
Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence In New Mexico XVI:

**An Analysis of 2016 Data From
The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**



Developed by Betty Caponera, Ph.D.

Funded by:
Office of Injury Prevention,
Epidemiology and Response Division,
New Mexico Department of Health
Through the
New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs

September 2017

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...

This year's "Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XVI" report includes a Special Supplement: "An Examination of The Experience of Domestic Violence by Survivor Race/Ethnicity in Bernalillo County" which presents a discussion of the similarities and differences in the experience of domestic violence among survivors of different races/ethnicities served by the Albuquerque SANE Collaborative. Additionally, the Central Repository is publishing a companion report to the "Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico XVI" report: "Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence and Stalking Among Women in New Mexico: A Summary of the Findings from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey 2010-2012 State Report" which presents the lifetime rates of intimate partner violence and stalking in New Mexico and in the U.S. and offers an insight into how the prevalence of these interpersonal violence crimes in New Mexico compare to other states and the nation.

We think you will find the Special Supplement and the companion report of great interest. These resources can be used as valuable references to cite when grant writing to secure additional funds for your agencies.

As is customary, this report presents a discussion of the Central Repository domestic violence data from statewide law enforcement agencies, service provider agencies, and district and magistrate courts, along with the implications of the findings. Further, it includes an analysis of 16 important domestic violence variables for each individual county, so that you can access important domestic violence trends for any county at a glance.

In 2016, we welcomed participation from the greatest number of law enforcement agencies in the history of the Central Repository (111). On behalf of myself and the Office of Injury Prevention, we thank you for persevering and continuing your work to identify, appropriately respond to, and document domestic violence cases in our state. We hope that you find the report helpful in your work and useful in any efforts you undertake to secure funds for future prevention, intervention, investigation, or prosecution programs.

Sincerely,



Betty Caponera, Ph.D.
Director

**INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO XVI:
An Analysis of 2016 Data from
The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

Developed by Betty Caponera, Ph.D.

Funded by:

Office of Injury Prevention,
Epidemiology and Response Division,
New Mexico Department of Health
Through the
New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs

September 2017

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Program Guidance and Funding

- Department of Health, Office of Injury Prevention

Data System Analysts

- Joe Vigil, Administrative Office of the Courts, Senior Statistician
- Genevieve Grant, AOC Information Technology Support Manager, Judicial Information Division,
- Rayo McCullough, Data Software Development

Report Publication

- Kim Alaburda, Cover Design, and Distribution, New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs
- Lisa Meyer, Graphics and Design

** A special thanks to the chiefs, sheriffs, marshals, and the 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 2016 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
➤ SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT: AN EXAMINATION OF THE EXPERIENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BY SURVIVOR RACE/ETHNICITY IN BERNALILLO COUNTY	S1
➤ REPORT: INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO XVI	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
SECTION ONE: ANALYSIS OF 2016 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LAW ENFORCEMENT, SERVICE PROVIDER, AND COURT DATA FROM THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY	
I. DEFINITIONS	2
II. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SERVICE PROVIDER DATA FINDINGS	2
A. Domestic Violence Incidents in 2016 Identified by Law Enforcement	2
B. Domestic Violence Victims Identified by Law Enforcement: Number, Gender, and Age	3
C. Domestic Violence Suspects Identified by Law Enforcement: Number, Gender, and Age	3
D. Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects Identified by Law Enforcement	4
E. Stalking and Harassment Incidents Identified by Law Enforcement	4
F. Domestic Violence Victims Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers	5
G. Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Alcohol and/or Drug Use	10
H. Alcohol and/or Drug Use Among Victims Who Sought Help	10
I. Domestic Violence Incidents Involving a Weapon	11
J. Weapon Use Among Those Who Sought Help	11
K. Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Injury to Adult Victims	11
L. Domestic Violence Incidents That Have Children Present At The Scene	12

	<u>Page</u>
M. Injury and Sexual Assault Among Adult Victims and Children Who Sought Help	13
N. Victim/Suspect Relationship	13
O. Length of Victim/Offender Relationships	15
P. Victims and Offenders Abused As Children	15
Q. Sources of Adult Victims' Referrals for Help and The Services They Receive	16
R. Sources of Child Referrals for Help and Services They Receive	17
S. Sources of Offenders' Referrals for Help and Services They Receive	17
T. Adult Victims Who Sought Help and Reported Their Domestic Violence Incident to Police	18
U. Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents That Resulted in A Suspect Arrest	18
V. Adult Victims of Domestic Violence Who Filed A Protection Order	18
III. DISTRICT AND MAGISTRATE COURT FINDINGS	20
A. District Courts	20
B. Magistrate Courts	24

SECTION TWO: IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS AND FUTURE DATA NEEDS

A. Identifying Children At Risk	29
B. Poverty and Violence	29
C. Mental Illness and Health and Safety Risk	30
D. Injury Risk Factors	30
E. Substance Abuse and Risk	30
F. Evidence Supporting the Focus on Early Intervention to Prevent Domestic Violence	30
G. Sexual Assault Prevention and Treatment for Child and Adult Victims of Domestic Violence	31
H. Interpersonal Violence Advocacy and Prevention for Males	31
I. Providing Offender Treatment Programs	31
J. Evidence Supporting the Need to Identify Domestic Violence Victims in the Healthcare Setting	31
K. Evidence Supporting the Need for Culturally Competent Services for Native Americans	32
L. Evidence Supporting the Need for Better Court Data on Domestic Violence	32
M. Stalking Underreporting, Training, and Victim Referral	33

	<u>Page</u>
REFERENCES	35
APPENDICES	36
A. Life Experiences of Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence	36
B. Definitions	54
C. Participating Law Enforcement Agencies 2016	57
D. Law Enforcement Data Collection Form	60
E. Rate of Domestic Violence Incidents for All Counties with Complete and Incomplete Reporting	61
F. Rate and Rank of Domestic Violence Incidents for All Counties with Complete Reporting, by Rank	62
G. Rate and Rank of Domestic Violence Incidents for All Counties with Complete Reporting, Alphabetically by County	63
H. Participating Domestic Violence Service Providers	64
I. Domestic Violence Service Providers' Data Collection Form	65
J. Participating District Courts	67
K. Participating Magistrate Courts	68

TABLES

<u>Tables</u>	<u>Page</u>
1 Number of Domestic Violence Reports by Law Enforcement Agency	70
2 Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Reports by Agency and County	73
3 Percent Male Victims of Domestic Violence as Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies	76
4 Suspects Identified in Domestic Violence Incidents as Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies	79
5 Number of Stalking Cases by Reporting Law Enforcement Agencies	82
6 Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence, Harassment, and Stalking Incidents by County	83
7 Number of Adult Victims, Children, and Offenders Served by County	84
8 Number of Adult Victims Served by Service Provider Agency	85
9 Number of Offenders Served by Service Provider Agency	86
10 Number of Survivors Served by Gender, by Service Provider Agency	87
11 Number of Offenders Served by Gender, by Service Provider Agency	88
12 Law Enforcement Reported Alcohol/Drug Use in Domestic Violence Incidents	89
13 Weapon Use in Domestic Violence Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency	90
14 Weapon Use in Domestic Violence Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies, by County	92

<u>Tables</u>	<u>Page</u>
15 Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Weapon Use As Reported by Service Providers	93
16 Percent of Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Victim Injury, by County	94
17 Source of Adult Victim Referrals to Domestic Violence Service Providers	95
18 Crisis/Hotline Calls Received by Service Provider Agency	96
19 Crisis/Hotline Calls Received by County	97
20 Source of Children Referrals to Domestic Violence Service Providers	98
21 Source of Offender Referrals to Domestic Violence Service Providers	98
22 Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Reported to Law Enforcement as Reported by Service Provider Agencies	99
23 Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest by Agency	100
24 Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest by County	103
25 Number of Domestic Violence Cases for Which a Protection Order Was Issued, by County	104
26 Number of Domestic Violence-Related Protection Orders Issued in 2016, by County	105
27 Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Domestic Violence-Related Protection Order Cases	106
28 Percent of Domestic Violence Cases Filed in District Courts, by County	107
29 Percent of Domestic Violence Cases Disposed in District Courts, by County	108
30 Number of Cases Dismissed, Convicted, Acquitted, and Other Dispositions for Each District Court	109
31 Disposed Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed, by Court	110
32 Disposed Domestic Violence Cases With a Guilty Plea/Conviction, by District Court	111
33 Emergency Protection Orders Issued by District Courts, by County	112
34 Domestic Violence Temporary Orders of Protection Issued by District Courts, by County	113
35 Judgments for Permanent Protection Orders Issued by District Courts, by County	114
36 Number of False Imprisonment, Harassment, and Stalking/Aggravated Stalking Cases Filed in District Courts	115
37 Number of Stalking and Aggravated Stalking Cases Disposed by District Courts	116
38 Number of Harassment Cases Disposed by District Courts	117
39 Number of False Imprisonment Cases Disposed by District Courts	118
40 Percent of Total Domestic Violence Cases Filed in Magistrate Courts, by County	119
41 Percent of Domestic Violence Cases Disposed in Magistrate Courts by County	120
42 Number of Cases Dismissed, Convicted, Acquitted and Other Disposition Outcomes for Each Magistrate Court	121
43 Percent Disposed Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed in Magistrate Courts	123
44 Percent Disposed Domestic Violence Cases with a Conviction/Guilty Plea	125
45 Number of False Imprisonment, Harassment, and Stalking/Aggravated Stalking Cases Filed in Magistrate Courts	127
46 Number of Stalking and Aggravated Stalking Cases Disposed by Magistrate Courts	129
47 Number of Harassment Cases Disposed by Magistrate Courts	131

<u>Tables</u>		<u>Page</u>
48	Number of False Imprisonment Cases Disposed in Magistrate Courts	133

FIGURES

<u>Figures</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Victim Age as Reported by Law Enforcement	3
2	Suspect Age as Reported by Law Enforcement	4
3	Law Enforcement Reported Victim and Suspect Race/Ethnicity Compared to State of New Mexico Racial/Ethnic Composition	5
4	Rate of Adult Victims Served to Law Enforcement Reports of Domestic Violence for Selected Counties	6
5	Domestic Violence Adult Victims, Children Victim Witnesses, and Offenders, by Gender	7
6	Age of Victims and Offenders as Reported by Domestic Violence Service Providers	8
7	Age of Child Witnesses as Reported by Domestic Violence Service Providers	8
8	Ethnicity/Race of Victims, Offenders, and Child Witnesses (as Reported by Domestic Violence Service Providers) Compared to State of New Mexico Ethnic/Racial Composition	9
9	Percent of Victims and Offenders Who Used Alcohol/Drugs at the Time of the Domestic Violence Incident as Reported by Adult Victims	10
10	Type of Weapon Used as Reported by Law Enforcement	11
11	Types of Victim Injuries as Reported by Law Enforcement	12
12	Age of Child Witnesses as Reported by Law Enforcement	12
13	Percent Adult Victims and Children Victim-Witnesses Who Experienced Physical Injury and Sexual Assault from the Adult Victim's Offender	13
14	Victim/Suspect Relationship as Reported by Law Enforcement	14
15	Type of Survivor/Offender Relationship, as Reported by Service Providers	14

<u>Figures</u>	<u>Page</u>
16 Length of Victim/Offender Relationship as Reported by Domestic Violence Service Providers	15
17 Percent of Victims and Offenders Who Experienced Child Abuse or Witnessed Abuse as a Child as Reported by Adult Victims Seeking Services	15
18 Percent of Adult Victims Receiving Each Type of Service Provided by Domestic Violence Service Providers	16
19 Percent of Children Receiving Each Type of Service Provided by Domestic Violence Service Providers	17
20 Percent of Offenders Receiving Each Type of Service Provided by Domestic Violence Service Providers	18
21 Percent of Protection Orders Filed in District Courts Relative to the Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement, Per Selected Counties	19
22 Percent Domestic Violence Charges Filed in District Courts	20
23 Percent Domestic Violence Charges Disposed in District Courts	21
24 Percent of Each Disposition of Domestic Violence Cases in District Courts	22
25 Percent of Each Disposition of Stalking/Aggravated Stalking, Harassment, and False Imprisonment Cases in District Courts	24
26 Percent Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Magistrate Courts	25
27 Percent Domestic Violence Charges Disposed in Magistrate Courts	26
28 Percent Disposition Outcomes of Domestic Violence Cases in Magistrate Courts	27
29 Percent of Each Disposition of Stalking/Aggravated Stalking, Harassment, and False Imprisonment Cases in Magistrate Courts	28

SECTION THREE

Trends in Domestic Violence, 2012-2016 in...

<u>County</u>	<u>Page</u>
...Bernalillo	135
...Catron	180
...Chaves	184
...Cibola	188
...Colfax	192
...Curry	196
...De Baca	200
...Dona Ana	204
...Eddy	208
...Grant	213
...Guadalupe	217
...Harding	221
...Hidalgo	225
...Lea	229
...Lincoln	233
...Los Alamos	238
...Luna	242
...McKinley	246
...Mora	251
...Otero	255
...Quay	259
...Rio Arriba	263
...Roosevelt	268
...San Juan	272
...San Miguel	276
...Sandoval	280
...Santa Fe	284
...Sierra	288
...Socorro	292
...Taos	296
...Torrance	300
...Union	304
...Valencia	308

FACT SHEET: INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO 2016

Findings from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) 2010-2012 State Report, April 2017

Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence	U.S.	New Mexico	New Mexico's Rank in the U.S.
Women	37.3%	37.6%	23rd
Men	30.9%	33.3%	16th

Annual Incidence of Intimate Partner Violence	U.S.	New Mexico
Adult Women (ages >17)	6.6%	*
Adult Men (ages >17)	6.4%	*

*No statistically reliable estimate for NM available

Lifetime Stalking	2010-2012 National Rate	2010-2012 NISVS New Mexico Rate	New Mexico's Rank in the U.S.
Women	15.8%	19.0%	6th
Men	5.3%	6.1%	9th

Annual Incidence of Stalking	U.S.	New Mexico
Adult Women (ages >17)	4.2%	*
Adult Men (ages >17)	*	*

*No statistically reliable estimate available

▶ Law Enforcement-Reported Stalking Incidents, 2016	114
▶ Law Enforcement-Reported Harassment Incidents, 2016	1,620
▶ District and Magistrate Court New Harassment Cases Filed, 2016	333
▶ District and Magistrate Court New Stalking and Aggravated Stalking Cases Filed, 2016	235
▶ District and Magistrate Court New False Imprisonment Cases Filed, 2016	1,399
▶ Law Enforcement-Reported Domestic Violence Incidents, 2016	19,746
▶ Law Enforcement-Reported Domestic Violence Victims Identified, 2016	18,601
▶ Law Enforcement-Reported Domestic Violence Suspects Identified, 2016	17,752
▶ Law Enforcement-Reported Children At The Scene, 2016	6,779
▶ Service Provider-Reported Crisis/Hotline Calls Fielded, 2016	10,761
▶ Service Provider-Reported Adult Victims of Domestic Violence Served, 2016	6,385
▶ Service Provider-Reported Domestic Violence Offenders Treated, 2016	1,526
▶ Service Provider-Reported Children Victim/Witnesses Served, 2016	2,719
▶ Service Provider-Reported Cases with Children At The Scene, 2016	1,660 (32%)
▶ Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Injury to The Victim, 2016	42%
▶ Service Provider Domestic Violence-Reported Cases Involving Injury to The Victim, 2016	35%
▶ Service Provider Domestic Violence-Reported Cases Involving Injury to Children, 2016	14%

▶ Service Provider Domestic Violence Cases Involving Sexual Assault of The Adult Victim, 2016	23%
▶ Service Provider Domestic Violence Cases Involving Sexual Assault of Children, 2016	11%
▶ Law Enforcement-Reported Domestic Violence Incidents Involving A Weapon, 2016 (Of these incidents, 3% involve a gun, 6% involve a knife, and 91% involve other “personal” and “non-personal” weapons).	59%
▶ Service-Provider-Reported Domestic Violence Cases Involving A Weapon, 2016	15%
▶ Law Enforcement- Reported Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Alcohol/Drugs, 2016	27%
▶ Service Provider Domestic Violence Victims Reporting Alcohol/Drug Use, 2016	21%
▶ Service Provider Domestic Violence Victims Reporting Offender Alcohol/Drug Use, 2016	51%
▶ Service Provider Domestic Violence Offenders Reporting Their Own Alcohol/Drug Use, 2016	43%
▶ Law Enforcement-Reported Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest, 2016	38%
▶ Number of Domestic Violence-Related Cases for Which a Protection Order was Issued By statewide District Courts	6,978
▶ Total Number of Domestic Violence-Related Protection Orders Issued	9,521
▶ District Court New Domestic Violence Charges Filed, 2016	3,200
▶ District Court New Domestic Violence Cases Filed, 2016	1,970
▶ District Court Domestic Violence Charges Disposed, 2016	3,233
▶ District Court Domestic Violence Cases Disposed, 2016	1,962
▶ District Court Domestic Violence Cases with A Conviction, 2016	550 (28%)
▶ District Court Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed, 2016	1,067 (54%)
▶ Magistrate Court New Domestic Violence Charges Filed, 2016	13,515
▶ Magistrate Court New Domestic Violence Cases Filed, 2016	12,211
▶ Magistrate Court Domestic Violence Charges Disposed, 2016	13,515
▶ Magistrate Court Domestic Violence Cases Disposed, 2016	11,429
▶ Magistrate Court Domestic Violence Cases with A Conviction, 2016	1,234 (11%)
▶ Magistrate Court Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed, 2016	8,694 (76%)

Domestic Violence in New Mexico

2016 Highlights

Betty Caponera, Ph.D.
August 2017

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 and individual data from district and magistrate courts provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). All data were submitted to the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository for calendar year 2016. Additionally, findings and implications from the Adult Survivor Database (referenced in appendix A), the Albuquerque SANE Collaborative Domestic Violence data, and the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey 2010-2012 NISVS State Report are included to inform domestic violence prevention and system response.

II. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. Domestic And Intimate Partner Violence Prevalence

In 2016, there were 19,746 domestic violence incidents reported to statewide law enforcement agencies, a 11% increase from that reported in 2016 (17,757).

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).

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 2015, statewide law enforcement agencies identified 1,620 victims of harassment and 114 stalking victims. There were 333 new stalking and aggravated stalking cases filed in statewide district and magistrate courts. Stalking continues to be grossly undocumented by law enforcement as all other sources of data show considerable stalking prevalence nationally and in the New Mexico population.

Nationally, in 2010, the NISVS found that 1 in 6 (16%) women and 1 in 19 (5%) men have experienced stalking in their lifetime. 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%) of the domestic violence victims identified by law enforcement were female. Ninety-one percent of the adult-victims served by domestic violence service providers were female.

New Mexico victims of domestic violence, as reported by law enforcement, were predominantly 19-45 years old (65%). Black survivors (5%) and Native American survivors (12%) are represented significantly more among victims than their representation in the state population (2% and 8.5%, respectively). Similarly, adult victims, as reported by domestic violence service providers, were predominantly 22-40 years old (59%) and Hispanic (50%).

D. Suspect Demographics

Suspects, as reported by law enforcement, were predominantly male (73%), Hispanic (56%), and 19-45 years of age (76%). Offenders, as reported by domestic violence service providers, were predominantly male (80%), Hispanic (47%) and 22-40 years of age (65%).

Nationally, the NISVS reported that 44.3% of males ever victims of stalking were victimized by a male.

E. Children Victim-Witnesses

Of 14,261 law enforcement reports that documented the number of incidents with children present at the scene, there were 4,198 (29%) incidents where at least one child was present.

There were a total of 6,779 total children present at the scene of domestic violence incidents as reported by law enforcement, and two-thirds (66%) of the children who witnessed these incidents were not yet adolescents (12 years and under).

There were 5,170 domestic violence service provider reports that identified 1,660 (32%) domestic violence incidents where children were present at the scene, or at least one child witness for every three incidents. Over three-quarters (81%) of children victim-witnesses served are under age 12.

In New Mexico, 23% of children victim-witnesses, as reported by domestic violence service providers, experienced physical abuse from the current offender of the adult victim, and 11% experienced sexual abuse from the current offender of the adult victim. Similarly, 35% of adult victims reported being physically injured from the domestic assault and 14% experienced forced or coerced sexual activity from the current offender. Nationally, the NISVS reported that 8.7% of women who were victims of intimate partner physical violence, were also raped by their intimate partner.

F. Offense Characteristics

1. Alcohol/Drug Use Incidence

Approximately one-quarter (27%) of domestic violence cases reported by law enforcement identified alcohol/drug use. Alcohol/drugs were used by 43% of victims served by domestic violence service providers. Half (51%) of offenders of the victims served by statewide 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 59% of domestic violence cases reported by law enforcement and 15% 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.

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-two percent of law enforcement-reported domestic violence cases involved injury to the victim. Similarly, 35% of adult victims served by domestic violence service providers reported being physically injured from the domestic assault. 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 described the victim/offender relationship of 66% of law enforcement-reported cases and 84% of domestic violence service provider-reported cases in 2016. 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 2016, 55% 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).

6. Rates of Suspect Arrest

In 2016, 38% of domestic violence incidents reported by law enforcement resulted in a suspect arrest.

G. Domestic Violence And The Courts

1. Protection Orders

In 2016, there were 9,521 protection orders issued by statewide district courts for one or more parties involved in 6,978 domestic-violence related protection order cases. Of the 9,521 protection orders issued, 3% (239) were emergency protection orders, 71% (6,752) were domestic violence temporary orders of protection, and 27% (2,530) were judgments for permanent protection orders.

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.

2. New Domestic Violence Charges Filed

Overall in 2016, there were 16,715 new domestic violence charges filed in 14,181 new cases in statewide district and magistrate courts, including the Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court. This represents 72% of the total number of domestic violence cases reported by law enforcement for the same time period.

There were a total of 13,515 domestic violence charges filed in 12,211 new cases of domestic violence in New Mexico Magistrate Courts in 2016; and 3,200 domestic violence charges filed in 1,970 new cases of domestic violence in New Mexico District Courts in 2016. All cases/charges are against a household member: battery, aggravated battery, and false imprisonment comprised most of the charges filed in both courts.

3. Domestic Violence Court Cases Disposed in Magistrate Courts

Of the 11,429 cases of domestic violence disposed in magistrate courts in 2016, 11% (1,234) obtained a guilty plea/conviction, 1% (79) obtained an acquittal, 76% (8,694) were dismissed, and 13% (1,585) had prosecution proceedings that resulted in “other” dispositions (bind over cases, 5% (540), transfers, 5% (595), deferred cases, 3% (407), and conditional discharges, >1% (43).

4. Domestic Violence Court Cases Disposed in District Courts

Of the 1,962 cases of domestic violence disposed in district courts in 2016, 28% (550) obtained a guilty plea/conviction, 1% (25) obtained an acquittal, 54% (1,067) were dismissed, and 16% (320) had prosecution proceedings that resulted in “other” dispositions (conditional discharges, (102), remands, (29), consent decrees, (61), and deferred cases, (122).

III. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS AND FUTURE DATA NEEDS

A. Identifying Children at Risk

Service providers reported that children were present at one out of every 3.1 domestic violence incidents in 2016, and 81% 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 who do not witness abuse. It further found that most (62%) 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, and 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 (2,719) represent 40% of the number present at the scene of domestic violence incidents as reported by law enforcement (6,779). 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 ensure participation in appropriate counseling services for assessment and treatment.

B. Poverty and Violence

Most of the battered women who 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 who access private services, and/or who travel out of state for services, it is not possible to determine the true proportion of survivors among all battered women who are poor. However, the ASD found that most unmarried survivors with children and those without children who 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%) of survivors reported that they left a violent relationship at some time. Of these, one-third (32%) reported that they returned. Reasons for returning to their abuser in the order of most mentions include, returned: *to try to work it out, for the children, and because I was 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 who left a violent relationship and did not return had a median annual income \$2,080 greater (\$12,000) than those who left and returned (\$9,920). It further found that only 42% of survivors who 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 who were involved in a prior domestic violence experience, 43% reported that they live with an offender with whom they have had a prior domestic violence incident. When examined by income, survivors who live with an offender with whom they have had a prior domestic violence experience had a median annual income of \$2,400 less (\$9,600) than survivors who do not live with an offender with whom they have had a prior domestic violence experience (\$12,000).

All of this points to the 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 were five times more likely than survivors without 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. These data have 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 agencies reported that 42% of the domestic violence incidents in 2016 involved injury to the victim. They do not document or report injury to children. Service providers reported that 35% of survivors and 23% 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 who 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) who are female; or f) who are Native American. This information has implications for law enforcement for assessing risk of harm to the survivor and children at the scene, and for service providers when developing safety plans with survivors.

E. Substance Abuse and Risk

As with mental illness, survivors who 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. Evidence Supporting the Focus on Early Intervention to Prevent Domestic Violence

In 2016, two-thirds (66%) of the law enforcement incidents documenting the victim/offender relationship, were perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner, 49% 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, 27% of these were dating or living together. The NISVS State Report found that 37.3% of women and 33.3% of men in New Mexico were victims of intimate partner violence in their lifetime. Further, nationally 7.1% of women lifetime victims and 3.7% of men who were lifetime victims of intimate partner violence were victimized before age 18. In New Mexico, 6.9% of women lifetime victims of intimate partner violence were victimized before age 18. Further, stalking behaviors begin in adolescence and the reported incidence of adolescent stalking is almost twice that of adolescent intimate partner

violence. The high proportion of interpersonal violence cases perpetrated by adolescent offenders, demonstrates that true prevention requires early education initiatives on building healthy relationships during adolescence.

G. Sexual Assault Prevention and Treatment for Domestic Violence Child and Adult Victims

In 2012, the ASD found many children experienced sexual abuse (8%) at the hands of their adult-victim's offender. Similarly in 2016, 14% of adult domestic violence victims seeking counseling services were sexually assaulted by their offender.

The rates of sexual abuse of adults and children are grossly underreported. The NISVS State Report reported that 16.5% of women in New Mexico that were ever victims of intimate partner violence, experienced contact sexual violence (rape and/or unwanted sexual contact) 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.

H. Interpersonal Violence Prevention and Advocacy for Males

In New Mexico in 2016, 30% of domestic violence victims identified by law enforcement were males. The NISVS State Report found that 33.3% of New Mexico men were victims of intimate partner violence in their lifetime. More outreach must be done to identify male victims of interpersonal violence and offer prevention and treatment programs specific to males.

I. Providing Offender Treatment Programs

In New Mexico, 73% of suspects identified by law enforcement and 80% of offenders identified by domestic violence service providers in 2016, were male. Findings from the NISVS State Report revealed that in 84.8% of lifetime stalking victimizations with female victims and 43% of lifetime stalking victimizations with male victims had a male offender. 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.

J. Evidence Supporting the Need to Identify Domestic Violence Victims in the Healthcare Setting

In 2016, law enforcement reported that 42% of adult victims were physically injured during a domestic violence incident. Similarly, statewide service providers reported that 35% of adults and 23% of children were physically injured by the adult victim's offender during a domestic violence incident. The NISVS State Report stated that an average 30.8% of women victims of intimate partner violence and 13.4% of men victims of intimate partner violence each year nationally, were injured. Additionally, an average 15.3% of women and 6.2% of men each year required medical care for their injuries. This suggests that New Mexico healthcare facilities may play an important role in both, the identification of domestic violence victims and their referral to appropriate services.

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 NISVS State Report which revealed substantial co-morbidity with intimate partner violence victims with regard to chronic physical and mental health problems.

Among women victims of intimate partner violence, 6.2% reported poor physical health compared to 3.0% of women with no history of violence. Similarly, among women victims of intimate partner violence, 3.6% reported poor mental health compared to 1.1% of women with no history of violence.

The process for collecting standardized domestic violence data from statewide medical facilities is not yet established. 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.

K. Evidence Supporting the Need for Culturally Competent Services for Native Americans

Native Americans are nearly three times (11%) more represented among the victimized population of domestic violence survivors served at Albuquerque SANE than their representation in the Bernalillo County population (3.9%). This rate of victimization-representation to population-representation is greater than all other non-multiracial persons: Blacks (2.0 times); Hispanics (1.2 times); White [non-Hispanics] (-1.68 times); and other race/ethnicity (1.0 times). This is consistent with the NISVS State Report finding that intimate partner victimizations of Native American women were significantly more represented than other races/ethnicities in the victimized population of lifetime intimate partner violence nationally. A reported 47.5% of American Indian/Alaska Native women, 45.1% of non-Hispanic Black women, 37.3% of non-Hispanic White women, 34.4% of Hispanic women, and 18.3% of non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander women experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime.

The NISVS State Report does not provide a rate of lifetime intimate partner violence among Native Americans in New Mexico, nor the rate of intimate partner violence in the preceding 12 months to obtain an annual incidence estimate. Outside of municipal and county jurisdictions, there is no formalized process in place to capture the incidence of reported or unreported victimizations of Native Americans. It is recommended that such a process be established to improve the identification of Native American survivors to: a) enable survivors to be referred to appropriate services, b) increase investigation and prosecution of intimate partner crimes against Native Americans, c) improve the safety of Native American families and communities, and 4) obtain data to justify the need for funds to improve prevention, as well as New Mexico's response to Native American victimizations.

L. Evidence Supporting the Need for Better Court Data on Domestic Violence

Within the last four years, the Central Repository has worked with the AOC 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.

Still, quality protection order information is needed to determine 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 2016, the conviction rates of disposed domestic violence cases in district (28%) and magistrate courts (11%) are among the lowest rates of conviction over the last eight years.

Without better data from the courts, vital information such as why the dismissal rate in domestic violence cases has increased and why the rate of conviction for domestic violence cases has decreased, remains unknown. Answers to these questions will serve to improve the efficacy of legal advocacy for domestic violence victims.

M. Stalking Underreporting, Training, and Victim Referral

New Mexico first enacted its stalking statute in 1997. In 2009, the legislature amended the definition of “pattern of conduct” in the statute to reflect the variety of behaviors stalkers were employing in cases across the state, including the use of technology. *N.M. Stat. Ann. § 30-3A-3(2010): (2) "pattern of conduct " means two or more acts, on more than one occasion, in which the alleged stalker by any action, method, device or means, directly, indirectly or through third parties, follows, monitors, surveils, threatens or communicates to or about a person.* The new statute also included a court ordered program intervention as part of the punishment for a convicted stalker, “*D. In addition to any punishment provided pursuant to the provisions of this section, the court shall order a person convicted of stalking to participate in and complete a program of professional counseling at the person's own expense or a domestic violence offender treatment or intervention program.*” The statute change in aggravated stalking was believed to be the most promising in law enforcement’s efforts to establish a stalking charge as it allowed a charge of aggravated stalking if a perpetrator merely violated an existing order of protection or conditions of release: *N.M. Stat. Ann. § 30-3A-3.1 2010): Aggravated stalking. A. Aggravated stalking consists of stalking perpetrated by a person: (1) who knowingly violates a permanent or temporary order of protection issued by a court, except that mutual violations of such orders may constitute a defense to aggravated stalking; (2) in violation of a court order setting conditions of release and bond.*

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. Nationally, the NISVS found that 19.0% of women and 6.1% of men were victims of stalking in their lifetime. Nationally in 2010, the NISVS found that 4% of adult women and 1.3% of adult men were victims of stalking. In 2016, 235 new stalking and aggravated stalking charges were filed in New Mexico district and magistrate courts. Yet in 2016, statewide law enforcement agencies identified 114 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 present obstacles for victims to obtain access to the necessary safety and advocacy services for themselves and their children. This is explained in part by the fact that most stalking cases are labeled other crimes (harassment, vandalism, destruction of property, arson, trespassing, car theft, etc.) and are therefore not captured. The failure to differentiate between stalking victims and victims of isolated crimes means that many stalking

victims are not getting referred for appropriate services. This is a significant problem because interpersonal violence crimes many times co-occur. The NISVS found that 68.1% of women and 64.7% of men stalking victims in the prior 12 months of the survey experienced threats of harm; and 61.5% of women and 42.8% of men in the prior 12 months were stalked by an intimate partner. 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, and referrals of stalking victims to appropriate services.

**INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO XVI:
An Analysis of 2016 Data from
The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

Special Supplement:

**AN EXAMINATION OF THE EXPERIENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
BY SURVIVOR RACE/ETHNICITY IN BERNALILLO COUNTY**

Developed by Betty Caponera, Ph.D.

September 2017

AN EXAMINATION OF THE EXPERIENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BY SURVIVOR RACE/ETHNICITY IN BERNALILLO COUNTY

I Introduction

Information obtained each year from statewide domestic violence service providers is submitted in aggregate or summary form and limits the ability to examine if a significant relationship exists between any of the data variables collected. Identifying relationships in the data helps guide more targeted interventions to increase the efficacy of the services provided and therefore, improve outcomes for survivors.

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) funded by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is an ongoing survey of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence among adult women and men in the United States. Data collected from 2010-2012 were analyzed to determine estimated rates of specific interpersonal violence crimes for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The findings from the analyses of these data were published in the *National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey 2010-2012 State Report*. The report found significant differences in the prevalence of lifetime intimate partner violence among survivors of different racial/ethnic groups.

One-third (37.3%) of women nationally reported any lifetime experience of intimate partner violence (contact sexual violence, physical violence and/or stalking). When examined by race/ethnicity, 56.5% of multiracial women, 47.5% of American Indian/Alaska Native women, 45.1% of non-Hispanic Black women, 37.3% of non-Hispanic White women, 34.4% of Hispanic women, and 18.3% of Asian or Pacific Islander women experienced lifetime intimate partner violence.

Each year since 2010, the Albuquerque SANE Collaborative began collecting individualized data from the domestic violence survivors who sought their services. These data offered an opportunity to examine differences in the experience of intimate partner violence among survivors of different racial/ethnic groups in New Mexico.

This report examines Albuquerque SANE domestic violence data for the years 2010-2016. It presents a discussion of the findings of an examination of domestic violence by race/ethnicity of the survivors.

II. Albuquerque SANE Collaborative Data Findings

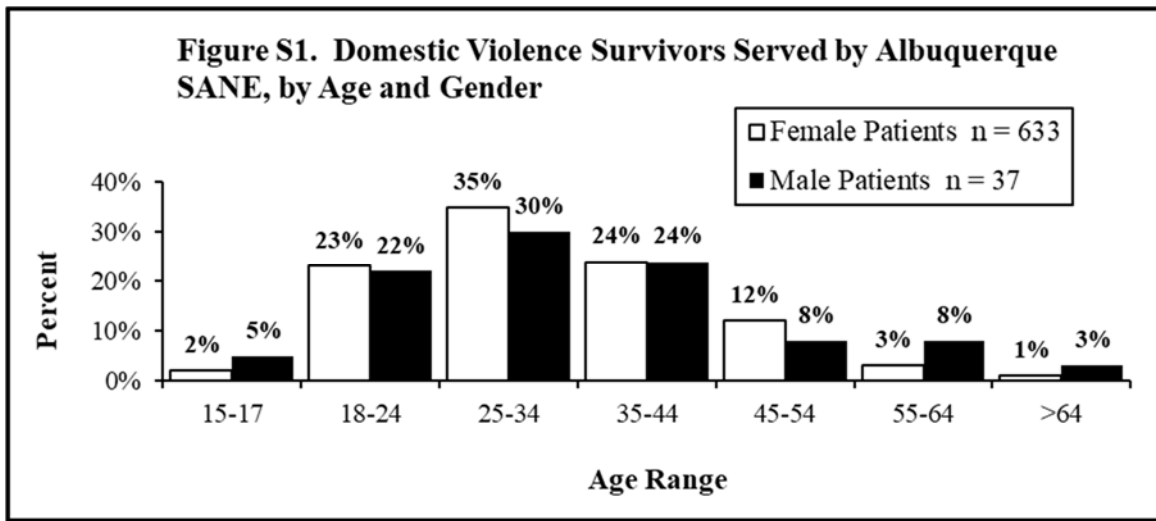
A. Number and Gender of Domestic Violence Survivors

There were 741 domestic violence survivors served by Albuquerque SANE from 2010-2016. Of all the domestic violence survivors served, 95% (704) were females.

B. Patient Age

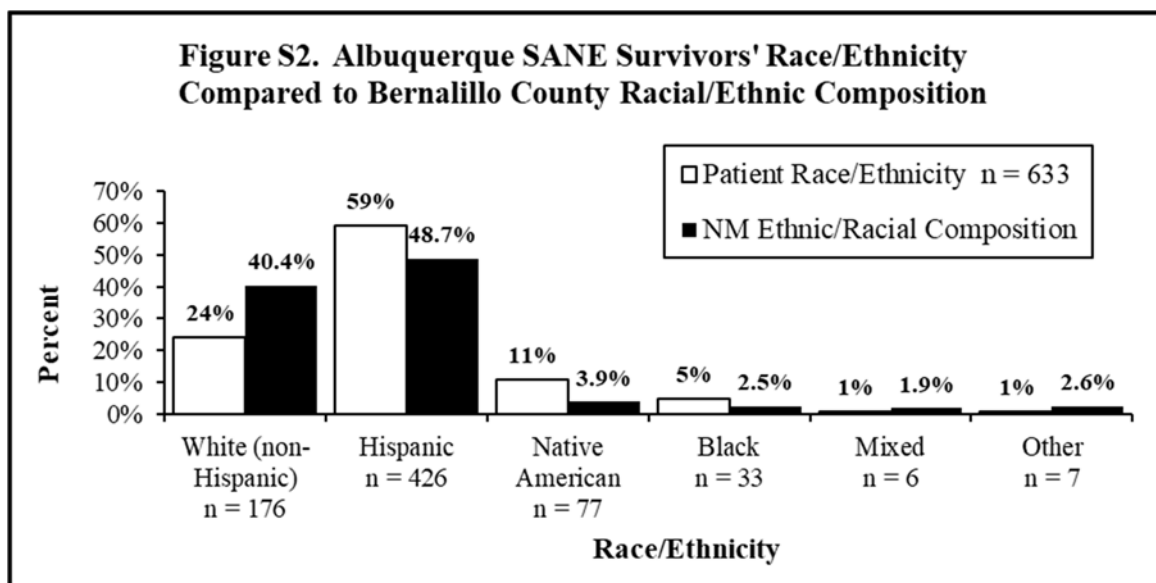
There were 733 records documenting patient age. Most (75%) survivors served were adults (ages >24), followed by young adults 18-24 (23%) and adolescents (ages 15-17) (2%). When examined by gender, a greater proportion of male survivors than female survivors, were ages 15-17, (5% and 2%, respectively, ages 55-64 (8% and 3%, respectively) and ages >64 (3% and 1%, respectively). An equal proportion (24% respectively) of male and female survivors were ages 35-44. A greater proportion of

female survivors than male survivors were ages 25-34 (35% and 30%, respectively), and 45-54. See **Figure 1**.



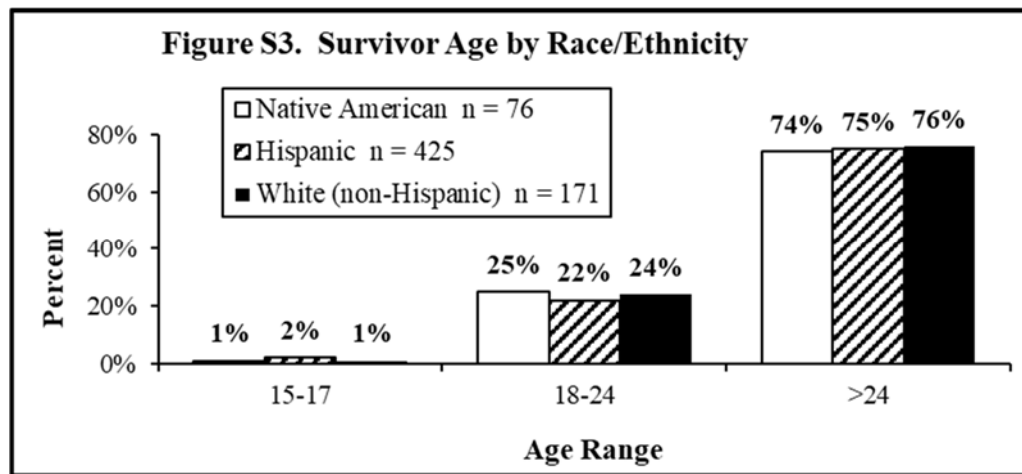
C. Patient Race/Ethnicity

Of 725 records documenting patient race/ethnicity, 59% were Hispanic, 24% White (non-Hispanic), 11% Native American, 5% Black, 1% mixed race/ethnicity, and 1% “other”. Rates for Black survivors, survivors of mixed race and survivors of “other” races should be viewed with caution with so few survivors in these racial groups to examine. Native Americans and Hispanics are significantly more represented among SANE domestic violence survivors than in the Bernalillo County general population. Conversely, Whites (non-Hispanic), have significantly less representation among SANE domestic violence survivors than their representation in the Bernalillo County population. See **Figure 2**.



As the number of Black survivors (33), survivors of mixed race (6) and survivors of “other” races (7) are so few, survivors from the following racial/ethnic groups were analyzed for the remainder of this report: Native American, Hispanic, and White (non-Hispanic).

Negligible differences were found in an examination of survivor age by race/ethnicity among White (non-Hispanic), Hispanic and Native American survivors. See **Figure 3**.



D. Patient Disability

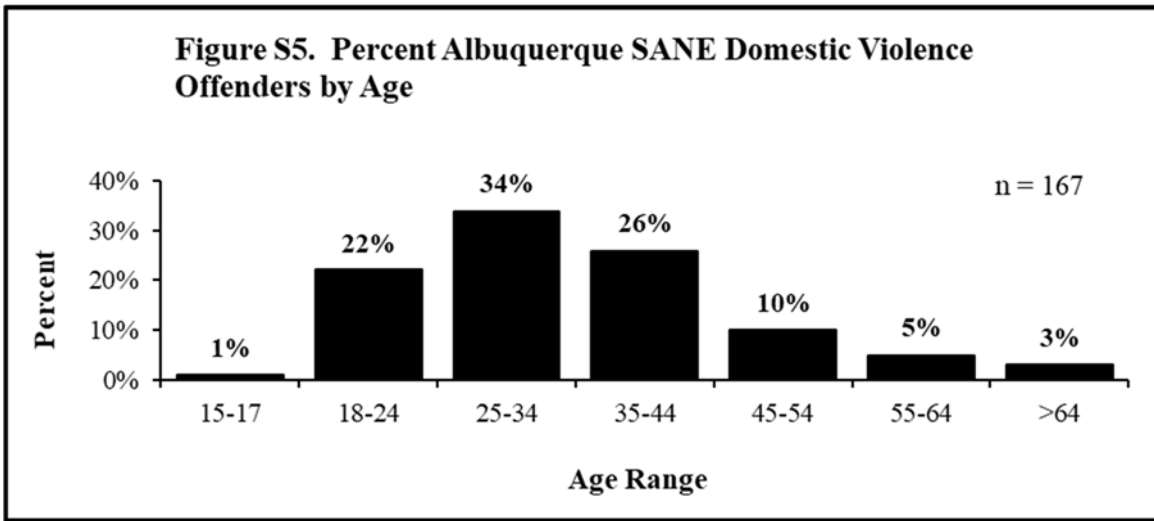
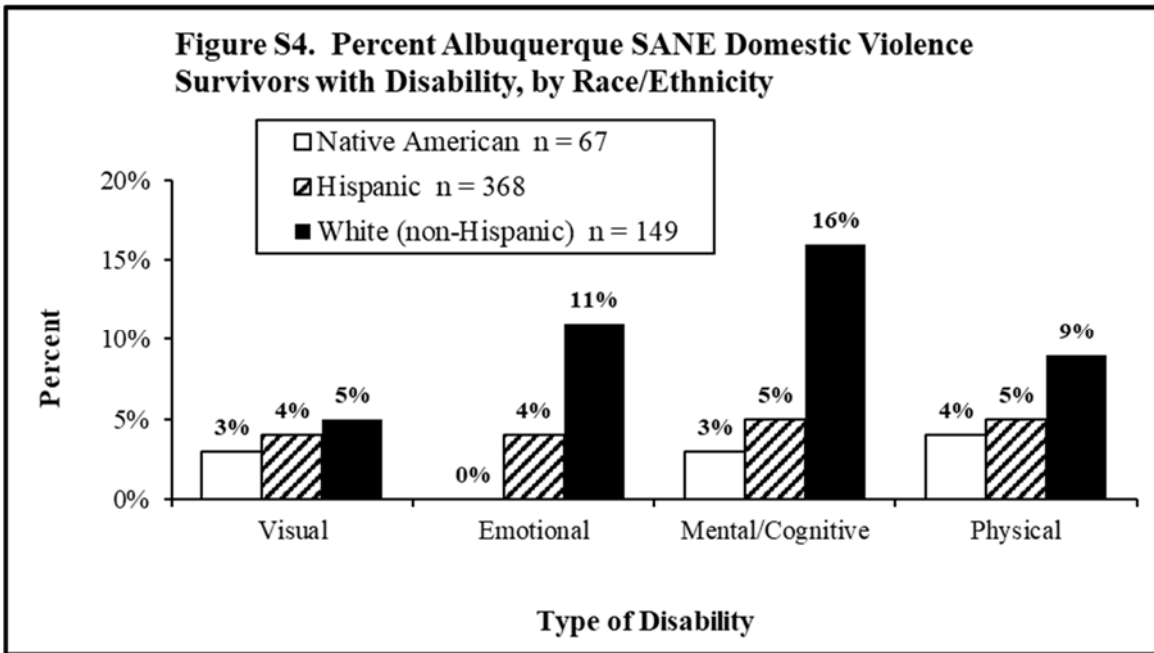
Patient disability was known/documented in 632 SANE reports. Of these, 18% (113) had a disability.

Of the 113 survivors with a disability, 42% had a mental/cognitive disability, 35% had an unspecified physical disability, 29% had an emotional disability, 26% had a visual disability, and 1% had a hearing disability.

When examined by survivor race/ethnicity, significantly more White (non-Hispanic) survivors had a disability (28%), than Hispanic survivors (15%), and Native American survivors (7%). When examined by disability type, White (non-Hispanic) survivors were almost three times (2.7) more likely to have an emotional disability (11%), than Hispanic survivors (4%). White (non-Hispanic) survivors (16%) were five times (5.3) more likely than Native American Survivors (3%) and three times (3.2) more likely than Hispanic survivors (5%) to have a mental/cognitive disability. Nine percent of White (non-Hispanic) survivors had an unspecified physical disability, compared to 4% of Native American survivors and 5% of Hispanic survivors. See **Figure 4**.

E. Offender Gender and Age

Of the 648 individual reports where gender of the offender was documented, there was a male offender in 596 (92%). The age of the offender was documented in 168 of the individual reports submitted. Of these, 77% (129) were adults (ages 25 and older), 22% (37) were young adults (ages 18-24), and 1% (2) were adolescents (ages 15-17). See **Figure 5**.



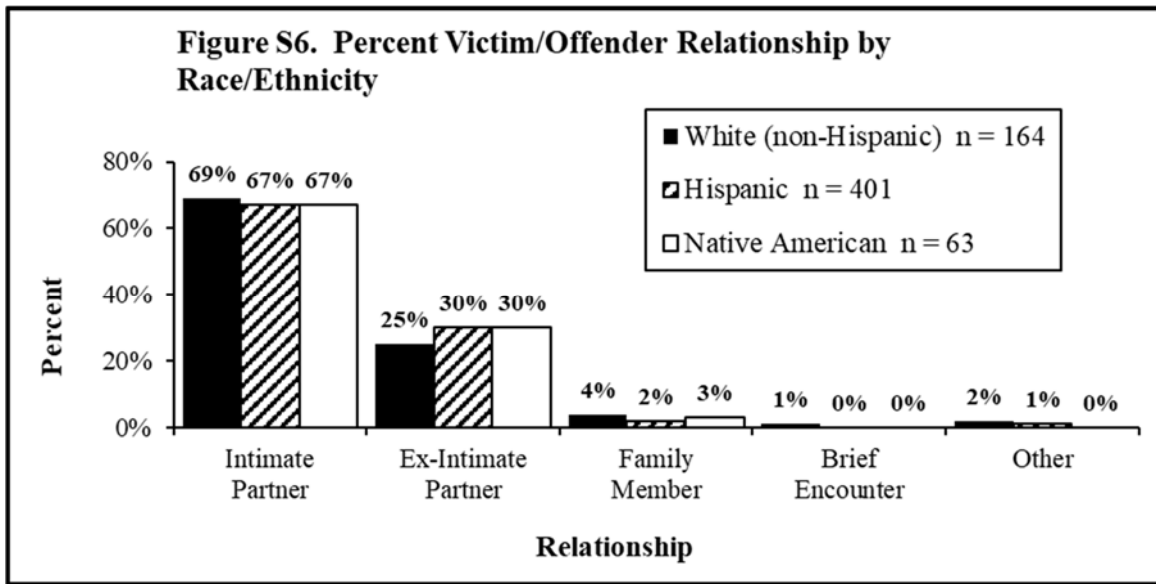
F. OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Victim/Offender Relationship

The victim/offender relationship was identified for 685 domestic violence SANE survivors. Overall, 67% of offenders were intimate partners, 29% ex-intimate partners, 3% family members and 0.15% respectively, were acquaintances and dates.

When examined by race/ethnicity, the survivor’s intimate partner was the perpetrator in most of the assaults for each race/ethnicity (White (non-Hispanic) 69%; Hispanic 67%; and Native American 67%, followed by the survivor’s ex-intimate partner, White (non-Hispanic) 25%, Hispanic (30%), and

Native American (30%). A family member was the offender in 4% of White (non-Hispanic) assaults, 3% of Native American assaults, and 2% of Hispanic assaults. See **Figure 6**.



2. Number of Offenders

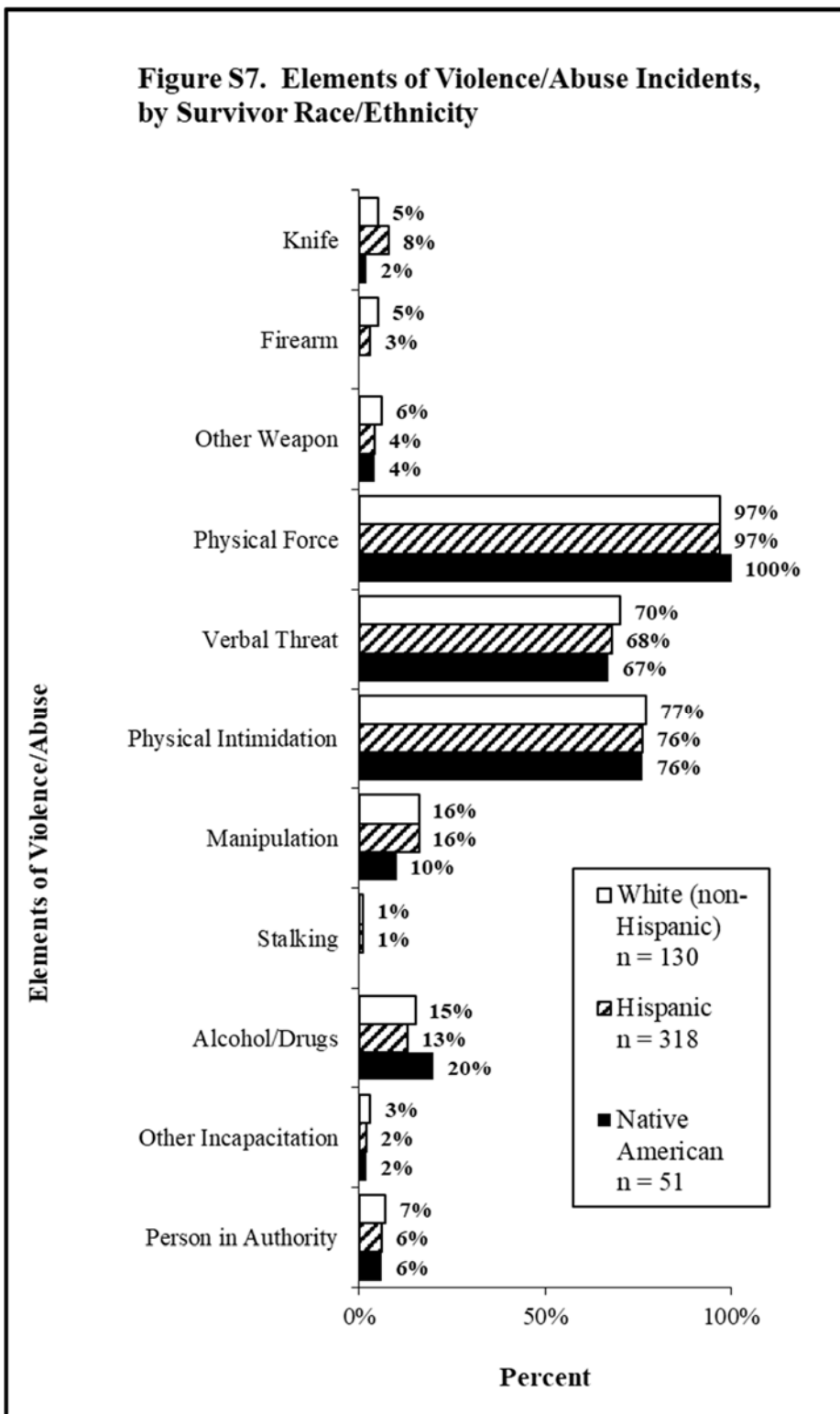
Of 481 reports that documented the number of offenders per domestic violence incident 98% (474) were perpetrated by one offender and 2% (7) by two or more offenders. An examination of the number of offenders per domestic violence incident by survivor race/ethnicity showed 99% of incidents with White (non-Hispanic) survivors, and 98% respectively, of incidents with Native American and Hispanic survivors were perpetrated by one offender.

3. Elements of Violence/Abuse Perpetrated

The elements of violence/abuse perpetrated was documented on 540 SANE domestic violence cases. Overall the type of violence/abuse used most was physical force (97%), followed physical intimidation (76%), and verbal threat (68%). One or more weapons were used in 15% of SANE cases: firearm (4%), knife (6%), and other weapon (5%).

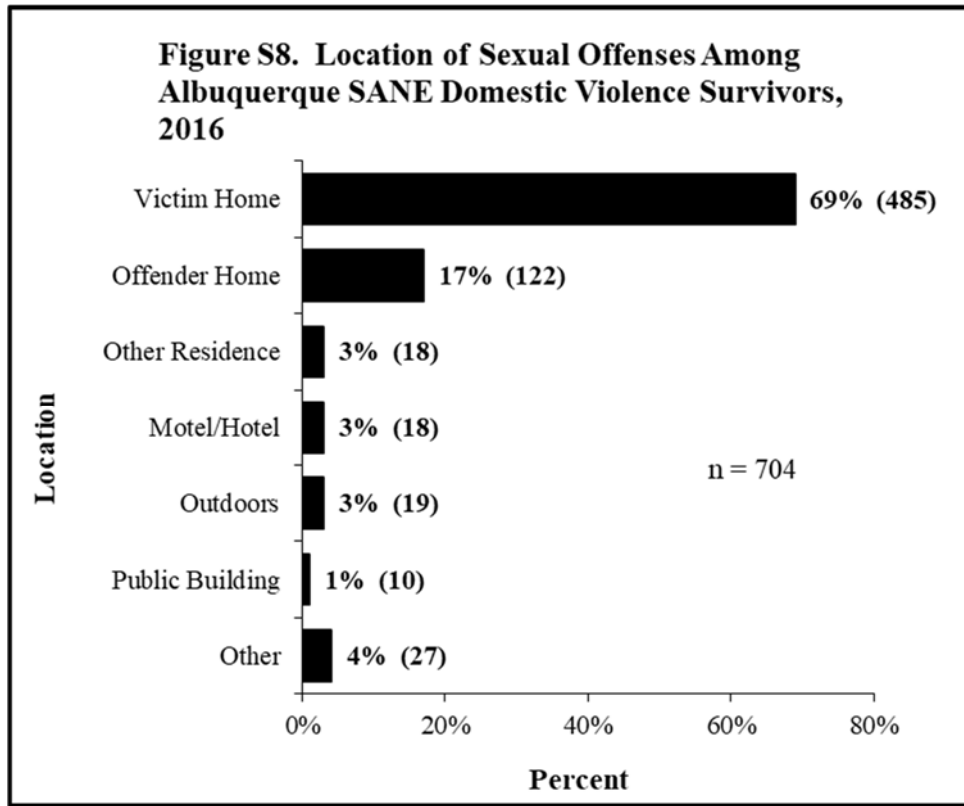
An examination of the type of violence perpetrated by race/ethnicity of the survivors, found that more assaults of Hispanic survivors (8%), than White (non-Hispanic) survivors (5%) or Native American survivors (2%) involved a knife. More assaults of White (non-Hispanic) survivors (5%), than Hispanic survivors (3%) and Native American survivors (0%) involved a firearm. More assaults of White (non-Hispanic) survivors (6%), involved “other” weapon(s) than Hispanic survivors and Native American survivors, 4%, respectively. Physical force was used in more assaults than any other type of violence, accounting for 100% of assaults of Native American survivors, and 97% respectively, of assaults of Hispanic and White (non-Hispanic) survivors. Native American survivors experienced less manipulation (10%), than Hispanic and White (non-Hispanic) survivors (16%, respectively). More assaults of Native Americans (20%), involved alcohol/drugs, than assaults of White (non-Hispanic) survivors (15%) and Hispanic survivors (13%). See **Figure 7**.

Figure S7. Elements of Violence/Abuse Incidents, by Survivor Race/Ethnicity



4. Location of Sexual Offenses

Overall, 89% of the domestic violence incidents among SANE survivors occurred in a residence: victim’s home (69%), offender’s home (17%), or other residence (3%). Another 3% respectively, of domestic violence incidents occurred outdoors and in a motel/hotel. See **Figure 8**.



When examined by race/ethnicity, there were negligible differences in the proportion of each race/ethnicity that experienced their assault in each location except that a greater proportion of Hispanic survivors were assaulted in their offender’s home (19%), than White (non-Hispanic) survivors (16%) and Native American survivors (12%), while a greater proportion of Native American survivors were assaulted in their own home (74%), than Hispanic survivors (70%) and White (non-Hispanic) survivors (69%). See **Figure 9**.

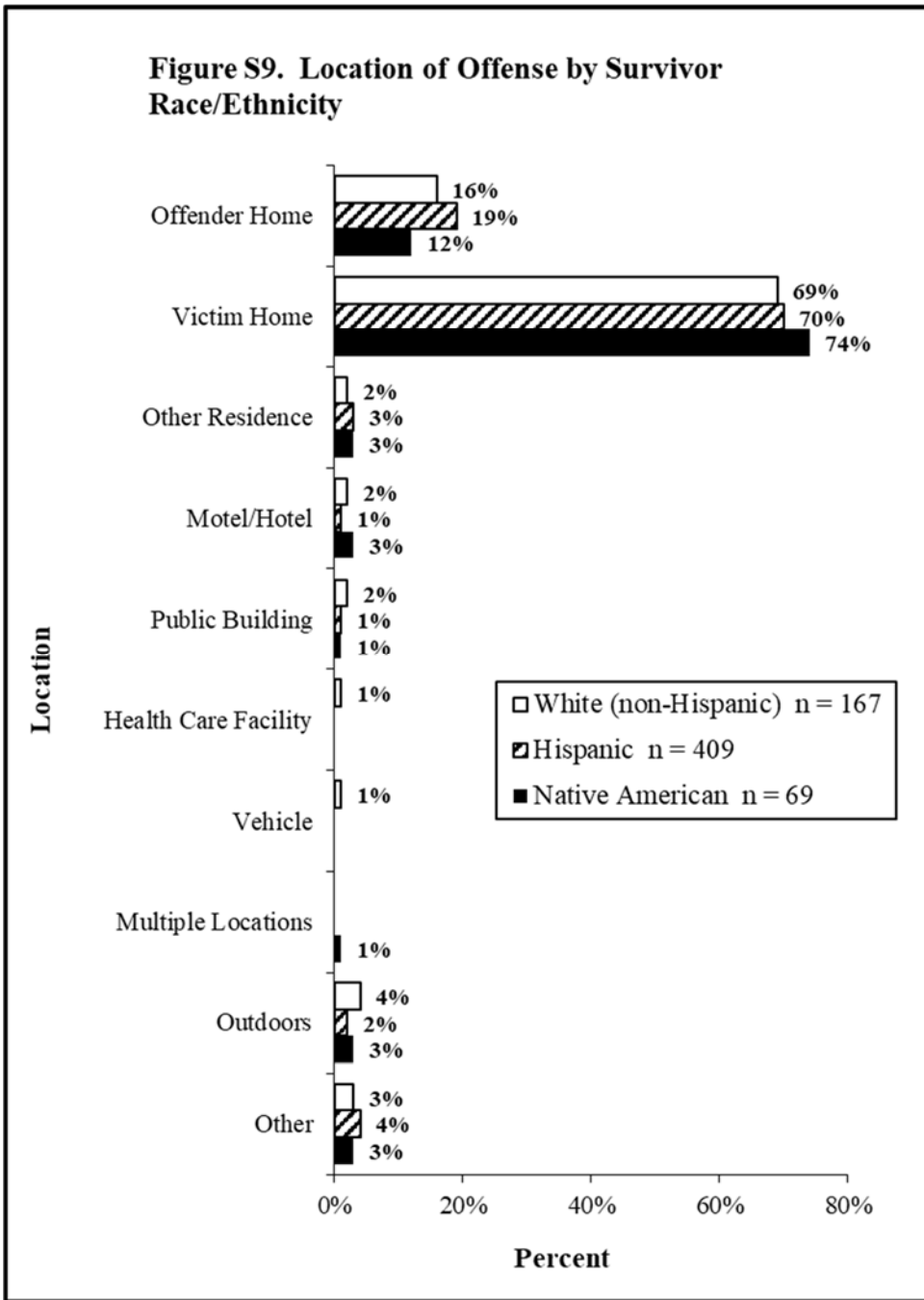
5. Patient Injury

Injury was observed in 93% (688) of the 741 domestic violence SANE survivors where injury status was documented. When examined by gender, 93% of females and 97% of males were injured during their assault.

When examined by age, victim injury occurred in 95% of adult (25 and older) SANE domestic violence survivors, and 92% respectively, of adolescent (ages 15 -17) and young adult (ages 18-24) SANE domestic violence survivors.

Most (93%) SANE domestic violence survivors experienced various unspecified injuries to the body, 39% were victims of strangulation, and 8% had oral/facial injuries. When examined by race/ethnicity, there were negligible differences in the percent of survivors who experienced strangulation: 38% Hispanic survivors and 40% respectively, of White (non-Hispanic) survivors and Native American survivors. Significantly more Native American survivors and White (non-Hispanic) survivors (12%, respectively) experienced oral/facial injuries, than Hispanic survivors (6%).

Photographic evidence was collected on all (688) injured SANE domestic violence survivors.



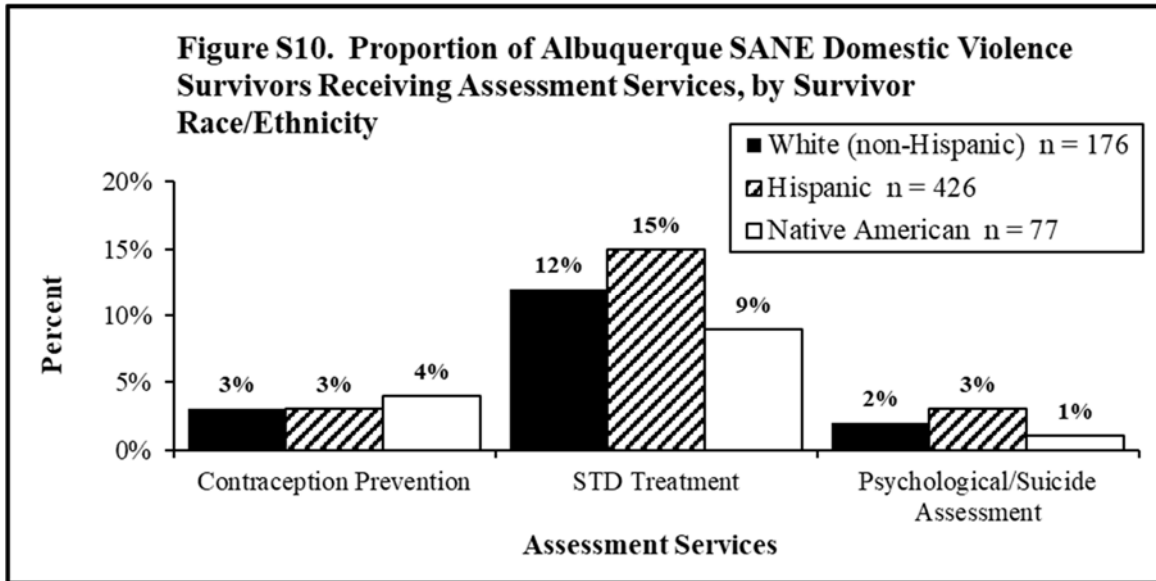
D. SANE PROGRAMS SERVICE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Assessment Services

Of the 741 SANE domestic violence survivors, 16% (118) received one or more types of assessment services.

Of those that received services, 84% (99) were treated for sexually transmitted diseases, 18% (21) received pregnancy prevention/emergency contraception services, and 15% (18) received a psychological

/suicide assessment. When examined by survivor race/ethnicity, there were negligible differences in the proportion of survivors who received preventive contraception and psychological/suicide assessment, but more Hispanic survivors (15%), than White (non-Hispanic) survivors (12%) and Native American survivors (9%) received treatment for sexually transmitted diseases. See **Figure 10**.



2. Reports to Law Enforcement

Of 741 SANE cases, 737 documented whether a report was made to law enforcement. Of these 651 (88%) were reported to police at the time of the SANE exams.

When examined by race/ethnicity, more Native American survivors (92%) reported their assault to police than Hispanic survivors (88%) and White (non-Hispanic) survivors, 86%.

E. Conclusions

In general, an examination of domestic violence experiences by race/ethnicity among survivors who received services at Albuquerque SANE, revealed many elements of common experience where the proportion of survivors affected in each race/ethnicity, differed minimally. These common elements include: survivor gender (95% of all survivors are female), victimized at the same ages (75% adults ages >24), victimized more by a current or former intimate partner than anyone else (96%), and victimized in their own homes (69%). Most survivors served by Albuquerque SANE of each race/ethnicity are assaulted by one offender (98%), and experience high proportions of injury (93%), with similar rates of strangulation (39%). Most survivors of each race/ethnicity served at Albuquerque SANE reported their offense to law enforcement (88%).

Differences in the experience of domestic violence by survivor race/ethnicity are found in the rate of victimization, rate of survivor disability, and some elements of the assault.

Rate of Victimization

Native Americans are nearly three times (11%) more represented among the victimized population of domestic violence survivors served at Albuquerque SANE than their representation in the Bernalillo County population (3.9%). This rate of victimization-representation to population-representation is greater than all other non-multiracial persons: Blacks (2.0 times); Hispanics (1.2 times); White [non-Hispanics] (-1.68 times); and other race/ethnicity (1.0 times). This is consistent with the NISVS State Report finding that intimate partner victimizations of Native American women were significantly more represented than other races/ethnicities in the victimized population of lifetime intimate partner violence nationally. A reported 47.5% of American Indian/Alaska Native women, 45.1% of non-Hispanic Black women, 37.3% of non-Hispanic White women, 34.4% of Hispanic women, and 18.3% of non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander women experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime.

The NISVS State Report does not provide a rate of lifetime intimate partner violence among Native Americans in New Mexico, nor the rate of intimate partner violence in the preceding 12 months to obtain an annual incidence estimate. Outside of municipal and county jurisdictions, there is no formalized process in place to capture the incidence of reported or unreported victimizations of Native Americans. It is recommended that such a process be established to improve the identification of Native American survivors to: a) enable survivors to be referred to appropriate services, b) increase investigation and prosecution of intimate partner crimes against Native Americans, c) improve the safety of Native American families and communities, and 4) obtain data to justify the need for funds to improve prevention, as well as New Mexico's response to Native American victimizations.

Survivor Disability

White (non-Hispanic) survivors served at Albuquerque SANE were four times more likely to have a disability (28%), than Native American survivors (7%), and almost two times more likely than Hispanic survivors (15%). White (non-Hispanic) survivors were three to four times more likely respectively, to have a mental/cognitive disability (16%), than Hispanic survivors (5%) and Native American survivors (3%). Similarly, White (non-Hispanic) survivors were two to three times more likely respectively, to have a physical disability (9%), than Hispanic survivors (5%) and Native American survivors (3%). In New Mexico, disability in females ages 18-64 is reported among 12.3% of White (non-Hispanic) women, 12.9% of Hispanic women and 10.7% of Native American women. (Disability Statistics, 2016, U.S. Disability Statistics, Cornell University). It is not clear why White (non-Hispanic) survivors with disability and served at Albuquerque SANE are so significantly over-represented than in the New Mexico population. It is recommended that programs that serve survivors of domestic violence be knowledgeable of accessible community resources with specially trained personnel to provide the same type of critical services (crises services, advocacy services, therapeutic services, protective services, legal advocacy, etc.) to survivor's with a disability as are routinely provided for survivors without disability.

Elements of the Assault

When elements of violence/abuse incidents were examined by survivor race/ethnicity, incidents with Native American survivors involved significantly less manipulation (10% vs. 16% respectively for Hispanic survivors and White [non-Hispanic] survivors) and weapons (firearms, knives and other non-

personal weapons) (9% vs. 16% White [Non-Hispanic] survivors and 15% Hispanic survivors); and more incidents involving physical force (100% vs. 97% respectively for White [non-Hispanic] survivors and Hispanic survivors) and alcohol/drugs (20% vs. 15% White [non-Hispanic] survivors and 13% Hispanic survivors). More incidents involving White (non-Hispanic) survivors involved a firearm (5% vs. 3% for Hispanic survivors and no reports for Native American survivors) and other non-personal weapons (6% vs. 4%, respectively for Native American survivors and Hispanic survivors); and more incidents involving Hispanic survivors involved the use of a knife (8% vs. 5% for White [non-Hispanic] survivors and 2% Native American survivors).

Most domestic violence survivors who are referred to Albuquerque SANE come from the Domestic Violence Resource Center who refer survivors with injuries. For this reason, 93% of Albuquerque SANE domestic violence survivors have one or more injuries. This is four times (4.4) greater than the average proportion of injured domestic violence survivors served at other domestic violence service agencies in Bernalillo County (21%) over the same time period (2010-2016). There were negligible differences among the race/ethnicities in the proportion of survivors who experienced strangulation (38% Hispanic survivors, and 40%, respectively of White (non-Hispanic) and Native American survivors), but significantly more Native American survivors and White (non-Hispanic) survivors (12%, respectively) experienced facial injuries than Hispanic survivors (6%).

These data are the first in our state to provide an insight into the proportion of domestic violence survivors that experience strangulation, and over a third (39%) of all survivors served by Albuquerque SANE were strangled by their offenders. Strangulation serves as a measure of lethality of violence severity in domestic violence incidents. The high rate of strangulation reported by Albuquerque SANE speaks to the need to better identify strangulation experiences among all domestic violence survivors in New Mexico whether they report at hospital emergency departments, domestic violence service provider agencies, law enforcement agencies, or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Programs. A common recommendation in past years has been to use SANE services for domestic violence victims. The data from Albuquerque SANE supports that recommendation, specifically for domestic violence incidences that involve strangulation.

Overall, the severity of the domestic violence experienced by Albuquerque SANE survivors is greater, as evidenced by the extremely high injury rate (93%) and the high strangulation rate (39%). Albuquerque SANE represents a model of collaboration between domestic violence service providers and an agency with trained nurses who specialize in injury documentation and as such, are equipped to collect photographic documentation of injuries, perform medical examinations, and provide and/or refer survivors for appropriate medical treatment. This model of collaboration that may be able to be replicated in other counties in New Mexico where a domestic violence service provider has access to a nearby SANE program exist. It is recommended that domestic violence service providers and law enforcement agencies discuss and coordinate services with their nearest SANE program to improve the documentation of injury and strangulation.

Among domestic violence survivors served by Albuquerque SANE were the proportion of survivors who received treatment for sexually transmitted disease (13%) and pregnancy prevention/emergency contraception services (3%). Statewide domestic violence service providers in 2016, reported 10% of survivors experienced forced or coerced sexual activity by their abuser. Information on these services are not reported by other domestic violence service providers in Bernalillo County or throughout the state as they do not provide these services.

The reproductive and sexual health rights for many women in abusive relationships are violated by their abuser as a form of control. The NISVS 2010-2012 State Report reported that nationally an average 6.6% of women each year experience intimate partner violence and an average 2.1% each year experience contact sexual violence from an intimate partner, which includes rape, sexual coercion and/or unwanted non-penetration sexual contact.

The NISVS State Report was not able to provide a statistically reliable estimate for the annual rate of intimate partner contact sexual violence for New Mexico women. However, using the national annual rate (2.1%) applied to the New Mexico population of women ages 18 and older (809,929) in 2016, would mean that 17,006 adult women in New Mexico were victims of sexual violence by an intimate partner last year. This again, supports the recommendation for domestic violence service providers to partner with SANE services where geographically possible, to offer needed sexual assault treatment services to victims of domestic violence.

Most survivors served at Albuquerque SANE reported their incident to law enforcement (88%), The proportion of survivors from each race/ethnicity served at Albuquerque SANE who reported to law enforcement is significantly higher than those survivors who sought services at domestic violence service agencies elsewhere in Bernalillo County (average 47% each year from 2010-2016) and in New Mexico (average 50% each year from 2010-2016). This outcome is likely due to the fact that survivors served by Albuquerque SANE are victims of more severe violence (as determined by much higher rates of injury, strangulation, and the need for sexual assault treatment services) and there is a positive correlation between domestic violence severity and the rate of reporting to law enforcement.

**INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO XVI:
An Analysis of 2016 Data from
The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

Developed by Betty Caponera, Ph.D.

Funded by:

Office of Injury Prevention,
Epidemiology and Response Division,
New Mexico Department of Health
Through the
New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs

September 2017

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2005, the Department of Health, Office of Injury Prevention obtained funds to conduct a statewide Survey of Violence Victimization (SVV). 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 SVV were published in *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence In New Mexico VI, July 2006*. Additionally, findings on the lifetime prevalence of domestic violence, its nature, and impact on victims and their families were published in the *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence In New Mexico VII, July 2007*. These reports can be found on-line at nmcswp.org.

The Central Repository has been publishing the baseline rates of domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault for New Mexico every year since 2006, on the FACT SHEET of its annual *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence In New Mexico* report. As it has been ten years since the first statewide victimization survey, it is time to conduct a follow-up survey to measure changes in incidence and prevalence rates in interpersonal crimes in New Mexico. However to date, due to funding challenges, no funds have been appropriated for this purpose. While obtaining baseline rates were critical to more accurately estimate the rates of “unreported” interpersonal violence crimes in New Mexico, the age of these data now render the findings less relevant.

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) funded by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is an on-going survey of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence among adult women and men in the United States. Fortunately, data collected from 2010-2012 were analyzed to determine estimated lifetime rates of specific interpersonal violence victimizations for all 50 states and the District of Columbia and published in the NISVS 2010-2012 State Report. While annual incidence rates are not available for most states, this report is invaluable to provide lifetime estimates of these reported and unreported interpersonal violence crimes that could otherwise not be obtained unless each state had the funds to conduct its own victimization survey.

Current estimates of each of the specified interpersonal violence crimes presented on the FACT SHEET of this report are based on the NISVS 2010-2012 State Report, hereafter referred to as the NISVS State Report.

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 who seek assistance from statewide domestic violence service providers. The individual data made possible the study of existing relationships between factors that influence risk and outcomes of domestic violence victimization. Findings from the ASD were first published in the 2013 *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence XII*, report. To review these findings see **Appendix A: Life Experiences of Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence**.

Similarly, individualized domestic violence data from 2010-2016 from the Albuquerque SANE Collaborative were analyzed to examine the similarities and differences in the experience of domestic violence by survivor race/ethnicity. These findings are found in the *Special Supplement* of this report: *An Examination of The Experience of Domestic Violence by Victim Race/Ethnicity in Bernalillo County*.

Section One of this report presents an analysis of calendar year 2016 aggregate law enforcement and service provider domestic violence data and individual data from the Administration Office of the Courts which are all submitted to the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository.

Section Two presents a discussion of the implications of the findings presented herein, the findings from the ASD data, and a review of the data limitations to highlight future data needs.

Section Three 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.

SECTION ONE: ANALYSIS OF 2016 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, aggravated battery, and criminal damage to property 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, violation of a protective order, and harassment - all against a household member. 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 1/1/16 – 12/31/16.

II. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SERVICE PROVIDER DATA FINDINGS

A. Domestic Violence Incidents in 2016 That Were Identified by Law Enforcement

There were 111 law enforcement agencies that submitted domestic violence data to the Central Repository during 2016 (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 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. There were 19,746 domestic

violence incidents identified by statewide law enforcement agencies in 2016. This represents a 11% increase from that reported in 2015 (17,757).

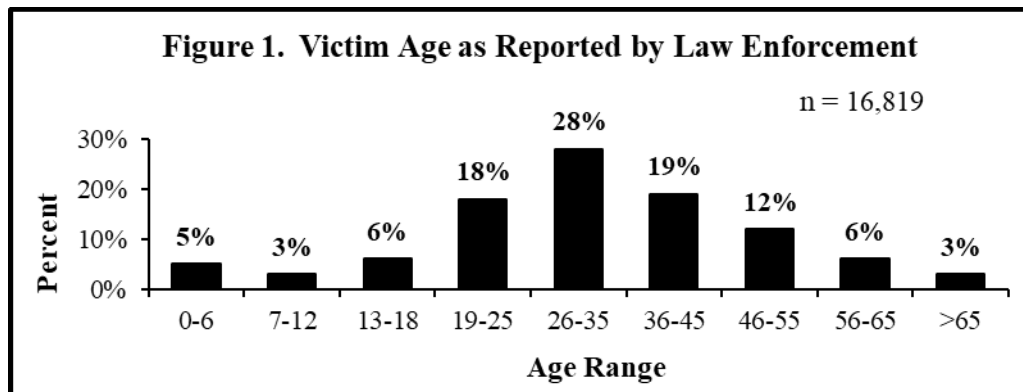
- ▶ Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents, 2016: 19,746
- ▶ Reported Incidents by County, Alphabetically **Appendix E**
- ▶ County Rates and Ranks, by Rank **Appendix F**
- ▶ County Rates and Ranks, Alphabetically **Appendix G**
- ▶ Reported Rate Trends For Each County 2012 - 2016 **Section 3A**
- ▶ Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency **Table 1**
- ▶ Law Enforcement-Reported Incidents by Agency and County **Table 2**

B. Domestic Violence Victims Identified by Law Enforcement: Number, Gender, and Age

Of 111 reporting law enforcement agencies, 87 reported the number of victims involved in their domestic violence incidents. Of 16,182 incidents reported by these agencies, 18,601 victims were identified.

- ▶ Number of Adult Victims Identified by Law Enforcement 18,601
- ▶ Number Gender Known 16,967
- ▶ Number Male Victims 5,105 (30%)
- ▶ Number Female Victims 11,862 (70%)
- ▶ Number and Gender of Victims by Law Enforcement Agency **Table 3**

Of the 16,819 reports that identified *victim age*, the greatest proportion of all victims was in the age group 26-35 (28%), followed by 36-45 (19%). The age group 19-25 comprised 18% of all victims. See **Figure 1**.



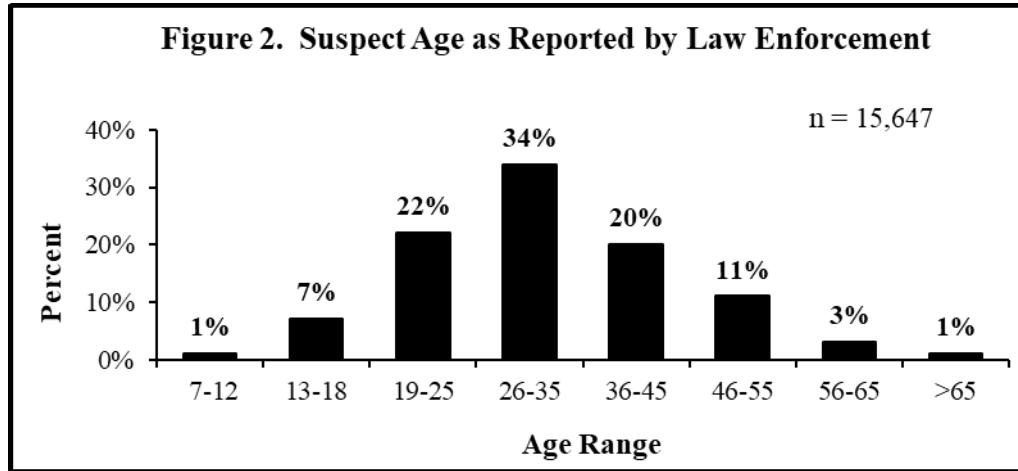
C. Domestic Violence Suspects Identified by Law Enforcement: Number, Gender, and Age

Of 111 reporting law enforcement agencies, 90 reported the number of suspects involved in their domestic violence incidents. Of 16,200 incidents reported by these agencies, 18,604 suspects were identified.

- ▶ Number of Suspects Identified by Law Enforcement 17,752
- ▶ Number of Suspects Gender Known 15,485
- ▶ Number Male Suspects 11,246 (73%)

- ▶ Number Female Suspects 4,239 (27%)
- ▶ Number and Gender of Suspects by Law Enforcement Agency **Table 4**

Of 15,647 reports that identified *suspect age*, the age group with the greatest proportion of reported suspects was 26-35 (34%), followed by 19-25 (22%) and 36-45 (20%). See **Figure 2**.



D. Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects Identified by Law Enforcement

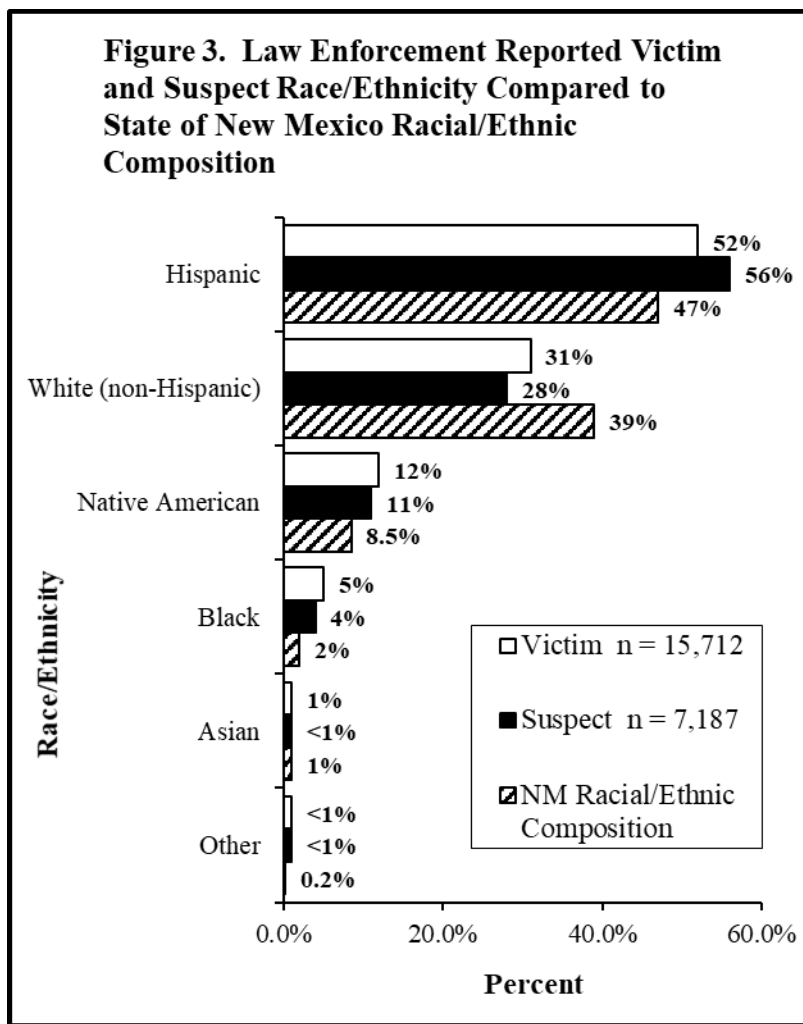
- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement Victims Race/Ethnicity Identified 15,712
- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement Suspects Race/Ethnicity Identified 7,187

Of 15,712 domestic violence victims, 52% (8,039) were Hispanic, 31% (4,915) White (non-Hispanic), 12% (1,906) Native American, 5% (750) Black, 1% (86) Asian, and <1% (16) victims of “other” races. Likewise, of the 7,187 reports that identified suspect race/ethnicity, 56% (4,054) were Hispanic, 28% (1,991) White (non-Hispanic), 11% (816) Native American, and 4% (292) Black. Asian suspects (19) and suspects of “other” races (15) comprised <1% respectively, of all suspects. For a comparison of victim and suspect race/ethnicity to racial/ethnic compositions in New Mexico, see **Figure 3**.

E. Stalking and Harassment Incidents Identified by Law Enforcement

There were 3,062 law enforcement reports that documented the number of stalking cases that came to the attention of law enforcement in 2016. Of these, 114 (4%) stalking cases were identified. Similarly, there were 4,221 reports that documented the number of harassment cases that came to the attention of law enforcement. Of these, 1,620 (38%) harassment cases were identified.

- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement-Identified Domestic Violence Incidents 19,746
- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement Reports Documenting Stalking Status 3,062
- ▶ Number of Stalking Incidents Identified by Law Enforcement 114 (4%)
- ▶ Number of Stalking Cases Reported by Law Enforcement Agency **Table 5**
- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement Reports Documenting Harassment Status 4,221
- ▶ Number of Harassment Incidents Identified by Law Enforcement 1,620 (38%)
- ▶ Number of Stalking and Harassment Cases Reported by County **Table 6**



F. Domestic Violence Victims Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers

There were 28 domestic violence service providers that submitted data to the Central Repository for 2016 (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 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

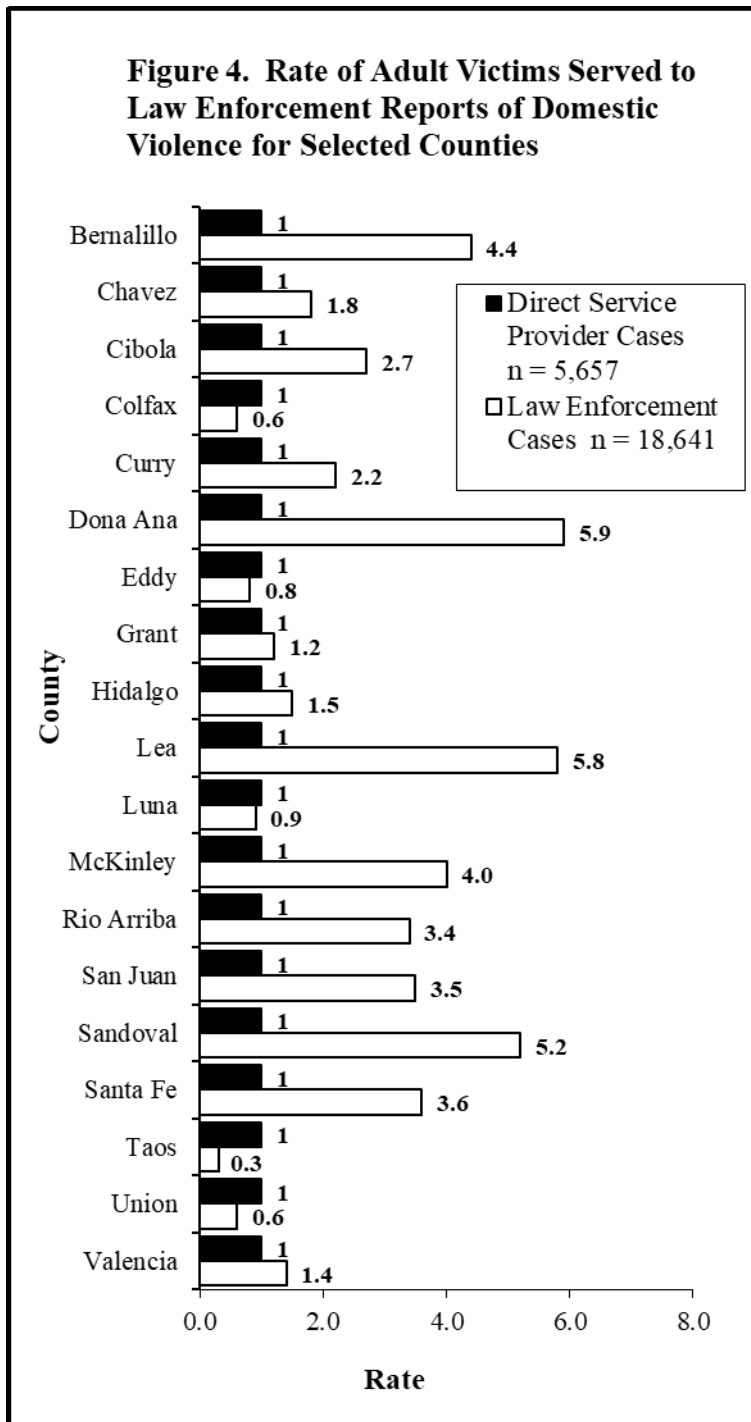
There were 10,630 new clients served during 2016, which is a 10% decrease in the number of clients served in 2015 (11,804).

- ▶ Number of Adult Victims, Children, and Offenders Served for All Counties
- ▶ Number of Adult Victims Served by Agency
- ▶ Five-Year Trends of All Served for Each County
- ▶ Total Number of Adult Victims Served by Service Providers

Table 7
Table 8
Section 3B
 6,385

▶ Total Number of Children Victim/Witnesses Served by Service Providers	2,719
▶ Total Number of Offenders Treated by Service Providers	1,526
▶ 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 2015). This analysis revealed that *Dona Ana County* had the fewest number of victims receiving services relative to the number of incidents reported to police (1 out of 5.9), followed by *Lea County* (1 out of 5.8), and *Sandoval County* (1 out of 5.2). See **Figure 4**.



Adult victims who went for help in 2016 (6,385) represent 34% of domestic violence victims identified by law enforcement (18,601). This is fewer than the 39% of law enforcement victims represented by adult victims served in 2015.

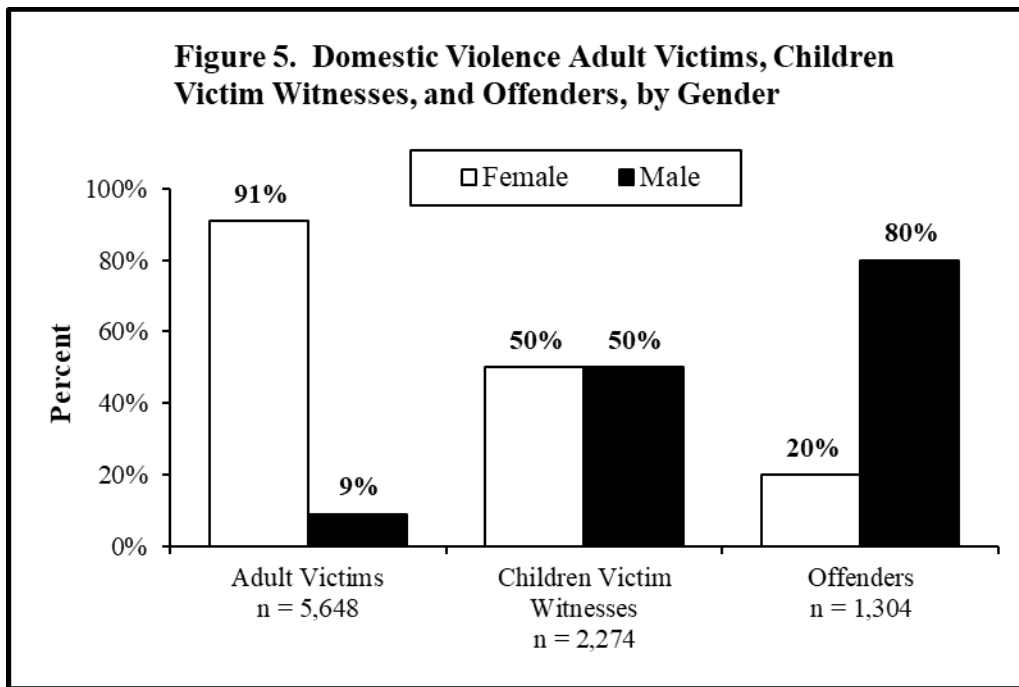
► **Five-Year Trends in The Percent of Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by The Number of Adult Victims Served for Individual Counties**

Section 3C

Offenders who went for treatment (1,526) represent 9% of the domestic violence suspects identified by law enforcement (17,752). This is a 1% increase from those represented in 2015.

2. Gender of Those Served

Survivor gender was documented in 5,648 of 6385 adult victims served. Ninety-one percent (5,167) of the adult victims served were female. Conversely, 80% (1,049) of the 1,304 reports that documented offender gender, reported the offender was male. Gender was documented 2,274 of the 2,719 children victim-witnesses served. There was an equal proportion of female and male children (50%, respectively) who witnessed the abuse of an adult victim. See **Figure 5**.

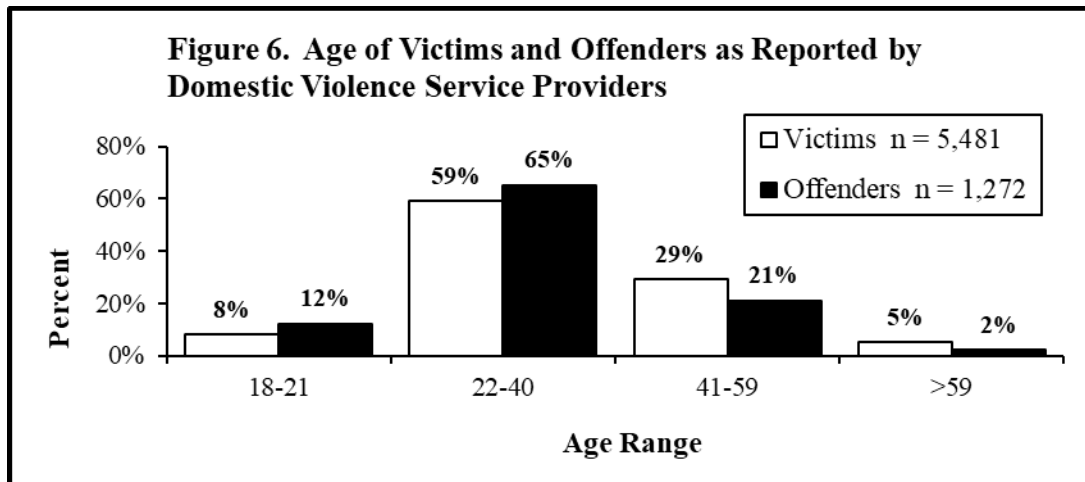


► **Number of Victims Served by Gender by Each Service Provider Agency**

Table 10

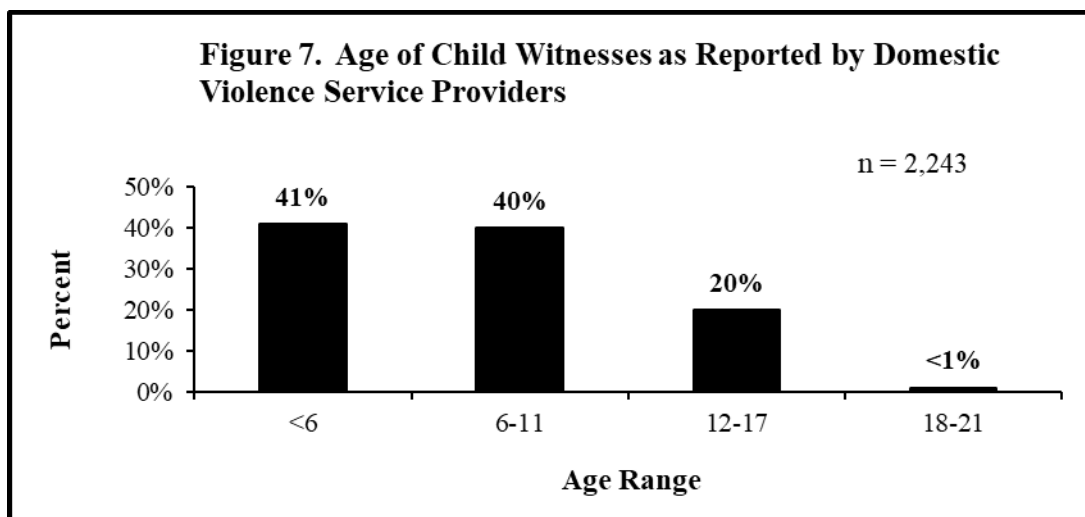
3. Ages of Those Served

The age of the adult victim was documented in 5,481 provider reports. Among adult victims, 59% (3,226) were predominately 22-40 years of age, 29% (1,576) were 41-59 years of age, and 8% (413) were 18-21 years of age. Victims ages 60 and older comprised 5% (266) of all adult victims served. See **Figure 6**.



Of the 1,272 reports that documented offender age, 65% (829) were 22-40 years old, 21% (266) were 41-59, and 12% (156) were 18-21. Offenders ages 60 and older comprised 2% (21) of all offenders served. Refer to Figure 6.

The age of children victim-witnesses was documented in 2,243 of the children served. Forty-one percent (910) of the children victim-witnesses were <6 years old, 40% (888) were 6-11 years old, 20% (443) were 12-17 years old, and <1% (2) were 18-21 years old. See Figure 7.



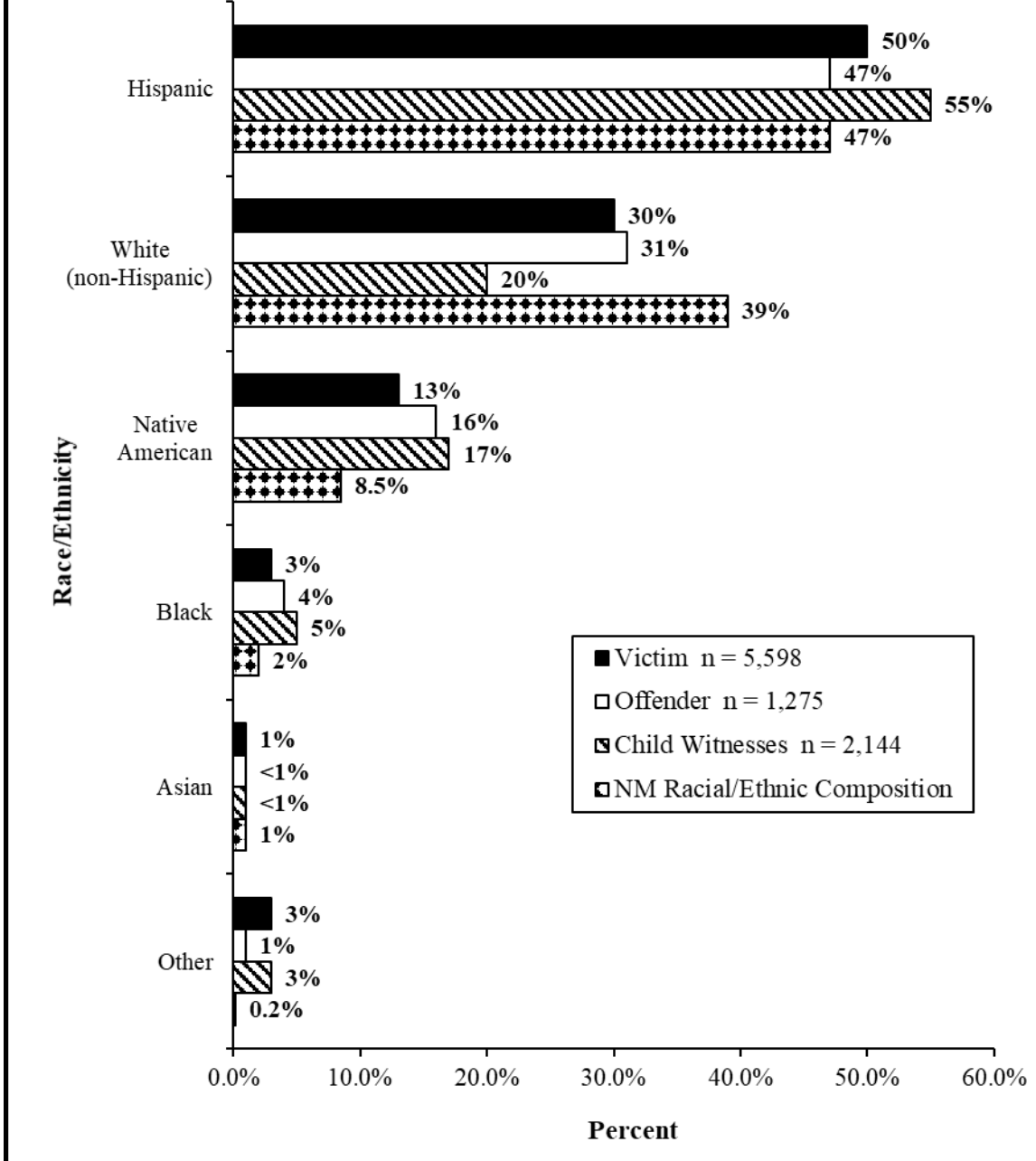
► Number of Offenders Served by Service Provider Agency, by Gender

Table 11

4. Race/Ethnicity of Those Served

The race/ethnicity of the adult victim was identified in 5,598 reports. Of these, 50% (2,826) were Hispanic, 30% (1,686) White (non-Hispanic), 13% (731) Native American, 3% (185) Black, 2% (140) “other”, and 1% (30) Asian. For a comparison of adult victims’ racial/ethnic distribution to the racial/ethnic composition of New Mexico, see Figure 8.

Figure 8. Ethnicity/Race of Victims, Offenders, and Child Witnesses (as Reported by Domestic Violence Service Providers) Compared to State of New Mexico Ethnic/Racial Composition



Hispanics comprised 55% (1,176) of the 2,144 children victim-witnesses where race/ethnicity was documented, followed by 20% (436) of Whites (non-Hispanics), 17% (362) Native Americans, 5% (98) Blacks, 3% (68) “other” and <1% (4) Asians. Refer to Figure 8.

Of the 1,275 offender reports that documented offender race/ethnicity, the racial/ethnic group with the greatest number of offenders represented were Hispanics, 47% (603), followed by Whites (non-Hispanics), 31% (397), Native Americans, 16% (208), Blacks, 4% (48), “other” race/ethnicity, 1% (15), and Asians, <1 (4). Refer to Figure 8.

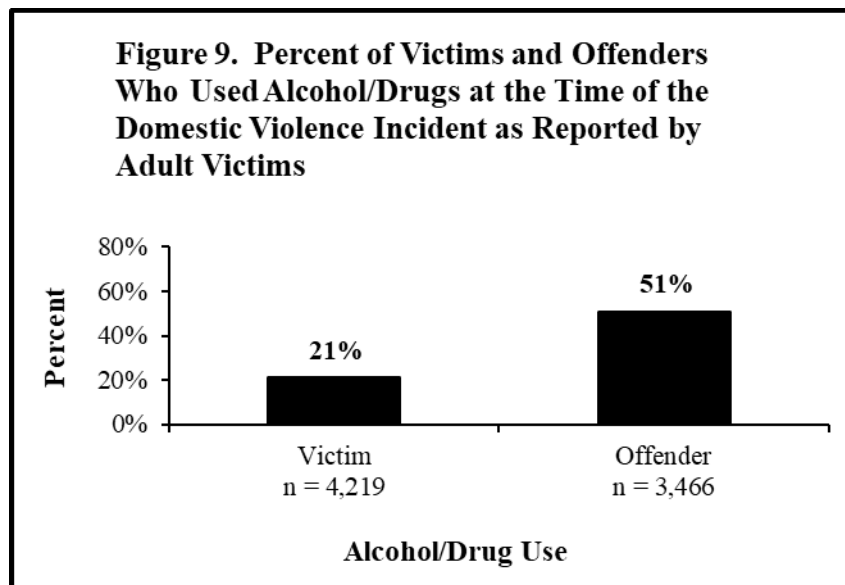
G. Domestic Violence Incidents That Involve Alcohol and/or Drug Use

- ▶ Law Enforcement Reports Documenting Alcohol/Drug Use Status 14,082
- ▶ Number Law Enforcement Incidents Involving Alcohol/Drug Use 3,829 (27%)
- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement-Reported Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Alcohol/Drug Use for All Counties* **Table 12**
- ▶ Five-Year Trends in Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol/Drug Use for Each County **Section 3D**

H. Alcohol and/or Drug Use Among Victims Who Sought Help

- ▶ Number of Service-Provider Victim Reports Documenting Alcohol/Drug Status 4,219
- ▶ Number of Adult Victims Served Who Reported Using Alcohol/Drugs At The Time of The Domestic Violence Incident 876 (21%)

One-fifth (21%) of service provider cases reported victim use of alcohol/drugs at the time of their domestic violence incident. Service providers reported that half (51%) of adult victim domestic violence cases involved an offender who was using alcohol/drugs. See **Figure 9**.

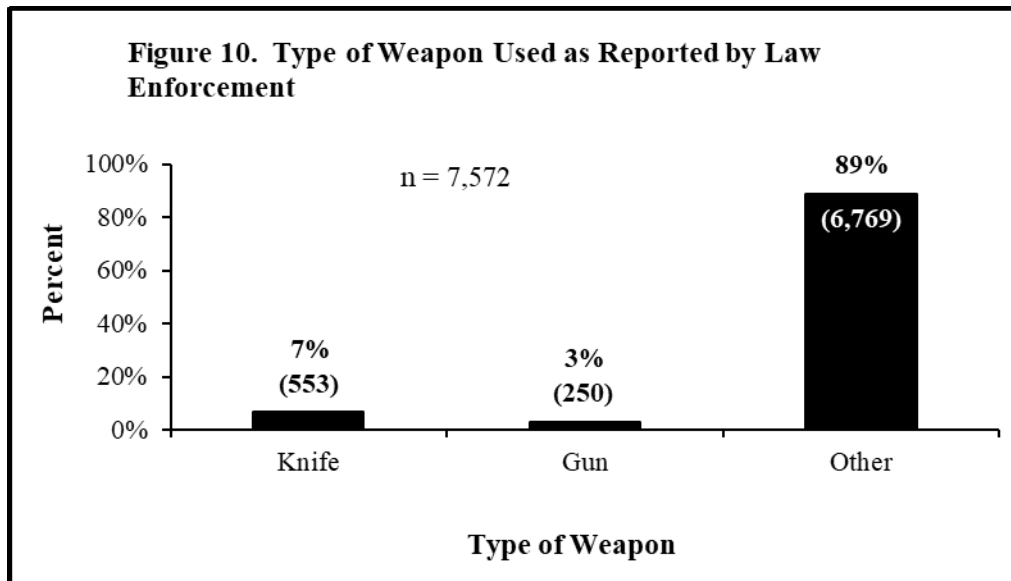


- ▶ Number of Adult Victims Served Who Reported Whether Their Offender Was Using Alcohol/Drugs At The Time of The Domestic Violence Incident 3,466
- ▶ Number of These Reporting Offender Use of Alcohol/Drugs (Refer to Figure 9) 1,764 (51%)
- ▶ Number of Service-Provider Offender Reports Documenting Alcohol/Drug Status 1,052
- ▶ Number of Offenders Served Who Reported Using Alcohol/Drugs At The Time of The Domestic Violence Incident 451 (43%)

I. Domestic Violence Incidents That Involve A Weapon

- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement Reports Documenting Weapon Use Status 13,408
- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement-Reported Incidents Involving A Weapon 7,955 (59%)
- ▶ 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**
- ▶ Five-Year Trends in Domestic Violence Cases Involving Weapon Use for Each County **Section 3E**

The type of weapon used was identified in 7,572 incidents where a weapon was used. Of these, 553 (7%) were knives, 250 (3%) guns, and 6769 (89%) “other” weapons including “personal” weapons (fist, feet, etc.) and “non-personal” weapons (boards, lamps, etc.). See **Figure 10**.



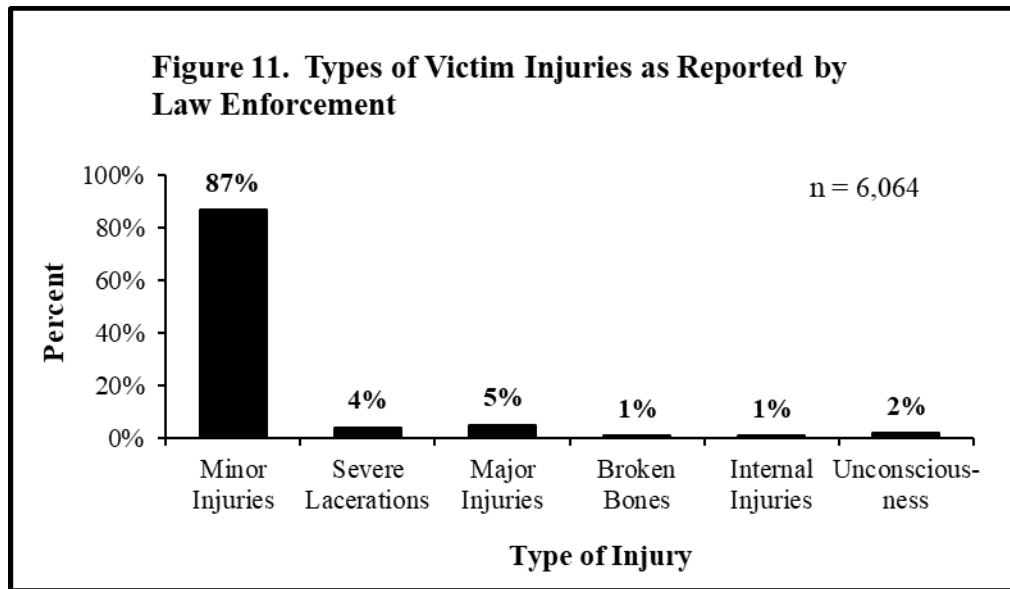
J. Weapon Use Among Those Who Sought Help

- ▶ Number of Service Provider Cases Documenting Weapon Use Status 4,983
- ▶ Number of Service Provider Cases Involving A Weapon 1,111 (22%)
- ▶ Number of Service Provider Cases Involving A Weapon by Agency **Table 15**

K. Domestic Violence Incidents That Involve Injury to Adult Victims

- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement Incidents Documenting Injury Status 14,073
- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement Incidents Involving Injury 5,876 (42%)
- ▶ Percent Law Enforcement-Reported Incidents Involving Injury by County **Table 16**
- ▶ Five-Year Trends in Domestic Violence Cases Involving Victim Injury for Each County **Section 3F**

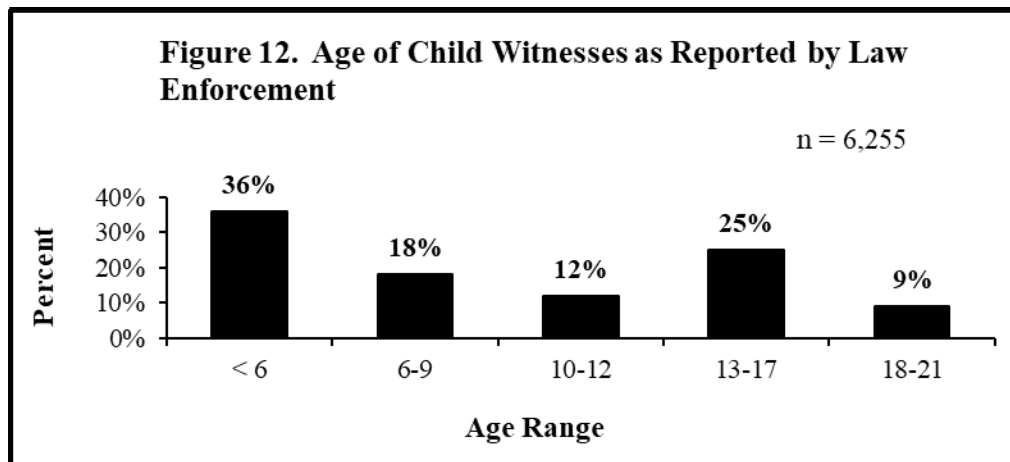
There were 6,064 injuries documented in the 5,876 cases involving injury. Of these, 87% (5,266) of all injuries were minor, 5% (312) major injuries, 4% (266) severe lacerations, 2% (102) unconsciousness, and 1% respectively broken bones (70) and major injuries (34). See **Figure 11**.



L. Domestic Violence Incidents That Have Children Present At The Scene

- ▶ Number of Service Provider Reports That Documented Whether Children Were Present 5,170
- ▶ Number of Service Provider Domestic Violence Cases with Children Present 1,660 (32%)
- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Reports Documenting Status Of Children Present 14,261
- ▶ Number of Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents with Children Present 4,198 (29%)
- ▶ Total Number of Children Present at the Scene of Domestic Violence Incidents 6,779

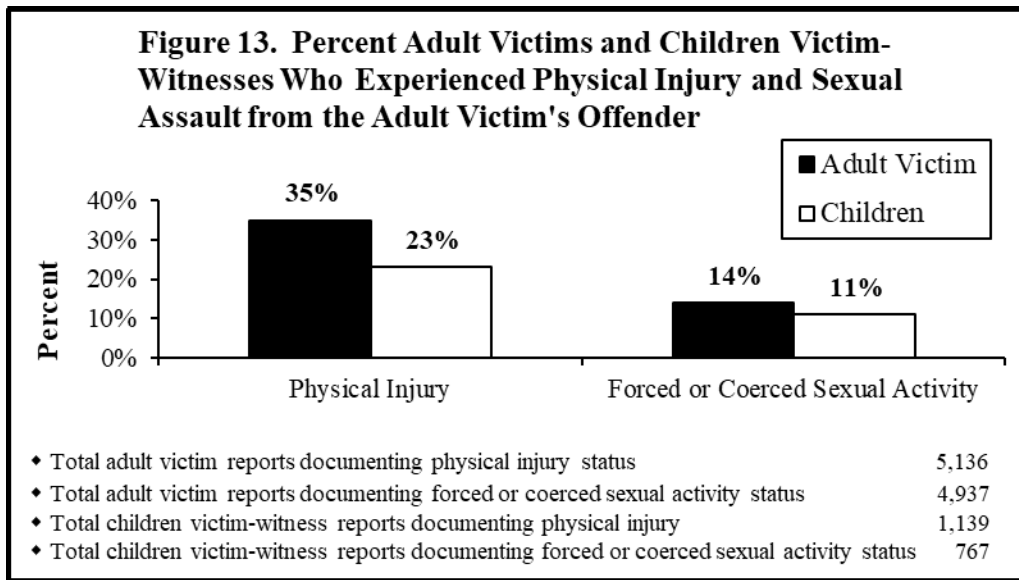
As reported by law enforcement, the ages of the children witnesses were documented in 6,255 cases. Over one-third (36%) of these children were under 6 years of age, 18% were 6-9 years of age, and 12% were ages 10 - 12. Therefore, two-thirds (66%) of the children who witnessed domestic violence incidents were not yet adolescents. Adolescents ages 13 - 17 comprised 25% of the children at the domestic violence scenes, while young adults ages 18-21, comprised 9% of those who witnessed domestic abuse. . See **Figure 12**.



There were 14,252 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, 4,193 had children present and the total number of children present was 6,731 or 1.6 children per incident.

M. Injury and Sexual Assault Among Adult Victims and Children Who Sought Help

Of 5,136 service provider reports, 1,809 (35%) adult victims reported being physically injured from the domestic assault. Similarly, there were 4,937 provider reports that identified 709 (14%) adult victims who experienced forced or coerced sexual activity from the current offender. See **Figure 13**.



There were 1,139 service provider reports that identified 261 (23%) children victim-witnesses that experienced physical abuse from the current offender of the adult victim. Similarly, there were 767 provider reports that identified 88 (11%) children victim-witnesses who experienced sexual abuse from the current offender of the adult victim. Refer to Figure 13.

N. Victim/Suspect Relationship

Of 17,752, suspects reported by law enforcement, their relationship to the victim was documented among 13,606. Of these, a total of 44% were *boyfriend/girlfriend* and 4%, *ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend*. The victim/suspect relationships in 17% were *spouse* (14%) and *ex-spouse* (3%). *Relatives* accounted for 28% of identified victim/suspect relationships. See **Figure 14**.

The victim/offender relationship was documented in 5,182 service provider reports. Half (51%) of offenders were intimate partners of their victims with the following relationship descriptions: married (23%), living together (19%) or dating (9%). One-third (33%) of offenders were ex-intimate partners of their victims, with the following relationship descriptions: separated (7%), divorced (6%), or ex-partner (20%). Another 8% of offenders were a family member of the victim, and 9% other non-family members of the victim. See **Figure 15**.

Figure 14. Victim/Suspect Relationship as Reported by Law Enforcement

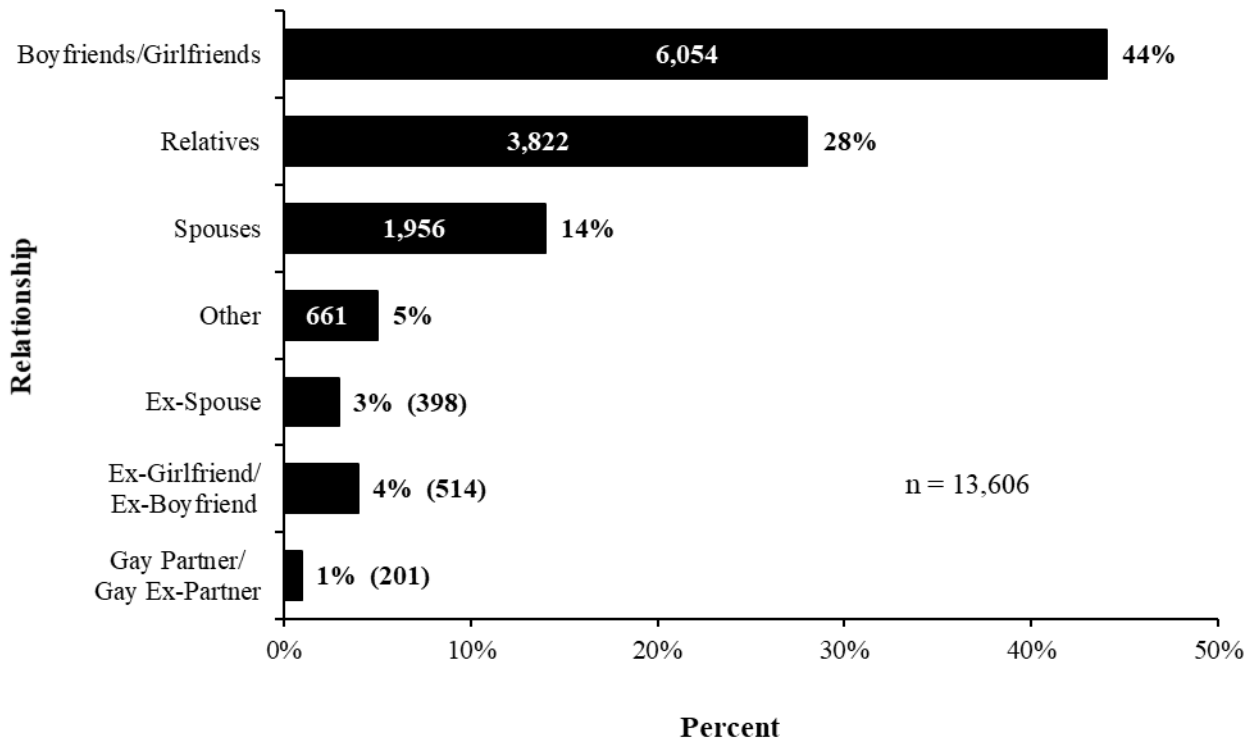
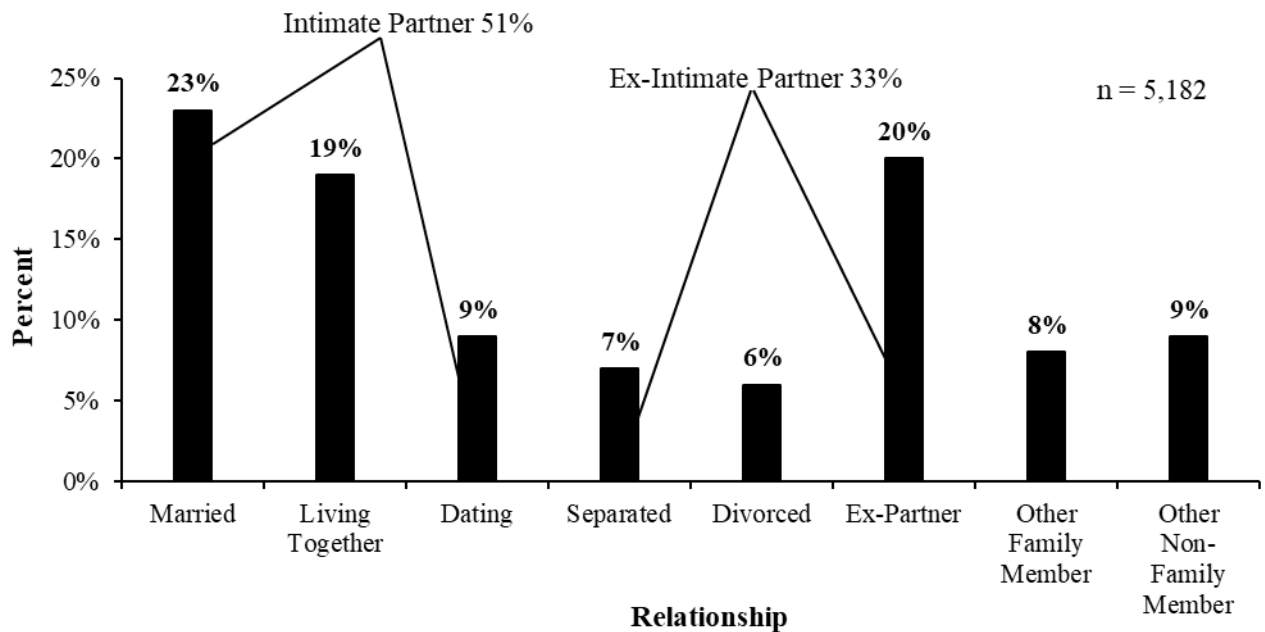
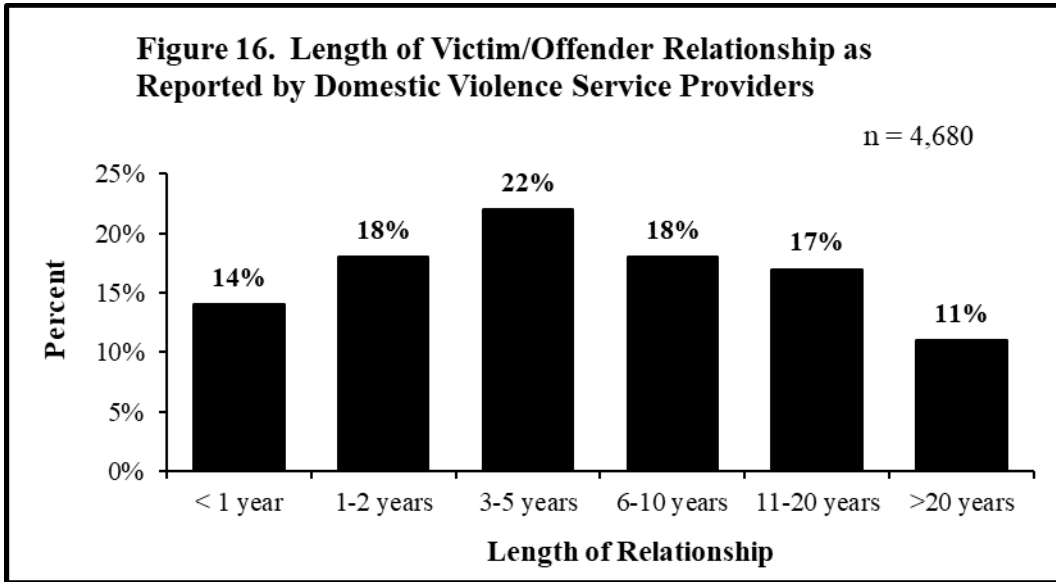


Figure 15. Type of Survivor/Offender Relationship, as Reported by Service Providers



O. Length of Victim/Offender Relationships

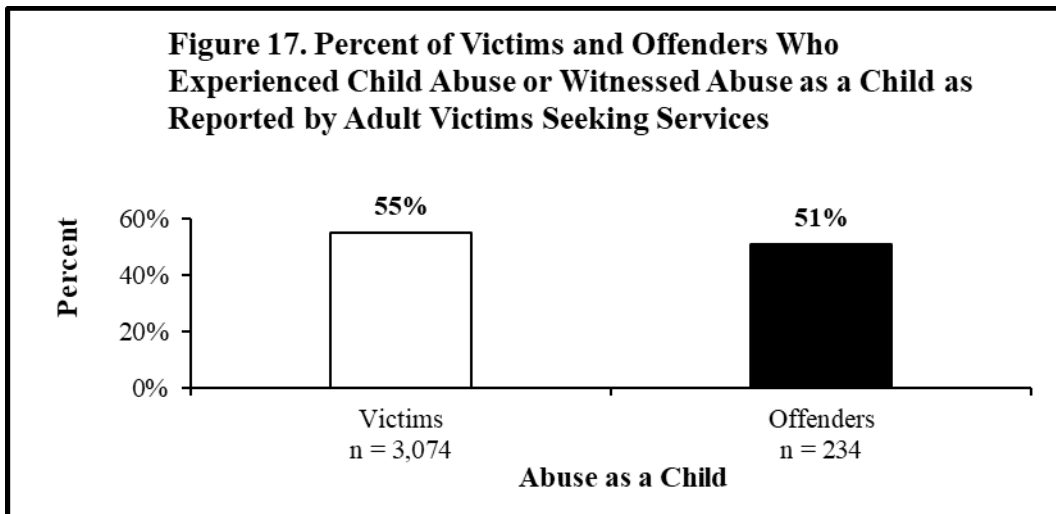
There were 4,680 reports that documented the length of relationship between the victim and offender. Most victims reported a relationship duration of 3-5 years (22%), followed by those in relationship for 6-10 years and 1-2 years (18%, respectively), 11-20 years (17%), less than one year (14%) and over 20 years (11%). See **Figure 16**.



P. Victims and Offenders Abused As Children

In 2016, there were 884 offender reports that documented past abuse. Of these, 42% (374) of offenders reported experiencing abuse as a child. However, when victims were asked if their offender was abused as a child, 51% (120 of 234) reported that their offender experienced abuse as a child. See **Figure 17**.

Past victim abuse and/or the witnessing of abuse as a child was documented in 3,074 provider reports. Half (55% or 1,696) of adult victims reported experiencing abuse as a child. Refer to Figure 17. Additionally, 59% or 3,065 of 5,170 adult victims reported experiencing at least one prior domestic violence incident as an adult.

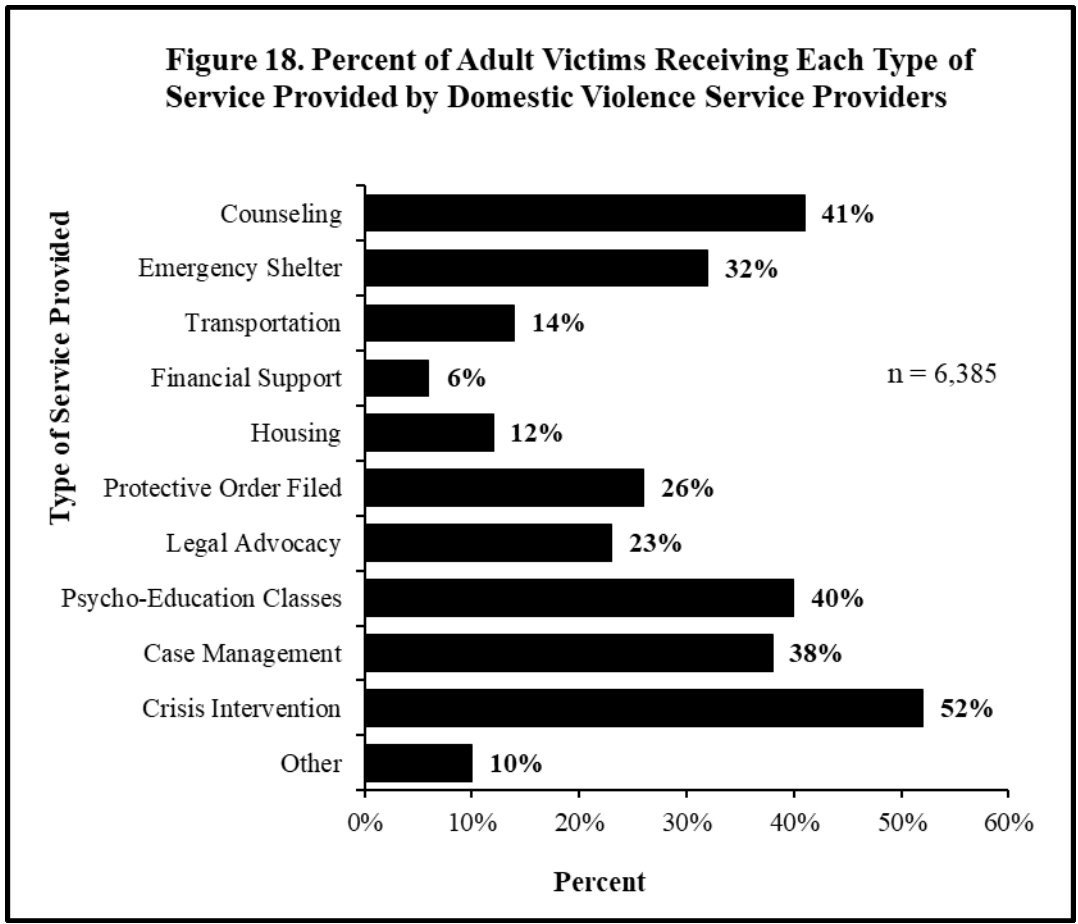


Q. Sources of Adult Victims’ Referrals for Help and The Services They Receive

Of 4,939 referrals documented, most (30%) adult victims were referred to service providers by law enforcement, followed by those who were self-referred (26%). Additionally, service providers throughout the state responded to 10,761 crisis/hotline calls, a 13% decrease from the number fielded in 2015 (12,368). The *Domestic Violence Resource Center* (Albuquerque) responded to the most crisis calls, 39% (4,171), followed by *SAFE House* (Albuquerque), 11% (1,193), 6% respectively by *Enlace Comunitario* (658) and *Haven House*, (616), 5% by *Family Crises Center* (557).

- ▶ 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 (52%), followed by counseling (41%), psycho-education classes (40%), case management (38%), emergency shelter (32%), filing of a protection order (26%) and legal advocacy (23%). See **Figure 18**.



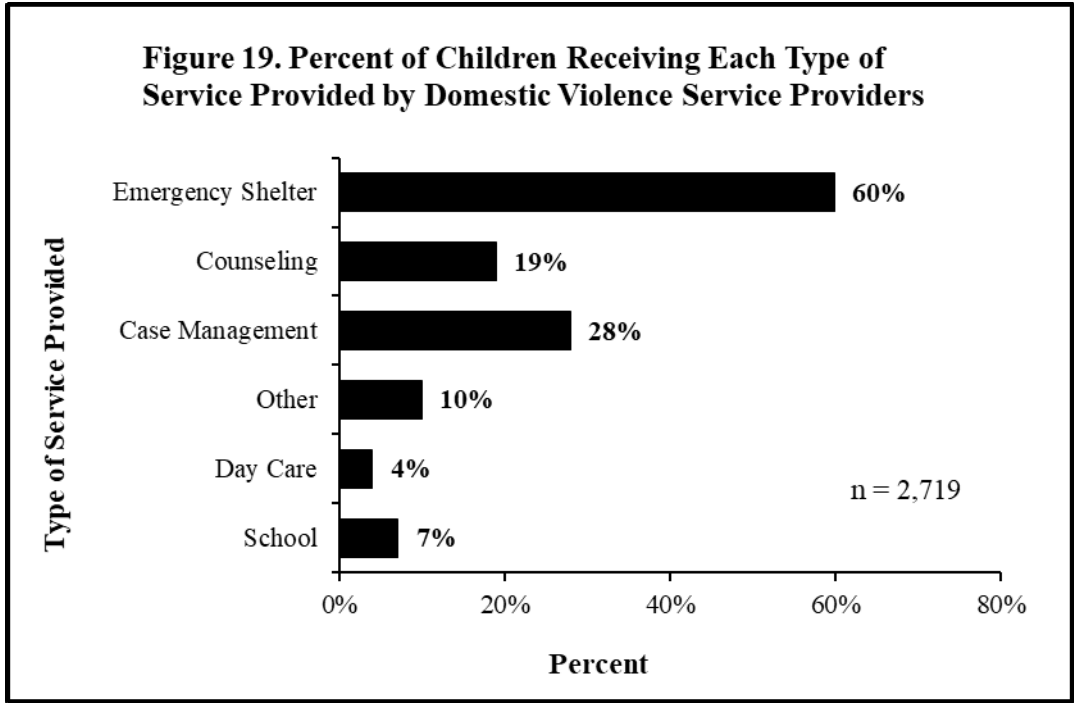
- ▶ Five-Year Trends in the Number of Adult Victims Served And the Number Receiving Each Service for Each County **Section 3G**
- ▶ Five-Year Trends in the Number of Crises/Hotline Calls for Each County **Section 3H**

R. Sources of Child Referrals for Help and Services They Receive

Of 1,492 child referrals, most (84%) were referred by a family member/relative, followed by those who were self-referred, 8% and referred by CPS, 2%.

► Sources of Children Referrals and The Number Referred from Each. **Table 20**

The specified service that most children received was emergency shelter (60%), followed by case management (28%), and counseling (19%). See **Figure 19**.



► Five-Year Trends in the Number of Children Served And the Number Receiving Each Service for Each County **Section 3I**

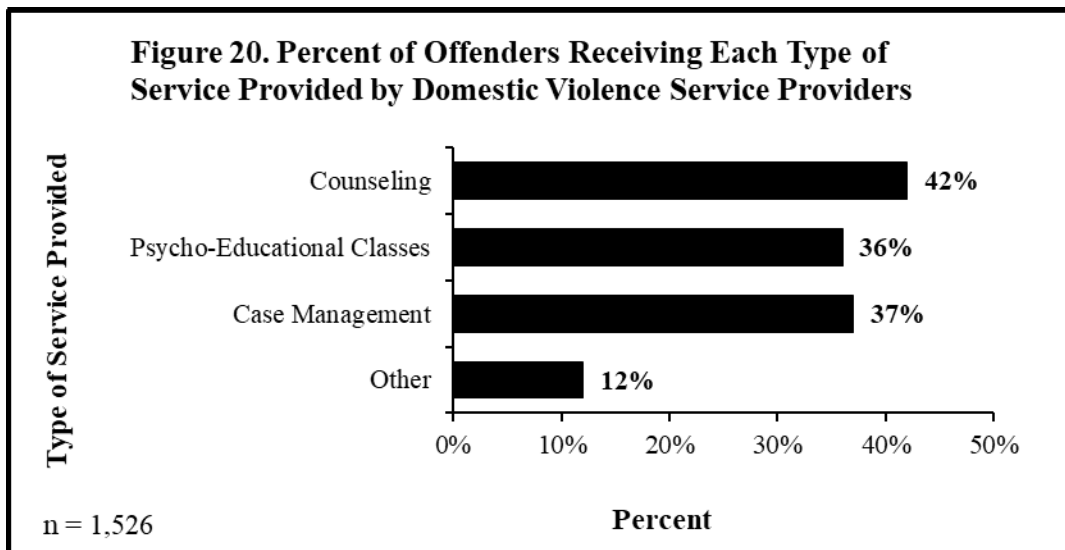
S. Sources of Offenders’ Referrals for Help and Services They Receive

Of 1,158 offender referrals, most (84%) were referred for services by adult court, followed by CPS (5%).

► Sources of Offender Referrals and The Number Referred from Each **Table 21**

Most (42%) offenders received counseling, one-third received case management (37%) and psycho-educational classes (36%), and 12% received “other” services. See **Figure 20**.

► Five-Year Trends in the Number of Offenders Served And the Number Receiving Each Service for Each County **Section 3J**



T. Adult Victims Who Sought Help and Reported Their Domestic Violence Incident to Police

There were 5,173 reports that identified victim-reporting to law enforcement. Of these, 55% (2,845) reported their domestic violence incident to law enforcement.

▶ Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Reported to Law Enforcement by Service Provider Agency **Table 22**

U. Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents That Resulted in A Suspect Arrest

▶ Number of Law Enforcement-Reported Domestic Violence Incidents Documenting Arrest Status 14,402
 ▶ Number of These With a Suspect Arrest 5,406 (38%)
 ▶ Number of Domestic Violence Incidents With No Arrest 8,374 (58%)
 ▶ Arrest Rates of All Law Enforcement Agencies **Table 23**
 ▶ Arrest Rates for All Counties **Table 24**

▶ Five-Year Trends in the Number of Suspect Arrests for Each County **Section 3K**

V. Adult Victims of Domestic Violence Who Filed A Protection Order

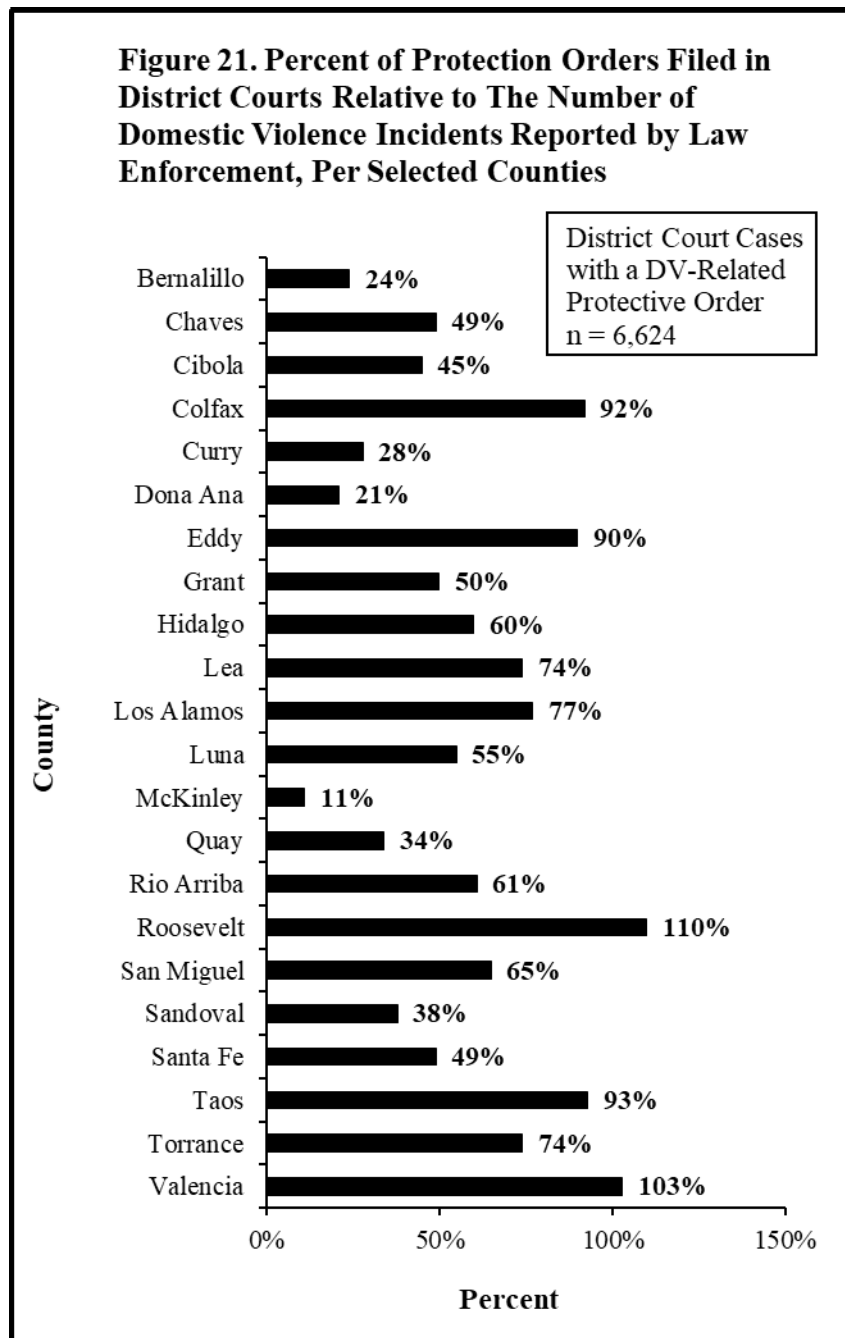
▶ Number of Law Enforcement-Reported Domestic Violence Cases 19,746
 ▶ Number of Domestic Violence-Related Cases for which a Protection Order was Issued in District Courts 6,978
 ▶ Number of Domestic Violence-Related Cases for which a Protection Order was Issued by County **Table 25**
 ▶ Total Number of Protection Orders Issued in District Courts 9,521
 ▶ Total Number of District Court Protection Orders Issued by County **Table 26**

In counties with the most complete reporting (those with the law enforcement agency from the largest city in the county reporting) and with a minimum of 20 cases, a comparison was made between the number of domestic violence-related cases for which a protection order was filed in each county and the number of

domestic violence cases reported to law enforcement in each county. Roosevelt County had the highest number of protection orders filed in district court relative to the number of domestic violence incidents reported by law enforcement (110%), followed by Valencia County (103%), Taos County (93%), Colfax County (92%), and Eddy County (90%). McKinley County had the fewest number of protection orders filed in district court (11%) relative to the number of domestic violence incidents reported by law enforcement, followed by Dona Ana County (21%) and Bernalillo County (24%). See **Figure 21**.

- ▶ The number of protection orders that domestic violence victims filed with the assistance of statewide service providers represent 24% (1,677) of the total domestic violence-related cases for which a protection order was issued in district courts in 2016 (6,978).

- ▶ Number of Protection Orders Filed by Service Providers 1,677



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 2016, charges and cases *disposed* in 2016, the type of disposition outcomes for domestic violence charges and cases, and sentencing information. County totals on domestic violence charges filed, and conviction and dismissal rates on domestic violence cases disposed in district and magistrate courts for 2016, are found in *Section Three, Tables M – P*.

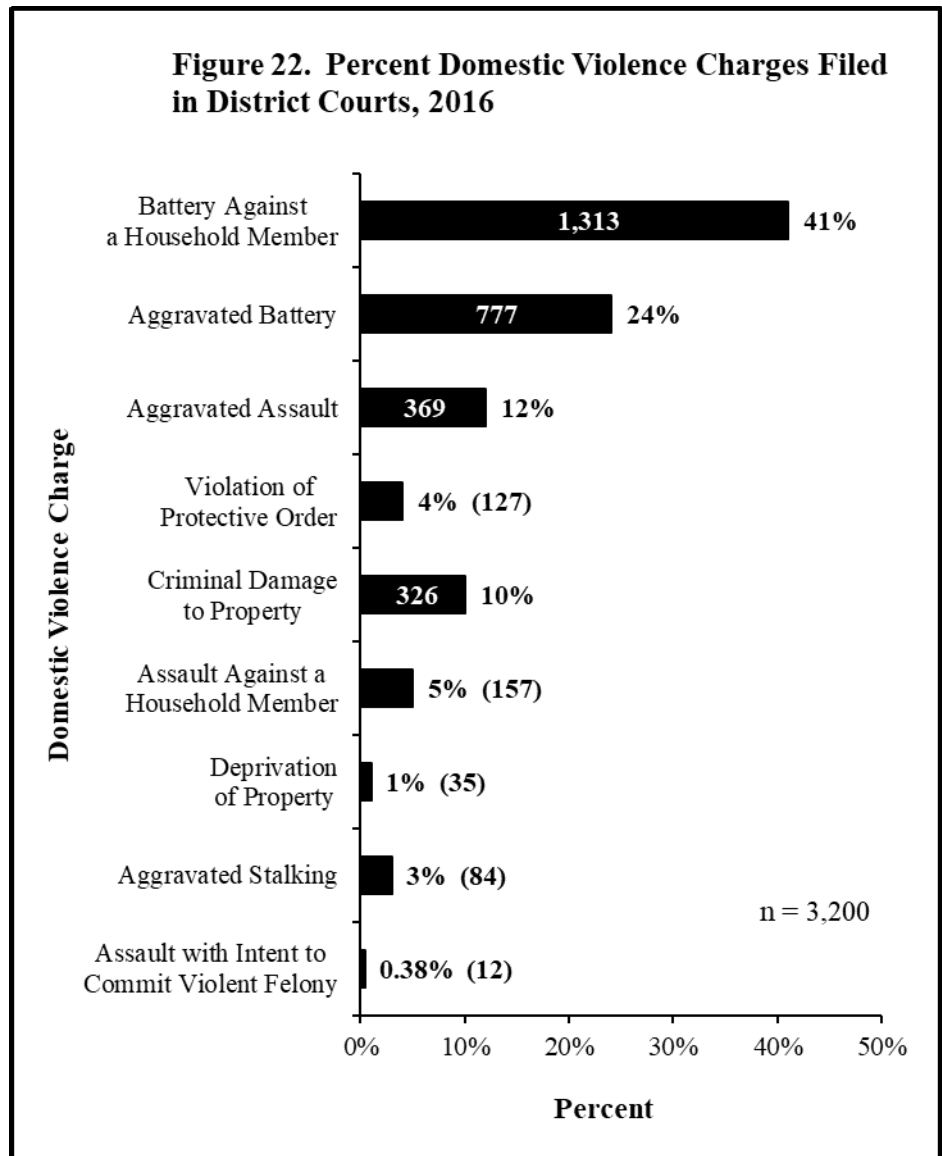
Additionally, the Central Repository has obtained new cases of *false imprisonment*, as well as some cases of *harassment, stalking, and aggravated stalking* where the domestic relationship, while likely, could not be confirmed from the documentation provided from the courts. Therefore, these data are presented separately.

A. District Courts

1. New Domestic Violence Charges and Cases Filed in District Courts, 2016

There were a total of 3,200 domestic violence charges filed in 1,970 new cases of domestic violence in New Mexico District Courts in 2016. See **Appendix J** for a list of participating statewide district courts. All charges/cases are against a household member. Battery (1,313) comprised most (41%) of the charges, followed by aggravated battery, 24% (777), aggravated assault, 12% (369), criminal damage to property, 10% (326), assault, 5% (157), violation of a protection order, 4% (121), aggravated stalking, 3% (84), deprivation of property, 1% (35) and assault with intent to commit a violent felony, <1% (.038%) (12). See **Figure 22**.

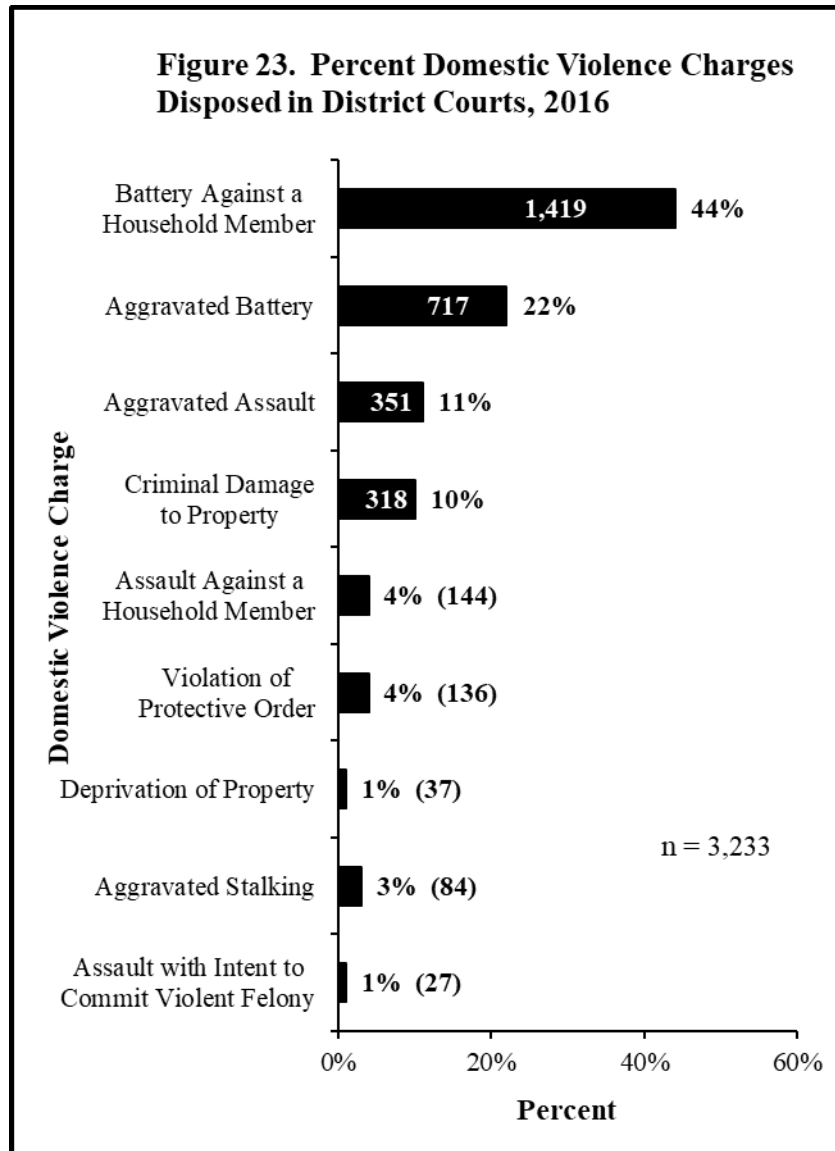
One-third (37%) of all domestic violence cases were filed in Bernalillo County. Dona Ana County comprised 10% of



domestic violence cases filed, followed by San Juan County (7%), and Otero, Curry and Lea Counties (4%, respectively). Chaves, Eddy, Luna, Sandoval, and Santa Fe counties comprised 3% respectively, of all domestic violence cases filed in 2016, see **Table 28**.

2. Domestic Violence Charges and Cases Disposed in District Courts, 2016

There were 3,233 domestic violence charges disposed in 1,962 cases of domestic violence in New Mexico District Courts in 2016. Of the disposed domestic violence charges, most (44% or 1,419) were battery, followed by aggravated battery, 22% (777), aggravated assault, 11% (351), and criminal damage to property, 10% (318). See **Figure 23** for the proportion of each type of domestic violence crime disposed in 2016.



Forty-two percent of all domestic violence cases in 2016, were disposed in Bernalillo County. Dona Ana County comprised 9% of disposed domestic violence cases, followed by San Juan County (6%). Lea, Otero, and Valencia counties comprised 4%, respectively of all domestic violence cases disposed in District Courts, and

Catron, Curry, Eddy, Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties comprised 3%, respectively of all domestic violence cases disposed in District Courts in 2016. See **Table 29**.

3. Dispositions of Domestic Violence Cases Disposed in District Courts in 2016

Of the 1,962 cases of domestic violence disposed in district courts in 2016, 28% (550) obtained a guilty plea/conviction, 1% (25) obtained an acquittal, 54% (1,067) were dismissed, and 16% (320) had prosecution proceedings that resulted in “other” dispositions: conditional discharges, (102); remands, (29); consent decrees, (61), deferred cases (122) and transferred cases (7). See **Figure 24**.

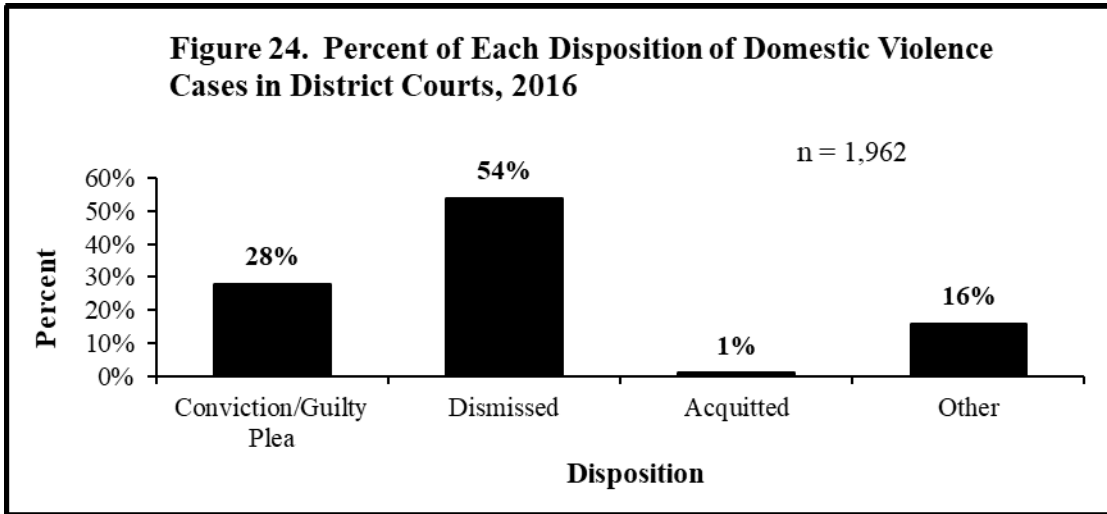


Table 32 illustrates the number of cases dismissed, convicted, and acquitted for each district court.

An examination of dismissed cases by district court (among courts with 10 or more domestic violence cases) shows that Bernalillo and Clovis District Courts had the highest dismissal rate of its disposed domestic violence cases (70%, respectively), followed by Los Lunas District Court (68%), Clayton and Estancia District Courts (67%, respectively), and Albuquerque and Lovington District Courts (63%, respectively). See **Table 33** for the percent of domestic violence cases dismissed for all District Courts in 2016.

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 Gallup District Court had the highest conviction rate of its disposed domestic violence cases (60%), followed by Alamogordo District Court (58%), Carlsbad and Carrizozo District Courts (54%, respectively), and Las Cruces and Tor C District Courts (50%, respectively). Conversely, Silver City and Bernalillo District Courts had the fewest domestic violence cases with a conviction (13%), followed by Albuquerque District Court (18%), and Tucumcari and Los Lunas District Courts (20%, respectively). See **Table 34** for the percent of domestic violence cases with a conviction/guilty plea for all District Courts in 2016.

5. District Court Protection Orders Issued

In 2016, there were 9,521 protection orders issued by statewide district courts for one or more parties involved in 6,978 new domestic violence-related cases. Of the 9,521 protection orders issued, 3% (239) were emergency protection orders, 71% (6,752) were domestic violence temporary orders of protection, and 27% (2,530) were judgments for permanent protection orders.

Of the 239 emergency protection orders issued in 2016, 69% (165) were issued in Bernalillo County, followed by 15% (35) in Dona Ana County, and 6% (15) in Sandoval County. See **Table 35** for a list of emergency protection orders issued by county.

Of the 6,978 judgments for temporary protection orders issued in 2016, most (31% or 790) were issued by Bernalillo County. Santa Fe County issued 8% (210) of all permanent protection orders, followed by Valencia County, 7% (179), and Lea (156) and Dona Ana (155) counties with 6%, respectively. See **Table 36** for a list of permanent protection orders issued by county.

Of the 2,530 judgments for permanent protection orders of protection issued in 2016, most (30%), were issued by Bernalillo County, followed by Santa Fe County, 9% (609), and Dona Ana (492), San Juan (444) and Valencia counties (474) with 7%, respectively. See **Table 37** for a list of domestic violence temporary orders of protection issued by county.

6. Harassment, Stalking/Aggravated Stalking, and False Imprisonment Cases Filed in District Courts, 2016

While most harassment, stalking/aggravated stalking, and false imprisonment charges/cases are domestic-related, in some of the district court cases of these offenses, the victim/offender relationship was not documented to determine whether the offense was domestic in nature. However, the total number of all stalking/aggravated stalking cases, harassment cases and false imprisonment cases are being presented to provide a credible source on the annual incidence of harassment, stalking/aggravated stalking, and false imprisonment crimes.

Over all, there were 490 false imprisonment cases, 46 harassment cases, and 109 stalking/aggravated stalking cases filed in District Courts in 2016. See **Table 38** for the number of new cases of these crimes filed in each district court.

7. Harassment, Stalking/Aggravated Stalking, and False Imprisonment Cases Disposed in District Courts, 2016

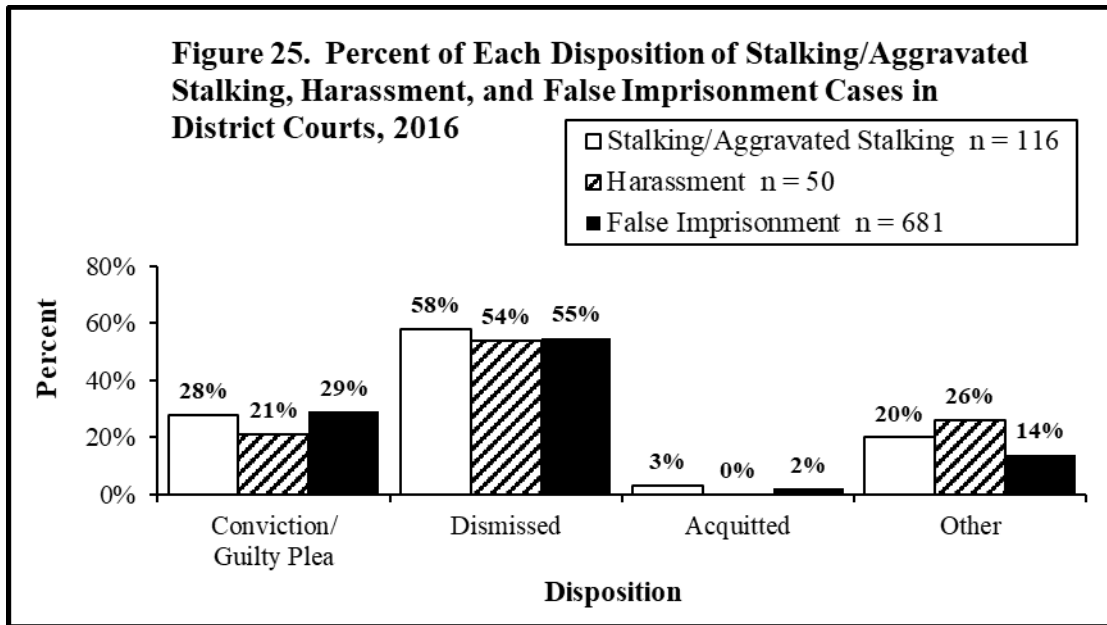
There were 116 stalking/aggravated stalking cases that were disposed in statewide district courts in 2016. Albuquerque District Court comprised 25% (29) of all the district court stalking and aggravated stalking cases that were disposed, followed by Las Cruces District Court, 9% (10), and Bernalillo (8) and Aztec/Farmington (8) District Courts (7%, respectively) and Las Vegas District Court, 6% (7). See **Table 39**. Half (58) of stalking/aggravated stalking cases were dismissed, one-quarter (28% or 32) obtained a conviction, and 3% (3) obtained an acquittal. One-fifth (20%) of stalking/aggravated stalking cases resulted other dispositions: conditional discharge, 12% (14); deferred, 5% (6); remand 2% (2) and transferred, 1% (1). Refer to Table 39. See **Figure 25**.

There were 50 harassment cases disposed in statewide district courts in 2016. One-third, 31% (16) were disposed in Albuquerque District Court, 8% (4) were disposed in Santa Fe District Court and 6% (3) respectively, in Bernalillo, Clovis, Las Vegas, Socorro and Taos District Courts. See **Table 40**. Half (54% or 28) of the harassment cases disposed in district courts were dismissed, 21% (11) obtained a conviction, and 26% resulted in “other” dispositions: deferred, 10% (5); consent decree, 8% (4), and 4% (2) respectively, conditional discharge and remanded cases. Refer Figure 25.

There were 681 false imprisonment cases disposed in statewide district courts in 2016. Albuquerque District Court comprised one-third (38% or 258) of the false imprisonment cases that were disposed, followed

by Aztec/Farmington District Court, 10% (67), Las Cruces District Court, 9% (63), and Clovis District Court, 6% (40). See **Table 41**.

Of the 681 false imprisonment cases disposed in district courts, 55% (375) were dismissed, 29% (197) obtained a conviction, and 2% (13) obtained an acquittal. The remaining 14% were cases with “other” dispositions such as conditional discharges, 9% (60) and deferred charges, 5% (32) which demonstrated prosecution proceedings that did not result in a dismissal, conviction, or acquittal. Refer to Figure 25.

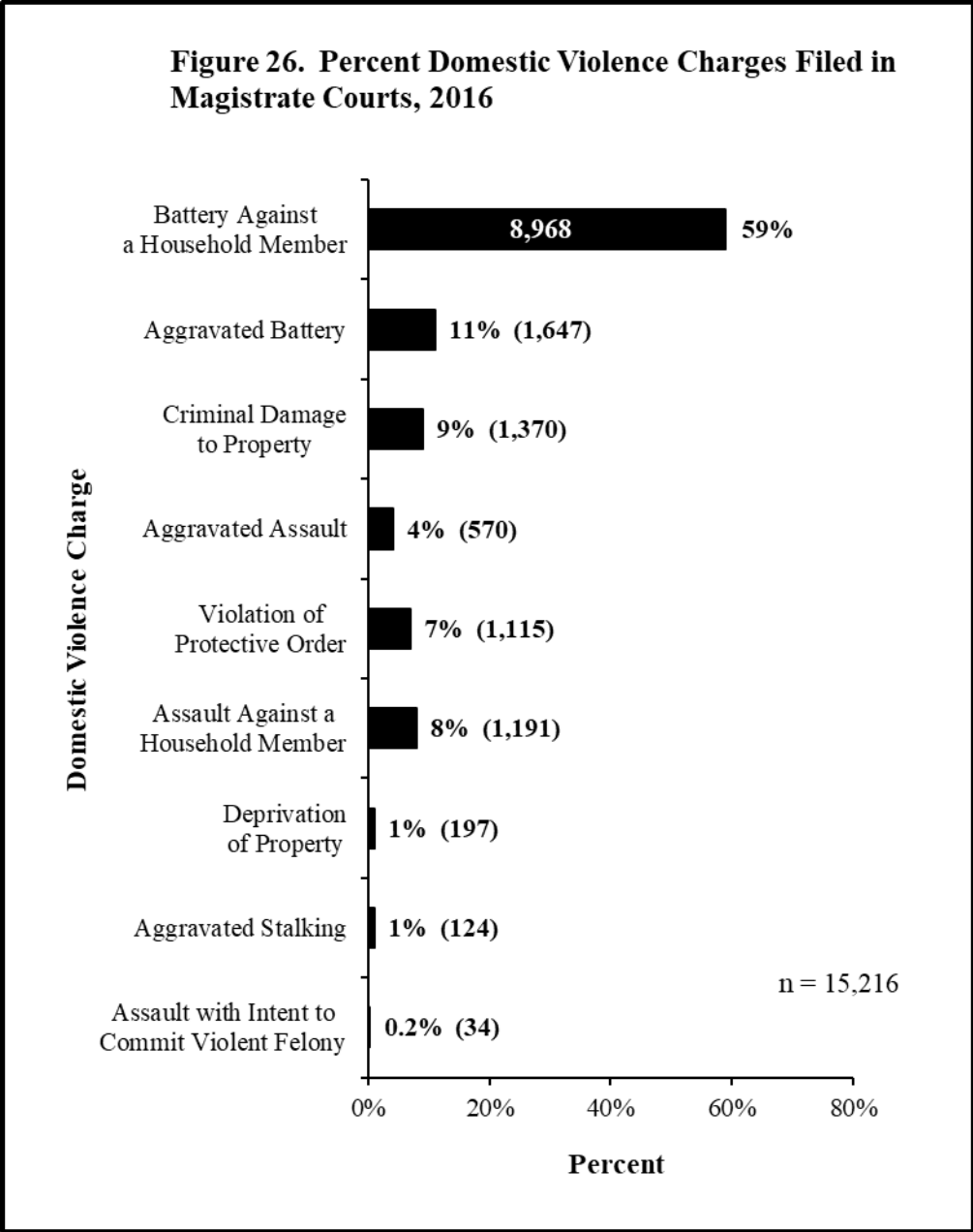


B. Magistrate Courts

1. New Domestic Violence Charges and Cases Filed in Magistrate Courts, 2016

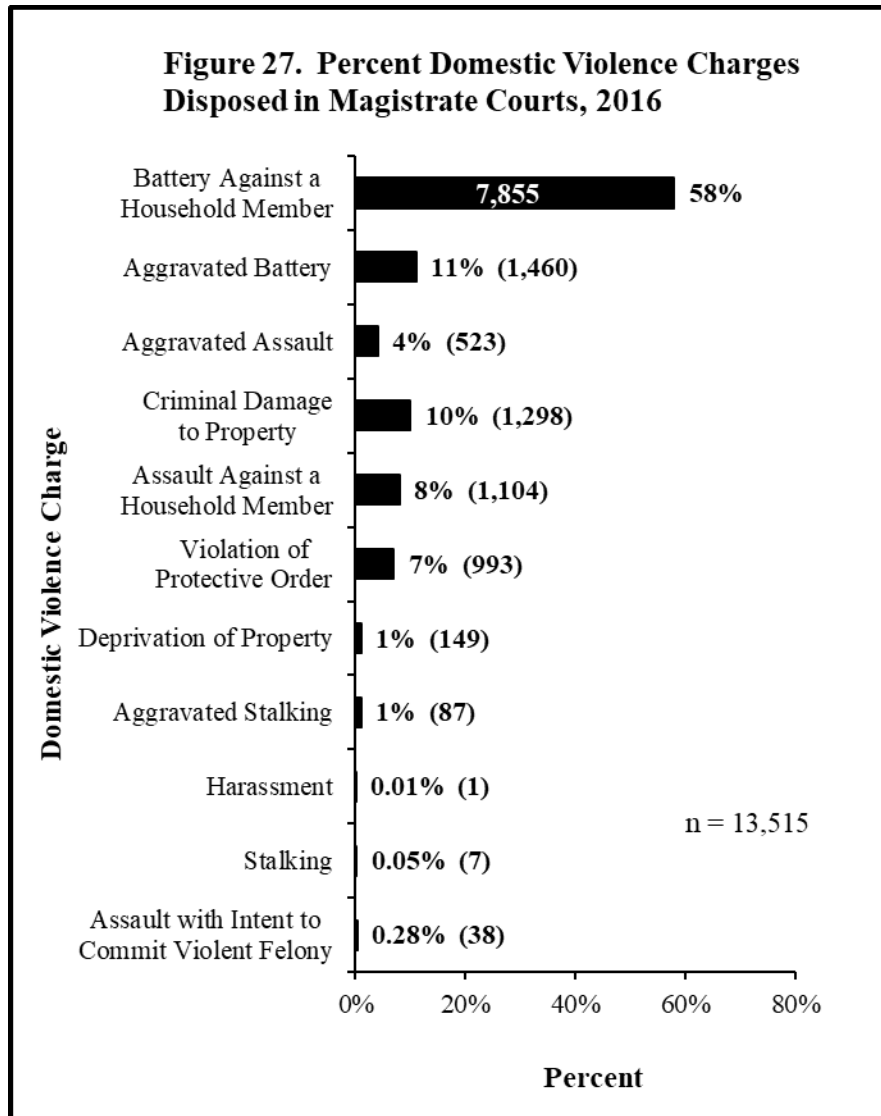
There were a total of 13,515 domestic violence charges filed in 12,211 new cases of domestic violence in New Mexico Magistrate Courts in 2016. See **Appendix K** for a list of participating magistrate courts. All cases/charges are against a household member. Bernalillo County comprised most (41% or 5,260) of all the magistrate-metropolitan court domestic violence cases filed, followed by Dona Ana County, 9% (1,163), San Juan County, 7% (890), and Santa Fe County, 6% (731). See **Table 42** for the proportion of new cases filed by each county.

Battery comprised most (59%) of the charges, followed by *aggravated battery*, 11%, *criminal damage to property*, 9%, *assault*, 8%, *violation of a protection order*, 7% and *aggravated assault*, 4% (585). See **Figure 26**.



2. Domestic Violence Cases Disposed in Magistrate Courts, 2016

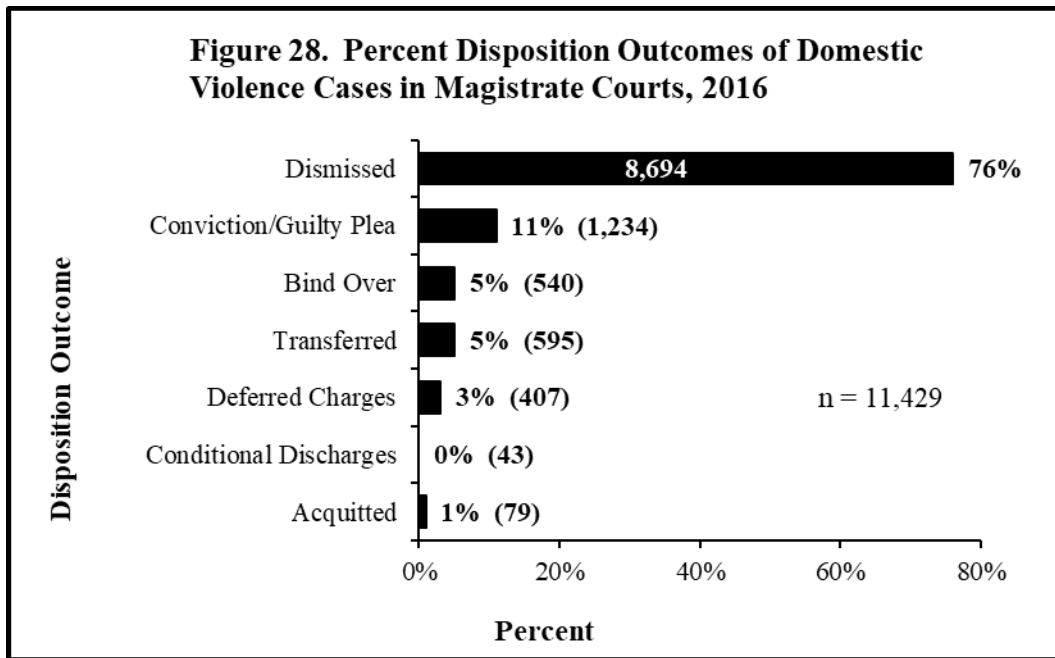
There were 13,515 domestic violence charges disposed in 11,429 cases of domestic violence in magistrate courts in 2016. Of the disposed domestic violence charges, most (58%) were *battery*, followed *aggravated battery* 11%, *criminal damage to property*, 10%, assault, 8%, and *violation of a protective order*, 7%. See **Figure 27** for the proportion of each type of domestic violence crime disposed in 2016.



Bernalillo County comprised most (40%) of all the magistrate court domestic violence cases disposed, followed by Dona Ana County (9%), San Juan County (6%), and Santa Fe and Sandoval counties, with 5% respectively. See **Table 43** for the proportion of cases disposed by each county.

Of the 11,429 domestic violence cases disposed, 76% (8,694) were dismissed, 1% (79) were acquitted, and 11% (1,234) obtained a guilty plea or conviction. The remaining 13% were cases with “other” dispositions such as deferred cases 3% (407), transfers, 5% (595), bind over cases, 5% (540) and conditional discharge cases 0% (43) which demonstrated prosecution proceedings that did not result in a dismissal, conviction, or acquittal. See **Figure 28**.

Table 46 illustrates the number of cases dismissed, convicted, acquitted, and other disposition outcomes for each magistrate court.



An examination of dismissed cases by magistrate courts (among courts with 10 or more domestic violence cases) shows that Chama Magistrate Court had the highest dismissal rates of their disposed domestic violence cases (93%), followed by Albuquerque Magistrate Court (90%), Santa Fe Magistrate Court (89%), Bernalillo and Espanola Magistrate Courts (88%, respectively), Gallup Magistrate Court (87%), Los Lunas Magistrate Court (86%), Socorro Magistrate Court (82%) and Belen Magistrate Court (81%). Conversely, Santa Rosa Magistrate Court had the fewest dismissals (15%), followed Ruidoso Magistrate Court (16%), Las Vegas Magistrate Court (24%), and Roy and Deming Magistrate Courts (25%, respectively). See **Table 47**.

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 Las Vegas Magistrate Court had the highest conviction rate of its disposed domestic violence cases (53%), followed by Ruidoso Magistrate Court (52%), Carlsbad Magistrate Court (45%), and Deming and Mora Magistrate Courts (44%). Conversely, Espanola Magistrate Court and Albuquerque Metropolitan Court had the fewest domestic violence cases with a conviction (1%), followed by Bernalillo Magistrate Court (4%), and Gallup, Santa Fe, and Socorro Magistrate Courts, with 6% respectively. See **Table 48**.

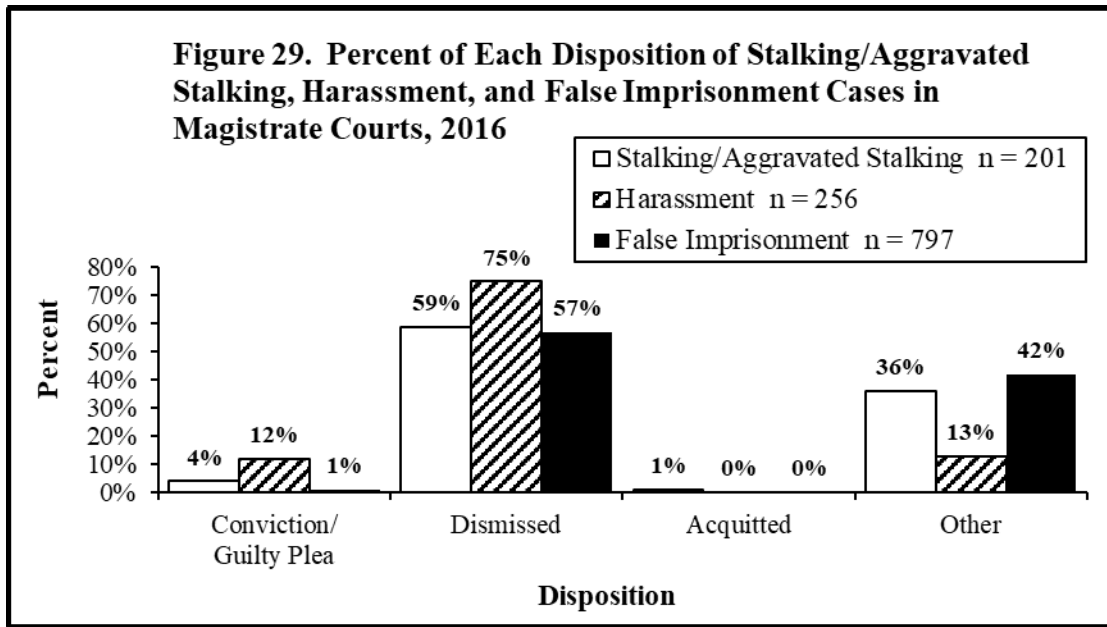
4. Harassment, Stalking/Aggravated Stalking, and False Imprisonment Charges and Cases Filed in Magistrate Courts, 2016

While most harassment, stalking/aggravated stalking, and false imprisonment charges/cases are domestic-related, in some of the magistrate court cases of these offenses, the victim/offender relationship was not documented to determine whether the offense was domestic in nature. However, the total number of all stalking/aggravated stalking cases, harassment cases, and false imprisonment cases are being presented to provide a credible source on the annual incidence of harassment, stalking/aggravated stalking, and false imprisonment crimes.

Over all, there were 909 false imprisonment cases, 287 harassment cases, and 126 stalking/aggravated stalking cases filed in Magistrate Courts in 2016. To see how many of each crime was filed in each magistrate court, see **Table 49**.

5. Harassment, Stalking/Aggravated Stalking, and False Imprisonment Cases Disposed in Magistrate Courts, 2016

There were 201 stalking/aggravated stalking cases that were disposed in statewide magistrate courts in 2016. Albuquerque Metro Court comprised 25% (50) of all the magistrate court stalking and aggravated stalking cases that were disposed, followed by Bernalillo Magistrate Court, 8% (16), Espanola and Raton Magistrate Courts, (6%, and 12 respectively), Las Cruces, Roswell and Santa Fe Magistrate Courts (5% and 11 respectively). See **Table 50**. Over half (59% or 119) of stalking/aggravated stalking cases were dismissed, 4% (8) obtained a conviction, and 1% (2) were acquitted. One-third (36%) of the stalking and aggravated stalking cases resulted in “other” dispositions: bind over, 20% (41); transferred, 15% (30), and deferred, <1% (1). See **Figure 29**.



There were 256 harassment cases disposed in statewide magistrate courts in 2016. Over one-third, 38% (98) were disposed in Albuquerque Metro Court, followed by Las Cruces Magistrate Court, 13% (32) and Santa Fe, 8% (21). See **Table 51**. Three-quarters (75% or 193) of harassment cases disposed in magistrate courts were dismissed, 12% (30) obtained a conviction, and 13% (33) resulted in “other” dispositions (deferred cases, 5% (14), conditional discharge cases, 1% (2), bind-over cases, 4% (9), and transferred cases, 2% (6). Refer to Figure 31.

There were 797 false imprisonment cases disposed in statewide magistrate courts in 2016. Albuquerque Metro Court comprised 25% (200) of the false imprisonment cases that were disposed, followed by Santa Fe Magistrate Court, 10% (78), and Farmington (49), Aztec (48) and Las Cruces (44) Magistrate Courts, (6%, respectively). See **Table 52**.

Of the 797 false imprisonment cases disposed in magistrate courts, over half (57% or 458) were dismissed and 1% (8) obtained a guilty plea or conviction. The remaining 42% were cases with “other” dispositions such as bind-over cases, 18% (147), transferred cases, 22% (176), and <1% respectively, of conditional discharge cases (3), deferred cases (2), and other dispositions (3) which demonstrated prosecution proceedings that did not result in a dismissal, conviction, or acquittal. Refer to Figure 31.

SECTION TWO: IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS AND FUTURE DATA NEEDS

A. Identifying Children at Risk

Service providers reported that children were present at one out of every 3.1 domestic violence incidents in 2016, and 81% 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 who do not witness abuse. It further found that most (62%) 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, and 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 (2,719) represent 40% of the number present at the scene of domestic violence incidents as reported by law enforcement (6,779). 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 ensure participation in appropriate counseling services for assessment and treatment.

B. Poverty and Violence

Most of the battered women who 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 who access private services, and/or who travel out of state for services, it is not possible to determine the true proportion of survivors among all battered women who are poor. However, the ASD found that most unmarried survivors with children and those without children who 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%) of survivors reported that they left a violent relationship at some time. Of these, one-third (32%) reported that they returned. Reasons for returning to their abuser in the order of most mentions include, returned: *to try to work it out, for the children, and because I was 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 who left a violent relationship and did not return had a median annual income \$2,080 greater (\$12,000) than those who left and returned (\$9,920). It further found that only 42% of survivors who 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 who were involved in a prior domestic violence experience, 43% reported that they live with an offender with whom they have had a prior domestic violence incident. When examined by income, survivors who live with an offender with whom they have had a prior domestic violence experience had a median annual income of \$2,400 less (\$9,600) than survivors who do not live with an offender with whom they have had a prior domestic violence experience (\$12,000).

All of this points to the 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 were five times more likely than survivors without 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. These data have 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 agencies reported that 42% of the domestic violence incidents in 2016 involved injury to the victim. They do not document or report injury to children. Service providers reported that 35% of survivors and 23% 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 who 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) who are female; or f) who are Native American. This information has implications for law enforcement for assessing risk of harm to the survivor and children at the scene, and for service providers when developing safety plans with survivors.

E. Substance Abuse and Risk

As with mental illness, survivors who 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. Evidence Supporting the Focus on Early Intervention to Prevent Domestic Violence

In 2016, two-thirds (66%) of the law enforcement incidents documenting the victim/offender relationship, were perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner, 49% 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, 27% of these were dating or living together. The NISVS State Report found that 37.3% of women and 33.3% of men in New Mexico were victims of intimate partner violence in their lifetime. Further, nationally 7.1% of women lifetime victims and 3.7% of men who were lifetime victims of intimate partner violence were victimized before age 18. In New Mexico, 6.9% of women lifetime victims of intimate partner violence were victimized before age 18. Further, stalking behaviors begin in adolescence and the reported incidence of adolescent stalking is almost twice that of adolescent intimate partner violence. The high proportion of

interpersonal violence cases perpetrated by adolescent offenders, demonstrates that true prevention requires early education initiatives on building healthy relationships during adolescence.

G. Sexual Assault Prevention and Treatment for Domestic Violence Child and Adult Victims

In 2012, the ASD found many children experienced sexual abuse (8%) at the hands of their adult-victim's offender. Similarly in 2016, 14% of adult domestic violence victims seeking counseling services were sexually assaulted by their offender.

The rates of sexual abuse of adults and children are grossly underreported. The NISVS State Report reported that 16.5% of women in New Mexico that were ever victims of intimate partner violence, experienced contact sexual violence (rape and/or unwanted sexual contact) 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.

H. Interpersonal Violence Prevention and Advocacy for Males

In New Mexico in 2016, 30% of domestic violence victims identified by law enforcement were males. The NISVS State Report found that 33.3% of New Mexico men were victims of intimate partner violence in their lifetime. More outreach must be done to identify male victims of interpersonal violence and offer prevention and treatment programs specific to males.

I. Providing Offender Treatment Programs

In New Mexico, 73% of suspects identified by law enforcement and 80% of offenders identified by domestic violence service providers in 2016, were male. Findings from the NISVS State Report revealed that in 84.8% of lifetime stalking victimizations with female victims and 43% of lifetime stalking victimizations with male victims had a male offender. 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.

J. Evidence Supporting the Need to Identify Domestic Violence Victims in the Healthcare Setting

In 2016, law enforcement reported that 42% of adult victims were physically injured during a domestic violence incident. Similarly, statewide service providers reported that 35% of adults and 23% of children were physically injured by the adult victim's offender during a domestic violence incident. The NISVS State Report stated that an average 30.8% of women victims of intimate partner violence and 13.4% of men victims of intimate partner violence each year nationally, were injured. Additionally, an average 15.3% of women and 6.2% of men each year required medical care for their injuries. This suggests that New Mexico healthcare facilities may play an important role in both, the identification of domestic violence victims and their referral to appropriate services.

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 NISVS State Report which revealed substantial comorbidity with intimate partner violence victims with regard to chronic physical and mental health problems. Among women victims of intimate partner violence, 6.2% reported poor physical health compared to 3.0% of women with no history of violence. Similarly, among women victims of intimate partner violence, 3.6% reported poor mental health compared to 1.1% of women with no history of violence.

The process for collecting standardized domestic violence data from statewide medical facilities is not yet established. 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.

K. Evidence Supporting the Need for Culturally Competent Services for Native Americans

Native Americans are nearly three times (11%) more represented among the victimized population of domestic violence survivors served at Albuquerque SANE than their representation in the Bernalillo County population (3.9%). This rate of victimization-representation to population- representation is greater than all other non-multiracial persons: Blacks (2.0 times); Hispanics (1.2 times); White [non-Hispanics] (-1.68 times); and other race/ethnicity (1.0 times). This is consistent with the NISVS State Report finding that intimate partner victimizations of Native American women were significantly more represented than other races/ethnicities in the victimized population of lifetime intimate partner violence nationally. A reported 47.5% of American Indian/Alaska Native women, 45.1% of non-Hispanic Black women, 37.3% of non-Hispanic White women, 34.4% of Hispanic women, and 18.3% of non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander women experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime.

The NISVS State Report does not provide a rate of lifetime intimate partner violence among Native Americans in New Mexico, nor the rate of intimate partner violence in the preceding 12 months to obtain an annual incidence estimate. Outside of municipal and county jurisdictions, there is no formalized process in place to capture the incidence of reported or unreported victimizations of Native Americans. It is recommended that such a process be established to improve the identification of Native American survivors to: a) enable survivors to be referred to appropriate services, b) increase investigation and prosecution of intimate partner crimes against Native Americans, c) improve the safety of Native American families and communities, and 4) obtain data to justify the need for funds to improve prevention, as well as New Mexico's response to Native American victimizations.

L. Evidence Supporting the Need for Better Court Data on Domestic Violence

Within the last four years, the Central Repository has worked with the AOC 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.

Still, quality protection order information is needed to determine 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 2016, the conviction rates of disposed domestic violence cases in district (28%) and magistrate courts (11%) are among the lowest rates of conviction over the last eight years.

Without better data from the courts, vital information such as why the dismissal rate in domestic violence cases has increased and why the rate of conviction for domestic violence cases has decreased, remains unknown. Answers to these questions will serve to improve the efficacy of legal advocacy for domestic violence victims.

M. Stalking Underreporting, Training, and Victim Referral

New Mexico first enacted its stalking statute in 1997. In 2009, the legislature amended the definition of “pattern of conduct” in the statute to reflect the variety of behaviors stalkers were employing in cases across the state, including the use of technology. *N.M. Stat. Ann. § 30-3A-3(2010): (2) "pattern of conduct " means two or more acts, on more than one occasion, in which the alleged stalker by any action, method, device or means, directly, indirectly or through third parties, follows, monitors, surveils, threatens or communicates to or about a person.* The new statute also included a court ordered program intervention as part of the punishment for a convicted stalker, “*D. In addition to any punishment provided pursuant to the provisions of this section, the court shall order a person convicted of stalking to participate in and complete a program of professional counseling at the person's own expense or a domestic violence offender treatment or intervention program.*” The statute change in aggravated stalking was believed to be the most promising in law enforcement’s efforts to establish a stalking charge as it allowed a charge of aggravated stalking if a perpetrator merely violated an existing order of protection or conditions of release: *N.M. Stat. Ann. § 30-3A-3.1 2010): Aggravated stalking. A. Aggravated stalking consists of stalking perpetrated by a person: (1) who knowingly violates a permanent or temporary order of protection issued by a court, except that mutual violations of such orders may constitute a defense to aggravated stalking; (2) in violation of a court order setting conditions of release and bond.*

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. Nationally, the NISVS found that 19.0% of women and 6.1% of men were victims of stalking in their lifetime. Nationally in 2010, the NISVS found that 4% of adult women and 1.3% of adult men were victims of stalking. In 2016, 235 new stalking and aggravated stalking charges were filed in New Mexico district and magistrate courts. Yet in 2016, statewide law enforcement agencies identified 114 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 present obstacles for victims to obtain access to the necessary safety and advocacy services for themselves and their children. This is explained in part by the fact that most stalking cases are labeled other crimes (harassment, vandalism, destruction of property, arson, trespassing, car theft, etc.) and are therefore not captured. The failure to differentiate between stalking victims and victims of isolated crimes means that many stalking victims are not getting referred for appropriate services. This is a significant problem because interpersonal violence crimes many times co-occur. The NISVS found that 68.1% of women and 64.7% of men stalking victims in the prior 12 months of the survey experienced threats of harm; and 61.5% of women and 42.8% of men in the prior 12 months were stalked by an intimate partner. 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, and referrals of stalking victims to appropriate services.

Closing Comments

The aforementioned improvements 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 NM Department of Health and the Department of Public Safety to develop a process for enhancing the present data collection system.

REFERENCES

- Black, M.C., Basile, K.I.C., Briending, 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
- Smith, S.G., Chen, J., Basile, K.C., Gilbert, L.K., Merrick, M.T., Patel, N., Walling, M., & Jain, A. (2017). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010-2012 State Report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Criminal Victimization, 2010. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, September 2011, NCJ 23508
- United States Census 2016, 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 XVI:
An Analysis of 2016 Data from
The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Life Experiences of Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence

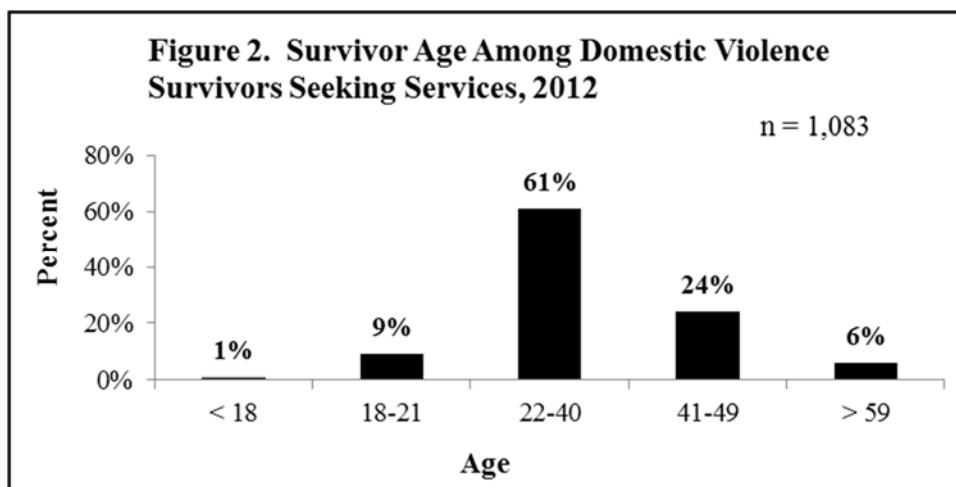
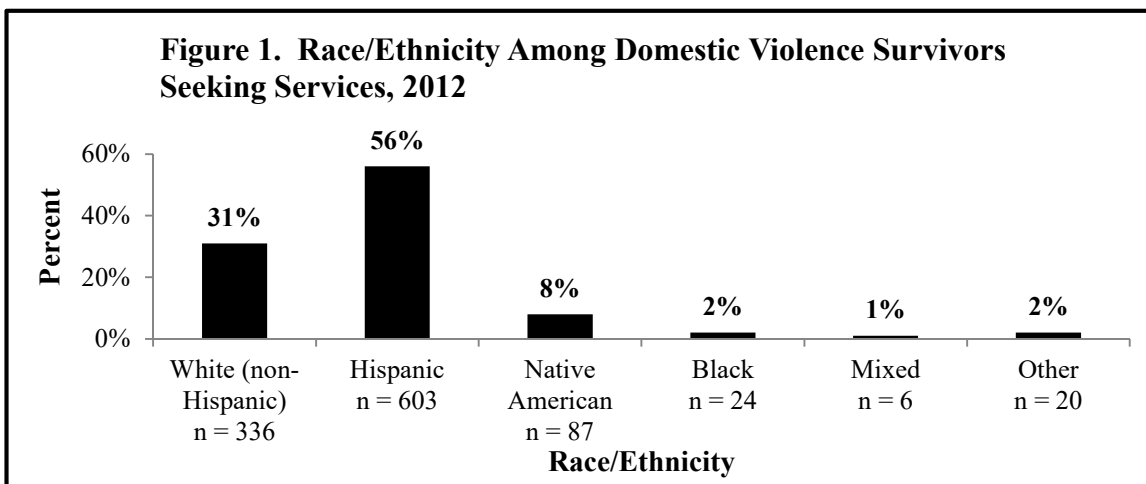
The Adult Survivor Database (ASD) was developed to capture research information on individual domestic violence survivors who seek assistance from statewide domestic violence service providers. In 2012, eleven statewide service provider agencies began using the ASD. For calendar year 2012, there were 1,101 records available for analysis.

I. FINDINGS

A. Demographics

1. Survivor Gender, Race, Age, Sexual Orientation, Marital Status, and 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 A. 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 A. Survivor First/Preferred Language

First/Preferred Language	Number of Survivors	Percent Survivors
English	571	76%
Native American	8	1%
Other	15	2%
Portuguese	1	0.1%
Sign Language	3	0.4%
Spanish	149	20%
Total	747	100%

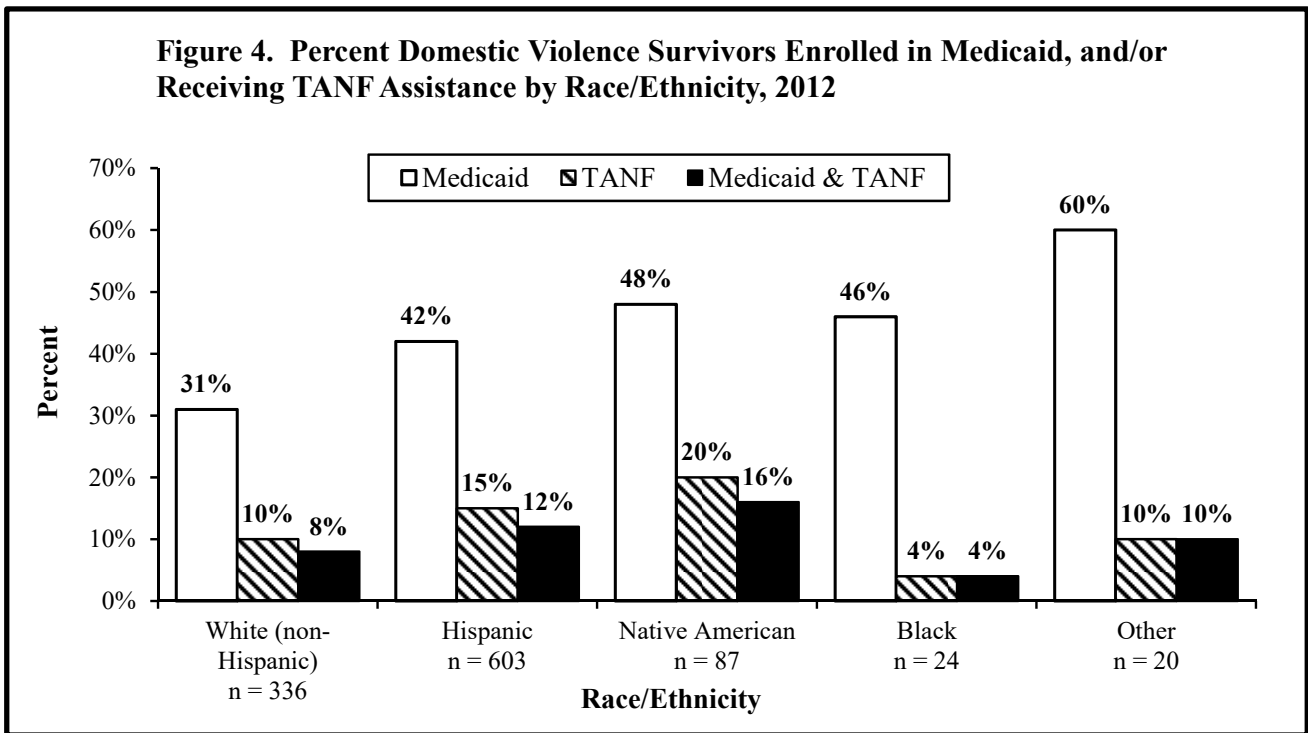
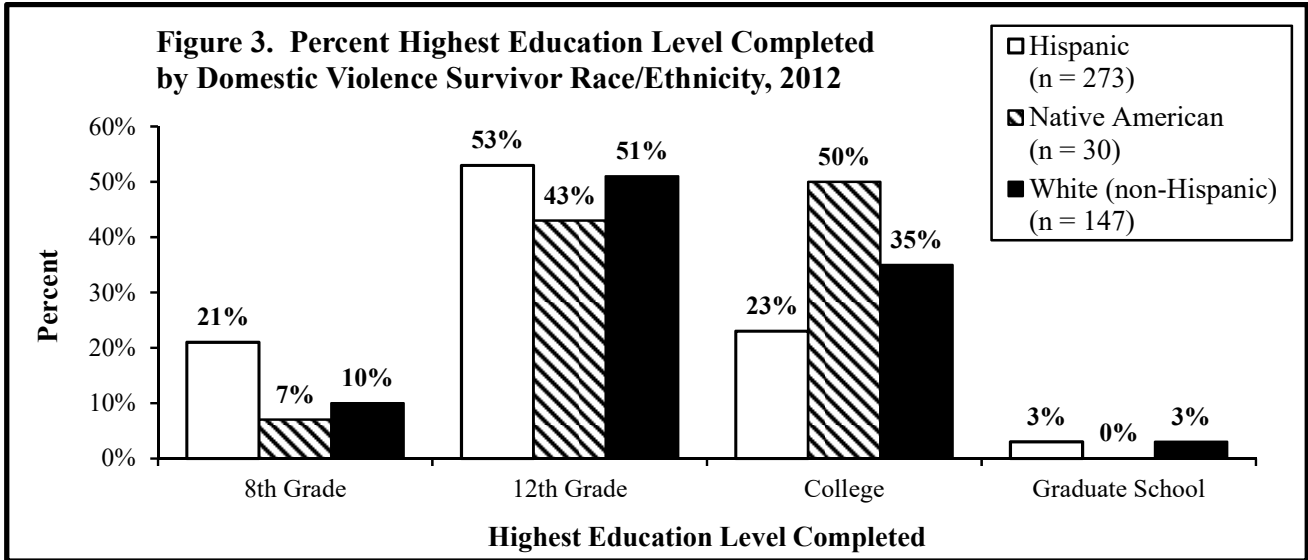
2. Survivor Education Level

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 who 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

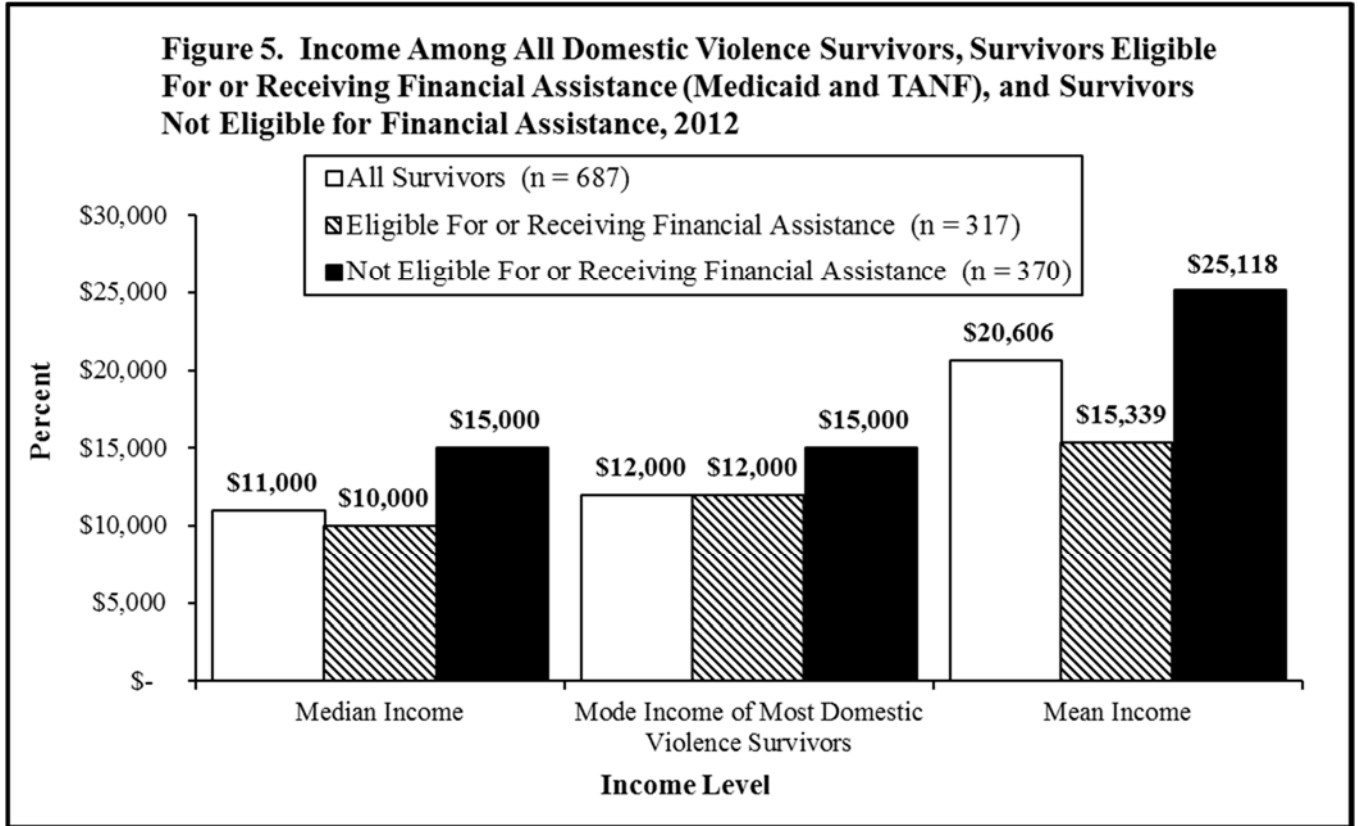
Slightly over one-third (39%) of survivors were enrolled in Medicaid (430), 13% (148) received TANF Assistance, and 11% (119) were involved in both programs. An examination of income by survivor race/ethnicity among those with a minimum of 20 survivors, reveals that "other" race was the one with the 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.

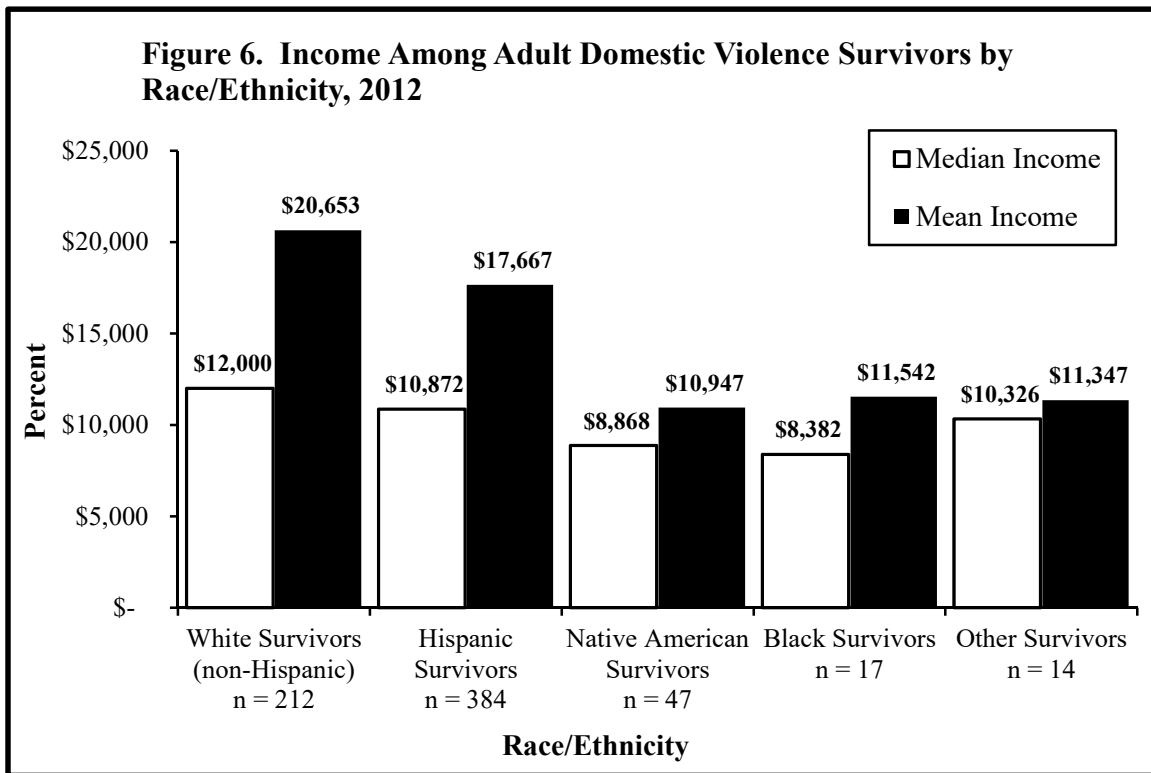
There were 642 survivors *not* eligible or receiving financial assistance (TANF and Medicaid). Of these, income was reported for 370 survivors. The median income was \$15,500. Most (mode) survivors not eligible or receiving financial assistance reported an income of \$15,000. Their average income was \$25,118.

There were 459 survivors who 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**.



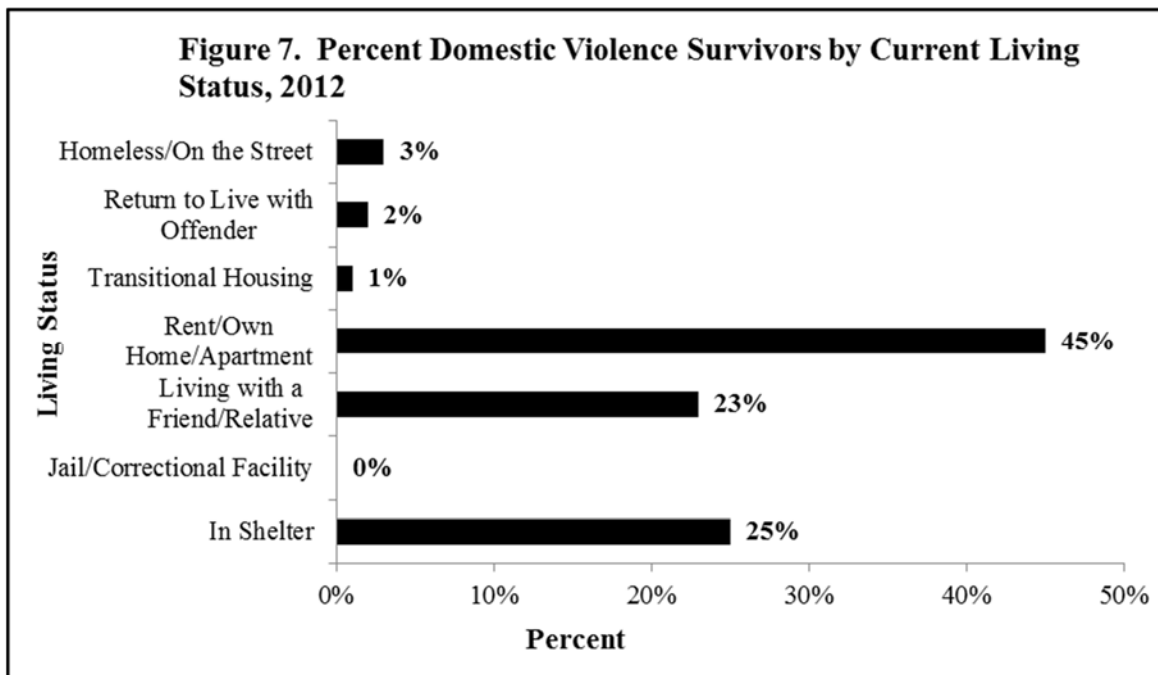
Those survivors *not eligible/not receiving* financial assistance had a median income 50% higher, and an average income 64% higher, than those eligible/receiving assistance. However, the mean income of all survivors eligible/receiving or not, is \$11,000 - 4% below the federal poverty guideline’s level 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**.

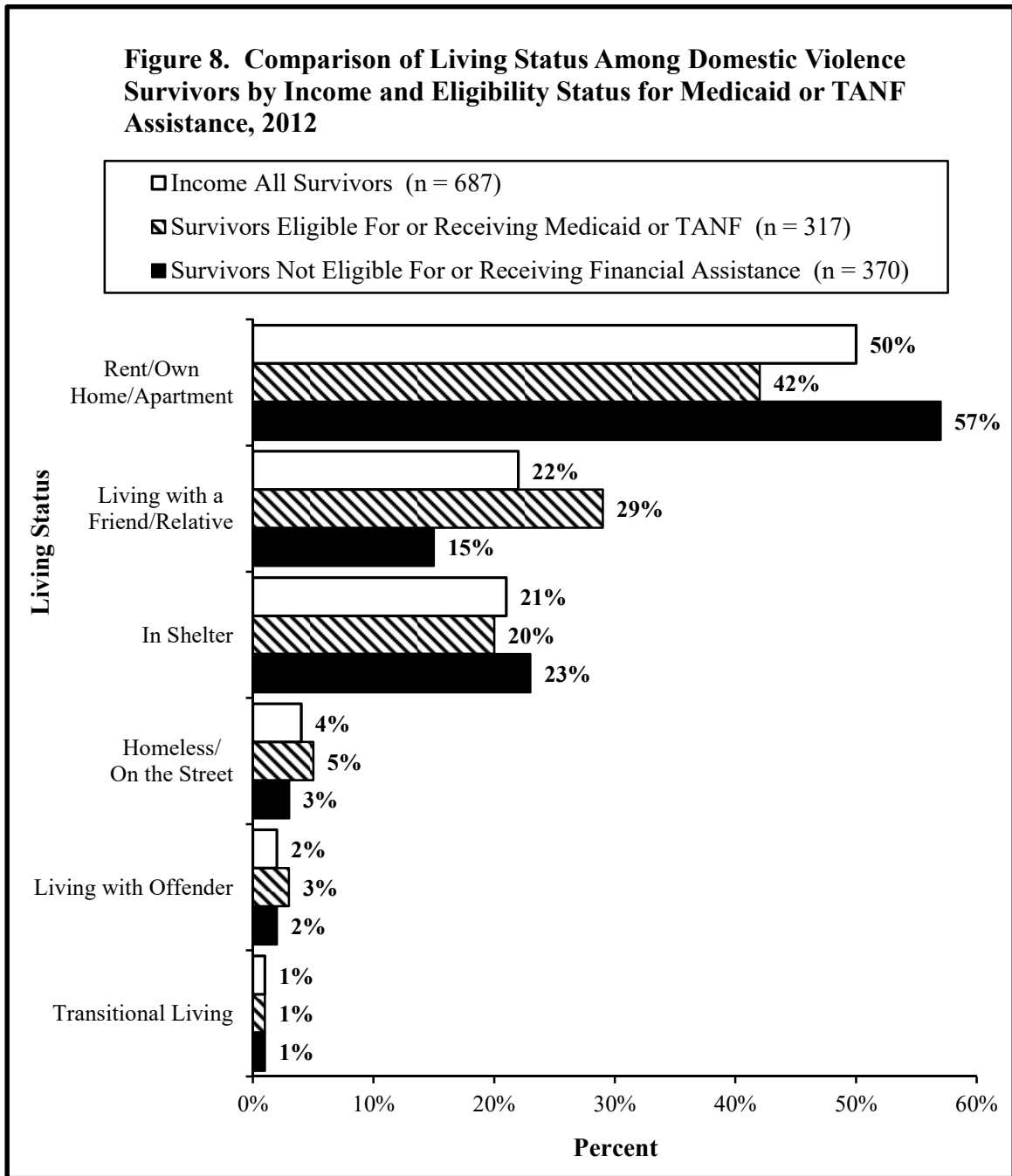


s

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 who 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 who 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**.



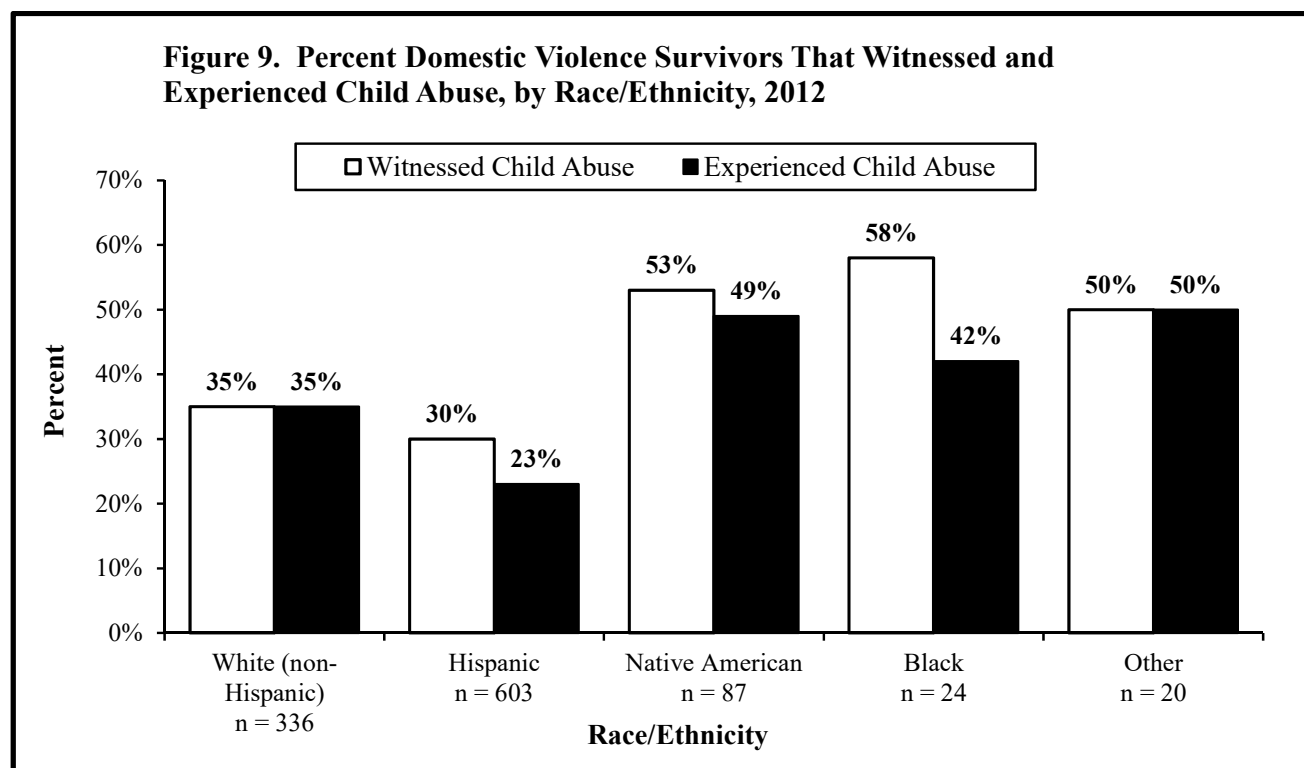
B. Survivor Family of Origin and Childhood Experiences

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 who witnessed family violence were four times more likely (59%) to experience child abuse than children who 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 who 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 A 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.

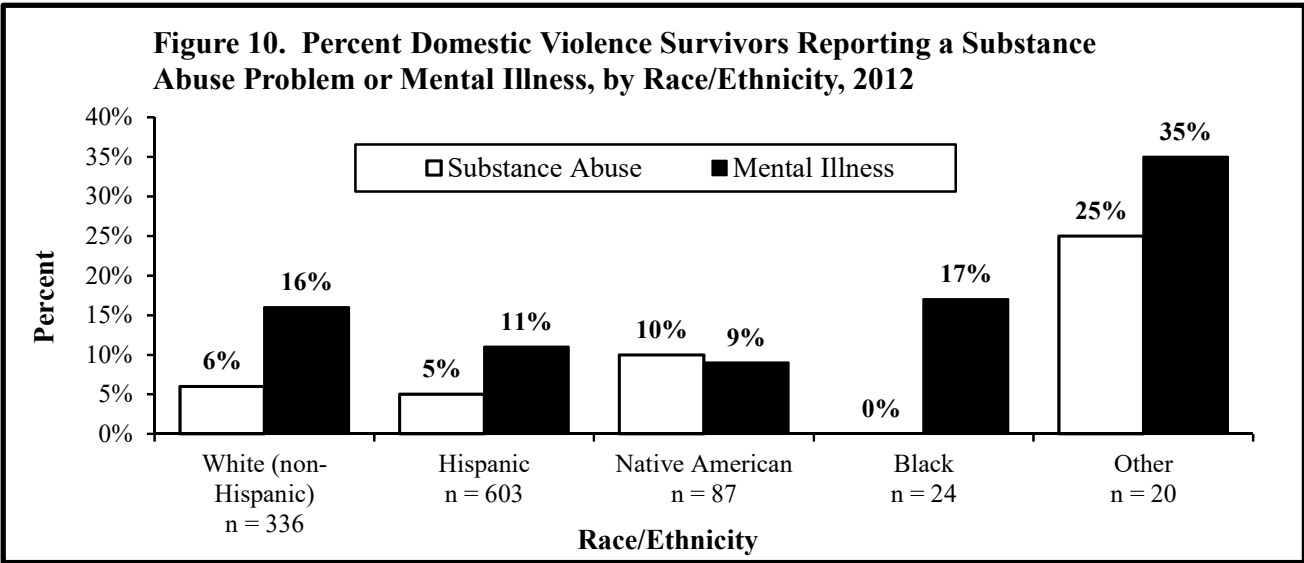
C. Survivor Risk Factors

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 who 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 who 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%) were also 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

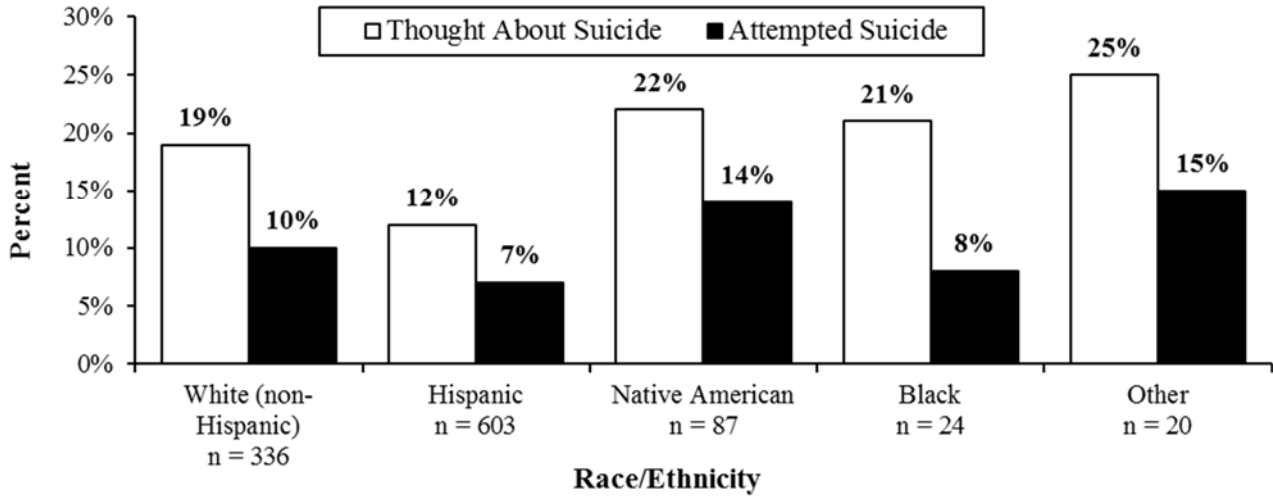
Overall, 15% (168) of domestic violence survivors thought about suicide, and 9% (98) reported at least one suicide attempt. When examined by gender, more female survivors, 16% (162), than male survivors, 7% (5) reported thinking about suicide; and more female survivors, 9% (96), than male survivors, 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**. As there are relatively few survivors of “other” races (20) and Black survivors (24), these findings should be viewed with caution.

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.

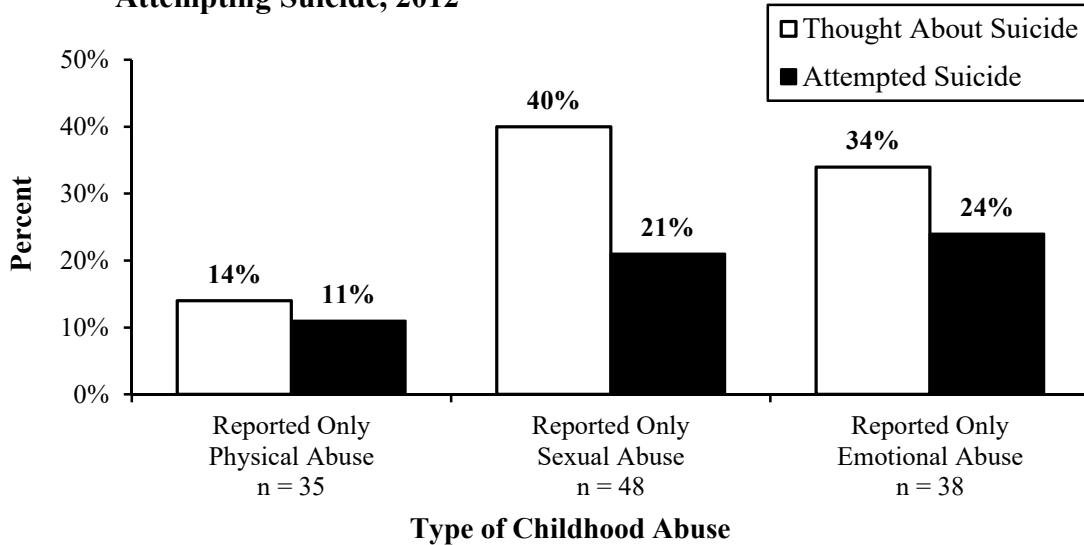
Those abused as children were four times more likely (19%) than those not abused (5%) to attempt suicide.

Figure 11. Percent Domestic Violence Survivors That Thought About and/or Attempted Suicide, by Race/Ethnicity, 2012

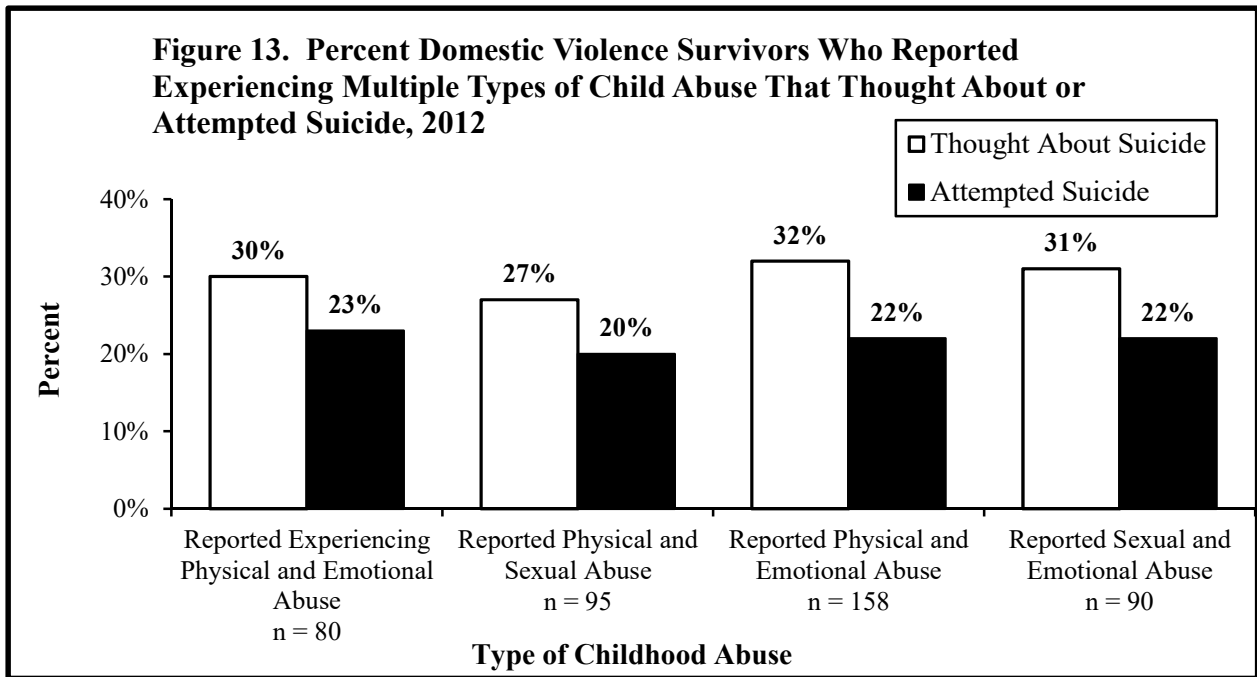


Survivors who experienced emotional abuse, alone or in combination with physical and/or sexual abuse were more likely to attempt suicide than those who did not experience emotional abuse. While more survivors who suffered sexual abuse thought about suicide (among survivors who reported only one type of abuse), slightly more survivors who reported experiencing emotional abuse (24%) attempted suicide, than those who reported sexual abuse (21%), or physical abuse (11%). See Figure 12.

Figure 12. Percent Domestic Violence Survivors Who Reported Experiencing One Type of Child Abuse and Thinking About or Attempting Suicide, 2012



Similarly, more survivors who 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

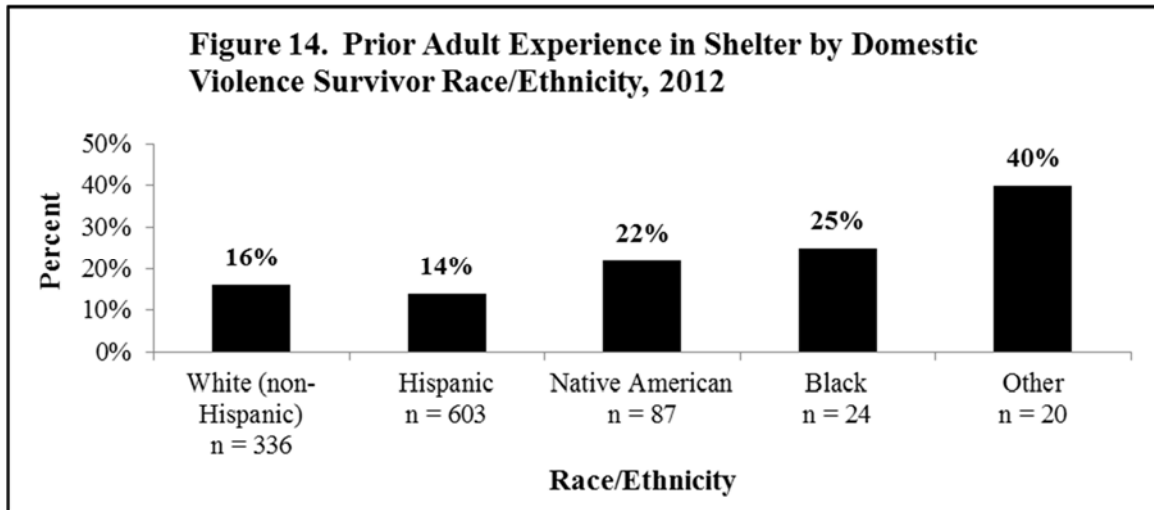
1. Prior Adult Domestic Violence Experience

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%) who 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 who 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%) were more likely to be abused by an intimate partner than males (70%). Males (20%) were significantly more likely to be abused by a family member than females (9%).

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 who live with their abuser reported an annual median income of \$2400 less (\$9,600) than those who 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 who used alcohol/drugs during the domestic violence incident were two (1.8) times more likely (84%) than survivors who 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 who were 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 who were not abused as children: of 978 survivors who reported abuse in a recent or past domestic violence incident, 32% (316) reported experiencing child abuse; of 123 survivors who reported no abuse in a past or recent incident, 5% (6) reported experiencing child abuse.

In all, there were 978 (89%) survivors who reported recent or past abuse as an adult by an intimate partner.

There were 935 survivors (85%) who reported abuse from their offender in the most recent domestic violence incident. Of these, most (87%) reported verbal abuse, followed by physical attack (60%), being 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 survivors who reported being abused by an intimate partner in the past. Similar to the proportion of victims who reported abuse in the most recent incident, most victims who 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 who 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 who 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 who 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 who 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 who 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 who 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 who 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 who do not have a mental illness (25%).

7. Medical Treatment

Of the 302 survivors who were injured, 44% (132) required medical treatment.

Over all, the rate of seeking medical treatment among injured survivors who required it, was quite high. Of the 132 injured survivors who required medical treatment, 83% (110) sought treatment.

Slightly more (87%) survivors with a substance abuse problem who needed treatment, sought treatment. Similarly, slightly more (84%) survivors with a mental illness who 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 who were injured in a domestic violence incident, 129 (44%) required medical treatment. Of the 129 female survivors who required medical treatment, 85% (109) sought medical treatment.

A valid analysis on the proportion of males who 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 who 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 who 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 who 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 who 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 who reported to law enforcement had an average 2.7 children and those who 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 who 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 who 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 who 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 who 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 who pressed charges was too few to do a valid analysis by gender, race, or income.

12. Case Dispositions and Sentencing

Of 77 survivors who 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 who pressed charges and obtained a conviction, 23 (92%) received a sentence that included jail time. The case sentencing 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% or 656) of survivors reported that they left a violent relationship at some time. Of these, one-third (32% or 212) reported that they returned.

Of 212 survivors who 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

Reason	Total
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 who left a violent relationship at some time (\$11,000) and those who did not leave (\$10,872). Conversely, there was a greater difference in the median income of those who left and stayed away and those who left and returned: survivors who left a violent relationship and did not return had a median annual income \$2,080 greater (\$12,000) than those who left and returned (\$9,920).

Of the 628 survivors who 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 who live with an offender with whom they have a prior domestic violence experience had a median annual income \$2400 less (\$9,600) than survivors who 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 who 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%

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 2016

Police Department Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip Code
Acoma Tribal Police Department	P.O. Box 468	Acoma	NM	87034
Albuquerque Police Department	400 Roma NW	Albuquerque	NM	87102
Anthony Police Department	P.O. Box 2663	Anthony	NM	88021
Artesia Police Department	702 W. Chisum	Artesia	NM	88210
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
Capitan Police Department	P.O. Box 246	Capitan	NM	88316
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 Office	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
Deming Police Department	700 E. Pine St.	Deming	NM	88030
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
Elida Police Department	P.O. Box 208	Elida	NM	88116
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

Police Department Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip Code
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 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
Hope Police Department	408 S. 2 nd St.	Artesia	NM	88210
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
Laguna Police Department	P.O. Box 194	Old Laguna	NM	87026
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 Office	215 East Central	Lovington	NM	88260
Logan Police Department	P.O. Box 7	Logan	NM	88426
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 278	Carrizozo	NM	88301
Logan Police Department	P.O. Box7	Logan	NM	88426
Lordsburg Police Department	409 W. Wabash St.	Lordsburg	NM	88045
Los Alamos Police Department	P.O. Box 30	Los Alamos	NM	87544
Los Lunas Police Department	P.O. Box 1208	Los Lunas	NM	87031
Lovington Police Department	213 S. Love	Lovington	NM	88260
Luna County Sheriff's Office	116 E. Poplar Street	Deming	NM	88030
Magdalena Police Department	108 N. Main St.	Magdalena	NM	87825
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
Village of Peralta Police Department	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

Police Department Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip Code
Ramah Navajo Police Department	HCR 61, Box 13	Ramah	NM	87321
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	109 Airport R.	Portales	NM	88130
Roswell Police Department	P.O. Box 1994	Roswell	NM	88201
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
San Miguel County Sheriff's Office	26 NM 283	Las Vegas	NM	87701
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 Clara Pueblo Police Department	P.O. Box 580	Espanola	NM	87532
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
Silver City Police Department	P.O. Box 997	Silver City	NM	88062
Socorro County Sheriff's Department	P.O. Box 581	Socorro	NM	87801
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
Union County Sheriff's Office	100 Court St., Ste. 5	Clayton	NM	88415
Valencia County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 1585	Los Lunas	NM	87031
Vaughn Police Department	P.O. Box 278	Vaughn	NM	88353
Zuni Tribal Police Department	P.O. Box 339	Zuni	NM	87327

Appendix D. Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Data Collection Form
Y16

1. Agency Name _____
2. Quarter Reporting 1st 2nd 3rd 4th Year: 2016
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, 2017.** 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	8,898	676,953	Yes
Catron	2	3508	No ¹
Chaves	511	65,282	Yes
Cibola	251	27,487	Yes
Colfax	72	12,253	Yes
Curry	268	50,280	Yes
De Baca	NR	1,793	No ²
Dona Ana	2,463	214,207	Yes
Eddy	203	57,621	Yes
Grant	149	28,280	Yes
Guadalupe	24	4,376	No ³
Harding	NR	665	No ⁴
Hidalgo	20	4,302	Yes
Lea	558	69,749	Yes
Lincoln	207	19,429	No ⁵
Los Alamos	30	18,147	Yes
Luna	177	24,450	Yes
McKinley	1,138	74,923	Yes
Mora	18	4,504	Yes
Otero	48	65,410	No ⁶
Quay	197	8,365	Yes
Rio Arriba	289	40,040	Yes
Roosevelt	51	19,082	Yes
Sandoval	839	142,025	Yes
San Juan	972	115,079	Yes
San Miguel	205	27,760	Yes
Santa Fe	1,244	148,651	Yes
Sierra	42	11,191	No ⁷
Socorro	184	17,027	Yes
Taos	114	33,065	Yes
Torrance	97	15,302	Yes
Union	17	4,183	Yes
Valencia	458	75,626	Yes
Total	19,746	2,081,015	

NR = Law Enforcement Not Reporting

¹ Reserve, NM, the largest city in Catron County, has no municipal police department.

² Fort Sumner Police Department did not report

³ Guadalupe County Sheriff's Office and Santa Rosa Police Department incomplete reporting

⁴ No Law Enforcement reporting in Harding County

⁵ Lincoln County Sheriff's Office did not report

⁶ Alamogordo Police Department did not report

⁷ Sierra 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	Rank
Quay	197	8365	23.6	1
McKinley	1,138	74,923	15.2	2
Bernalillo	8,898	676,953	13.1	3
Dona Ana	2,463	214,207	11.5	4
Socorro	184	17,027	10.8	5
Cibola	251	2,7487	9.1	6
San Juan	972	115,079	8.4	7
Santa Fe	1,244	148651	8.4	7
Lea	558	69,749	8.0	8
Chaves	511	65,282	7.8	9
San Miguel	205	27,760	7.4	10
Luna	177	24,450	7.2	11
Rio Arriba	289	40,040	7.2	11
Torrance	97	15,302	6.3	12
Valencia	458	75,626	6.1	13
Sandoval	839	142,025	5.9	14
Colfax	72	12,253	5.9	14
Curry	268	50,280	5.3	15
Grant	149	28,280	5.3	15
Hidalgo	20	4,302	4.6	16
Union	17	4,183	4.1	17
Mora	18	4,504	4.0	18
Eddy	203	57621	3.5	19
Taos	114	33,065	3.4	20
Roosevelt	51	1,9082	2.7	21
Los Alamos	30	18,147	1.7	22
Total	19,423	1,974,643	9.8	

* 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 2016.

Appendix G: Rate and Rank of Domestic Violence Incidents for All Counties with Complete* Reporting, Alphabetically by County

County	Number of DV Reports	Population	Rate	Rank
Bernalillo	8,898	676,953	13.1	3
Chaves	511	65,282	7.8	9
Cibola	251	2,7487	9.1	6
Colfax	72	12,253	5.9	14
Curry	268	50,280	5.3	15
Dona Ana	2,463	214,207	11.5	4
Eddy	203	57621	3.5	19
Grant	149	28,280	5.3	15
Hidalgo	20	4,302	4.6	16
Lea	558	69,749	8.0	8
Los Alamos	30	18,147	1.7	22
Luna	177	24,450	7.2	11
McKinley	1,138	74,923	15.2	2
Mora	18	4,504	4.0	18
Quay	197	8365	23.6	1
Rio Arriba	289	40,040	7.2	11
Roosevelt	51	1,9082	2.7	21
San Juan	972	115,079	8.4	7
San Miguel	205	27,760	7.4	10
Sandoval	839	142,025	5.9	14
Santa Fe	1,244	148651	8.4	7
Socorro	184	17,027	10.8	5
Taos	114	33,065	3.4	20
Torrance	97	15,302	6.3	12
Union	17	4,183	4.1	17
Valencia	458	75,626	6.1	13
Total	19,423	1,974,643	9.8	

* 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 2016.

Appendix H. Participating Domestic Violence Service Providers 2016

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 Violence Resource Center	P.O. Box 27519	Albuquerque	NM	87125
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
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
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: 2016 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 (individual/group)	<input type="checkbox"/> Counseling (individual/group)	<input type="checkbox"/> Counseling (individual/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: NMCSAP

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
Catron County Magistrate Court	Reserve	(505) 533-6474
Catron County Magistrate Circuit Court	Quemado	(505) 773-4604
Chaves County Magistrate Court	Roswell	(505) 624-6088
Cibola County Magistrate Court	Grants	(505) 285-4605
Colfax County Magistrate Court	Raton	(505) 445-2220
Colfax County Magistrate Court	Springer	(505) 483-2417
Colfax County Magistrate Circuit Court	Cimarron	(505) 376-2634
Curry County Magistrate Court	Clovis	(505) 762-3766
De Baca County Magistrate Court	Fort Sumner	(505) 355-7371
Doña Ana County Magistrate Court	Las Cruces	(505) 524-2814
Dona Ana County Magistrate Circuit Court	Anthony	(505) 233-3147
Dona Ana County Magistrate Circuit Court	Hatch	(505) 267-3021
Eddy County Magistrate Court	Artesia	(505) 746-2481
Eddy County Magistrate Court	Carlsbad	(505) 885-3218
Grant County Magistrate Court	Bayard	(505) 537-3042
Grant County Magistrate Court	Silver City	(505) 538-3811
Guadalupe County Magistrate Court	Santa Rosa	(505) 472-3237
Guadalupe County Magistrate Circuit Court	Vaughn	(505) 584-2345
Harding County Magistrate Court	Roy	(505) 485-2549
Hidalgo County Magistrate Court	Lordsburg	(505) 542-3582
Lea County Magistrate Court	Eunice	(505) 394-3368
Lea County Magistrate Court	Hobbs	(505) 397-3621
Lea County Magistrate Circuit Court	Jal	(505) 395-2740
Lea County Magistrate Court	Lovington	(505) 396-6677
Lea County Magistrate Court	Tatum	(505) 398-5300
Lincoln County Magistrate Court	Carrizozo	(505) 648-2380
Lincoln County Magistrate Court	Ruidoso	(505) 378-7022
Los Alamos County Magistrate Court	Los Alamos	(505) 662-2727

Magistrate Court	City	Phone
Luna County Magistrate Court	Deming	(505) 546-9321
McKinley County Magistrate Court	Gallup	(505) 722-6636
McKinley County Magistrate Court	Thoreau	(505) 862-7871
Mora County Magistrate Court	Mora	(505) 387-2937
Otero County Magistrate Court	Alamogordo	(505) 437-9000
Quay County Magistrate Court	Tucumcari	(505) 461-1700
Quay County Magistrate Court	San Jon	(505) 576-2591
Rio Arriba County Magistrate Circuit Court	Chama	(505) 756-2278
Rio Arriba County Magistrate Court	Espanola	(505) 753-2532
Roosevelt County Magistrate Court	Portales	(505) 356-8569
San Juan County Magistrate Court	Aztec	(505) 334-9479
San Juan County Magistrate Court	Farmington	(505) 326-4338
San Miguel County Magistrate Court	Las Vegas	(505) 425-5204
Sandoval County Magistrate Court	Bernalillo	(505) 867-5202
Sandoval County Magistrate Court	Cuba	(505) 3519
Santa Fe County Magistrate Court	Santa Fe	(505) 984-9914
Santa Fe County Magistrate Circuit Court	Pojoaque	(505) 455-7938
Sierra County Magistrate Court	T or C	(505) 894-3051
Socorro County Magistrate Court	Socorro	(505) 835-2500
Taos County Magistrate Court	Taos	(505) 758-4030
Taos County Magistrate Circuit Court	Questa	(505) 586-0761
Torrance County Magistrate Court	Moriarty	(505) 832-4476
Torrance County Magistrate Circuit Court	Estancia	(505) 384-2926
Union County Magistrate Court	Clayton	(505) 374-9472
Valencia County Magistrate Court	Belen	(505) 864-7509
Valencia County Magistrate Court	Los Lunas	(505) 865-4637

**INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO XVI:
An Analysis of 2016 Data from
The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

TABLES

Table 1. Number of Domestic Violence Reports by Law Enforcement Agency, 2016

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents
Acoma Tribal Police Department	26
Albuquerque Police Department	7,744
Anthony Police Department	87
Artesia Police Department	76
Bayard Police Department	14
Belen Police Department	91
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	1,043
Bernalillo Police Department	39
Bloomfield Police Department	66
Bosque Farms Police Department	11
Capitan Police Department	12
Carlsbad Police Department	31
Carrizozo Police Department	7
Catron County Sheriff's Department	2
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	54
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	25
Cimarron Police Department	6
Clayton Police Department	15
Clovis Police Department	241
Colfax County Sheriff's Department	14
Corrales Police Department	11
Cuba Police Department	10
Curry County Sheriff's Office	20
Deming Police Department	150
Dexter Police Department	0
Dona Ana County Sheriff's Department	1,671
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	96
Elida Police Department	0
Espanola Police Department	89
Estancia Police Department	5
Eunice Police Department	12
Farmington Police Department	415
Gallup Police Department	708
Grant County Sheriff's Department	63
Grants Police Department	70
Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department	0
Hatch Police Department	7
Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	12

Table 1 – *continued*

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents
Hobbs Police Department	381
Hope Police Department	0
Hurley Police Department	9
Isleta Tribal Police	54
Jal Police Department	8
Laguna Police Department	96
Las Cruces Police Department	655
Las Vegas Police Department	91
Lea County Sheriff's Department	68
Logan Police Department	5
Lordsburg Police Department	8
Los Alamos Police Department	30
Los Lunas Police Department	38
Lovington Police Department	77
Luna County Sheriff's Office	7
Magdalena Marshal's Office	49
McKinley County Sheriff's Office	293
Mora County Sheriff's Department	18
Moriarty Police Department	14
Peralta, Village of	18
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	69
Portales Police Department	46
Quay County Sheriff's Office	4
Questa Police Department	16
Ramah Navajo Police Department	9
Raton Police Department	27
Red River Marshal's Office	1
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	76
Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	707
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	5
Roswell Police Department	445
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	27
Ruidoso Police Department	161
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	474
San Miguel County Sheriff's Office	0
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	72
Santa Clara Police Department	4

Table 1 – *continued*

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents
Santa Clara Pueblo Police Department	34
Santa Fe County Sheriff's Department	752
Santa Fe Police Department	365
Santa Rosa Police Department	12
Silver City Police Department	59
Socorro County Sheriff's Department	17
Socorro Police Department	92
State Police Alamogordo	15
State Police Albuquerque	57
State Police Clovis	7
State Police Deming	20
State Police Espanola	90
State Police Farmington	17
State Police Gallup	19
State Police Grants	25
State Police Hobbs	1
State Police Las Cruces	43
State Police Las Vegas	114
State Police Moriarty	1
State Police Raton	25
State Police Roswell	12
State Police Santa Fe	58
State Police Santa Rosa	12
State Police Socorro	26
State Police Taos	56
State Police Tucumcari	7
Taos Police Department	41
Tatum Police Department	11
Torrance County Sheriff's Department	77
Truth or Consequences Police Department	42
Tucumcari Police Department	181
Tularosa Police Department	33
Union County Sheriff's Office	2
Valencia County Sheriff's Department	300
Vaughn Police Department	0
Zuni Police Department	118
Total	19,746

Table 2. Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Reports by Agency and County, 2016

County	Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents	County Totals
Bernalillo	Albuquerque Police Department	7,744	8,898
Bernalillo	Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	1043	
Bernalillo	Isleta Tribal Police	54	
Bernalillo	State Police Albuquerque	57	
Catron	Catron County Sheriff's Department	2	2
Chaves	Chaves County Sheriff's Department	54	511
Chaves	Dexter Police Department	0	
Chaves	Roswell Police Department	445	
Chaves	State Police Roswell	12	
Cibola	Acoma Tribal Police Department	26	251
Cibola	Cibola County Sheriff's Department	25	
Cibola	Grants Police Department	70	
Cibola	Laguna Police Department	96	
Cibola	Ramah Navajo Police Department	9	
Cibola	State Police Grants	25	
Colfax	Cimarron Police Department	6	72
Colfax	Colfax County Sheriff's Department	14	
Colfax	Raton Police Department	27	
Colfax	State Police Raton	25	
Curry	Clovis Police Department	241	268
Curry	Curry County Sheriff's Office	20	
Curry	State Police Clovis	7	
Dona Ana	Anthony Police Department	87	2,463
Dona Ana	Dona Ana County Sheriff's Department	1,671	
Dona Ana	Hatch Police Department	7	
Dona Ana	Las Cruces Police Department	655	
Dona Ana	State Police Las Cruces	43	
Eddy	Artesia Police Department	76	203
Eddy	Carlsbad Police Department	31	
Eddy	Eddy County Sheriff's Office	96	
Eddy	Hope Police Department	0	
Grant	Bayard Police Department	14	149
Grant	Grant County Sheriff's Department	63	
Grant	Hurley Police Department	9	
Grant	Santa Clara Police Department	4	
Grant	Silver City Police Department	59	
Guadalupe	Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department	0	24
Guadalupe	Santa Rosa Police Department	12	

Table 2 – *continued*

County	Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents	County Totals
Guadalupe	State Police Santa Rosa	12	
Guadalupe	Vaughn Police Department	0	
Hidalgo	Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	12	20
Hidalgo	Lordsburg Police Department	8	
Lea	Eunice Police Department	12	558
Lea	Hobbs Police Department	381	
Lea	Jal Police Department	8	
Lea	Lea County Sheriff's Department	68	
Lea	Lovington Police Department	77	
Lea	State Police Hobbs	1	
Lea	Tatum Police Department	11	
Lincoln	Capitan Police Department	12	207
Lincoln	Carrizozo Police Department	7	
Lincoln	Ruidoso Downs Police Department	27	
Lincoln	Ruidoso Police Department	161	
Los Alamos	Los Alamos Police Department	30	30
Luna	Deming Police Department	150	177
Luna	Luna County Sheriff's Office	7	
Luna	State Police Deming	20	
McKinley	Gallup Police Department	708	1138
McKinley	McKinley County Sheriff's Office	293	
McKinley	State Police Gallup	19	
McKinley	Zuni Police Department	118	
Mora	Mora County Sheriff's Department	18	18
Otero	State Police Alamogordo	15	48
Otero	Tularosa Police Department	33	
Quay	Logan Police Department	5	197
Quay	Quay County Sheriff's Office	4	
Quay	State Police Tucumcari	7	
Quay	Tucumcari Police Department	181	
Rio Arriba	Espanola Police Department	89	289
Rio Arriba	Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	76	
Rio Arriba	Santa Clara Pueblo Police Department	34	
Rio Arriba	State Police Espanola	90	
Roosevelt	Elida Police Department	0	51
Roosevelt	Portales Police Department	46	
Roosevelt	Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	5	
San Juan	Bloomfield Police Department	66	972

Table 2 – *continued*

County	Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents	County Totals
San Juan	Farmington Police Department	415	
San Juan	San Juan County Sheriff's Office	474	
San Juan	State Police Farmington	17	
San Miguel	Las Vegas Police Department	91	205
San Miguel	San Miguel County Sheriff's Office	0	
San Miguel	State Police Las Vegas	114	
Sandoval	Bernalillo Police Department	39	839
Sandoval	Corrales Police Department	11	
Sandoval	Cuba Police Department	10	
Sandoval	Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	707	
Sandoval	Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	72	
Santa Fe	Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	69	1,244
Santa Fe	Santa Fe County Sheriff's Department	752	
Santa Fe	Santa Fe Police Department	365	
Santa Fe	State Police Santa Fe	58	
Sierra	Truth or Consequences Police Department	42	42
Socorro	Magdalena Marshal's Office	49	184
Socorro	Socorro County Sheriff's Department	17	
Socorro	Socorro Police Department	92	
Socorro	State Police Socorro	26	
Taos	Questa Police Department	16	114
Taos	Red River Marshal's Office	1	
Taos	State Police Taos	56	
Taos	Taos Police Department	41	
Torrance	Estancia Police Department	5	97
Torrance	Moriarty Police Department	14	
Torrance	State Police Moriarty	1	
Torrance	Torrance County Sheriff's Department	77	
Union	Clayton Police Department	15	17
Union	Union County Sheriff's Office	2	
Valencia	Belen Police Department	91	458
Valencia	Bosque Farms Police Department	11	
Valencia	Los Lunas Police Department	38	
Valencia	Peralta, Village of	18	
Valencia	Valencia County Sheriff's Department	300	
Total		19,746	19,746

Table 3. Percent Male Victims of Domestic Violence as Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies, 2016

Law Enforcement Agency	Male Victims	Female Victims	Total Victims With Gender Identified	Percent Male Victims
Acoma Tribal Police Department	3	15	18	17%
Albuquerque Police Department	2,987	6,365	9,352	32%
Anthony Police Department	34	62	96	35%
Artesia Police Department	13	67	80	16%
Belen Police Department	58	46	104	56%
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	461	861	1,322	35%
Bernalillo Police Department	7	32	39	18%
Bloomfield Police Department	16	48	64	25%
Bosque Farms Police Department	5	10	15	33%
Capitan Police Department	2	10	12	17%
Carlsbad Police Department	6	25	31	19%
Carrizozo Police Department	8	5	13	62%
Catron County Sheriff's Department	2	1	3	67%
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	27	21	48	56%
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	5	20	25	20%
Clovis Police Department	55	213	268	21%
Corrales Police Department	6	5	11	55%
Cuba Police Department	2	8	10	20%
Curry County Sheriff's Office	3	17	20	15%
Deming Police Department	62	123	185	34%
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	13	84	97	13%
Espanola Police Department	25	72	97	26%
Estancia Police Department	1	4	5	20%
Eunice Police Department	2	10	12	17%
Farmington Police Department	90	325	415	22%
Gallup Police Department	43	128	171	25%
Grant County Sheriff's Department		63	63	0%
Grants Police Department	32	48	80	40%
Hatch Police Department	2	5	7	29%
Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	3	3	6	50%
Hobbs Police Department	119	262	381	31%
Hurley Police Department		9	9	0%
Isleta Tribal Police	16	38	54	30%
Jal Police Department	3	6	9	33%
Las Cruces Police Department	122	383	505	24%
Las Vegas Police Department	23	74	97	24%

Table 3 – *continued*

Law Enforcement Agency	Male Victims	Female Victims	Total Victims With Gender Identified	Percent Male Victims
Lea County Sheriff's Department	15	52	67	22%
Logan Police Department	4	4	8	50%
Lordsburg Police Department	4	6	10	40%
Los Lunas Police Department	12	31	43	28%
Lovington Police Department	22	56	78	28%
Luna County Sheriff's Office	3	4	7	43%
Mora County Sheriff's Department	8	13	21	38%
Moriarty Police Department		13	13	0%
Peralta, Village of	2	18	20	10%
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	15	24	39	38%
Portales Police Department	7	39	46	15%
Quay County Sheriff's Office	1	3	4	25%
Questa Police Department		16	16	0%
Ramah Navajo Police Department	2	11	13	15%
Raton Police Department	6	21	27	22%
Red River Marshal's Office		1	1	0%
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	9	67	76	12%
Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	216	494	710	30%
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	1	4	5	20%
Roswell Police Department	107	350	457	23%
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	8	20	28	29%
Ruidoso Police Department	24	74	98	24%
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	28	81	109	26%
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	27	54	81	33%
Santa Clara Police Department	1	3	4	25%
Santa Rosa Police Department	7	4	11	64%
Silver City Police Department	12	46	58	21%
Socorro County Sheriff's Department	4	13	17	24%
State Police Alamogordo	7	12	19	37%
State Police Albuquerque	8	50	58	14%
State Police Clovis		6	6	0%
State Police Deming	2	17	19	11%
State Police Espanola	20	95	115	17%
State Police Farmington	8	7	15	53%
State Police Gallup	5	21	26	19%
State Police Grants	6	23	29	21%
State Police Las Cruces	8	23	31	26%

Table 3 – *continued*

Law Enforcement Agency	Male Victims	Female Victims	Total Victims With Gender Identified	Percent Male Victims
State Police Las Vegas	24	68	92	26%
State Police Raton	5	26	31	16%
State Police Roswell	2	4	6	33%
State Police Santa Fe	10	37	47	21%
State Police Santa Rosa	5	14	19	26%
State Police Socorro	5	15	20	25%
State Police Taos	20	48	68	29%
State Police Tucumcari	3	5	8	38%
Taos Police Department	11	30	41	27%
Torrance County Sheriff's Department	33	57	90	37%
Truth or Consequences Police Department	11	33	44	25%
Tucumcari Police Department	2	6	8	25%
Tularosa Police Department	16	25	41	39%
Valencia County Sheriff's Department	93	250	343	27%
Total	5,105	11,862	16,967	30%

Law Enforcement agencies not listed did not report victim gender

Table 4. Suspects Identified in Domestic Violence Incidents as Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies, 2016

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Identifying Suspects	Number of Male Suspects	Number of Female Suspects	Number of Suspects Gender Not Documented	Total Suspects Identified
Acoma Tribal Police Department	26	26	2	1	29
Albuquerque Police Department	7,744	5,736	2,227	741	8,704
Anthony Police Department	87	51	27	20	98
Artesia Police Department	76	63	13		76
Belen Police Department	91	25	65	11	101
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	1,043	841	321	29	1,191
Bernalillo Police Department	39	28	7	4	39
Bloomfield Police Department	66	48	14	7	69
Bosque Farms Police Department	11	9	3		12
Capitan Police Department	12	12			12
Carlsbad Police Department	31	19	12	3	34
Carrizozo Police Department	7	7	4		11
Catron County Sheriff's Department	2		3		3
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	54	45	10		55
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	25	18	7		25
Clayton Police Department	15		2	13	15
Clovis Police Department	241	193	58	5	256
Corrales Police Department	11	10	1		11
Cuba Police Department	10	8	2		10
Curry County Sheriff's Office	20	18	2		20
Deming Police Department	150	121	38	26	185
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	96	82	18		100
Espanola Police Department	89	70	19	7	96
Estancia Police Department	5	5			5
Eunice Police Department	12	11	2		13
Farmington Police Department	415	310	105		415
Gallup Police Department	708	114	53	552	719
Grant County Sheriff's Department	63	63			63
Grants Police Department	70	59	14	1	74
Hatch Police Department	7	5	2		7
Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	12	6	11		17
Hobbs Police Department	381	257	124		381
Hurley Police Department	9	9	3		12
Isleta Tribal Police	54	38	8	8	54

Table 4 – *continued*

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Identifying Suspects	Number of Male Suspects	Number of Female Suspects	Number of Suspects Gender Not Documented	Total Suspects Identified
Jal Police Department	8	5	4		9
Las Cruces Police Department	655	658	241		899
Las Vegas Police Department	91	66	29	2	97
Lea County Sheriff's Department	68	55	17		72
Logan Police Department	5	3	1	1	5
Lordsburg Police Department	8	7	1		8
Los Lunas Police Department	38	31	11		42
Lovington Police Department	77	62	19	2	83
Luna County Sheriff's Office	7	4	2	1	7
Mora County Sheriff's Department	18	16	4		20
Moriarty Police Department	14	12	3		15
Peralta, Village of	18	16	2		18
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	69	36	23	12	71
Portales Police Department	46	29	17		46
Quay County Sheriff's Office	4	4	1		5
Questa Police Department	16	16			16
Ramah Navajo Police Department	9	10	2	1	13
Raton Police Department	27	27	2		29
Red River Marshal's Office	1	1			1
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	76	66	10		76
Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	707	453	253	1	707
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	5	2	3		5
Roswell Police Department	445	324	121		445
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	27	21	6		27
Ruidoso Police Department	161	77	18	66	161
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	474	78	18	378	474
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	72	49	23	1	73
Santa Clara Police Department	4	3	1	1	5
Santa Rosa Police Department	12	7	7		14
Silver City Police Department	59	45	15		60
Socorro County Sheriff's Department	17	16	2		18
State Police Alamogordo	15	2	4	9	15
State Police Albuquerque	57	31	7	23	61
State Police Clovis	7	4	1	2	7

Table 4 – *continued*

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Identifying Suspects	Number of Male Suspects	Number of Female Suspects	Number of Suspects Gender Not Documented	Total Suspects Identified
State Police Deming	20	4	6	10	20
State Police Espanola	90	63	19	8	90
State Police Farmington	17	7		10	17
State Police Gallup	19	11	1	7	19
State Police Grants	25	11	2	12	25
State Police Las Cruces	43	28	8	10	46
State Police Las Vegas	114	50	10	54	114
State Police Moriarty	1			1	1
State Police Raton	25	24	2	4	30
State Police Roswell	12	3		9	12
State Police Santa Fe	58	36	7	15	58
State Police Santa Rosa	12	11		2	13
State Police Socorro	26	10	6	10	26
State Police Taos	56	51	8		59
State Police Tucumcari	7	5		2	7
Taos Police Department	41	33	7	1	41
Torrance County Sheriff's Department	77	59	19		78
Truth or Consequences Police Department	42	31	10	2	43
Tucumcari Police Department	181	8	5	168	181
Tularosa Police Department	33	21	12	2	35
Union County Sheriff's Office	2	3	1		4
Valencia County Sheriff's Department	300	234	71	12	317
Total	16,200	11,246	4,239	2,267	17,752

Law Enforcement agencies not listed did not report suspect gender

Table 5. Number of Stalking Cases by Reporting Law Enforcement Agencies, 2016

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Law Enforcement Reports Documenting Stalking	Number of Stalking Incidents	Percent Stalking Incidents
Anthony Police Department	32	1	3%
Artesia Police Department	20	1	5%
Belen Police Department	62	3	5%
Bosque Farms Police Department	4	1	25%
Capitan Police Department	12	1	8%
Carlsbad Police Department	25	4	16%
Clayton Police Department	15	2	13%
Deming Police Department	101	5	5%
Espanola Police Department	54	3	6%
Farmington Police Department	339	4	1%
Grants Police Department	21	1	5%
Hobbs Police Department	104	3	3%
Jal Police Department	3	1	33%
Las Cruces Police Department	655	20	3%
Las Vegas Police Department	53	2	4%
Los Lunas Police Department	17	1	6%
Lovington Police Department	77	3	4%
Luna County Sheriff's Office	7	1	14%
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	22	2	9%
Raton Police Department	21	13	62%
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	10	1	10%
Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	707	13	2%
Roswell Police Department	334	9	3%
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	27	2	7%
Ruidoso Police Department	40	2	5%
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	33	5	15%
Santa Clara Police Department	4	1	25%
Taos Police Department	25	4	16%
Torrance County Sheriff's Department	13	1	8%
Truth or Consequences Police Department	11	1	9%
Valencia County Sheriff's Department	214	3	1%
Total	3,062	114	4%

Law Enforcement agencies not listed did not report stalking data

Table 6. Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence, Harassment, and Stalking Incidents by County, 2016

County	Domestic Violence Incidents	Harassment Incidents	Stalking Incidents
Bernalillo	8,898	NR	NR
Catron	2	1	0
Chaves	511	146	9
Cibola	251	10	1
Colfax	72	2	13
Curry	268	30	0
Dona Ana	2,463	694	21
Eddy	203	32	5
Grant	149	9	1
Guadalupe	24	0	0
Hidalgo	20	10	0
Lea	558	42	7
Lincoln	207	12	5
Los Alamos	30	NR	NR
Luna	177	79	6
McKinley	1,138	NR	NR
Mora	18	16	0
Otero	48	6	0
Quay	197	0	0
Rio Arriba	289	34	4
Roosevelt	51	8	0
San Juan	972	45	4
San Miguel	205	4	2
Sandoval	839	211	18
Santa Fe	1,244	23	2
Sierra	42	3	1
Socorro	184	0	0
Taos	114	38	4
Torrance	97	5	1
Union	17	6	2
Valencia	458	156	8
Total	19,746	1,622	114

NR = Not reporting this variable

Table 7. Number of Adult Victims, Children, and Offenders Served by County, 2016

County	Number Victims-Survivors Served	Number Children Victim/ Witnesses Served	Number Offenders Served
Bernalillo	2,045	583	11
Chaves	291	73	76
Cibola	94	80	66
Colfax	119	137	30
Curry	121	112	131
Dona Ana	431	224	93
Eddy	244	144	70
Grant	126	87	22
Hidalgo	13	2	4
Lea	97	17	151
Lincoln	259	83	51
Luna	202	156	27
McKinley	287	238	75
Otero	379	156	265
Rio Arriba	86	25	80
San Juan	276	190	156
Sandoval	160	113	0
Santa Fe	342	87	110
Sierra	76	44	30
Taos	384	52	23
Union	27	27	7
Valencia	326	89	48
Total	6,385	2,719	1,526

Table 8. Number of Adult Victims Served by Service Provider Agency, 2016

County	Service Agency	Number Victims/ Survivors Served	Percent of Total Adult Victims Served
Colfax	Alternatives To Violence	119	2%
Union	Alternatives to Violence - Union County	27	0%
McKinley	Battered Families Services, Inc.	158	2%
Eddy	Carlsbad Battered Families Shelter	72	1%
Taos	Community Against Violence	384	6%
Lincoln	COPE, Inc. (Lincoln County)	114	2%
Otero	COPE, Inc. (Otero County)	379	6%
Rio Arriba	Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico	44	1%
Sierra	Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	76	1%
Bernalillo	Domestic Violence Resource Center	1,395	22%
Grant	El Refugio, Inc./Silver City	126	2%
Hidalgo	El Refugio/Lordsburg	13	0%
Bernalillo	Enlace Comunitario	309	5%
Santa Fe	Esperanza Shelter for Battered Families, Inc.	342	5%
San Juan	Family Crisis Center	276	4%
Eddy	Grammy's House	172	3%
Sandoval	Haven House	160	3%
Lincoln	HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)	145	2%
Dona Ana	La Casa, Inc.	431	7%
McKinley	New Beginning Program - Pueblo of Zuni	129	2%
Lea	Option, Inc.	97	2%
Rio Arriba	PeaceKeepers Domestic Violence Program	42	1%
Cibola	Roberta's Place	94	1%
Chaves	Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults	291	5%
Bernalillo	S.A.F.E. House	341	5%
Curry	The Hartley House	121	2%
Luna	The Healing House, Inc.	202	3%
Valencia	Valencia Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence	326	5%
Total		6,385	100%

Table 9. Number of Offenders Served by Service Provider Agency, 2016

County	Service Agency	Number of Offenders Served	Percent of Total Offenders Served
Colfax	Alternatives To Violence	30	2%
Union	Alternatives to Violence - Union County	7	0%
McKinley	Battered Families Services, Inc.	29	2%
Eddy	Carlsbad Battered Families Shelter	26	2%
Taos	Community Against Violence	23	2%
Lincoln	COPE, Inc. (Lincoln County)	51	3%
Otero	COPE, Inc. (Otero County)	265	17%
Rio Arriba	Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico	5	0%
Sierra	Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	30	2%
Bernalillo	Domestic Violence Resource Center	0	0%
Grant	El Refugio, Inc./Silver City	22	1%
Hidalgo	El Refugio/Lordsburg	4	0%
Bernalillo	Enlace Comunitario	11	1%
Santa Fe	Esperanza Shelter for Battered Families, Inc.	110	7%
San Juan	Family Crisis Center	156	10%
Eddy	Grammy's House	44	3%
Sandoval	Haven House	0	0%
Lincoln	HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)	0	0%
Dona Ana	La Casa, Inc.	93	6%
McKinley	New Beginning Program - Pueblo of Zuni	46	3%
Lea	Option, Inc.	151	10%
Rio Arriba	PeaceKeepers Domestic Violence Program	75	5%
Cibola	Roberta's Place	66	4%
Chaves	Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults	76	5%
Bernalillo	S.A.F.E. House	0	0%
Curry	The Hartley House	131	9%
Luna	The Healing House, Inc.	27	2%
Valencia	Valencia Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence	48	3%
Total		1,526	100%

Table 10. Number of Survivors Served by Gender, by Service Provider Agency, 2016

Service Agency	Number of Survivors Served	Number of Male Survivors	Number of Female Survivors	Number of Survivors Gender Not Documented
Alternatives To Violence	119	25	94	0
Alternatives to Violence - Union County	27	5	22	0
Battered Families Services, Inc.	158	0	158	0
Carlsbad Battered Families Shelter	72	6	66	0
Community Against Violence	384	22	362	0
COPE, Inc. (Lincoln County)	114	6	85	23
COPE, Inc. (Otero County)	379	13	366	0
Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico	44	3	41	0
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	76	11	65	0
Domestic Violence Resource Center	1,395	151	1,244	0
El Refugio, Inc./Silver City	126	7	119	0
El Refugio/Lordsburg	13	2	11	0
Enlace Comunitario	309	13	250	46
Esperanza Shelter for Battered Families, Inc.	342	0	0	342
Family Crisis Center	276	26	250	0
Grammy's House	172	14	158	0
Haven House	160	1	146	13
HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)	145	0	144	1
La Casa, Inc.	431	34	383	14
New Beginning Program - Pueblo of Zuni	129	2	33	94
Option, Inc.	97	16	81	0
PeaceKeepers Domestic Violence Program	42	40	2	0
Roberta's Place	94	7	87	0
Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults	291	39	252	0
S.A.F.E. House	341	3	338	0
The Hartley House	121	4	117	0
The Healing House, Inc.	202	0	0	202
Valencia Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence	326	31	293	2
Total	6,385	481	5,167	737

Table 11. Number of Offenders Served by Gender, by Service Provider Agency, 2016

Service Agency	Number of Offenders	Number of Male Offenders	Number of Female Offenders	Number of Offenders Gender Not Documented
Alternatives To Violence	30	25	5	0
Alternatives to Violence - Union County	7	7	0	0
Battered Families Services, Inc.	29	29	0	0
Carlsbad Battered Families Shelter	26	20	6	0
Community Against Violence	23	23	0	0
COPE, Inc. (Lincoln County)	51	50	1	0
COPE, Inc. (Otero County)	265	189	66	10
Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico	5	5	0	0
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	30	25	5	0
Domestic Violence Resource Center	0	0	0	0
El Refugio, Inc./Silver City	22	22	0	0
El Refugio/Lordsburg	4	4	0	0
Enlace Comunitario	11	11	0	0
Esperanza Shelter for Battered Families, Inc.	110	0	0	110
Family Crisis Center	156	109	47	0
Grammy's House	44	29	15	0
Haven House	0	0	0	0
HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)	0	0	0	0
La Casa, Inc.	93	87	6	0
New Beginning Program - Pueblo of Zuni	46	42	4	0
Option, Inc.	151	108	43	0
PeaceKeepers Domestic Violence Program	75	0	0	75
Roberta's Place	66	59	7	0
Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults	76	61	15	0
S.A.F.E. House	0	0	0	0
The Hartley House	131	100	31	0
The Healing House, Inc.	27	0	0	27
Valencia Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence	48	44	4	0
Total	1,526	1,049	255	222

Table 12. Law Enforcement Reported Alcohol/Drug Use in Domestic Violence Incidents by County, 2016

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	8,883	2,274	26%
Catron	2	3	150%
Chaves	499	148	30%
Cibola	145	64	44%
Colfax	52	26	50%
Curry	261	34	13%
Dona Ana	135	39	29%
Eddy	158	40	25%
Grant	55	18	33%
Guadalupe	21	6	29%
Hidalgo	13	7	54%
Lea	466	85	18%
Lincoln	200	66	33%
Luna	176	27	15%
McKinley	166	78	47%
Mora	16	6	38%
Otero	30	11	37%
Quay	4	2	50%
Rio Arriba	255	91	36%
Roosevelt	51	12	24%
San Juan	604	330	55%
San Miguel	205	36	18%
Sandoval	838	182	22%
Santa Fe	127	39	31%
Sierra	42	8	19%
Socorro	22	8	36%
Taos	113	39	35%
Torrance	90	29	32%
Union	2	2	100%
Valencia	451	119	26%
Total	14,082	3,829	27%

Counties not listed include law enforcement agencies that did not report alcohol/drug use status.

Table 13. Weapon Use in Domestic Violence Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, 2016

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
Acoma Tribal Police Department	13	6	46%
Albuquerque Police Department	7,744	6,401	83%
Anthony Police Department	75	5	7%
Artesia Police Department	14	2	14%
Belen Police Department	74	12	16%
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	1,043	866	83%
Bernalillo Police Department	11	1	9%
Bloomfield Police Department	37	3	8%
Carlsbad Police Department	25	4	16%
Carrizozo Police Department	2	1	50%
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	54	15	28%
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	25	1	4%
Clovis Police Department	241	23	10%
Corrales Police Department	6	3	50%
Curry County Sheriff's Office	15	4	27%
Deming Police Department	55	4	7%
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	25	2	8%
Espanola Police Department	89	35	39%
Farmington Police Department	415	33	8%
Gallup Police Department	156	30	19%
Grants Police Department	58	14	24%
Hobbs Police Department	381	35	9%
Hurley Police Department	5	2	40%
Isleta Tribal Police	9	1	11%
Las Vegas Police Department	45	3	7%
Lea County Sheriff's Department	53	8	15%
Los Lunas Police Department	38	4	11%
Lovington Police Department	49	1	2%
Mora County Sheriff's Department	10	2	20%
Moriarty Police Department	2	1	50%
Peralta, Village of	11	3	27%
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	69	6	9%
Portales Police Department	34	3	9%
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	76	19	25%

Table 13 – *continued*

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
Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	707	25	4%
Roswell Police Department	445	94	21%
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	27	8	30%
Ruidoso Police Department	126	5	4%
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	106	97	92%
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	72	18	25%
Santa Clara Police Department	4	1	25%
Santa Rosa Police Department	12	11	92%
Silver City Police Department	59	12	20%
State Police Alamogordo	8	2	25%
State Police Albuquerque	57	8	14%
State Police Clovis	4	2	50%
State Police Deming	12	3	25%
State Police Espanola	90	9	10%
State Police Farmington	17	5	29%
State Police Gallup	14	3	21%
State Police Grants	25	5	20%
State Police Las Cruces	43	7	16%
State Police Las Vegas	114	15	13%
State Police Raton	17	5	29%
State Police Santa Fe	25	6	24%
State Police Santa Rosa	9	2	22%
State Police Taos	15	1	7%
Taos Police Department	31	5	16%
Torrance County Sheriff's Department	77	13	17%
Truth or Consequences Police Department	19	3	16%
Tularosa Police Department	14	3	21%
Valencia County Sheriff's Department	300	34	11%
Total	13,408	7,955	59%

Table 14. Weapon Use in Domestic Violence Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies, by County, 2016

Law Enforcement Agency	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Reporting Weapon Use Status	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Involving a Weapon	Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Involving a Weapon
Bernalillo	8,853	7,276	82%
Chaves	499	109	22%
Cibola	121	26	21%
Colfax	17	5	29%
Curry	260	29	11%
Dona Ana	118	12	10%
Eddy	64	8	13%
Grant	68	15	22%
Guadalupe	21	13	62%
Lea	483	44	9%
Lincoln	155	14	9%
Luna	67	7	10%
McKinley	170	33	19%
Mora	10	2	20%
Otero	22	5	23%
Rio Arriba	255	63	25%
Roosevelt	34	3	9%
San Juan	575	138	24%
San Miguel	159	18	11%
Sandoval	796	47	6%
Santa Fe	94	12	13%
Sierra	19	3	16%
Taos	46	6	13%
Torrance	79	14	18%
Valencia	423	53	13%
Total	13,408	7,955	59%

Table 15. Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Weapon Use As Reported by Service Providers, 2016

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	90	13	14%
Alternatives to Violence - Union County	18	5	28%
Battered Families Services, Inc.	158	44	28%
Carlsbad Battered Families Shelter	52	6	12%
Community Against Violence	384	28	7%
COPE, Inc. (Lincoln County)	114	43	38%
COPE, Inc. (Otero County)	379	187	49%
Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico	37	12	32%
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	62	5	8%
Domestic Violence Resource Center	1395	375	27%
El Refugio, Inc./Silver City	126	19	15%
El Refugio/Lordsburg	8	2	25%
Enlace Comunitario	197	20	10%
Family Crisis Center	276	95	34%
Grammy's House	114	5	4%
Haven House	160	40	25%
HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)	145	19	13%
La Casa, Inc.	431	74	17%
New Beginning Program - Pueblo of Zuni	35	6	17%
Option, Inc.	49	9	18%
Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults	291	36	12%
S.A.F.E. House	341	57	17%
The Hartley House	121	11	9%
Total	4,983	1,111	22%

Table 16. Percent of Law Enforcement Reported Domestic Violence Incidents Involving Victim Injury, by County, 2016

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	8,898	3,370	38%
Catron	2	2	100%
Chaves	509	321	63%
Cibola	155	91	59%
Colfax	50	31	62%
Curry	265	111	42%
Dona Ana	130	38	29%
Eddy	172	60	35%
Grant	72	53	74%
Guadalupe	21	13	62%
Hidalgo	13	11	85%
Lea	516	258	50%
Lincoln	207	70	34%
Luna	177	97	55%
McKinley	175	75	43%
Mora	10	3	30%
Otero	48	27	56%
Quay	10	4	40%
Rio Arriba	255	115	45%
Roosevelt	51	47	92%
San Juan	498	393	79%
San Miguel	205	102	50%
Sandoval	834	192	23%
Santa Fe	121	42	35%
Sierra	42	30	71%
Socorro	15	5	33%
Taos	83	44	53%
Torrance	81	44	54%
Union	2	2	100%
Valencia	456	225	49%
Total	14,073	5,876	42%

Table 17. Source of Adult Victim Referrals to Domestic Violence Service Providers, 2016

Source of Referral	Number of Adult Victim Referrals	Percent of Adult Victim Referrals from Each Source
CYFD CPS	178	4
CYFD JJD	1	0
Tribal Government Agency	21	0
Family/Relative	230	5
Self	1,278	26
School	33	1
Juvenile Court	3	0
Adult Court	307	6
Law Enforcement	1,476	30
Victim's Friend	267	5
Client	296	6
Employer	21	0
Other	828	17
Total	4,939	100%

Table 18. Crises/Hotline Calls Received by Service Provider Agency, 2016

Service Agency	Number Crises-Hotline Calls	Percent of Total Crises Calls
Alternatives To Violence	119	1%
Alternatives to Violence - Union County	9	0%
Battered Families Services, Inc.	235	2%
Carlsbad Battered Families Shelter	50	0%
Community Against Violence	789	7%
COPE, Inc. (Lincoln County)	43	0%
COPE, Inc. (Otero County)	388	4%
Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico	123	1%
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	7	0%
Domestic Violence Resource Center	4,171	39%
El Refugio, Inc./Silver City	230	2%
El Refugio/Lordsburg	12	0%
Enlace Comunitario	658	6%
Esperanza Shelter for Battered Families, Inc.	0	0%
Family Crisis Center	557	5%
Grammy's House	318	3%
Haven House	616	6%
HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)	303	3%
La Casa, Inc.	326	3%
New Beginning Program - Pueblo of Zuni	39	0%
Option, Inc.	28	0%
PeaceKeepers Domestic Violence Program	0	0%
Roberta's Place	111	1%
Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults	130	1%
S.A.F.E. House	1,193	11%
The Hartley House	0	0%
The Healing House, Inc.	0	0%
Valencia Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence	306	3%
Total	10,761	100%

Table 19. Crises/Hotline Calls Received by County, 2016

County	Number Crises-Hotline Calls	Percent of Total Crises-Hotline Calls
Bernalillo	6,022	56%
Chaves	130	1%
Cibola	111	1%
Colfax	119	1%
Curry	0	0%
Dona Ana	326	3%
Eddy	368	3%
Grant	230	2%
Hidalgo	12	0%
Lea	28	0%
Lincoln	346	3%
Luna	0	0%
McKinley	274	3%
Otero	388	4%
Rio Arriba	123	1%
San Juan	557	5%
Sandoval	616	6%
Santa Fe	0	0%
Sierra	7	0%
Taos	789	7%
Union	9	0%
Valencia	306	3%
Total	10,761	100%

Table 20. Source of Children Referrals to Domestic Violence Service Providers, 2016

Source of Referral	Number of Children Referrals	Percent of Children Referrals from Each Source
CYFD CPS	25	2
CYFD JJD	1	0
Tribal Government Agency	11	1
Family/Relative	1,247	84
Self	112	8
School	8	1
Juvenile Court	1	0
Adult Court	14	1
Law Enforcement	16	1
Victim's Friend	5	0
Client	6	0
Employer	0	0
Other	46	3
Total	1,492	100%

Table 21. Source of Offender Referrals to Domestic Violence Service Providers, 2016

Source of Referral	Number of Offender Referrals	Percent of Offender Referrals from Each Source
CYFD CPS	62	5
CYFD JJD	5	0
Tribal Government Agency	13	1
Family/Relative	6	1
Self	22	2
School	1	0
Juvenile Court	17	1
Adult Court	967	84
Law Enforcement	9	1
Offender's Friend	2	0
Client	0	0
Employer	0	0
Other	54	5
Total	1,158	100%

Table 22. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents Reported to Law Enforcement as Reported by Service Provider Agencies, 2016

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	119	89	75%
Alternatives to Violence - Union County	27	17	63%
Battered Families Services, Inc.	158	65	41%
Carlsbad Battered Families Shelter	72	24	33%
Community Against Violence	384	124	32%
COPE, Inc. (Lincoln County)	114	77	68%
COPE, Inc. (Otero County)	379	253	67%
Crisis Center of Northern New Mexico	44	36	82%
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	76	47	62%
Domestic Violence Resource Center	1,395	971	70%
El Refugio, Inc./Silver City	126	79	63%
El Refugio/Lordsburg	13	11	85%
Enlace Comunitario	197	69	35%
Family Crisis Center	276	170	62%
Grammy's House	172	84	49%
Haven House	160	40	25%
HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life)	145	69	48%
La Casa, Inc.	431	182	42%
New Beginning Program - Pueblo of Zuni	35	24	69%
Option, Inc.	97	60	62%
Roswell Refuge for Battered Adults	291	169	58%
S.A.F.E. House	341	149	44%
The Hartley House	121	36	30%
Total	5,173	2,845	55%

Table 23. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest by Agency, 2016

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
Acoma Tribal Police Department	26	18	69%
Albuquerque Police Department	7,744	2,726	35%
Anthony Police Department	87	26	30%
Artesia Police Department	76	24	32%
Belen Police Department	91	21	23%
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	1,043	412	40%
Bernalillo Police Department	39	18	46%
Bloomfield Police Department	66	38	58%
Bosque Farms Police Department	11	8	73%
Capitan Police Department	12	12	100%
Carlsbad Police Department	22	2	9%
Carrizozo Police Department	4	2	50%
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	54	39	72%
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	25	9	36%
Clovis Police Department	241	107	44%
Corrales Police Department	11	7	64%
Cuba Police Department	10	9	90%
Curry County Sheriff's Office	20	16	80%
Deming Police Department	119	69	58%
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	96	60	63%
Espanola Police Department	89	26	29%
Estancia Police Department	5	3	60%
Eunice Police Department	10	3	30%
Farmington Police Department	415	252	61%
Gallup Police Department	156	61	39%
Grants Police Department	70	36	51%
Hatch Police Department	6	5	83%
Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	10	4	40%
Hobbs Police Department	381	180	47%
Hurley Police Department	3	2	67%
Isleta Tribal Police	54	19	35%
Jal Police Department	7	5	71%
Las Vegas Police Department	91	38	42%
Lea County Sheriff's Department	68	17	25%

Table 23 – *continued*

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
Logan Police Department	4	3	75%
Lordsburg Police Department	8	7	88%
Los Lunas Police Department	38	10	26%
Lovington Police Department	77	33	43%
Luna County Sheriff's Office	7	6	86%
Mora County Sheriff's Department	18	8	44%
Moriarty Police Department	12	11	92%
Peralta, Village of	18	8	44%
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	69	17	25%
Portales Police Department	33	13	39%
Quay County Sheriff's Office	2	1	50%
Questa Police Department	11	6	55%
Ramah Navajo Police Department	5	3	60%
Raton Police Department	27	17	63%
Red River Marshal's Office	1	1	100%
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	56	20	36%
Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	707	143	20%
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	5	5	100%
Roswell Police Department	445	241	54%
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	27	14	52%
Ruidoso Police Department	161	40	25%
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	106	62	58%
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	72	36	50%
Santa Clara Police Department	4	1	25%
Santa Rosa Police Department	12	6	50%
Silver City Police Department	48	19	40%
Socorro County Sheriff's Department	17	17	100%
State Police Alamogordo	15	5	33%
State Police Albuquerque	57	17	30%
State Police Clovis	5	3	60%
State Police Deming	19	4	21%
State Police Espanola	90	27	30%
State Police Farmington	17	10	59%
State Police Gallup	10	3	30%

Table 23 – *continued*

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
State Police Grants	25	10	40%
State Police Las Cruces	43	12	28%
State Police Las Vegas	114	20	18%
State Police Raton	25	6	24%
State Police Roswell	12	7	58%
State Police Santa Fe	58	15	26%
State Police Santa Rosa	9	4	44%
State Police Socorro	20	4	20%
State Police Taos	56	9	16%
State Police Tucumcari	7	3	43%
Taos Police Department	41	10	24%
Torrance County Sheriff's Department	77	35	45%
Truth or Consequences Police Department	34	22	65%
Tucumcari Police Department	181	23	13%
Tularosa Police Department	33	12	36%
Union County Sheriff's Office	2	2	100%
Valencia County Sheriff's Department	300	121	40%
Total	14,402	5,406	38%

Table 24. Percent Domestic Violence Incidents with a Suspect Arrest by County, 2016

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	8,898	3,174	36%
Chaves	511	287	56%
Cibola	151	76	50%
Colfax	52	23	44%
Curry	266	126	47%
Dona Ana	136	43	32%
Eddy	194	86	44%
Grant	55	22	40%
Guadalupe	21	10	48%
Hidalgo	18	11	61%
Lea	543	238	44%
Lincoln	204	68	33%
Luna	145	79	54%
McKinley	166	64	39%
Mora	18	8	44%
Otero	48	17	35%
Quay	194	30	15%
Rio Arriba	235	73	31%
Roosevelt	38	18	47%
San Juan	604	362	60%
San Miguel	205	58	28%
Sandoval	839	213	25%
Santa Fe	127	32	25%
Sierra	34	22	65%
Socorro	37	21	57%
Taos	109	26	24%
Torrance	94	49	52%
Union	2	2	100%
Valencia	458	168	37%
Total	14,402	5,406	38%

Table 25. Number of Domestic Violence Cases in District Courts for Which a Protection Order Was Issued, by County, 2016

County	Number of Domestic Violence Cases Where a Protective Order was Filed	Percent of All Domestic Violence Cases for which a Protection Order was Issued
Bernalillo	2,126	30%
Catron	6	0%
Chaves	250	4%
Cibola	112	2%
Colfax	66	1%
Curry	74	1%
De Baca	9	0%
Dona Ana	518	7%
Eddy	183	3%
Grant	74	1%
Guadalupe	25	0%
Hidalgo	12	0%
Lea	415	6%
Lincoln	81	1%
Los Alamos	23	0%
Luna	98	1%
McKinley	126	2%
Mora	15	0%
Otero	197	3%
Quay	67	1%
Rio Arriba	176	3%
Roosevelt	56	1%
San Juan	446	6%
San Miguel	133	2%
Sandoval	321	5%
Santa Fe	615	9%
Sierra	36	1%
Socorro	49	1%
Taos	106	2%
Torrance	72	1%
Union	17	0%
Valencia	474	7%
Total	6,978	100%

Table 26. Total Number of Domestic Violence-Related Protection Orders Issued in 2016, by County

District Court	Protection Orders Issued	Percent of All Protection Orders Issued
Bernalillo	2,973	31%
Catron	7	0%
Chaves	339	4%
Cibola	158	2%
Colfax	90	1%
Curry	101	1%
De Baca	14	0%
Dona Ana	682	7%
Eddy	270	3%
Grant	112	1%
Guadalupe	39	0%
Hidalgo	19	0%
Lea	570	6%
Lincoln	116	1%
Los Alamos	32	0%
Luna	141	1%
McKinley	162	2%
Mora	19	0%
Otero	283	3%
Quay	101	1%
Rio Arriba	229	2%
Roosevelt	77	1%
San Juan	530	6%
San Miguel	185	2%
Sandoval	430	5%
Santa Fe	819	9%
Sierra	46	0%
Socorro	63	1%
Taos	138	1%
Torrance	98	1%
Union	25	0%
Valencia	653	7%
Total	9,521	100%

Table 27. Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented by District Court Domestic Violence-Related Protection Order Cases, 2016

County	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents Reported to Law Enforcement	Number of Cases Where a Domestic Violence-Related Protective Order was Issued in District Courts	Percent Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Incidents Represented Domestic Violence-Related Protection Order Cases in District Courts
Bernalillo	8,898	2,126	24%
Catron	2	6	300%
Chaves	511	250	49%
Cibola	251	112	45%
Colfax	72	66	92%
Curry	268	74	28%
De Baca	0	9	0
Dona Ana	2,463	518	21%
Eddy	203	183	90%
Grant	149	74	50%
Guadalupe	24	25	104%
Hidalgo	20	12	60%
Lea	558	415	74%
Lincoln	207	81	39%
Los Alamos	30	23	77%
Luna	177	98	55%
McKinley	1,138	126	11%
Mora	18	15	83%
Otero	48	197	410%
Quay	197	67	34%
Rio Arriba	289	176	61%
Roosevelt	51	56	110%
San Juan	972	446	46%
San Miguel	205	133	65%
Sandoval	839	321	38%
Santa Fe	1,244	615	49%
Sierra	42	36	86%
Socorro	184	49	27%
Taos	114	106	93%
Torrance	97	72	74%
Union	17	17	100%
Valencia	458	474	103%
Total	19,746	6,978	35%

Table 28. Percent of Domestic Violence Cases Filed in 2016 in District Courts, by County

County	Total Domestic Violence Cases Filed	Percent of Total Domestic Violence Cases Filed
Bernalillo	733	37%
Catron	2	0%
Chaves	64	3%
Cibola	33	2%
Colfax	15	1%
Curry	77	4%
De Baca	1	0%
Dona Ana	203	10%
Eddy	54	3%
Grants	20	1%
Guadalupe	6	0%
Hidalgo	4	0%
Lea	88	4%
Lincoln	30	2%
Los Alamos	3	0%
Luna	51	3%
McKinley	24	1%
Mora	8	0%
Otero	86	4%
Quay	14	1%
Rio Arriba	42	2%
Roosevelt	12	1%
San Juan	145	7%
San Miguel	35	2%
Sandoval	54	3%
Santa Fe	63	3%
Sierra	12	1%
Socorro	10	1%
Taos	28	1%
Torrance	8	0%
Union	3	0%
Valencia	42	2%
Total	1,970	100%

Table 29. Percent of Domestic Violence Cases Disposed in 2016 in District Courts, by County

County	Total Domestic Violence Cases Disposed	Percent of Total Domestic Violence Cases Disposed
Bernalillo	816	42%
Catron	1	0%
Chaves	51	3%
Cibola	33	2%
Colfax	19	1%
Curry	64	3%
De Baca	4	0%
Dona Ana	178	9%
Eddy	50	3%
Grants	23	1%
Guadalupe	3	0%
Hidalgo	5	0%
Lea	78	4%
Lincoln	26	1%
Los Alamos	4	0%
Luna	36	2%
McKinley	25	1%
Mora	11	1%
Otero	76	4%
Quay	10	1%
Rio Arriba	30	2%
Roosevelt	17	1%
San Juan	125	6%
San Miguel	36	2%
Sandoval	61	3%
Santa Fe	65	3%
Sierra	10	1%
Socorro	8	0%
Taos	22	1%
Torrance	3	0%
Union	3	0%
Valencia	69	4%
Total	1,962	100%

Table 30. Number of Cases Dismissed, Convicted, Acquitted, and Other Dispositions for Each District Court, 2016

District Court	Total Cases	Convictions	Dismissals	Acquittals	Other Dispositions
Alamogordo	76	44	25	0	7
Albuquerque	816	150	510	8	148
Aztec/Farmington	125	28	73	0	24
Bernalillo	61	8	43	1	9
Carlsbad	50	27	14	2	7
Carrizozo	26	14	9	1	2
Clayton	3	1	2	0	0
Clovis	64	14	45	0	5
Deming	36	14	9	1	12
Estancia	3	1	2	0	0
Fort Sumner	4	1	1	0	2
Gallup	25	15	9	0	1
Grants	33	16	15	2	0
Las Cruces	178	89	75	3	11
Las Vegas	36	9	18	0	9
Lordsburg	5	0	2	0	3
Los Alamos	4	1	2	1	0
Los Lunas	69	14	47	1	7
Lovington	78	18	49	1	10
Mora	11	3	3	0	5
Portales	17	5	9	0	3
Raton	19	6	6	3	4
Reserve	1	0	1	0	0
Roswell	51	20	21	0	10
Santa Fe	65	23	31	0	11
Santa Rosa	3	1	0	0	2
Silver City	23	3	7	0	13
Socorro	8	2	4	0	2
T or C	10	5	2	0	3
Taos	22	7	12	0	3
Tierra Amarilla	30	9	16	1	4
Tucumcari	10	2	5	0	3
Total	1,962	550	1,067	25	320

Table 31. Disposed Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed in 2016, by Court

	Total Cases	Cases Dismissed	Percent Cases Dismissed
Alamogordo	76	25	33%
Albuquerque	816	510	63%
Aztec/Farmington	125	73	58%
Bernalillo	61	43	70%
Carlsbad	50	14	28%
Carrizozo	26	9	35%
Clayton	3	2	67%
Clovis	64	45	70%
Deming	36	9	25%
Estancia	3	2	67%
Fort Sumner	4	1	25%
Gallup	25	9	36%
Grants	33	15	45%
Las Cruces	178	75	42%
Las Vegas	36	18	50%
Lordsburg	5	2	40%
Los Alamos	4	2	50%
Los Lunas	69	47	68%
Lovington	78	49	63%
Mora	11	3	27%
Portales	17	9	53%
Raton	19	6	32%
Reserve	1	1	100%
Roswell	51	21	41%
Santa Fe	65	31	48%
Santa Rosa	3	0	0%
Silver City	23	7	30%
Socorro	8	4	50%
T or C	10	2	20%
Taos	22	12	55%
Tierra Amarilla	30	16	53%
Tucumcari	10	5	50%
Total	1,962	1,067	54%

Table 32. Disposed Domestic Violence Cases With a Guilty Plea/Conviction in 2016, by Court

District Court	Total Cases	Convictions	Percent Convictions
Alamogordo	76	44	58%
Albuquerque	816	150	18%
Aztec/Farmington	125	28	22%
Bernalillo	61	8	13%
Carlsbad	50	27	54%
Carrizozo	26	14	54%
Clayton	3	1	33%
Clovis	64	14	22%
Deming	36	14	39%
Estancia	3	1	33%
Fort Sumner	4	1	25%
Gallup	25	15	60%
Grants	33	16	48%
Las Cruces	178	89	50%
Las Vegas	36	9	25%
Lordsburg	5	0	0%
Los Alamos	4	1	25%
Los Lunas	69	14	20%
Lovington	78	18	23%
Mora	11	3	27%
Portales	17	5	29%
Raton	19	6	32%
Reserve	1	0	0%
Roswell	51	20	39%
Santa Fe	65	23	35%
Santa Rosa	3	1	33%
Silver City	23	3	13%
Socorro	8	2	25%
T or C	10	5	50%
Taos	22	7	32%
Tierra Amarilla	30	9	30%
Tucumcari	10	2	20%
Total	1,962	550	28%

Table 33. Emergency Protection Orders Issued by District Courts, by County

County	Number of Domestic Violence-Related Emergency Protection Orders Issued	Percent of All Domestic Violence-Related Emergency Protection Orders Issued
Bernalillo	165	69%
Catron	0	0%
Chaves	0	0%
Cibola	0	0%
Colfax	1	0%
Curry	0	0%
De Baca	2	1%
Dona Ana	35	15%
Eddy	0	0%
Grant	3	1%
Guadalupe	0	0%
Hidalgo	1	0%
Lea	0	0%
Lincoln	0	0%
Los Alamos	0	0%
Luna	4	2%
McKinley	0	0%
Mora	0	0%
Otero	0	0%
Quay	4	2%
Rio Arriba	0	0%
Roosevelt	0	0%
San Juan	3	1%
San Miguel	1	0%
Sandoval	15	6%
Santa Fe	0	0%
Sierra	0	0%
Socorro	1	0%
Taos	2	1%
Torrance	0	0%
Union	2	1%
Valencia	0	0%
Total	239	100%

Table 34. Domestic Violence Temporary Orders of Protection Issued by District Courts, by County

County	Number of Domestic Violence Temporary Orders of Protection Issued	Percent of All Domestic Violence Temporary Orders of Protection Issued
Bernalillo	2,018	30%
Catron	5	0%
Chaves	248	4%
Cibola	106	2%
Colfax	65	1%
Curry	72	1%
De Baca	9	0%
Dona Ana	492	7%
Eddy	178	3%
Grant	72	1%
Guadalupe	25	0%
Hidalgo	12	0%
Lea	414	6%
Lincoln	81	1%
Los Alamos	23	0%
Luna	93	1%
McKinley	99	1%
Mora	15	0%
Otero	196	3%
Quay	66	1%
Rio Arriba	175	3%
Roosevelt	56	1%
San Juan	444	7%
San Miguel	130	2%
Sandoval	303	4%
Santa Fe	609	9%
Sierra	36	1%
Socorro	49	1%
Taos	100	1%
Torrance	72	1%
Union	15	0%
Valencia	474	7%
Total	6,752	100%

Table 35. Judgments for Permanent Protection Orders Issued by District Courts, by County

County	Number of Permanent Protection Orders Issued	Percent of All Permanent Protection Orders Issued
Bernalillo	790	31%
Catron	2	0%
Chaves	91	4%
Cibola	52	2%
Colfax	24	1%
Curry	29	1%
De Baca	3	0%
Dona Ana	155	6%
Eddy	92	4%
Grant	37	1%
Guadalupe	14	1%
Hidalgo	6	0%
Lea	156	6%
Lincoln	35	1%
Los Alamos	9	0%
Luna	44	2%
McKinley	63	2%
Mora	4	0%
Otero	87	3%
Quay	31	1%
Rio Arriba	54	2%
Roosevelt	21	1%
San Juan	83	3%
San Miguel	54	2%
Sandoval	112	4%
Santa Fe	210	8%
Sierra	10	0%
Socorro	13	1%
Taos	36	1%
Torrance	26	1%
Union	8	0%
Valencia	179	7%
Total	2,530	100%

Table 36. Number of False Imprisonment, Harassment, and Stalking/Aggravated Stalking Cases Filed in District Courts, 2016

Court	False Imprisonment	Harassment	Stalking	Total by Court	Percent of Total Cases Filed
Albuquerque	182	15	23	220	34%
Aztec/Farmington	56	4	9	69	11%
Las Cruces	53	3	7	63	10%
Clovis	24	3	3	30	5%
Grants	29	1	3	33	5%
Bernalillo	12	0	16	28	4%
Roswell	16	1	8	25	4%
Santa Fe	22	4	2	28	4%
Lovington	15	0	4	19	3%
Alamogordo	8	3	2	13	2%
Carlsbad	9	1	2	12	2%
Deming	5	0	6	11	2%
Gallup	7	0	3	10	2%
Las Vegas	8	1	3	12	2%
Los Lunas	10	2	1	13	2%
Taos	4	3	3	10	2%
Tierra Amarilla	6	0	4	10	2%
Carrizozo	3	0	1	4	1%
Clayton	2	1	1	4	1%
Raton	2	1	3	6	1%
Silver City	5	1	2	8	1%
Estancia	1	0	0	1	0%
Fort Sumner	1	0	0	1	0%
Lordsburg	0	0	0	0	0%
Los Alamos	1	0	0	1	0%
Mora	1	0	0	1	0%
Portales	3	0	0	3	0%
Reserve	0	0	0	0	0%
Santa Rosa	0	1	1	2	0%
Socorro	3	0	0	3	0%
T or C	2	0	1	3	0%
Tucumcari	0	1	1	2	0%
Total	490	46	109	645	100%

Table 37. Number of Stalking and Aggravated Stalking Cases Disposed by District Courts in 2016

	Acquitted	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Remanded	Transferred	Total by Court	Percent of Total
Alamogordo		1	1		1			3	3%
Albuquerque	2	3	4	2	18			29	25%
Aztec/Farmington		1	2		5			8	7%
Bernalillo		2	2	1	3			8	7%
Carlsbad				1				1	1%
Carrizozo			1		1			2	2%
Clovis			1		3			4	3%
Deming			1		4			5	4%
Gallup			2		3			5	4%
Grants			2		1			3	3%
Las Cruces			5	1	4			10	9%
Las Vegas		2	3		2			7	6%
Los Lunas					1			1	1%
Lovington			1		2	1		4	3%
Raton	1	2	1		1			5	4%
Roswell		1	1		1			3	3%
Santa Fe					1			1	1%
Santa Rosa			2		1	1		4	3%
Silver City			1	1			1	3	3%
Socorro		1			1			2	2%
T or C					1			1	1%
Taos			1		1			2	2%
Tierra Amarilla			1		3			4	3%
Tucumcari		1						1	1%
Total by Outcome	3	14	32	6	58	2	1	116	100%
Percent of Each Disposition Outcome	3%	12%	28%	5%	50%	2%	1%		

Table 38. Number of Harassment Cases Disposed by District Courts in 2016

	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Remanded	Total by Court	Percent of Total Disposed Cases
Alamogordo		1			1		2	4%
Albuquerque		1		3	12		16	31%
Aztec/Farmington			1		1		2	4%
Bernalillo					3		3	6%
Carlsbad			1	1			2	4%
Clovis			1		2		3	6%
Grants			1		1		2	4%
Las Cruces			1		1		2	4%
Las Vegas	1		1		1		3	6%
Los Lunas					1		1	2%
Portales						1	1	2%
Roswell		1					1	2%
Santa Fe	1	1	1		1		4	8%
Santa Rosa				1			1	2%
Silver City						1	1	2%
Socorro			2		1		3	6%
Taos			1		2		3	6%
Tierra Amarilla					1		1	2%
Tucumcari			1				1	2%
Total by Outcome	2	4	11	5	28	2	52	100%
Percent of Each Disposition Outcome	4%	8%	21%	10%	54%	4%	100%	

Table 39. Number of False Imprisonment Cases Disposed by District Courts in 2016

	Acquitted	Conditional Discharge	Consent Decree	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Remanded	Total Cases	Percent of Total Disposed False Imprisonment Cases
Alamogordo		2		7	1	9		19	3%
Albuquerque	5	31	1	60	21	140		258	38%
Aztec/Farmington		3		21		43		67	10%
Bernalillo	1	1		5		20		27	4%
Carlsbad				8	1	5		14	2%
Carrizozo		1			1	2		4	1%
Clovis		1		11	1	27		40	6%
Deming	1			2		2		5	1%
Fort Sumner							1	1	0%
Gallup				4		6		10	1%
Grants	1	1		10		9		21	3%
Las Cruces	1	3		23	2	34		63	9%
Las Vegas		4		3	3	5		15	2%
Los Alamos				1		2		3	0%
Los Lunas		1		9		23		33	5%
Lovington	1	1		6		5		13	2%
Mora		1				1		2	0%
Portales		1		2	1	5		9	1%
Raton				1				1	0%
Roswell	2			5	1	7		15	2%
Santa Fe	1	4		10		15		30	4%
Silver City		3	1	2		2		8	1%
Socorro		1	1	2		4		8	1%
T or C				1		2		3	0%
Taos						1		1	0%
Tierra Amarilla		1		4		5		10	1%
Tucumcari						1		1	0%
Total by Outcome	13	60	3	197	32	375	1	681	100%
Percent of Each Disposition Outcome	2%	9%	0%	29%	5%	55%	0%	100%	

Table 40. Percent of Total Domestic Violence Cases Filed in Magistrate Courts, by County, 2016

County	Total Domestic Violence Cases Filed	Percent of Total Domestic Violence Cases Filed
Bernalillo	5,260	41%
Catron	7	0%
Chaves	326	3%
Cibola	103	1%
Colfax	68	1%
Curry	280	2%
De Baca	33	0%
Dona Ana	1,163	9%
Eddy	323	3%
Grant	228	2%
Guadalupe	26	0%
Harding	3	0%
Hidalgo	24	0%
Lea	466	4%
Lincoln	120	1%
Los Alamos	25	0%
Luna	146	1%
McKinley	482	4%
Mora	35	0%
Otero	298	2%
Quay	75	1%
Rio Arriba	155	1%
Roosevelt	62	0%
San Juan	890	7%
San Miguel	171	1%
Sandoval	520	4%
Santa FE	731	6%
Sierra	64	0%
Socorro	125	1%
Taos	122	1%
Torrance	78	1%
Union	19	0%
Valencia	412	3%
Total	12,840	100%

Table 41. Percent of Domestic Violence Cases Disposed in Magistrate Courts by County, 2016

County	Total Domestic Violence Cases Disposed	Percent of Total Domestic Violence Cases Disposed
Bernalillo	4,554	40%
Catron	9	0%
Chaves	287	3%
Cibola	90	1%
Colfax	83	1%
Curry	227	2%
De Baca	4	0%
Dona Ana	1,028	9%
Eddy	400	3%
Grant	191	2%
Guadalupe	20	0%
Harding	4	0%
Hidalgo	28	0%
Lea	454	4%
Lincoln	82	1%
Los Alamos	26	0%
Luna	131	1%
McKinley	452	4%
Mora	25	0%
Otero	239	2%
Quay	65	1%
Rio Arriba	145	1%
Roosevelt	62	1%
San Juan	727	6%
San Miguel	135	1%
Sandoval	590	5%
Santa Fe	608	5%
Sierra	65	1%
Socorro	140	1%
Taos	111	1%
Torrance	87	1%
Union	18	0%
Valencia	342	3%
Totals	11,429	100%

Table 42. Number of Cases Dismissed, Convicted, Acquitted and Other Disposition Outcomes for Each Magistrate Court, 2016

Magistrate Court	Dismissed	Acquitted	Guilty	Other	Total
Alamogordo	76	2	83	78	239
Albuquerque Metro Court	4,119	28	42	365	4,554
Anthony	23	0	5	3	31
Artesia	54	1	29	13	97
Aztec	227	2	50	57	336
Bayard	23	0	8	7	38
Belen	62	0	9	6	77
Bernalillo	506	4	22	40	572
Carlsbad	111	4	136	52	303
Carrizozo	9	0	6	6	21
Chama	14	0	1	0	15
Cimarron	1	0	0	0	1
Clayton	10	0	5	3	18
Clovis	121	6	30	70	227
Cuba	14	0	2	2	18
Deming	33	1	57	40	131
Espanola	114	1	1	14	130
Eunice	5	0	3	0	8
Farmington	278	1	56	56	391
Fort Sumner	2	0	0	2	4
Gallup	393	1	26	32	452
Grants	52	1	20	17	90
Hobbs	259	6	75	28	368
Jal	9	0	1	2	12
Las Cruces	655	4	134	204	997
Las Vegas	32	0	71	32	135
Lordsburg	12	0	10	6	28
Los Alamos	14	1	7	4	26
Los Lunas	227	2	21	15	265
Lovington	46	0	13	7	66
Mora	7	1	11	6	25
Moriarty	45	0	20	22	87
Portales	37	2	12	11	62
Quemado	0	0	1	0	1
Raton	37	0	16	6	59
Reserve	4	0	0	4	8
Roswell	151	4	83	49	287
Roy	1	0	1	2	4

Table 42 – *continued*

Magistrate Court	Dismissed	Acquitted	Guilty	Other	Total
Ruidoso	10	2	32	17	61
Santa Fe	543	1	36	28	608
Santa Rosa	3	0	4	13	20
Silver City	92	0	29	32	153
Socorro	115	2	8	15	140
Springer	18	0	3	2	23
T or C	31	1	21	12	65
Taos	82	1	9	19	111
Tucumcari	17	0	25	23	65
Totals	8,694	79	1,234	1,422	11,429

Table 43. Percent Disposed Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed in Magistrate Courts, 2016

Magistrate Court	Total Domestic Violence Cases	Number of Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed	Percent Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed
Alamogordo	239	76	32%
Albuquerque	4,554	4,119	90%
Anthony	31	23	74%
Artesia	97	54	56%
Aztec	336	227	68%
Bayard	38	23	61%
Belen	77	62	81%
Bernalillo	572	506	88%
Carlsbad	303	111	37%
Carrizozo	21	9	43%
Chama	15	14	93%
Cimarron	1	1	100%
Clayton	18	10	56%
Clovis	227	121	53%
Cuba	18	14	78%
Deming	131	33	25%
Espanola	130	114	88%
Eunice	8	5	63%
Farmington	391	278	71%
Fort Sumner	4	2	50%
Gallup	452	393	87%
Grants	90	52	58%
Hobbs	368	259	70%
Jal	12	9	75%
Las Cruces	997	655	66%
Las Vegas	135	32	24%
Lordsburg	28	12	43%
Los Alamos	26	14	54%
Los Lunas	265	227	86%
Lovington	66	46	70%
Mora	25	7	28%
Moriarty	87	45	52%
Portales	62	37	60%
Quemado	1	0	0%
Raton	59	37	63%
Reserve	8	4	50%
Roswell	287	151	53%

Table 43 – *continued*

Magistrate Court	Total Domestic Violence Cases	Number of Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed	Percent Domestic Violence Cases Dismissed
Roy	4	1	25%
Ruidoso	61	10	16%
Santa Fe	608	543	89%
Santa Rosa	20	3	15%
Silver City	153	92	60%
Socorro	140	115	82%
Springer	23	18	78%
T or C	65	31	48%
Taos	111	82	74%
Tucumcari	65	17	26%
Totals	11,429	8,694	76%

Table 44. Percent Disposed Domestic Violence Cases with a Conviction/Guilty Plea, 2016

Magistrate Court	Total Domestic Violence Cases	Number Domestic Violence Cases with a Conviction	Percent Domestic Violence Cases with a Conviction
Alamogordo	239	83	35%
Albuquerque	4,554	42	1%
Anthony	31	5	16%
Artesia	97	29	30%
Aztec	336	50	15%
Bayard	38	8	21%
Belen	77	9	12%
Bernalillo	572	22	4%
Carlsbad	303	136	45%
Carrizozo	21	6	29%
Chama	15	1	7%
Cimarron	1	0	0%
Clayton	18	5	28%
Clovis	227	30	13%
Cuba	18	2	11%
Deming	131	57	44%
Espanola	130	1	1%
Eunice	8	3	38%
Farmington	391	56	14%
Fort Sumner	4	0	0%
Gallup	452	26	6%
Grants	90	20	22%
Hobbs	368	75	20%
Jal	12	1	8%
Las Cruces	997	134	13%
Las Vegas	135	71	53%
Lordsburg	28	10	36%
Los Alamos	26	7	27%
Los Lunas	265	21	8%
Lovington	66	13	20%
Mora	25	11	44%
Moriarty	87	20	23%
Portales	62	12	19%
Quemado	1	1	100%
Raton	59	16	27%
Reserve	8	0	0%
Roswell	287	83	29%

Table 44 – *continued*

Magistrate Court	Total Domestic Violence Cases	Number Domestic Violence Cases with a Conviction	Percent Domestic Violence Cases with a Conviction
Roy	4	1	25%
Ruidoso	61	32	52%
Santa Fe	608	36	6%
Santa Rosa	20	4	20%
Silver City	153	29	19%
Socorro	140	8	6%
Springer	23	3	13%
T or C	65	21	32%
Taos	111	9	8%
Tucumcari	65	25	38%
Totals	11,429	1,234	11%

Table 45. Number of False Imprisonment, Harassment, and Stalking/Aggravated Stalking Cases Filed in Magistrate Courts in 2016

Magistrate Court	False Imprisonment	Harassment	Stalking/Aggravated Stalking	Total
Alamogordo	8	5	1	14
Albuquerque	226	109	44	379
Anthony		1	2	3
Artesia	1	3	0	4
Aztec	50	5	2	57
Bayard	1	2	1	4
Belen	14	3	1	18
Bernalillo	36	8	18	62
Carlsbad	13	7	1	21
Carrizozo	2		1	3
Clayton	3	2	0	5
Clovis	30	14	3	47
Cuba		3	2	5
Deming	7	1	5	13
Espanola	24	3	4	31
Eunice	1		0	1
Farmington	48	6	1	55
Fort Sumner	1		0	1
Gallup	57	9	1	67
Grants	24	1	1	26
Hobbs	28	2	3	33
Jal	1	1	1	3
Las Cruces	47	22	7	76
Las Vegas	19	6	2	27
Lordsburg	2	1	0	3
Los Alamos	4	2	0	6
Los Lunas	52	11	1	64
Lovington	19		1	20
Mora	1	1	0	2
Moriarty	7		0	7
Portales	9	7	0	16
Raton	8	1	1	10
Reserve		1	0	1
Roswell	26	5	5	36
Roy	1		0	1
Ruidoso	4		1	5
Santa Fe	89	25	9	123

Table 45 – *continued*

Magistrate Court	False Imprisonment	Harassment	Stalking/Aggravated Stalking	Total
Santa Rosa		3	0	3
Silver City	16	3	3	22
Socorro	9	7	0	16
Springer	3	1	0	4
T or C	5		0	5
Taos	9	5	2	16
Tucumcari	4	1	2	7
Total	909	287	126	1,322

Table 46. Number of Stalking and Aggravated Stalking Cases Disposed by Magistrate Courts in 2016

Magistrate Court	Acquitted	Bindover	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred	Total by Court	Total Disposed Stalking/Aggravated Stalking
Alamogordo		2			1		3	1%
Albuquerque				1	37	12	50	25%
Anthony					1		1	0%
Aztec		3			3		6	3%
Bayard		1					1	0%
Belen					2		2	1%
Bernalillo		1			13	2	16	8%
Carlsbad		2	1				3	1%
Carrizozo			1		1		2	1%
Clayton		1			1		2	1%
Clovis		4			3		7	3%
Cuba					2		2	1%
Deming		4			2		6	3%
Espanola					9	3	12	6%
Eunice		1					1	0%
Farmington		3			1		4	2%
Gallup		1			1		2	1%
Grants					1	3	4	2%
Hobbs		1	1		1		3	1%
Las Cruces					3	8	11	5%
Las Vegas		3			1		4	2%
Los Lunas					3		3	1%
Lovington					1		1	0%
Mora	1						1	0%
Moriarty			1				1	0%
Raton		2			10		12	6%
Roswell	1	5	2		2	1	11	5%
Ruidoso		1					1	0%
Santa Fe			1		9	1	11	5%
Santa Rosa		1			1		2	1%
Silver City			1		3		4	2%
Socorro					2		2	1%
Springer		1			2		3	1%
T or C		1					1	0%

Table 46 – *continued*

Magistrate Court	Acquitted	Bindover	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Transferred	Total by Court	Total Disposed Stalking/Aggravated Stalking
Taos		2			2		4	2%
Tucumcari		1			1		2	1%
Total by Outcome	2	41	8	1	119	30	201	100%
Percent of Each Disposition Outcome	1%	20%	4%	0%	59%	15%	100%	

Table 47. Number of Harassment Cases Disposed by Magistrate Courts in 2016

Magistrate Court	Bindover	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Other Disposition	Transferred	Total	Percent
Alamogordo			1	1	2			4	2%
Albuquerque			3	6	85	2	2	98	38%
Anthony					2			2	1%
Artesia			1					1	0%
Aztec	2		1		3			6	2%
Belen				1	3			4	2%
Bernalillo					8			8	3%
Carlsbad	1		3					4	2%
Carrizozo					1			1	0%
Clayton	1		1					2	1%
Clovis	2		1		5		1	9	4%
Cuba					2			2	1%
Deming				1				1	0%
Espanola					5			5	2%
Farmington		1	1		2			4	2%
Gallup					9			9	4%
Grants					1			1	0%
Hobbs					1			1	0%
Jal							1	1	0%
Las Cruces			1	3	26		2	32	13%
Las Vegas			3		1			4	2%
Lordsburg				1				1	0%
Los Alamos					1			1	0%
Los Lunas					8			8	3%
Mora					1			1	0%
Portales			1	1	1			3	1%
Raton	1							1	0%
Reserve			1					1	0%
Roswell			4		1			5	2%
Ruidoso		1						1	0%
Santa Fe			2		19			21	8%
Santa Rosa	1				1			2	1%
Silver City			3		1			4	2%
Socorro			1		2			3	1%
T or C			1					1	0%

Table 47 – *continued*

Magistrate Court	Bindover	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Other Disposition	Transferred	Total	Percent
Taos	1		1		2			4	2%
Total by Outcome	9	2	30	14	193	2	6	256	100%
Percent of Each Disposition Outcome	4%	1%	12%	5%	75%	1%	2%	100%	

Table 48. Number of False Imprisonment Cases Disposed in Magistrate Courts in 2016

Magistrate Court	Bindover	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Other Disposition	Transferred	Total by Court	Percent of Total False Imprisonment Cases
Alamogordo	5	1		1	1		2	10	1%
Albuquerque					85	3	112	200	25%
Artesia					1			1	0%
Aztec	24				24			48	6%
Bayard	1				1			2	0%
Belen					10			10	1%
Bernalillo	4				22		2	28	4%
Carlsbad	7				5			12	2%
Carrizozo	2							2	0%
Clayton	2				2			4	1%
Clovis	15				5		2	22	3%
Deming	6				1			7	1%
Espanola					23		6	29	4%
Farmington	23		1		25			49	6%
Fort Sumner	1							1	0%
Gallup	6		1		31			38	5%
Grants					15		6	21	3%
Hobbs	8				21			29	4%
Jal					1			1	0%
Las Cruces					10		34	44	6%
Las Vegas	5		1	1	6		2	15	2%
Lordsburg		1			2			3	0%
Los Alamos	1				2			3	0%
Los Lunas	4		1		29		1	35	4%
Lovington	1				7			8	1%
Mora	2							2	0%
Moriarty	1		2		2			5	1%
Portales	2				6		1	9	1%
Raton	1				6			7	1%
Roswell	17				8		1	26	3%
Roy					1			1	0%
Ruidoso					1			1	0%
Santa Fe		1			70		7	78	10%
Silver City	2				13			15	2%
Socorro	1				11			12	2%

Table 48 – *continued*

Magistrate Court	Bindover	Conditional Discharge	Conviction	Deferred	Dismissed	Other Disposition	Transferred	Total by Court	Percent of Total False Imprisonment Cases
Springer	1				2			3	0%
T or C	2		1		3			6	1%
Taos	2				6			8	1%
Tucumcari	1		1					2	0%
Total by Outcome	147	3	8	2	458	3	176	797	100%
Percent of Each	18%	0%	1%	0%	57%	0%	22%	100%	

**INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NEW MEXICO XVI:
An Analysis of 2016 Data from
The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

SECTION THREE