:

Laura Banks, UNM Emergency Medicine
Laura Bassein, UNM School of Law, Institute of Public Law
Paula Bauch, Department of Health^T
Joyce Burkholder, Community Member
Bryan Byrd, New Mexico State Police^P
Kathleen Carmona, 2nd Judicial DA's Office
Adrian Carver, NM Forum for Youth in Community
Domenick Ciccone, APD
Sandra Clinton, Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court
Rosemary Cosgrove-Aguilar, 2nd Judicial District Court^{T, P}
Sampson Cowboy^N
Colleen Dearmin, Cristus St. Vincent, S.A.N.E.
Liceth Garcia, S.A.F.E. House
Baonam Giang, NM Asian Family Center
Michelle Harmon, ARCA
Annie Henz, Attorney General's Office
Trent John, CYFD
Jean Klein, Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court
Edwin Lente, Sexual Assault Services Northwest NM^{N, P}
Amber Macias-Mayo, UNM School of Law
Selena Martinez-Metzgar, NM Legal Aid
Carrie McNeil, CDC and NMDOH^{M, P}
Kathy Meredith, Sexual Assault Services Northwest NM^N

Roberta Muro, CYFD^T
Amy Ortiz, 2nd Judicial DA's Office
Andrea Ortiz, APD Homicide^P
Patrice Perrault, CYFD^T
Chris Pollock, APD FASTT
Laura Price-Waldman, Catholic Charities^P
Rachel Reed, Sexual Assault Services Northwest NM^N
Laura Rombach, UNM Department of Psychiatry, CRCBH
Elizabeth Sabbath, UNM Sociology^P
Jonathan Salazar, New Mexico State Police^P
Heather Sandoval, Attorney General's Office^{T, P}
Arlene Sheyka, New Beginnings^N
Nicole Shields, 2nd Judicial DA's Office
Sherry Spitzer, NM Asian Family Center^M
Gail Starr, Albuquerque S.A.N.E.
Laura Sullivan, CYFD^P
Liz Thomson, Albuquerque Police Department
Bianca Villani, Rape Crisis Center^T
Loudine Wanoskia, Jicarilla Apache Behavioral Health^{N, P}

2013 Committee Chairs

Friends and Family Dale Klein-Kennedy & Joan Shirley
Marginalized Populations Quintin McShan
Native American Cheryl Eaton
Teen Dating Violence Kari Meredith & Anna Nelson

Endnotes

ⁱ The Team uses the Rural Urban Commuting Areas (RUCA) definition to identify rural and urban areas in the state. This definition is consistent with the Team's purpose of assessing access to resources in the victim's residential community.

ⁱⁱ See the New Mexico Family Violence Protection Act §§40-13-1 through 40-13-12.

ⁱⁱⁱ Our identification of known contacts with services outside the criminal and civil justice system is limited. We document known contact from prior court history and investigative documents related to the homicide and other prior interactions with the police or courts.

^{iv} Caponera, Betty. 2012. Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico X: An Analysis of 2010 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque: New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository, New Mexico Coalition Against Sexual Assault Programs.

^v New Mexico Public Education Department and New Mexico Department of Health. 2009. *Report on House Memorial (HM) 53: Prevention of Teen Dating Violence*. September, 2009.

^{vi} Townsend, Meg, et al. 2006. *Law Enforcement Response to Emergency Domestic Violence Calls for Service*. Available [Online]: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/215915.pdf>.

^{vii} Caponera, Betty. 2013. Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XI: An Analysis of 2011 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque: New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository, New Mexico Coalition Against Sexual Assault Programs.

^{viii} See New Mexico Attorney General's Office (NMAGO) 2011 publications: *Guide to Prosecuting Domestic Violence and Stalking: A Courtroom Guide for Prosecutors* and *Guide to Prosecuting Sexual Assault in New Mexico*. These guides are designed as a flip chart for prosecutors, providing information on prosecution with and without victim testimony and a statewide listing of IPV/SA resources and victim service providers. These projects were supported by a grant from the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice.

^{ix} The New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs publication "Response to Sexual Assault, Domestic violence, and Stalking: A Guide for Criminal Justice Professionals in New Mexico," provides guidance on investigations that improve the chances of evidence based prosecutions, see the prosecution checklist on pages 39-40, http://www.nmcsap.org/LE_Guide_Page.html.

^x See New Mexico Attorney General's Office 2011 publications: *Guide to Prosecuting Domestic Violence and Stalking: A Courtroom Guide for Prosecutors* and *Guide to Prosecuting Sexual Assault in New Mexico*. This project was supported by a grant from the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice.

^{xi} National Institute of Justice. 2010. *Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research: For Law Enforcement, Prosecutors, and Judges*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice. [Online]: <http://www.nij.gov/nij/topics/crime/intimate-partner-violence/practical-implications-research/welcome.htm>.

^{xii} Sack, Emily. 2002. *Creating A Domestic Violence Court: Guidelines and Best Practices*. San Francisco, CA: Family Violence Prevention Fund.

^{xiii} See The New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs publication "Response to Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, and Stalking: A Guide for Criminal Justice Professionals in New Mexico," http://www.nmcsap.org/LE_Guide_Page.html, The New Mexico Attorney General's Office 2009 publication "Enhancing Enforcement of Orders of Protection in New Mexico: A Best Practices Guide for Law Enforcement, Prosecution and Courts," and the New Mexico Judicial Education Center's 2005 publication, "New Mexico Domestic Violence Bench Book: Criminal and Civil Proceedings Involving Domestic Violence."

^{xiv} Campbell, Jacquelyn C. et al. 2003. Risk Factors for Femicide in Abusive Relationships: Results from a Multisite Case Control Study. *American Journal of Public Health* 93: 1089-1097. See also: Sharps, Phyllis W. et al. The Role of Alcohol Use in Intimate Partner Femicide. *American Journal on Addictions* 10: 122-135.

For more information or for additional copies, please contact:

**Danielle Albright, Coordinator
Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team
Center for Injury Prevention Research and Education
Department of Emergency Medicine, School of Medicine
University of New Mexico
MSC 11 6025
Albuquerque, NM 87131
(505) 272-6272
Fax: (505) 272-6259
Email: dalbright@salud.unm.edu**



Appendix F

Letters documenting support from prosecution, law enforcement, courts and victim services programs.



Administrative Office of the District Attorneys
Henry R. Valdez, Director

February 26, 2014

Bea Hanson, Acting Director
Office on Violence Against Women
U.S. Department of Justice
145 N St., NE, Suite 10W.121
Washington, D.C. 20530

RE: 2014 Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (STOP VAWA)

Dear Director Hanson,

I am writing in full support of New Mexico's STOP VAWA Grant application for continued funding for our State's efforts to reduce the incidences of violence against women.

I am the Director of the Administrative Office of the District Attorneys for New Mexico. My office continues to be an active member of the Implementation Planning Process for our state's STOP VAWA funds. The implementation planning process for this year included a comprehensive needs assessment survey and several focus groups. Our office not only participated throughout this entire process providing input regarding the needs of prosecution agencies in the state to better serve victims of violence, but also assisted in disseminating the announcement across the state to increase participation.

My office has been a recipient of several STOP VAWA awards in previous years, many of which supported training for prosecutors and assisted prosecution offices to improve interpretation and translation services to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking victims with limited English proficiency.

New Mexico is the 5th largest State in the country covering a land area of one hundred twenty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-five (121,355) square miles with a widely dispersed rural population, in relation to total population of any state in the country. There are twenty-three Indian nations and each nation operates under its own sovereign governmental system. In addition, poverty permeates the State with 19.0% of the population living below the federal poverty level. These demographics combined with the high rate of domestic violence (26 per 1 00), sexual assault (1 in 4 women, 1 in 20 men) and stalking (12 per 1000) support the significant need for STOP VAW Grant funds in our State.

Over time, the prosecution allocation of New Mexico's STOP VAWA Grant has supported specialized violence against women prosecution units in several jurisdictions of the state. The State Legislature permanently funded several of these STOP VAWA Grant funded positions as the effectiveness of these units was demonstrated.

The goal of the Implementation Plan is to continue to support specialized units throughout the state and specifically in rural judicial districts and targeting underserved victims within these areas. These units are

625 Silver Ave., Suite 420• Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102 Phone: (505)827-3789 Fax: (505)242-3227

432 Galisteo Santa Fe, NM 87501

increasing the efficacy of violence against women prosecutions in rural regions of the state and will hopefully be in the position to be recipients of state funding for this purpose.

Sincerely,


HENRY R. VALDEZ
Director

625 Silver Ave., Suite 420• Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102 Phone: (505)827-3789 Fax: (505)242-3227

432 Galisteo Santa Fe, NM 87501

CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE

Albuquerque Police Department



Gorden E. Eden, Jr., Chief of Police



March 7, 2014

Bea Hanson, Acting Director
Office on Violence Against Women
U.S. Department of Justice
145 N St., NE, Suite 10W.121
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: 2014 S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

Dear Director Hanson,

On behalf of the Albuquerque Police Department (APD), I am writing in full support for New Mexico's STOP Violence Against Women Act Formula Grant (STOP VAWA) application for continued funding for our State's efforts to reduce the incidence of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

400 Roma NW

New Mexico is the fifth largest state in the country with a widely dispersed rural population, covering a land area of 121,355 square miles. There is an average of 17 persons per square mile, as compared to 80 persons per square mile nationally. According to the US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 27.1% of the 2,059,190 people reside in a rural region of the state. The US Census Bureau reports that 7.0% of the population is under the age of five, 24.9% of the population is under the age of 18 and 1.63% of the population is over the age of 65. Females comprise 50.5% of the population. The 2007-2011 census records show that 19.0% of the state is below poverty level, compared to 14.3% nationally.

Albuquerque

New Mexico 87102

www.cabq.gov

Located in north-central New Mexico and bisected by the Rio Grande River, Albuquerque is the state's largest city and the 32nd largest in the United States. Comprising over 187 square miles and situated in a Metropolitan Area of nearly 700,000 people, the city has been identified as one of the nation's fastest growing. The Census Bureau's 2012 population estimates indicate a slight increase from the previous year to 555,417. Census data for 2010 indicates that nearly 47% of the City's population is Hispanic. Among the non-Hispanic population, 4.6% are Native American, 3.3% Black and 2.6% are Asian from at least seven nationalities. Although persons of Vietnamese, Chinese and Indian decent combine for 60% of Albuquerque's Asian residents (25%, 20% and 15% respectively), they account for only 1.6% of the City's total population. The same 2010 data shows that 10.9% of Albuquerque residents were foreign born and that approximately 67% of these foreign born residents had not attained US Citizenship.

Within the Albuquerque population over the age of five, 151,848 people or 29.9% spoke a language other than English at home, and of these, 42,903 speak English less than “very well”. Of this 8.4% of residents that could be described as having Limited English Proficiency (LEP), the majority (35,843) spoke Spanish. The next largest proportion of the LEP population consisted of those speaking Asian or Pacific Islander languages (4,468). The remaining 6% in the LEP group were from various other nationalities/ethnicities. Residents with LEP were likely to have accounted for a large portion of the nearly 16% of the Albuquerque population living below the poverty level. The proportion of Albuquerque Hispanics described in the census as having LEP was approximately 14%, while that number was 31% for the City’s Asian residents. However, the percentage of Asian residents that may speak English but would still need language assistance when involved in police encounters or Court proceedings could be much higher.

Data compiled by New Mexico law enforcement agencies in 2011 indicate that 51% of the State’s domestic violence victims were Hispanic, while less than 1% were Asian. Although females made up 51% of the Albuquerque population in 2011, they accounted for 70% of the domestic violence victims that same year.

The City of Albuquerque has long recognized the magnitude and impact of domestic violence in the City and has historically taken innovative measures to combat the problem. A decade ago, APD’s Family Abuse and Stalking Training Team (FASTT) was established as the focal point for the oversight, training and assistance of Field Officers in the area of domestic violence and stalking, as well as the investigation of complex and high profile cases.

Two Violent Crimes Victim Liaisons were added to the unit in 2009 with STOP VAWA Grant funding to assist the FASTT Detectives and those positions remain in place today. In 2010, 15 Field Officers were trained and designated as Domestic Violence Specialist Officers to provide direct assistance to fellow officers responding to domestic violence calls. Grant funding has also been used to increase the technical capabilities of the FASTT Detectives and Liaisons through the purchase of digital and video cameras, computer equipment, photographic surveillance systems and GPS trackers. FASTT personnel also had the opportunity to obtain specialized domestic violence training such as the investigation of strangulation incidents, threat assessment and the use of technology by stalkers. Future grant funding would further enhance the ability of APD to investigate and document incidents of domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault and to assist the victims and prosecute their abusers.

Historically, the law enforcement allocation for the State of New Mexico’s STOP VAWA Grant has supported such training for law enforcement regarding best practices for domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence, specialized Victim Liaisons within police departments, dedicated Detectives in smaller, rural jurisdictions and a variety of targeted trainings for law enforcement throughout the state.

STOP VAWA Grant funding has proven to be an invaluable resource for New Mexico. It is imperative that STOP VAWA Grant funding to the State continues to meet the critical needs of law enforcement, as well as the needs within the court, prosecution and victim services allocations.

The Implementation Plan developed for the State of New Mexico builds upon the initiatives and successes of previous years and presents effective strategies for increasing the safety of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence victims and for promoting offender accountability. I am committed to participating in the continued development of the Implementation Plan for the state of New Mexico.

If you should have any questions please do not hesitate to contact Criminal Investigations Commander, Anthony Montano, at (505) 924-6000.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gordon E. Eden, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

GORDEN E. EDEN, JR.
Chief of Police

GEE:arm



Santa Fe Regional Emergency Communications Center (RECC)

35 Camino Justicia, Santa Fe, NM 87508

March 7, 2014

Bea Hanson, Acting Director
Office on Violence Against Women
U.S. Department of Justice
145 N St., NE, Suite 10W.121
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: 2014 S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

Director Hanson,

I am writing today in full support of New Mexico's Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors Violence Against Women Act Formula Grant (STOP VAWA) application for continued funding to further our State's efforts at reducing the incidents of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

The implementation planning process for this year included a comprehensive needs assessment survey and several focus groups. My 911 Center not only participated throughout this entire process, providing input regarding the needs of dispatchers in the state to better serve victims of violence, but it also assisted in disseminating the announcement to Centers across the state in order to inform and increase participation.

The 2014 – 2016 Implementation Plan builds upon the initiatives and successes of previous years and presents effective strategies for increasing the safety of domestic violence, sexual assault stalking and dating violence victims and for promoting offender accountability. I am committed to participating in the continued development of the Implementation Plan for the State of New Mexico.

New Mexico is the fifth largest state in the country with a widely dispersed rural population, covering a land area of one hundred twenty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-five (121,355) square miles. There is an average of seventeen persons per square mile, as compared to eighty persons per square mile, nationally. According to the US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 27.1% of the 2,059,190 people reside in a rural region of the state. The US Census

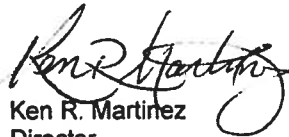
Bureau reports that 7.0% of the population is under the age of five, 24.9% of the population is under the age of 18, and 1.63% of the population is over the age of 65. Females comprise 50.5% of the population. The 2007-2011 census records show that 19.0% of the state is below the poverty level, compared to 14.3% nationally.

Historically, the law enforcement allocation for the State of New Mexico's STOP VAWA Grant has supported training for law enforcement regarding best practices for domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence, specialized Victim Liaisons within police departments, dedicated detectives in smaller, rural jurisdictions and a variety of targeted trainings for law enforcement throughout the state.

Bringing the 911 Affiliate to the planning table and including Telecommunicators in the target group for these types of trainings is critical and absolutely appreciated by the 911 community in New Mexico. In terms of public safety, emergency response, and victim services, 911 staff are the true first responders, often dealing with the victims of violence as these traumatic events are still unfolding. Establishing them as eligible recipients of such crucial training definitely assists in improving public safety services across the State of New Mexico.

And this is only a part of how STOP VAWA Grant funding has proven to be such an invaluable resource for New Mexico. It is imperative that STOP VAWA Grant funding to the State continues to meet the critical needs of the courts, as well as the needs within the law enforcement, prosecution and victim services allocations. Thank you for your time and consideration in this important matter.

Sincerely,



Ken R. Martinez
Director
Santa Fe RECC

Administrative Office of the Courts

Supreme Court of New Mexico

Arthur W. Pepin, Director
Patrick T. Simpson, Deputy Director



237 Don Gaspar, Room 25
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 827-4800
(505) 827-4824 (fax)

March 7, 2014

Bea Hanson, Acting Director
Office on Violence Against Women
U.S. Department of Justice
145 N St., NE, Suite 10W.121
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: 2014 STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

Dear Director Hanson,

My office continues to be an active member of the Implementation Planning Process for our state's STOP VAWA funds. The implementation planning process for this year included a comprehensive needs assessment survey and several focus groups. Our office not only participated throughout this entire process providing input regarding the needs of prosecution agencies in the state to better serve victims of violence, but also assisted in disseminating the announcement across the state to increase participation.

I am writing in full support of New Mexico's STOP Grant application for continued funding for our State's efforts to reduce the incidence of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

New Mexico is the fifth largest state in the country with a widely dispersed rural population, covering a land area of one hundred twenty-one thousand two hundred ninety-eight (121,298) square miles. There is an average of seventeen persons per square mile, as compared to eighty-seven persons per square mile, nationally. According to the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 22.5% of the 2,085,287 people reside in a rural region of the state, with a population density of four persons per square mile. The United States Census Bureau reports that 6.9% of the population is under the age of five, 24.7% of the population is under the age of 18, and 14.1% of the population is over the age of 65. Females comprise 50.5% of the population. Since 2000, the population of New Mexico has increased 13.2%.

New Mexico is one of the more culturally diverse states within the United States of America. According to the most recent United States Census Bureau estimates New Mexico has 2,085,287 residents. The demographic makeup of the state White non Hispanic or Latino, 39.8%; Hispanic

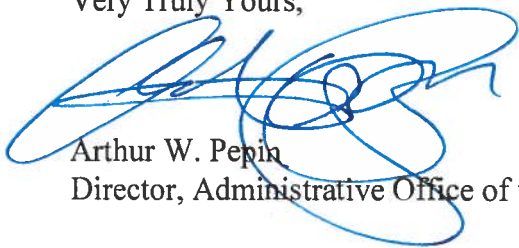
or Latino, 47.0%, American Indian and Alaska Native 10.2%, Asian 1.6% and Black or African America 2.4%. Census data also reports that New Mexico's percentage of person below poverty level is 19.5%, higher than the national average of 14.9%.

Over time, the Court allocation of New Mexico's STOP Grant has supported such court-related projects as compliance monitors, the development of a Sexual Assault Judicial Manual and violence against women training for members of the New Mexico Judiciary at all levels. Training of Judges statewide regarding domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking cases and evidentiary issues, especially for the non-attorney Magistrate Judges across New Mexico, has been a key part of Judicial Education here, thanks in large part to efforts possible through STOP Grant funding.

The current grant cycle is providing funding to the Administrative Office of the Courts to develop and implement a Violence Against Women Point of Contact for the Courts. The goal of this position is to improve communication within courts and between courts and other key stakeholders; serve as the Administrative Office of the Courts' statewide point of contact and legal resource for court-related domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking issues; enhance court related functions to support best practices on domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence cases and; improve coordination between New Mexico state courts, tribal courts and violence against entities. The scope and effectiveness of this project depends on implementation over a multi-year period of time.

STOP VAWA Grant funding has proven to be an invaluable resource for New Mexico. It is imperative that STOP VAWA Grant funding to the State continues to meet the critical needs of the courts, as well as the needs within the law enforcement, prosecution and victim services allocations.

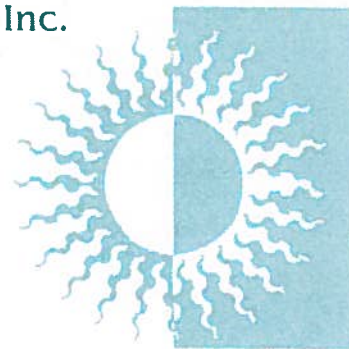
Very Truly Yours,



Arthur W. Pepin
Director, Administrative Office of the Courts

New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.

3909 Juan Tabo NE, Suite 6 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111
(505) 883-8020 (505) 883-7530 (FAX)



March 17, 2014

Bea Hanson, Acting Director
Office on Violence Against Women
U.S. Department of Justice
145 N St., NE, Suite 10W.121
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: New Mexico 2014 S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

Dear Director Hanson,

I would like to offer my continued support of the New Mexico VAWA STOP Grant funding. Our Coalition continues to have a strong relationship with our NM STOP administrator and office. We receive STOP VAWA funds for training, coordination/technical assistance, and data. Specifically, the Coalition receives the funding to provide statewide Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner coordination and training. We also continue to receive funding to collect, analyze and report on sexual violence incidence data from law enforcement agencies in all segments of our statewide community (urban, rural, reservation, and Mexican border communities). Additionally, our Coalition receives funding to provide technical assistance, SASP funding and coordination of New Mexico's sexual assault services programs. For this current fiscal year, we were also awarded a grant to train law enforcement and SANE nurses on Drug Facilitated Rape evidence collection, and on working collaboratively with each other. The Coalition has submitted a proposal for next fiscal year to provide a comprehensive menu of training to law enforcement, dispatch and prosecution on the investigation and prosecution of sex crimes and other forms of violence against women.

Need and Intended Use of Grant Funds

- ② New Mexico ranks 8th in the United States in lifetime prevalence of rape among adult women, as 24% or approximately 1 in 4 of New Mexico's adult women have been raped at least once in their lifetime.
- ② Sexual violence is a vast and multifaceted challenge in our state, with a high prevalence rate. The 2005 Survey of Violence Victimization (SVV) in New Mexico found that 1 in 4 New Mexican women (24%) are victims of an attempted or completed rape in their lifetimes, as compared to 18% nationally (Caponera, 2007). The same survey found that 1 in 20, or 5%, of New Mexican men are the victims of an attempted or completed rape in their lifetimes, as compared to 3% of men nationally (Caponera, 2007). However, the majority (92%) of adult rape goes unreported.

(SEX CRIMES IN NM V: An Analysis of Data from The Survey of Violence Victimization in NM, 2002-2005, Caponera, B., 2007; SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XI: An Analysis of 2012 Data from The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository, Betty Caponera, Ph.D, 2013)

The Coalition has the unique privilege of having Dr. Betty Caponera on staff who utilizes a small portion of VAWA dollars towards our annual data collection and report on sexual violence in New Mexico. She is so well received by law enforcement agencies throughout New Mexico that they continue to voluntarily provide her with quarterly data on sex crimes.

Our Coalition also houses the Statewide SANE Coordinator, Constance Monahan, MPH, who has created dozens of nationally recognized protocols for sexual assault examiners, particularly for victims in rural, Mexican border and reservation areas. Our local VAWA grants

e-mail: nmcsap@swcp.com WEB Site: <http://www.nmcsap.org>

PREVENTION

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

RESOURCES

AWARENESS

office provides funds for training all new sexual assault examiners as well as genital skills labs to insure that rural, tribal and border area nurses obtain their preceptor certification in a timely manner.

Anticipated Results

SANE Training: Our Coalition provides the only training for new examiners. We have a waiting list for every training that we have ever coordinated. To complement these VAWA funded trainings, the Coalition also receives non-VAWA funding to hold our annual advanced SANE conference each June featuring national presenters. Our statewide SANE coordinator utilizes VAWA funds to implement quarterly SANE task force meetings which include the Executive Director and Clinical Coordinator of every SANE project in the state. SANE staff from throughout New Mexico are continually eager to attend each event. The coordinator purchases current literature and clinical tools for each SANE unit that is present at each meeting.

The new Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault training is designed to increase the recognition and collection of evidence in such cases. Law enforcement throughout the state have requested this training from our Statewide SANE Coordinator.

It is also designed to form stronger collaborations between law enforcement and SANE nurses, and as such, is expected to enhance victim services and forensic and medical examinations.

Sexual Assault Data: Service Providers and Law Enforcement personnel continue to voluntarily provide their incidence data. Each year, additional agencies join the effort towards 100% participation. Currently, Dr. Caponera has cooperation from 92% of all law enforcement agencies. With non-VAWA funds, Dr. Caponera also collects and analyzes sexual assault data from service providers, SANE units and the courts. Additionally, she collects and analyzes all statewide data on domestic violence from service providers, law enforcement and the courts.

Sexual Assault Services Program Coordinator: Karen Herman, Ph.D., is an expert in research and service provision regarding rape crisis center approaches to serving victims. In addition to providing daily technical assistance with all current and developing centers, Dr. Herman, in concert with all of the sexual assault service providers, has developed a standardized confidentiality policy, a training plan to insure that all crisis center therapists are offering evidence based, client centered treatment, and standardized advocate training. She continues to coordinate and host two task force meetings of center directors each year. The Coalition was able to approach our New Mexico legislature in 2013 requesting funding to provide advanced training to therapists serving our sexual assault service providers. This is now a recurring service provided by the Coalition and coordinated by Dr. Herman.

Demographic Characteristics Of The Population To Be Served

We continue to target officers, examiners, and community response professionals in communities which serve Native and immigrant women (primarily from Mexico), people with disabilities, and rural women who are often isolated to a greater degree.

We greatly appreciate the efforts that your office has made to improve services in our nation regarding violence against women.

Sincerely,



Kim Alaburda
Executive Director



Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women

2401 12th Street NW, Suite 201N

Albuquerque, NM 87104

Phone: (505) 243-9199

Fax: (505) 243-9966

Email: csvanw@msn.com

Website: www.csvanw.org

March 07, 2014

Bea Hanson, Acting Director
Office of Violence Against Native Women
U.S. Department of Justice
145 N St., NE, Suite 10W 121
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Director Hanson,

On behalf of the New Mexico Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women (CSVANW), it is my privilege to submit this letter on behalf of the New Mexico Crime Reparation Commission in support of its application for the STOP Grant Funding.

The CSVANW is involved with the implementation team which addresses the needs and services identified as priorities by the Team, including the needs of underserved populations. A copy of the Implementation Plan is given to all members of the team. The Implementation Plan developed for the State of New Mexico builds upon the initiatives and successes of the previous year and presents effective strategies for increasing the safety of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence victims and for promoting offender accountability. As an active member of the Implementation Team I, as a representative of the CSVANW, am committed to participating in the continued development of the Implementation Plan for the State of New Mexico.

If you should have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Carma Tucson, Coordinator
CSVANW

speaking out

NMCADV

The New Mexico Coalition
Against Domestic Violence

Mail: 1000 Cordova Place, #52
Office: 1210 Luisa Street, Suite 7
Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone: 505.246.9240
www.nmcadv.org

March 6, 2014

Bea Hanson, Acting Director
Office on Violence Against Women
U.S. Department of Justice
145 N St., NE, Suite 10W.121
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: 2014 S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

Dear Director Hanson,

On behalf of New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence, (NMCADV) it is my privilege to submit this letter on behalf of the New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission in support of its application for the STOP Grant Funding.

The New Mexico Coalition against Domestic Violence is a 501c3 organization providing a wide range of support to domestic violence programs across New Mexico. The NMCADV is involved with the implementation team, which addresses the needs and services identified as priorities by the Team, including the needs of underserved populations. A copy of the Implementation Plan is given to all members of the team. The Implementation Plan developed for the State of New Mexico builds upon the initiatives and successes of previous year and presents effective strategies for increasing the safety of domestic violence, sexual assault stalking and dating violence victims and for promoting offender accountability. As an active member of the Implementation Team I am committed to participating in the continued development of the Implementation Plan for the State of New Mexico.

If you should have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me via email: pwiseman@nmcadv.org

Sincerely,


Pam Wiseman
Executive Director, NMCADV

RECEIVED MAR 08 2014

Collaborate Connect

Coordinate

Communicate
Coalition

Appendix G

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Grant Monitoring Policies and Procedures

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Grant Monitoring Policies and Procedures

Introduction

The New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission (CVRC) currently administers the following formula grants for the State of New Mexico: STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program, VOCA Assistance Formula Grant and the Sexual Assault Services Program Formula Grant. As a result, CVRC maintains approximately 75-100 subgrantees per state fiscal year through these federal awards. CVRC works diligently to ensure the programmatic and fiscal integrity and accountability of its subgrantees through proactive monitoring.

This document establishes CVRC's Grant Monitoring policies and procedures. These policies and procedures describe the oversight and management activities that are applicable to all programs, such as methods and tools for ensuring transparency and accountability, carrying out monitoring and evaluation activities and measuring performance for subgrantees.

Grant monitoring is performed periodically throughout the pre and post award period to ensure that all subgrantees adhere to the programmatic and financial guidelines in a manner that is consistent with the subgrantees' approved award.

CVRC's Grant Administrators and Grants Accountant /Auditor provide guidance and technical assistance to subgrantees on policies and procedures, grant program requirements, general federal regulations, and basic programmatic, administrative and financial reporting requirements.

CVRC's Grant Monitoring includes a thorough pre-award programmatic and financial compliance review, review of the subgrantees quarterly and annual progress reports, programmatic and financial desk reviews, and site visits.

Pre-Award Compliance Review

Proposal Review

The proposal review process assesses potential subgrantee's history of grant compliance with CVRC. If applicable, potential subgrantee's previous award(s) are reviewed for programmatic and financial compliance. Subgrantees are assessed on the timeliness and accuracy of their programmatic and financial reporting within the guidelines established by CVRC. This identifies potential risks for future funding and assists the Grant Administrators with establishing additional monitoring with subgrantees with a less than favorable assessment. This assessment can result in an agency not receiving a subgrant award due to repeated history of poor compliance, probationary/conditional awards with established performance measures, increased programmatic and financial reporting requirements, or other measures necessary to ensure proper grant management. The additional requirements become part of the individual agency's subgrant award and contract.

Subgrantee Audits

Applicants submit a copy of their agency's most recent audit findings and audit management response letter with their proposal. The audit findings and management response letters are reviewed as part of the proposal review process. Insufficient audits could affect the proposal review committee's recommendations for funding or include additional monitoring measures as a condition of their award.

If awarded, subgrantees must provide CVRC with a complete copy of their most recent audit. All audits are reviewed in their entirety. As part of CVRC's grant monitoring policy any agency with an unfavorable audit report issued, including, but not limited to, material weaknesses and/or significant deficiencies will have additional monitoring placed on their agency. Additional monitoring measures are included in the agency's award contract and letter. Monitoring measures could include:

- Quarterly, semi-annually and/or annual site visits with the agency. Frequency of site visits dependent on the severity of the audit.

- Requiring all supportive and source documentation be submitted with the cash and match invoices.
- Requiring monthly invoicing as opposed to quarterly invoicing.
- Requesting quarterly profit and loss and/or transaction by detail reports.
- Requesting a copy of an agency's financial policies and procedures and/or personnel policies and procedures.
- Agency specific monitoring, dependent on the issues presented in an agency's audit.

Post Award Workshop

All subgrantees are required to attend CVRC's Post Award Grant Management Workshop. The Post Award Grant Management Workshop is held prior to the start of the new fiscal year. Subgrantees are required to send a staff member responsible for the programmatic reporting and a staff member responsible for the financial reporting. The Grant Administrators provide subgrantees with step-by-step instructions regarding grant program requirements, general federal regulations, and basic programmatic, administrative and financial reporting requirements. The FY14 agenda is outlined below.

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission VAWA/VOCA Post Award Workshop FY14 AGENDA

- 1. Welcome & Introductions**
- 2. Brief Overview of CVRC**
- 3. Contract Review**
- 4. Financial Management**
 - a. Cash Reimbursement Invoice/Match Reports**
 - b. Match Requirements**
 - c. Budget Revision Considerations**
 - d. Requesting a Budget Revision**
 - e. Grant Status Report**
 - f. Closing Out the Grant**
- 5. Basic Grant Management Requirements & Supportive Information**
 - a. Time & Attendance Records**
 - b. Travel Reimbursement**

- c. **Contracts**
- d. **Download information**
- 6. **VAWA Progress Report/Annual Report**
- 7. **VOCA Statistical Report**
- 8. **Civil Rights Compliance**
- 9. **Q & A**

One of the documents provided to subgrantees during the Post Award Workshop is the Basic Grant Management Requirements (see below). Subgrantees are made aware of the basic requirements necessary to ensure proper grant management. They are also notified that this will be the guiding document utilized during a site visit.

Basic Grant Management Requirements

- Project is being implemented according to the approved primary project components and grant requirements (i.e., measurable objectives are being achieved, roles and responsibilities are being carried out according to proposal, evaluation activities are being conducted and filed, etc.) **Call if there are changes**
- An approved LEP plan is on file and is being implemented
- Client files are complete, confidential, and secure (good documentation, appropriate follow-up, demographic data) and are easily accessible for review
- Training records include attendance sign in sheets, pre-tests and post-tests if applicable, and training evaluations
- Services are well publicized throughout the community
- Coordination with other programs in the area is ongoing, ensuring minimum duplication of services and maximum interagency communication
- There is at least one staff person who is directly responsible for the maintenance of financial records
- Cash Reimbursement Invoice Forms are received on time and are accurate
- Progress/Statistical reports are received on time and answer the report questions
- Bookkeeping and supportive expenditure documentation correspond with the Cash Reimbursement Invoice Forms and are contained in a separate file
- Written procedures for financial operation are available
- Grant funds are not commingled
- A double entry accounting system exists with categories that support the federal and match budget revenues and expenditures
- For non-profits, the double entry accounting system must generate a Profit/Loss Detail and a Transaction Detail by Account for grant expenditures reported to date
- For governmental agencies on the State SHARE system, the double entry accounting system must generate a A611 Trial Balance Report for grant expenditures reported to date
- Purchases and contracts agree with the approved budget form
- Expenditure invoices, receipts, etc. are organized and available

- Canceled checks are supported by invoices and receipts
- Two signatures exist on all checks (for non-profit, non-governmental agencies)
- Expenditures are being made according to the most recently approved budget form or revision.
- Time and attendance records are accurate and are signed by the staff person and the supervisor
- Signed contracts are on file for all project contractors and consultants
- If volunteer or personnel hours are being used as a match, time and accurate attendance records must be completed and signed by the volunteer or staff person, and the supervisor
- Facilities are appropriate for the services being offered, and are easily accessible by persons with disabilities
- NM CVRC has a copy of the latest audit report for the VAWA/VOCA funded project
- The Grant Administrator is notified if the Project Manager changes
- There is a job description for each funded staff person, identifying roles and responsibilities
- Purchased equipment is being used for the grant program only and is labeled
- Written personnel policies and procedures are in place for the funded program

STAY IN CONTACT WITH US!

If there are any significant successes or challenges concerning your grant

(505) 841-9435

MaryEllen Garcia
Suzanne Lopez
Vacant

MaryEllen.Garcia@state.nm.us
suzanne.lopez@state.nm.us
CVRC.Grants@state.nm.us

Grants Administrator
Grants Accountant/Auditor
Grants Program Specialist

Post Award Monitoring

Financial Desk Monitoring

Subgrantees are required to submit invoices on a quarterly basis, with the option of submitting their invoices monthly. Invoices must be received no later than the 10th of the month for the previous month's/quarter's expenditures or the business day prior if the 10th falls on a holiday or weekend. As a result, all subgrantees receive a financial desk review on a quarterly basis and many on a monthly basis. Invoices, both federal and match, are reviewed and processed according to CVRC's Grants Processing Manual. Subgrantee invoices are reviewed against previous expenditures, the current approved budget, the submitted invoice and accounting sheets. Invoices that do not follow an approved budget are flagged for review by the Grant Administrators and are held for processing. Invoices that are inaccurate will be delayed until the following month or until the submitted documentation is corrected. Procedures for financial review include:

- Review of the previous expenditures. Were the expenditures reported correctly on the cash/match invoicing?
- Review of the budget. Are the expenditures listed on the accounting sheets included in the current approved budget?
- Reconciling the accounting sheets. Are the expenditures being reported correctly? For example, are the FTE calculations being tracked properly? If the personnel line item is for a 50% employee, has the gross amount been reported and is the amount being invoiced accurate? Every item on the accounting sheet is checked against the budget and verified for accuracy.
- Reconciling the invoice. The invoice is then verified for accuracy. Invoices are checked against the approved budget, funds previously expended, expenditures reported for this period, funds expended to date and the balance.

Grant Administrators and/or the Grants Accountant/Auditor will request additional supportive documentation for expenditures that are difficult to reconcile against the invoice and accounting sheet. Additional documentation often includes: timesheets, pay roll registers, copies of source documentation and/or a transaction by detail report.

Errors and inaccuracies are reported in the Grant Database. This information is tracked to determine an agency's reporting history. Agencies are always notified of errors. This information is tracked with the monthly invoices. Agencies who have repeated issues receive additional technical assistance to improve their reporting practices.

Programmatic Desk Monitoring

Subgrantees are required to submit quarterly statistical and/or progress reports for all of their grant awards. Quarterly reports must be received no later than the 10th of the month following the quarter or the business day prior if the 10th falls on a holiday or weekend. As a result, all subgrantees receive a programmatic desk review on a quarterly.

The VAWA Progress Report captures information specific to the individual award, including victim services, prosecution, law enforcement, courts and training programs information, as well as the status of their Primary Project Components. The VOCA Statistical Report captures the number of victims served by the type of victimization, as well the status of their Primary Project Components.

The quarterly programmatic reports are reviewed by the Grant Administrators. Quarterly reports are reviewed to measure the effectiveness of the activities carried out with grant funds, including the number of persons served and the number of persons seeking services who could not be served. Grant Administrators review the reports against each agency's Primary Project Components. The Grant Administrators flag reports that deviate from the Primary Project Components, report inaccurate statistical information, report items that are not part of the approved project and any other 'red flags' for follow up. Grant Administrators follow up with subgrantees regarding any items that have been flagged.

The VOCA Grant Administrator reviews the quarterly statistical reports and compiles the information for the annual report to OVC. The VAWA Grant Administrator collects an annual report from all subgrantees. These reports are reviewed in accordance with OVW's STOP VAWA Subgrantee Annual Report guidelines. Any errors or red flags are reviewed with the individual subgrantee and corrections are made. These reports are then submitted to OVW.

Site Visits

Site visits are conducted to ensure that subgrantees comply with the terms and conditions of the award, including any special award conditions, amendments, and applicable laws and regulations. Site visits ensure:

- The project is implemented on a timely basis as outlined in the award;
- Subgrantees remain on track toward achieving project goals, objectives, and planned outcomes;
- Reporting requirements are met on a timely basis and the information reported is accurate; and
- Funds are expended and tracked as authorized and in a timely manner.

CVRC establishes performance measure for each fiscal year. The performance measures determine what percentage of subgrantees will receive a site visit during that year. For FY14, CVRC's performance measures establish that 15% of all subgrantees will receive a site visit. Site visits are determined base upon the following criteria:

- Subgrantees with unfavorable audits that require increased monitoring.
- Subgrantees that have repeated errors with their financial and/or programmatic reporting.
- Subgrantees who request technical assistance.
- Subgrantees that other community service providers have expressed valid concerns regarding the services they provide.
- Subgrantees with large awards that have not received a site visit within the past three years.
- Subgrantees who have not received a site visit within the past three years.

Grant Administrators can determine to conduct a full programmatic and financial site visit, a programmatic site visit or a financial site visit. Grant Administrators determine the type of site visit on a case-by-case basis. Once a subgrantee has been identified for a site visit a request is sent to the Program Manager to schedule a site visit. A mutually

agreed upon date determined. At that time CVRC sends the subgrantee a conformation letter, which requests some programmatic and/or financial information prior to the review. A sample of the letter and the STOP VAWA/VOCA programmatic and financial pre-site visit review forms can be viewed below. The form is altered if only a programmatic or financial site visit is being conducted. A site visit typically last four to five hours and is guided by the programmatic and financial pre-site visit review form. The pre-site visit review form is a comprehensive framework of review items. Subgrantees are asked to complete the form and provide requested items prior to the site visit. Grant Administrators and the Grant Accountant/Auditor use the information provided to assess the subgrantees compliance with administrative, programmatic and financial guidelines.

These visits provide CVRC with an opportunity to capture first-hand observations of subgrantees performance along multiple dimensions, from assessing administrative and organizational capacity to inspecting the actual work funded with grant dollars.

During the site visit, CVRC will meet with the Program Manager, financial personnel and all personnel funded and/or matched with grant funds. Evidence of project performance and supplemental documentation will be reviewed and discussed during the visit.

The programmatic review looks at the services provided to victims, the community served, the Primary Project Components, funded and match personnel and personnel policies, use of volunteers, compensation, civil rights compliance and records maintenance. Grant Administrators look for compliance within the regulatory framework of the grants; the work performed as part of the grant program and reconciles this information against the quarterly programmatic reporting. The financial review looks at the financial operations, time and activity tracking, payment method, expense, audits and the overall financial strengths of the agency. The financial review reconciles the expenditures reported with agency accounting system and the source documentation.

The purpose of a site visit is to assist subgrantees in meeting the grant's federal, state and contractual requirements. At the conclusion of the visit the Grant Administrators and Grants Accountant Auditor meet with the Program Director in an exit interview. At that time some of the agency's strengths and weaknesses are discussed, along with any

recommendations to strengthen their overall services. Following the visit the Grant Administrators and Grant Accountant Auditor prepare a summary of the site visit. The pre-site visit review form is used as a guide to summarize the visit, highlight strengths and promising practices as well as areas of concern. Programmatic or financial areas of are outlined in the site visit review summary. Action items to improve services and ensure subgrantees are meeting the federal, state and contractual requirements are included in the site visit summary. The action items include detailed recommendations and or requirements. Subgrantees are given adequate time to address the items and demonstrate compliance with these concerns.



STATE OF NEW MEXICO
CRIME VICTIMS REPARATION COMMISSION

SUSANA MARTINEZ
GOVERNOR

FRANK ZUBIA
DIRECTOR

Date
Agency

Dear:

Thank you for agreeing to schedule a VAWA and/or VOCA site visit on **DATE at TIME**. We are really looking forward to talking with you and the VAWA and/or VOCA staff about the progress of your agency's VAWA and/or VOCA projects.

During our visit, we will need to meet with all VAWA and/or VOCA funded and match staff and/or consultants (if applicable). We will also need access to all project files. We will also be reviewing personnel files and time and attendance records of all VAWA and/or VOCA funded and match staff.

We will need to spend time with you and the staff responsible for the financial reporting for the financial portion of the site visits, in order to review the federal financial records and all supportive documentation. Please have copies of all the documentation (receipts, invoices, checks, etc.) that support the expenditures reported in the cash reimbursement invoice forms available for review. This documentation should be arranged according to each month's Cash Reimbursement Packet accounting sheet, in the order of line item categories listed.

To facilitate the financial review, please send a transaction by detail report of the federal expenditures for grants **subgrantee numbers and time frames (quarterly or annual)** by DATE prior to visit.

The purpose of a site visit is to assist your program in meeting the VAWA and/or VOCA grant's federal, state and contractual requirements. It is also an opportunity for us to learn more about your program and to provide you with information that may strengthen overall services. It typically takes four – five hours to complete a site visit.

Enclosed is a list of the basic VAWA and VOCA grant requirements that we will be addressing.

We are looking forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

MaryEllen Garcia
Grants Administrator

**NM Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Programmatic and Financial Pre- Site Review
STOP VAWA Grants (List Subgrantee #)
Site Visit Date**

Part I: Programmatic

Primary Project Components (PPCs) will guide the programmatic portion of the site visit discussion.

A. Service to Victims under the VAWA project

1. Does the program limit services to victims of specific types of crime and if so, what specific crime?
2. What services are provided?
3. How do victims access these services?
4. What provisions are made for LEP victims?
5. Is there adequate staff coverage during all hours of operation, including emergency situations? How is 24/7 coverage managed?
6. Does the program have procedures for referring victims that cannot be served and/or in an emergency? How is this documented?
7. Please submit copies of the program's intake form, treatment plan, and any other relevant forms that are used when serving victims of VAWA crimes.
8. Does the program involve itself in support/advocacy while the victim is going through the criminal justice system? If so, how?
9. If yes to #8, how is this documented?
10. Is case staffing done, and if so, how often? What is the process and how is it documented?
11. How often are the files reviewed to ensure everything needed and required is included?

B. Community Served

1. How are the program's services publicized throughout the community?
2. How are the services accessible to all victims in the community?
3. Has the program conducted any specific outreach activities?
4. Does this program coordinate its efforts with other programs in the area to ensure minimum duplication of services and maximum intra-agency communication?

C. Program Activities/Objectives/Evaluations

1. Does the program follow the Primary Project Components? Has anything changed?
2. How does the program take into consideration the diversity of the region's population and geographic barriers to access, when considering the needs of clients?
3. What accommodations are available for people with disabilities?

D. Compensation

1. How does the program provide information and assist potential recipients in seeking Crime Victims Compensation benefits? How is this tracked?

E. Personnel

1. How are EEOC guidelines followed in hiring project staff?
2. Do VAWA funded personnel receive training to increase their knowledge and skill level for their position? If so, what trainings have they attended in the past year?
3. Do personnel receive performance evaluations and if so, how often?
4. Are there double-signed time and attendance sheets to verify hours worked?
5. Is there a high level of staff turnover and if so, why?

6. Are there written personnel policies that govern fringe benefits, working hours annual and sick leave, holiday, travel, etc.? Please provide a copy of your agency's employee handbook/policies and procedures?

F. Civil Rights

1. Has anything changed since you submitted your organization's civil rights checklist?
2. Have there been any claims of discrimination filed against your organization?
3. Records Maintenance
4. How are victim records maintained? How is security of the files maintained to ensure confidentiality?
5. If computers contain client information, are they password protected?
6. How does the program collect the statistical information required by the VAWA progress report?

Part II: Financial Review

A. Operations

1. Is there a formal accounting system in place that provides systematic financial control?
2. Are written procedures for the financial operation in place? Please provide a copy of your fiscal policies and procedures.

B. Employee Time Accountability

1. Are salaries and fringe benefits rates reasonable and appropriate for the community and in line with non-VAWA funded staff?
2. Are salaries supported by double-signed time and attendance records for the VAWA funded and match staff?

C. Payment Methods

1. Are all checks supported by invoices? How many signatures are required on checks? Who has signing authority?
2. What is the check amount limit for which the Executive Director can sign without Board approval?

D. Expenses

1. Is there supportive documentation for all federal and match expenses charged to the VAWA grant?
2. Is there at least one staff member who is directly responsible for the maintenance of the financial records?
3. Please submit a VAWA debit and credit statement for FY2012 and the first quarter of FY2013.

E. Use of Consultants

1. Is the program subcontracting VAWA funds?
2. Do the invoices submitted by the contractor identify services rendered, including dates and time spent? If not, how is this documented?

F. Audit

1. When is the last fiscal year the agency was audited?
2. Has a copy of the audit been sent to CVRC?
3. What firm performed the audit? How long has the firm been doing audits for the agency?
4. Were there any areas requiring or needing strengthening and if so, what was your agency's response?

G. Board

1. Please submit a contact list for all Board members with the term of office for each member.

H. Overall Financial Strengths/Areas to Strengthen

1. What do you consider to be the agency's best practices in regards to the financial management of the agency?
2. What areas would you like to see strengthened?

Programmatic and Financial Pre- Site Review
VOCA Grants (List Subgrantee #)
Site Visit Date

Part I: Programmatic

- A. Service to Victims under the VOCA project**
1. Does the program limit services to victims of specific types of crime and if so, what specific crime?
 2. What services are provided?
 3. How do victims access these services?
 4. What provisions are made for LEP victims/family members seeking services?
 5. Is there adequate staff coverage during all hours of operation, including emergency situations? How is 24/7 coverage managed?
 6. Does the program have procedures for referring victims that cannot be served and/or in an emergency? How is this documented?
 7. Please submit copies of the program's intake form, treatment plan, and any other relevant forms that are used when serving victims of crime.
 8. Does the program involve itself in support/advocacy while the victim is going through the criminal justice system? If so, how?
 9. If yes to above, how is this documented?
 10. Is case staffing done, and if so, how often? Is it formal or informal? Is it documented?
 11. How often are the files reviewed to ensure everything needed and required to be in them is there?
- B. Community Served**
1. How are the program's services publicized throughout the community?
 2. How are the services accessible to all victims in the community?
 3. Has the program conducted any specific outreach activities?
 4. How does this project/agency coordinate its efforts with other programs in the area to ensure minimum duplication of services and maximum intra-agency communication?
- C. Program Activities/Objectives/Evaluations**
1. Does the program correspond to the Primary Project Components listed in the RFP? Has anything changed?
 2. How does the program take into consideration the population, geographic variables and area crime victim's needs?
 3. What accommodations are available for people with disabilities? (hearing, seeing, comprehension, speaking...etc)
 4. What, if anything have you learned from the client evaluations?
- D. Compensation**
1. Does the program provide information and assist potential recipients in seeking Crime Victims Compensation benefits? How is this tracked?
 2. Describe the public outreach effort the project/agency has made to ensure victims in their area are aware of possible benefits available to them by CVRC?
- E. E. Personnel**
1. How are EEOC guidelines followed in hiring project staff? And, when working with victims?
 2. Do VOCA funded personnel receive training to increase their knowledge and skill level for their position? If so, what trainings have they attended in the past year?
 3. Do they receive performance evaluations and if so, how often?
 4. Are there double-signed time and attendance sheets to verify hours worked?

5. Is there a high level of staff turnover and if so, why?
 6. Are there written personnel policies that govern fringe benefits, working hours, annual and sick leave, holiday, travel, etc.?
- F. Civil Rights**
1. Has anything changed since you submitted your organization's civil rights checklist?
 2. Have there been any claims of discrimination filed against your organization? (Employees and/or victims, family members, etc?)
 3. Describe your agency's procedures for employees and victim/survivors to file complaints.
- G. Use of Volunteers**
1. How does the program utilize volunteers?
 2. How are volunteers recruited?
 3. Is there a system for screening volunteers?
 4. How are volunteers trained?
 5. Is there documentation or volunteer files of the volunteer application, signed confidentiality statement, training hours and hours worked?
 6. Who supervises the volunteers?
 7. How are volunteers evaluated? How do you know they are doing a good job?
- H. Records Maintenance**
1. How are victim records maintained to ensure they are secure and to assure confidentiality?
 2. If computers contain client information, are they password protected?
 3. Are victim records maintained in a systematic way? How?
 4. How does the program collect and maintain statistical info in a systematic manner?
 5. Does the program collect and maintain statistical info on victim services provided by national origin, race, sex, age, language and handicap? Please provide a copy of your agency's employee handbook/personnel policies and procedures.

Part II: Financial Review

- A. Operations**
1. What is the name of the formal accounting system that provides systematic financial control?
 2. Are written procedures for the financial operation in place? Please provide a copy of your agency's fiscal policies and procedures.
- B. Employee Time Accountability**
1. Are salaries and fringe benefits rates reasonable and appropriate for the community and in line with non VOCA funded staff?
 2. Are VOCA funded staff hours documented by double-signed time and attendance records for the VOCA funded staff?
- C. Payment Methods**
1. Are all checks supported by invoices? How many signatures required on all checks? Who has signing authority?
 2. What is the limited amount of funds that the Executive Director can sign for without Board approval?
- D. Expenses**
1. Is there supportive documentation for all federal and match expenses charged to the VOCA grant?
 2. Are there at least one, if not more, staff members who are directly responsible for the maintenance of the financial records? Please identify this person(s) by name and title.
 3. Please submit a VOCA debit and credit statement for FY2012 and the first quarter of FY2013.

- E. Use of Consultants**
 - 1. Is the program subcontracting VOCA funds?
 - 2. Do the invoices submitted by the contractor identify services rendered, including dates and time spent? If not, how is this documented?
- F. Audit**
 - 1. When is the last fiscal year the agency was audited?
 - 2. Has a copy of the audit been sent to CVRC?
 - 3. What firm performed the audit? How long has the firm been doing audits for the agency?
 - 4. Were there any areas requiring or needing strengthening and if so, what was your agency's response?
- G. Board**
 - 1. Please submit a contact list for all Board members with the term of office for each member.
- H. Overall Financial Strengths/Areas to Strengthen**
 - 1. What do you consider to be the agency's best practices in regards to the financial management of the agency?
 - 2. What areas would you like to see strengthened?

Civil Rights Compliance Monitoring

CVRC understands that it has a responsibility to monitor subgrantees to ensure that the subgrantees are complying with the federal civil rights laws that are applicable to recipients of federal financial assistance.

Frank Zubia, CVRC Director, is the Agency's designated Civil Rights Officer and oversees the discrimination complaint process.

The Request for Proposals (RFP) guidelines informs prospective subgrantees of prohibited discrimination practices and includes the mandate that all successful candidates must comply with federal nondiscrimination requirements. The RFP addresses the actions to be taken in the event that there is a finding of discrimination after a due process hearing. The RFP also notifies prospective applicants of the requirement to submit an EEOP or applicable certification to the Office for Civil Rights as well as the website where civil rights information can be found. The RFP discusses the federal requirements of providing meaningful access to services to persons with limited English proficiency and requires that all programs that provide direct services submit an LEP plan as part of the application process.

Standard assurances, subgrant agreements and other documents that are binding on DOJ-funded subgrantees are also included in the RFP and must be completed and signed by an authorized official in order for the applicants' proposals to be considered for review by the proposal review committees. A description of the provision of these documents is addressed in the Grant Writing workshop and again in the Post Award workshop.

All documents are contained in the subgrantees' contract files.

As a contractual requirement, successful applicants agree to abide by all Federal and State laws and rules and regulations pertaining to equal employment opportunity and agree that no person shall, on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, sexual preference, age or handicap, be excluded from employment with or participation in, be denied services, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity performed under this agreement. The successful applicant agrees to submit an Office for Civil Rights certification of compliance form within 45 days of the beginning

of the grant award. In addition, the successful applicant agrees to comply with the applicable requirements of 28 C.F.R. Part 8, the Department of Justice regulation governing “Equal Treatment of Faith Based Organizations (the “Equal Treatment Regulation”).

CVRC holds a Civil Rights Compliance for Subgrantees webinar for subgrantees on an annual basis, following the issuance of grant awards, that addresses prohibited discrimination practices and the procedures for handling complaints. A power point presentation/handout is utilized and may be used as a reference tool. The next webinar is scheduled for September 2013. Civil Rights Compliance for Subgrantees is also included as part of the Post Award Grant Management Workshop.

As part of CVRC’s monitoring process, all subgrantees are required to complete a Civil Rights Compliance Checklist that addresses the following:

- If the subgrantee completed all the required forms and certifications as required by the OCR
- The way in which the subgrantee notifies program participants and beneficiaries of non-discrimination policies
- The way in which the subgrantee notifies employees of non-discrimination policies
- If the subgrantee has written policies/procedures for notifying beneficiaries on the way in which to file complaints alleging discrimination and an explanation of these policies
- The relevant actions taken by a subgrantee that has 50 or more employees and an education program or activity and receives DOJ funding of more than \$25,000
- If the subgrantee has complied with the requirement to submit to OCR any findings of discrimination against the subgrantee issued by a federal or state court or federal or state administrative agency
- The steps the subgrantee has taken to provide meaningful access to its programs and activities to persons with limited English proficiency

- The type of training provided to employees on the requirements of the federal civil rights laws
- The provisions provided to ensure non-discrimination for subgrantees that conduct religious activities as part of its programs or services

Monitoring forms used for site visits and desk audits also contain a section on civil rights compliance.

CVRC employees are trained on their responsibility to refer discrimination complaints and potential issues of prohibited discrimination to the Agency's Civil Rights Officer, as soon as it comes to their attention and they are provided with the procedures for handling complaints. This training is also included in the orientation for new employees. These written complaint procedures are found in the agency's Civil Rights Compliance/Anti-Harassment Policy. This policy also includes the procedures for handling complaints from subgrantees.

CVRC will not investigate or make a determination on any complaint. The Agency will review each complaint to evaluate whether it involves a federal, state or local discrimination claim. Once it identifies the nature of the complainant's claim, it will forward the complaint to the appropriate federal, state or local agency for investigation and resolution. All complainants will be informed of the way in which that they may also file a written complaint with the OCR. Details of the Agency's process may be found in the Civil Rights Compliance/Anti-Harassment Policy (see below).

NEW MEXICO CRIME VICTIMS REPARATION COMMISSION CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE/ANTI-HARASSMENT POLICY

Purpose: To prohibit discrimination and harassment and behaviors, which, if repeated, could constitute discrimination. This policy establishes written procedures for 1) individuals to follow in filing an employment or services discrimination complaint with the CVRC; and 2) CVRC employees to follow when they receive complaints alleging employment or services discrimination from employees, clients, customers, program participants, applicants, or consumers of CVRC or of CVRC subgrantees receiving federal financial assistance from DOJ; and 3) provide protection against retaliation for reporting or assisting in the investigation of discrimination/harassment claims.

Scope: This policy applies to all Agency staff persons and CVRC-funded grantee programs

References:

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin in the delivery of services (42 U.S.C § 2000d), and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 42, Subpart C;

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, or sex in the delivery of services and employment practices (42 U.S.C. § 3789d(c)(1)), and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 42, Subpart D;

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in the delivery of services and employment practices (29 U.S.C. § 794) and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 42, Subpart G;

Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in the delivery of services and employment practices (42 U.S.C. § 12132) and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 35;

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities (20 U.S.C. § 1681), and the DOJ implementing regulation at 28 C.F.R. Part 54;

The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age in the delivery of services (42 U.S.C. § 6102), and the DOJ implementing regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 42, Subpart I; and

The DOJ regulations on the Equal Treatment for Faith-Based Organizations, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion in the delivery of services and prohibit organizations from using DOJ federal financial assistance for inherently religious activities (28 C.F.R. Part 38).

Background: The New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission is committed, as a matter of principle, and in compliance with applicable federal laws, to prohibiting discrimination and behaviors, which, if repeated, could constitute discrimination and/or harassment. As a recipient of federal financial assistance from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), CVRC directs that all transactions and the operation of all CVRC-funded grantee programs, activities, and services shall not discriminate or retaliate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or disability. Harassment on any of the above-stated grounds is a form of prohibited discrimination. This policy applies to all employees of the CVRC and all its contractors and subgrantees.

Definitions:

Agency: New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Director: The agency director or designee.

Staff: A person in a permanent, temporary, or contractual position within the agency, also referenced as employee.

CVRC-funded grantee programs: Agencies that receive pass through funding from CVRC.

A person with a disability: Any person who: (1) has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of such person's major life activities; (2) has a record of such an impairment; or (3) is regarded as having an impairment that is not both transitory and minor.

Complainant: The person or persons initiating the complaint.

Harassment: A behavior that threatens or torments somebody; generally, harassment is any unwelcome, discriminatory conduct in the workplace characterized by conduct: (1) based on race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, physical or mental disability, marital status, age or any other basis protected by federal state or local law and (2) if sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive, could reasonably be expected to create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working or learning environment.. All such harassment is unlawful and will not be tolerated.

Respondent: The person or persons against whom a complaint has been initiated.

Retaliation: Adverse actions taken by an employer or service provider because an individual engaged in a protected activity, such as opposing a discriminatory practice or participating in a discrimination complaint process.

Civil Rights Officer: The director of CVRC.

Violation of Civil Rights and/or Harassment is defined as unwanted behavior when:

- A. Submission to such conduct is made a term or condition of employment or of receiving services;
- B. Submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as basis for employment or decisions affecting an individual; or
- C. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a staff's work performance or client's services or creating an intimidating, hostile or

offensive environment. Prohibited behavior includes but is not limited to the following examples of offensive conduct:

- a. Verbal conduct, such as threats, epithets, derogatory comments or slurs
 - b. Visual conduct, such as derogatory posters, photographs, cartoons, drawings or gestures
 - c. Written communications containing statements which may be offensive to individuals in a particular protected group, such as racial, ethnic, or gender-based stereotypes or caricatures
 - d. Physical conduct, such as assault, unwanted touching, blocking or impeding of normal movement
 - e. Belittling caricatures or objects depicting persons of a particular race or ethnicity
 - f. Graffiti that demeans others based on their gender or religious group
 - g. Engaging in indecent exposure
 - h. Coffee mugs, t-shirts, or prank gifts with offensive images or words
 - i. Racial, ethnic or gender-based jokes or stories
 - j. Teasing, mimicking or repeatedly commenting on an individual's disability
 - k. Invading an individual's physical space; standing too closely or touching a person's body or hair
 - l. Leering, staring or ogling at an individual
- D. Violations of Civil Rights and/or harassment can be physical and/or psychological in nature. An aggregation of a series of incidents can constitute harassment even if one of the incidents considered on its own would not be discriminatory.
- E. Violations of Civil Rights and/or harassment of a sexual nature can involve males or females being discriminated against by members of either sex. Although sexual harassment may involve a person in a position of greater authority as the harasser, individuals in positions of lesser or equal authority also can be found for engaging in prohibited behaviors.

Policy:

Due to the nature of the agency's business, staff will be exposed regularly and customarily to sexually graphic and explicit material. Discussion of this material in context of the reparation file among staff is an expected and necessary component of the job function.

Staff is prohibited from harassing other staff whether or not the incidents occur on the Agency's premises and whether or not the incidents occur during working hours. Staff is similarly prohibited from harassing clients of the Agency, who have a right to apply for and receive services free from any form of discrimination

Procedures:**A. Filing a Complaint**

A person who believes s/he has been harassed or been subject to discriminatory treatment within the Agency or by an Agency's subgrantee because of race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion, or disability, or has been retaliated against for engaging in protected activity, is urged to file a complaint through the Civil Rights Officer.

The Civil Rights Officer is:

Frank Zubia, Director
NM Crime Victims Reparation Commission
8100 Mountain Road NE, Suite 106,
Albuquerque, NM 87110
Tel: 505-841-6449
Toll Free: 800-306-6262
Fax: 505-841-9437
Frank.Zubia@state.nm.us

Generally, formal complaints must be filed with the Civil Rights Officer within 180 calendar days of the alleged discrimination. If the complaint is not filed on time, the complainant shall provide the reason for the delay and request a waiver of this filing requirement. CVRC shall forward the complaint and request for waiver to the federal Office of Civil Rights. The complaint may be filed in a letter, in an email, in person, or over the phone. In anticipation of filing a complaint, an individual may find it beneficial to contact the Civil Rights Officer to obtain policy clarification, advice, or assistance.

B. Referral of Complaint to Civil Rights Officer

If an employee of the Agency other than the Civil Rights Officer receives a discrimination complaint from an employee, client, customer, program participant, applicant, grantee, or consumer of the Agency or of Agency's subgrantees, s/he shall:

- Make a written record of the date, time, and nature of the incident(s) and the names of any witnesses as soon as possible after the incident; and
- Report the incident either to the Civil Rights Officer or their direct supervisor.
- If the complaint involves the staff's supervisor or someone in the direct line of supervision, or if the employee for any reason is uncomfortable in reporting to his or her immediate supervisor, the employee may go to another supervisor or directly to the Civil Rights Officer.
- Submit the complaint to the Civil Rights Officer within five (5) business days of receiving the complaint.
- The Civil Rights Officer shall provide the complainant with a written notice acknowledging receipt of the complaint and explaining that the complaint will be sent on to federal Office for Civil Rights within ninety (90) calendar days of receipt of the complaint.

- An Agency's subgrantee shall advise the Civil Rights Officer of an employment or services discrimination complaint filed against it within ninety (90) calendar days of receiving the complaint, delayed complaint and request of waiver of the 180 days filing deadline.

C. External Agencies

While the Agency encourages individuals to file any employment or services discrimination complaint with the CVRC, the Agency's policies and procedures are not intended to impair or limit the rights of anyone to seek a remedy available under state or federal law. In addition to filing a complaint with the Agency, an individual may wish to file a complaint with an external agency for investigation, such as a local or state human rights commission, or an appropriate federal agency. For instance, if a complainant alleges a violation of a federal civil rights law that is enforced by the Office for Civil Rights (OCR), Office of Justice Programs, DOJ, a CVRC acknowledgement letter will inform the complainant that s/he may file a complaint directly with the OCR and provide the following contact information:

Office for Civil Rights
Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice
810 7th Street NW
Washington, DC 20531
Telephone: 202.307.0690
TDD/TTY: 202.307.2027

If appropriate, the Civil Rights Officer also may elect to refer employment discrimination complaints to the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and services discrimination complaints to the OCR for investigation and resolution. CVRC shall notify the EEOC or the OCR in writing of any referral within ninety (90) calendar days of receipt of the complaint. If the CVRC refers the complaint to an external agency, the Civil Rights Officer will notify the Complainant of the agency's contact information and the civil rights provision(s) involved.

D. Complaint Evaluation, Investigation, and Resolution Proceedings

The Agency will pass on each complaint it receives to the federal Office for Civil rights. It will not investigate or make a determination on any complaint.

E. Policy Dissemination

The Agency's Non-Discrimination Policy will be made available to all employees, clients, customers, program participants, applicants, grantees, and consumers. This Policy shall be included with information materials given to all new employees, available on shared computer access, and available on the Agency's website. Non-discrimination clauses shall also be incorporated in all agreements, award packets, and contracts with

vendors who contract with the Agency. Furthermore, all grantees of the Agency must acknowledge reviewing the policy by initialing a special condition before receipt of their award.

F. Training and Grantee Monitoring

The Agency shall provide training for agency employees on the Non-Discrimination Policy annually. The training shall include an overview of complaint policies and procedures, including an employee's responsibility to refer potential discrimination issues and discrimination complaints from employees, clients, customers, program participants, applicants, grantees, and consumers to the Civil Rights Officer/Director.

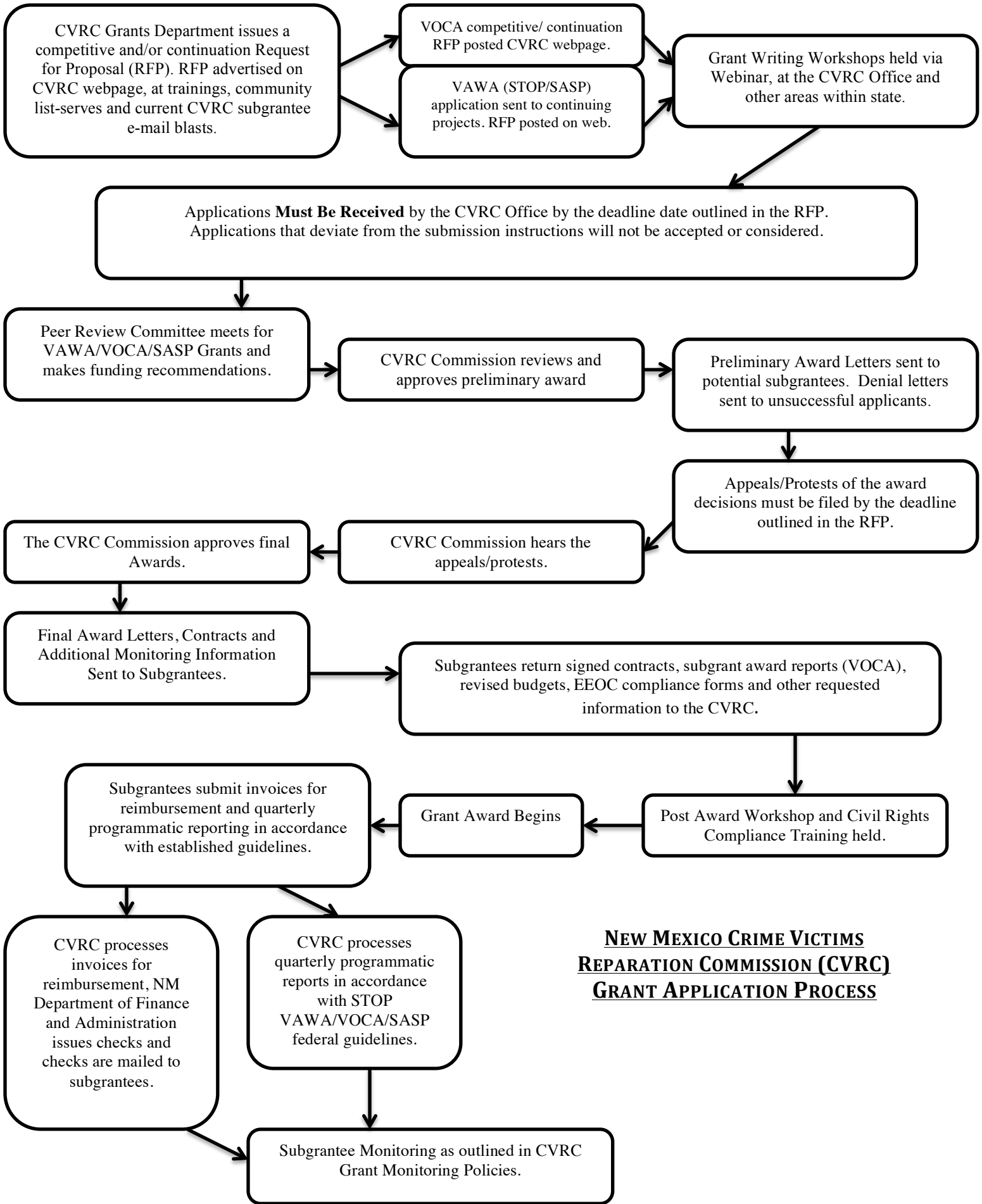
Through its compliance monitoring process, the Agency ensures that grantees have procedures in place for responding to discrimination complaints that employees, clients, customers, program participants, applicants, and consumers file directly with the grantee. The Agency also ensures that grantees notify their employees, clients, customers, program participants, applicants, and consumers of prohibited discrimination and the procedures for filing an employment or services discrimination complaint.

G. Retaliation

Retaliation against employees, clients, customers, program participants, applicants, grantees, and consumers alleging wrongdoing is strictly prohibited and will subject the employee and/or grantees engaging in retaliation to severe disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal and/or termination of funding. Retaliation is covered further in the Whistle Blower Policy.

Appendix H

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission Grant Application Flow Chart



**NEW MEXICO CRIME VICTIMS
REPARATION COMMISSION (CVRC)
GRANT APPLICATION PROCESS**

Sources

- Caponera, Betty. (October 2013). Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XII: An Analysis of 2012 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health.
- Caponera, Betty. (December 2013). Sex Crimes in New Mexico XI: An Analysis of 2012 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. Albuquerque, New Mexico: State of New Mexico, Department of Health.
- Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: 1990 – 2000. (2003) Office of Policy Planning, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, January 2003.
- The New Mexico Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team Annual Report: Findings and Recommendations from CY2010. Center of Injury Prevention, Research and Education, University of New Mexico, 2014.
- Nickell, Steven. (2002). Disability in New Mexico, 1998-2000, New Mexico Department of Health Epidemiology Report, Volume 2002, Number 4.
- Uniform Crime Reports, (2012), Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- United States Census 2010, U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic and Statistics Administration, U.S. Census Bureau
- Congressional Budget Office based on monthly data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Outgoing Rotation Groups, 1999 and 2012.
- State of New Mexico Indian Affairs Department: <http://www.iad.state.nm.us/>
- Mothers Against Drunk Driving: http://www.madd.org/drunk-driving/state/stats/New_Mexico.html
- Warren, R. and Warren, J. R. (2013), Unauthorized Immigration to the United States: Annual Estimates and Components of Change, by State, 1990 to 2010. International Migration Review, 47: 296–329. doi: 10.1111/imre.12022