
SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XVIII:

An Analysis of 2020 Data from The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository



Developed by Betty Caponera, Ph.D.

Funded by:

New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission — Violence Against Women Act Grants Office,
Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Dept. of Justice; State of New Mexico: Human Services Department -
Behavioral Health Services Division, Through the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.

December 2021

New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository

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Letter from the Director...

The ill effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on our well-being and safety cannot be overstated. The lockdown controls put in place to curb the transmission of COVID-19 caused families to shelter in place for prolonged periods and mass unemployment. The stressors from these circumstances were coupled with the stressors of financial insecurity, fear of contracting the virus, limited opportunities to engage in healthy stress-relief activities, and limited access to healthcare, all of which, for many, resulted in negative outcomes. These outcomes include increased use of alcohol/drug use, increased child and intimate partner abuse, and increased sexual violence.

During the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic there was a dramatic increase the number of sexual violence victimization reports to police and national sexual assault hotlines both globally, and in the United States. Unfortunately, what is most critical to know, i.e. the proportions of the increases that were comprised by special populations (racial and ethnic minorities, sexual and gender minorities, people with disability and the homeless), has yet to be quantified, even though these same people are historically at greater risk for victimization and have substantially greater barriers to accessing needed services.

As a result of COVID-19 lockdown restrictions that closed businesses, most sexual assault service agencies only offered services remotely, and/or set very limited hours of operation in the workplace. Additionally, there was significant staff exodus from: a) the strain of trying to help without being able to make needed referrals; b) from secondary trauma (as the cases they did see were more severe and chronic), and c) from fear of contracting the COVID-19 virus.

The 2020 pandemic experience has shed light on a myriad of failures regarding outreach to those in lockdown, identification of those at risk for physical and sexual victimization, the communication and coordination of needed services during a lockdown, and failures to protect and assist helping professionals who offer victim services. As scientist warn that future pandemics are highly probable, it is critical that government and community agencies work together to identify and delineate the path forward to effectively prevent and respond to sexual violence victimizations amid such life-altering events.

On behalf of myself, the New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission, Violence Against Women Grants Office, and the Department of Health Behavioral Health Services Division, we thank all of the first responders and sexual assault service providers who stayed through the pandemic at the risk of their own health, to assist those who experienced the trauma of sexual violence. Your efforts were nothing short of heroic and we are deeply grateful.

Sincerely,



Betty Caponera, Ph.D.
Director

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*Developed by Betty Caponera, Ph.D.
For the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.*

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SPECIAL REPORT: THE PANDEMIC IMPACT ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION

I. PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence in the form of rape and non-penetration sex crimes, including but not limited to criminal sexual contact, criminal sexual contact of a minor, sexual exploitation, child enticement, sexual coercion and human sexual trafficking, are prevalent across the globe. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that globally about 1 in 3 (30%) women worldwide have been subjected to either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime.¹

WHO reports that “gender inequality” and “norms on the acceptability of violence against women” are a root cause of violence against women; and that globally, factors associated with sexual offending include, “beliefs in family honor and sexual purity; ideologies of male sexual entitlement; and weak legal sanctions for sexual violence.”²

II. SEXUAL VIOLENCE DURING CATASTROPHIC EVENTS

In the United States, one third (36.3%) of women and 17.1% of men have been a victim of *contact sexual violence* (rape and/or unwanted sexual contact involving touching but not penetration) in their lifetime. In NM, the rate for lifetime *contact sexual violence* for women is slightly higher (37.8%) and for men, slightly lower (16.0%) than the national rates.³

Beyond the social factors that allow for sexual violence in the context of everyday life, sexual violence and child maltreatment rates during times of war, natural disasters, and pandemics are extreme, and well documented.⁴⁻⁸ In times of war, the UN reports that rape and sexual violence are used as “a tactic of war and terrorism.” As a tactic, “rape and sexual violence is often designed to humiliate victims and spread fear amongst communities.”⁷ The UN report outlines sexual violence incidents during conflicts throughout 2019 in 12 countries, including Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Columbia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, and Yemen; and estimates that for every 1 rape that is reported, between 10 and 20 rapes are not reported.⁷

A systematic review of the literature published in 2013 regarding the association between natural disasters and violence, reported that being exposed to natural disasters such as a tsunami, hurricane, earthquake, and flood increased many types of interpersonal violence against women and girls, including intimate partner violence, child PTSD, child abuse, inflicted traumatic brain injury, and rape and sexual abuse.⁸

The National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC) reports that after the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake in Santa Cruz County, CA reports of sexual violence rose 300 percent. After the 1980 eruption of Mt. Saint Helens, reports of domestic violence rose 46% percent. In South Asian tsunami, more women than men lost their lives, and were subject to both domestic and sexual violence. After hurricane Katrina, reports of sexual assaults continued to be reported both, in locations to which New Orleans residents had been evacuated, and in the places where evacuees were attempting to reestablish their lives.⁶

Sexual abuse and child maltreatment during disease outbreaks and pandemics have been documented in research, as well. Most recently, the school closures during the Ebola outbreak in Africa between 2014 to 2016, resulted in a dramatic increase in child abuse and neglect, child labor, and a 65% increase in teenage pregnancies.⁹

During the last 12 months of the COVID-19 pandemic, 243 million women aged 15–49 had been subjected to sexual and gender bias violence by an intimate partner.¹⁰ The UN Population Fund estimates that, after 6 months of emergency measures, there will be 31 million additional sexual and gender bias cases worldwide.

During March 2020, the National Child Abuse Hotline had 31% more reports than March 2019. The Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN) reported a 22% increase in monthly claims of abuse of children under 18 years during the lockdown period.¹¹

III. INCREASED RISK OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG SPECIAL POPULATIONS

While these and other increases in sexual violence during the COVID-19 pandemic have been reported globally and in the U.S., the rate increases have not been presented with respect to special populations, including: racial and ethnic minorities, sexual and gender minorities, people with disability and homeless people. Yet, under normal life circumstances, these population groups are at greater risk of sexual violence victimization and experience more barriers to needed services.

It is unclear what proportion of the reported increases are comprised of people of color. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has starkly illuminated the social and racial injustice and health inequity experienced by people of color, in general. Social determinants (conditions in places where people reside, work, go to school, worship and recreate) have historically prevented people of many racial and ethnic minority groups from having fair opportunities for economic, physical, and emotional health.¹² The COVID-19 pandemic served to confirm this reality as COVID-19 data show that Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, American Indian and Alaska Native persons in the United States experience higher rates of COVID-19-related hospitalization and death compared with non-Hispanic White populations; and that these disparities persist even when accounting for other demographic and socioeconomic factors.¹³

The National Institutes of Justice' November 2018 update states that "the impact of sexual violence on communities can be understood by examining the challenges unique to each community."¹⁴ The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) found that multiracial women had the highest rates of rape (50.4%) in one's lifetime, followed by Native American/Alaskan Native women (45.9%), Black women (41%), and Hispanic women (35.2%). The rate of rape in one's lifetime among White (non-Hispanic) women was 31.7%.¹⁵ Further, researchers found that "victims with a non-English speaking background can be impacted by a lack of culturally and linguistically competent programs and services which further hinders protection and support."¹⁴

Similar to racial and ethnic minorities, rates of sexual violence during COVID-19 have not been quantified for sexual and gender minorities. The American Psychological Association reports that sexual and gender minorities experience higher rates of cancer, cardiovascular disease, chronic illness, alcoholism, substance abuse, obesity, autoimmune disorders and chronic pain. Additionally, they have higher rates of PTSD, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder and suicidal behaviors.¹⁵ The Kaiser Family Foundation's COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor Program reported that LGBTQ persons

experience the pandemic differently than non-LGBTQ persons. More LGBTQ adults (56%) have experienced COVID-era job loss. Additionally, more LGBTQ adults (74%) have reported a negative impact on their mental health compared to non-LGBTQ adults (49%) from worry and stress from the pandemic.¹⁶

The greater co-morbidity among sexual and gender minorities puts them at greater risk for contracting COVID-19 than others. Additionally, the same stressors experienced by non-LGBTQ people during the COVID-19 pandemic, are intensified among LGBTQ people who “work in highly affected industries such as health care and restaurants/food services; live on average, on lower incomes than non-LGBTQ people; experience stigma and discrimination related to sexual orientation/gender identity, including in accessing health care; and, for transgender individuals, are less likely to have health coverage.”¹⁶

While the sample size was too low for NISVS data to estimate the prevalence of lifetime sexual assault for lesbian and transgender people, it found that 40% of bisexual women have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime compared to 15.9% of women in the general population.¹⁷ In a review of 49 research articles, researchers found that 21.9% of bisexual women compared to 14.5% of lesbians, and 12.2% of heterosexual women, reported experiencing sexual abuse by a partner.¹⁸ Among LGBTQ people, transgender people, and bisexual women face the highest rates of sexual violence.¹⁸ The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey found that 47% of transgender people are sexually assaulted in their lifetime.¹⁹

While the risk of sexual violence victimization is greater among LGBTQ people, access to proper care and sexual assault services is more limited due to homophobia and transphobia that both, cause fear in victims to report to police or seek services, as well as, affect the likelihood of victims receiving adequate care.²⁰

While the rates of sexual violence among the general population are disturbing, the rates among those with disabilities are more distressing. Of the 320,775,014 civilian non-institutionalized population in the United States, 12.7% (40,678,654) live with one or more disabilities.²¹ The difference between females (12.8%) and males (12.6%) living with a disability in the United States is negligible.²¹

In 2015, the rate of violent victimization against persons with disabilities in the United States (29.5 per 1000 persons age 12 or older) was 2.5 times higher than the rate for persons without disabilities (11.8 per 1000 persons age 12 or older).²² By far, violent victimizations occurred most often among persons with a cognitive disability (57.9%), followed by those with difficulty in independent living (30.8%), ambulatory disability (29.4%), vision disability (28.8%), self-care disability (25.9%), and hearing disability (15.7%).²³

There are numerous reasons why persons with mental/cognitive disabilities are highly vulnerable to sexual victimization. Some of these reasons include the lack of: a) sexuality education tailored to persons with mental/cognitive disability; b) autonomy to leave their environments and caregivers or report abuse; c) legislative policies that give persons with mental/cognitive disability more autonomy; d) available, accessible services to accommodate their specific needs; e) research or evidence-based policies or practices specifically for the prevention of sexual victimization among persons with a mental/cognitive disability; f) training for advocates, healthcare providers, and law enforcement to appropriately respond to victims with mental/cognitive disability; and g) collaboration among “helping” systems.

All of the aforementioned factors placing those with disability at greater risk for sexual violence were exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic. Findings from the National Council on Disability's *2021 Progress Report on The Impact of Covid-19 on People with Disabilities* found and stated the following relevant issues:²²

1. People with intellectual or developmental disabilities, and medically fragile and technology dependent individuals, faced a high risk of being triaged out of COVID-19 treatment when hospital beds, supplies, and personnel were scarce; were denied the use of their personal ventilator devices after admission to a hospital; and at times, were denied the assistance of critical support persons during hospital stays. Informal and formal Crisis Standards of Care (CSC), pronouncements that guided the provision of scarce healthcare resources in surge situations, targeted people with certain disabilities for denial of care;
2. Limited opportunities to transition out of congregate settings to community-based settings, to mitigate the risk of contracting the virus, revealed continuing weaknesses and lack of sufficient Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS);
3. The growing shortage of direct care workers in existence prior to the pandemic became worse during the pandemic. Many such workers, who are women of color earning less than a living wage and lacking health benefits, left their positions for fear of contracting and spreading the virus, leaving people with disabilities and their caregivers without aid and some at risk of losing their independence or being institutionalized;
4. People with disabilities and chronic conditions who were at particularly high risk of infection with, or severe consequences from the virus, were not recognized as a priority population by many states when vaccines received emergency use authorization;
5. Students with disabilities were cut off from needed in-person special education services and supports and were given last or no priority when schools attempted to preserve educational opportunity. Some students under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Education faced an especially challenging combination of internet barriers on Indian and rural lands;
6. People with disabilities have historically been underrepresented in the workforce even in robust economic times and the pandemic exacerbated this long-standing problem;
7. Deaf, Hard of Hearing, Deaf-Blind, and Blind persons faced a profound communication gulf as masks became commonplace, making lip reading impossible and sign language harder; and,
8. Both youth and adults who had mental health disabilities that predated the beginning of the pandemic experienced measurable deterioration over its course, made worse by a preexisting shortage of community treatment options, effective peer support, and suicide prevention support.²²

Like those with disability, homeless people are at greater risk for sexual victimization. The age at which youth leave home directly relates to sexual victimization on the streets; the younger they are when they leave, the more likely they are to be victimized.²⁴ Among adults, the lifetime risk for violent victimization for homeless women with mental illness is 97%.²⁴ In a study on the experience of violence in the lives of homeless women in Florida, researchers presented the following key results: ²⁵

1. Over 25% of respondents indicated that violence was either the main reason or one of the reasons for their homeless status.
2. A total of 78.3% of homeless women in the study had been subjected to rape, physical assault, and/or stalking at some point in their lifetimes.

3. Of victimized respondents, over half of the respondents (55.9%) had been raped, almost three-quarters (72.2%) had been physically assaulted, and one-quarter (25.4%) had been subjected to stalking.
4. Respondents reported higher rates of intimate partner violence than the national average. One quarter of respondents had experienced attempted or completed rape by an intimate partner, 63% had been physically assaulted by an intimate partner, and 19.8% had been stalked by an intimate partner.
5. Over 13% of respondents reported having worked in prostitution, and of those, 22.4% had been forced into prostitution.
6. Respondents who were physically and/or sexually victimized were homeless a greater number of times and spent more years being homeless than respondents who had not reported victimization.

In a review of the research on the relationship between homelessness and sexual violence, Goodman et al., found that homeless women who have been sexually assaulted often lack access to legal, medical, and mental health services.²⁴ Furthermore, homeless women of color, LGBT women, and women with disabilities face additional barriers to services.²⁴

Employment, health issues, access to support services, lifestyle and discrimination issues specific to marginalized populations, including racial and ethnic minorities, sexual and gender minorities, people with disability and the homeless, as earlier discussed, make the experience of living with the reality of the virus and the imposed restrictions to deal with the virus, significantly more challenging than for the mainstream population.

IV. HOW COVID-19 EXACERBATED THE SEXUAL ABUSE EXPERIENCE

A research review of risk factors of child maltreatment during the COVID 19 pandemic found that “prolonged living inside of homes, school closures, limited contact, unemployment, domestic violence, poor access to health care, and related social stressors” impacted the rates of child abuse during the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁶

The lockdown during the pandemic put millions of families together for prolonged periods of time causing greater stress while simultaneously limiting available outlets for stress reduction. Human Rights Watch reported that 91% of the world’s students were out of school at some point during 2020. Their social contacts were reduced and sports and recreational activities cancelled.²⁶

The unemployment caused by COVID-19 exacerbated the abuse experience.²⁶ A record number of Americans filed for unemployment insurance during the pandemic²⁷. In January 2020, the number of unemployed persons in the U.S. was 5,796,000, by April 2020 it was four times as much (23,109,000). By December 2020, there were still 10,736,000 unemployed, which was an 83% increase over the number unemployed just one year prior, in December 2019.²⁷ In January 2020 in New Mexico, the number of unemployed persons was 49,446, by April 2020 it was twice as much (90,683), and by June 2020 even higher (118,028). By December 2020, there were still 82,423 unemployed in New Mexico, which was a 71% increase over the number unemployed in December 2019.²⁷ Findings from a study of intimate partner violence among U.S. adults during the early stages of the pandemic, found that people who lost their jobs due to the pandemic were three to four times more likely to perpetrate interpersonal violence compared to those who remained employed.²⁸

Unemployment is strongly correlated with alcohol and drug use.²⁹⁻³¹ Alcohol use was significantly worse during the COVID-19 pandemic. In a study on alcohol consumption in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States, the average drinks per day reported by respondents was 29% higher in April 2020 (after stay-at-home orders were in place) than in February 2020 (before stay at home orders were in place). Risky drinking behaviors increased significantly: exceeding drinking limits (20%), binge drinking (21%), average drinking days (20%) and average drinks per drinking day (10%).³²

Alcohol abuse is strongly correlated with the severity and frequency of domestic violence.³³ In chronic intimate partner violence, alcohol use is often found to be bidirectional. Some victims are coerced into using alcohol by an abusive partner who then sabotages their efforts toward recovery. Additionally, victims frequently use alcohol to cope with the trauma of abuse.³³ Results from a 2005 statewide violence victimization survey in New Mexico found that a disproportionate number of victims of interpersonal violence crimes are poly-victimization individuals. Among victims of stalking it was found that 77% were also victims of physical assault; and 45% were also victims of sexual violence.³⁴

The experience of abuse of children during the pandemic is complicated further when children are living with parents or guardians who are infected with COVID-19. Issues of food insecurity and inadequate medical care may be present. Research indicates that being a child with a disability, or a homeless or orphaned child is strongly associated with a lack of parental care and a shortage of health and child monitoring services.¹¹

With regard to sexual abuse, the problem of a lack of child monitoring services for all children during COVID-19 was outlined in a report by *2020 WeProtect Global Alliance*, which reported that between February and March 2020, there was an increase of over 200% in posts on known child sexual abuse exploitation forums that are connected to downloadable images and videos.³⁵ The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) identified a 97.5% increase in online enticement reports from 2019 to 2020.³⁶ Additionally, CyberTipline in Australia, which receives on-line child sexual exploitation (OCSE) reports from the public and electronic service providers, experienced an overall 28% increase in reports from 2019 to 2020.³⁶ The Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation reported that, between April and June 2020, there was a 122% increase in public reports of OCSE when compared with the same period in 2019.³⁵

V. SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN NEW MEXICO

The following information was obtained through qualitative interviews with multiple SANE and sexual assault service provider agencies in New Mexico:

Similar to domestic violence service providers, during the initial shut down period of the pandemic, some New Mexico sexual assault service agencies had to shut down in order to procure and set up the technology needed for conducting remote services. Many times, this required offering relevant training to staff, as well. While most SANE units were more equipped and prepared for being in compliance with COVID safety protocols, service provider agencies had to redesign the workplace to safely accommodate any survivors who needed *in-person* crisis counseling.

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the increase in sexual violence victimizations reported to state and national hotlines did not translate to an increase in help-seeking behavior. Overall, there was a 26% decrease in the number of sexual assault survivors served by statewide sexual assault service providers

in 2020 compared to 2019, and a 9% decrease of survivors served by statewide SANE units.³⁷ The referral mechanisms for identifying and assisting child and adolescent (<17) sexual abuse victims was severely impacted from COVID-19 school closures. Child and adolescent cases fell because teachers, counselors and administrative personnel were not seeing and referring at risk children. The number of child (<13) sexual assault survivors served in 2020 fell 25% compared to 2019. Even more significant, the number of adolescent sexual assault survivors served fell 36% in 2020 compared to 2019.³⁷

Observations of child and adolescent injuries among SANE survivors showed decreases from 2019 to 2020 in child (20%) and adolescent (4%) rectal injuries, but increases in head/neck injuries (child, 8%; adolescent 8%), torso injuries (child 9%; adolescent 5%), and instances of strangulation in adolescents (5% increase).³⁷ For adolescents, while there were less pregnancy prevention services (5%) in 2020 compared to 2019, there was more STD testing (10%), medical exams (15%) and psychological/suicides assessments (6%).³⁷

In a comparison study among Children's Advocacy Centers in New Mexico from 2019 and 2020, there was a 10% decrease in the number of clients interviewed in 2020 (3,282) compared to 2019 (3,636). There was a 23% decrease in child survivors *without* a tribal affiliation in 2020 (3,093) from 2019 (3,389), compared to a 9% decrease in child survivors *with* a tribal affiliation in 2020 (190) from 2019 (248). It is interesting to note that more Native child survivors sought help even though, for a significant amount of time, Native people could not leave their pueblos due to the state blockade which was enforced to curb the transmission of COVID-19.

Referrals to other agencies was limited or impossible because of their closure or reduced hours. Referrals of children and adolescents to community mental health services were down (10% and 14%, respectively) due to lack of staffing.³⁷ Similarly, referrals of children and adolescents to CYFD were down 13% and 6%, respectively. Referrals for HIV exposure were down because service providers could not refer to hospital emergency departments (EDs) because of COVID-19 restrictions. Other clinics had limited hours of operation during the week, so for a client seen on a Saturday or on a week night, there was no available option to refer. This same phenomenon was observed in a study by Muldoon et.al which found a 33% decrease during the 2020 pandemic in patient volume overall in ED presentations, and a 56.5% decrease in sexual assault cases.³⁹

Unavailable transportation was a major problem when trying to find transport for victims to get to SANE for a forensic exam and other medical services. During the COVID-19 lockdown, SANE programs could find transportation for victims through Uber or Lyft, etc., during daylight hours, but these same services did not find it cost-effective to avail themselves at night when no one else needed rides home from city bars, restaurants and theatres that were closed down.

Similar to reports to service providers, the number of sex crimes reports to statewide law enforcement decreased 26% in 2020 compared to 2019.³⁷ Fewer people filed a police report since many law enforcement agencies had limited in-office staffing due to Covid-19 safety precautions. There was a 6% decrease in reports of rape and a 40% decrease in reports of non-penetration sex crimes.³⁷ It must be noted however, that in 2020 some of the decrease in reports of non-penetration sex crimes can be attributed to many law enforcement agencies simply not reporting them. For decades, law enforcement agencies used the UCR, a summary reporting system to report sex crimes to the State Department of Public Safety for further reporting to the FBI. Reports of non-penetration sex crimes required willing participation from statewide law enforcement agencies to do data capture beyond the UCR reporting requirements. For many years the Central Repository was a beneficiary of this extra effort. However,

many agencies have transitioned from using UCR reporting to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which is more time consuming and labor intensive. As such, law enforcement agencies are less apt to provide non-penetration sex crime data not required of NIBRS, especially during staff limitations during, and as a result of, the pandemic.

Counseling was conducted remotely where possible. Ironically, compliance was better among survivors who had the opportunity to go on-line with a counselor because they did not have to find transportation to travel or find a baby-sitter. Unfortunately, however, many survivors who needed counseling and other assistance could not get separation from their abusers to seek it.

Staff turnover during the pandemic was unprecedented. Many who were afraid of contracting COVID-19 resigned or severely limited their hours to limit their exposure to the virus. While there were fewer survivors who came to statewide Children's Advocacy Centers for a forensic interview, a disproportionate number of those who did, experienced severe and chronic abuse. Many counseling staff resigned from secondary trauma, as well as frustration with COVID-19 restrictions that did not allow them to adequately assist survivors in more comprehensive ways. In the study of ED presentations discussed earlier,³⁹ there was a 10% increase in the proportion of cases presenting via ambulance during COVID-19, supporting findings from other studies that documented increased injury severity among cases that present for care during COVID-19. For these reasons, even those who needed and could access on-line counseling, had to wait longer to see a counselor.

Because of severe staff reductions, agencies struggled with maintaining adequate staffing to handle their demand for services. Many administrators had to get creative with staff work schedules to both, limit staff' risk of exposure to the virus, while simultaneously ensuring that staff were available to attend to the needs of survivors who presented for help.

D. CONCLUSION

System failures by local, state and federal governments, as well as failures of community organizations in the private sector during of the COVID-19 pandemic revolve around the inability to identify children and adults at risk of sexual victimization, especially people in special populations, and to respond effectively when offering trauma-informed specific services and needed healthcare.

As this report has shown, each of the specific populations at risk for sexual victimization require programs and protocols tailored to their specific needs. While there are guidelines on what changes need to happen, what systems need to be in place, and what helping professionals need to know regarding trauma-informed care to effectively assist victims of sexual violence among racial minorities, sexual and gender minorities, people with disability and homeless people, none of these guidelines address the added challenges of doing so during catastrophic events like the COVID-19 pandemic.

The 2020 pandemic experience has shed light on a myriad of failures regarding outreach to those in lockdown, identification of those at risk for physical and sexual victimization, the communication and coordination of needed services during a lockdown, and failures to protect and assist helping professionals who offer victim services.

Science warns that future pandemics are likely and caution that "without preventative strategies, pandemics will emerge more often, spread more rapidly, kill more people, and affect the global economy with more devastating impact than ever before."⁴⁰ Being better prepared next time,

requires cooperation between government and community organizations to identify and delineate the path forward regarding sexual victimization prevention and response during this and other types of catastrophic events.

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FACT SHEET 2020

Sex Crimes in New Mexico Compared to the United States¹

Women	U.S.	New Mexico	National Ranking
Lifetime <i>Contact Sexual Violence</i> (Rape and unwanted sexual contact involving touching but not penetration)	36.3%	37.8%	18 th
Lifetime Completed Rape and Attempted Rape	19.1%	20.4%	20 th
Lifetime Drug-facilitated Rape	9.0%	9.3%	21 st
Lifetime Sexual Coercion	13.2%	11.8%	38 th
Lifetime Unwanted Sexual Contact	27.5%	30.2%	10 th
Lifetime Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences	32.1%	39.2%	2 nd

Men	U.S.	New Mexico	National Ranking
Lifetime <i>Contact Sexual Violence</i> (Rape and unwanted sexual contact involving touching but not penetration)	17.1%	16.0%	30 th
Lifetime Completed Rape and Attempted Rape	1.5%	*	
Lifetime Drug-facilitated Rape	0.8%	*	
Lifetime Sexual Coercion	5.8%	*	
Lifetime Unwanted Sexual Contact	11.0%	10.1%	33 rd
Lifetime Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences	13.2%	11.8%	38 th

*Estimate Not Statistically Reliable

Annual Estimates of Sex Crimes Involving Men and Women in the United States¹

	U.S.	
12-Month Period	Women	Men
<i>Contact Sexual Violence</i> (Rape and unwanted sexual contact involving touching but not penetration)	4.0%	3.7%
Completed Rape and Attempted Rape	1.2%	0.2%
Drug-facilitated Rape	0.7%	*
Sexual Coercion	2.0%	*
Unwanted Sexual Contact	2.1%	1.7%
Non-Contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences	3.2%	2.6%

*Estimate Not Statistically Reliable

*Note: Although the NISVS did report annual estimates for some sex crimes involving men and women for some individual states, estimates for New Mexico were not provided as they were not statistically reliable.

¹National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) 2010-2012 State Report, April 2017

Reported Sexual Assaults, 2020

► Law Enforcement-Reported Sexual Assault Incidents,	2,654
► Total Number of Law Enforcement-Reported Sexual Assault Victims	2,784
► Law Enforcement-Reported Rape Incidents	1,360
► Total Number of Law Enforcement-Reported Rape Victims	1,453
► Law Enforcement Reported Non-Penetration Sex Crimes	1,294
► Total Number Law Enforcement-Reported Non-Penetration Victims	1,331
► Service Provider Sexual Assault Victims Served	1,547
► SANE Sexual Assault Patients	1,316

Selected Rape Findings by Data Source

Victim Gender, 2020

	Law Enforcement	Service Providers	SANE
Females	87%	90%	88%
Males	13%	10%	12%

Victim Ages, 2020

	Adults (ages >17)	Adolescents (ages 13-17)	Children (ages <13)
Law Enforcement	53%	24%	23%
Service Providers	58%	17%	25%
SANE	50%	20%	30%

Victim Race/Ethnicity, 2020

	White (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic	Native American	Black	Asian	Other	Mixed
Law Enforcement	35%	44%	14%	6%	1%	2%	-
Service Providers	29%	47%	13%	3%	1%	1%	7%
SANE	27%	48%	13%	3%	>1%	1%	9%

Offender Gender, 2020

Gender	Law Enforcement	Service Providers	SANE
Males	95%	97%	97%

Offender Ages, 2020

	Adults (ages >17)	Adolescents (ages 13-17)	Children (ages <13)
Law Enforcement	84%	12%	4%
Service Providers	81%	14%	5%
SANE	86%	10%	4%

Offender Race/Ethnicity, 2020

	White (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic	Native American	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other
Law Enforcement	28%	48%	12%	8%	1	-	3%
Service Providers	25%	57%	7%	7%	<1%	3%	--

Selected Rape Findings by Data Source (continued)

Victim/Offender Relationship, 2020

	Law Enforcement	Service Providers	SANE
Stranger	9%	13%	17%
Known Offender	91%	87%	83%
Family	17%	31%	31%
Current or Former Intimate Partner	38%	36%	10%

Victim Injury, 2020

	Law Enforcement	SANE	Service Providers
Percent Rape Incidents with Victim Injury	36%	60%	53%

Alcohol/Drug Use, 2020

	Law Enforcement	Service Providers
Percent of Rape Cases Involving Alcohol/Drugs	44%	42%
Victim	-	36%
Offender	-	64%

Suspect Arrests, 2020

	Percent Rapes with a Suspect Arrest
Law Enforcement	13%

Rape Survivors with a Disability, 2020

	Percent Rape Survivors with a Disability
SANE	31%

Selected Findings from Service Providers, 2020

▶ Percent Sexual Assault Victim Reporting to Law Enforcement	36%
▶ Percent Sexual Assault Victims with a Prior Sexual Assault	52%
▶ Percent Rape Victims Who Sought Medical Treatment	54%
▶ Percent Rape Victims Who Had Forensic Evidence Collected	46%

▶ Percent SANE cases reported to law enforcement	73%
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▶ District Courts, 2020

New Sexual Assault Cases Filed	488
Disposed Sexual Assault Cases	415

▶ Case Disposition Outcomes in 2020

Disposed Sexual Assault Cases		415
Sexual Assault Cases with a Guilty Plea/Conviction	34%	140
Sexual Assault Cases Acquitted	3%	13
Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed	50%	208

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. INTRODUCTION

A. IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATIONS

Lockdown controls put in place to curb the transmission of COVID-19 caused families to shelter in place for prolonged periods and mass unemployment. The stressors from these circumstances were coupled with the stressors of financial insecurity, fear of getting the virus, limited opportunities to engage in healthy stress relief activities, and limited access to healthcare, all of which, for many, resulted in negative outcomes. These outcomes include increased use of alcohol/drug use, increased child and intimate partner abuse, and increased sexual violence.

Beyond the social factors that allow for sexual violence in the context of everyday life, sexual violence and child maltreatment rates during times of war, natural disasters, and pandemics are extreme (see Special Report: The Pandemic Impact on Sexual Victimizations).

While rate increases of sexual violence have been reported overall by the UN, the National Child Abuse Hotline, and the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN), proportions of the increase represented by racial and ethnic minorities, sexual and gender minorities, people with disability and homeless people have yet to be quantified, even though these special populations are at greater risk of sexual victimizations in non-pandemic life, and experience significant barriers for accessing needed services (see Special Report: The Pandemic Impact on Sexual Victimizations).

For New Mexico sexual assault service providers, child advocacy centers and SANE programs, disruptions to service provision were many. During the initial shut down period of the pandemic, some New Mexico sexual assault service agencies had to shut down in order to procure and set up the technology needed for conducting remote services and redesign the workplace to safely accommodate survivors who needed in-person counseling. Referrals of children and adolescents to community mental health were down (10% and 14%, respectively) due to lack of staffing. Similarly, referrals of children and adolescents to CYFD were down 13% and 6%, respectively. SANE referrals for HIV exposure were down because service providers could not refer to hospital emergency departments (EDs) because of COVID 19 restrictions. Staff turnover during the pandemic was unprecedented. Many who were afraid of contracting COVID-19 resigned or severely limited their hours to limit their exposure to the virus. While there were fewer survivors who came to statewide Children's Advocacy Centers for a forensic interview, a disproportionate number of those who did, experienced severe and chronic abuse. Many counseling staff resigned from secondary trauma, as well as frustration with COVID-19 restrictions that prevented them from adequately assisting survivors in more comprehensive ways.

Because of severe staff reductions, agencies struggled with maintaining adequate staffing to handle their levels of demand for services. Many administrators had to get creative with staff work schedules to both, limit staff' risk of exposure to the virus, while simultaneously ensuring that staff were available to attend to the needs of survivors who presented for help.

The data presented in this year's Sex Crimes report is done to continue providing the latest information regarding sexual victimizations in our state. There was a 26% decrease respectively, in sexual assault cases reported to law enforcement and sexual assault survivors who sought assistance from statewide sexual assault service providers. However, one must be advised that the decrease in law

enforcement and service provider reports is more indicative of the effect of COVID-19 conditions and imposed restrictions on reporting and accessing services, than a measure of what actually occurred.

B. DATA SOURCES

The Central Repository is supported by the State of New Mexico Department of Health, Office of Injury Prevention and Behavioral Health Services Division and the Violence Against Women Act. It was established in 1998 to house data submitted from a variety of agencies statewide (law enforcement, district and magistrate courts, and domestic violence service providers) that deal with the issue of domestic violence. In 2001, the Central Repository began capturing statewide sexual assault data, as well. To this end, sexual assault data from law enforcement agencies and the courts, as well as data from rape crisis centers, mental health centers, and SANE Programs that provide services for sexual assault victims, are submitted to the Central Repository.

Currently, standardized data from law enforcement are submitted to the Central repository on a quarterly basis, and data from service provider agencies and SANE programs are submitted monthly. The sexual assault data analyzed for this report covers statewide law enforcement, service provider, SANE and district court data from 1/1/20 – 12/31/20.

II. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

A. THE COVID-19 IMPACT ON VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE RESULTED IN SIGNIFICANTLY FEWER VICTIMS REPORTING TO POLICE AND/OR VICTIMS SEEKING AND ACCESSING SERVICES IN 2020. COMPARED TO 2019, THERE WAS A 26% DECREASE IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS REPORTED TO STATEWIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT IN 2020. SIMILARLY THERE WAS A 26.5% DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ADULT VICTIMS SEEKING SERVICES IN 2020.

There were 116 law enforcement agencies that submitted sexual assault data to the Central Repository during 2020. Presently, these agencies represent 99% of the New Mexico population. There were 2,654 sex crimes reported by participating law enforcement agencies, a 26% decrease from the 3,601 reported in 2019. During the same calendar year, service providers from rape crisis centers and mental health centers served 1,547 victims of sexual assault (as reported on the standardized *Sexual Assault History Form*), a 26.5% decrease from the number served in 2019 (2,104). SANE Programs served 1,316 sexual assault victims/patients in 2020, a 9% decrease in the number of patients served in 2019 (1,449).

In 2020, law enforcement responded to 1,360 criminal sexual penetration crimes and 1,294 non-penetration crimes including criminal sexual contract, criminal sexual contact of a minor, child enticement, sexual exploitation, and indecent exposure. There was a 40% decrease from the number of non-penetration sex crimes reported to law enforcement in 2020 (2,158). This decrease in large part, can be explained by a change with the Albuquerque Police Department's data system transition from UCR to NIBRS which did not allow the data extraction of non-penetration crimes beyond criminal sexual contact and criminal sexual contact of a minor. The number of criminal sexual penetration crimes decreased 6% from the 1,443 reported in 2019. The rate of rape victimizations reported to statewide law enforcement agencies in 2020, is 0.69 per 1000, a 9.2% decrease from the 0.76 per 1000 in 2019.

Findings from the *NISVS 2010-2012 State Report* demonstrated that the lifetime rate of rape and attempted rape in New Mexico for women (20.4%) was higher than the national lifetime rate (19.1%) of rape and attempted rape for women. While the 12-month rate of rape and attempted rape for New Mexico was not statistically reliable, the 12-month rate of rape and attempted rape for women nationally was 1.2%. Based on the *lifetime rate* comparison, we can logically assume the *12-month rate* of rape and attempted rape for New Mexico adult women would be slightly higher than the rate for adult women nationally. However, if we conservatively use the national 12-month rate of rape and attempted rape (1.2%) to estimate the 12-month rate of rape and attempted rape for New Mexico adult women, an estimated 9,980 adult women (ages >17) were victims of rape and attempted rape in 2020. This number is 15.5 times the number of total adult rapes (including men and women) actually reported to law enforcement in the same year (644) and 9.6 times the number of raped females of *any age* (1,043) who reported to law enforcement in 2020.

B. MORE SEXUALLY ABUSED MALES THAN FEMALES ARE ABUSED AS CHILDREN.

In 2020, children (<13 years) comprised 25% of the sexual assault victims assisted by service providers, an average 35% (23% rape victims and 44% victims of non-penetration sex crimes) that came to the attention of statewide law enforcement agencies, and 31% of those patients served at statewide SANE units.

Service provider records in 2020 demonstrate that when examined by gender, twice as many males (49%) as females (25%) were children (ages <13) at the time of their sexual assault. There is significant disparity between the rates of victimized male children and female children in criminal sexual penetration crimes. In 2020, of the males that were raped, 43% were children (ages <13), compared to 16% of females.

C. MORE FEMALES SEEK THERAPEUTIC SERVICES SOONER THAN MALES.

An examination of service provider data in 2020 demonstrates that slightly more females (80%) than males (77%) obtained therapeutic services in the year of their victimizations. Further, after a delay of one year, 10% of males and 4% of females were more likely to wait over 20 years to seek services. The average delay for males was 3.9 years compared to 2.0 years for females.

D. RAPE IS A CRIME OF OPPORTUNITY.

1. OFFENDERS ARE OLDER THAN THEIR VICTIMS.

It is clear that rape is a crime of opportunity and that opportunity presents itself most often among the vulnerable. In 2020, while 47% of rape victims in law enforcement cases were children and adolescents (<18), over three-quarters (84%) of offenders were adults (>18). To emphasize this point, in 2020, service providers reported that 56% of their clients experienced a sexual victimization prior to the one for which they presented for services. Over half (60%) of the victims that experienced a prior sexual assault were victims of on-going abuse, 78% of which occurred by age 12. Likewise, 40% were victims of a prior isolated sexual assault, and almost half (51%) of these occurred by age 12.

2. OFFENDERS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THOSE WITH DISABILITIES.

In 2020, one-third (31%) of SANE patients had a disability. Among SANE patients, more adult (46%) rape victims had a disability than adolescent (25%) and child victims (11%). There were more Native American survivors (54%), Black survivors (47%), and survivors of “other” races (43%) with a disability, than survivors of mixed race (37%), White (non-Hispanic) survivors (33%) and Hispanic survivors (25%).

3. OFFENDERS ARE OVERWHELMINGLY MALE.

Overwhelmingly, offenders of sexual offenses are males. In 2020, the offender in 95% of law enforcement rape cases, and 97% respectively, of service provider and SANE cases were male. Additionally, data from the NISVS found that nationally, 98% of female rape victims and 93% of male rape victims, had a male offender.

E. MOST SURVIVORS ARE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED BY SOMEONE OF THE SAME RACE/ETHNICITY.

In 2020, service providers reported that in 72% of their cases, the offender was the same race/ethnicity as the client. When examined by race/ethnic group, more Hispanic victims (83%) were victimized by someone of their own race, than White (non-Hispanic) victims (62%), and Native American victims (60%).

F. SURVIVORS OF RAPE ARE MORE LIKELY TO SEEK THERAPEUTIC SERVICES THAN SURVIVORS OF NON-PENETRATION SEX CRIMES.

It is evident that sexual assault victims that are raped are more likely to seek therapeutic services than victims of other (non-penetration) sex crimes. Of those that sought therapeutic services in 2020, 66% were rape victims. Another 20% of victims seeking services were victims of criminal sexual contact. An examination of 2020 service-provider data found that significantly more females (68%) than males (51%) who presented for services were rape victims.

G. MOST SURVIVORS WHO SEEK SERVICES ARE VICTIMS OF INCEST.

Overwhelmingly, victims that seek services are incest victims. In 49% of service-provider cases that identified the nature of the rape, the survivors were victims of incest. This is not surprising given the earlier discussion on the rate of clients that had experienced a prior victimization before age 12, the rate victimized by someone of the same race/ethnicity, and the rate victimized by a family member, as earlier discussed.

H. MOST SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS KNOW THEIR OFFENDERS.

In law enforcement-reported rapes in 2020, the offender was known to the victim in 91% of the rapes perpetrated. Of the known offenders, 17% were family members. Similarly, of the rape victims that sought therapeutic services, 87% of the victims of rape were victimized by someone known to them, 31% of which were family members.

I. RATES FOR STRANGER-PERPETRATED SEXUAL ASSAULTS VARIED MORE BY RACE/ETHNICITY THAN BY GENDER OF THE SURVIVOR.

As reported by service providers, when stranger-perpetrated sexual offenses were examined by gender, 10% respectively, of the cases with a male or female survivor were perpetrated by a stranger. When stranger-perpetrated sexual offenses were examined by race/ethnicity, a significantly greater proportion of Native American survivors (19%), than White (non-Hispanic) survivors (11%), and Hispanic survivors and survivors of mixed race (9%, respectively), were assaulted by a stranger.

J. ALCOHOL/DRUG USE IS GREATER AMONG FEMALE VICTIMS AND INCREASES VULNERABILITY TO STRANGER-RAPE AND CONTRACTION OF STDs.

In 2020, law enforcement reported that 44% of rape cases involved the use of alcohol or drugs. Service providers reported that 36% of their rape cases involved alcohol or drug use. When alcohol/drug use was examined by gender, more (37%) female survivors of rape than male (32%) survivors of rape who sought services, used alcohol or drugs at the time of the sexual assault. When examined by survivor age for all types of sexual assault, 45% of adult survivors, 25% of adolescent survivors, and 2% of child survivors used alcohol or drugs during the reported sexual assault.

Survivors using alcohol/drugs were four times more likely to contract a sexually transmitted disease (8%) than survivors not using alcohol/drugs (2%).

K. TYPES OF COERCION USED IN SEXUAL ASSAULTS, SUCH AS PHYSICAL FORCE, VERBAL THREAT, WEAPONS, MANIPULATION, AND INTENTIONAL DRUGGING DIFFER BY VICTIM AGE.

Service providers document the type of coercion that was involved in the sexual offenses experienced by their clients. Physical force (36%) was the type of coercion reported most in 2020, followed by manipulation and verbal threat (19%, respectively). Weapons were involved in 7% of sexual assault cases. Similarly, physical force (50%) was involved in most SANE cases, followed by authority over the victim (34%), alcohol/drugs (28%), and physical intimidation (25%). Weapons were involved in 6% of SANE cases.

When examined by age, service providers reported that physical force was used more on adolescent victims (ages 13-17) (39%), and adult victims (ages 18 and older) (38%), than child victims (<13) (29%) and more than any other type of coercion with adolescent and adult victims. Manipulation was used more on child victims (ages <13) (37%) than adolescent and adult victims (26% and 13%, respectively). Intentional drugging of the victim by the perpetrator was used more often on adults (10%) than adolescents (6%) than children (3%). Firearms were used equally as often on adults and adolescents (3%, respectively). Knives were used equally (2% respectively) among of adult and child victims.

Similarly, most adult (63%) and adolescent SANE patients (51%) experienced physical force, while most children were coerced by someone in authority (81%).

L. SANE PROGRAMS BEST CAPTURE SURVIVOR INJURIES.

In 2020, law enforcement reported that 36% of rapes involved an injury. The SVV found that 27% of female rape victims and 16% of male rape victims reported being injured. In 2020, statewide SANE programs reported that 60% of their patients incurred injury from their assault. When examined by gender, 62.5% of females and 43% of males were injured during their sexual assault.

By far, more SANE patients of all ages experienced vaginal injuries, with a greater proportion of adolescents (13-17) experiencing vaginal injury (64%), than children (<13) (51%) or adults (18 and older) (48%). Rectal injuries were experienced slightly more by adults (19%) and children (18%) than adolescents (14%). Strangulation was experienced more by adolescents (16%), than adults (8%) or children (1%).

M. THE RATE OF SEEKING MEDICAL TREATMENT DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY BY SURVIVOR GENDER, AGE, AND RACE.

In 2020, service providers reported that 54% of their clients sought medical treatment as a result of their sexual assault. Significantly more female survivors (59%) than male survivors (30%) sought medical treatment. Similarly, significantly more child survivors (<6 years old) (58%) sought medical treatment compared to children 6-12 years old (26%). More adults (69%) than adolescents (40%) sought medical treatment.

Of survivors who sought therapeutic services, significantly more Native American survivors (78%) than survivors from all other races sought medical treatment: survivors of mixed race (64%), White (non-Hispanic) survivors (53%), and Hispanic survivors (46%).

N. THE RATE OF OBTAINING FORENSIC EVIDENCE DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY BY SURVIVOR GENDER, AGE, AND RACE.

Almost half (46%) of survivors seeking therapeutic services in 2020 had forensic evidence collected. Among rape survivors, more adult survivors (67%), than adolescent (49%) and child survivors (22%) had forensic evidence collected. Among female rape survivors, more adult (67%) and adolescent survivors (50%), than child survivors (27%) had forensic evidence collected. There were too few male survivors to examine by age regarding forensic evidence collection.

In 2020, Native American survivors (77%) were significantly more likely to obtain forensic evidence collection than survivors of mixed race (46%), White (non-Hispanic) survivors (41%), and Hispanic survivors (38%).

O. REPORTING SEXUAL ASSAULT DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY BY GENDER AND RACE.

In 2020, approximately 8% of survivors seeking therapeutic services did not report their victimization to anyone. Of those that did report their victimization, 36% reported to law enforcement, 29% reported to a rape crises center, and 22% to an emergency department or SANE unit. Another 10% of survivors reported to social service agencies. The SVV found that three times more females (19%) than males (6%) reported their victimization to law enforcement.

When examined by race/ethnicity, only 3% of Native American survivors did not report their victimization to law enforcement compared to 12% of White (non-Hispanic) survivors, 8% of Hispanic survivors, 7% of survivors of mixed race, and 3% of Black survivors.

P. THE RATE OF SUSPECT ARRESTS IN SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES REMAINS LOW AND DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY BY VICTIM GENDER.

Law enforcement reported a suspect arrest in 13% of rape cases in 2020. The proportion of rape cases with a suspect arrest in non-penetration cases is captured by the Albuquerque Police Department and the Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office. There was a suspect arrest in 8% of law enforcement non-penetration crimes in Bernalillo County.

The SVV found that 47% of reported female rapes and 3% of reported male rapes had a suspect arrest.

Q. SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS GET HELP WHEN ENCOURAGED BY OTHERS, WHEN THEY FEEL SAFE, AND TO ADDRESS MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS AND PTSD SYMPTOMS.

There were 745 sexual assault survivors who reported one or more reasons why they decided to seek help. Of all the reasons for seeking assistance, most survivors (38%) did so because it was safe to get help now, for mental health problems/concerns or symptoms from the assault (such as nightmares/PTSD) (36%), because they were encouraged to get help by others (33%) or because of family concerns (22%).

R. TOO MANY SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES ARE DISMISSED IN DISTRICT COURTS.

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, there was a 29% decrease in the number of sexual assault cases filed in statewide district courts in 2020 compared to 2019; and a 32% decrease in the number of sexual assault cases that were disposed in 2020 compared to 2019. Of 415 sexual assault cases disposed in 2020, 50% (208) were dismissed, 34% (140) obtained a guilty plea/conviction, 3% (13) were acquitted, and 13% (54) had prosecution proceedings that resulted in other dispositions (conditional discharges, remands, and consent decrees).

III. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

System failures by local, state and federal governments, as well as failures of community organizations in the private sector during the COVID-19 pandemic, revolve around the inability to identify children and adults at risk of sexual victimization, especially people in special populations, and to respond effectively when offering trauma-informed specific services and needed healthcare.

As this report has shown, each of the specific populations at risk for sexual victimization require programs and protocols tailored to their specific needs. While there are guidelines on what changes need to happen, what systems need to be in place, and what helping professionals need to know regarding trauma-informed care to effectively assist victims of sexual violence among racial minorities, sexual and gender minorities, people with disability and homeless people, none of these guidelines address the added challenges of doing so during catastrophic events like the COVID-19 pandemic.

The 2020 pandemic experience has shed light on a myriad of failures regarding outreach to those in lockdown, identification of those at risk for physical and sexual victimization, the communication and coordination of needed services during a lockdown, and failures to protect and assist helping professionals who offer victim services.

Science warns that future pandemics are likely and caution that “without preventative strategies, pandemics will emerge more often, spread more rapidly, kill more people, and affect the global economy with more devastating impact than ever before.” (IPBES, 2020). Being better prepared next time, requires cooperation between government and community organizations to identify and delineate the path forward regarding sexual victimization prevention and response during this and other types of catastrophic events.

Findings from the *NISVS 2010-2012 State Report* demonstrated that the lifetime rate of rape and attempted rape in New Mexico for women (20.4%) was slightly higher than the national rate (19.1%) for women. While the 12-month rate of rape and attempted rape for New Mexico was not statistically reliable, the 12-month rate of rape and attempted rape for women nationally was 1.2%. Based on the lifetime rate comparison, we can logically assume the 12-month rate of rape and attempted rape for New Mexico adult women would be slightly higher than the rate for adult women nationally. However, if we conservatively use the national 12-month rate of rape and attempted rape (1.2%) to estimate the rate of rape and attempted rape for New Mexico adult women, an estimated 9,980 adult women (ages >17) were victims of rape and attempted rape in 2020. This number is 15.5 times the number of total adult rapes (including men and women) actually reported to law enforcement in the same year, 644.

Recommendation: Conduct a statewide victimization survey and update every five years to capture reported and unreported criminal penetration and non-penetration sex crimes to provide for a more accurate estimate of the rates of statewide sex crimes.

Findings from the NISVS demonstrate that victims of rape in one’s lifetime are overwhelmingly female (1 in 5) compared to males (1 in 14). Annual reports of rape in New Mexico also demonstrate that victims of sex crimes are overwhelmingly female. In 2020 in New Mexico, 87% of law enforcement rape cases, 90% of service-provider rape cases, and 88% of SANE rape cases involved a female victim. Conversely, offenders of rape are overwhelmingly male. In New Mexico in 2020, 95% of victimizations reported by law enforcement, and 97% respectively, of victimizations reported by statewide service providers and SANE Programs were perpetrated by a male offender.

Gender socialization involves messaging about expected behavior of males and females in one’s family, one’s racial/ethnic culture, religious culture, work culture, social class, and in the society in which one lives, through media messaging. As a result of gender socialization messaging, females are more vulnerable to sexual, physical and emotional victimization and males are more likely to offend, whether the victim is female or male. The American Psychological Association states that changing gender norms requires working with males (“Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Boys and Men”) and females (“Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Girls and Women”) to make women and men more aware of how they are socialized to be and how that can impact their relationships. This education should start early in school curricula because messaging that makes females more vulnerable to victimization and males more likely to offend are harmful to their health and well-being.

Recommendation: A review of 82 studies by Amin, A., Kagesten, A., et. Al (J of Adolescent Health, 2018 Mar) found that boys and girls experience distinctly different pressures and sources of gender

socialization and working with both adolescent boys and girls through “participatory and emotionally engaging curricula to stimulate discussions about gender roles and unequal power relations” is critical. It is recommended that culturally sensitive curricula similar to the Gender Equity Movement in Schools program (India), the Gender Roles, Equality and Transformation project (Uganda) or the Choices intervention project (Nepal) that have proven successful in changing gender attitudes, communication between adolescent boys and their partners, and stereotypical behavior, be adopted. These programs include “small group participatory curricula to generate critical reflection about unequal power relations” and not only target the adolescent boys and girls, but also peers, parents, and schools, and mobilize entire communities.

A significant proportion of males and females in New Mexico are victimized by age 12: law enforcement (23%), service providers (25%), and SANE Programs (30%). Nationally, the NISVS found that 42% of females were raped before age 18, and 28% of males before age 10.

Recommendation: Since parents, step-parents, and other family members are responsible for much of the sexual abuse of males and females, it is imperative that parents, guardians, and extended family be targeted for prevention education and outreach to compliment the training of other professionals (teachers, clergy, law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges) who must recognize and respond to a suspected sexual assault of a child or a child’s disclosure

The negative effects of sexual violation during childhood cannot be overstated. Data from statewide service providers reveal that sexual assault during childhood is a precursor to experiencing a sexual assault in the future. Over half (52%) of all those who sought assistance for a sexual assault in 2020 had experienced a prior sexual assault.

Recommendation: 1. Sexual abuse education (circumstances, how to report, and how to get help) is recommended for elementary and high school students, and when developmentally appropriate, a necessary component of such education must address the reality that children who are sexually abused are at greater risk of becoming pregnant as a teen, than children who are not sexually abused. Education on self-esteem, self-respect, components for healthy relationships, and normal sexual development must be addressed to reduce the likelihood of early pregnancy among sexually violated children. 2. Train school counselors and nurses to recognize symptoms of sexual assault and the importance of obtaining treatment.

In 2020 in New Mexico, two-thirds (74%) of rape victims victimized by a *stranger* sought medical treatment and forensic evidence collection (71%) compared to 56.5% of rape victims who sought medical treatment and forensic evidence collection (49%) who were victimized by someone they knew. These findings demonstrate that victims of stranger-perpetrated rape are more likely to seek medical services and forensic documentation of their victimizations; and that victims who are victimized by a *relative* are less likely to seek medical services and forensic documentation regarding their victimizations. By extension, this means that successful prosecution of sexual assaults perpetrated by family members is less likely, and victims of these sex crimes are less likely to access needed services and protections.

Recommendation: Reduce the number of sexual assaults by: a) increasing outreach in schools and communities to identify families at risk; b) educating family members on appropriate sexual development and setting appropriate boundaries; c) teaching parents and children how to obtain help, how and where to disclose sexually inappropriate behavior, and what services are available to them.

In 2020, one-third (29%) of SANE patients, had some type of disability before the assault. Most of these sexual assault victims identified by SANE (60.5%) had a mental/cognitive disability.

Recommendation: 1. The New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs and community disability advocates should provide education programs to promote greater awareness among families and communities regarding the vulnerability of people with disabilities to being sexually assaulted; and the need for sexuality education and personal safety for individuals with disabilities. 2. Train CYFD to assess and interview limited and non-verbal clients with disability.

Only one-third (36%) of sex crimes that came to the attention of service providers in 2020 were reported to law enforcement. Reporting rates to law enforcement among victims who do not seek services are lower. Findings from the SVV demonstrated that over 16% of adult victims, 15% of adolescent victims, and 9% of child victims reported their victimizations to law enforcement. Further, the SVV found that females report to law enforcement (19%) three times the rate of males (6%). In 2019, 33.9% of rape victims nationally reported their victimization to law enforcement (Criminal Victimization, 2019). Moreover, to date, no data exist that capture referrals to law enforcement from healthcare providers who treat patients who present with injuries as a result of sexual assault.

Recommendation: a) provide training to healthcare providers to effectively respond to patient disclosures of sexual assault and to law enforcement officers to respond with sensitivity to the needs of sexual assault victims and initiate advocacy for the victim; and b) provide accessible legal advocacy to assist victims through the legal process.

In 2020, law enforcement reported that 36% of criminal sexual penetration cases and 8% of non-penetration sex crimes involved injury to the victim. Conversely, SANE practitioners found that 60% of their sexual assault patients incurred one or more injuries during their assault. The reasons for the great disparity in injury reporting between law enforcement and SANE practitioners can be explained in part, by the fact that SANE practitioners are specifically trained to identify and document sexual assault injuries; and beyond observable injuries to the head/neck or extremities of the victim, law enforcement officers are not likely to detect injury. Secondly, sexual assault victims who are injured may be more likely to seek SANE services than sexual assault victims who are not injured. Therefore, SANE Programs would naturally have a higher rate of victims who experienced injury.

Recommendation: While law enforcement should provide officer training regarding the documentation of observable victim injury in sexual assaults and a more accurate way to report injury on law enforcement offense incident reports, responding officers and sexual assault advocates should refer victims to SANE Programs for proper injury assessment and forensic evidence collection.

Most (78%) survivors of sexual assault seek treatment within the first year of the assault. However, many survivors delay seeking treatment for many years (the average delay for males and females is 3.9 years and 2.0 years, respectively). Most survivors sought treatment because it was safe to do so (38%), had mental health problems (33%), because they were encouraged to do so by others (32%), or because of family concerns (22%).

Recommendation: Conduct greater outreach, community training, and training of professionals to increase understanding of the prevalence of mental health concerns among sexual assault survivors, and the power and importance of seizing all opportunities to encourage survivors to get help.

Half (50%) of all sexual assault cases disposed in statewide district courts were dismissed in 2020 and these dismissals do not include cases bound over/transferred, conditional discharges, remands, or other dispositions that resulted from some prosecution actions. Greater oversight is warranted to: 1) examine the reasons for the dismissals of these cases (especially those perpetrated against children) at the prosecution and judicial levels; and 2) implement steps necessary to address identified problem areas.

Recommendation: 1) Provide greater oversight of prosecution and judicial practices regarding sexual assault crimes to identify the reasons for the dismissals of sexual assault cases; 2) implement steps necessary to address identified problem areas; and 3) support increased funding from the State general fund to increase the number of investigators, prosecutors, and judges trained in the unique characteristics of sexual assault cases.

SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XVIII:

An Analysis of 2020 Data from The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository

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For the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION

Lockdown controls put in place to curb the transmission of COVID-19 caused families to shelter in place for prolonged periods and mass unemployment. The stressors from these circumstances were coupled with the stressors of financial insecurity, fear of getting the virus, limited opportunities to engage in healthy stress-relief activities, and limited access to healthcare, all of which, for many, resulted in negative outcomes. These outcomes include increased use of alcohol/drug use, increased child and intimate partner abuse, and increased sexual violence.

The increased prevalence of sexual abuse and child maltreatment during disease outbreaks and pandemics has been documented in research. Most recently, the school closures during the Ebola outbreak in Africa between 2014 and 2016 resulted in a dramatic increase in child abuse and neglect, child labor, and a 65% increase in teenage pregnancies (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, 2020).

During the last 12 months of the COVID-19 pandemic, the UN reported that 243 million women aged 15–49 had been subjected to sexual and gender bias violence by an intimate partner. The National Child Abuse Hotline had 31% more reports in March of 2020 than March 2019; and the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN) reported a 22% increase in monthly claims of abuse of children under 18 years during the lockdown period.

While these and other increases in sexual violence during the COVID-19 pandemic have been reported globally and in the U.S., the rate increases have not been presented with respect to special populations, including: racial and ethnic minorities, sexual and gender minorities, people with disability and homeless people – the very groups at greater risk of victimization. Future retrospective studies are needed to illuminate the degree to which these special populations were impacted by the circumstances of the pandemic with regard to both the number and circumstances of sexual victimizations and victim access to needed services.

During the initial shut down period of the pandemic, some New Mexico sexual assault service agencies had to shut down in order to procure and set up the technology needed for conducting remote services. Many times, this required offering relevant training to staff, as well. While SANE units were more equipped and prepared for being in compliance with COVID safety protocols, service provider agencies had to redesign the workplace to safely accommodate any survivors who needed *in-person* crisis counseling.

Overall, there was a 26% decrease in the number of sexual assault survivors served by statewide sexual assault service providers in 2020 compared to 2019, and a 9% decrease of survivors served by statewide SANE units. The referral mechanisms for identifying and assisting child and adolescent (<17) sexual abuse victims was severely impacted from COVID-19 school closures. Child and adolescent cases fell because teachers, counselors and administrative personnel were not seeing and referring at risk children. The number of child (<13) sexual assault survivors served in 2020 fell 25% compared to 2019. Even more significant, the number of adolescent sexual assault survivors served fell 36% in 2020 compared to 2019.

Observations of child and adolescent injuries among SANE survivors showed decreases from 2019 to 2020 in child (20%) and adolescent (4%) rectal injuries, but increases in head/neck injuries (child, 8%; adolescent 8%), torso injuries (child 9%; adolescent 5%), and instances of strangulation in adolescents (5% increase). For adolescents, while there was less pregnancy prevention services (5%) in 2020 compared to 2019, there was more STD testing (10%), medical exams (15%) and psychological/suicides assessments (6%).

In a comparison study among Children's Advocacy Centers in New Mexico, there was a 10% decrease in the number of clients interviewed in 2020 (3,282) compared to 2019 (3,636). Additionally, cases from the Native population fell in part, because victims could not leave their pueblos during the state blockade which was enforced to curb the transmission of COVID-19. Tragically, limited as they were, the only services for Native American victims were for those who were among those residing in urban populations.

Referrals to other agencies was limited or impossible because of their closure or reduced hours. Referrals of children and adolescents to community mental health services were down (10% and 14%, respectively) due to lack of staffing. Similarly, referrals of children and adolescents to CYFD were down 13% and 6%, respectively. Referrals for HIV exposure were down because service providers could not refer to hospital emergency departments (EDs) because of COVID-19 restrictions. Other clinics had limited hours of operation during the week, so for a client seen on a Saturday or on a week night, there was no available option to refer. This same phenomenon was observed in a study by Muldoon et.al which found a 33% decrease during the 2020 pandemic in patient volume overall in ED presentations, and a 56.5% decrease in sexual assault cases.

Unavailable transportation was a major problem when trying to find transport for victims to get to SANE for a forensic exam and other medical services. During the COVID-19 lockdown, SANE programs could find transportation for victims through Uber or Lyft, etc., during daylight hours, but these same services did not find it cost-effective to avail themselves at night when no one else needed rides home from city bars, restaurants and theatres that were closed down.

Similar to reports to service providers, the number of sex crimes reports to statewide law enforcement decreased 26% in 2020 compared to 2019. Fewer people filed a police report since many law enforcement agencies had limited in-office staffing due to COVID-19 safety precautions. There was a 6% decrease in reports of rape and a 40% decrease in reports of non-penetration sex crimes. It must be noted however, that in 2020 some of the decrease in reports of non-penetration sex crimes can be attributed to many law enforcement agencies simply not reporting them. For decades, law enforcement agencies used the UCR reporting system to report sex crimes to the State Department of Public Safety for further reporting to the FBI. Reports of non-penetration sex crimes required willing participation from statewide law enforcement agencies to do data capture beyond the UCR reporting requirements. For many years the Central Repository was a beneficiary of this extra effort. However, many agencies have transitioned from using UCR reporting to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which is more time consuming and labor intensive. As such, law enforcement agencies are less apt to provide non-penetration crime data not required of NIBRS, especially during staff limitations posed during the pandemic.

Counseling was conducted remotely where possible. Ironically, compliance was better among survivors who had the opportunity to go on-line with a counselor because they did not have to find

transportation to travel or find a baby-sitter. Unfortunately, however, many survivors who needed counseling and other assistance could not get separation from their abusers to seek it.

Staff turnover during the pandemic was unprecedented. Many who were afraid of contracting COVID-19 resigned or severely limited their hours to limit their exposure to the virus. While there were fewer survivors who came to statewide Children's Advocacy Centers for a forensic interview, a disproportionate number of those who did, experienced severe and chronic abuse. Many counseling staff resigned from secondary trauma, as well as frustration with COVID-19 restrictions that did not allow them to adequately assist survivors in more comprehensive ways. In the Muldoon et al., study of ED presentations discussed earlier, there was a 10% increase in the proportion of cases presenting via ambulance during COVID-19, supporting findings from other studies that documented increased injury severity among cases that present for care during COVID-19. As a result of the loss of staff, even those who needed and could access on-line counseling, had to wait longer to see a counselor.

Because of severe staff reductions, agencies struggled with maintaining adequate staffing to handle their levels of demand for services. Many administrators had to get creative with staff work schedules to both, limit staff' risk of exposure to the virus, while simultaneously ensuring that staff were available to attend to the needs of survivors in crisis.

The data presented in this year's Sex Crimes... report is done to continue providing the latest data regarding sexual victimizations in our state. However, one must be advised that the decrease in law enforcement and service provider reports is more indicative of the effect of COVID-19 on reporting and accessing services, than a measure of what actually occurred.

B. DATA SOURCES

In 2005, the Department of Health, Office of Injury Prevention obtained funds to conduct the Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico (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 the report, *Sex Crimes In New Mexico V*, January 2007. Additional findings from the SVV on the prevalence and nature of rape victimizations among children and adolescents in New Mexico were published in the *Sex Crimes In New Mexico VI*, October 2007 report.

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 *Sex Crimes in New Mexico* report. As it has been fifteen 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 was 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 the findings 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.

This report includes findings from calendar year 2020 sexual assault data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository. *Section One*, includes data from law enforcement, service providers, statewide Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) units, and the analysis of sexual assault cases and dispositions from statewide district court data obtained from the Administrative Office of the Courts. *Section Two* presents a discussion of the implications of the findings and recommendations; and *Section Three* offers county tables that present important trends information specific to each county.

SECTION ONE: ANALYSIS OF 2020 SEX CRIMES DATA FROM THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY

I. ABOUT THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY

The Central Repository is supported by the State of New Mexico Department of Health, Office of Injury Prevention and Behavioral Health Services Division and the Violence Against Women Act. It was established in 1998 to house data submitted from a variety of agencies statewide (law enforcement, district and magistrate courts, and domestic violence service providers) that deal with the issue of domestic violence. In 2001, the Central Repository began capturing statewide sexual assault data, as well. To this end, sexual assault data from law enforcement agencies and the courts, as well as data from rape crisis centers, mental health centers, and SANE Programs that provide services for sexual assault victims, are submitted to the Central Repository.

Currently, standardized data from law enforcement are submitted to the Central repository on a quarterly basis, and data from service provider agencies and SANE programs are submitted monthly. The data analyzed for this report covers sexual assault law enforcement, service provider, and SANE data for the period 1/1/20 – 12/31/20.

II. LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTED SEX CRIMES

A. DEFINITIONS

Sexual assault incidents captured in New Mexico include the following statutes regarding sexual offenses. These statutes are presented in brief. Full definitions are found in **Appendix A**.

30-9-11 Criminal sexual penetration

- A. Criminal sexual penetration is the unlawful and intentional causing of a person to engage in sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio or anal intercourse or the causing of penetration, to any extent and with any object, of the genital or anal openings of another, whether or not there is any emission.

30-9-12 Criminal sexual contact

- A. Criminal sexual contact is the unlawful and intentional touching of or application of force, without consent, to the unclothed intimate parts of another who has reached his eighteenth birthday, or intentionally causing another who has reached his eighteenth birthday to touch one's intimate parts.

30-9-13 Criminal sexual contact of a minor

- A. Criminal sexual contact of a minor is the unlawful and intentional touching or applying force to the intimate parts of a minor or the unlawful and intentional causing of a minor to touch one's intimate parts. For the purposes of this section, "intimate parts" means the primary genital area, groin, buttocks, anus or breast.

30-9-14 Indecent exposure

- A. Indecent exposure consists of a person knowingly and intentionally exposing his primary genital area to public view. As used in this section, “primary genital area” means the mons pubis, penis, testicles, mons veneris, vulva or vagina.

30-10-3 Incest

- A. Incest consists of knowingly intermarrying or having sexual intercourse with persons within the following degrees of consanguinity: parents and children including grandparents and grandchildren of every degree, brothers and sisters of the half as well as of the whole blood, uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews.

30-9-1 Enticement of child

Enticement of child consists of:

- A. Enticing, persuading or attempting to persuade a child under the age of sixteen years to enter any vehicle, building, room or secluded place with intent to commit an act which would constitute a crime under Article 9 (30-9-1 to 30-9-9 NMSA 1978) of the Criminal Code; or
- B. Having possession of a child under the age of sixteen years in any vehicle, building, room or secluded place with intent to commit an act which would constitute a crime under Article 9 of the Criminal Code.

30-6A-2 Sexual exploitation of children

- A. and B. It is unlawful for any person to intentionally *possess* or *distribute* any visual or print medium depicting any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if that person knows or has reason to know that the obscene medium depicts any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such act and if that person knows or has reason to know that one or more of the participants in that act is a child under eighteen years of age.
- C. It is unlawful for any person to intentionally cause or permit a child under eighteen years of age to engage in any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if that person knows, has reason to know or intends that the act may be recorded in any obscene visual or print medium or performed publicly.
- D. It is unlawful for any person to intentionally manufacture any obscene visual or print medium depicting any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if one or more of the participants in that act is a child under eighteen years of age.

30-4-1 Kidnapping

- A. Kidnapping is the unlawful taking, restraining, transporting or confining of a person, by force, intimidation or deception, with intent: 1) that the victim be held for ransom; 2) that the victim be held as a hostage or shield and confined against his will; 3) that the victim be held to service against the victim’s will; or 4) to inflict death, physical injury or a sexual offense on the victim.

30-52-1 Human trafficking

- A. Human trafficking consists of a person knowingly: 1) recruiting, soliciting, enticing, transporting or obtaining by any means another person with the intent or knowledge that force, fraud or coercion will be used to subject the person to labor, services or commercial sexual activity; 2) recruiting, soliciting, enticing, transporting or obtaining by any means a person under the age of eighteen years with the intent or knowledge that the person will be caused to engage in commercial sexual activity; or 3) benefiting, financially or by receiving anything of value, from the labor, services or commercial sexual activity of another person with the knowledge that force, fraud or coercion was used to obtain the labor, services or commercial sexual activity.

30-37-3.2 Child solicitation by electronic communication device

- A. Child solicitation by electronic communication device consists of a person knowingly and intentionally soliciting a child under sixteen years of age, by means of an electronic communication device, to engage in sexual intercourse, sexual contact or in a sexual or obscene performance, or to engage in any other sexual conduct when the perpetrator is at least three years older than the child.

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT-REPORTED INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

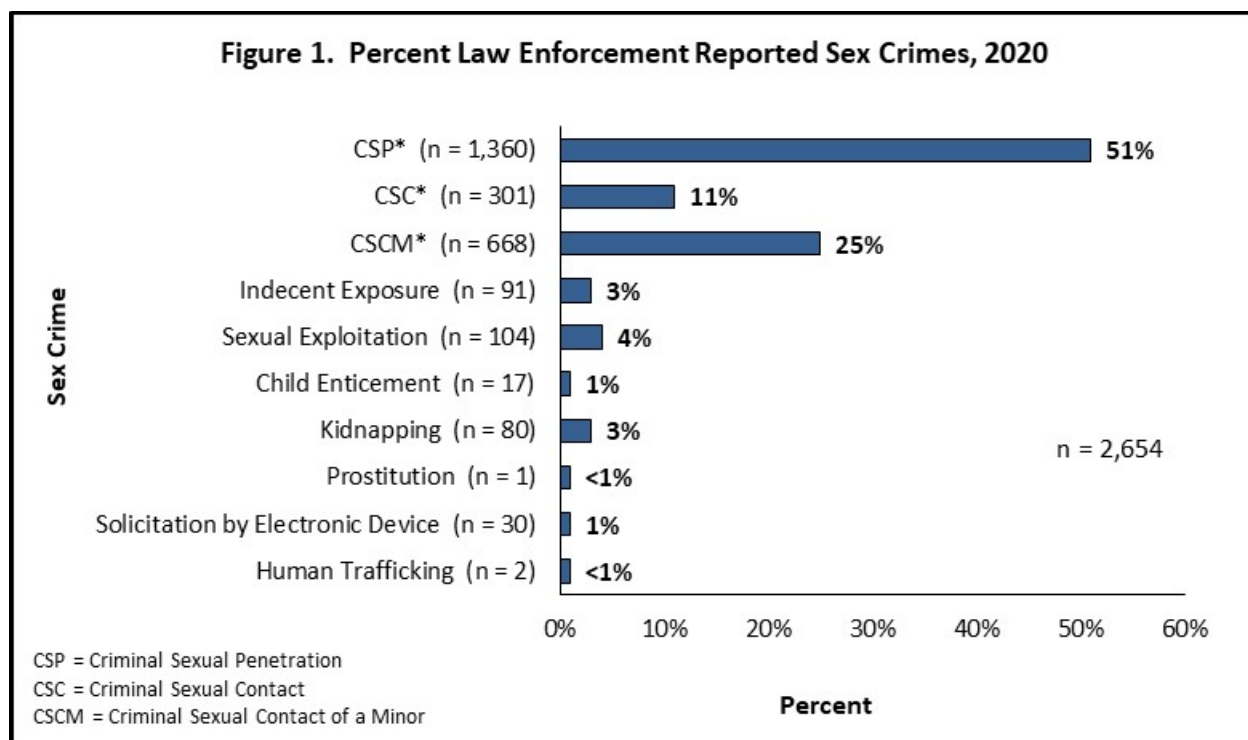
There were 116 law enforcement agencies that submitted sexual assault data to the Central Repository during 2020 (see **Appendix B**). Presently, these agencies represent 99% of the New Mexico population. Data from each participating agency was extracted from police offense incident reports and submitted in aggregate form on the standardized *Law Enforcement Sexual Violence Data Collection Form* (see **Appendix C**).

1. All Law Enforcement-Reported Sex Crimes

In 2020, there were 2,654 sex crimes reported by participating law enforcement agencies, a 26% decrease from that reported in 2019 (3,601). For a list of sex crime reports by law enforcement agency, see **Table 1**. For a list of sex crime reports by county, see **Table 2**. Of the reported sex crimes, 51% (1,336) were cases of criminal sexual penetration, 25% (668) criminal sexual contact of a minor, 11% (301) criminal sexual contact, 4% (104) sexual exploitation of children, 3% respectively, indecent exposure (91) and kidnapping (85), 1% respectively, child enticement (17) and solicitation by electronic device (30), and <1% respectively, prostitution (1) and human trafficking (2). See **Figure 1**.

2. Law Enforcement-Reported Criminal Sexual Penetration (Rape) Victimization

The number of criminal sexual penetration (rape) victims per county that were reported to law enforcement in 2020 is shown in **Appendix D**. The rate of law enforcement-reported criminal sexual penetration (LER-CSP) victimizations in New Mexico was calculated based on counties with complete reporting (those counties with the law enforcement agency from the largest city reporting). The rate of law-enforcement reported criminal sexual penetration for New Mexico is 0.69 per 1000 persons, which is a 9.2% decrease from the 0.76 per 1000 rate reported in 2019. A ranking of law enforcement-reported criminal sexual penetration rates for counties with complete reporting is found in **Appendix E**, and alphabetically by county in **Appendix F**.



C. CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINAL SEXUAL PENETRATION CASES

1. Victim and Offender Gender

There were 1,453 criminal sexual penetration (rape) victims identified from the 1,360 law enforcement sexual assault reports in 2020. Victim gender was documented for 1,200 victims. Of these, 1,043 (87%) were female victims, and 157 (13%) male victims.

Of the 1,360 cases of criminal sexual penetration, 1,398 offenders were identified. Offender gender was documented in 1,146 reports. Of these, 95% (1,083) had a *male* offender.

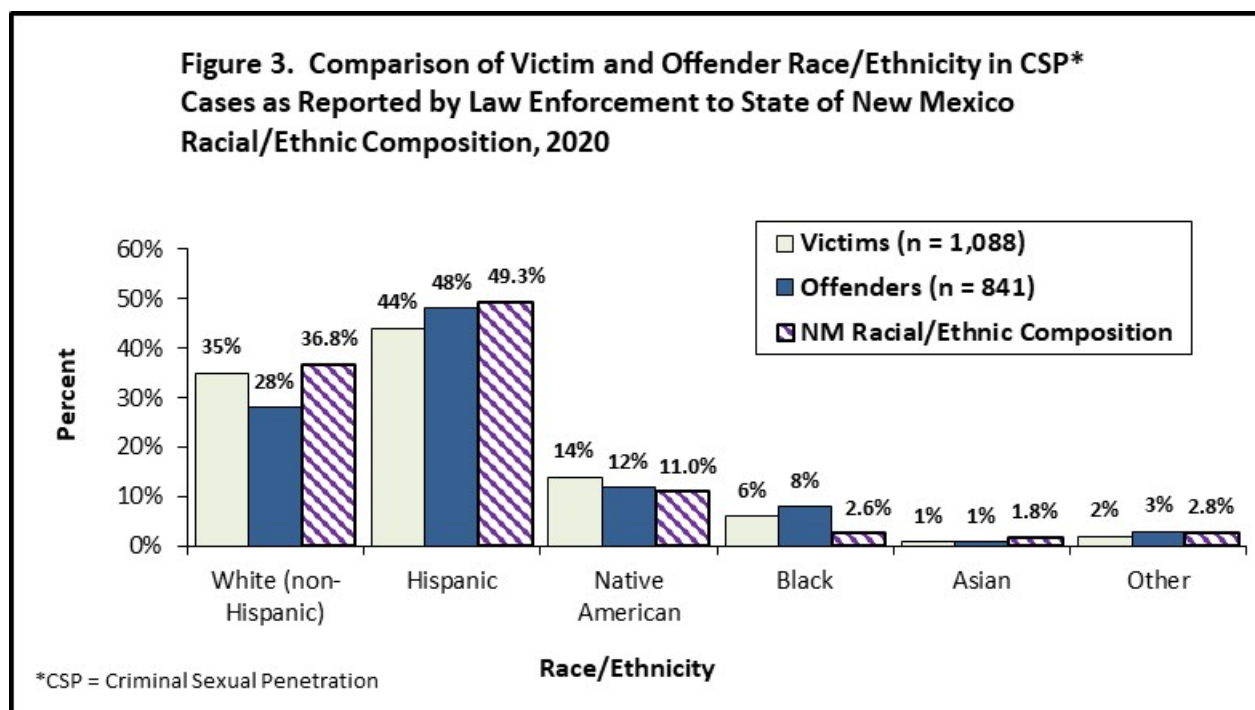
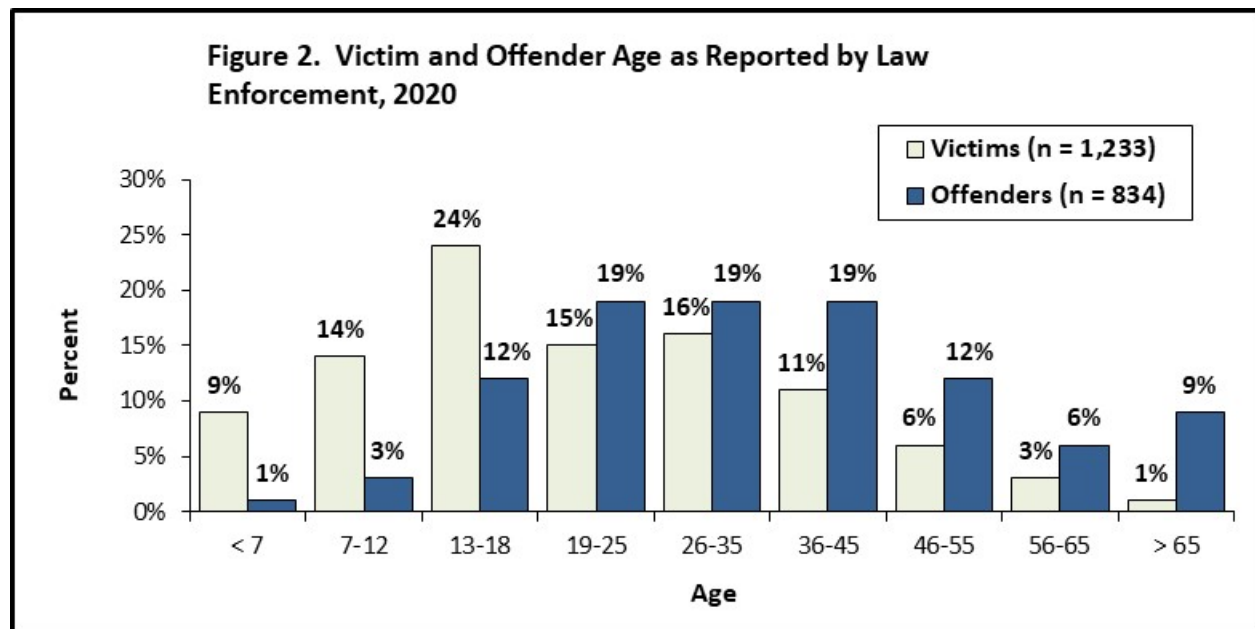
2. Victim and Offender Age

Of the 1,233 reports of criminal sexual penetration that identified victim age, the greatest proportion of all victims was in the age group 13-18 (24%), followed by victims ages 26-35 (16%), 19-25 (15%), 7-12 (14%), 36-45 (11%), <7 (9%), 46-55 (6%), 56-65 (3%) and >65 (1%). Conversely, of the 834 reports that identified offender age, the greatest proportion of all offenders was in the age groups 19-25, 26-35 and 36-45 (19% respectively), followed by victims ages 13-18 and 46-55 (12% respectively), >65 (9%), 56-65 (6%), 7-12 (3%) and <7 (1%). See **Figure 2**.

3. Victim and Offender Race/Ethnicity

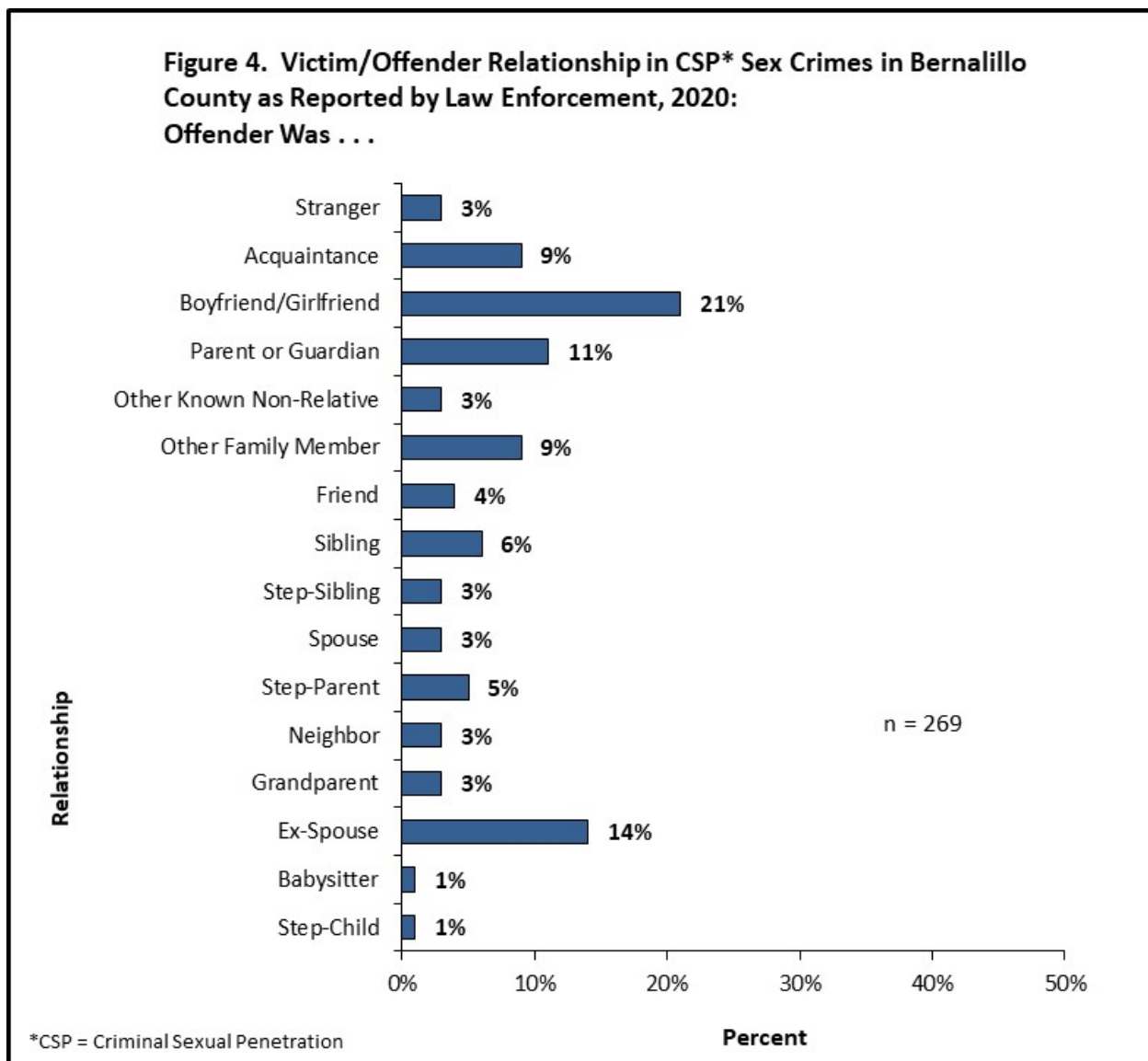
Of the 1,088 criminal sexual penetration cases that identified victim race/ethnicity, 44% were Hispanic, 35% White (non-Hispanic), 14% Native American, 6% Black, 2% "other race" and 1% Asian. Likewise, of the 841 criminal sexual penetration cases that identified offender race/ethnicity, 48% were

Hispanic, 28% White (non-Hispanic), 12% Native American, 8% Black, 3% “other race” and 1% Asian. For a comparison of victim and offender race/ethnicity to racial/ethnic compositions in New Mexico for 2020, see **Figure 3**.



4. Victim/Offender Relationship

The victim/offender relationship was documented in 957 of the 1,360 reported cases of criminal sexual penetration. Of these, 9% (84) were perpetrated by a stranger to the victim and 91% (873) were perpetrated by someone known to the victim. Seventeen percent (167) of all offenders were relatives of the victims. While law enforcement agencies report whether the offender was a stranger or known to the victim, they do not further report the type of relationship among known offenders. However, such documentation is available from Bernalillo County in the reported cases of criminal sexual penetration submitted by the Albuquerque Police Department and the Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office. The victim/offender relationship was documented in 269 cases. Of these, 3% (9) were perpetrated by a stranger and 97% (260) by someone known to the victim. Relatives comprised 42% (114) of all victim/offender relationships documented. Boyfriends/girlfriends comprised the largest category of known-specified-non-family offenders, 21% (56), followed by ex-spouses, 14% (37), and acquaintances, 9% (24). Parents or guardians comprised the largest category of known-specified-family members, 11% (30), followed by siblings, 6% (17), and step-parents, 5% (14). **Figure 4** illustrates the number and percent of each type of victim/offender relationship.



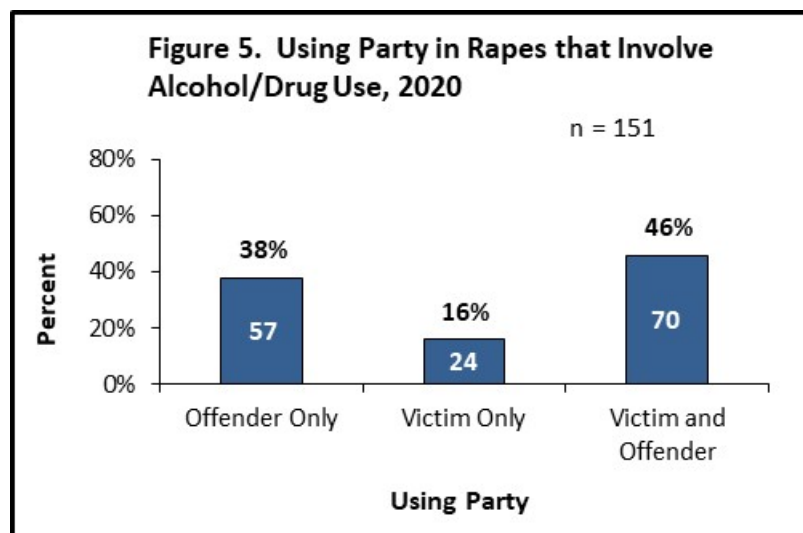
5. Weapon Use and Injury

There is a parallel between weapon use in sexual assault incidents and its use in domestic violence incidents, though there is reluctance among professionals in the field of sexual violence prevention and prosecution to report this observation. Because the intent in a domestic assault or battery is to physically harm the victim, an offender's fists and feet used in kicking, slapping, or punching a victim are considered "personal weapons". Applying this definition of a weapon to criminal sexual penetration crimes would result in 78% or 614 of 785 cases in New Mexico, involving a weapon. However, while this demonstrates comprehensive and accurate reporting, there is great reluctance in reporting such high rates of weapon use in sexual assault incidents. Sexual assault advocates and prosecutors have been working for years to dispel the long held social myth that unless there is a "non-personal" or deadly weapon involved, the victim consented too easily and must have freely engaged in the sexual activity. In truth, a very small proportion of criminal sexual penetration cases nationally, involve a "non-personal" weapon, such as a gun, knife, bat, etc. The same is true in New Mexico, as only 7% or 35 of 467 cases documenting *type of weapon used* involved firearms (2%) or knives (1%) or "non-personal" (4%) weapons.

Of the 933 cases that documented whether the victim was injured, victim injury occurred in 36% (334) of the cases.

6. Alcohol and Drug Use

There were 983 cases of criminal sexual penetration where alcohol/drug use was documented. Of these, alcohol and/or drugs were used in 44% (433) of cases. Of the 433 cases where alcohol or drugs were used, 151 documented the using party(s). Offender-only use of alcohol/drugs was reported in 38% (57) of cases. Victim-only use was found in 16% (24) of cases, and both the victim and offender used alcohol/drugs in 46% (70) of cases. See **Figure 5**. Therefore, offenders used alcohol/drugs in 84% of the cases involving alcohol/drug use and victims used alcohol/drugs in 62% of the cases involving alcohol/drug use.



7. Children Witnesses to Criminal Sexual Penetration

Data provided from statewide law enforcement agencies regarding the presence of child witnesses in criminal sexual penetration crimes could not be verified and were therefore, omitted from this report.

8. Suspect Arrests for Criminal Sexual Penetration Incidents

There were 1,000 cases of criminal sexual penetration that documented whether there was a suspect arrest. Of these, 126 (13%) cases had a suspect arrest. Among agencies with 10 or more reported criminal sexual penetration cases, the Eddy County Sheriff's Department had the most (45%) cases with a suspect arrest, followed and the Valencia County Sheriff's Office (43%). Conversely, the Portales Police Department had the fewest criminal sexual penetration cases with a suspect arrest (0%), followed by the Santa Fe and Las Cruces Police Departments (5%, respectively), the Albuquerque Police Department (6%) and the Grants Police Department (9%). See **Table 3**.

D. CHARACTERISTICS OF OTHER (NON-PENETRATION) LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTED SEX CRIMES

There are many types of sexual victimization that do not include sexual penetration. These are non-penetration sex crimes that are captured by the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey. As defined by the survey, there are two categories of non-penetration sex crimes:

Unwanted sexual contact is defined as unwanted sexual experiences involving touch but not sexual penetration, such as being kissed in a sexual way, or having sexual body parts fondled, groped, or grabbed.

Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences are those unwanted experiences that do not involve any touching or penetration, including someone exposing their sexual body parts, flashing, or masturbating in front of the victim, someone making a victim show his or her body parts, someone making a victim look at or participate in sexual photos or movies, or someone harassing the victim in a public place in a way that made the victim feel unsafe.

In New Mexico we have numerous statutes defining non-penetration sex crimes. These crimes are outlined in *Appendix A. Definitions* and include such crimes as criminal sexual contact, criminal sexual contact of a minor, indecent exposure, aggravated indecent exposure, sexual exploitation of children, solicitation of a minor, child solicitation by electronic communication device, and voyeurism.

There were 1,331 victims in 1,294 non-penetration sex-crime incidents in New Mexico, in 2020. The number of reported non-penetration sex crime incidents represents a 40% decrease from that reported in 2019 (2,158). Some of the decrease is a result of COVID-19 restrictions. However, a significant proportion of the decrease is explained by a change in reporting from the Albuquerque Police Department and many other law enforcement agencies statewide which are now only reporting *criminal sexual contact* and *criminal sexual contact of a minor* data.

The change in reporting is precipitated by more law enforcement agencies transitioning from the federal Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

The NIBRS system, developed in the 1970's, began being implemented by individual law enforcement agencies in the 1990s according to each agency's ability to acquire the hardware, software and training needed to use the system. Today, most agencies are utilizing the NIBRS system. NIBRS is a much more comprehensive reporting system than the UCR. It gathers information on single incidents, (as well as separate offenses within the same incident), victims, offenders, relationships between victims and offenders, arrestees, and property involved in crimes. However, there are no codes for reporting non-penetration sex crimes other than fondling, i.e. criminal sexual contact/criminal sexual contact of a minor. This is unfortunate, since the rate of lifetime unwanted sexual contact for women in New Mexico is 30.2%, ranking NM 10th in the U.S. Similarly, the rate of lifetime non-contact unwanted sexual experiences for women in New Mexico is 39.2%, ranking NM 2nd in the U.S.

The UCR reporting did not capture non-penetration crimes, but law enforcement agencies statewide were willing to collect their own data regarding criminal sexual contact, criminal sexual contact of a minor, indecent exposure, sexual exploitation, and child enticement cases,. However, since the NIBRS reporting is so extensive and more labor intensive, few agencies are willing to do additional data collection not required by NIBRS. In the state of New Mexico, all agencies using the NIBRS system report to the State Department of Public Safety, which house the NIBRS data and report to the federal government.

Fortunately, the Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office still reports data on criminal sexual contact, criminal sexual contact of a minor, indecent exposure, sexual exploitation, and child enticement cases;; and the Albuquerque Police Department reports on criminal sexual contact and criminal sexual contact of a minor. These data make possible the presentation of the following analysis of the nature and characteristics of non-penetration sex crimes in Bernalillo County.

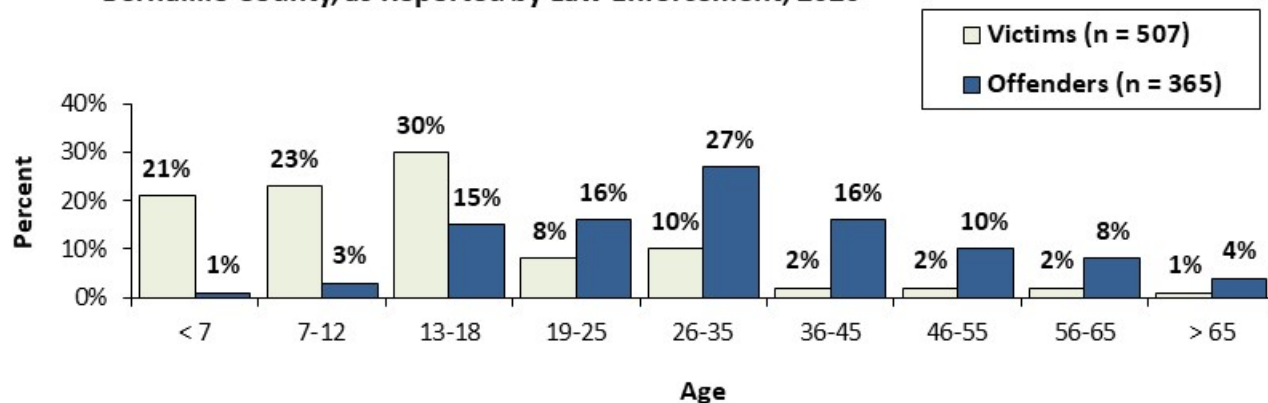
1. Victim and Offender Gender

There were 470 non-penetration sex crimes in Bernalillo County. There were 577 victims identified in these crimes. Victim gender was documented in 510 of the victims identified. Of these, 78% (398) were female. This is 9% fewer than the 87% of female victims in law enforcement-reported criminal sexual penetration (CSP) crimes. There were 695 offenders identified in the non-penetration sex crimes. The suspect gender was documented in 446. Of these, 89% (398) were male. This is less than the 95% of male offenders in CSP crimes.

2. Victim and Offender Age

Victim-age was documented in 507 victims identified in Bernalillo County non-penetration sex crimes. Of these, 44% were not yet adolescents: 21% (109), ages <7, and 23% (119) ages 7-12. Nearly one-third (30%) of victims were ages 13-18 (152). Of the 28% adult victims, 8% (41), were ages 19-25; 10% (52), ages 26-35; 2% respectively, ages 36-45(11); 46-55 (11), and 56-65 (9). Adults ages >65 composed 1% (3) of victims. See **Figure 6**. Offender-age was documented for 365 of the 695 offenders. Of these, 27% (97) were ages 26-35, followed by 16% respectively, of offenders ages 19-25 (60) and 36-45 (57), 15% (56) ages 13-18, 10% (37) ages 46-55, 8% (30), ages 56-65, and 4% (13) ages >65. Refer to Figure 6.

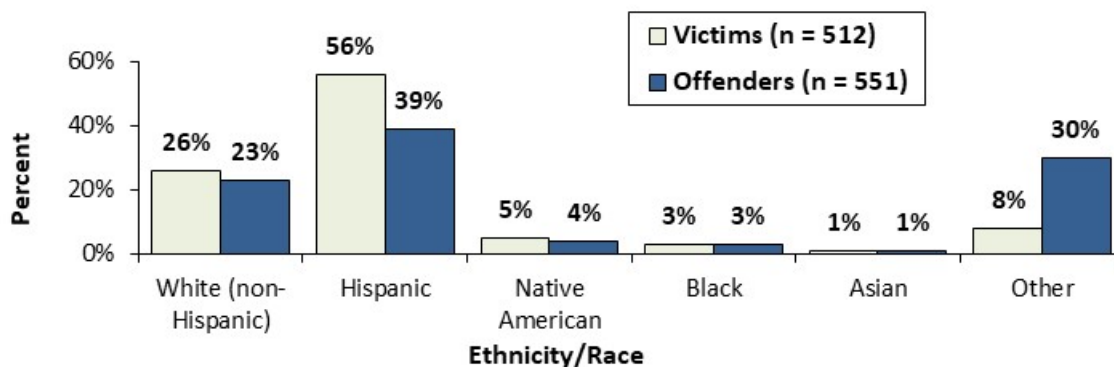
Figure 6. Victim and Offender Age in Non-Penetration Sex Crimes in Bernalillo County, as Reported by Law Enforcement, 2020



3. Victim and Offender Race/Ethnicity

Victim race/ethnicity was documented for 512 of the 577 victims. Of these, most victims, 56% (288) were Hispanic, followed by White (non-Hispanic) victims, 26% (133), Native American victims, 5% (28), Black victims 3% (14), Asian victims, 1% (6) and 8% (43) victims of “other” races. Similarly, of the 695 offenders, race/ethnicity was identified for 551. Of these, most offenders, 39% (212) were Hispanic, followed by offenders of “other” races, 30% (166), White (non-Hispanic) offenders, 23% (127), Black offenders, 3% (14), Native American offenders, 4% (21), and Asian offenders, 1% (6). See **Figure 7**.

Figure 7. Victim and Offender Race/Ethnicity in Non-Penetration Sex Crimes in Bernalillo County as Reported by Law Enforcement, 2020



4. Weapon Use and Injury

Bernalillo County law enforcement agencies reported 66% or 312 cases out of 470 involved a weapon. Of these, 4% (14) involved a deadly weapon, 2% (8) a firearm, and 2% (6) a knife) and another 2% (5) involved non-personal weapons (blunt object, bat, etc.).

Eight percent (37) of non-criminal sexual penetration cases involved injury, which is significantly less than the 36% of injury-involved criminal sexual penetration cases.

5. Alcohol/Drug Use

Offender alcohol/drug use was reported in 11% (51) of non-criminal sexual penetration cases.

6. Children Witnesses to Non-Penetration Sex Crimes

Data provided for the presence of child witnesses in non-penetration sex crimes in Bernalillo County could not be verified and was therefore, omitted from this report.

7. Suspect Arrest in Non-Penetration Sex Crimes

Of the 470 non-penetration sex crimes in Bernalillo County, there was an arrest made in 8% (37). This is less than the 13% of criminal sexual penetration crimes with a suspect arrest.

III. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICE PROVIDERS AND NEW CLIENTS SERVED

There were 17 sexual assault service provider agencies that submitted data to the Central Repository in 2020 (see **Appendix G**), three fewer agencies than reported in 2019. Therapists from participating agencies complete the *Sexual Assault History* form, a standardized data collection instrument used by mental health and rape crisis centers throughout New Mexico to capture information on each client who presents for therapy for a recent or past sexual offense (see **Appendix H**). The data presented herein represent clients who presented for therapy between 1/1/20 and 12/31/20 for a recent or past sexual assault. Completed *Sexual Assault History* forms are submitted to the Central Repository on a monthly basis. There were 1,547 clients who received services for a sexual assault victimization. This represents a 26.5% decrease from that reported in 2019 (2,104). This decrease is explained in large part, by the COVID-19 restrictions. Completed forms on these survivors were analyzed for this report.

The Rape Crisis Center of Central New Mexico served 42% (645) of all sex crimes survivors seen in 2020, followed by La Pinon (Las Cruces), 14% (213), Arise Sexual Assault Services (Portales) 9% (144) and Sexual Assault Services of Northern New Mexico, 8% (130). See **Table 4**. For an examination of survivors served by county, see **Table 5**.

Table 6 shows the number of sexual assault victims served by statewide service providers by county and the number of sex crime victims reported by law enforcement for each county. However, it is difficult to make a meaningful comparison between the number of sexual assault victims reported by service providers per county and the number of sex crime victims reported by law enforcement per county because only 67% (1,033) of all survivors (1,547) who sought treatment in 2020 experienced the sexual assault in 2020. The number of survivors that were assaulted in 2020 as reported by service providers (1,033), represent only 37% of the number of sexual assault victims identified by law enforcement in 2020 (2,784).

A. SURVIVOR DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Gender of Survivor

Of the 1,547 sexual offense reports, 1,497 documented the gender of the survivor, 88% (1,312) of which were female, 11% (171) male, 1% (9) nonconforming, and <1% (5) transgender. See **Table 7** for the gender of survivors served by agency.

2. Age of Survivor at Time of Current (Presenting) Sexual Assault

Of the 1,372 reports where *age of survivor at the time of the current assault* was documented, the greatest percentage of victimizations occurred between ages of 25-34 (19%), followed by victimizations occurring between ages 18-24 (18%), and ages 13-17 (17%). See **Figure 8**. A comparison of *age at the time of the current sexual assault* between males and females reveals that more assaulted males (49%) were victims by age 12, compared to the percent of females who were assaulted by age 12 (25%). See **Figure 9**.

Figure 8. Age of Survivor at Time of Most Recent Sexual Assault as Reported by Service Providers, 2020

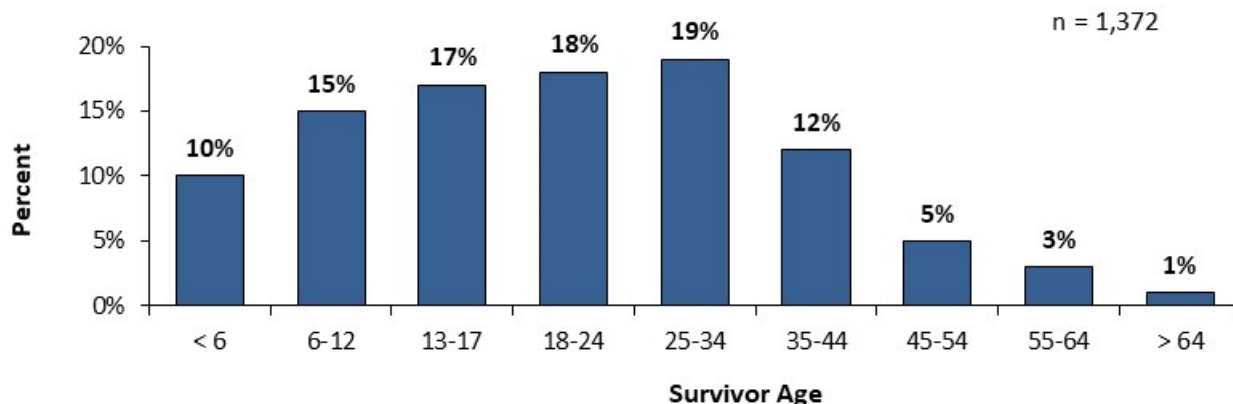
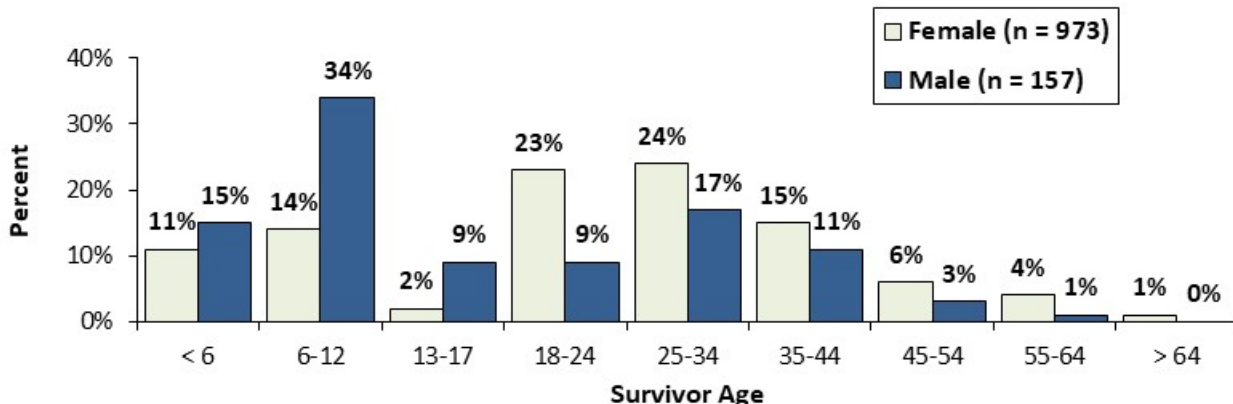
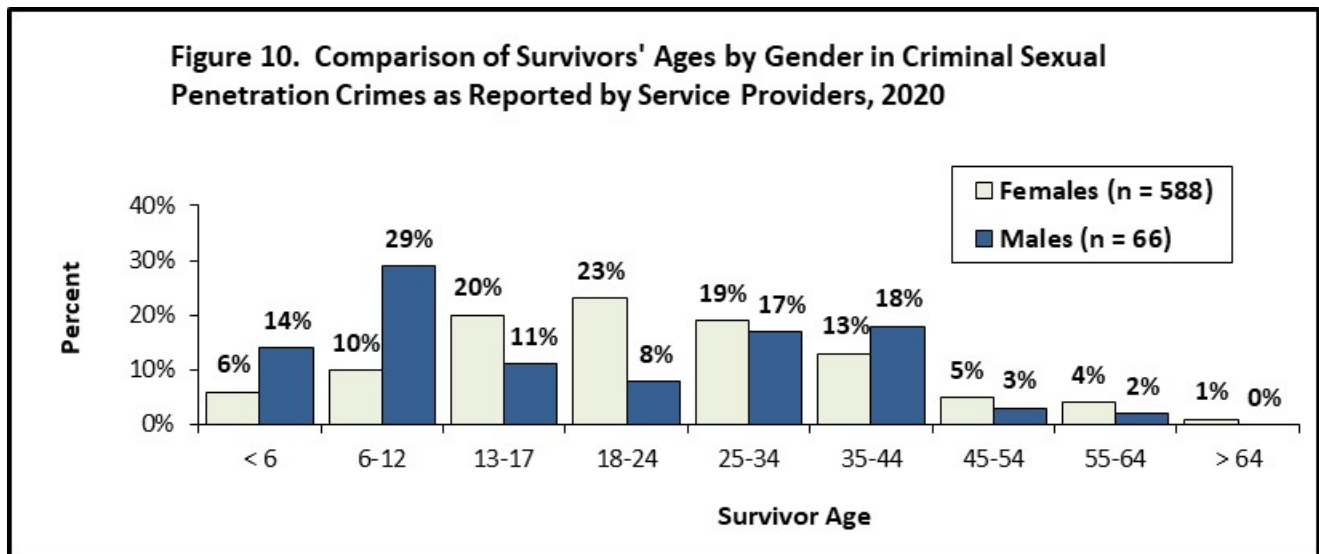


Figure 9. Age of Survivors at Time of Most Recent Sexual Assault, by Gender, as Reported by Service Providers, 2020

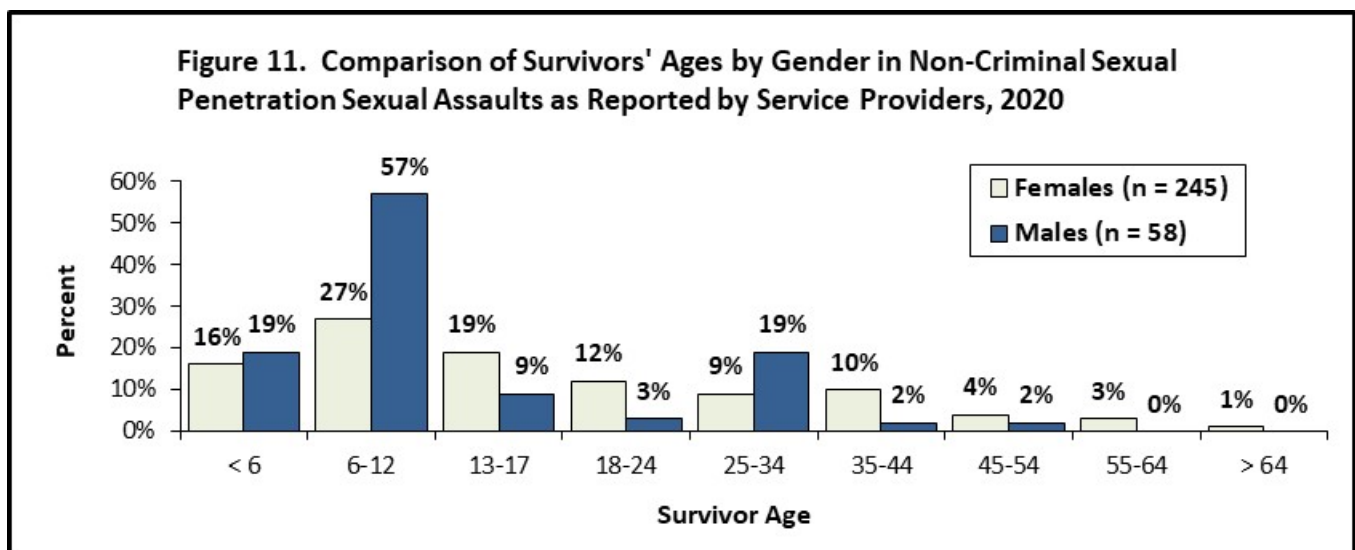


Since there is a significant difference between genders with regard to the age of the survivors at the time of the most recent assault when examining all types of sexual assault, an analysis was conducted to compare the age of survivors for males and females between criminal sexual penetration crimes and non-penetration sex crimes.

In criminal sexual penetration crimes, the proportion of male children (<13) raped (43%) among all males who were raped is significantly more than the proportion of female children raped (16%) among all females who were raped. See **Figure 10**.

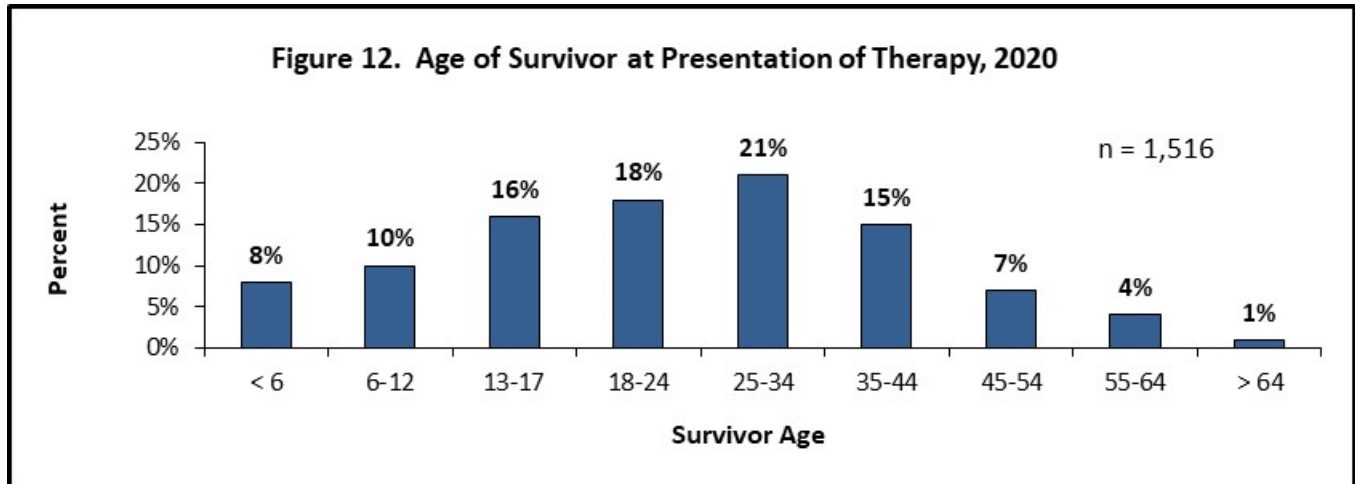


In non-penetration sex crimes (criminal sexual contact, criminal sexual contact of a minor, sexual exploitation, child enticement, and indecent exposure) the proportion of male children (ages <13) victimized (76%) among all males victimized, is slightly greater than the proportion of female children victimized (43%), among all females victimized. See **Figure 11**.



3. Age of Survivor at Presentation for Therapy

The age of the survivor when presenting for therapy was documented in 1,516 of the sexual offenses reported. Of these cases, the age group with the most presentations was 25-34 (21%), followed by 18-24 (18%), and 13-17 (16%). See **Figure 12**.



Significantly more males presented for therapy during the ages of 6-12 (24%) and ages <6 (13%), than females, ages 6-12 (8%) and ages <6 (7%). See **Figure 13**.

The sexual assault reports from service providers in 2020 were analyzed to determine the proportion of victims who sought therapeutic services for their sexual assault within one year of the assault and the proportion of victims who waited longer than one year. Over three-quarters (78%) of all survivors (female survivors, 80% and male survivors, 77%) sought therapy within one year of their sexual assaults. See **Figure 14**. Of those who waited to seek services beyond the first year following their sexual assault, the average delay in seeking therapy among male sexual assault victims was 3.9 years compared to 2.0 years for female victims. Among those who delayed, more males (10%) than females (4%) waited over 20 years to seek services. Refer to Figure 14.

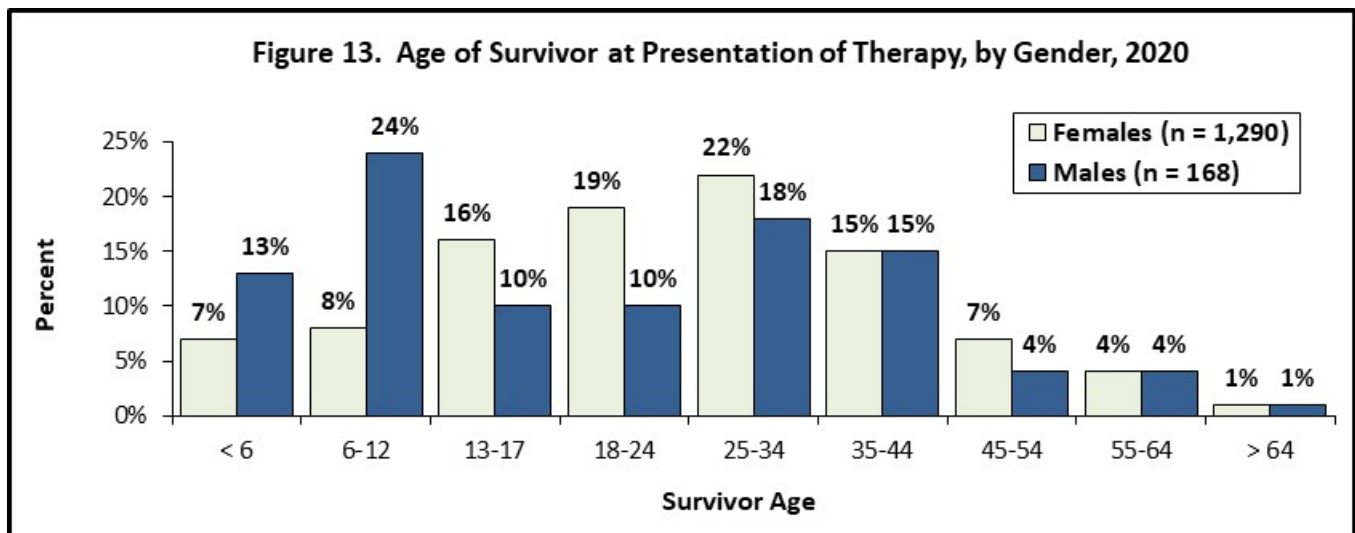
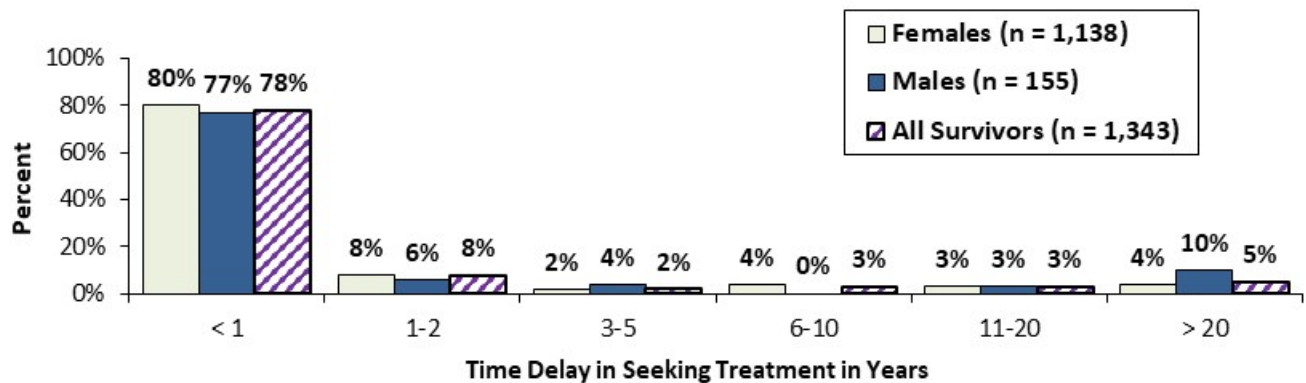


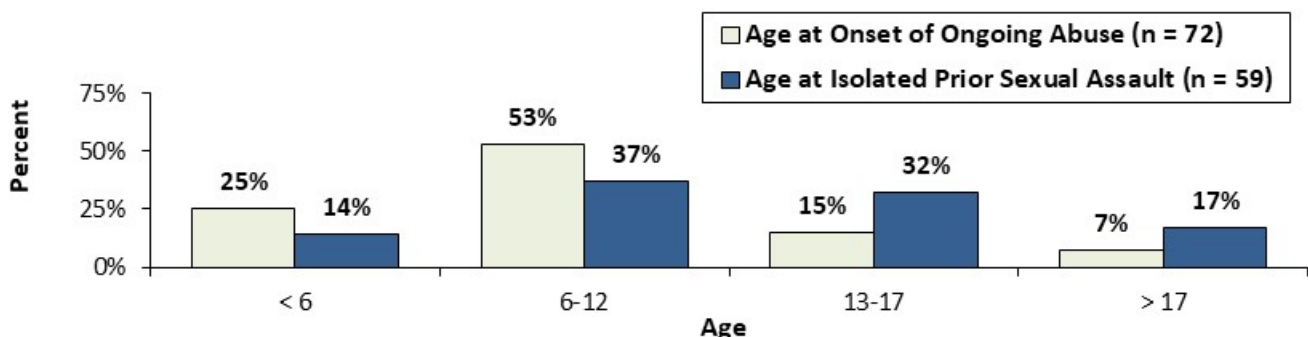
Figure 14. Time Lapse from Time of Victimization to Time Seeking Therapy Among Sexual Assault Victims, by Gender, 2020



4. Survivor History of Prior Sexual Assault/Abuse

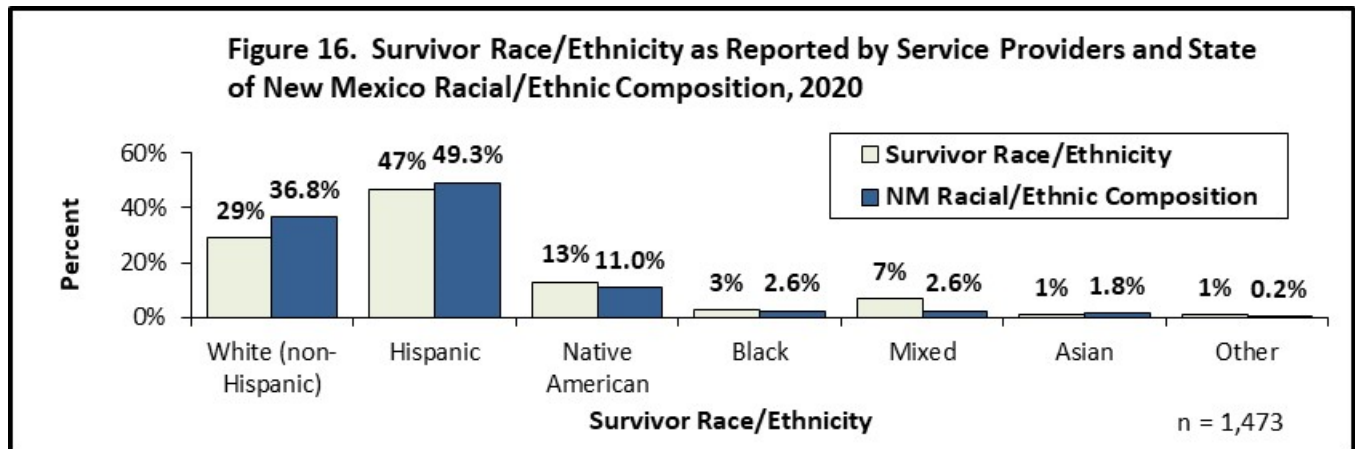
Prior sexual assault/abuse was documented in 521 service provider reports. Of these, 273 (52%) were sexually assaulted prior to the current assault. Of the 273 cases with a prior sexual assault, 204 documented whether the assault/abuse was ongoing or an isolated event. Of these, 60% (122) were cases of ongoing abuse and 40% (82) an isolated sexual assault event. The age of the survivor at the time of the prior assault was documented in 72 cases of ongoing abuse. The age at onset of abuse is shown in **Figure 15**. Three-quarters (78%) of these prior on-going victimizations occurred by age 12. Of the 59 cases of isolated prior sexual assault incidents, half (51%) occurred by age 12, 32% between the ages of 13-17, and 17% were individuals 18 and older. Refer to Figure 15.

Figure 15. A Comparison of Age at Time of Prior Assault Between Victims of Ongoing Sexual Abuse and Victims Who Experienced an Isolated Prior Event, as Reported by Service Providers, 2020



5. Race/Ethnicity of Survivor

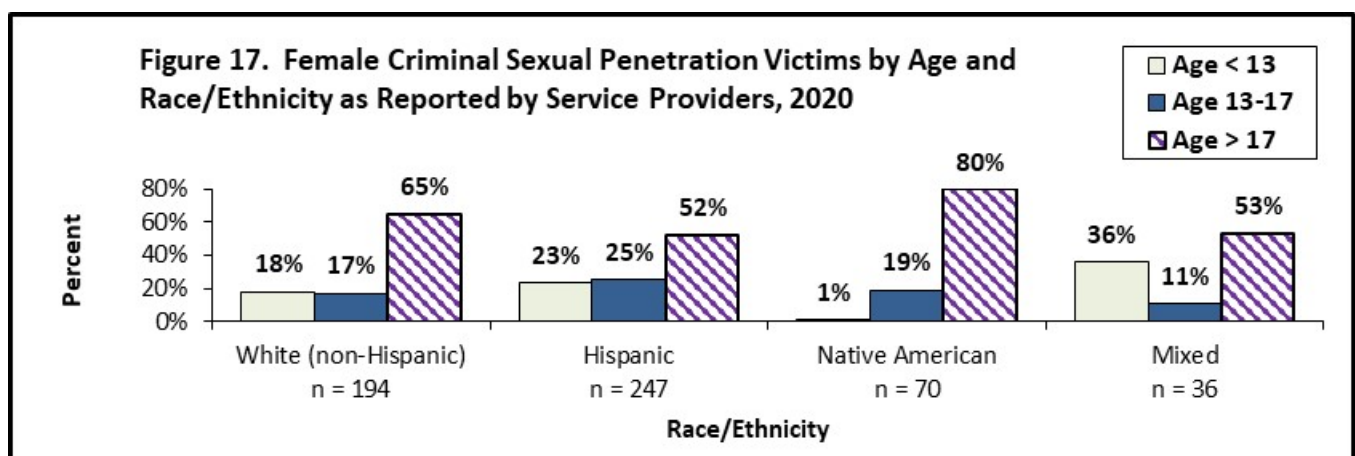
Race/ethnicity of the survivor was documented in 1,473 of reported sexual offenses. Most survivors (47%) were Hispanic, followed by White (non-Hispanic) survivors (29%), Native American survivors (13%), survivors of mixed race (7%), Black survivors (3%), Asian survivors and survivors of “other” races (1%, respectively). For a comparison of these percentages to the racial/ethnic composition of New Mexico, see **Figure 16**.



When race/ethnicity was documented among rape survivors, most were Hispanic (41%), followed by White (non-Hispanic) (35%), Native American (13%), mixed race (6%), Asian (2%), and 1% “other” races.

When race/ethnicity was examined by victim gender and age among male rape victims seeking services, there were too few males victims of each race/ethnicity to examine: Hispanic males (33), White (non-Hispanic) males (15), Native American males (7), Black males (1), Asian males (0), and males of mixed race (5).

When race/ethnicity was examined by age among female rape victims seeking services, there were too few Black female victims (17) and Asian female victims (10) to examine. A greater proportion of female rape victims of mixed race (36%) were victimized as children (ages <13) compared to Hispanic rape victims (23%), White (non-Hispanic) rape victims (18%), and Native American victims (1%). See **Figure 17**.



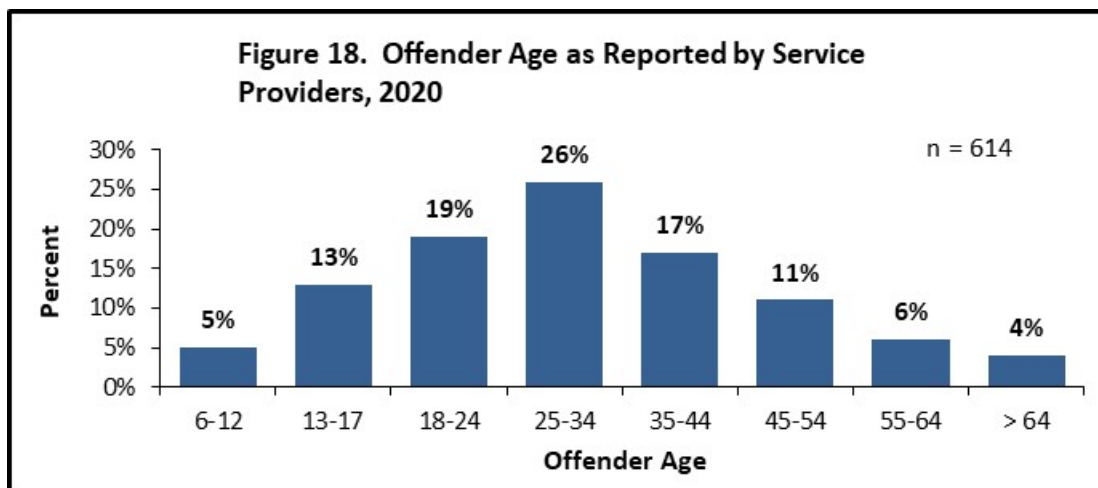
B. OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Gender of the Offender

Of the 1,218 sexual offense cases where gender of the offender was documented, 95% (1,155) of offenders were male, 5% (63) female. Similarly, among 706 *rape* cases where offender gender was documented, 97% (685) were male.

2. Age of Offender

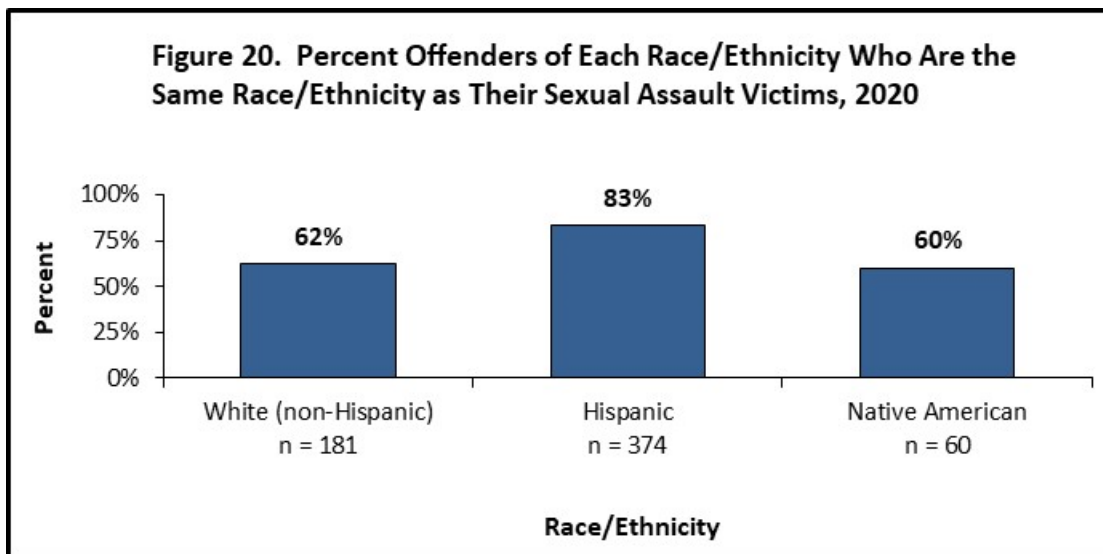
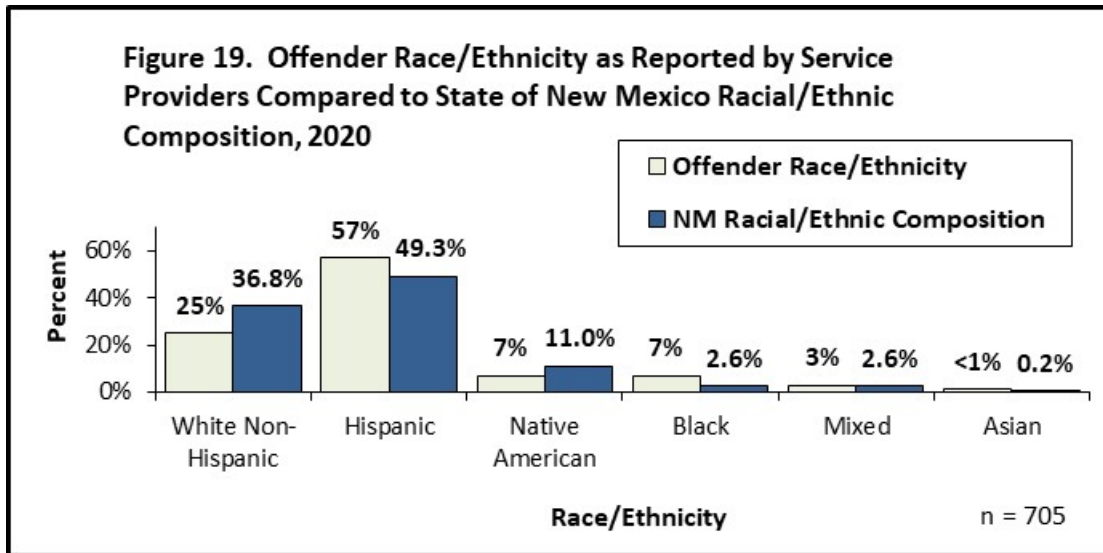
Age of the offender was documented in 614 of the offense reports submitted. Most offenders were 25-34 (26%), followed by offenders 18-24 (19%), 35-44 (17%), 13-17 (13%), 45-54 (11%), 55-64 (6%) and >64 (4%). See **Figure 18**.



3. Offender Race/Ethnicity

Race/ethnicity of the offender was documented in 705 of the reported sexual offenses. Nearly two-thirds (57%) of the reported offenders were Hispanic, 25% White (non-Hispanic), 7% Native American, 7%, Black, 3% mixed race/ethnicity, and <1% Asian. For a comparison of these percentages to the ethnic/racial composition of New Mexico, see **Figure 19**. Rates for Asian (3) and offenders of mixed race (24) should be viewed with caution given the small number of offenders in these racial groups.

Overall, in 72% of documented cases, the offender was the same race/ethnicity as the victim. However, the proportion of offenders of each race/ethnicity that were the same race/ethnicity as the victim differ, as shown: 83% of Hispanic offenders were the same race/ethnicity as their victims compared to 62% of White (non-Hispanic) offenders and 60% of Native American offenders. There were too few Asian (8) and Black (19) offenders and offenders of mixed race (18) to analyze this variable. See **Figure 20**.

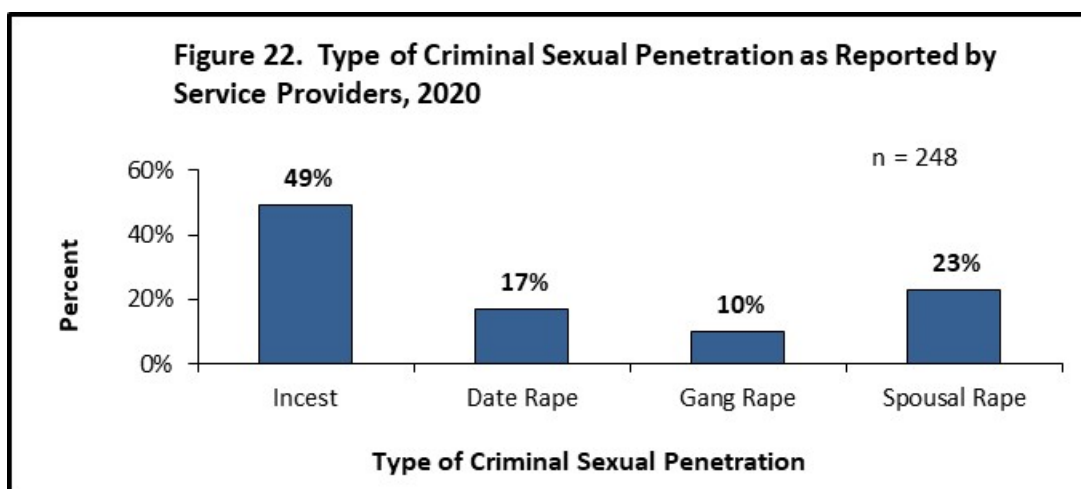
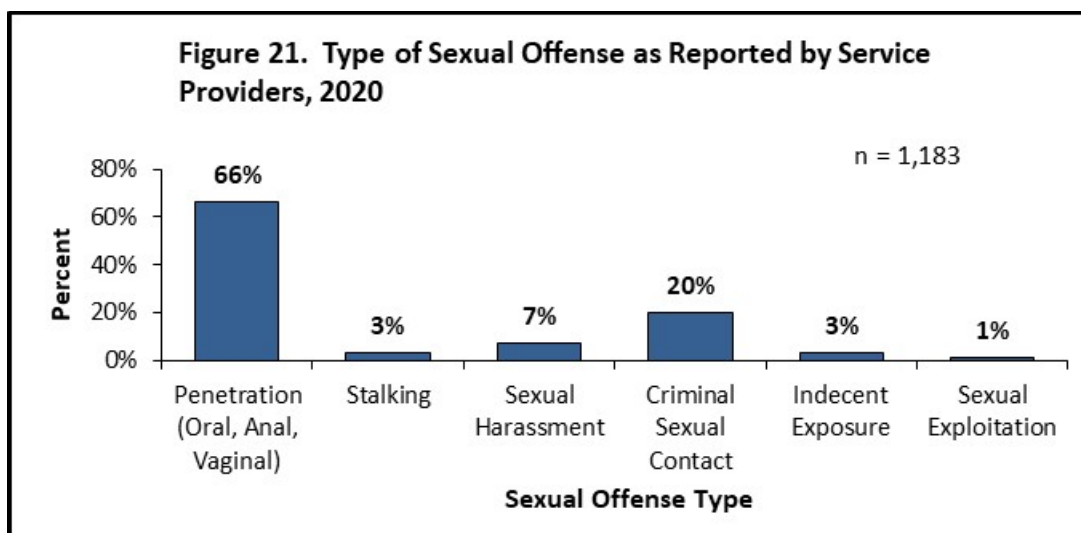


C. SEXUAL OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Type of Sexual Offense

The type of sex offense was documented in 1,183 of the 1,574 cases reported by service providers. Of these, 66% (786) were criminal sexual penetration (CSP – oral, anal, and/or vaginal penetration), 20% (239) criminal sexual contact, 7% (78) sexual harassment, 3% respectively, stalking (32), and indecent exposure (39), and 1% (7) sexual exploitation. See **Figure 21**.

Of the 786 cases involving criminal sexual penetration, 538 did not specify the circumstances of the rape. In the 248 cases of criminal sexual penetration that specified the rape circumstances, incest accounted for 49% (122). Date/Acquaintance rape comprised 17% (43) of the specified criminal sexual penetration cases. Spousal rape comprised 23% (57) of the specified rapes, and gang rape comprised 10% (26). See **Figure 22**.

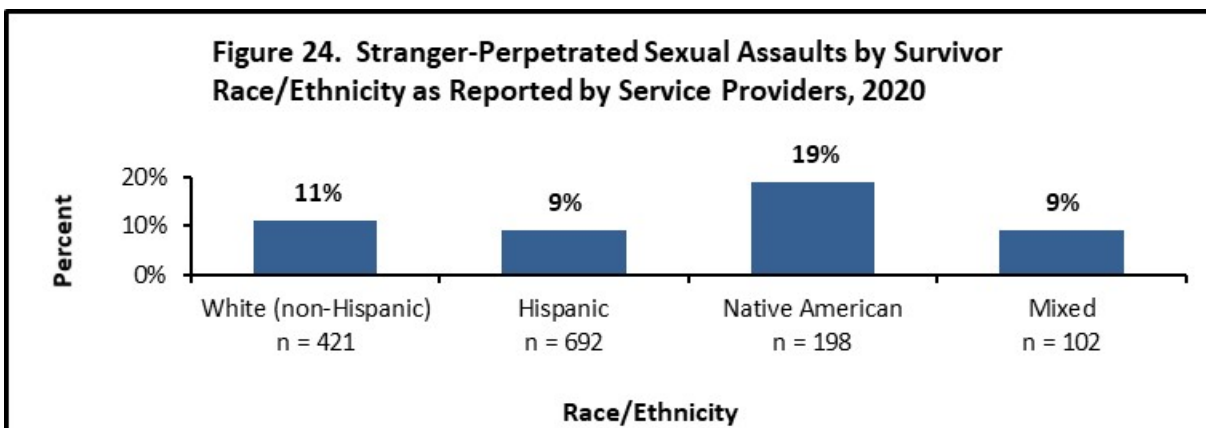
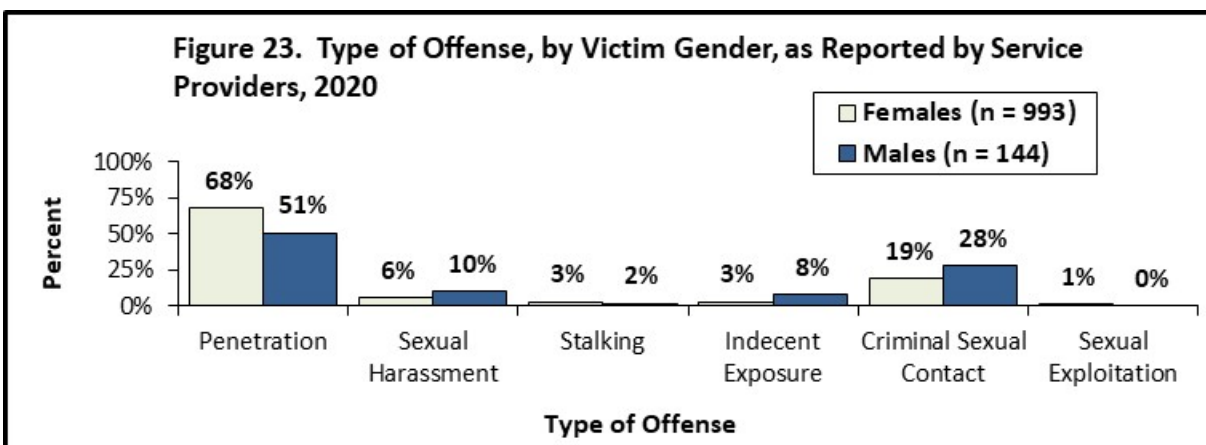


There were 1,137 sexual assault cases where both the survivor gender and type of offense were known. When examined by gender, a greater proportion of females than males, experienced penetration (68% and 51%, respectively), while a greater proportion of males than females, experienced sexual harassment (10% and 6%, respectively), indecent exposure (8% and 3%, respectively) and criminal sexual contact (28% and 19%, respectively). See **Figure 23**.

2. Survivor/Offender Relationship

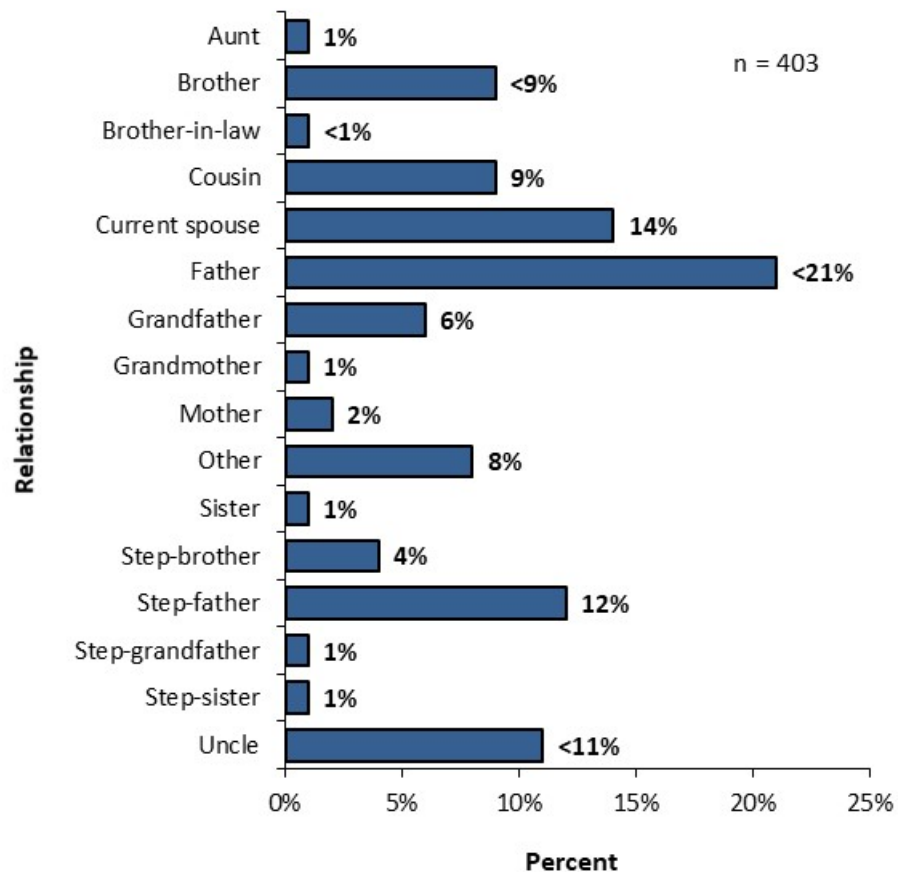
Survivor/Offender relationship was documented in 1,292 of the reported cases of sexual assault. In general, 13% (169) were perpetrated by a stranger and 87% (1,123) by someone known to the victim. Thirty-one percent (403) of sexual assaults were perpetrated by a relative. When examined by survivor gender, an equal proportion of females and males (90%, respectively) were assaulted by a known offender. Significantly more males (43%) than females (29%) were assaulted by a family member.

Stranger-perpetrated sexual offenses were examined by race/ethnicity of the survivor. Of the 421 cases with White (non-Hispanic) survivors, 11% (46) experienced stranger-perpetrated sexual assault. Likewise, of the 692 cases with Hispanic survivors, 9% (63) experienced stranger-perpetrated sexual assault. Stranger-perpetrated sexual assault was experienced by 19% (37) of Native American survivors, and 9% (9) of survivors of mixed race/ethnicity. There were 38 reports on Black survivors that documented the relationship of the offender. Of these, 13% (5) were stranger-perpetrated assaults. Similarly, there were 14 reports on Asian survivors that documented the relationship of the offender and 29% (4) were stranger-perpetrated. These results for Black and Asian survivors should be viewed with caution as there are too few reports on victim-offender relationship and race among these survivor populations. See **Figure 24**.



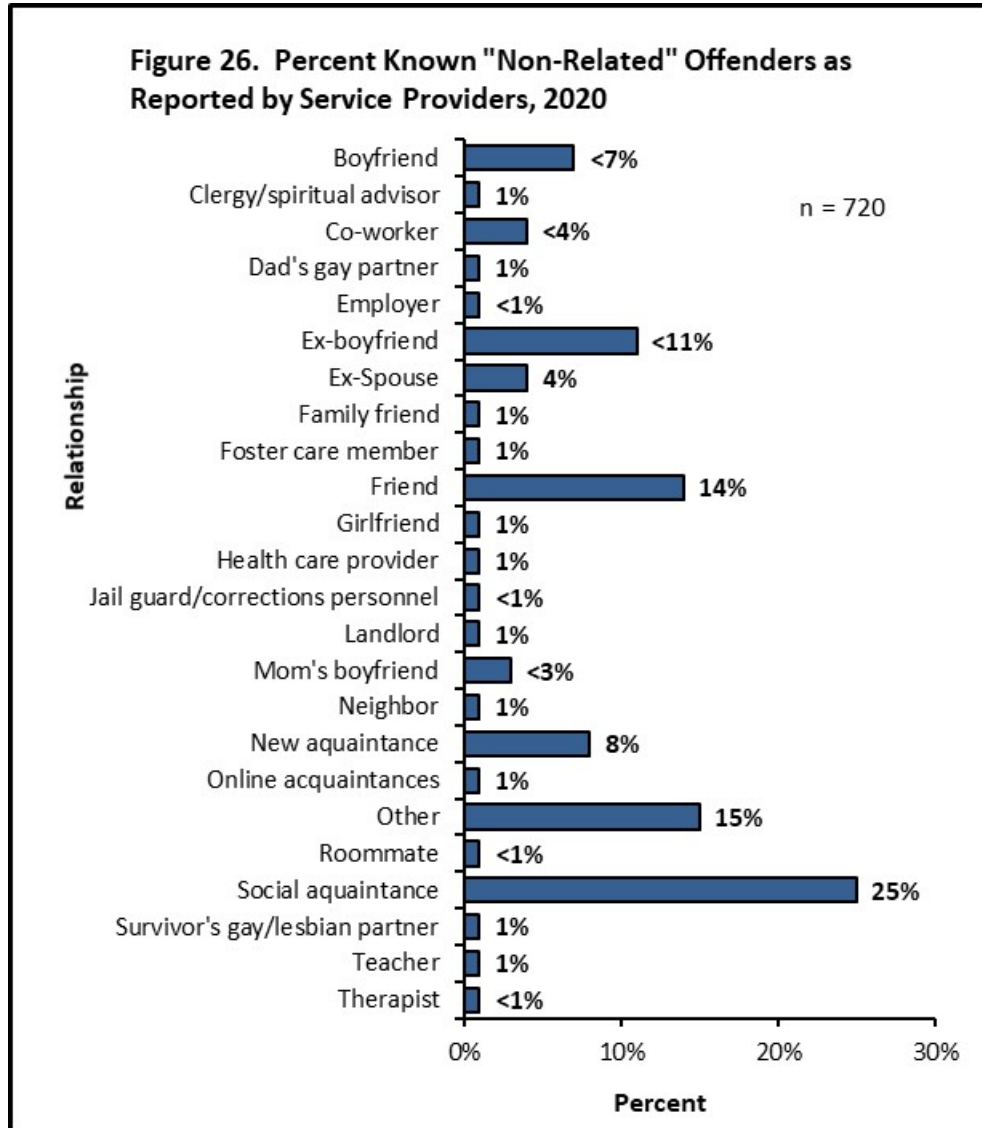
Of the 403 sexual offenses committed by family members/relatives, *fathers* was the group with the greatest number of reported offenders, committing 21% of all family-member sexual offenses followed by current spouses (14%), step-fathers (12%) uncles (11%) and cousins and brothers (9%, respectively). See **Figure 25**.

Figure 25. Percent Known "Related" Offenders by Relationship Category, as Reported by Service Providers, 2020



Of the 720 non-family offenders known to the survivor, 15% were "other" known (unspecified) non-relatives. Of the specified relationships among known-non-relative offenders, social acquaintances (25%) committed the greatest proportion of offenses, followed by friends (14%), ex-boyfriends (11%), new acquaintances (8%), and boyfriends (7%). See **Figure 26**.

Figure 26. Percent Known "Non-Related" Offenders as Reported by Service Providers, 2020



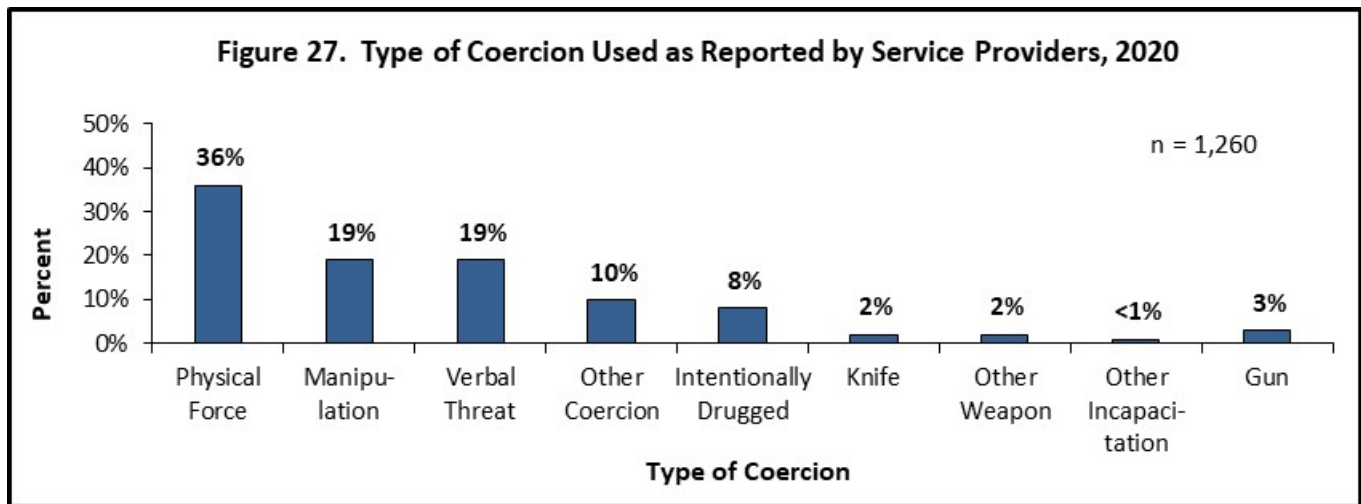
3. Number of Offenders Involved Per Sexual Assault

The number of offenders per sexual assault was documented in 1,536 of reported sexual offenses. Of the documented reports, 75% (1,163) involved one offender. Of the multiple-offender assaults reported, 4% (69) involved two offenders, 1% (17) involved three offenders, and 19% (287) involved four-or-more offenders.

There were 974 cases that identified *survivor alcohol/drug use* and the *number of offenders* involved. Of these, 288 survivors used alcohol/drugs and 686 survivors did not. Survivors using alcohol/drugs (22%) were more likely to be victimized by multiple offenders as survivors not using alcohol/drugs (16%).

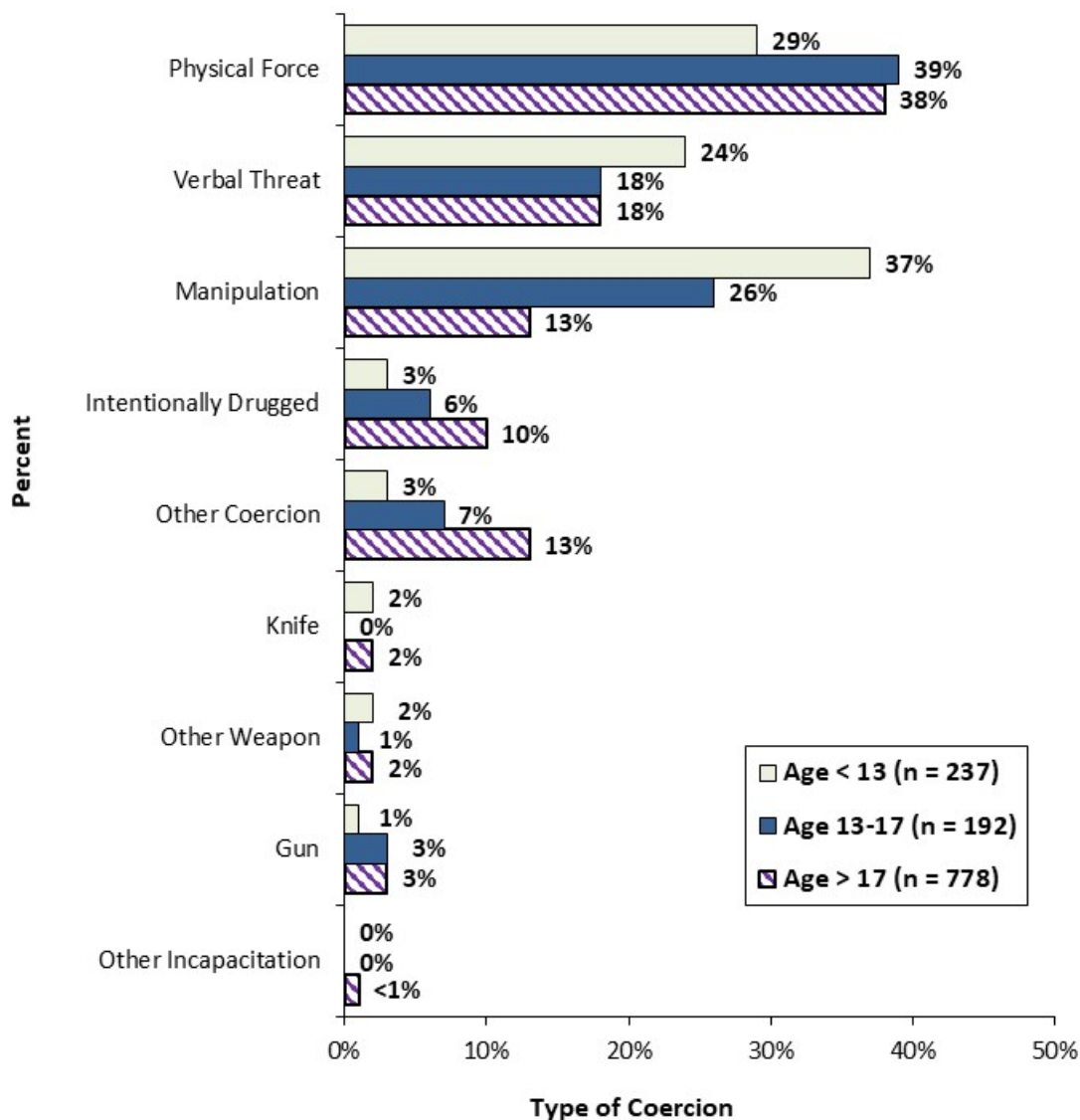
4. Type of Coercion Used

The type of coercion used was documented in 1,260 cases as reported by service providers. Of these, the type of coercion used most was physical force (36%), followed by manipulation and verbal threat (19%, respectively). Weapons accounted for 7% of the types of coercion used: knives (2%), guns (3%) and other weapons (2%). *Intentional drugging of the victim* by the perpetrator accounted for 8% of the total types of coercion used, and 10% of the types of coercion used were “other” unspecified means. See Figure 27.



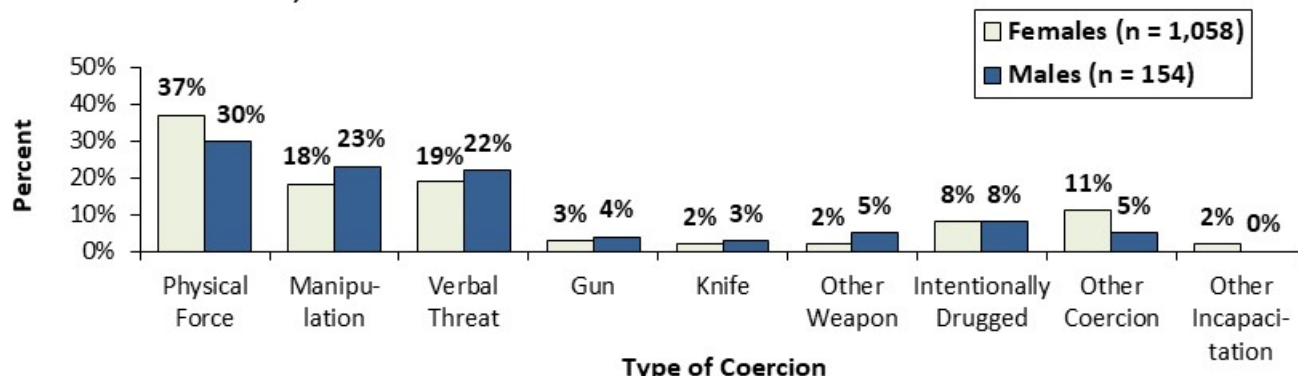
Physical force was used more on adolescent victims (ages 13-17) (39%), and adult victims (ages >17) (38%), than child victims (ages <13) (29%) and more than any other type of coercion. Manipulation was used more on child victims (37%), than adolescent (26%) and adult victims (13%). Verbal threat was used more on child victims (24%), than adolescent and adult victims (18%, respectively). *Intentional drugging of the victim* by the perpetrator was used more often on adult victims (10%) than adolescent victims (6%) and child victims (3%). Guns were used equally as often on adults and adolescents (3%, respectively) and more than children (1%). Knives were used on adults and children (2% respectively), and were not involved in adolescent victimizations. See Figure 28.

Figure 28. Type of Coercion Used by Survivor Age as Reported by Service Providers, 2020



When examined by gender, more female survivors experienced physical force (37%) than male survivors (30%), while slightly more male survivors experienced manipulation (23%) than female survivors (18%) and verbal threat (22% and 19%, respectively). Males and females experienced intentional drugging equally (8%, respectively). See **Figure 29**.

Figure 29. Type of Coercion by Survivor Gender as Reported by Service Providers, 2020



5. Use of Alcohol/Drugs

a. Survivor

Of the 975 reports that documented alcohol/drug use, 30% (289) of survivors used alcohol or other drugs during the reported (current) sexual assault. When examined by survivor gender, significantly more female survivors (31%) than male survivors (17%) used alcohol/drugs. When examined by survivor age, 45% of adult survivors, 25% of adolescent survivors, and 2% of child survivors used alcohol or drugs during the reported sexual assault.

There were 946 sexual assault cases where both *survivor alcohol/drug use* and *race/ethnicity* were documented. Of these, Native American survivors were most likely to use alcohol and/or other drugs at the time of their sexual assault, with 54% Native American survivors reporting alcohol/drug use, followed by Black survivors (39%). One-quarter of White (non-Hispanic) survivors (27%) and Hispanic survivors (24%) and survivors of mixed race/ethnicity (23%) used alcohol/drugs. One-third (36%) of Asian survivors used alcohol or other drugs. The proportions of Asian and Black survivors who used alcohol/drugs should be viewed with caution as the number of survivors of these races was so few (11 and 23). See **Figure 30**.

b. Offender

Use of alcohol or other drugs by offenders was documented in only 236 of the 1,547 sexual offense reports. Of these, 53% (125) of offenders used alcohol or other drugs during the reported assault.

6. Location of Sexual Offenses

Of the 1,267 reports from therapists that documented location of the sexual assault, 35% were committed in the survivor's home. The offender's home represented the location of the second highest category of reported offenses (26%), followed by a residence other than the survivor's or offender's home (9%). Five percent respectively, of the assaults occurred outdoors and multiple locations. Four percent respectively, of the assaults occurred in a vehicle and motel/hotel. See **Figure 31**.

Figure 30. Survivor Use of Alcohol/Drugs by Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Service Providers, 2020

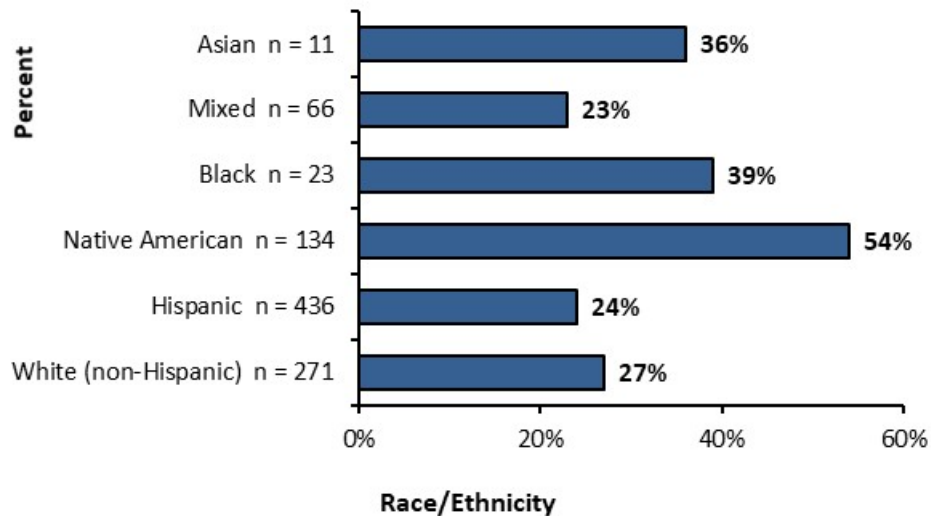
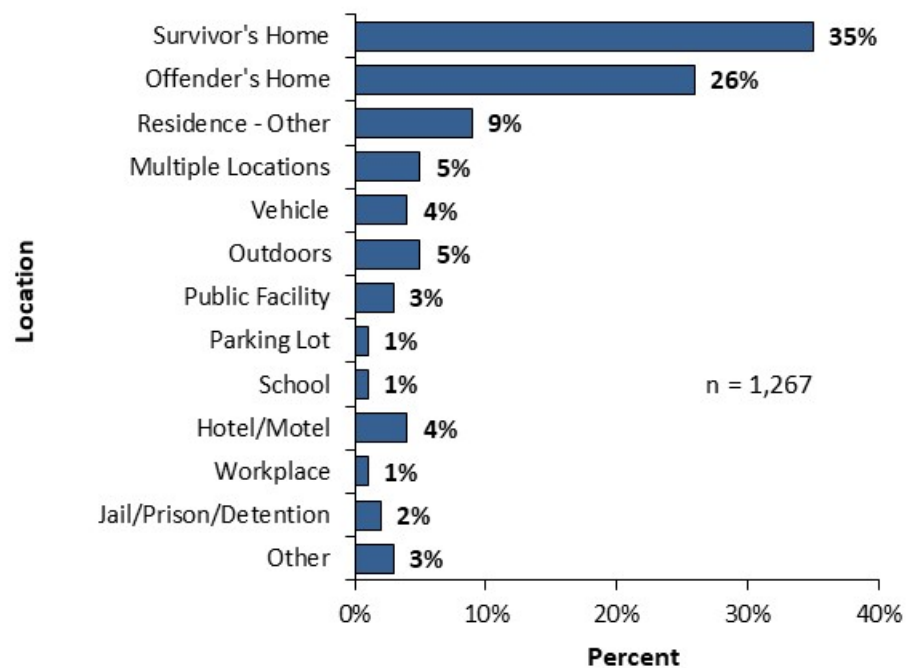


Figure 31. Location of Sexual Offenses as Reported by Service Providers, 2020



7. Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Domestic violence history among survivors was documented in 792 of the sexual offense reports. Of these cases, 31% (246) of survivors reported a history of domestic violence.

In 1,547 survivor reports, the reports of their offenders' history of domestic violence was documented in 51 (3%). Therefore, the rate of domestic violence history among offenders cannot reliably be estimated.

8. Sexually Transmitted Disease, Pregnancy, and Sexual Assault

a. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's)

Of the 277 cases where *contraction of a sexually transmitted disease* was documented, 3% (9) of the survivors contracted a sexually transmitted disease during the reported (current) sexual assault.

There is a significant correlation between survivor use of alcohol and the likelihood of contracting a sexually transmitted disease. Those survivors who used alcohol/drugs were four times more likely to contract a STD than those who did not use alcohol/drugs. Of 244 reported sexual assaults that documented whether alcohol/drugs were used and whether there was the contraction of a sexually transmitted disease, 8% (or 3 of 39) of those survivors who *did* use alcohol contracted a STD, compared to 2% (or 4 of 205) among survivors who did not use alcohol.

b. Pregnancy

In 786 reports from survivors of criminal sexual penetration, there were 306 that documented whether or not a pregnancy resulted from the presenting sexual assault incident. Of these, 5% (14) resulted in a pregnancy.

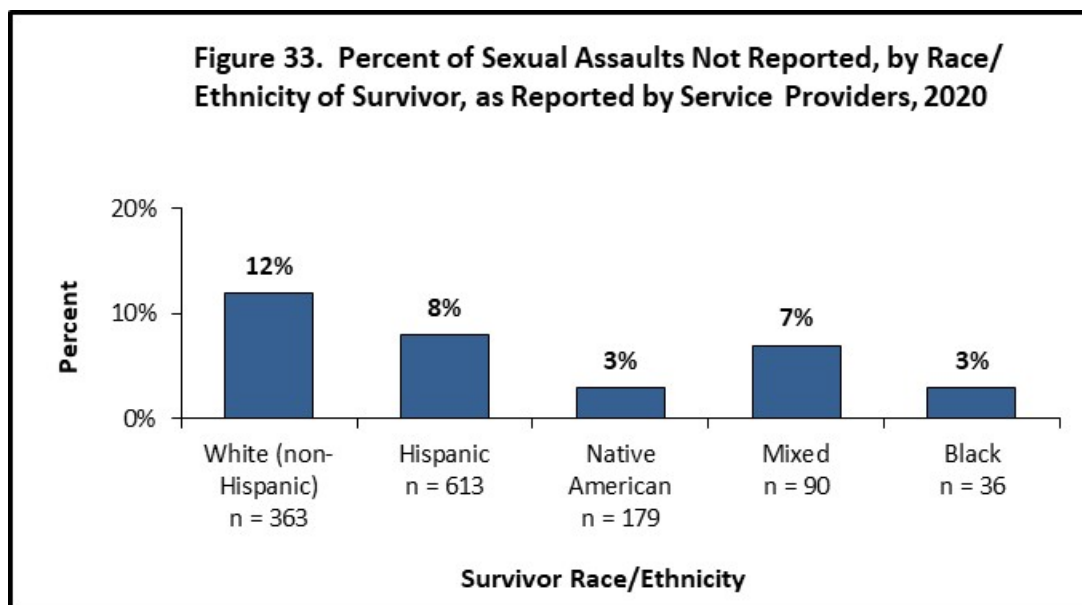
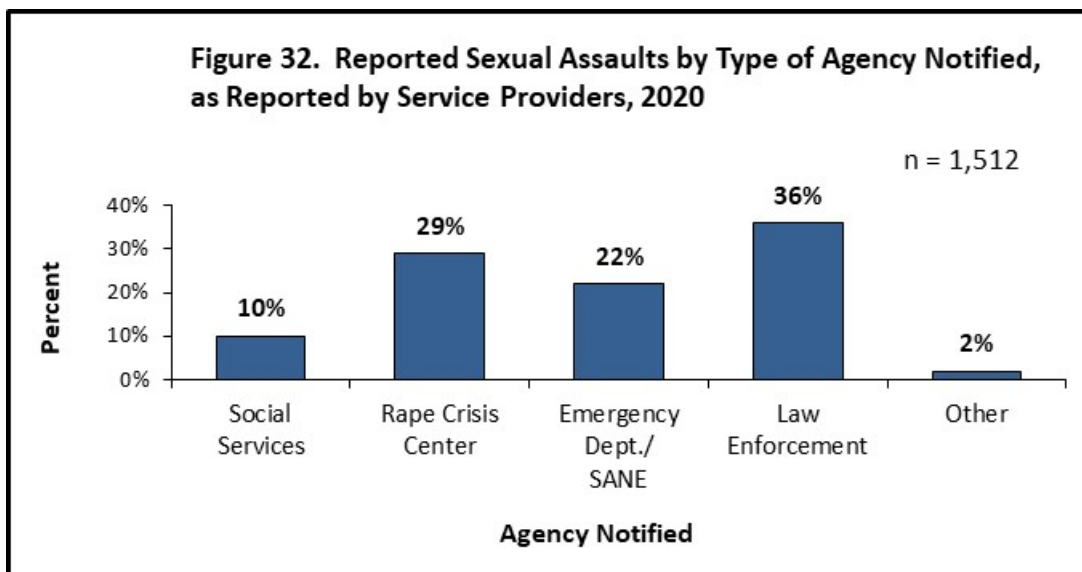
9. Reported Sexual Assault

Of the 1,547 sexual assault offenses, there were 1,358 which documented whether the assault was reported by someone to a professional agency. Of these, 8% (113) were not reported. Of the 1,245 that were reported, 39% (486) were reported by the survivor, 29% (365) by law enforcement, 13% (163) by the survivor's medical provider, 9% (108) by the survivor's relatives, 1% respectively, by a baby-sitter (11) and therapist (9), and <1% respectively, by child protective services (CYFD) (2) and school staff (4). An additional 8% (97) was reported by "others" not specified.

There were 1,512 reports made on 1,245 sexual assaults reported, as each assault may have been reported to more than one type of agency. Of the 1,512 reports made, 36% (545) were reported to law enforcement, 29% (445) to a rape crisis center, 22% (340) to an ER or SANE, 10% (152) to social service agencies, and 2% (30) to "other" agencies not specified. See **Figure 32**.

There were 1,281 cases that documented both, whether a report was made and the race/ethnicity of the survivor. More White (non-Hispanic) survivors (12%) did not report their sexual assault, compared to Hispanic survivors, 8%, survivors of mixed race, 7%, and Native American and Black

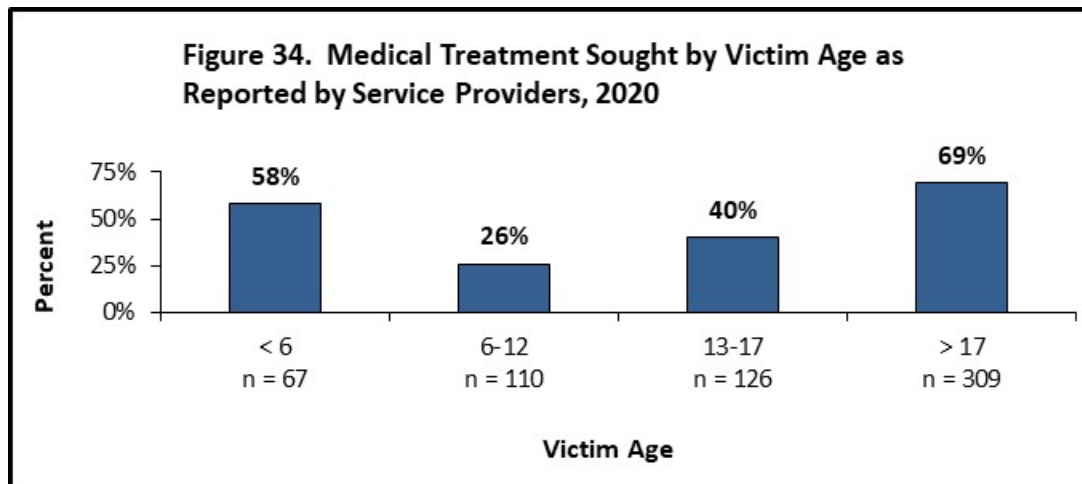
survivors (3% respectively). There were too few Asian survivors (13) to examine this variable. See Figure 33.



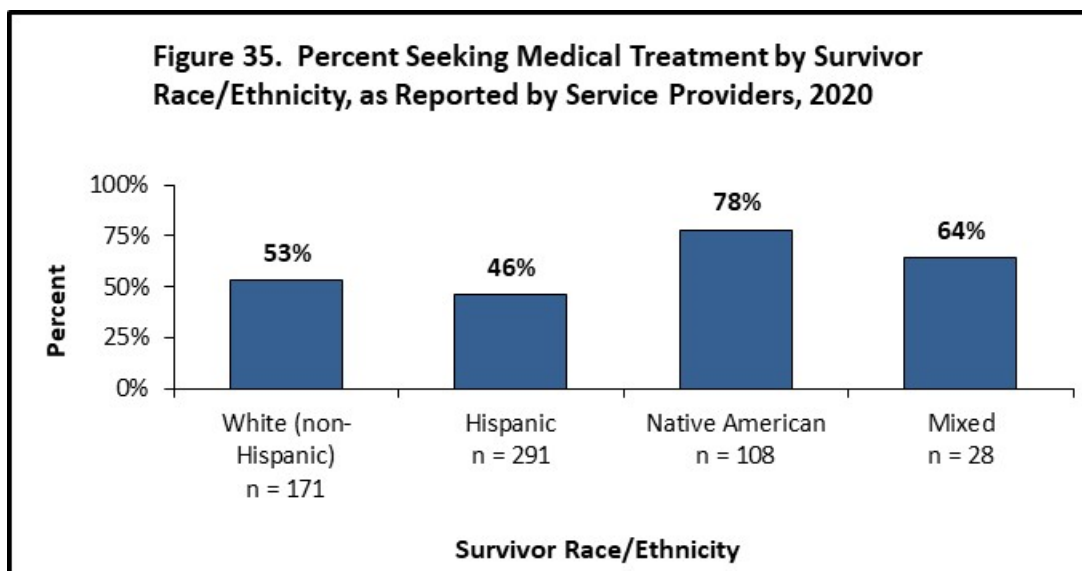
10. Medical Treatment Sought

There were 683 sexual assault offenses that documented whether medical treatment was sought by the survivor. Of these, 54% (346) sought medical treatment. There were 616 reports that documented medical treatment sought and survivor gender. Of 533 female sexual assault survivors, 59% (313) sought medical treatment. Of the 83 male sexual assault survivors, 30% (25) sought medical treatment.

An examination of medical treatment sought by survivor age revealed that adult survivors (ages >17) were most likely to seek medical treatment (69%), followed by child survivors ages <6 years (58%), adolescent survivors ages 13-17 (40%), and child survivors ages 6-12 years (26%). See **Figure 34**.



A greater proportion of Native American survivors (78%) sought medical treatment, compared to survivors of mixed race (64%), White (non-Hispanic) survivors (53%), and Hispanic survivors (46%). There were too few Black (9) and Asian (5) survivors to analyze for this variable. See **Figure 35**.

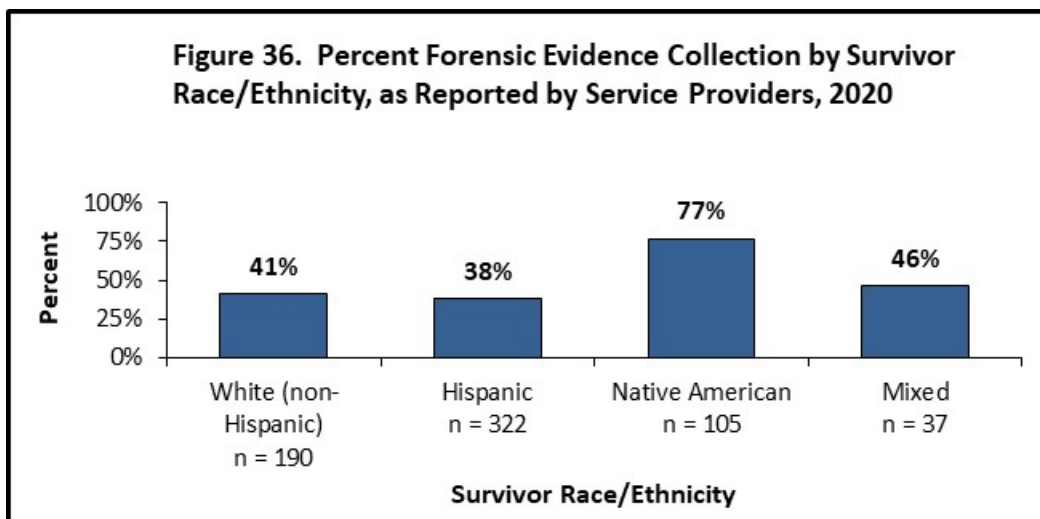


11. Forensic Evidence Collection

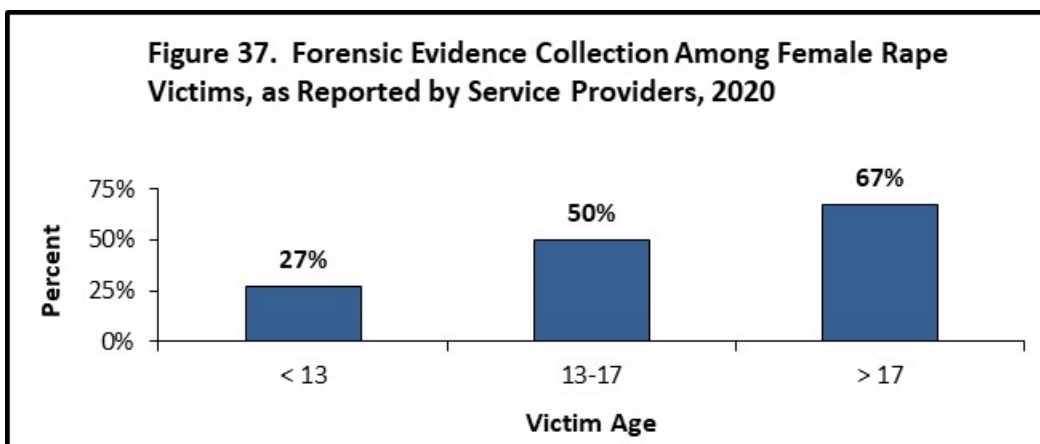
There were 710 service provider reports that documented whether forensic evidence was collected (within 5 days of the assault). Of these, 46% (326) reported forensic evidence collection. When

examined by gender, significantly more female survivors (50%) obtained forensic evidence collection, than male survivors (29%).

An examination of forensic evidence collection (within 5 days of the assault) by survivor race/ethnicity revealed that Native American survivors (77%) were significantly more likely to have forensic evidence collected, than survivors of any other race/ethnic group: survivors of mixed race/ethnicity (46%), White (non-Hispanic) survivors (41%), and Hispanic survivors (38%). There were too few Black (11) and Asian (6) survivors to examine this variable. See **Figure 36**.

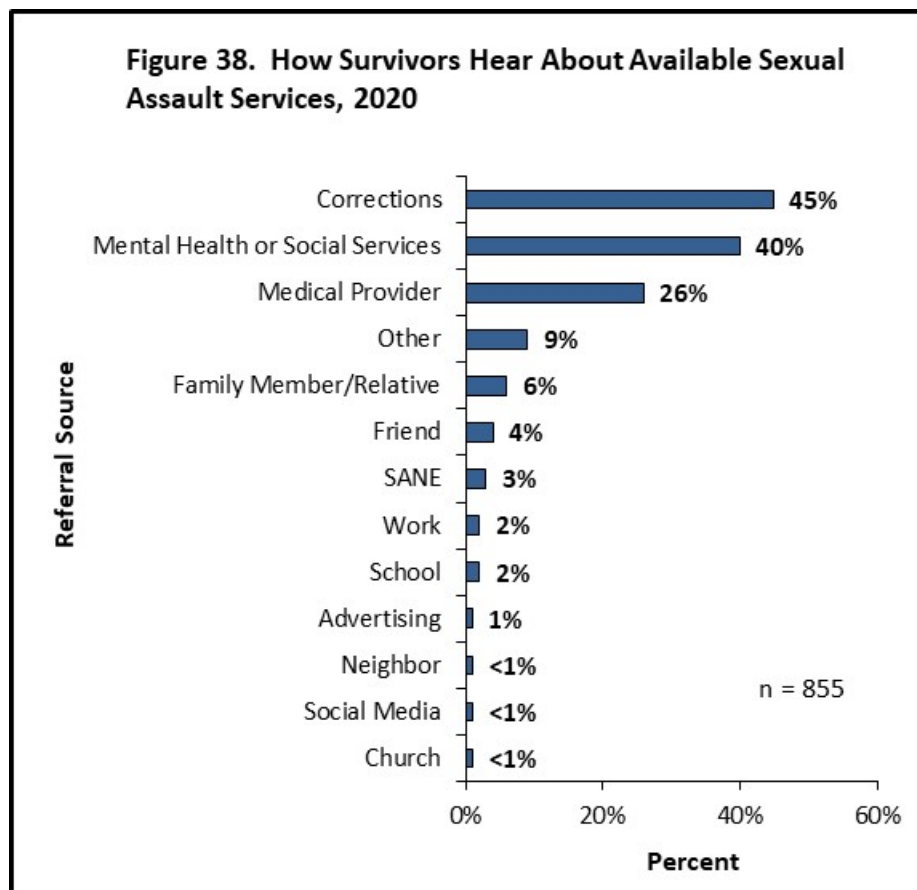


Overall, significantly more adult survivors (64%) than adolescent survivors (41%) and child survivors (27%) of all types of sexual assault, obtained forensic evidence collection. Similarly, among rape victims, significantly more adult survivors (67%) than adolescent survivors (49%) and child survivors (22%) obtained forensic evidence collection. An analysis was conducted to compare forensic evidence collection among male and female rape victims by gender and age. There were too few male survivors by age to examine: <13 (24); 13-17 (6), and >17 (18). There were significantly more adult female rape victims (67%), than adolescent (50%) and child (27%) female rape victims. See **Figure 37**.



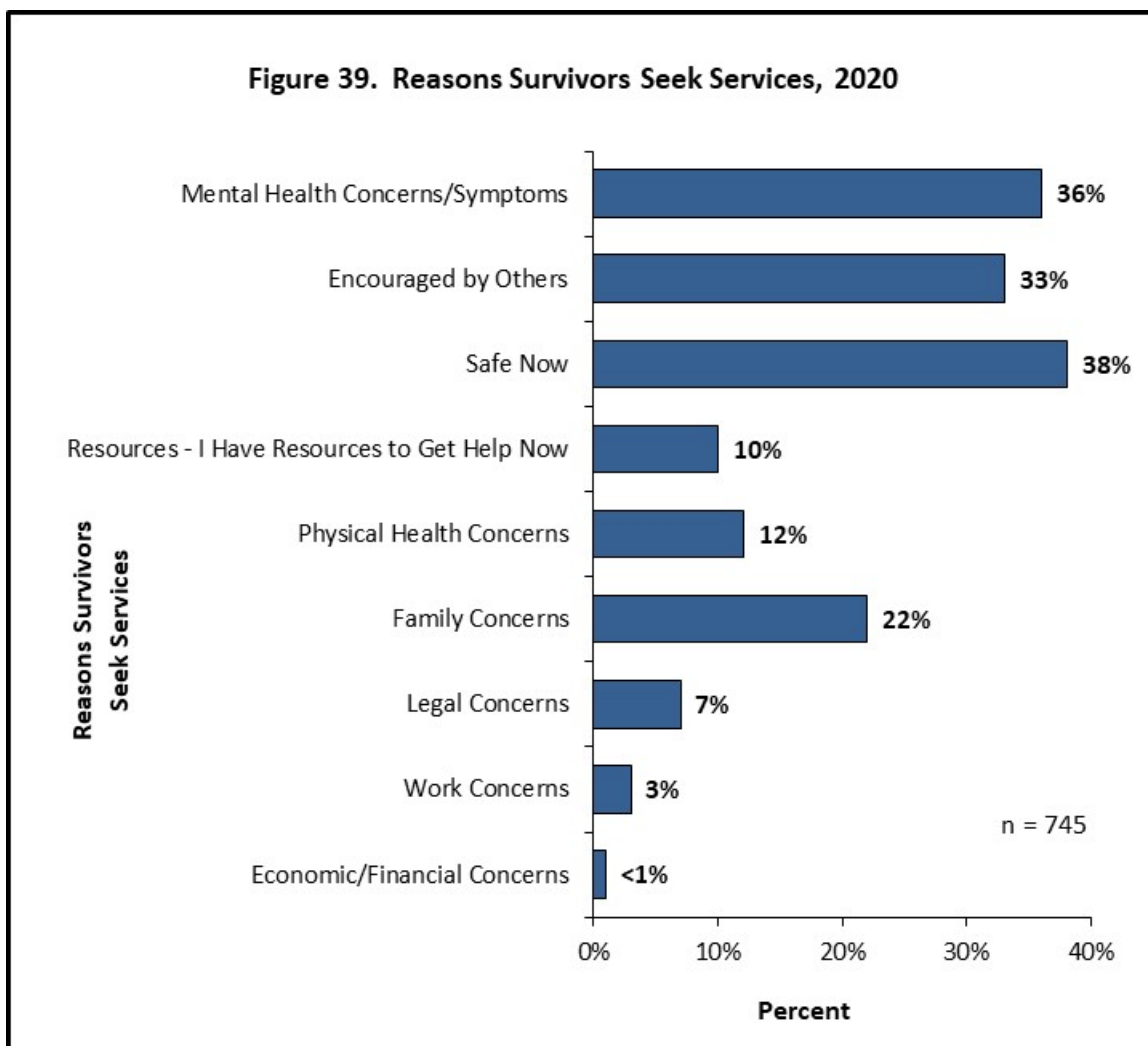
12. Accessing Services

There were 855 service provider reports that documented how the adult survivor heard about available sexual assault services. Of these reports, there were 1,188 responses, as some survivors offered multiple responses to this question. Most survivors heard about available services from *corrections* (law enforcement, district attorney, or court) (45%), followed by *mental health or social services* (40%), *medical providers* (26%), *family members* (6%) and *friends* (4%). Nine percent of referrals came from “other” unspecified sources. See **Figure 38**.



13. Reasons for Seeking Services

There were 745 survivors who provided one or more reasons why they decided to seek help. Of all the reasons for seeking assistance, most survivors (38%) sought help because it was now safe to do. At least one-third (36%) of survivors sought help for mental health problems/concerns/symptoms from the assault, such as nightmares, phobias, flashbacks-PTSD)or because they were encouraged to get help by others (33%). Almost one-quarter of survivors reported that they sought help because of family concerns (22%). Twelve percent of survivors sought assistance because of physical health concerns, 10% because they have the resources to get help now, 7% because of legal concerns, and 3% because of work concerns. See **Figure 39**.



IV. SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINER (SANE) PROGRAMS

A. OVERVIEW OF SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINERS (SANE)

The purpose of a SANE program is to provide medical treatment to sexual assault victims of all ages and genders. The value of a SANE program is the use of advanced trained nurses who provide prompt, professional medical treatment and care in a private setting, objectively document injuries using special equipment, ensure that evidence is collected properly and backed by chain of custody, and provide quality testimony through legal proceedings – all at no cost to the victim.

All New Mexico SANE Programs use the New Mexico Sexual Assault Evidence Kit (SAEK) within five (5) days of an assault. Overarching principles of SANE include patient confidentiality and informed consent. SANE services are presented as options so that the patient has control over what happens. For example, services offered by SANE programs may include comfort care, medications to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, emergency contraception, evidence collection, documentation and photography

of injuries, and referrals for aftermath care. One distinct advantage of the SANE response is its physical environment. SANE units offer a safe, private, and quiet environment where the sexual assault victim can influence the pace of the exam and has the time to have services presented as options, both of which are effective tools in re-empowering the patient.

One key component of any SANE exam is collaboration with co-responding partners. A coordinated or multi-disciplinary team approach recognizes the dual purpose of the sexual assault exam to address the patient needs and the justice system needs. In New Mexico, every SANE unit actively coordinates with law enforcement, district attorney offices, crime lab, and crisis services/advocacy. See **Appendix I** for a list of statewide SANE Programs.

The standardized individualized data collection form used by SANE Programs is found in **Appendix J**. The data analyzed for this report covers the 12-month period 1/1/20 to 12/31/20.

B. SANE PROGRAM FINDINGS

There were 1,316 patients served by SANE Programs in 2020, which is a 9% decrease over the number served in 2019 (1,449). This decrease is explained in large part by the impact of COVID-19 restrictions.

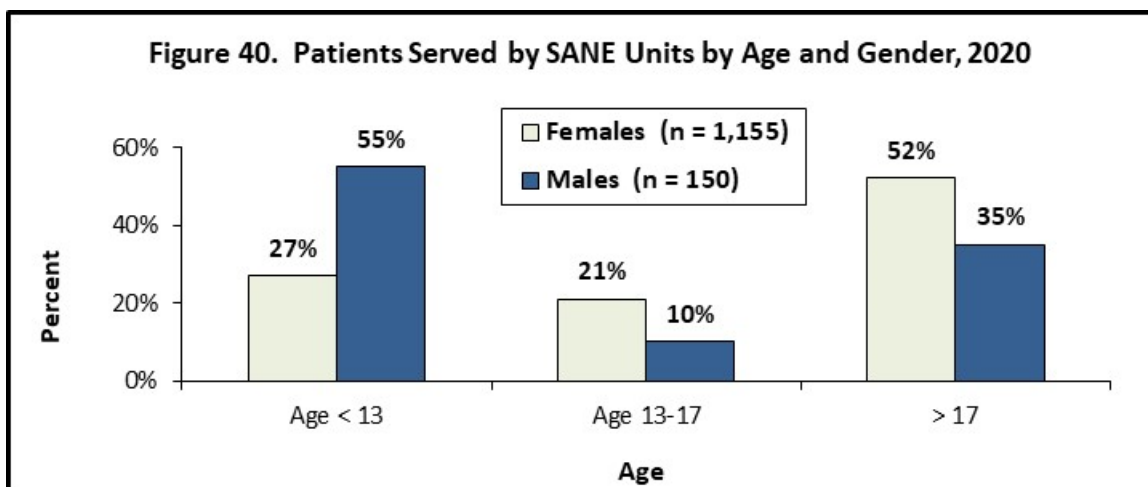
As expected, most, 34% (451), of all SANE patients were served by the Albuquerque SANE Collaborative, followed by Para Los Ninos, 16% (210), La Pinon SANE Project, 11% (139), Sexual Assault Services of NW NM, 10% (127), and 8% respectively, from Christus St. Vincent SANE (100) and Arise Sexual Assault Services (99). The number of patients served by each SANE Program is found in **Table 8**.

1. Patient Gender

Patient gender was documented for 1,310 patients served by SANE Programs in 2020, 88% (1,159) of which were female, 11% (150) male, and 0.08% (1) transgender.

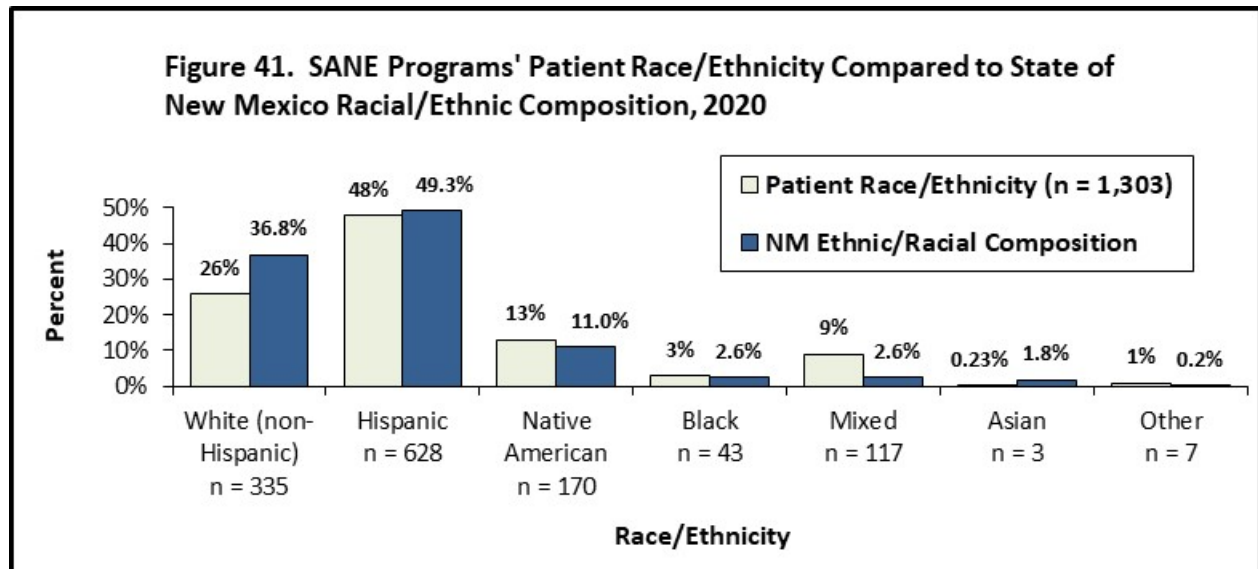
2. Patient Age

There were 1,433 records documenting patient age. Most (50% or 652) patients served were adults (ages 18 and older). Adolescents (ages 13-17) comprised 20% (256) of all patients served. Children (ages 12 and under) comprised 30% (397) of all patients served. When examined by gender, most (55%) male SANE patients were children, while most female SANE patients (52%) were adults. See **Figure 40**.

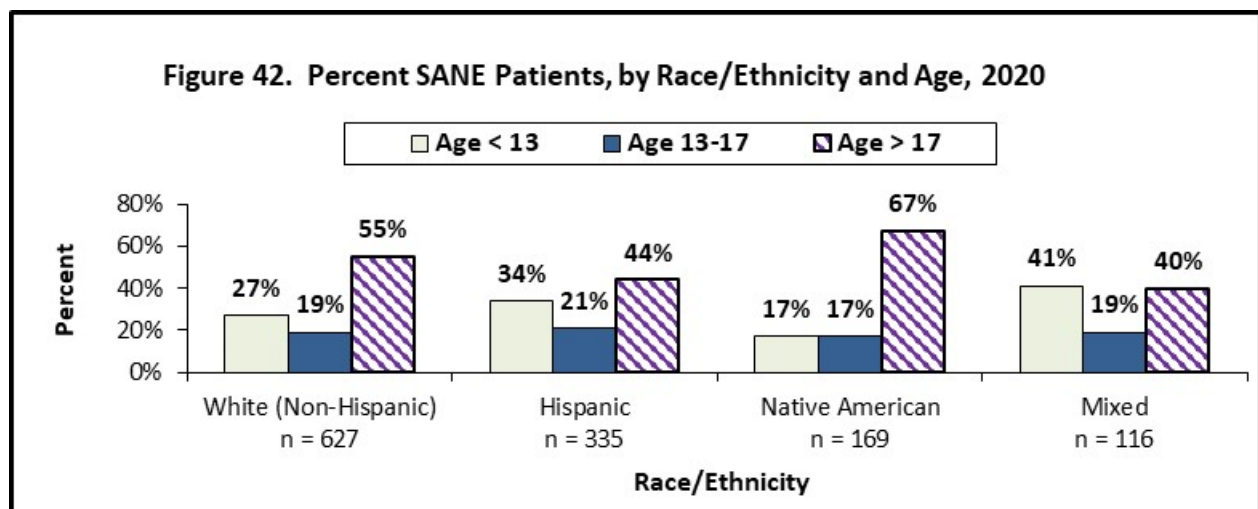


3. Patient Race/Ethnicity

Of 1,303 records documenting patient race/ethnicity, 48% were Hispanic, 26% White (non-Hispanics), 13% Native American, 3% Black, 9% mixed race/ethnicity, 0.23% Asian, and 1% “other”. Rates for Black patients (43), Asian patients (3) and patients of “other” races (7) should be viewed with caution with so few patients in these racial groups to examine. Native Americans survivors and survivors of mixed race are more represented among SANE sexual assault patients than in the general population. Conversely, White (non-Hispanic) survivors, have significantly less representation among SANE sexual assault patients than their representation in the state population. See **Figure 41**.



When examined by race and age of the SANE patient, there were too few Black patients (43) Asian patients (3) and patients of “other” races (7) to examine by age. Children comprised a greater proportion of patients of mixed race (41%) and Hispanic patients (34%) than White (27%) or Native American (17%) patients. **Figure 42**.



4. Patient Disability

Patient disability was known/documented in 1,281 SANE reports. Of these, 31% (400) had a disability. This is a 1% decrease in the proportion of patients with a disability reported in 2019 (32%). The proportion of patients with a disability was similar among males (32%) and females (31%). When examined by age, 11% of child SANE patients, 25% of adolescent SANE patients, and 46% of adult SANE patients had a disability. Overall, of the 399 SANE patients with a disability where age was documented, 74% (294) were adults.

Of the 400 patients with a disability, 60.5% (242) had a mental/cognitive disability, 40% (159) a visual disability, 26% (104) an emotional disability, 4% (15) a hearing disability, 15% (59) an unspecified physical disability, and 2% (7) an unspecified “other” disability.

5. Offender Gender and Age

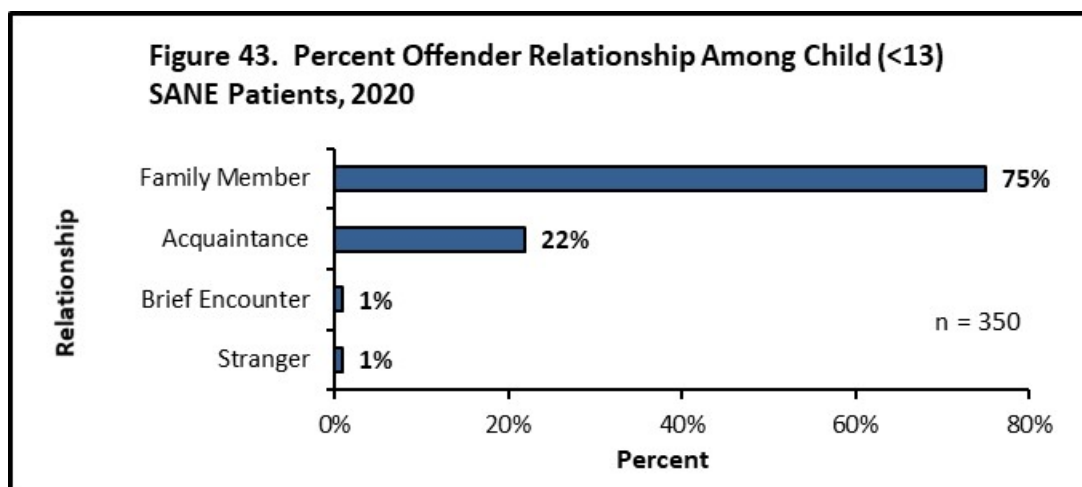
Of 1,225 individual reports where gender of the offender was documented, there was a male offender in 1,187 (97%), which equals the 97% of reports with a male offender in 2019. The age of the offender was documented in 1,049 of the individual reports submitted. Of these, 86% (899) were adults (ages 18 and older), 10% (106) were adolescents (ages 13-17) and 4% (44) were children (12 and under).

C. OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

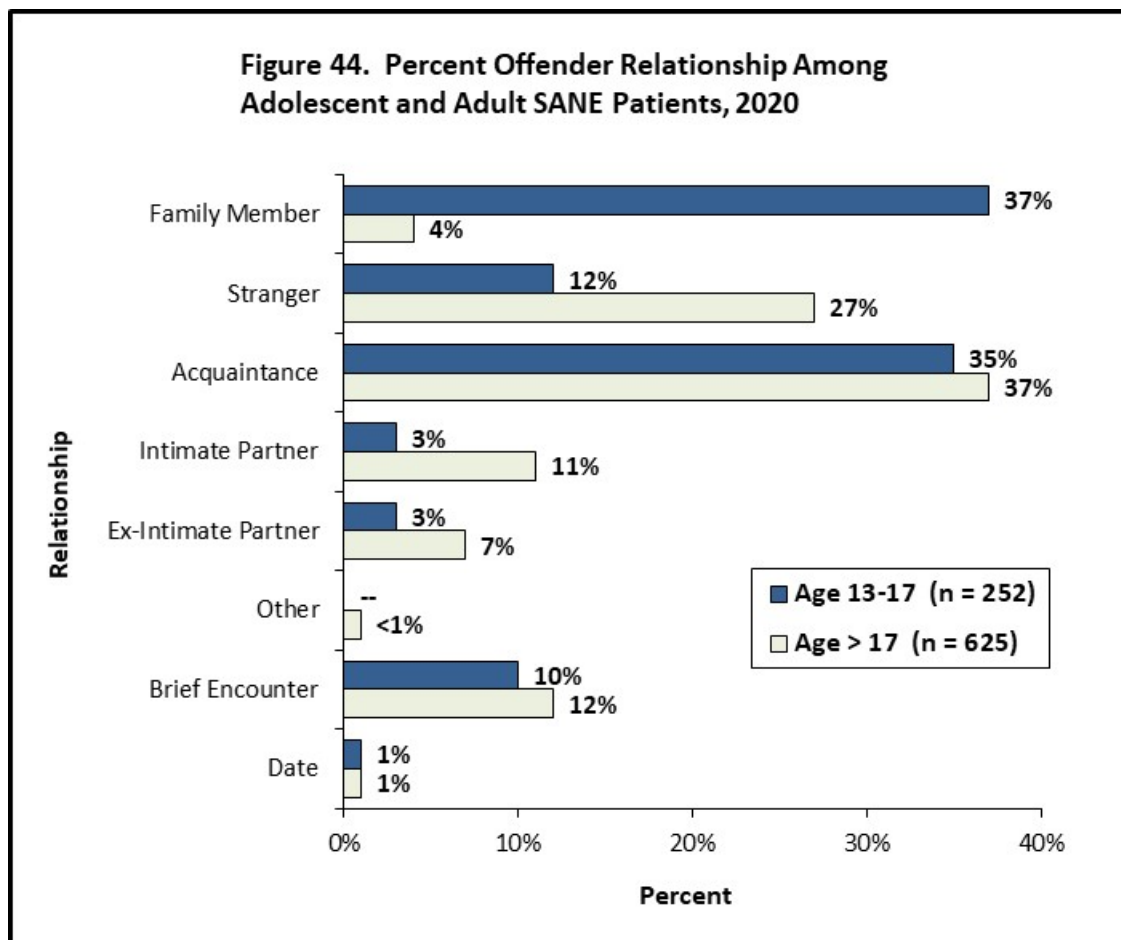
1. Victim/Offender Relationship

The victim/offender relationship was identified for 1,230 SANE patients. Overall, 32% of offenders were acquaintances, 31% family members, 17% strangers, 9% a brief encounter/date, 6% an intimate partner, and 4% an ex-intimate partner.

Of 398 SANE child patients (ages 12 and under), the victim/offender relationship was documented in 350. Three-quarters (75%) were victimized by a family member, 22% by an acquaintance, 1% by a stranger, 1% by a brief encounter. See **Figure 43**.



By contrast, adolescent (ages 13-17) and adult (ages >17) SANE patients were significantly less likely to be victimized by a family member than child SANE patients and significantly more likely to be victimized by an acquaintance or stranger. Family offenders comprised 37% of SANE adolescent (ages 13-17) patients, and 4% of SANE adult (18 and older) patients. Stranger offenders comprised 12% of adolescent SANE patients and 27% of adult SANE patients. Acquaintance offenders comprised 35% of adolescent patients and 37% of adult SANE patients. Ten percent of adolescent patients and 12% of adult patients were assaulted by someone from a brief encounter. Additionally, 3% and 11% of adolescent and adult SANE patients respectively, were assaulted by an intimate partner; and 3% and 7% of adolescent and adult SANE patients respectively, were assaulted by an ex-intimate partner. See **Figure 44**.

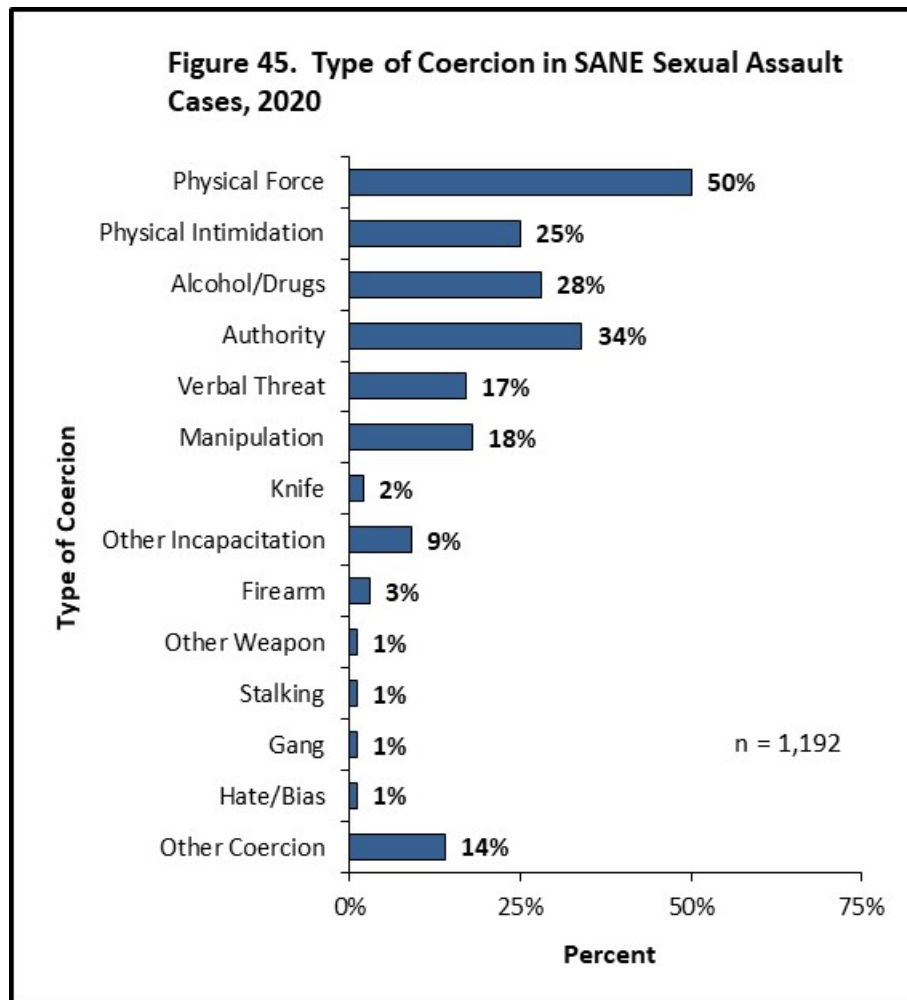


2. Number of Offenders

Of 1,180 reports that documented the number of offenders per sexual assault, 88% (1044) were perpetrated by one offender, 8% (92) by two offenders, 2% (28) by three offenders, and 1% (16) by four or more offenders.

3. Type of Coercion

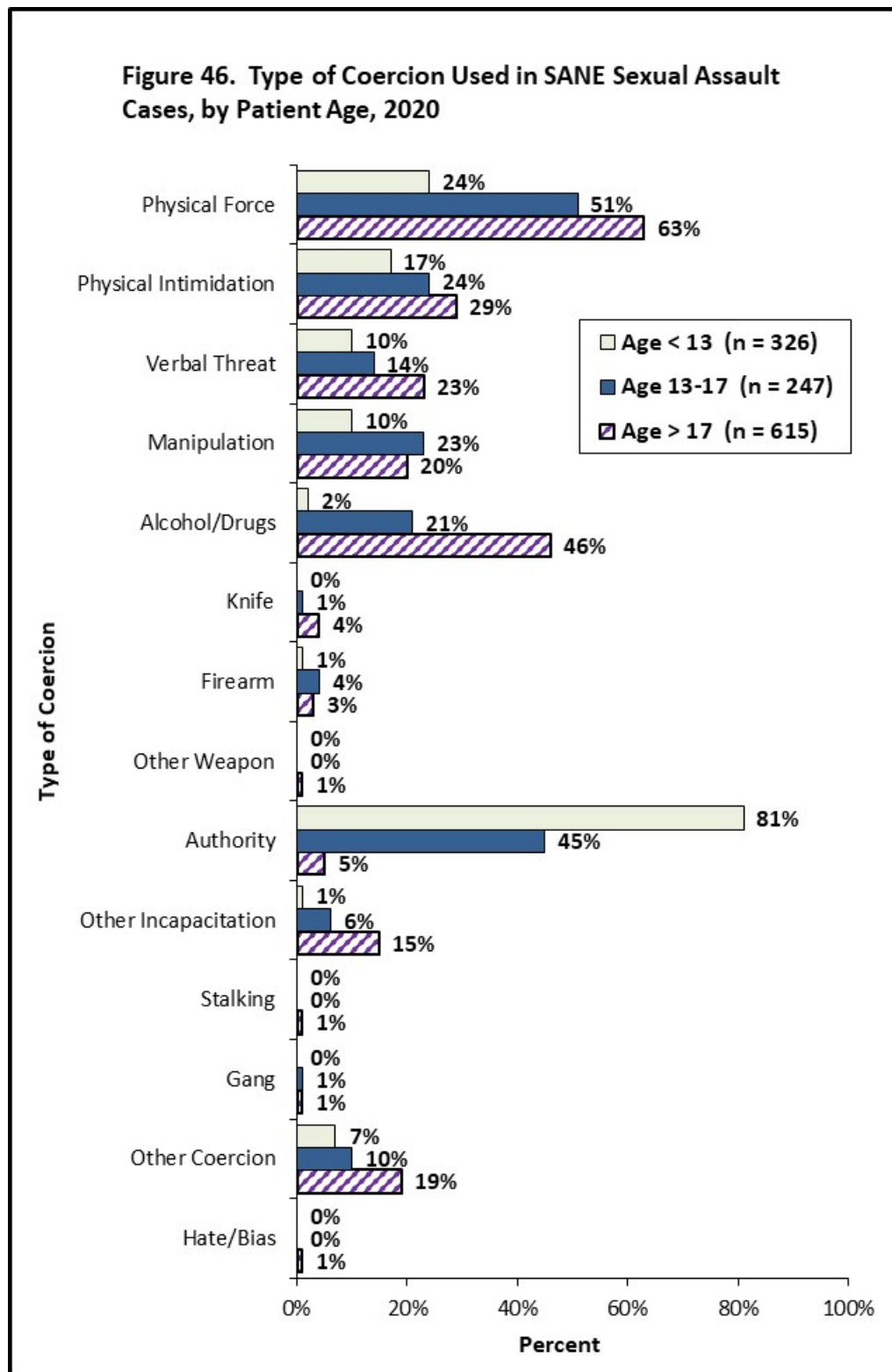
The type of coercion was documented on 1,192 SANE patients. Overall, SANE Programs report that the type of coercion used most was physical force (50%), followed by person of authority (34%), alcohol/drugs (28%), physical intimidation (25%), manipulation (18%) and verbal threat (17%). One or more weapons were used in 6% of SANE cases: firearm (3%), knife (2%), and other weapon (1%). See **Figure 45**.



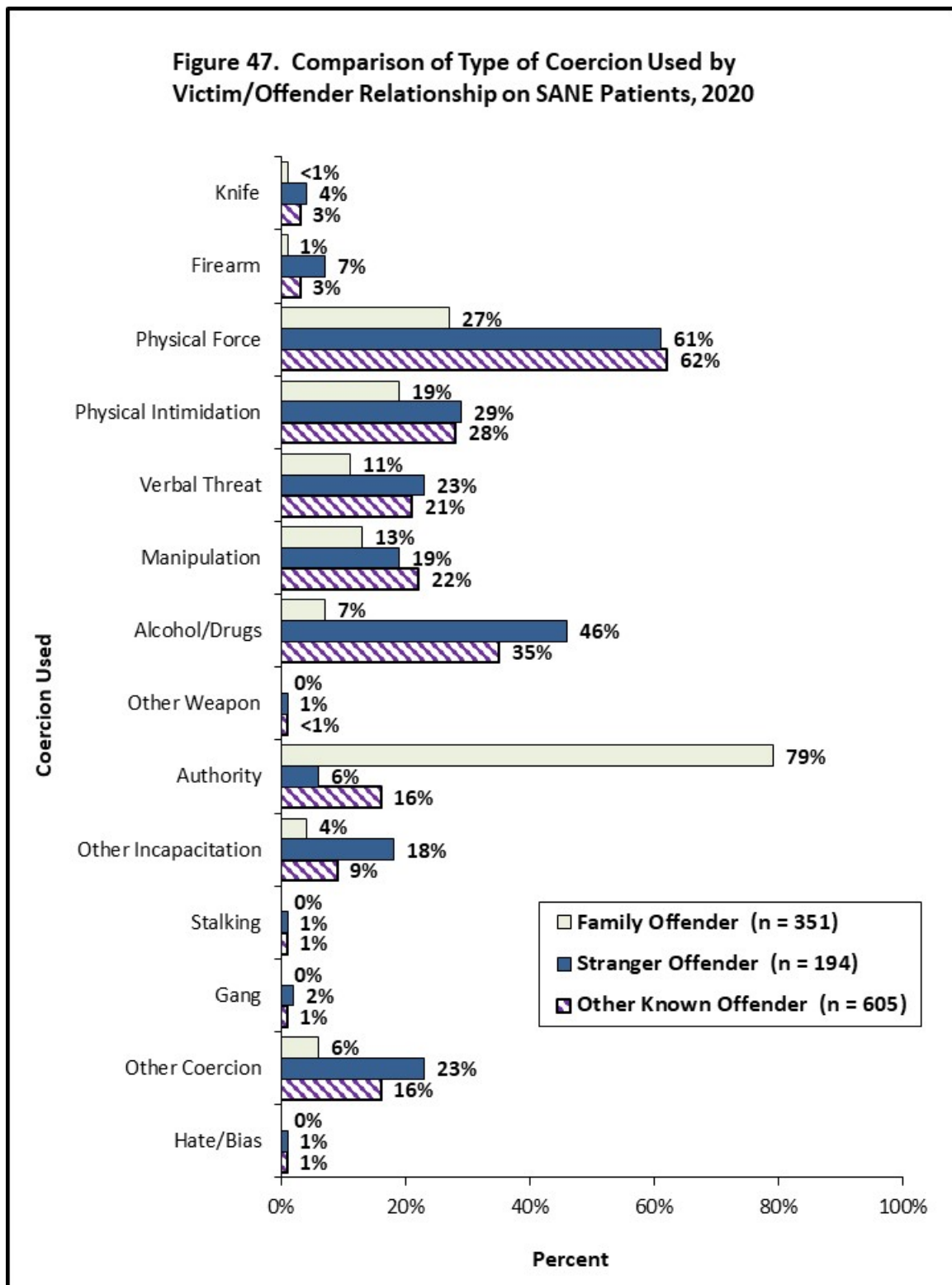
The type of coercion used was examined by victim age for 1,188 patients. Of 326 child SANE patients (ages 12 and under) most were coerced by a person of authority (81%), followed by physical force (24%), physical intimidation (17%), and manipulation and verbal threat (10%, respectively). See **Figure 46**.

Of 247 adolescent SANE patients (ages 13-17) most were coerced by physical force (51%), followed by a person of authority (45%), physical intimidation (24%), manipulation (23%) and alcohol/drugs (21%). Refer to Figure 46.

Of 615 adult SANE patients (18 and older), most were coerced by physical force (63%), alcohol/drugs (46%), physical intimidation (29%), verbal threat (23%), manipulation (20%), and other incapacitation (15%). Refer to Figure 46.

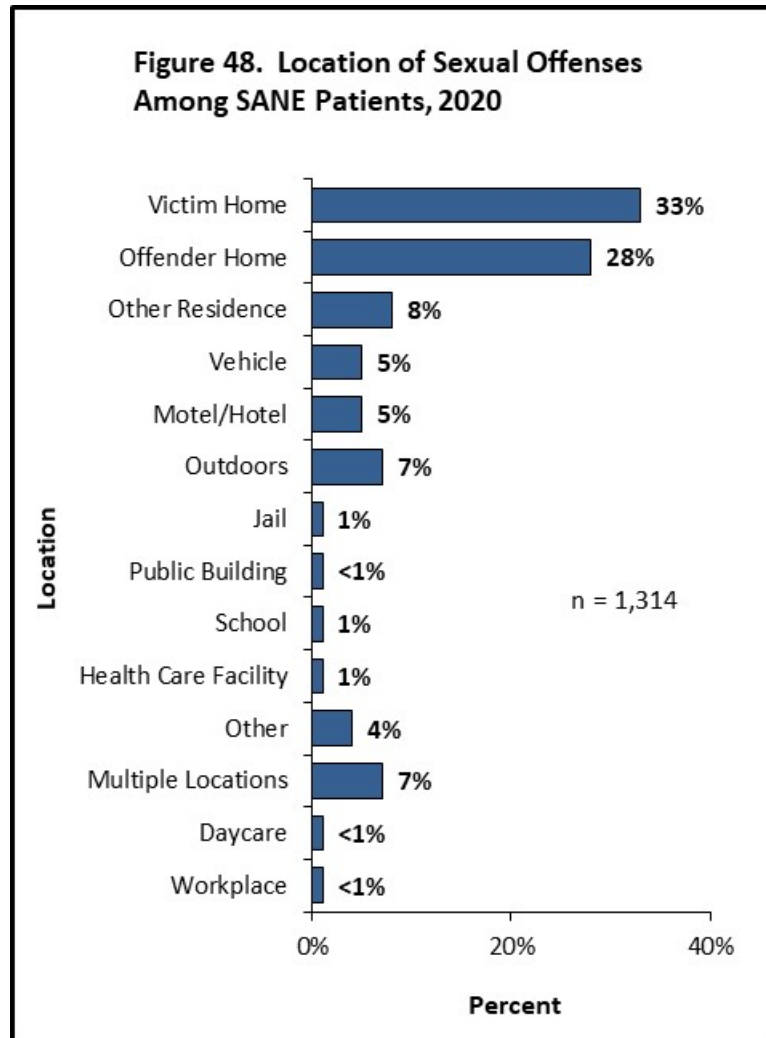


The type of coercion used on SANE patients was examined by offender relationship to the victim, either family, other-known offender, or stranger. More offenses involving a firearm (7%) and knife (4%) were committed by strangers. Conversely, significantly more offenses involving a person in authority (79%) were committed by family members. A significantly greater proportion of stranger and known-offender offenses than family offenses involved physical force, physical intimidation, verbal threat, alcohol/drugs, other incapacitation and “other” types of coercion. See **Figure 47**.



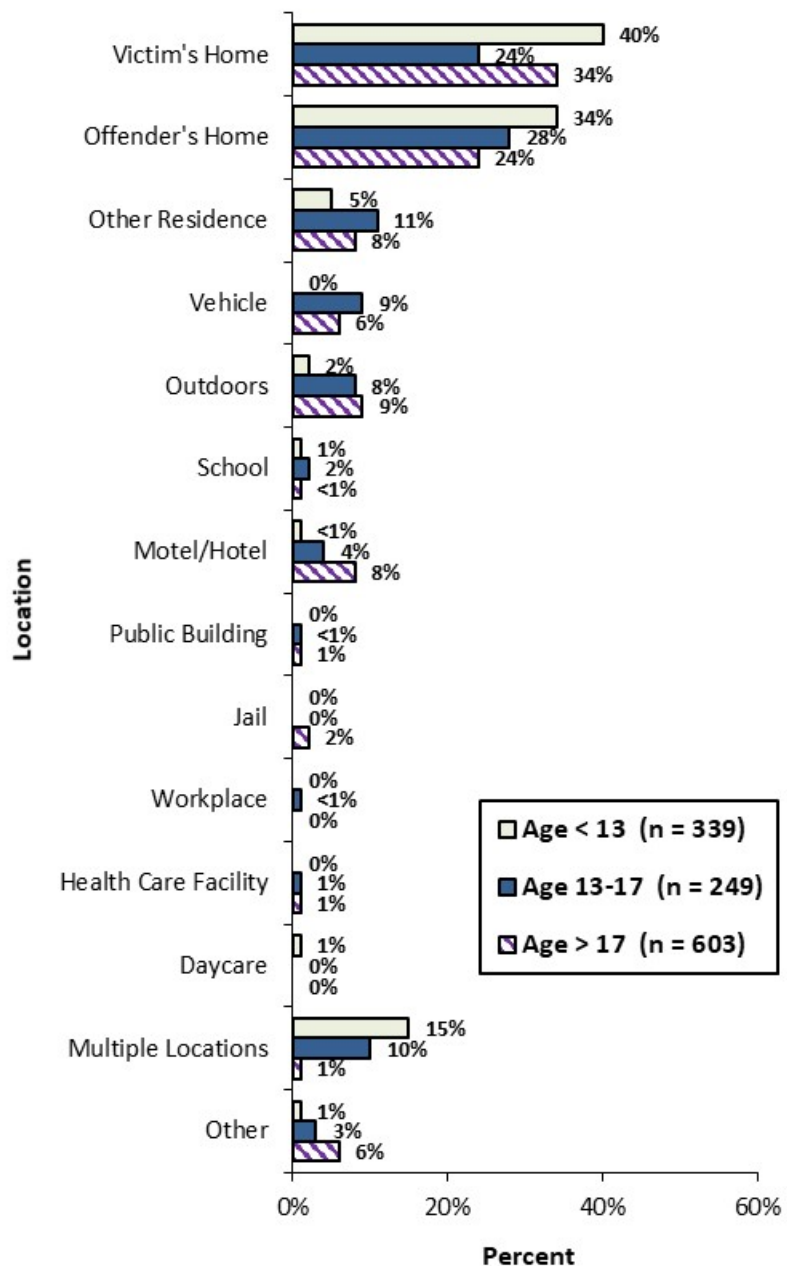
4. Location of Sexual Offenses

Overall, 69% of the sexual assaults among SANE patients occurred in a residence: victim's home (33%), offender's home (28%), or other residence (8%). Another 7% of sexual assaults occurred outdoors, and 5% respectively, occurred in a vehicle and hotel/motel. See **Figure 48**.



When *location of the sexual offense* was examined by SANE patient age, most (85%) child SANE patients (ages 12 and under) were victimized in a residence: own home (40%), offender's home (34%), or other residence (5%). Additionally, 15% of child patients were victimized at multiple locations. Similarly, most adolescents SANE patients (ages 13-17) were victimized in the offender's home (28%), their own home (24%), or other residence (11%). Additionally, 10% of adolescent patients were victimized at multiple locations. Nine percent of adolescent patients were victimized in a vehicle, 8% outdoors, and 4% in a hotel/motel. Most (66%) adult SANE patients (18 and older) were victimized in a residence: own home (34%), offender's home (24%) or other residence (8%). An additional 9% of adults were victimized outdoors, 8% in a motel/hotel, and 6% in a vehicle. See **Figure 49**.

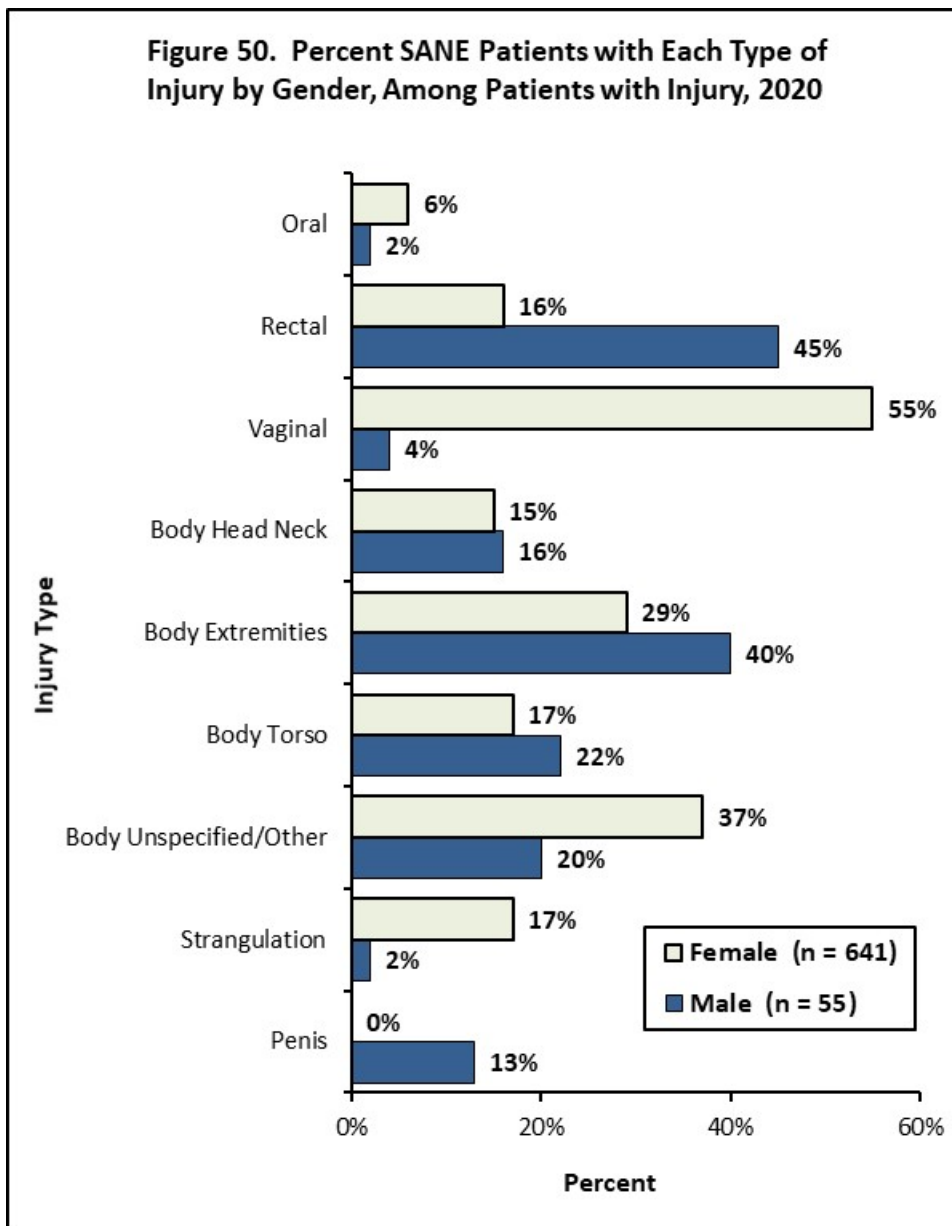
Figure 49. Location of Sexual Offenses by Victim Age, 2020



5. Patient Injury

Injury was observed in 60% (701) of the 1,160 SANE patients where injury status was documented. When examined by gender, 62.5% of females and 43% of males were injured during their

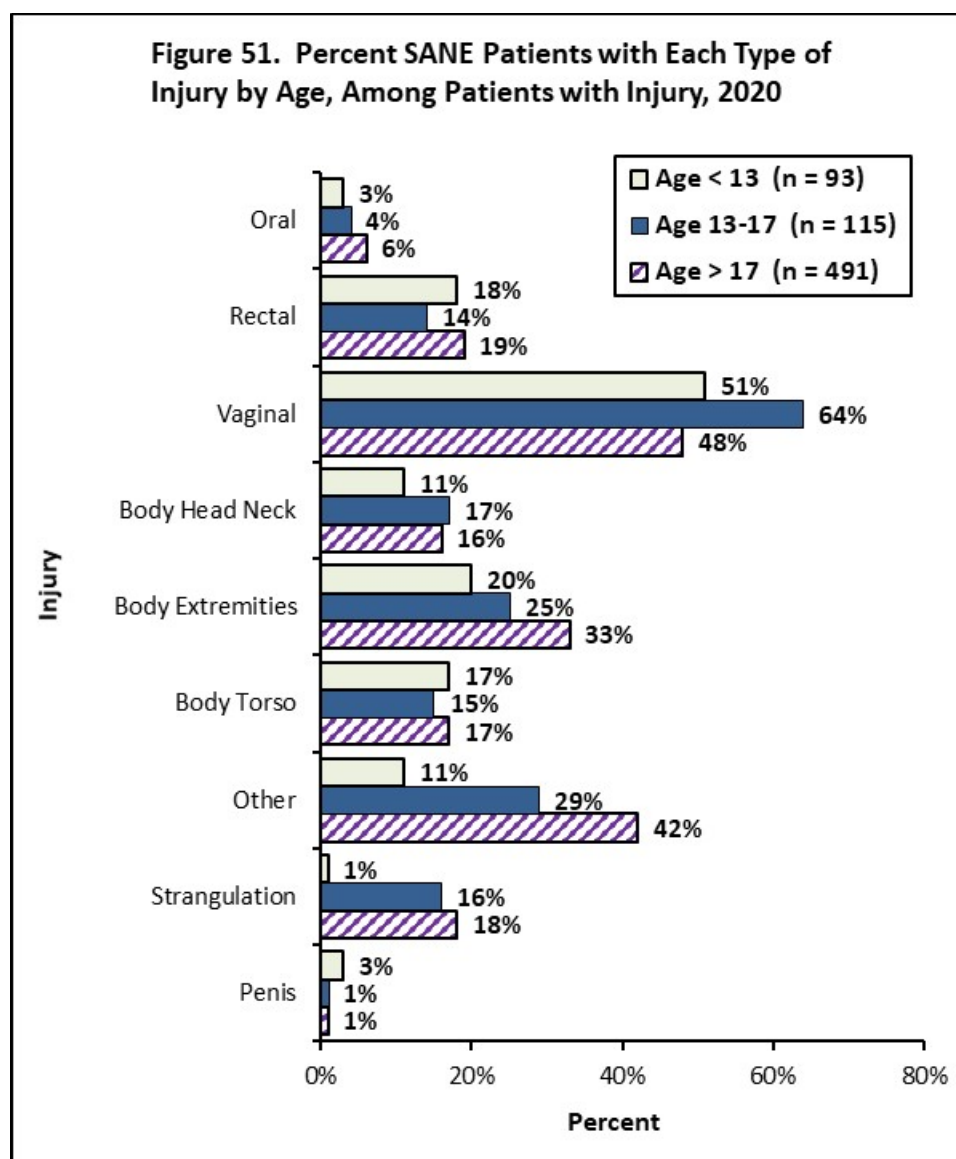
sexual assault. Over half (55%) of female patients incurred vaginal injury, while 13% of male patients incurred injury to the penis. Eight times as many female patients (17%) incurred strangulation, than male patients (2%). Three times as many female patients (6%) incurred oral injuries, than male patients (2%). Conversely, three times (2.8) as many male patients (45%) incurred rectal injuries, than female patients (16%), and significantly more male patients (40%) incurred injuries to the body extremities, than female patients (29%). See **Figure 50**.



When examined by age, victim injury occurred in 87% of adult (18 and older) SANE patients, 50% of adolescent (ages 13 -17) SANE patients, and 25.5% of SANE child patients (ages 12 and under).

Almost three-quarters (74.5%) of SANE child patients do not have injuries, and as a point of fact, with regard to child SANE patient genital injuries, the SANE exam does not diagnose or identify the cause of injuries, but rather identifies findings of concern, an anatomical variant, abnormality in appearance, or something noteworthy of attention for further follow-up care. Because the likelihood of identifying physical findings of concern is greater when examined as close to the time of the abuse as possible, child exams are done within 72 hours of the event versus 120 hours for adolescents and adults. For the purposes of this discussion regarding child genital injuries, the words “injury” and “physical finding of concern” are interchangeable.

SANE patients of all ages experienced more vaginal injuries than any other type of specified injury: half of adult (48%) and child (51%) SANE patients and two-thirds (64%) of adolescent SANE patients incurred vaginal injuries. See **Figure 51**.

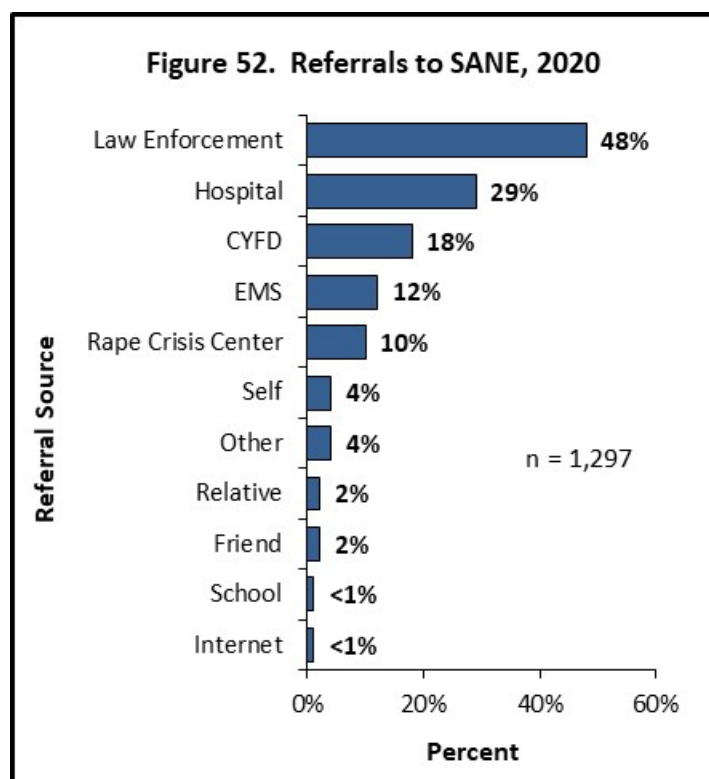


There was no significant difference in the proportion of adult (19%), child (18%) and adolescent (14%) SANE patients who suffered rectal injuries. Significantly more adult (18%) and adolescent (16%) SANE patients, than child patients (1%) suffered strangulation, as well as injuries to the body: head/neck (adults 16%, adolescents 17%, and children 11%); extremities (adults 33%, adolescents 25%, and children 20%); and other “unspecified” injuries (adults 42%, adolescents 29%, and children (11%). More adult SANE patients had oral injuries (6%), than adolescent (4%) and child (3%) SANE patients. Refer to Figure 51.

D. SANE PROGRAMS SERVICE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Referral Source

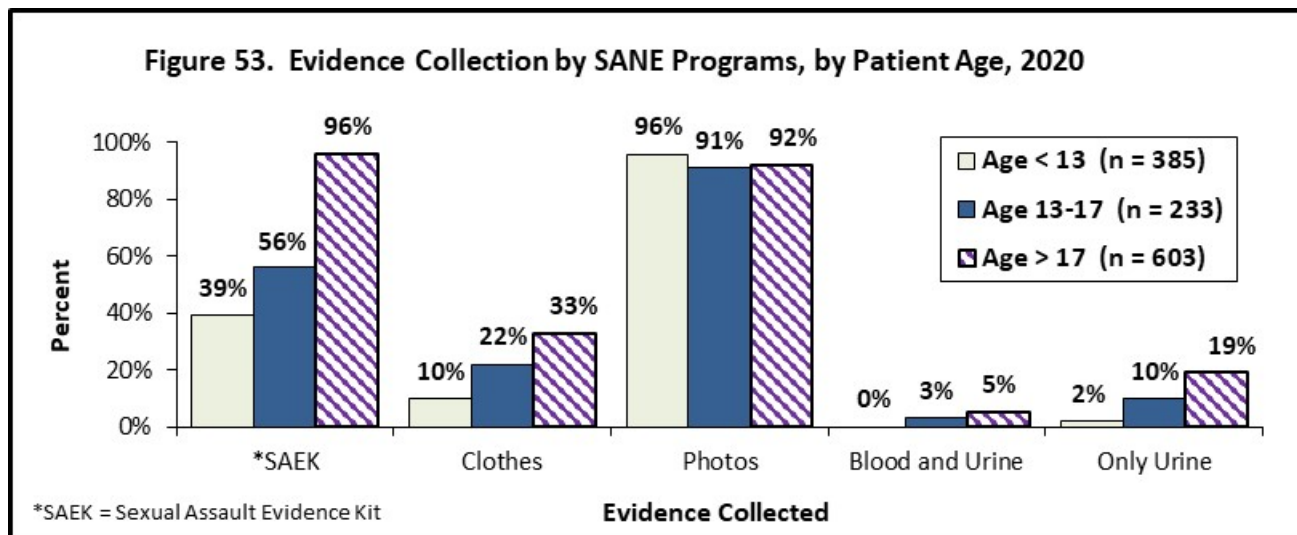
Referral sources were documented for 1,297 SANE patients. Most patients were referred to SANE from law enforcement (48%), followed by hospitals (29%), CYFD (18%), emergency medical services (12%), and rape crises centers (10%). An additional 4% were self-referred and 2% respectively, were referred by a relative and a friend. See Figure 52.



2. Evidence Collection

Forensic evidence was collected in 95% (1,225) of the 1,284 cases that documented this variable. No forensic evidence collection was reported for 3% (11) of child (ages <13) patients, 6% (15) of adolescent (ages 13-17) patients, and 5% (33) of adult (ages >17) SANE patients. Significantly more adult and adolescent patients (96% and 56%, respectively) than child patients (39%) had swabs taken from the

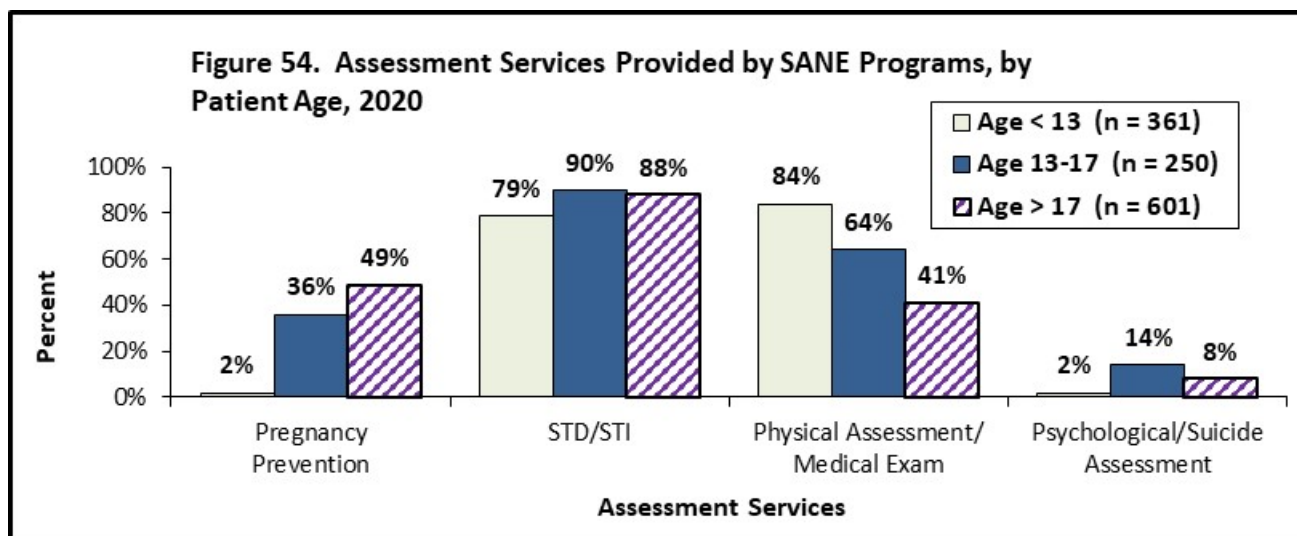
mouth or genitalia as part of the *sexual assault evidence kit* (SAEK). See **Figure 53**. Similarly, while most adult patients (33%) and adolescent patients (22%) had clothes collected for forensic evidence, only 10% of child patients had their clothes collected. A great proportion of SANE patients of all ages had photos taken as a part of evidence collection: 96% of children, 91% of adolescents, and 92% of adults.



3. Assessment Services

Ninety-two percent (1,216) of all SANE patients received one or more types of assessment services. When assessment services among SANE patients were examined by age, all child and adolescent SANE patients and 99% of adults SANE Patients received services.

Treatment of sexually transmitted diseases was the service conducted most on adult patients (88%) and adolescent patients (90%), while *physical assessment/medical exam* was the service most conducted on child patients (84%). See **Figure 54**. *Psychological/suicide assessment* was conducted most on adolescent patients (14%), followed by adult (8%) and child patients (2%). Significantly more adult patients (49%) and adolescent patients (36%) received *pregnancy prevention/emergency contraception services* than child patients (2%). Refer to Figure 54.

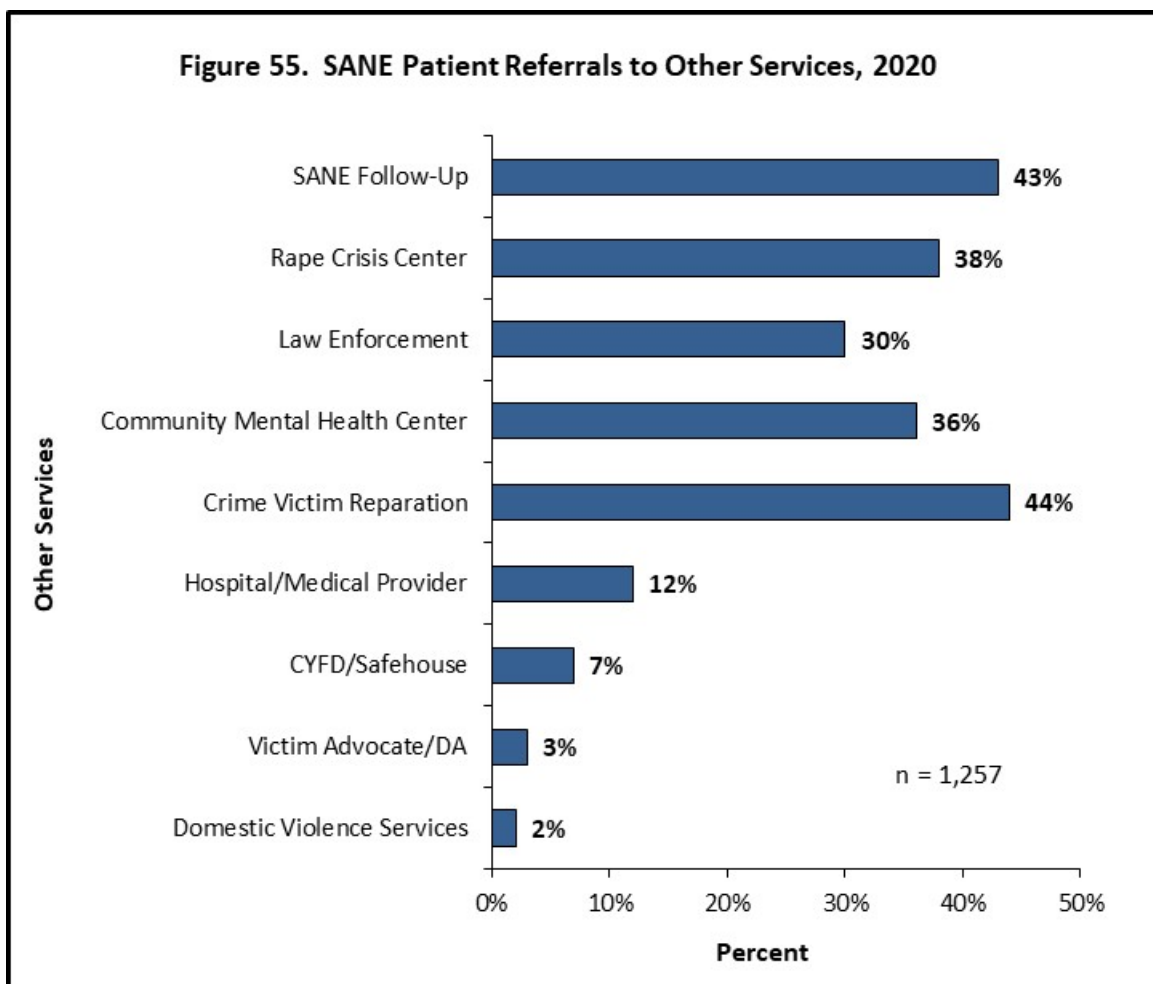


4. Reports to Law Enforcement

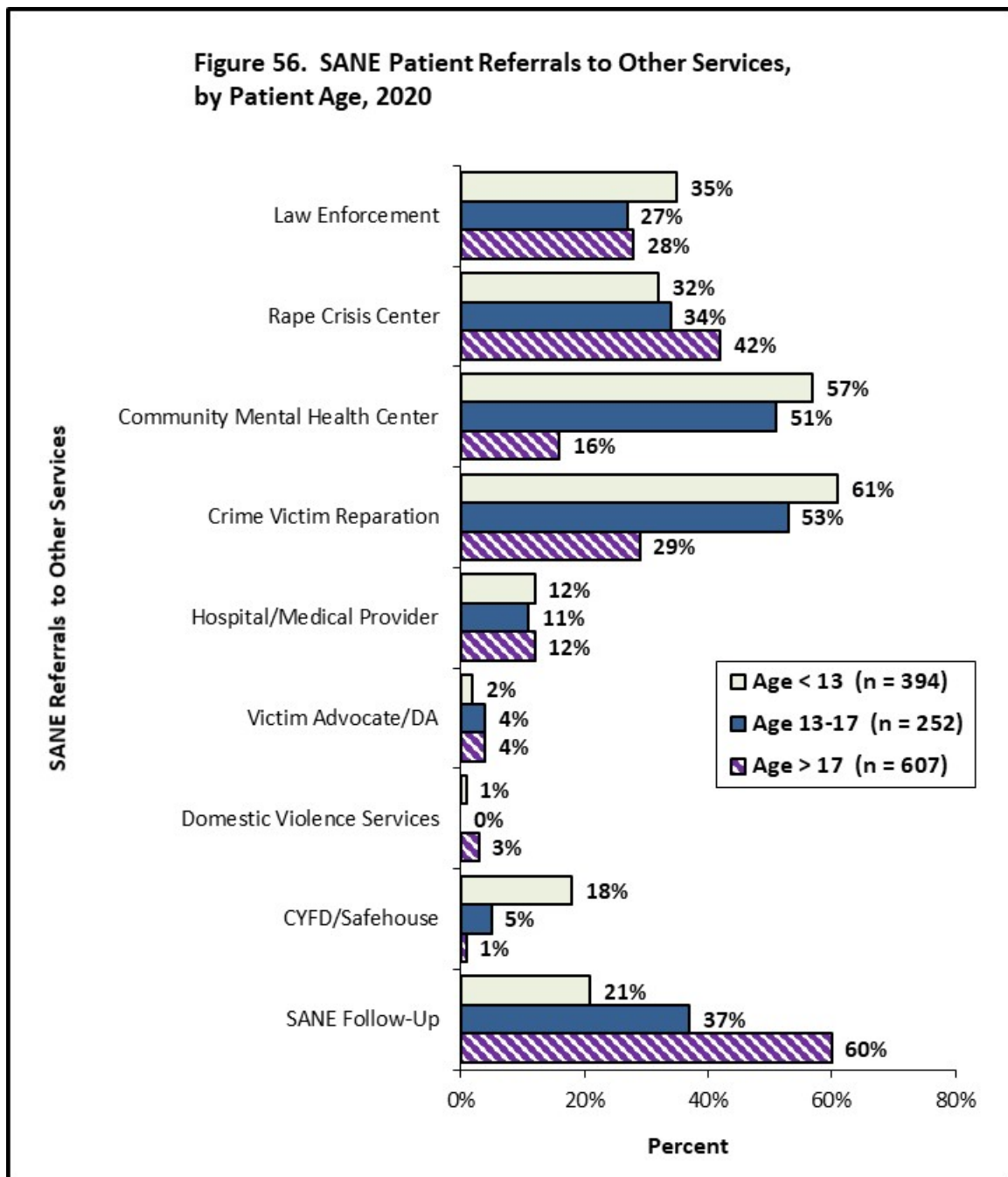
Of 1,316 SANE cases, 1,170 documented whether a report was made to law enforcement. Of these, 73% (850) were reported to police at the time of the SANE exams. When examined by patient age, 64% of child cases, 63% of adolescent cases, and 83% of adult cases were reported to law enforcement at the time of the SANE exam.

5. SANE Referrals to Other Services

Sometime during and after SANE services are provided, the patient is also referred to other services for assistance beyond the scope of SANE Programs. There were 1,257 patients who received referrals to other services. Most patients, were referred to crime victims reparation (44%), followed by referrals to SANE for follow-up (43%), rape crisis centers (38%), community mental health centers (36%), and law enforcement (30%). Twelve percent of patients were referred to health services (primary healthcare providers), 7% to CYFD, 3% to a victim advocate, and 2% to domestic violence services. See Figure 55.



When examined by patient age more child patients (ages 12 and under) (35%) were referred to law enforcement (adolescents 27%, adults 28%); community mental health centers (57%) (adolescents 51%, adults 16%); crime victim reparations (61%) (adolescents 53%, adults 29%); and CYFD (18%) (adolescents 5%, adults 1%). Conversely, significantly more adult patients were referred for SANE follow-up services (60%) (adolescents 37%, children 21%); and rape crises centers (42%), (adolescents 34%, children 32%). See **Figure 56**.



V. DISTRICT COURTS

A. New Sexual Assault Cases Filed in 2020

There were a total of 1,433 sexual assault charges filed in 488 new cases of sexual assault in New Mexico District Courts, in 2020. This represents a 29% decrease in sexual assault case filings from those filed in 2019 (687), and is explained in large part, by challenges posed by the COVID-19 restrictions. For a list of District Courts, see **Appendix K**. For the number of new sexual assault cases filed by District Court, see **Table 9**. Criminal sexual penetration comprised most, 48% (743), of the charges filed: 16% (288) adults (ages >17); 11% (163) minors, (ages 13-17); 20% (281) children (ages <13); and 1% (11) incest (age undocumented). Criminal sexual contact of a minor comprised 24% (339) of sexual assault charges filed, followed by sexual exploitation of children, 19% (268). See **Figure 57**.

Most (20%) new sexual assault cases were filed in Bernalillo County. San Juan County comprised 11% of sexual assault cases filed, followed by Dona Ana County (9%) and Lea County (7%). See **Table 10** for the number of new sexual assault cases filed for each county.

B. Sexual Assault Cases Disposed in 2020

1. Sexual Assault Charges Disposed

There were 1,200 sexual assault charges disposed in 415 cases of sexual assault. This represents a 32% decrease from the number of cases disposed in 2019 (608), and again, is explained in large part by challenges posed by the COVID-19 restrictions. Of the disposed sexual assault charges in 2020, most, 44% (534), were criminal sexual penetration: 15% (183) children (ages <13); 17% (203) adults (ages >17); 11% (132) minors, (ages 13-17); and 1% (16) incest (age undocumented). Criminal sexual contact of a minor comprised 28% (340) of sexual assault charges disposed, followed by sexual exploitation of children, 16% (189). See **Figure 58**.

2. Sexual Assault Cases Disposed

More than one-quarter (25%) of all sexual assault cases were disposed in Bernalillo County, followed by San Juan County (11%), Dona Ana County (10%), and Lea and Valencia Counties (5%, respectively). See **Table 11**.

Of the 415 cases of sexual assault disposed in district courts in 2020, 34% (140) obtained a guilty plea/conviction, 3% (13) obtained an acquittal, 50% (208) were dismissed, and 13% (54) had prosecution proceedings that resulted in other dispositions: conditional discharges, 6% (25); consent decrees, 1% (4); deferred, 2% (9); bindovers, 2% (7); remands, <1% (1), and 2% (7) other unspecified dispositions.

Table 12 illustrates the number of sexual assault cases dismissed, convicted, and acquitted for each district court.

An examination of dismissed cases by district court (among courts with 10 or more sexual assault cases) shows that Clovis District Court had the highest dismissal rate of their disposed sexual assault cases (65%), followed by Tierra Amarilla District Court (62%), Albuquerque District Court (59%), Los Lunas District Court (58%) and Las Cruces District Court (53%). See **Table 13**.

Similarly, an examination of cases that obtained a guilty plea/conviction by district court (among courts with 10 or more sexual assault cases) shows that Carrizozo District Court had the highest conviction rate of their disposed sexual assault cases (60%), followed by Bernalillo and Las Vegas District Courts (50%), respectively, and Lovington District Court (42%). See **Table 14**.

Figure 57. Percent Sexual Assault Charges Filed in District Courts, 2020

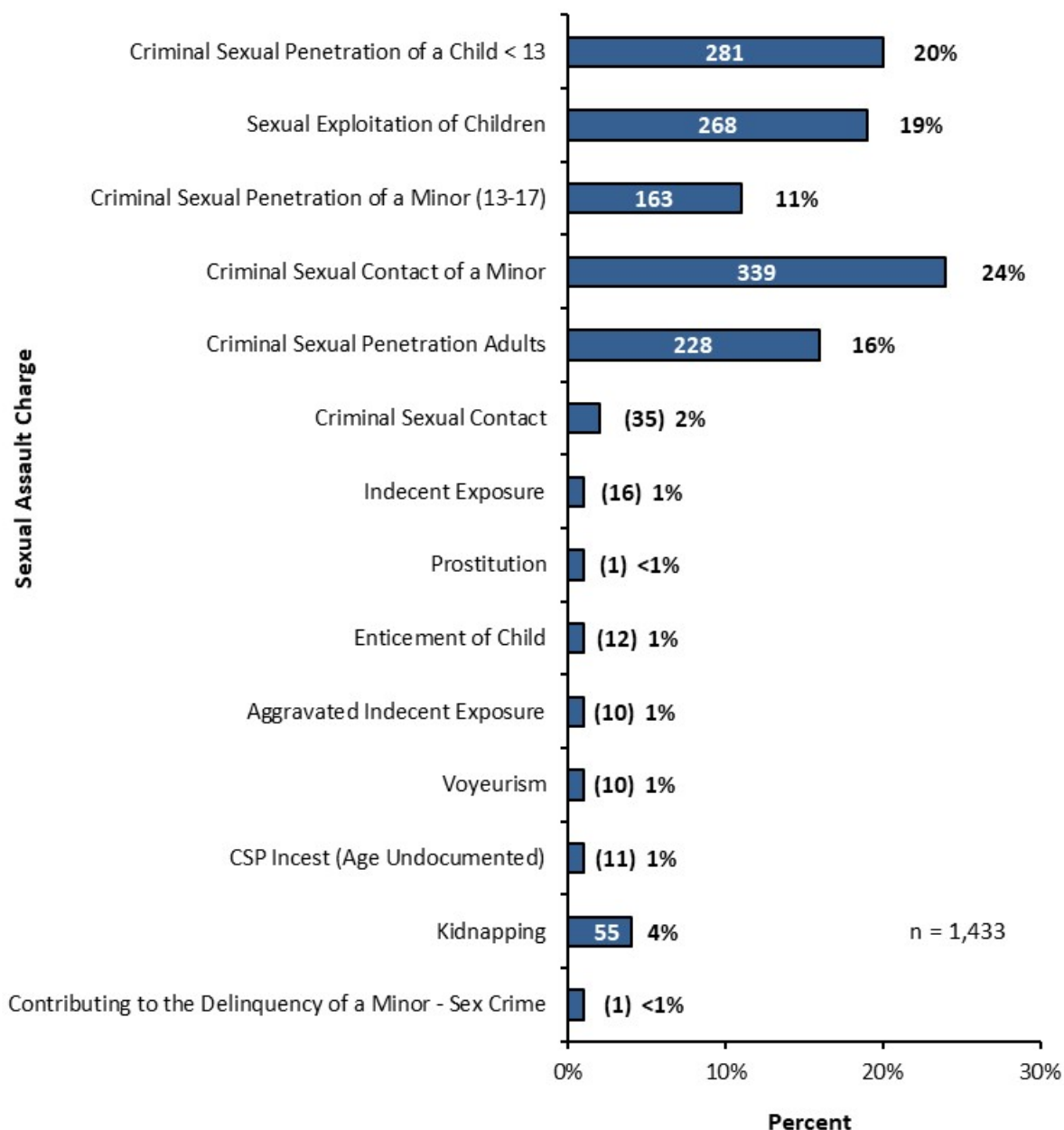
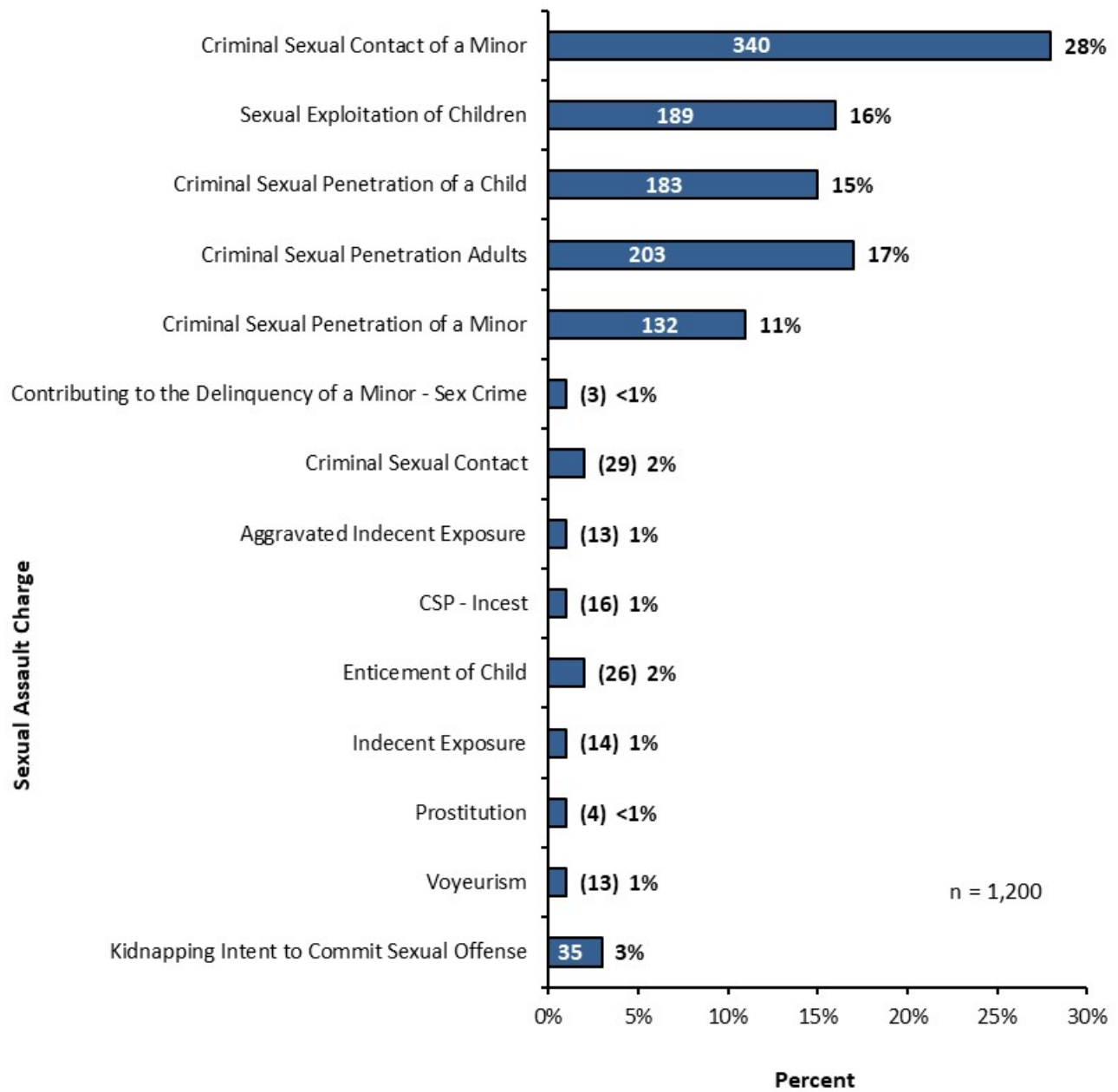


Figure 58. Percent Sexual Assault Charges Disposed in District Courts, 2020



SECTION TWO: IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

System failures by local, state and federal governments, as well as failures of community organizations in the private sector during the COVID-19 pandemic, revolve around the inability to identify children and adults at risk of sexual victimization, especially people in special populations, and to respond effectively when offering trauma-informed specific services and needed healthcare.

As the *Special Report: The Pandemic Impact on Sexual Victimizations* presented in publication has shown, each of the specific populations at risk for sexual victimization require programs and protocols tailored to their specific needs. While there are guidelines on what changes need to happen, what systems need to be in place, and what helping professionals need to know regarding trauma-informed care to effectively assist victims of sexual violence among racial minorities, sexual and gender minorities, people with disability and homeless people - none of these guidelines address the added challenges of doing so during catastrophic events like the COVID-19 pandemic.

The 2020 pandemic experience has shed light on a myriad of failures regarding outreach to those in lockdown, identification of those at risk for physical and sexual victimization, the communication and coordination of needed services during a lockdown, and failures to protect and assist helping professionals who offer victim services.

Science warns that future pandemics are likely and caution that “without preventative strategies, pandemics will emerge more often, spread more rapidly, kill more people, and affect the global economy with more devastating impact than ever before” (IPBES, 2020). Being better prepared next time, requires cooperation between government and community organizations to identify and delineate the path forward regarding sexual victimization prevention and response during this and other types of catastrophic events.

Findings from the *NISVS 2010-2012 State Report* demonstrated that the lifetime rate of rape and attempted rape in New Mexico for women (20.4%) was slightly higher than the national rate (19.1%) for women. While the 12-month rate of rape and attempted rape for New Mexico was not statistically reliable, the 12-month rate of rape and attempted rape for women nationally was 1.2%. Based on the lifetime rate comparison, we can logically assume the 12-month rate of rape and attempted rape for New Mexico adult women would be slightly higher than the rate for adult women nationally. However, if we conservatively use the national 12-month rate of rape and attempted rape (1.2%) to estimate the rate of rape and attempted rape for New Mexico adult women, an estimated 9,980 adult women (ages >17) were victims of rape and attempted rape in 2020. This number is 15.5 times the number of total adult rapes (including men and women) actually reported to law enforcement in the same year, 644.

Recommendation: Conduct a statewide victimization survey and update every five years to capture reported and unreported criminal penetration and non-penetration sex crimes to provide for a more accurate estimate of the rates of statewide sex crimes.

Findings from the NISVS demonstrate that victims of rape in one’s lifetime are overwhelmingly female (1 in 5) compared to males (1 in 14). Annual reports of rape in New Mexico also demonstrate that victims of sex crimes are overwhelmingly female. In 2020 in New Mexico, 87% of law enforcement rape cases, 90% of service-provider rape cases, and 88% of SANE rape cases involved a female victim. Conversely, offenders of rape are overwhelmingly male. In New Mexico in 2020, 95% of victimizations

reported by law enforcement, and 97% respectively, of victimizations reported by statewide service providers and SANE Programs were perpetrated by a male offender.

Gender socialization involves messaging about expected behavior of males and females in one's family, one's racial/ethnic culture, religious culture, work culture, social class, and in the society in which one lives, through media messaging. As a result of gender socialization messaging, females are more vulnerable to sexual, physical and emotional victimization and males are more likely to offend, whether the victim is female or male. The American Psychological Association states that changing gender norms requires working with males ("Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Boys and Men") and females ("Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Girls and Women") to make women and men more aware of how they are socialized to be and how that can impact their relationships. This education should start early in school curricula because messaging that makes females more vulnerable to victimization and males more likely to offend are harmful to their health and well-being.

Recommendation: A review of 82 studies by Amin, A., Kagesten, A., et. Al (J of Adolescent Health, 2018 Mar) found that boys and girls experience distinctly different pressures and sources of gender socialization and working with both adolescent boys and girls through "participatory and emotionally engaging curricula to stimulate discussions about gender roles and unequal power relations" is critical. It is recommended that culturally sensitive curricula similar to the Gender Equity Movement in Schools program (India), the Gender Roles, Equality and Transformation project (Uganda) or the Choices intervention project (Nepal) that have proven successful in changing gender attitudes, communication between adolescent boys and their partners, and stereotypical behavior, be adopted. These programs include "small group participatory curricula to generate critical reflection about unequal power relations" and not only target the adolescent boys and girls, but also peers, parents, and schools, and mobilize entire communities.

A significant proportion of males and females in New Mexico are victimized by age 12: law enforcement (23%), service providers (25%), and SANE Programs (30%). Nationally, the NISVS found that 42% of females were raped before age 18, and 28% of males before age 10.

Recommendation: Since parents, step-parents, and other family members are responsible for much of the sexual abuse of males and females, it is imperative that parents, guardians, and extended family be targeted for prevention education and outreach to compliment the training of other professionals (teachers, clergy, law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges) who must recognize and respond to a suspected sexual assault of a child or a child's disclosure.

The negative effects of sexual violation during childhood cannot be overstated. Data from statewide service providers reveal that sexual assault during childhood is a precursor to experiencing a sexual assault in the future. Over half (52%) of all those who sought assistance for a sexual assault in 2020 had experienced a prior sexual assault.

Recommendation: 1. Sexual abuse education (circumstances, how to report, and how to get help) is recommended for elementary and high school students, and when developmentally appropriate, a necessary component of such education must address the reality that children who are sexually abused are at greater risk of becoming pregnant as a teen, than children who are not sexually abused. Education on self-esteem, self-respect, components for healthy relationships, and normal sexual development must be addressed to reduce the likelihood of early pregnancy among sexually

violated children. 2. Train school counselors and nurses to recognize symptoms of sexual assault and the importance of obtaining treatment.

In 2020 in New Mexico, two-thirds (74%) of rape victims victimized by a *stranger* sought medical treatment and forensic evidence collection (71%) compared to 56.5% of rape victims who sought medical treatment and forensic evidence collection (49%) who were victimized by someone they knew. These findings demonstrate that victims of stranger-perpetrated rape are more likely to seek medical services and forensic documentation of their victimizations; and that victims who are victimized by a *relative* are less likely to seek medical services and forensic documentation regarding their victimizations. By extension, this means that successful prosecution of sexual assaults perpetrated by family members is less likely, and victims of these sex crimes are less likely to access needed services and protections.

Recommendation: Reduce the number of sexual assaults by: a) increasing outreach in schools and communities to identify families at risk; b) educating family members on appropriate sexual development and setting appropriate boundaries; c) teaching parents and children how to obtain help, how and where to disclose sexually inappropriate behavior, and what services are available to them.

In 2020, one-third (29%) of SANE patients, had some type of disability before the assault. Most of these sexual assault victims identified by SANE (60.5%) had a mentally/cognitive disability.

Recommendation: 1. The New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs and community disability advocates should provide education programs to promote greater awareness among families and communities regarding the vulnerability of people with disabilities to being sexually assaulted; and the need for sexuality education and personal safety for individuals with disabilities. 2. Train CYFD to assess and interview limited and non-verbal clients with disability.

Only one-third (36%) of sex crimes that came to the attention of service providers in 2020 were reported to law enforcement. Reporting rates to law enforcement among victims who do not seek services are lower. Findings from the SVV demonstrated that over 16% of adult victims, 15% of adolescent victims, and 9% of child victims reported their victimizations to law enforcement. Further, the SVV found that females report to law enforcement (19%) three times the rate of males (6%). In 2016, 33.9% of rape victims nationally reported their victimization to law enforcement (Criminal Victimization, 2016). Moreover, to date, no data exist that capture referrals to law enforcement from healthcare providers who treat patients who present with injuries as a result of sexual assault.

Recommendation: a) provide training to healthcare providers to effectively respond to patient disclosures of sexual assault and to law enforcement officers to respond with sensitivity to the needs of sexual assault victims and initiate advocacy for the victim; and b) provide accessible legal advocacy to assist victims through the legal process.

In 2020, law enforcement reported that 36% of criminal sexual penetration cases and 8% of non-penetration sex crimes involved injury to the victim. Conversely, SANE practitioners found that 60% of their sexual assault patients incurred one or more injuries during their assault. The reasons for the great disparity in injury reporting between law enforcement and SANE practitioners can be explained in part, by the fact that SANE practitioners are specifically trained to identify and document sexual assault injuries; and beyond observable injuries to the head/neck or extremities of the victim, law enforcement officers are not likely to detect injury. Secondly, sexual assault victims who are injured may be more

likely to seek SANE services than sexual assault victims who are not injured. Therefore, SANE Programs would naturally have a higher rate of victims who experienced injury.

Recommendation: While law enforcement should provide officer training regarding the documentation of observable victim injury in sexual assaults and a more accurate way to report injury on law enforcement offense incident reports, responding officers and sexual assault advocates should refer victims to SANE Programs for proper injury assessment and forensic evidence collection.

Most (78%) survivors of sexual assault seek treatment within the first year of the assault. However, many survivors delay seeking treatment for many years (the average delay for males and females is 3.9 years and 2.0 years, respectively). Most survivors sought treatment because it was safe to do so (38%), had mental health problems (33%), because they were encouraged to do so by others (32%), or because of family concerns (22%).

Recommendation: Conduct greater outreach, community training, and training of professionals to increase understanding of the prevalence of mental health concerns among sexual assault survivors, and the power and importance of seizing all opportunities to encourage survivors to get help.

Half (50%) of all sexual assault cases disposed in statewide district courts were dismissed in 2020 and these dismissals do not include cases bound over/transferred, conditional discharges, remands, or other dispositions that resulted from some prosecution actions. Greater oversight is warranted to: 1) examine the reasons for the dismissals of these cases (especially those perpetrated against children) at the prosecution and judicial levels; and 2) implement steps necessary to address identified problem areas.

Recommendation: 1) Provide greater oversight of prosecution and judicial practices regarding sexual assault crimes to identify the reasons for the dismissals of sexual assault cases; 2) implement steps necessary to address identified problem areas; and 3) support increased funding from the State general fund to increase the number of investigators, prosecutors, and judges trained in the unique characteristics of sexual assault cases.

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SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XVIII:

**An Analysis of 2020 Data from The New Mexico
Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

TABLES

Table 1. Law Enforcement-Reported Sex Crimes by Agency, 2020

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP* Reports	CSC**	CSC** of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation of Children	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Acoma Tribal Police Department	1		1								2
Alamogordo Department of Public Safety	4										4
Albuquerque Police Department	467	40	225								732
Angel Fire Police Department	0										0
Anthony Police Department	4	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Artesia Police Department	4	3				1					8
Bayard Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belen Police Department	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	119	26	78	12	42	1		1	12	33	324
Bernalillo Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bloomfield Police Department	14										14
Bosque Farms Police Department	1		1								2
Capitan Police Department	0										0
Carlsbad Police Department	19	24	14	13	3	0	1	0	1	1	76
Carrizozo Police Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Catron County Sheriff's Department	0										0
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	8	3	4	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	22
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	0										0
Cimarron Police Department	0										0
Clayton Police Department	1	5	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	13
Cloudcroft Police Department	0										0
Clovis Police Department	16	4	10		1						31
Colfax County Sheriff's Department	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Corrales Police Department	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cuba Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP* Reports	CSC**	CSC** of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation of Children	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Curry County Sheriff's Office	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6
Deming Police Department	10	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
Dexter Police Department	0										0
Dona Ana County Sheriff's Department	12										12
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	11	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Edgewood Police Department	2	0	0								2
Espanola Police Department	4	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	17
Estancia Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eunice Police Department	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Farmington Police Department	88	5	32	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	130
Gallup Police Department	17	5	13	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	48
Grant County Sheriff's Department	2										2
Grants Police Department	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department	2										2
Hatch Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Hobbs Police Department	27	7	17	4	6	0	0	0	0	4	65
Hope Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurley Police Department	0										0
Isleta Tribal Police	0										0
Jal Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Las Cruces Police Department	80	47	51	18	4	7	0	0	4	13	224
Las Vegas Police Department	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Lea County Sheriff's Department	14	2	5	2	3					7	33
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	1										1
Logan Police Department	0										0
Lordsburg Police Department	2	4	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	15
Los Alamos Police Department	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP* Reports	CSC**	CSC** of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation of Children	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Los Lunas Police Department	7	4	4						1		16
Lovington Police Department	13	1	7	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	26
Luna County Sheriff's Office	3		3								6
Magdalena Marshal's Office	0										0
McKinley County Sheriff's Office	5		1		2						8
Milan Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mora County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moriarty Police Department	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Otero County Sheriff's Department	3										3
Peralta, Village of	0		1								1
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portales Police Department	17	3	6	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	32
Quay County Sheriff's Office	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Questa Police Department	0										0
Raton Police Department	2	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	12
Red River Marshal's Office	0										0
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	37	27	23	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	93
Roswell Police Department	60										60
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Ruidoso Police Department	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	29	6	28	7	8	0	0	0	2	7	87
San Miguel County Sheriff's Office	0										0
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Santa Clara Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Santa Clara Pueblo Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Fe County Sheriff's Department	11	1	4								16
Santa Fe Police Department	59	17	13					1		5	95

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP* Reports	CSC**	CSC** of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation of Children	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Santa Rosa Police Department	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sierra County Sheriff's Office	8										8
Silver City Police Department	10	4					0	0	0		14
Socorro County Sheriff's Department	0		2								2
Socorro Police Department	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Springer Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Police Alamogordo	0	0	2	3	1	0					6
State Police Albuquerque	0	1	6	0	1	0					8
State Police Clovis	0	0	2	0	0	0					2
State Police Deming	0	0	3	1	1	0					5
State Police Espanola	0	1	9	2	3	0					15
State Police Farmington	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
State Police Gallup	0	0	1	0	0	0					1
State Police Grants	0	0	0	1	2	0					3
State Police Hobbs	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
State Police Las Cruces	0	0	4	0	1	0					5
State Police Las Vegas	0	0	2	0	0	0					2
State Police Moriarty	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
State Police Raton	0	0	3	0	0	0					3
State Police Roswell	0	1	2	0	0	0					3
State Police Santa Fe	69	2	10	0	4	0					85
State Police Santa Rosa	0	0	3	0	0	0					3
State Police Socorro	0	1	6	0	0	0					7
State Police Taos	0	1	2	0	0	0					3
State Police Tucumcari	0	0	0	0	1	0					1
Taos County Sheriff's Department	1										1
Taos Police Department	7	6	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	21
Tatum Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP* Reports	CSC**	CSC** of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation of Children	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Torrance County Sherriff's Department	11	9	8		1				1		30
Truth or Consequences Police Department	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tucumcari Police Department	1										1
Tularosa Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union County Sheriff's Department	0										0
Valencia County Sheriff's Department	25	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Vaughn Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,360	301	668	91	104	17	1	2	30	80	2,654
Percent	51%	11%	25%	3%	4%	1%	0%	0%	1%	3%	100%

*CSP = Criminal Sexual Penetration

**CSC = Criminal Sexual Contact

Table 2. Law Enforcement-Reported Sex Crimes by County, 2020

County	CSP* Reports	CSC**	CSC** of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation of Children	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Bernalillo	586	67	309	12	43	1		1	12	33	1,064
Catron	0										0
Chaves	68	4	6	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	85
Cibola	12	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	22
Colfax	4	3	9	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	19
Curry	18	5	13	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	39
De Baca											
Dona Ana	96	50	58	20	5	8	0	0	4	13	254
Eddy	34	30	18	13	3	1	1	0	1	1	102
Grant	12	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Guadalupe	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Harding											
Hidalgo	6	5	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	21
Lea	57	10	31	8	11	1	0	0	0	11	129
Lincoln	11	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Los Alamos	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Luna	13	2	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	28
McKinley	22	5	15	9	5	1	0	0	0	0	57
Mora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Otero	7	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
Quay	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Rio Arriba	6	1	12	5	4	0	0	0	0	6	34
Roosevelt	17	3	6	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	32

County	CSP* Reports	CSC**	CSC** of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation of Children	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
San Juan	131	11	60	7	12	1	0	0	2	7	231
San Miguel	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Sandoval	40	28	27	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	101
Santa Fe	141	20	27	0	4	0	0	1	0	5	198
Sierra	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Socorro	7	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Taos	8	7	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	25
Torrance	11	10	9	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	32
Union	1	5	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	13
Valencia	35	18	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	68
Total	1,360	301	668	91	104	17	1	2	30	80	2,654
Percent	51%	11%	25%	3%	4%	1%	0%	0%	1%	3%	100%

*CSP = Criminal Sexual Penetration

**CSC = Criminal Sexual Contact

Table 3. Percent CSP* Incidents with a Suspect Arrest by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	Total CSP Reports Documenting Suspect Arrest	Total CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest	Percent Incidents with a Suspect Arrest
Albuquerque Police Department	467	28	6%
Belen Police Department	2	0	0%
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	119	26	22%
Carlsbad Police Department	4	0	0%
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	8	1	13%
Clovis Police Department	4	1	25%
Colfax County Sheriff's Department	2	2	100%
Deming Police Department	5	0	0%
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	11	5	45%
Edgewood Police Department	1	0	0%
Espanola Police Department	4	3	75%
Eunice Police Department	1	0	0%
Farmington Police Department	88	16	18%
Gallup Police Department	17	4	24%
Grants Police Department	11	1	9%
Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	1	1	100%
Hobbs Police Department	6	2	33%
Las Cruces Police Department	80	4	5%
Las Vegas Police Department	3	0	0%
Lea County Sheriff's Department	7	3	43%
Lordsburg Police Department	2	1	50%
Los Alamos Police Department	1	1	100%
Lovington Police Department	5	0	0%
Portales Police Department	11	0	0%
Raton Police Department	2	2	100%
Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	7	0	0%
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	3	1	33%
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	29	7	24%
Santa Fe Police Department	59	3	5%
Silver City Police Department	10	3	30%
Socorro Police Department	7	3	43%
Taos Police Department	7	2	29%
Truth or Consequences Police Department	2	0	0%
Valencia County Sheriff's Department	14	6	43%
Total	1,000	126	13%

*CSP = criminal sexual penetration

Table 4. Percent Sexual Assault Survivors Served by Participating Agencies, 2020

Agency Name	County	Number of Survivors Served	Percent of All Survivors Served
Alternatives to Violence - Colfax County	Union	28	2%
Alternatives to Violence - Union County	Union	14	1%
Arc New Mexico Foundation, The	Bernalillo	4	0%
Arise Sexual Assault Services	Roosevelt	144	9%
Casa Fortaleza	Bernalillo	30	2%
Community Against Violence	Taos	93	6%
Desert View DV & SA Services	San Juan	29	2%
La Casa Behavioral Health	Chaves	15	1%
La Pinon Sexual Assault Recovery Services	Dona Ana	213	14%
New Mexico Asian Family Center	Bernalillo	3	0%
NMBHI-CBS	San Miguel	31	2%
Rape Crisis Center of Central NM	Bernalillo	645	42%
Sexual Assault Services of Gallup/SASNWNM	McKinley	33	2%
Sexual Assault Services of Northwest New Mexico	San Juan	130	8%
Silver Regional SASS (Grant County)	Grant	58	4%
Solace Crisis Treatment Center	Santa Fe	45	3%
Valencia Shelter Services-Los Lunas	Valencia	32	2%
Total		1,547	100%

Table 5. Percent Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County, 2020

County	Number of Survivors Served	Percent of All Survivors Served
Bernalillo	682	44%
Chaves	15	1%
Dona Ana	213	14%
Grant	58	4%
McKinley	33	2%
Roosevelt	144	9%
San Juan	159	10%
San Miguel	31	2%
Santa Fe	45	3%
Taos	93	6%
Union	42	3%
Valencia	32	2%
Total	1,547	100%

Table 6. Number of Sex Crimes Survivors Served by Rape Crises/Mental Health Centers and Number of Sex Crimes Victims Reported to Law Enforcement by County, 2020

County	Number of Sex Crime Victims Identified by Law Enforcement	Number of Survivors Served
Bernalillo	1,220	682
Catron	0	NS
Chaves	84	15
Cibola	19	NS
Colfax	24	NS
Curry	43	NS
De Baca	NR	NS
Dona Ana	258	213
Eddy	84	NS
Grant	16	58
Guadalupe	3	NS
Harding	NR	NS
Hidalgo	25	NS
Lea	142	NS
Lincoln	17	NS
Los Alamos	4	NS
Luna	21	NS
McKinley	55	33
Mora	0	NS
Otero	7	NS
Quay	3	NS
Rio Arriba	28	NS
Roosevelt	38	144
San Juan	253	159
San Miguel	5	31
Sandoval	100	NS
Santa Fe	176	45
Sierra	12	NS
Socorro	11	NS
Taos	21	93
Torrance	32	NS
Union	12	42
Valencia	71	32
Total	2,784	1,547

NS = No Victim Services Reported NR = No Law Enforcement Reporting

Table 7. Survivors Served by Gender, by Agency 2020

Agency	Female	Male	Non-conforming	Trans-gender	Total
Alternatives to Violence - Colfax County	18	2			20
Alternatives to Violence - Union County	9	4			13
Arc New Mexico Foundation, The	3	1			4
Arise Sexual Assault Services	108	29		1	138
Casa Fortaleza	20	4		1	25
Community Against Violence	84	3	1		88
Desert View DV & SA Services	23	5			28
La Casa Behavioral Health	11	4			15
La Pinon Sexual Assault Recovery Services	183	28			211
New Mexico Asian Family Center	3				3
NMBHI-CBS	21	4			25
Rape Crisis Center of Central NM	584	44	6	3	637
Sexual Assault Services of Gallup/SASNWNM	29	3			32
Sexual Assault Services of Northwest New Mexico	115	12			127
Silver Regional SASS (Grant County)	45	12			57
Solace Crisis Treatment Center	34	6	2		42
Valencia Shelter Services-Los Lunas	22	10			32
Total	1,312	171	9	5	1,497
Percent	88%	11%	1%	0%	100%

Table 8. Percent SANE Patients Served by SANE Program, 2020

Agency Name	County	SANE Sexual Assault Patients	Percent of Total Patients Served
Albuquerque SANE Collaborative	Bernalillo	451	34%
Arise Sexual Assault Services	Roosevelt	99	8%
Carlsbad Cavern City CAC SANE	Eddy	13	1%
Christus St. Vincent RMC SANE Program	Santa Fe	100	8%
I Can Survive Roswell Refuge SANE Project	Chaves	69	5%
Las Cruces La Pinon SANE Project	Dona Ana	139	11%
Otero/Lincoln Counties SANE Unit (Alamogordo)	Otero	20	2%
Para Los Ninos SANE	Bernalillo	210	16%
Phoenix House Hobbs SANE	Lea	53	4%
Sexual Assault Services of NW NM (Farmington SANE)	San Juan	127	10%
Silver City SRSASS La Clinica SANE	Grant	16	1%
Taos/Holy Cross Hospital SANE Program	Taos	19	1%
Total		1,316	100%

Table 9. Number of New Sexual Assault Cases Filed by District Court, 2020

Court	Number of New Sexual Assault Cases Filed	Percent of All New Sexual Assault Cases Filed
Alamogordo District Court	16	3%
Albuquerque District Court	100	20%
Aztec/Farmington District Court	55	11%
Bernalillo District Court	16	3%
Carlsbad District Court	18	4%
Carrizozo District Court	19	4%
Clovis District Court	15	3%
Deming District Court	8	2%
Estancia District Court	8	2%
Gallup District Court	6	1%
Grants District Court	2	0%
Las Cruces District Court	42	9%
Las Vegas District Court	12	2%
Lordsburg District Court	4	1%
Los Alamos District Court	2	0%
Los Lunas District Court	27	6%
Lovington District Court	32	7%
Portales District Court	6	1%
Raton District Court	11	2%
Roswell District Court	17	3%
Santa Fe District Court	16	3%
Santa Rosa District Court	2	0%
Silver City District Court	13	3%
Socorro District Court	2	0%
T Or C District Court	6	1%
Taos District Court	16	3%
Tierra Amarilla District Court	12	2%
Tucumcari District Court	5	1%
Total	488	100%

Table 10. Percent of Sexual Assault Cases Filed in District Courts in 2020, by County

County	Sexual Assault Cases Filed	Percent of Total Sexual Assault Cases Filed
Bernalillo	100	20%
Chaves	17	3%
Cibola	2	0%
Colfax	11	2%
Curry	15	3%
Dona Ana	42	9%
Eddy	18	4%
Grants	13	3%
Guadalupe	2	0%
Hidalgo	4	1%
Lea	32	7%
Lincoln	19	4%
Los Alamos	2	0%
Luna	8	2%
McKinley	6	1%
Otero	16	3%
Quay	5	1%
Rio Arriba	12	2%
Roosevelt	6	1%
San Juan	55	11%
San Miguel	12	2%
Sandoval	16	3%
Santa Fe	16	3%
Sierra	6	1%
Socorro	2	0%
Taos	16	3%
Torrance	8	2%
Valencia	27	6%
Total	488	100%

Table 11. Percent Sexual Assault Cases Disposed by County, 2020

County	Number of Sexual Assault Cases Disposed	Percent of All Sexual Assault Cases Disposed
Bernalillo	102	25%
Catron	1	0%
Chaves	18	4%
Cibola	7	2%
Colfax	8	2%
Curry	17	4%
De Baca	1	0%
Dona Ana	40	10%
Eddy	13	3%
Grants	8	2%
Guadalupe	3	1%
Hidalgo	2	0%
Lea	19	5%
Lincoln	10	2%
Luna	5	1%
McKinley	7	2%
Otero	9	2%
Quay	4	1%
Rio Arriba	13	3%
Roosevelt	6	1%
San Juan	47	11%
San Miguel	6	1%
Sandoval	12	3%
Santa Fe	13	3%
Sierra	6	1%
Socorro	2	0%
Taos	6	1%
Torrance	8	2%
Union	3	1%
Valencia	19	5%
Total	415	100%

Table 12. Number of Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed, Convicted, and Acquitted for Each District Court, 2020

Court	Total Cases	Conviction	Acquitted	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Alamogordo District Court	9	5		4	0
Albuquerque District Court	102	30	4	60	8
Aztec/Farmington District Court	47	18		19	10
Bernalillo District Court	12	6		5	1
Carlsbad District Court	13	4	1	4	4
Carrizozo District Court	10	6		4	0
Clayton District Court	3	3			0
Clovis District Court	17	5	1	11	0
Deming District Court	5	1			4
Estancia District Court	8			7	1
Fort Sumner District Court	1			1	0
Gallup District Court	7			5	2
Grants District Court	7	1		6	0
Las Cruces District Court	40	12		21	7
Las Vegas District Court	6	3		2	1
Lordsburg District Court	2			2	0
Los Lunas District Court	19	6	1	11	1
Lovington District Court	19	8	3	7	1
Portales District Court	6	2		2	2
Raton District Court	8	5		2	1
Reserve District Court	1	1			0
Roswell District Court	18	4	1	11	2
Santa Fe District Court	13	3	2	5	3
Santa Rosa District Court	3			2	1
Silver City District Court	8	5		3	0
Socorro District Court	2	2			0
T Or C District Court	6	5			1
Taos District Court	6	2		4	0
Tierra Amarilla District Court	13	2		8	3
Tucumcari District Court	4	1		2	1
Total	415	140	13	208	54
Percent of Total	100%	34%	3%	50%	13%

Table 13. Percent Disposed District Court Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed, by District Court, 2020

Court	Total Sexual Assault Cases Disposed	Total Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed	Percent Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed
Alamogordo District Court	9	4	44%
Albuquerque District Court	102	60	59%
Aztec/Farmington District Court	47	19	40%
Bernalillo District Court	12	5	42%
Carlsbad District Court	13	4	31%
Carrizozo District Court	10	4	40%
Clayton District Court	3		0%
Clovis District Court	17	11	65%
Deming District Court	5		0%
Estancia District Court	8	7	88%
Fort Sumner District Court	1	1	100%
Gallup District Court	7	5	71%
Grants District Court	7	6	86%
Las Cruces District Court	40	21	53%
Las Vegas District Court	6	2	33%
Lordsburg District Court	2	2	100%
Los Lunas District Court	19	11	58%
Lovington District Court	19	7	37%
Portales District Court	6	2	33%
Raton District Court	8	2	25%
Reserve District Court	1		0%
Roswell District Court	18	11	61%
Santa Fe District Court	13	5	38%
Santa Rosa District Court	3	2	67%
Silver City District Court	8	3	38%
Socorro District Court	2		0%
T Or C District Court	6		0%
Taos District Court	6	4	67%
Tierra Amarilla District Court	13	8	62%
Tucumcari District Court	4	2	50%
Total	415	208	50%

Table 14. Percent Disposed District Court Sexual Assault Cases with a Guilty Plea/
Conviction, 2020

Court	Total Sexual Assault Cases	Cases with a Guilty Plea/Conviction	Percent Cases with a Guilty Plea/Conviction
Clayton District Court	3	3	100%
Reserve District Court	1	1	100%
Socorro District Court	2	2	100%
T Or C District Court	6	5	83%
Raton District Court	8	5	63%
Silver City District Court	8	5	63%
Carrizozo District Court	10	6	60%
Alamogordo District Court	9	5	56%
Bernalillo District Court	12	6	50%
Las Vegas District Court	6	3	50%
Lovington District Court	19	8	42%
Aztec/Farmington District Court	47	18	38%
Portales District Court	6	2	33%
Taos District Court	6	2	33%
Los Lunas District Court	19	6	32%
Carlsbad District Court	13	4	31%
Las Cruces District Court	40	12	30%
Albuquerque District Court	102	30	29%
Clovis District Court	17	5	29%
Tucumcari District Court	4	1	25%
Santa Fe District Court	13	3	23%
Roswell District Court	18	4	22%
Deming District Court	5	1	20%
Tierra Amarilla District Court	13	2	15%
Grants District Court	7	1	14%
Estancia District Court	8		0%
Fort Sumner District Court	1		0%
Gallup District Court	7		0%
Lordsburg District Court	2		0%
Santa Rosa District Court	3		0%
Total	415	140	34%

SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XVIII:

**An Analysis of 2020 Data from The New Mexico
Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

APPENDICES

Appendix A: New Mexico Sex Crime Statutes

Chapter 30

Criminal Offenses

Article 9: Sexual Offenses

30-9-10. Definitions.

As used in Sections 30-9-10 through 30-9-16 NMSA 1978:

A. "force or coercion" means:

- (1) the use of physical force or physical violence;
- (2) the use of threats to use physical violence or physical force against the victim or another when the victim believes that there is a present ability to execute the threats;
- (3) the use of threats, including threats of physical punishment, kidnapping, extortion or retaliation directed against the victim or another when the victim believes that there is an ability to execute the threats;
- (4) the perpetration of criminal sexual penetration or criminal sexual contact when the perpetrator knows or has reason to know that the victim is unconscious, asleep or otherwise physically helpless or suffers from a mental condition that renders the victim incapable of understanding the nature or consequences of the act; or
- (5) the perpetration of criminal sexual penetration or criminal sexual contact by a psychotherapist on his patient, with or without the patient's consent, during the course of psychotherapy or within a period of one year following the termination of psychotherapy;

Physical or verbal resistance of the victim is not an element of force or coercion.

B. "great mental anguish" means psychological or emotional damage that requires psychiatric or psychological treatment or care, either on an inpatient or outpatient basis, and is characterized by extreme behavioral change or severe physical symptoms;

C. "patient" means a person who seeks or obtains psychotherapy;

D. "personal injury" means bodily injury to a lesser degree than great bodily harm and includes, but is not limited to, disfigurement, mental anguish, chronic or recurrent pain, pregnancy or disease or injury to a sexual or reproductive organ;

E. "position of authority" means that position occupied by a parent, relative, household member, teacher, employer or other person who, by reason of that position, is able to exercise undue influence over a child;

F. "psychotherapist" means a person who is or purports to be a:

- (1) licensed physician who practices psychotherapy;
- (2) licensed psychologist;
- (3) licensed social worker;
- (4) licensed nurse;
- (5) counselor;
- (6) substance abuse counselor;
- (7) psychiatric technician;
- (8) mental health worker;
- (9) marriage and family therapist;
- (10) hypnotherapist; or

- (11) minister, priest, rabbi or other similar functionary of a religious organization acting in his role as a pastoral counselor;
- G. "psychotherapy" means professional treatment or assessment of a mental or an emotional illness, symptom or condition; and
- H. "school" means any public or private school, including the New Mexico military institute, the New Mexico school for the visually handicapped, the New Mexico school for the deaf, the New Mexico boys' school, the New Mexico youth diagnostic and development center, the Los Lunas medical center, the Fort Stanton hospital, the Las Vegas medical center and the Carrie Tingley crippled children's hospital, that offers a program of instruction designed to educate a person in a particular place, manner and subject area. "School" does not include a college or university; and
- I. "spouse" means a legal husband or wife, unless the couple is living apart or either husband or wife has filed for separate maintenance or divorce.

30-9-11. Criminal sexual penetration.

- A. Criminal sexual penetration is the unlawful and intentional causing of a person to engage in sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio or anal intercourse or the causing of penetration, to any extent and with any object, of the genital or anal openings of another, whether or not there is any emission.
- B. Criminal sexual penetration does not include medically indicated procedures.
- C. Aggravated criminal sexual penetration consists of all criminal sexual penetration perpetrated on a child under nine years of age with an intent to kill or with a depraved mind regardless of human life. Whoever commits aggravated criminal sexual penetration is guilty of a first degree felony for aggravated criminal sexual penetration.
- D. Criminal sexual penetration in the first degree consists of all sexual penetration perpetrated:
 - (1) on a child under thirteen years of age; or
 - (2) by the use of force or coercion that results in great bodily harm or great mental anguish to the victim.

Whoever commits criminal sexual penetration in the first degree is guilty of a first degree felony.

- E. Criminal sexual penetration in the second degree consists of all criminal sexual penetration perpetrated:
 - (1) by the use of force or coercion on a child thirteen to eighteen years of age;
 - (2) on an inmate confined in a correctional facility or jail when the perpetrator is in a position of authority over the inmate;
 - (3) by the use of force or coercion that results in personal injury to the victim;
 - (4) by the use of force or coercion when the perpetrator is aided or abetted by one or more persons;
 - (5) in the commission of any other felony; or
 - (6) when the perpetrator is armed with a deadly weapon.

Whoever commits criminal sexual penetration in the second degree is guilty of a second degree felony.

Whoever commits criminal sexual penetration in the second degree when the victim is a child who is thirteen to eighteen years of age is guilty of a second degree felony for a sexual offense against a child and, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of three years, which shall not be suspended or deferred. The imposition of a minimum, mandatory term of imprisonment pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall not be interpreted to preclude the imposition of sentencing enhancements pursuant to the provisions of the Criminal Sentencing Act [31-18-12 NMSA 1978].

- F. Criminal sexual penetration in the third degree consists of all criminal sexual penetration perpetrated through the use of force or coercion not otherwise specified in this section.

Whoever commits criminal sexual penetration in the third degree is guilty of a third degree felony.

- G. Criminal sexual penetration in the fourth degree consists of all criminal sexual penetration:
- (1) not defined in Subsections D through F of this section perpetrated on a child thirteen to sixteen years of age when the perpetrator is at least eighteen years of age and is at least four years older than and not the spouse of that child; or
 - (2) perpetrated on a child thirteen to eighteen years of age when the perpetrator, who is a licensed school employee, an unlicensed school employee, a school contract employee, a school health service provider or a school volunteer, and who is at least eighteen years of age and is at least four years older than the child and not the spouse of that child, learns while performing services in or for a school that the child is a student in a school.

Whoever commits criminal sexual penetration in the fourth degree is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

30-9-12. Criminal sexual contact.

- A. Criminal sexual contact is the unlawful and intentional touching of or application of force, without consent, to the unclothed intimate parts of another who has reached his eighteenth birthday, or intentionally causing another who has reached his eighteenth birthday to touch one's intimate parts.
- B. Criminal sexual contact does not include touching by a psychotherapist on his patient that is:
- (1) inadvertent;
 - (2) casual social contact not intended to be sexual in nature; or
 - (3) generally recognized by mental health professionals as being a legitimate element of psychotherapy.
- C. Criminal sexual contact in the fourth degree consists of all criminal sexual contact perpetrated:
- (1) by the use of force or coercion that results in personal injury to the victim;
 - (2) by the use of force or coercion when the perpetrator is aided or abetted by one or more persons; or
 - (3) when the perpetrator is armed with a deadly weapon.

Whoever commits criminal sexual contact in the fourth degree is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

- D. Criminal sexual contact is a misdemeanor when perpetrated with the use of force or coercion.
- E. For the purposes of this section, "intimate parts" means the primary genital area, groin, buttocks, anus or breast.

30-9-13. Criminal sexual contact of a minor.

- A. Criminal sexual contact of a minor is the unlawful and intentional touching of or applying force to the intimate parts of a minor or the unlawful and intentional causing of a minor to touch one's intimate parts. For the purposes of this section, "intimate parts" means the primary genital area, groin, buttocks, anus or breast.
- B. Criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second degree consists of all criminal sexual contact of the unclothed intimate parts of a minor perpetrated:
- (1) on a child under thirteen years of age; or
 - (2) on a child thirteen to eighteen years of age when:
 - (a) the perpetrator is in a position of authority over the child and uses this authority to coerce the child to submit;

- (b) the perpetrator uses force or coercion which results in personal injury to the child;
- (c) the perpetrator uses force or coercion and is aided or abetted by one or more persons; or
- (d) the perpetrator is armed with a deadly weapon.

Whoever commits criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second degree is guilty of a second degree felony for a sexual offense against a child and, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of three years, which shall not be suspended or deferred. The imposition of a minimum, mandatory term of imprisonment pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall not be interpreted to preclude the imposition of sentencing enhancements pursuant to the provisions of Sections 31-18-17, 31-18-25 and 31-18-26 NMSA 1978.

- C. Criminal sexual contact of a minor in the third degree consists of all criminal sexual contact of a minor perpetrated:
 - (1) on a child under thirteen years of age; or
 - (2) on a child thirteen to eighteen years of age when:
 - (a) the perpetrator is in a position of authority over the child and uses this authority to coerce the child to submit;
 - (b) the perpetrator uses force or coercion which results in personal injury to the child;
 - (c) the perpetrator uses force or coercion and is aided or abetted by one or more persons; or
 - (d) the perpetrator is armed with a deadly weapon.

Whoever commits criminal sexual contact of a minor in the third degree is guilty of a third degree felony, for a sexual offense against a child.

- D. Criminal sexual contact of a minor in the fourth degree consists of all criminal sexual contact:
 - (1) not defined in Subsection C of this section, of a child thirteen to eighteen years of age perpetrated with force or coercion; or
 - (2) of a minor perpetrated on a child thirteen to eighteen years of age when the perpetrator, who is a licensed school employee, an unlicensed school employee, a school contract employee, a school health service provider or a school volunteer, and who is at least eighteen years of age and is at least four years older than the child and not the spouse of that child, learns while performing services in or for a school that the child is a student in a school.

Whoever commits criminal sexual contact in the fourth degree is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

30-6-3. Contributing to delinquency of minor.

- A. Contributing to the delinquency of a minor consists of any person committing any act or omitting the performance of any duty, which act or omission causes or tends to cause or encourage the delinquency of any person under the age of eighteen years. Whoever commits contributing to the delinquency of a minor is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

30-9-14. Indecent exposure.

- A. Indecent exposure consists of a person knowingly and intentionally exposing his primary genital area to public view.
- B. As used in this section, "primary genital area" means the mons pubis, penis, testicles, mons veneris, vulva or vagina.
- C. Whoever commits indecent exposure is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- D. In addition to any punishment provided pursuant to the provisions of this section, the court shall order a person convicted for committing indecent exposure to participate in and complete a program of professional counseling at his own expense.

30-9-14.3. Aggravated indecent exposure.

- A. Aggravated indecent exposure consists of a person knowingly and intentionally exposing his primary genital area to public view in a lewd and lascivious manner, with the intent to threaten or intimidate another person, while committing one or more of the following acts or criminal offenses:
- (1) exposure to a child less than eighteen years of age;
 - (2) assault, as provided in Section 30-3-1 NMSA 1978;
 - (3) aggravated assault, as provided in Section 30-3-2 NMSA 1978;
 - (4) assault with intent to commit a violent felony, as provided in Section 30-3-3 NMSA 1978;
 - (5) battery, as provided in Section 30-3-4 NMSA 1978;
 - (6) aggravated battery, as provided in Section 30-3-5 NMSA 1978;
 - (7) criminal sexual penetration, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978; or
 - (8) abuse of a child, as provided in Section 30-6-1 NMSA 1978.
- B. As used in this section, "primary genital area" means the mons pubis, penis, testicles, mons veneris, vulva or vagina.
- C. Whoever commits aggravated indecent exposure is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
- D. In addition to any punishment provided pursuant to the provisions of this section, the court shall order a person convicted for committing aggravated indecent exposure to participate in and complete a program of professional counseling at his own expense.

30-4-1. Kidnapping.

- A. Kidnapping is the unlawful taking, restraining, transporting or confining of a person, by force, intimidation or deception, with intent:
- (1) that the victim be held for ransom;
 - (2) that the victim be held as a hostage or shield and confined against his will;
 - (3) that the victim be held to service against the victim's will; or
 - (4) to inflict death, physical injury or a sexual offense on the victim.
- B. Whoever commits kidnapping is guilty of a first degree felony, except that he is guilty of a second degree felony when he voluntarily frees the victim in a safe place and does not inflict physical injury or a sexual offense upon the victim.

30-10-3 Incest.

Incest consists of knowingly intermarrying or having sexual intercourse with persons within the following degrees of consanguinity: parents and children including grandparents and grandchildren of every degree, brothers and sisters of the half as well as of the whole blood, uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews.

Whoever commits incest is guilty of a third degree felony.

ARTICLE 6A

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

30-6A-2. Definitions.

As used in the Sexual Exploitation of Children Act [30-60A-1 to 30-60A-4 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "prohibited sexual act" means:
- (1) sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex;
 - (2) bestiality;

- (3) masturbation;
 - (4) sadomasochistic abuse for the purpose of sexual stimulation; or
 - (5) lewd and sexually explicit exhibition with a focus on the genitals or pubic area of any person for the purpose of sexual stimulation;
- B. "visual or print medium" means:
- (1) any film, photograph, negative, slide, computer diskette, videotape, videodisc or any computer or electronically generated imagery; or
 - (2) any book, magazine or other form of publication or photographic reproduction containing or incorporating any film, photograph, negative, slide, computer diskette, videotape, videodisc or any computer generated or electronically generated imagery;
- C. "performed publicly" means performed in a place which is open to or used by the public; and
- D. "manufacture" means the production, processing, copying by any means, printing, packaging or repackaging of any visual or print medium depicting any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if one or more of the participants in that act is a child under eighteen years of age.
- E. "obscene" means any material, when the content is taken as a whole:
- (1) appeals to a prurient interest in sex, as determined by the average person applying contemporary community standards;
 - (2) portrays a prohibited sexual act in a patently offensive way; and
 - (3) lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value."

30-6A-3. Sexual exploitation of children.

- A. It is unlawful for any person to intentionally possess any obscene visual or print medium depicting any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if that person knows or has reason to know that the obscene medium depicts any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such act and if that person knows or has reason to know that one or more of the participants in that act is a child under eighteen years of age. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
- B. It is unlawful for a person to intentionally distribute any visual or print medium depicting any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if that person knows or has reason to know that the obscene medium depicts any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such act and if that person knows or has reason to know that one or more of the participants in that act is a child under eighteen years of age. A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a third degree felony.
- C. It is unlawful for any person to intentionally cause or permit a child under eighteen years of age to engage in any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if that person knows, has reason to know or intends that the act may be recorded in any obscene visual or print medium or performed publicly. Any person who violates this subsection is guilty of a third degree felony, unless the child is under the age of thirteen, in which event the person is guilty of a second degree felony.
- D. It is unlawful for any person to intentionally manufacture any obscene visual or print medium depicting any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if one or more of the participants in that act is a child under eighteen years of age. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a second degree felony.
- E. It is unlawful for a person to intentionally manufacture any obscene visual or print medium depicting any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if that person knows or has reason to know that the obscene medium depicts a prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act and if that person knows or has reason to know that a real child under eighteen years of age, who is not a participant, is depicted as a participant in that act. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of fourth degree felony.

- F. It is unlawful for a person to intentionally distribute any obscene visual or print medium depicting any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act if that person knows or has reason to know that the obscene medium depicts a prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act and if that person knows or has reason to know that a real child under eighteen years of age, who is not a participant, is depicted as a participant in that act. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a third degree felony
- G. The penalties provided for in this section shall be in addition to those set out in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978.

30-6A-4. Sexual exploitation of children by prostitution.

- A. Any person knowingly receiving any pecuniary profit as a result of a child under the age of sixteen engaging in a prohibited sexual act with another is guilty of a second degree felony, unless the child is under the age of thirteen, in which event the person is guilty of a first degree felony.
- B. Any person hiring or offering to hire a child over the age of thirteen and under the age of sixteen to engage in any prohibited sexual act is guilty of a second degree felony.
- C. Any parent, legal guardian or person having custody or control of a child under sixteen years of age who knowingly permits that child to engage in or to assist any other person to engage in any prohibited sexual act or simulation of such an act for the purpose of producing any visual or print medium depicting such an act is guilty of a third degree felony.

30-9-1. Enticement of child.

Enticement of child consists of:

- A. enticing, persuading or attempting to persuade a child under the age of sixteen years to enter any vehicle, building, room or secluded place with intent to commit an act which would constitute a crime under Article 9 [30-9-1 to 30-9-9 NMSA 1978] of the Criminal Code; or
- B. having possession of a child under the age of sixteen years in any vehicle, building, room or secluded place with intent to commit an act which would constitute a crime under Article 9 of the Criminal Code.

Whoever commits enticement of child is guilty of a misdemeanor.

30-52-1. Human trafficking.

- A. Human trafficking consists of a person knowingly:
 - (1) recruiting, soliciting, enticing, transporting or obtaining by any means another person with the intent or knowledge that force, fraud or coercion will be used to subject the person to labor, services or commercial sexual activity;
 - (2) recruiting, soliciting, enticing, transporting or obtaining by any means a person under the age of eighteen years with the intent or knowledge that the person will be caused to engage in commercial sexual activity; or
 - (3) benefiting, financially or by receiving anything or value, from the labor, services or commercial sexual activity of another person with the knowledge that force, fraud or coercion was used to obtain the labor, services or commercial sexual activity.

30-37-3.2 Child solicitation by electronic communication device

- A. Child solicitation by electronic communication device consists of a person knowingly and intentionally soliciting a child under sixteen years of age, by means of an electronic communication device, to engage in sexual intercourse, sexual contact or in a sexual or obscene performance, or to engage in any other sexual conduct when the perpetrator is at least three years older than the child.

Appendix B. Participating Law Enforcement Agencies 2020

Agency Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Acoma Tribal Police Department	P.O. Box 468	Acoma	NM	87034
Alamogordo Police Department	700 Virginia Avenue	Alamogordo	NM	88310
Albuquerque Police Department	400 Roma NW	Albuquerque	NM	87102
Angel Fire Police Department	P.O. Box 610	Angel Fire	NM	87710
Anthony Police Department	P.O. Box 2653	Anthony	NM	88021
Artesia Police Department	702 W. Chisum	Artesia	NM	88210
Bayard Police Department	P.O. Box 788	Bayard	NM	88023
Belen Police Department	607 Becker Avenue	Belen	NM	87002
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 25927	Albuquerque	NM	87125
Bernalillo Police Department	P.O. Box 638	Bernalillo	NM	87004
Bloomfield Police Department	711 Ruth Lane	Bloomfield	NM	87015
Bosque Farms Police Department	P.O. Box 660	Peralta	NM	87042
Capitan Police Department	217 Smokey Bear Blvd,	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	One St. Mary's Pl., E. Wing	Roswell	NM	88203
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	515 W High St	Grants	NM	87020
Cimarron Police Department	P.O. Box 654	Cimarron	NM	87714
Clayton Police Department	112 North Street	Clayton	NM	88415
Cloudcroft Police Department	201 Burro Avenue	Cloudcroft	NM	88317
Clovis Police Department	P.O. Box 862	Clovis	NM	88102
Colfax County Sheriff's Department	P.O. Box 39	Raton	NM	87740
Corrales Police Department	P.O. Box 707	Corrales	NM	87048
Cuba Police Department	P.O. 426	Cuba	NM	87013
Curry County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 1043	Clovis	NM	88102
Deming Police Department	700 E. Pine St.	Deming	NM	88030
Dexter Police Department	P.O. Box 610	Dexter	NM	88230
Dona Ana County Sheriff's Office	750 Motel Blvd, Suite A	Las Cruces	NM	88007
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	102 North Canal Suite 100	Carlsbad	NM	88220
Edgewood Police Department	23 East Frontage Road	Edgewood	NM	87015
Espanola Police Department	401 North Paseo de Onate	Espanola	NM	87532
Estancia Police Department	P.O. Box 166	Estancia	NM	87016
Eunice Police Department	P.O. Box 147	Eunice	NM	88231
Farmington Police Department	800 Municipal Drive	Farmington	NM	87401
Gallup Police Department	451 State Road 564	Gallup	NM	87301
Grant County Sheriff's Department	1400 Hwy 180 E	Silver City	NM	88061
Grants Police Division, DPS	105 E. Roosevelt	Grants	NM	87020
Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department	565 River Road #1	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
Hope Police Department	408 S. 2 nd St.	Artesia	NM	88210

Agency Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Hobbs Police Department	301 N. Dalmont	Hobbs	NM	88240
Hurley Police Department	P.O. Box 65	Hurley	NM	88043
Isleta Police Department	P.O. Box 1270	Isleta	NM	87022
Jal Police Department	P.O. Drawer W	Jal	NM	88252
Las Cruces Police Department	P.O. Box 20000	Las Cruces	NM	88001
Las Vegas Police Department	318 Moreno Street	Las Vegas	NM	87701
Lea County Sheriff's Department	215 East Central	Lovington	NM	88260
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	300 Central Avenue	Carrizozo	NM	88301
Logan Police Department	P.O. Box 7	Logan	NM	88426
Lordsburg Police Department	206 S. Main	Lordsburg	NM	88045
Los Alamos Police Department	2500 Trinity Dr. Ste. A	Los Alamos	NM	87544
Los Lunas Police Department	P.O. Box 1209	Los Lunas	NM	87031
Lovington Police Department	213 S. Love	Lovington	NM	88260
Luna County Sheriff's Department	116 E. Popular Street	Deming	NM	88030
Magdalena Marshal's Office	101 N. Main	Magdalena	NM	87825
McKinley County Sheriff's Office	2105 East Aztec	Gallup	NM	87301
Milan Police Department	619 Uranium Ave	Milan	NM	87021
Mora County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 659	Mora	NM	87732
Moriarty Police Department	P.O. Drawer 130	Moriarty	NM	87035
Otero County Sheriff's Office	3208 N. White Sands Blvd.	Alamogordo	NM	88310
Peralta Police Department	P.O. Box 660	Peralta	NM	87042
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	Route 11, Box 71	Santa Fe	NM	87501
Portales Police Department	1700 North Boston	Portales	NM	88130
Quay County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 943	Tucumcari	NM	88401
Questa Police Department	P.O. Box 260	Questa	NM	87556
Raton Police Department	P.O. Box 397	Raton	NM	87740
Red River Marshal's Office	P.O. Box 410	Red River	NM	87558
Rio Arriba County Sheriff	P.O. Box 1256	Espanola	NM	87532
Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	500 Quantum Road	Rio Rancho	NM	87124
Roswell Police Department	P.O. Box 1994	Roswell	NM	88201
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	P.O. Box 1560	Ruidoso Downs	NM	88346
Ruidoso Police Department	1085 Mechem Drive	Ruidoso	NM	88345
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	211 S. Oliver	Aztec	NM	87410
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	411 North Paseo De Onate	Espanola	NM	87532
Santa Fe County Sheriff's Department	#35 Camino Justicia	Santa Fe	NM	87508
Santa Fe Police Department	2515 Camino Entrada	Santa Fe	NM	87505
Santa Rosa Police Department	141 South 5th Street	Santa Rosa	NM	88435
Sierra County Sheriff's Department	2501 Broadway St.	T or C	NM	87901
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
Springer Police Department	616 Colbert Avenue	Springer	NM	87747

Agency Name	Address	City	State	Zip
State Police Alamogordo	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Albuquerque	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Clovis	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Deming	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Espanola	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Farmington	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Gallup	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Grants	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Hobbs	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Las Cruces	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Las Vegas	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Moriarty	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Raton	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Roswell	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Santa Fe	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Santa Rosa	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Socorro	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Taos	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Tucumcari	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
Taos County Sheriff's Office	599 Lovato Place	Taos	NM	87571
Taos Police Department	107 Civic Plaza Drive	Taos	NM	87571
Tatum Police Department	P.O. Box 691	Tatum	NM	88267
Torrance County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 498	Estancia	NM	87016
T or C Police Department	401 McAdoo St.	T or C	NM	88352
Tucumcari Police Department	P.O. Box 1336	Tucumcari	NM	88401
Tularosa Police Department	703 St. Francis Drive	Tularosa	NM	88352
Union County Sheriff's Department	25 Air Park St.	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

1. Agency Name _____
2. Quarter Reporting 1st ☐ 2nd ☐ 3rd ☐ 4th ☐ Year: 2020
3. ____ Total Number of criminal sexual penetration (CSP) incidents (add State Statutes 30-9-11 and 30-10-3)
(If the offense incident report your officers use does not document sexual crimes by state statute,
enter INSTEAD, the total number of CSP incidents perpetrated [add male and female adults and children]) ____
4. If known, of the number of CSP incidents counted in **q.3**, how many were:
a) ____ Sodomy b) ____ with an Object c) ____ Incest d) ____ Gang Related e) ____ Resulted in Homicide
- 5a. Of the number of CSP incidents counted in **q.3**, how many *victims* were there? ____
- 5b. Of these, how many were: a) ____ Female Victims b) ____ Male Victims c) ____ Victims with a Disability
6. Of the total number of CSP *victims* in **q.5a**, give the number per *age group*:
____ 0-6 ____ 7-12 ____ 13-18 ____ 19-25 ____ 26-35
____ 36-45 ____ 46-55 ____ 56-65 ____ 66+ ____ # Victim Age Unknown
7. Of the total number of CSP *victims* in **q.5a**, give the number of each *race/ethnicity*:
____ Caucasian/White non-Hispanic ____ Hispanic ____ Native American ____ Asian/Pacific Islander
____ Black ____ Other ____ # Victim Race/Ethnicity Unknown
- 8a. Of the number of CSP incidents counted in **q.3**, how many total *offenders* were there? ____
- 8b. Of these, how many were: a) ____ Female Offenders b) ____ Male Offenders c) ____ Offenders with a Disability
9. Of the number of CSP *offenders* in **q.8a**, give the number per *age group*:
____ 0-6 ____ 7-12 ____ 13-18 ____ 19-25 ____ 26-35
____ 36-45 ____ 46-55 ____ 56-65 ____ 66+ ____ # Offender Age Unknown
10. Of the number of CSP offenders in **q.8a**, give the number of each *race/ethnicity*:
____ Caucasian/White non-Hispanic ____ Hispanic ____ Native American ____ Asian/Pacific Islander
____ Black ____ Other ____ # Offender Race/Ethnicity Unknown
- 11a. Of the number of CSP incidents in **q.3**, how many were perpetrated by a stranger to the victim? ____
- 11b. How many CSP incidents in **q.3** were perpetrated by someone who knew the victim? ____
- 11c. Of the number in **11b**, how many were a relative? ____
12. Of the number of CSP incidents in **q.3**, how many involved a weapon? ____ # incidents weapon use unknown ____
13. Of the number of CSP incidents in **q.3**, how many involved victim injury? ____ # incidents injury unknown ____
- 14a. Of the number of CSP incidents in **q.3**, how many involved drugs/alcohol use? ____
- 14b. Of these, how many involved: ____ Offender use only ____ Victim use only ____ Offender and Victim use
- 15a. Of the number of CSP *incidents* in **q.3**, in how many of these did at least one child witness the event? ____
- 15b. Number of CSP *incidents* in **q.3** where it is unknown if a child was present ____
- 16a. What is the *total number of children* who witnessed the CSP incidents counted in **q.3**? ____
- 16b. Of these, number per age group: ____ 0-5 ____ 6-9 ____ 10-12 ____ 13-17 ____ 18-21 ____ # age unknown
17. Of the number of CSP incidents in **q.3**, how many included a suspect arrest? ____
- 18a. ____ Number (#) of incidents of **criminal sexual contact** (or statute 30-9-12)
- 18b. ____ Total # victims
- 19a. ____ # incidents of **criminal sexual contact of a minor** (or statute 30-9-13)
- 19b. ____ Total # victims
- 20a. ____ # incidents of **indecent exposure** (or statute 30-9-14 and 30-9-14.3)
- 20b. ____ Total # victims
- 21a. ____ # incidents of **sexual exploitation of children** (or statute 30-6A-3 and 30-6A-4)
- 21b. ____ Total # victims
- 22a. ____ # incidents of **enticement of child** (or statute 30-9-1)
- 22b. ____ Total # victims
- 23a. ____ # incidents of **prostitution** (or statute 30-9-2 through 30-9-4.1)
- 23b. ____ Total # victims
- 24a. ____ # incidents of **human trafficking** (or statute 30-52-1)
- 24b. ____ Total # victims
- 25a. ____ # incidents **child solicitation by electronic communication device** (or statute 30-37-3.2)
- 25b. ____ Total # victims
- 26a. ____ # incidents of **kidnapping** (or statute 30-4-1)
- 26b. ____ Total # victims

Please send reports to: NMIPVDCR, 3909 Juan Tabo, Suite 6, Albuquerque, NM 87111 or fax to (505) 883-7530

Reports due on April 25th, July 25th, October 25th, 2020 and January 25th, 2021. Call Betty Caponera, 883-8020 for questions.

Appendix D. Rate of Law-Enforcement-Reported Criminal Sexual Penetration (CSP) Victimization for Counties with Complete* Reporting, 2020

County	Number of CSP Victims	Population	Rate per 1000
Bernalillo	643	681,233	0.9
Catron	0	3,491	0.0
Chaves	68	64,670	1.1
Cibola	12	26,981	0.4
Colfax	7	11,752	0.6
Curry	21	50,521	0.4
De Baca	NR	1,781	NR
Dona Ana	101	218,971	0.5
Eddy	31	59,179	0.5
Grant	12	27,652	0.4
Guadalupe	2	4,330	0.5
Harding	NR	677	NR
Hidalgo	10	4,171	2.4
Lea	64	72,618	0.9
Lincoln	10	19,397	0.5
Los Alamos	2	18,765	0.1
Luna	12	24,300	0.5
McKinley	22	71,637	0.3
Mora	0	4,470	0.0
Otero	7	67,278	0.1
Quay	1	8,203	0.1
Rio Arriba	4	38,721	0.1
Roosevelt	20	19,331	Incomplete Reporting
Sandoval	40	147,069	1.0
San Juan	145	126,358	0.0
San Miguel	3	27,479	1.5
Santa Fe	140	150,488	0.9
Sierra	10	10,898	0.9
Socorro	7	16,969	0.4
Taos	9	32,795	0.3
Torrance	11	15,531	0.7
Union	1	4,073	0.2
Valencia	38	75,193	0.5
Total	1,453	2,106,981	

NR = No law enforcement participation from this county

*Incomplete reporting means that the law enforcement agency(s) from the largest city in the county did not report or reported less than a full year of sex crimes data for 2020:

¹ No Law Enforcement reports from De Baca County

² No Law Enforcement reports from Harding County

³ Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office did not report

**Appendix E. Rate and Rank of Law Enforcement-Reported Criminal Sexual Penetration (CSP)
Victimizations for Counties with Complete Reporting, by Rank, 2020**

County	Number of CSP Victims	Population	Rate per 1000	Rank
Hidalgo	10	4,171	2.40	1
Sandoval	40	27,479	1.46	2
Chaves	68	64,670	1.05	3
San Juan	145	147,069	0.99	4
Bernalillo	643	681,233	0.94	5
Santa Fe	140	150,488	0.93	6
Sierra	10	10,898	0.92	7
Lea	64	72,618	0.88	8
Torrance	11	15,531	0.71	9
Colfax	7	11,752	0.60	10
Eddy	31	59,179	0.52	11
Lincoln	10	19,397	0.52	11
Valencia	38	75,193	0.51	13
Luna	12	24,300	0.49	14
Guadalupe	2	4,330	0.46	15
Dona Ana	101	218,971	0.46	15
Cibola	12	26,981	0.44	16
Grant	12	27,652	0.43	18
Curry	21	50,521	0.42	19
Socorro	7	16,969	0.41	20
McKinley	22	71,637	0.31	21
Taos	9	32,795	0.27	22
Union	1	4,073	0.25	23
Quay	1	8,203	0.12	24
Los Alamos	2	18,765	0.11	25
Otero	7	67,278	0.10	26
Rio Arriba	4	38,721	0.10	27
San Miguel	3	126,358	0.02	29
Catron	0	3,491	0.00	30
Mora	0	4,470	0.00	30
Total	1,433	2,085,193	0.69	

CSP = Criminal Sexual Penetration

*Complete reporting means that the law enforcement agency(s) from the largest city in the county reported a full year of sex crimes data for 2020

**Appendix F. Rate and Rank of Law Enforcement-Reported Criminal Sexual Penetration (CSP)
Victimizations for Counties with Complete* Reporting, Alphabetically, 2020**

County	Number of CSP Victims	Population	Rate per 1000	Rank
Bernalillo	643	681,233	0.94	5
Catron	0	3,491	0.00	30
Chaves	68	64,670	1.05	3
Cibola	12	26,981	0.44	16
Colfax	7	11,752	0.60	10
Curry	21	50,521	0.42	19
Dona Ana	101	218,971	0.46	15
Eddy	31	59,179	0.52	11
Grant	12	27,652	0.43	18
Guadalupe	2	4,330	0.46	15
Hidalgo	10	4,171	2.40	1
Lea	64	72,618	0.88	8
Lincoln	10	19,397	0.52	11
Los Alamos	2	18,765	0.11	25
Luna	12	24,300	0.49	14
McKinley	22	71,637	0.31	21
Mora	0	4,470	0.00	30
Otero	7	67,278	0.10	26
Quay	1	8,203	0.12	24
Rio Arriba	4	38,721	0.10	27
San Juan	145	147,069	0.99	4
San Miguel	3	126,358	0.02	29
Sandoval	40	27,479	1.46	2
Santa Fe	140	150,488	0.93	6
Sierra	10	10,898	0.92	7
Socorro	7	16,969	0.41	20
Taos	9	32,795	0.27	22
Torrance	11	15,531	0.71	9
Union	1	4,073	0.25	23
Valencia	38	75,193	0.51	13
Total	1,433	2,085,193	0.69	

CSP = Criminal Sexual Penetration

*Complete reporting means that the law enforcement agency(s) from the largest city in the county reported a full year of sex crimes data for 2020

Appendix G. Participating Service Provider Agencies, 2020

Agency Name	Address	City	Zip
Alternatives to Violence - Colfax County	PO Box 1632	Raton	87740
Alternatives to Violence - Union County	110 Walnut St	Clayton	88415
ARC of New Mexico Foundation	3655 Carlisle Blvd. NE	Albuquerque	87110
Arise Sexual Assault Services	PO Drawer 868 Roosevelt Hospital	Portales	88130
Casa Fortaleza	PO Box 36594	Albuquerque	87176
Community Against Violence	PO Box 169	Taos	87571
Desert View Family Counseling	6100 E Main Street	Farmington	87402
La Casa Behavior Health	110 Mescalero Road	Roswell	88201
La Pinon Sexual Assault Recovery Services	850 N Motel Blvd Suite B	Las Cruces	88007
NM Asian Family Center	115 Montclair Drive SE	Albuquerque	87108
NMBHI-CBS	700 Friedman	Las Vegas	87701
Rape Crisis Center of Central NM	9741 Candelaria Road NE	Albuquerque	87112
Sexual Assault Services of Gallup/SASNWNM	111 South First Street	Gallup	87301
Sexual Assault Services of Northwest New Mexico	622 West Maple Suite H	Farmington	87401
Silver Regional SASS (Grant County)	301 W College Ave Suite 11	Silver City	88061
Solace Crisis Treatment Center	6601 Valentine Way	Santa Fe	87507
Valencia Shelter Services-Los Lunas	303 Luna Avenue	Los Lunas	87031

This form is to be completed by each therapist in each mental health/rape crisis center and their satellite offices for every client who presents or later discloses sexual assault/abuse. Please submit forms to: NMCSAP (505-883-8020), 3909 Juan Tabo NE, Suite 6, Albuquerque, NM 87111, by the tenth of every month.

1. Name of Agency _____ 2. Client Identifier _____

A. Survivor Information

3. Date of most recent sexual assault/abuse incident ____ / ____ / ____
(mo / yr)
4. Survivor Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female
5. Survivor's Age at time of most recent sexual assault/abuse incident _____
6. Survivor's Current age _____
7. Survivor Ethnicity/Race: (check one) ☐ White (Non-Hispanic) ☐ Hispanic ☐ Mixed ☐ Native American
☐ Black ☐ Asian ☐ Unknown
8. Survivor Disability (check all that apply): ☐ None ☐ Visual ☐ Mobility ☐ Hearing ☐ Physical
☐ Emotional/Mental (prior to this incident) ☐ Unknown
9. Did the survivor use alcohol or drugs immediately prior to or during the most recent sexual assault incident?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
10. Did the survivor contract a sexually transmitted disease as a result of the most recent sexual assault?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
11. Did a pregnancy result from the most recent sexual assault? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
12. Did the survivor have a history of domestic violence as a child, either as a witness or as one directly victimized?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
13. Was the client ever sexually assaulted/abused before this incident? ☐ No (skip to q.15) ☐ Yes (answer 13a or b)
☐ Unknown (skip to q.15)
- If Yes to q.13 and,*
- a) the client is a victim of *ongoing* sexual abuse, enter age at onset of sexual abuse _____. (If this age is under 18, go to q.14). If age at onset of ongoing sexual abuse is unknown, check: ☐ Age Unknown (skip to q.15)
- If Yes to q. 13 and,*
- b) the client is *not* a victim of *ongoing* abuse, enter age at time of prior incident of sexual assault/abuse _____. (If this age is under 18, go to q.14) If age at time of prior sexual assault is unknown, check: ☐ Age Unknown (skip to q.15)
- 14a. If the survivor experienced a prior sexual assault/abuse at any time before age 18, did the survivor ever become pregnant before age 18?
☐ Yes (answer q.14b) ☐ No ☐ Unknown
- 14b. If Yes, was the pregnancy a result of the prior sexual assault? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

B. Offender Information

15. Number of offenders involved in the most recent sexual assault: (check one) ☐ One ☐ Two ☐ Three
☐ Four or more ☐ Unknown

If more than one offender in the most recent sexual assault, choose one offender to answer questions 16-27

16. Offender Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female
(check one)
17. Offender Age: (check one) ☐ 5 and under ☐ 6-12 ☐ 13-17 ☐ 18-24
☐ 25-34 ☐ 35-44 ☐ 45-54 ☐ 55-64 ☐ 65+ ☐ Unknown

18. *Offender Ethnicity/Race (check one):* ☐ White (Non-Hispanic) ☐ Hispanic ☐ Native American ☐ Black
☐ Asian ☐ Mixed ☐ Unknown
19. *Did the offender use alcohol or drugs immediately prior to or during the current sexual assault incident?*
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
20. *Did the offender have a history of domestic violence as a child, either as a witness or one directly victimized?*
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

C. Sexual Offense Information

21. *Type of Offense: (check all that apply)* ☐ Penetration (includes: oral, anal, vaginal) - *please specify, if applicable:*
☐ spousal rape ☐ incest ☐ date rape ☐ gang rape
☐ Attempted Penetration ☐ Sexual Harassment ☐ Fondling (no penetration)
☐ Stalking ☐ Indecent Exposure ☐ Unknown
22. *Survivor/Offender Relationship (check only one, either from 22a, 22b or 22c):*
- a) Known Relative Offender: ☐ Father ☐ Mother ☐ Sister ☐ Brother ☐ Step-Brother
☐ Grandfather ☐ Grandmother ☐ Step-mother ☐ Step-father ☐ Current spouse ☐ Brother in law
☐ Sister in Law ☐ Cousin ☐ Aunt ☐ Uncle ☐ Other
- b) Known Non-Relative Offender: ☐ Ex- spouse ☐ Mom's boyfriend ☐ Dad's girlfriend
☐ Mom's lesbian partner ☐ Dad's gay partner ☐ Survivors lesbian/gay partner
☐ Social acquaintance ☐ New acquaintance ☐ Employer ☐ Clergy/spiritual leader
☐ Health care provider ☐ Friend ☐ Teacher ☐ Therapist
☐ Boyfriend ☐ Girlfriend ☐ Co-worker ☐ Other
- c) ☐ Stranger
23. *Was the offender the same ethnicity/race as the survivor?* ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
24. *Type of Coercion/Weapon Used: (check all that apply):* ☐ Physical Force ☐ Verbal Threat ☐ Manipulation
☐ Knife ☐ Other Weapon ☐ Intentionally drugged by perpetrator ☐ Gun ☐ Other _____ ☐ Unknown
25. *Location of Most Recent Offense: (check one):* ☐ Survivor's home ☐ Offender's home ☐ Other residence ☐ Vehicle
☐ Parking Lot ☐ Workplace ☐ School ☐ Public Facility ☐ Multiple locations ☐ Other _____ ☐ Unknown
26. _____ / _____ / _____ / _____
city county state reservation or country outside of U.S.
27. *Time of most recent assault:* ☐ Morning (6am-noon) ☐ Afternoon (12:01-6pm) ☐ Evening (6pm-10pm)
☐ Night (10:01pm-6am) ☐ Unknown
28. *The most recent sexual assault was reported by (check one):*
☐ Survivor ☐ Therapist ☐ Not Reported ☐ Unknown ☐ Other _____
29. *If reported, the most recent sexual assault was reported to (check all that apply):* ☐ Social Services
☐ Rape Crisis Center ☐ ER/Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner ☐ Law Enforcement ☐ Other ☐ Unknown
30. *Did the survivor sustain any injuries related to the assault?* ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
31. *Was medical treatment sought for injuries?* ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
32. *Was rape kit evidence collection within 72 hours after assault?* ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
33. *If known, survivor's family annual income at the time of the most recent incident* _____. ☐ Income Unknown
34. *How did you hear about the help we offer?* ☐ Friend/Relative/Coworker/Partner ☐ Health care provider
☐ Advertising ☐ Law Enforcement ☐ Social Services provider ☐ Other (please describe) _____
35. *What led you to seek help now?* ☐ Symptoms from the assault, such as nightmares, phobias, flashbacks
☐ It is safe to get help now ☐ Encouraged to get help by others ☐ Other (please describe) _____

Appendix I. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Programs, 2020

Agency Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Albuquerque SANE Collaborative	PO Box 37139	Albuquerque	NM	87176
Arise SAS – Roosevelt County SANE Project	Roosevelt General Hospital Hwy. 70	Portales	NM	88130
Carlsbad Cavern City CAC SANE	PO Box 1441	Carlsbad	NM	88221
Las Cruces La Pinon SANE Program	850 North Motel Blvd.	Las Cruces	NM	88005
Otero/Lincoln Counties SANE Unit (Alamogordo)	Gerald Champion Regional Medical Center	Alamogordo	NM	88310
Para Los Niños SANE	625 Silver Ave SW	Albuquerque	NM	87102
Phoenix House	221 E. Green Acres	Hobbs	NM	88240
Roswell Refuge SANE Project	1215 N. Garden	Roswell	NM	88201
Santa Fe Christus St. Vincent SANE Program	Christus St. Vincent Hospital 6601 Valentine Way Santa Fe, NM 87507	Santa Fe	NM	87505
Sexual Assault Services of NW NM (Farmington SANE)	622 W Maple, Suite H	Farmington	NM	87401
Silver City Gila Regional Medical Center SANE	1313 E 22nd Street	Silver City	NM	88061
Taos Holy Cross Hospital SANE Unit	1397 Weimer Road	Taos	NM	87571

Appendix J.

Minimal Data Fields to be Collected by SANE Programs in New Mexico for the Sex Crimes in New Mexico Report

1. Program/Agency Name: _____
2. Date of SANE Exam: _____
3. Gender of Patient (*based on patient identification*): ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Transgender ☐ Unknown
4. Age of Patient (*based on patient report of date of birth*): _____ ☐ Unknown
5. Patient Ethnicity/Race (*based on patient self-identification with the following categories*):
☐ Native American ☐ Hispanic ☐ African American ☐ Asian ☐ White (non-Hispanic)
☐ Mixed Ethnicity/Race ☐ Other: _____ ☐ Unknown
6. Patient Disability (*based on patient self-identification/nursing assessment*):
☐ None ☐ Visual ☐ Physical ☐ Hearing ☐ Mental/Cognitive
☐ Other: _____ ☐ Unknown
7. Relationship of Offender (*to Victim*):
☐ **Family** (*based on patient identification, i.e. patient identified the husband of her third cousin as family*)
☐ **Stranger** (*someone the patient has never met before, someone completely unknown to the patient*)
☐ **Acquaintance** (*someone the patient has met before, someone known to the patient*)
☐ **Brief Encounter** (*someone the patient has just met, ... someone known briefly to the patient*)
☐ **Current Intimate Partner or Spouse** (*any current love relationship*)
☐ **Ex-Intimate Partner or Spouse** (*any past love relationship*)
☐ **Date** (*as defined by patient*) ☐ Other: _____ ☐ Unknown
8. Number of Offenders (*if more than 1, collect information on all offenders*): Number: _____ ☐ Unknown
9. Offender Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Transgender ☐ Unknown
10. Offender Age: Numeric Age: _____ (*approximate number acceptable*) ☐ Unknown
11. Type of Coercion (*database needs ability to capture all that apply, may pick more than one*):
☐ **Firearm** (*including visual/known presence of firearm as well as actual use*)
☐ **Knife** (*including visual/known presence of knife as well as actual use*)
☐ **Hate/Bias crime** (*as identified by patient, i.e., he did this because I am a lesbian*)
☐ **Stalking** (*as identified by patient*)
☐ **Gang-related** (*as identified by patient, including initiation, retribution*)
☐ **Physical Force** (*as identified by patient or presence of injuries*)
☐ **Intimidation** (*i.e. size of offender, locking a door, blocking escape*)
☐ **Verbal threat** (*i.e., he told me he'd kill me, he told me he'd tell my husband, he told me he had a gun, he told me he knew where I lived and would come back, etc.*)
☐ **Manipulation** (*statements such as if you loved me or I'll explode if you don't*)
☐ **Alcohol/Drugs** (*where patient reports alcohol or drugs were used to incapacitate patient*)
☐ **Authority** (*adult on child or statutory rape*) ☐ **Other Incapacitation** (*unconscious, sleeping*)
☐ Other: _____ ☐ Unknown

12. Location of Assault: ☐ Victim's home ☐ Offender's home ☐ Other residence
☐ Vehicle ☐ Outside ☐ Other: _____ ☐ Unknown
13. Referral Source (*as identified by patient: who told/encouraged them to go to SANE*):
☐ Police ☐ Rape Crisis/Victim Advocate ☐ Hospital/Medical Provider ☐ EMS
☐ CYFD/Safehouse ☐ Friend ☐ Relative ☐ School/University/College
☐ Self ☐ Other: _____ ☐ Unknown
14. Referred To:
☐ Law Enforcement ☐ Rape Crisis/Victim Advocate ☐ Community Mental Health Center ☐ CVRC
☐ Hospital/Medical Provider ☐ Victim Advocate/DA ☐ CYFD/Safehouse ☐ DV Services
☐ Another SANE / PLN / SANE Follow-Up ☐ Other: _____ ☐ Unknown
15. Police Report Filed at Time of Exam: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
16. Evidence Collected:
☐ SAEK (*white envelope*) ☐ Clothes ☐ Photography (*digital, print, video, Polaroid, 33 mm*)
☐ Blood (*suspected DFSA*) ☐ Urine (*suspected DFSA*)
☐ None/no evidence collected ☐ Other: _____ ☐ Unknown
17. Other Services Provided:
☐ Pregnancy Prevention/Emergency Contraception ☐ STI Prophylaxis ☐ STI Cultures
☐ Medical Exam/Physical or Strangulation Assessment ☐ Suicide Assessment/Crisis Intervention
☐ Other: _____ ☐ Unknown
18. Patient Currently Pregnant: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
19. Injuries Sustained by Patient (*check any/all that apply*):
☐ Oral ☐ Rectal/Buttocks ☐ Vaginal ☐ Penis
☐ Body – Head/Neck ☐ Body – Extremities ☐ Body – Torso
☐ Strangulation ☐ Other: _____ ☐ Unknown ☐ No injuries noted
20. Patient County of Residence: _____
21. Geographic Location of **Assault**:
Identify Town: _____ State: _____ ☐ Unknown
22. Geographic Location of **Exam**:
Identify Town: _____ County: _____ ☐ Unknown

Appendix K. Participating District Courts, 2020

District Court	Address	City	Zip
Twelfth Judicial District	1000 New York Avenue	Alamogordo	88310
Second Judicial District	505 Marquette NW	Albuquerque	87102
Eleventh Judicial District	103 South Oliver	Aztec	87410
Thirteenth Judicial District	P.O. Box 130	Bernalillo	87004
Fifth Judicial District	P.O. Box 1838	Carlsbad	88220
Twelfth Judicial District	P.O. Box 725	Carrizozo	88310
Eighth Judicial District	P.O. Box 310	Clayton	88415
Ninth Judicial District	700 North Main	Clovis	88101
Sixth Judicial District	700 S. Silver, Rm. 40	Deming	88030
Seventh Judicial District	P.O. Box 78	Estancia	87016
Tenth Judicial District	P.O. Box 910	Fort Sumner	88119
Eleventh Judicial District	201 West Hill St., Rm. 201	Gallup	87301
Thirteenth Judicial District	P.O. Box 758	Grants	87020
Third Judicial District	201 W. Picacho	Las Cruces	88005
Fourth Judicial District	P.O. Box 2025	Las Vegas	87701
Sixth Judicial District	P.O. Box 608	Lordsburg	88045
First Judicial District	P.O. Box 30	Los Alamos	87544
Thirteenth Judicial District	P.O. Box 1089	Los Lunas	87301
Fifth Judicial District	Box 6-C	Lovington	88260
Ninth Judicial District	109 West First St., Ste. 207	Portales	88130
Eighth Judicial District	P.O. Box 160	Raton	87740
Fifth Judicial District	P.O. Box 1776	Roswell	88202
First Judicial District	P.O. Box 2041	Santa Fe	87504
Fourth Judicial District	420 Parker Avenue, Ste.5	Santa Rosa	88435
Sixth Judicial District	P.O. Box 2339	Silver City	88061
Seventh Judicial District	P.O. Drawer 1129	Socorro	87801
Seventh Judicial District	P.O. Box 3009	T or C	87901
Eighth Judicial District	P.O. Box Drawer E	Taos	87571
Tenth Judicial District	P.O. Box 1141	Tucumcari	88401

SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XVII:

**An Analysis of 2018 Data from The New Mexico
Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

SECTION THREE: COUNTY TRENDS TABLES

Bernalillo County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Bernalillo County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	507	1,125	1,632
2017	592	1,214	1,806
2018	562	1,212	1,774
2019	598	1,176	1,774
2020	586	478	1,064

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Bernalillo County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Albuquerque Police Department	431	508	493	510	467
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	69	84	69	86	119
Isleta Tribal Police	NR	NR	NR	2	0
State Police Albuquerque	7	0	0	0	0
County Total	507	592	562	598	586

NR = Isleta Tribal Police Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Bernalillo County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	507	530	526	23% (121)	20% (107)	57% (298)
2017	592	628	628	24% (153)	23% (147)	52% (328)
2018	562	610	522	32% (166)	26% (135)	42% (221)
2019	598	638	635	21% (131)	22% (140)	57% (364)
2020	586	643	641	18% (115)	23% (147)	59% (379)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Bernalillo County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	507	580	425	4% (19)	17% (74)	78% (332)
2017	592	691	552	5% (28)	15% (83)	80% (441)
2018	562	628	504	5% (25)	17% (88)	78% (391)
2019	598	692	536	3% (15)	17% (89)	81% (432)
2020	586	621	433	2% (10)	10% (43)	88% (380)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Bernalillo County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	530	525	86% (452)	14% (73)
2017	628	628	84% (529)	16% (99)
2018	610	610	84% (514)	16% (96)
2019	638	635	88% (558)	12% (77)
2020	643	634	88% (558)	12% (76)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Bernalillo County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	580	573	5% (30)	95% (543)
2017	691	618	7% (43)	93% (575)
2018	628	604	6% (35)	94% (569)
2019	692	648	6% (40)	94% (608)
2020	621	600	6% (35)	94% (565)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Bernalillo County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non- Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	530	505	38% (191)	46% (231)	11% (56)	1% (4)	1% (23)	
2017	628	590	41% (240)	48% (285)	6% (37)	0% (2)	4% (26)	
2018	610	574	35% (200)	52% (301)	7% (43)	1% (3)	5% (27)	
2019	638	596	39% (233)	44% (262)	8% (50)	1% (3)	6% (34)	2% (14)
2020	643	615	34% (209)	46% (281)	9% (58)	1% (5)	7% (46)	3% (16)

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Bernalillo County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non- Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	580	449	30% (135)	50% (223)	7% (32)	2% (9)	11% (50)	
2017	691	526	28% (147)	53% (278)	7% (36)	1% (4)	12% (61)	
2018	628	473	29% (135)	53% (250)	6% (29)	1% (4)	11% (51)	1% (4)
2019	692	511	29% (147)	47% (241)	6% (32)	1% (5)	13% (65)	4% (21)
2020	621	475	25% (118)	52% (245)	7% (34)	1% (5)	11% (50)	5% (23)

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Bernalillo County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	500	145	29%	28%
2017	592	175	30%	28%
2018	562	172	31%	26%
2019	596	156	26%	24%
2020	586	244	42%	32%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Bernalillo County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bernalillo	6%	5%	5%	6%	9%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Bernalillo County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bernalillo	594	568	614	805	682

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Bernalillo County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	594	561	7	43	5	95	25	386
2017	568	550	10	51	8	95	32	354
2018	614	594	14	46	11	94	20	379
2019	805	735	17	56	3	89	49	521
2020	682	548	7	42	2	68	34	395

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Bernalillo County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	594	572	5	31	5	80	29	422
2017	568	550	7	42		87	38	376
2018	614	575	12	39	10	89	25	400
2019	805	98	7	9	1	5	23	53
2020	682	650	7	40	2	75	38	488

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Bernalillo County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	89	88	1	8	1	14	1	63
2017	51	40	1	1		11		28
2018	88	75	2	2	1	10	2	58
2019	122	98	5	9	2	14	7	61
2020	288	210	4	19		26	13	148

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Bernalillo County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	184	148	5	41	84	18
2020	100	102	4	30	60	8

Catron County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Catron County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	1	1	2
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Catron County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Catron County Sheriff's Department	1	0	0	0	0
County Total	1	0	0	0	0

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Catron County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	1	1	1	100% (1)		
2017	0	0	0			
2018	0	0	0			
2019	0	0	0			
2020	0	0	0			

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Catron County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	1	1	1			100% (1)
2017	0	0	0			
2018	0	0	0			
2019	0	0	0			
2020	0	0	0			

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Catron County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	1	1	100% (1)	
2017	0	0		
2018	0	0		
2019	0	0		
2020	0	0		

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Catron County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	1	1		100% (1)
2017	0	0		
2018	0	0		
2019	0	0		
2020	0	0		

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Catron County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	1	1	100% (1)					
2017	0	0						
2018	0	0						
2019	0	0						
2020	0	0						

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Catron County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	1	1	100% (1)					
2017	0	0						
2018	0	0						
2019	0	0						
2020	0	0						

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Catron County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	NR	NR		28%
2017	NR	NR		28%
2018	NR	NR		26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	NR	NR		32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Catron County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Catron	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Catron County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Catron	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Catron County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Catron County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Catron County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Catron County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	1					
2020	0	1		1		

Chaves County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Chaves County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2015	38	69	107
2016	55	83	138
2017	55	90	145
2018	62	84	146
2020	68	17	85

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Chaves County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	12	12	9	8	8
Dexter Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Roswell Police Department	42	43	53	63	60
State Police Roswell	1	0	0	0	0
County Total	55	55	62	71	68

NR = Roswell Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Chaves County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	55	57	51	31% (16)	27% (14)	41% (21)
2017	55	60	60	20% (12)	38% (23)	42% (25)
2018	62	64	55	16% (9)	42% (23)	42% (23)
2019	71	73	73	16% (12)	36% (26)	48% (35)
2020	68	68	8	13% (1)	38% (3)	50% (4)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Chaves County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	55	61	44	7% (3)	16% (7)	77% (34)
2017	55	61	46		20% (9)	80% (37)
2018	62	68	51	6% (3)	22% (11)	73% (37)
2019	71	79	55		25% (14)	75% (41)
2020	68	68	8		13% (1)	88% (7)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Chaves County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	57	56	95% (53)	5% (3)
2017	60	59	85% (50)	15% (9)
2018	64	64	91% (58)	9% (6)
2019	73	73	89% (65)	11% (8)
2020	68	8	100% (8)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Chaves County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	61	60	3% (2)	97% (58)
2017	61	61		100% (61)
2018	68	68	6% (4)	94% (64)
2019	79	79	1% (1)	99% (78)
2020	68	8		100% (8)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Chaves County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	57	50	60% (30)	36% (18)			0% (2)	
2017	60	60	42% (25)	55% (33)			3% (2)	
2018	64	64	50% (32)	48% (31)	2% (1)			
2019	73	73	41% (30)	51% (37)			3% (2)	5% (4)
2020	68	8	25% (2)	75% (6)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Chaves County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	61	47	55% (26)	40% (19)			4% (2)	
2017	61	46	37% (17)	57% (26)			7% (3)	
2018	68	53	28% (15)	68% (36)			4% (2)	
2019	79	60	30% (18)	57% (34)			5% (3)	8% (5)
2020	68	8	25% (2)	63% (5)			13% (1)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Chaves County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	42	7	17%	28%
2017	47	13	28%	28%
2018	58	10	17%	26%
2019	63	13	21%	24%
2020	8	1	13%	32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Chaves County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Chaves	21%	21%	17%	22%	13%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Chaves County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Chaves	*	*	*	*	15

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Chaves County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	5	4				3	1	
2020	15	13	3	4		4	1	1

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Chaves County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	5	4				2	1	1
2020	15	14	1	1		4	3	5

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Chaves County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
2020	9	8	1	2		3	1	1

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Chaves County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	36	31	2	16	7	6
2020	17	18	1	4	11	2

Cibola County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Cibola County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	15	30	45
2017	6	25	31
2018	17	30	47
2019	11	22	33
2020	12	10	22

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Cibola County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Acoma Tribal Police Department	2	4	3	6	1
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	NR	NR	2	0	0
Grants Police Department	6	2	10	1	11
Laguna Police Department	6	NR	NR	NR	NR
Milan Police Department	**	**	2	4	0
Ramah Navajo Police Department	0	0	NR	NR	NR
State Police Grants	1	0	0	0	0
County Total	15	6	17	11	12

NR = Laguna PD, Ramah Navajo PD, and Cibola County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

*In 2015, Acoma Tribal Police Department Began Reporting Data to Central Repository

**In 2018, Milan Police Department Began Reporting Data to Central Repository

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Cibola County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	15	17	9	56% (5)	11% (1)	33% (3)
2017	6	6	3	33% (1)	33% (1)	33% (1)
2018	17	18	13	69% (9)	8% (1)	23% (3)
2019	11	11	11	36% (4)	27% (3)	36% (4)
2020	12	12	12	42% (5)	25% (3)	33% (4)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Cibola County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	15	16	7	14% (1)		86% (6)
2017	6	6	4			100% (4)
2018	17	17	14		14% (2)	86% (12)
2019	11	12	9		11% (1)	89% (8)
2020	12	12	8		13% (1)	88% (7)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Cibola County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	17	11	100% (11)	
2017	6	3	33% (1)	67% (2)
2018	18	16	88% (14)	13% (2)
2019	11	11	82% (9)	18% (2)
2020	12	12	83% (10)	17% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Cibola County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	16	8	25% (2)	75% (6)
2017	6	4		100% (4)
2018	17	15	7% (1)	93% (14)
2019	12	11		100% (11)
2020	12	11	9% (1)	91% (10)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Cibola County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	17	11	18% (2)	36% (4)	36% (4)		0% (1)	
2017	6	4			100% (4)			
2018	18	11	45% (5)	9% (1)	45% (5)			
2019	11	11	9% (1)	9% (1)	82% (9)			
2020	12	3		67% (2)	33% (1)			

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Cibola County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	16	6	33% (2)		50% (3)		17% (1)	
2017	6	4			100% (4)			
2018	17	12	33% (4)		67% (8)			
2019	12	9	11% (1)	22% (2)	67% (6)			
2020	12	2		50% (1)	50% (1)			

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Cibola County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	NR	NR		28%
2017	2	1	50%	28%
2018	1	1	100%	26%
2019	5	2	40%	24%
2020	NR	NR		32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Cibola County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cibola	100%	100%	67%	56%	9%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Cibola County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cibola	*	3	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Cibola County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Cibola County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Cibola County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Cibola County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	13	10			9	1
2020	2	7		1	6	

Colfax County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Colfax County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	7	11	18
2017	5	15	20
2018	10	13	23
2019	8	7	15
2020	4	15	19

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Colfax County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Angel Fire Police Department	NR	0	2	1	0
Cimarron Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Colfax County Sheriff's Department	1	2	1	3	2
Raton Police Department	6	3	7	4	2
Springer Police Department	NR	NR	0	0	0
State Police Raton	0	0	0	0	0
County Total	7	5	10	8	4

NR = Cimarron Police Dept., Colfax County Sheriff's Dept., and Springer Police Dept. Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Colfax County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	7	7	6		50% (3)	50% (3)
2017	5	5	5	40% (2)	40% (2)	20% (1)
2018	10	10	7		29% (2)	71% (5)
2019	8	10	8	13% (1)	38% (3)	50% (4)
2020	4	7	7	71% (5)	29% (2)	

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Colfax County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	7	10	6		67% (4)	33% (2)
2017	5	6	6	17% (1)	17% (1)	67% (4)
2018	10	11	7			100% (7)
2019	8	8	6			100% (6)
2020	4	4	4			100% (4)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Colfax County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	7	4	75% (3)	25% (1)
2017	5	5	100% (5)	
2018	10	8	88% (7)	13% (1)
2019	10	9	100% (9)	
2020	7	7	86% (6)	14% (1)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Colfax County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	10	9		100% (9)
2017	6	6	33% (2)	67% (4)
2018	11	9	22% (2)	78% (7)
2019	8	7		100% (7)
2020	4	4		100% (4)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Colfax County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	7	6		100% (6)				
2017	5	5	20% (1)	80% (4)				
2018	10	8	38% (3)	63% (5)				
2019	10	8	50% (4)	38% (3)			13% (1)	
2020	7	7		100% (7)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Colfax County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	10	7	43% (3)	57% (4)				
2017	6	6		100% (6)				
2018	11	8	63% (5)	38% (3)				
2019	8	6	67% (4)	17% (1)			17% (1)	
2020	4	4		100% (4)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Colfax County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	3	1	33%	28%
2017	NR	NR		28%
2018	3	2	67%	26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	NR	NR		32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Colfax County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Colfax	33%	50%	50%	100%	100%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Colfax County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Colfax	*	*	1	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Colfax County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Colfax County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Colfax County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Colfax County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	8	5		2	2	1
2020	11	8		5	2	1

Curry County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Curry County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	32	49	81
2017	58	84	142
2018	33	38	71
2019	61	68	129
2020	18	21	39

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Curry County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Clovis Police Department	29	56	32	58	16
Curry County Sheriff's Office	1	2	1	3	2
Grady Police Department	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
State Police Clovis	2	0	0	0	0
County Total	32	58	33	61	18

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Curry County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	32	33	30	20% (6)	30% (9)	50% (15)
2017	58	59	57	37% (21)	33% (19)	30% (17)
2018	33	33	25	28% (7)	36% (9)	36% (9)
2019	61	73	58	24% (14)	26% (15)	50% (29)
2020	18	21	18	67% (12)	11% (2)	22% (4)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Curry County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	32	33	22	9% (2)	14% (3)	77% (17)
2017	58	68	46	7% (3)	24% (11)	70% (32)
2018	33	37	25		8% (2)	92% (23)
2019	61	66	49	6% (3)	24% (12)	69% (34)
2020	18	18	13	8% (1)	15% (2)	77% (10)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Curry County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	33	32	97% (31)	3% (1)
2017	59	59	76% (45)	24% (14)
2018	33	33	85% (28)	15% (5)
2019	73	73	93% (68)	7% (5)
2020	21	21	86% (18)	14% (3)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Curry County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	33	31		100% (31)
2017	68	66	11% (7)	89% (59)
2018	37	32	13% (4)	88% (28)
2019	66	66	8% (5)	92% (61)
2020	18	18	11% (2)	89% (16)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Curry County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	33	31	45% (14)	42% (13)			0% (4)	
2017	59	56	41% (23)	34% (19)		2% (1)	23% (13)	
2018	33	28	50% (14)	39% (11)			11% (3)	
2019	73	65	48% (31)	35% (23)			17% (11)	
2020	21	20	40% (8)	50% (10)			10% (2)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Curry County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	33	22	23% (5)	41% (9)		5% (1)	32% (7)	
2017	68	55	40% (22)	38% (21)		2% (1)	20% (11)	
2018	37	25	44% (11)	36% (9)			20% (5)	
2019	66	48	35% (17)	42% (20)		2% (1)	21% (10)	
2020	18	13	31% (4)	54% (7)			15% (2)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Curry County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	3	2	67%	28%
2017	24	3	13%	28%
2018	8	1	13%	26%
2019	58	7	12%	24%
2020	16	5	31%	32%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Curry County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Curry	26%	23%	0%	4%	25%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Curry County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Curry	4	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Curry County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	4	4	0	1	0	2	0	1
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Curry County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	3
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Curry County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	4	3	0	1	0	2	0	0
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Curry County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	25	29	3	11	13	2
2020	15	17	1	5	11	

De Baca County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in De Baca County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	NR	NR	NR
2017	NR	NR	NR
2018	NR	NR	NR
2019	NR	NR	NR
2020	NR	NR	NR

NR = DeBaca County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in De Baca County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
DeBaca County Sheriff's Office	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
County Total	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

NR = DeBaca County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in De Baca County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*

*Victim Age Not Reported

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in De Baca County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*

*Age of Offender Not Reported

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in De Baca County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*

*Victim Gender Not Reported

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in De Baca County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*

*Offender Gender Not Reported

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in De Baca County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non- Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*Race/Ethnicity Not Reported

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in De Baca County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non- Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*Race/Ethnicity Not Reported

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in De Baca County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	NR	NR		28%
2017	NR	NR		28%
2018	NR	NR		26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	NR	NR		32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in De Baca County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
De Baca	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in De Baca County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
De Baca	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in De Baca County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in De Baca County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in De Baca County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in De Baca County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	1	2		1		1
2020	0	1			1	

Dona Ana County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Dona Ana County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	264	164	428
2017	193	116	309
2018	164	178	342
2019	188	163	351
2020	96	158	254

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Dona Ana County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Anthony Police Department	5	2	3	3	4
Dona Ana County Sheriff's Department	57	48	58	88	12
Hatch Police Department	0	0	2	0	0
Las Cruces Police Department	201	143	101	97	80
State Police Las Cruces	1	0	0	0	0
County Total	264	193	164	188	96

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Dona Ana County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	264	271	162	24% (39)	43% (70)	33% (53)
2017	193	195	112	31% (35)	46% (52)	22% (25)
2018	164	170	85	21% (18)	44% (37)	35% (30)
2019	188	192	100	15% (15)	34% (34)	51% (51)
2020	96	101	84	21% (18)	29% (24)	50% (42)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Dona Ana County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	264	264	92	5% (5)	28% (26)	66% (61)
2017	193	195	57	7% (4)	14% (8)	79% (45)
2018	164	175	68	6% (4)	26% (18)	68% (46)
2019	188	192	62		19% (12)	81% (50)
2020	96	98	43	2% (1)	9% (4)	88% (38)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Dona Ana County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	271	162	77% (125)	23% (37)
2017	195	112	78% (87)	22% (25)
2018	170	111	84% (93)	16% (18)
2019	192	102	90% (92)	10% (10)
2020	101	86	86% (74)	14% (12)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Dona Ana County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	264	97	2% (2)	98% (95)
2017	195	66	6% (4)	94% (62)
2018	175	117	7% (8)	93% (109)
2019	192	102	16% (16)	84% (86)
2020	98	74	8% (6)	92% (68)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Dona Ana County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	271	155	52% (80)	42% (65)		1% (1)	1% (9)	
2017	195	106	53% (56)	43% (46)			4% (4)	
2018	170	76	49% (37)	46% (35)		1% (1)	4% (3)	
2019	192	82	35% (29)	57% (47)	1% (1)	1% (1)	5% (4)	
2020	101	68	28% (19)	68% (46)			4% (3)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Dona Ana County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	264	88	41% (36)	47% (41)	8% (7)		5% (4)	
2017	195	60	38% (23)	57% (34)	2% (1)		3% (2)	
2018	175	58	36% (21)	60% (35)			3% (2)	
2019	192	63	27% (17)	59% (37)	2% (1)		13% (8)	
2020	98	50	28% (14)	70% (35)			2% (1)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Dona Ana County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	5	3	60%	28%
2017	NR	NR		28%
2018	101	19	19%	26%
2019	97	19	20%	24%
2020	80	15	19%	32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Dona Ana County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Dona Ana	60%	NR	9%	13%	5%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Dona Ana County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Dona Ana	449	458	391	251	213

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Dona Ana County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	449	393	47	131	16	82	9	108
2017	458	374	44	121	12	69	11	117
2018	391	385	38	95	5	80	13	120
2019	251	207	7	53	2	54	10	81
2020	213	209	18	62	5	40	5	79

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Dona Ana County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	449	422	36	98	18	86	23	161
2017	458	385	43	104		77	15	146
2018	391	361	31	71	7	83	12	157
2019	251	66	5	11	2	5	8	35
2020	213	209	16	56	7	44	5	81

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Dona Ana County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	253	221	22	50	4	48	5	92
2017	238	184	15	45	6	36	6	91
2018	214	196	14	37	2	47	8	88
2019	178	149	4	27	2	39	9	68
2020	139	139	10	27	3	28	5	66

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Dona Ana County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	99	92	1	25	52	14
2020	42	40		12	21	7

Eddy County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Eddy County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	39	46	85
2017	26	25	51
2018	37	46	83
2019	58	57	115
2020	34	68	102

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Eddy County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Artesia Police Department	5	4	1	6	4
Carlsbad Police Department	21	22	24	34	19
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	13	NR	12	18	11
Hope Police Department	0	0	NR	NR	0
County Total	39	26	37	58	34

NR = Hope Police Department Did Not Report

*In 2016, Hope Police Department Began Reporting Data to Central Repository

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Eddy County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	39	41	38	29% (11)	34% (13)	37% (14)
2017	26	27	24	29% (7)	33% (8)	38% (9)
2018	37	50	40	35% (14)	35% (14)	30% (12)
2019	58	59	7	14% (1)	86% (6)	
2020	34	31	16	25% (4)	38% (6)	38% (6)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Eddy County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	39	43	34	3% (1)	12% (4)	85% (29)
2017	26	31	23	4% (1)	13% (3)	83% (19)
2018	37	37	29		17% (5)	83% (24)
2019	58	59	7		29% (2)	71% (5)
2020	34	32	17	6% (1)	35% (6)	59% (10)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Eddy County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	41	37	84% (31)	16% (6)
2017	27	24	79% (19)	21% (5)
2018	50	45	84% (38)	16% (7)
2019	59	7	100% (7)	
2020	31	18	89% (16)	11% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Eddy County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	43	38	8% (3)	92% (35)
2017	31	28		100% (28)
2018	37	31		100% (31)
2019	59	7		100% (7)
2020	32	17	6% (1)	94% (16)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Eddy County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	41	37	51% (19)	49% (18)				
2017	27	24	50% (12)	50% (12)				
2018	50	46	41% (19)	57% (26)			2% (1)	
2019	59	7	43% (3)	57% (4)				
2020	31	12	25% (3)	75% (9)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Eddy County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	43	35	43% (15)	51% (18)			6% (2)	
2017	31	26	35% (9)	65% (17)				
2018	37	30	40% (12)	57% (17)			3% (1)	
2019	59	7	29% (2)	71% (5)				
2020	32	13	38% (5)	62% (8)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Eddy County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	12	4	33%	28%
2017	7	3	43%	28%
2018	24	6	25%	26%
2019	NR	NR	NR	24%
2020	11	1	9%	32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Eddy County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Eddy	50%	14%	25%	5%	33%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Eddy County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Eddy	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Eddy County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Eddy County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Eddy County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Eddy County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	20	15	2	6	5	2
2020	18	13	1	4	4	4

Grant County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Grant County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	3	5	8
2017	1	8	9
2018	7	8	15
2019	8	1	9
2020	12	5	17

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Grant County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bayard Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Grant County Sheriff's Department	2	NR	NR	NR	2
Hurley Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Clara Police Department	0	1	0	0	0
Silver City Police Department	1	0	7	8	10
County Total	3	1	7	8	12

NR = Grant County Sheriff's Department and Hurley Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Grant County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	3	3	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2017	1	1	1	100% (1)		
2018	7	7	0			
2019	8	8	0			
2020	12	12	9	22% (2)	11% (1)	67% (6)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Grant County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	3	3	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2017	1	1	1			100% (1)
2018	7	7	0			
2019	8	8	0			
2020	12	12	7		14% (1)	86% (6)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Grant County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	3	2	100% (2)	
2017	1	1		100% (1)
2018	7	0		
2019	8	0		
2020	12	10	60% (6)	40% (4)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Grant County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	3	2		100% (2)
2017	1	1		100% (1)
2018	7	0		
2019	8	0		
2020	12	6		100% (6)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Grant County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	3	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				
2017	1	1		100% (1)				
2018	7	0						
2019	8	0						
2020	12	10	20% (2)	70% (7)				10% (1)

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Grant County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	3	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				
2017	1	1	100% (1)					
2018	7	0						
2019	8	0						
2020	12	5	40% (2)	60% (3)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Grant County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	NR	NR		28%
2017	1	1	100%	28%
2018	NR	NR		26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	NR	NR		32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Grant County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Grant	100%	NR	NR	NR	30%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Grant County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Grant	30	28	44	83	58

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Grant County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	30	25	2	6	1	4	0	12
2017	28	26	2	7		7	1	9
2018	44	43	0	13	0	10	0	15
2019	83	77	7	27		11	8	24
2020	58	55	11	16		8	1	19

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Grant County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	30	30	2	5	1	4	1	17
2017	28	26	1	5		7	2	11
2018	44	41	2	10	0	10	0	19
2019	83	46	5	9		4	8	20
2020	58	56	10	13		10	2	21

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Grant County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	23	17	0	3	1	3	0	10
2017	20	17	1	3		6	1	7
2018	26	23	1	1	0	7	0	14
2019	51	47	2	11	0	9	6	19
2020	32	31	2	6		6	1	16

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Grant County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	8	4		1	2	1
2020	13	8		5	3	

Guadalupe County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Guadalupe County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	0	14	14
2017	2	3	5
2018	0	7	7
2019	0	5	5
2020	2	4	6

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Guadalupe County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department	0	NR	NR	0	2
Santa Rosa Police Department	0	2	0	0	0
State Police Santa Rosa	0	0	0	0	0
Vaughn Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
County Total	0	2	0	0	2

NR = Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Guadalupe County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	0	0	0			
2017	2	2	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2018	0	0	0			
2019	0	0	0			
2020	2	2	0			

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Guadalupe County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	0	0	0			
2017	2	2	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2018	0	0	0			
2019	0	0	0			
2020	2	2	0			

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Guadalupe County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	0	0		
2017	2	2	100% (2)	
2018	0	0		
2019	0	0		
2020	2	0		

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Guadalupe County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	0	0		
2017	2	2		100% (2)
2018	0	0		
2019	0	0		
2020	2	0		

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Guadalupe County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	0	0						
2017	2	2		100% (2)				
2018	0	0						
2019	0	0						
2020	2	0						

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Guadalupe County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	0	0						
2017	2	2		100% (2)				
2018	0	0						
2019	0	0						
2020	2	0						

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Guadalupe County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	NR	NR		28%
2017	NR	NR		28%
2018	NR	NR		26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	NR	NR		32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Guadalupe County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Guadalupe	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Guadalupe County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Guadalupe	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Guadalupe County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Guadalupe County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Guadalupe County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Guadalupe County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	1	2				2
2020	2	3			2	1

Hidalgo County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Hidalgo County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	1	3	4
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	1	1
2019	2	3	5
2020	6	15	21

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Hidalgo County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	2	4
Lordsburg Police Department	1	0	0	0	2
County Total	1	0	0	2	6

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Hidalgo County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	1	1	1		100% (1)	
2017	0	0	0			
2018	0	0	0			
2019	2	2	2	100% (2)		
2020	6	10	9	78% (7)	22% (2)	

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Hidalgo County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	1	1	1			100% (1)
2017	0	0	0			
2018	0	0	0			
2019	2	2	2	100% (2)		
2020	6	6	6		17% (1)	83% (5)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Hidalgo County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	1	1		100% (1)
2017	0	0		
2018	0	0		
2019	2	2	100% (2)	
2020	10	10	60% (6)	40% (4)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Hidalgo County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	1	1		100% (1)
2017	0	0		
2018	0	0		
2019	2	2		100% (2)
2020	6	5		100% (5)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Hidalgo County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	1	1		100% (1)				
2017	0	0						
2018	0	0						
2019	2	2					100% (2)	
2020	10	9		78% (7)			22% (2)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Hidalgo County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	1	1		100% (1)				
2017	0	0						
2018	0	0						
2019	2	2					100% (2)	
2020	6	6		67% (4)			33% (2)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Hidalgo County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	1	1	100%	28%
2017	NR	NR		28%
2018	NR	NR		26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	NR	NR		32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Hidalgo County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hidalgo	100%	NR	NR	NR	67%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Hidalgo County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hidalgo	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Hidalgo County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Hidalgo County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Hidalgo County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Hidalgo County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	1	2	1	1		
2020	4	2			2	

Lea County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement (LE), in Lea County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	51	55	106
2017	46	56	102
2018	61	71	132
2019	38	70	108
2020	57	72	129

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Lea County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Eunice Police Department	0	0	0	0	3
Hobbs Police Department	24	35	29	24	27
Jal Police Department	1	0	1	0	0
Lea County Sheriff's Department	7	2	9	6	14
Lovington Police Department	19	9	22	8	13
State Police Hobbs	0	0	0	0	0
Tatum Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
County Total	51	46	61	38	57

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Lea County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	51	52	50	40% (20)	32% (16)	28% (14)
2017	46	48	48	27% (13)	27% (13)	46% (22)
2018	61	69	53	36% (19)	32% (17)	32% (17)
2019	38	39	39	26% (10)	33% (13)	41% (16)
2020	57	64	62	39% (24)	32% (20)	29% (18)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Lea County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	51	55	41	7% (3)	22% (9)	71% (29)
2017	46	48	38	3% (1)	16% (6)	82% (31)
2018	61	63	48	6% (3)	15% (7)	79% (38)
2019	38	38	29		17% (5)	83% (24)
2020	57	60	50	16% (8)	16% (8)	68% (34)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Lea County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	52	50	86% (43)	14% (7)
2017	48	48	81% (39)	19% (9)
2018	69	61	89% (54)	11% (7)
2019	39	39	79% (31)	21% (8)
2020	64	61	80% (49)	20% (12)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Lea County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	55	49	2% (1)	98% (48)
2017	48	47		100% (47)
2018	63	56		100% (56)
2019	38	38	5% (2)	95% (36)
2020	60	59	3% (2)	97% (57)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Lea County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	52	49	45% (22)	45% (22)	2% (1)		0% (4)	
2017	48	48	44% (21)	50% (24)			6% (3)	
2018	69	59	49% (29)	49% (29)			2% (1)	
2019	39	38	24% (9)	68% (26)		3% (1)	5% (2)	
2020	64	64	38% (24)	58% (37)			5% (3)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Lea County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	55	46	41% (19)	50% (23)	2% (1)		7% (3)	
2017	48	40	38% (15)	53% (21)			10% (4)	
2018	63	53	36% (19)	43% (23)	2% (1)		19% (10)	
2019	38	31	13% (4)	84% (26)		3% (1)		
2020	60	48	33% (16)	58% (28)			8% (4)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Lea County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	16	5	31%	28%
2017	17	3	18%	28%
2018	14	3	21%	26%
2019	25	6	24%	24%
2020	41	7	17%	32%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Lea County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Lea	40%	38%	35%	50%	26%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Lea County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Lea	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Lea County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Lea County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Lea County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Lea County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	25	32	3	8	18	3
2020	32	19	3	8	7	1

Lincoln County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Lincoln County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	5	10	15
2017	5	13	18
2018	2	8	10
2019	9	20	29
2020	11	7	18

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Lincoln County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Capitan Police Department	0	NR	0	0	0
Carrizozo Police Department	0	0	0	2	1
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	NR	1	NR	2	1
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	4	2	1	2	3
Ruidoso Police Department	1	2	1	3	6
County Total	5	5	2	9	11

NR = Lincoln County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

*In 2016, Capitan Police Department Began Reporting Data to Central Repository

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Lincoln County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	5	5	5		20% (1)	80% (4)
2017	5	5	4	25% (1)		75% (3)
2018	2	2	1			100% (1)
2019	9	9	6	33% (2)	33% (2)	33% (2)
2020	11	10	2	50% (1)	50% (1)	

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Lincoln County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	5	6	6			100% (6)
2017	5	5	4			100% (4)
2018	2	2	2			100% (2)
2019	9	9	6			100% (6)
2020	11	4	2		50% (1)	50% (1)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Lincoln County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	5	5	80% (4)	20% (1)
2017	5	4	75% (3)	25% (1)
2018	2	2	50% (1)	50% (1)
2019	9	6	83% (5)	17% (1)
2020	10	2	50% (1)	50% (1)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Lincoln County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	6	6	17% (1)	83% (5)
2017	5	4		100% (4)
2018	2	2		100% (2)
2019	9	6	17% (1)	83% (5)
2020	4	2		100% (2)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Lincoln County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	5	5	60% (3)	40% (2)				
2017	5	4		50% (2)	50% (2)			
2018	2	2	100% (2)					
2019	9	6	50% (3)	33% (2)	17% (1)			
2020	10	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Lincoln County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	6	6	33% (2)	33% (2)			33% (2)	
2017	5	4		50% (2)	50% (2)			
2018	2	2	50% (1)		50% (1)			
2019	9	6	33% (2)	50% (3)	17% (1)			
2020	4	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Lincoln County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	4	1	25%	28%
2017	3	2	67%	28%
2018	NR	NR		26%
2019	1	1	100%	24%
2020	NR	NR		32%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Lincoln County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Lincoln	50%	NR	100%	75%	33%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Lincoln County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Lincoln	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Lincoln County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Lincoln County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Lincoln County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Lincoln County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	9	12	1	1	4	6
2020	19	10		6	4	

Los Alamos County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Los Alamos County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	3	4	7
2017	6	3	9
2018	4	9	13
2019	6	0	6
2020	1	4	5

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Los Alamos County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Los Alamos Police Department	3	6	4	6	1
County Total	3	6	4	6	1

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Los Alamos County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	3	3	0			
2017	6	6	0			
2018	4	4	2		100% (2)	
2019	6	8	4	75% (3)	25% (1)	
2020	1	2	2		100% (2)	

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Los Alamos County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	3	3	0			
2017	6	6	0			
2018	4	4	4		25% (1)	75% (3)
2019	6	6	0			
2020	1	2	1		100% (1)	

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Los Alamos County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	3	0		
2017	6	0		
2018	4	4	100% (4)	
2019	8	8	88% (7)	13% (1)
2020	2	2	100% (2)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Los Alamos County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	3	0		
2017	6	0		
2018	4	4		100% (4)
2019	6	6		100% (6)
2020	2	1		100% (1)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Los Alamos County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	3	0						
2017	6	0						
2018	4	2		50% (1)	50% (1)			
2019	8	0						
2020	2	1	100% (1)					

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Los Alamos County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	3	0						
2017	6	0						
2018	4	3	100% (3)					
2019	6	0						
2020	2	1		100% (1)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Los Alamos County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	NR	NR		28%
2017	NR	NR		28%
2018	3	1	33%	26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	NR	NR		32%

NR = Number of CSP Victims and/or Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Los Alamos County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Los Alamos	NR	NR	NR	NR	100%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Los Alamos County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Los Alamos	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Los Alamos County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Los Alamos County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Los Alamos County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Los Alamos County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	6	5			4	1
2020	2					

Luna County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Luna County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	15	31	46
2017	6	26	32
2018	8	22	30
2019	11	37	48
2020	13	15	28

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Luna County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Deming Police Department	11	5	8	10	10
Luna County Sheriff's Office	3	1	0	1	3
State Police Deming	1	0	0	0	0
County Total	15	6	8	11	13

*Luna County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

**In 2015, Deming Police Department Began Reporting Data to Central Repository

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Luna County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	15	15	15	27% (4)	27% (4)	47% (7)
2017	6	6	5		80% (4)	20% (1)
2018	8	8	7	29% (2)	43% (3)	29% (2)
2019	11	14	10	30% (3)	50% (5)	20% (2)
2020	13	12	9	67% (6)	22% (2)	11% (1)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Luna County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	15	15	11		36% (4)	64% (7)
2017	6	8	6		50% (3)	50% (3)
2018	8	8	7		14% (1)	86% (6)
2019	11	12	10	10% (1)	20% (2)	70% (7)
2020	13	9	3	33% (1)		67% (2)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Luna County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	15	15	67% (10)	33% (5)
2017	6	5	100% (5)	
2018	8	8	100% (8)	
2019	14	11	91% (10)	9% (1)
2020	12	9	56% (5)	44% (4)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Luna County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	15	12		100% (12)
2017	8	7		100% (7)
2018	8	8	13% (1)	88% (7)
2019	12	11		100% (11)
2020	9	6		100% (6)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Luna County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	15	14	50% (7)	50% (7)				
2017	6	5	20% (1)	80% (4)				
2018	8	7	14% (1)	86% (6)				
2019	14	11	27% (3)	73% (8)				
2020	12	9		100% (9)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Luna County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	15	9	33% (3)	56% (5)		11% (1)		
2017	8	6		100% (6)				
2018	8	8	25% (2)	75% (6)				
2019	12	11	18% (2)	73% (8)			9% (1)	
2020	9	5		100% (5)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Luna County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	6	3	50%	28%
2017	4	2	50%	28%
2018	1	1	100%	26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	NR	NR		32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Luna County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Luna	70%	50%	0%	20%	0%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Luna County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Luna	*	13	4	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Luna County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	13	10	0	4	0	4	0	2
2018	4	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Luna County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	13	11				2	1	8
2018	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Luna County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	6	5		2		2		1
2018	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Luna County District Court

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	6	5		3	2	
2020	8	5		1		4

McKinley County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in McKinley County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	32	49	81
2017	34	62	96
2018	26	76	102
2019	43	52	95
2020	22	35	57

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in McKinley County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gallup Police Department	22	21	20	23	17
McKinley County Sheriff's Office	8	12	6	20	5
State Police Gallup	2	0	0	0	0
Zuni Police Department	0	1	NR	NR	NR
County Total	32	34	26	43	22

NR = Zuni Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in McKinley County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	32	32	5			100% (5)
2017	34	34	22		9% (2)	91% (20)
2018	26	31	22	9% (2)	27% (6)	64% (14)
2019	43	46	42	12% (5)	31% (13)	57% (24)
2020	22	22	21		19% (4)	81% (17)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in McKinley County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	32	32	3			100% (3)
2017	34	34	13		8% (1)	92% (12)
2018	26	31	14	7% (1)	7% (1)	86% (12)
2019	43	47	29	3% (1)	14% (4)	83% (24)
2020	22	23	12		17% (2)	83% (10)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in McKinley County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	32	5	80% (4)	20% (1)
2017	34	22	91% (20)	9% (2)
2018	31	31	90% (28)	10% (3)
2019	46	45	98% (44)	2% (1)
2020	22	22	82% (18)	18% (4)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in McKinley County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	32	4		100% (4)
2017	34	22		100% (22)
2018	31	30		100% (30)
2019	47	43	7% (3)	93% (40)
2020	23	22		100% (22)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in McKinley County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	32	5			100% (5)			
2017	34	22			100% (22)			
2018	31	29		7% (2)	93% (27)			
2019	46	42	5% (2)	12% (5)	83% (35)			
2020	22	21	10% (2)		90% (19)			

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in McKinley County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	32	3	33% (1)		67% (2)			
2017	34	13	8% (1)	8% (1)	85% (11)			
2018	31	16		13% (2)	88% (14)			
2019	47	25	20% (5)	16% (4)	64% (16)			
2020	23	11		18% (2)	82% (9)			

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in McKinley County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	2	1	50%	28%
2017	18	8	44%	28%
2018	21	5	24%	26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	17	2	12%	32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in McKinley County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
McKinley	NR	100%	0%	NR	24%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in McKinley County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
McKinley	*	4	45	68	33

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in McKinley County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	4	4				1		3
2018	45	45	1	13	0	7	1	19
2019	68	63	1	12	1	10	1	38
2020	33	28		1	2	4	1	20

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in McKinley County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	4	4						4
2018	45	43	1	4	0	11	1	26
2019	68	41	1	2		3	3	32
2020	33	30				2	3	25

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in McKinley County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	4	4				1		3
2018	18	18	0	3	0	5	1	9
2019	45	42	1	4	1	6	1	29
2020	25	23	1		2	2		18

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in McKinley County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	3	5	1	3	1	
2020	6	7			5	2

Mora County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Mora County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	2	1	3
2019	1	2	3
2020	0	0	0

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement, in Mora County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mora County Sheriff's Department	0	0	2	1	0
Wagon Mound Police Department	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
County Total	0	0	2	1	0

NR = Wagon Mound Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Mora County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	0	0	0			
2017	0	0	0			
2018	2	2	2	50% (1)	50% (1)	
2019	1	2	2	100% (2)		
2020	0	0	0			

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Mora County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	0	0	0			
2017	0	0	0			
2018	2	2	1			100% (1)
2019	1	1	1			100% (1)
2020	0	0	0			

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Mora County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	0	0		
2017	0	0		
2018	2	2	50% (1)	50% (1)
2019	2	2		100% (2)
2020	0	0		

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Mora County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	0	0		
2017	0	0		
2018	2	2		100% (2)
2019	1	1		100% (1)
2020	0	0		

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Mora County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	0	0						
2017	0	0						
2018	2	1		100% (1)				
2019	2	2		100% (2)				
2020	0	0						

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Mora County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/ Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/ Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/ Ethnicity
2016	0	0						
2017	0	0						
2018	2	1		100% (1)				
2019	1	1		100% (1)				
2020	0	0						

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Mora County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	NR	NR		28%
2017	NR	NR		28%
2018	NR	NR		26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	NR	NR		32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Mora County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mora	NR	NR	0%	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

CSP = criminal sexual penetration

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Mora County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mora	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Mora County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Mora County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Mora County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Mora County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	0	2			1	1
2020	--	--	--	--	--	--

Otero County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Otero County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	0	8	8
2017	23	21	44
2018	2	7	9
2019	0	4	4
2020	7	6	13

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Otero County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alamogordo Department of Public Safety	NR	NR	NR	NR	4
Cloudcroft Police Department	*	*	*	*	0
Otero County Sheriff's Department	NR	22	NR	NR	3
State Police Alamogordo	0	0	0	0	0
Tularosa Police Department	0	1	2	0	0
County Total	0	23	2	0	7

NR = Otero County Sheriff's Department and Alamogordo DPS Did Not Report

*In 2020, Cloudcroft Police Began Reporting Data to Central Repository

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Otero County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	0	0	0			
2017	23	23	1	100% (1)		
2018	2	2	1			100% (1)
2019	0	0	0			
2020	7	7	0			

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Otero County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	0	0	0			
2017	23	23	1	100% (1)		
2018	2	2	2			100% (2)
2019	0	0	0			
2020	7	7	0			

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Otero County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	0	0		
2017	23	1		100% (1)
2018	2	2	100% (2)	
2019	0	0		
2020	7	0		

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Otero County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	0	0		
2017	23	1		100% (1)
2018	2	2		100% (2)
2019	0	0		
2020	7	0		

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Otero County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	0	0						
2017	23	1		100% (1)				
2018	2	2		50% (1)	50% (1)			
2019	0	0						
2020	7	0						

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Otero County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	0	0						
2017	23	1		100% (1)				
2018	2	2		100% (2)				
2019	0	0						
2020	7	0						

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Otero County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	NR	NR		28%
2017	NR	NR		28%
2018	NR	NR		26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	NR	NR		32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Otero County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Otero	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Otero County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Otero	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Otero County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Otero County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Otero County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Otero County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	31	31	2	16	9	4
2020	16	9		5	4	

Quay County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Quay County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	2	2	4
2017	2	2	4
2018	3	4	7
2019	2	4	6
2020	1	3	4

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Quay County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Logan Police Department	0	0	3	0	0
Quay County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0
San Jon Police Department	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
State Police Tucumcari	0	0	0	0	0
Tucumcari Police Department	2	2	0	2	1
County Total	2	2	3	2	1

NR = San Jon Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Quay County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	2	2	2	50% (1)	50% (1)	
2017	2	2	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2018	3	3	2	100% (2)		
2019	2	2	2		100% (2)	
2020	1	1	0			

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Quay County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	2	2	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2017	2	3	2			100% (2)
2018	3	3	3		33% (1)	67% (2)
2019	2	2	2			100% (2)
2020	1	1	0			

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Quay County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	2	2	50% (1)	50% (1)
2017	2	1	100% (1)	
2018	3	3	100% (3)	
2019	2	2	50% (1)	50% (1)
2020	1	0		

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Quay County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	2	2	50% (1)	50% (1)
2017	3	3	33% (1)	67% (2)
2018	3	3		100% (3)
2019	2	2		100% (2)
2020	1	0		

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Quay County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	2	2	100% (2)					
2017	2	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				
2018	3	3	100% (3)					
2019	2	2	100% (2)					
2020	1	0						

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Quay County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	2	1		100% (1)				
2017	3	1		100% (1)				
2018	3	3	100% (3)					
2019	2	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				
2020	1	0						

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Quay County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	NR	NR		28%
2017	NR	NR		28%
2018	1	1	100%	26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	NR	NR		32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Quay County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Quay	50%	NR	0%	100%	NR
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Quay County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Quay	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Quay County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Quay County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Quay County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Quay County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	4	7		3	4	
2020	5	4		1	2	1

Rio Arriba County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Rio Arriba County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	20	52	72
2017	4	26	30
2018	3	24	27
2019	8	32	40
2020	6	28	34

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Rio Arriba County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Espanola Police Department	5	3	1	7	4
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	3	1	1	0	2
Santa Clara Pueblo Police	1	0	1	1	0
State Police Espanola	11	0	0	0	0
County Total	20	4	3	8	6

NR = Espanola Police Department Did Not Report

*In 2015, Santa Clara Pueblo Police Began Reporting Data to Central Repository

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Rio Arriba County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	20	21	20	10% (2)	10% (2)	80% (16)
2017	4	4	4	50% (2)	50% (2)	
2018	3	3	2	50% (1)		50% (1)
2019	8	11	10	60% (6)	20% (2)	20% (2)
2020	6	4	4	50% (2)	25% (1)	25% (1)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Rio Arriba County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	20	20	8			100% (8)
2017	4	4	3		67% (2)	33% (1)
2018	3	3	1	100% (1)		
2019	8	8	6		17% (1)	83% (5)
2020	6	4	3		67% (2)	33% (1)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Rio Arriba County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	21	20	80% (16)	20% (4)
2017	4	4	75% (3)	25% (1)
2018	3	2	100% (2)	
2019	11	10	60% (6)	40% (4)
2020	4	4	50% (2)	50% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Rio Arriba County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	20	12	17% (2)	83% (10)
2017	4	4		100% (4)
2018	3	2		100% (2)
2019	8	7		100% (7)
2020	4	4		100% (4)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Rio Arriba County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	21	17	18% (3)	76% (13)		6% (1)	6% (0)	
2017	4	4		100% (4)				
2018	3	2		100% (2)				
2019	11	10		100% (10)				
2020	4	4		100% (4)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Rio Arriba County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	20	8		100% (8)				
2017	4	3		100% (3)				
2018	3	2		100% (2)				
2019	8	6		83% (5)			17% (1)	
2020	4	3		100% (3)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Rio Arriba County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	3	3	100%	28%
2017	2	1	50%	28%
2018	NR	NR		26%
2019	2	1	50%	24%
2020	4	3	75%	32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Rio Arriba County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rio Arriba	100%	NR	0%	50%	75%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Rio Arriba County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rio Arriba	31	26	58	14	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Rio Arriba County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	31	25	1	9	0	5	0	10
2017	26	23	1	6		5		11
2018	58	44	1	14	3	11	0	9
2019	14	8		3		3		2
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Rio Arriba County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	31	34	1	1	0	5	0	27
2017	26	24	1	3		2		18
2018	58	44	0	3	0	0	4	37
2019	14	7						7
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Rio Arriba County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	23	18	0	5	0	5	0	8
2017	25	18	1	5		5		8
2018	42	24	0	8	3	8	0	5
2019	13	7	0	2	0	3	0	2
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Rio Arriba County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	13	12		8	4	
2020	12	13		2	8	3

Roosevelt County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Roosevelt County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	17	19	36
2017	5	16	21
2018	8	10	18
2019	6	5	11
2020	17	15	32

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Roosevelt County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Portales Police Department	15	5	8	6	17
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	2	NR	NR	NR	NR
County Total	17	5	8	6	17

NR = Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Roosevelt County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	17	17	17	6% (1)	65% (11)	29% (5)
2017	5	5	5		20% (1)	80% (4)
2018	8	9	6	17% (1)	50% (3)	33% (2)
2019	6	7	6	33% (2)	17% (1)	50% (3)
2020	17	20	19	58% (11)	16% (3)	26% (5)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Roosevelt County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	17	17	16		13% (2)	88% (14)
2017	5	5	3		33% (1)	67% (2)
2018	8	11	5		20% (1)	80% (4)
2019	6	6	4			100% (4)
2020	17	23	10	10% (1)		90% (9)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Roosevelt County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	17	17	100% (17)	
2017	5	5	100% (5)	
2018	9	9	89% (8)	11% (1)
2019	7	7	100% (7)	
2020	20	20	95% (19)	5% (1)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Roosevelt County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	17	14		100% (14)
2017	5	5		100% (5)
2018	11	7		100% (7)
2019	6	6		100% (6)
2020	23	23	4% (1)	96% (22)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Roosevelt County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	17	17	47% (8)	47% (8)			0% (1)	
2017	5	5	60% (3)	40% (2)				
2018	9	8	38% (3)	63% (5)				
2019	7	7	43% (3)	57% (4)				
2020	20	17	41% (7)	53% (9)			6% (1)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Roosevelt County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	17	16	25% (4)	63% (10)			13% (2)	
2017	5	5	60% (3)	40% (2)				
2018	11	9		89% (8)			11% (1)	
2019	6	6	17% (1)	67% (4)			17% (1)	
2020	23	14	29% (4)	57% (8)			14% (2)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Roosevelt County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	9	4	44%	28%
2017	NR	NR		28%
2018	3	1	33%	26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	17	2	12%	32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Roosevelt County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Roosevelt	29%	NR	33%	NR	0%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Roosevelt County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Roosevelt	22	21	24	145	144

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Roosevelt County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	22	21	1	9	0	3	1	7
2017	21	18		7		5		6
2018	24	24	0	11	0	5	3	5
2019	145	129	8	29	4	24	7	57
2020	144	129	16	41	3	19	6	44

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Roosevelt County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	22	22	0	5	0	5	2	10
2017	21	19		3		6		10
2018	24	24	0	8	0	2	3	11
2019	145	54	4	10	1	5	8	26
2020	144	134	16	40	5	19	7	47

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Roosevelt County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	18	18	1	8	0	4	1	4
2017	13	9		5		2		2
2018	14	14	0	5	0	3	2	4
2019	95	78	3	4	2	17	5	47
2020	87	87	6	27	2	16	4	32

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Roosevelt County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	8	4		2	1	1
2020	6	6		2	2	2

San Juan County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in San Juan County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	141	199	340
2017	120	110	230
2018	136	139	275
2019	156	143	299
2020	131	100	231

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in San Juan County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Aztec Police Department	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Bloomfield Police Department	9	0	NR	7	14
Farmington Police Department	80	68	98	110	88
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	51	52	38	39	29
State Police Farmington	1	0	0	0	0
County Total	141	120	136	156	131

NR = Aztec PD Did Not Report; Bloomfield PD Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in San Juan County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	141	141	100	27% (27)	20% (20)	53% (53)
2017	120	131	129	33% (42)	29% (37)	39% (50)
2018	136	141	121	36% (43)	23% (28)	41% (50)
2019	156	161	146	16% (23)	30% (44)	54% (79)
2020	131	145	142	23% (32)	23% (32)	55% (78)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in San Juan County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	141	143	76	7% (5)	13% (10)	80% (61)
2017	120	127	102	4% (4)	18% (18)	78% (80)
2018	136	139	100	4% (4)	14% (14)	82% (82)
2019	156	164	113	3% (3)	18% (20)	80% (90)
2020	131	148	105	1% (1)	5% (5)	94% (99)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in San Juan County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	141	97	88% (85)	12% (12)
2017	131	128	82% (105)	18% (23)
2018	141	131	85% (112)	15% (19)
2019	161	150	91% (136)	9% (14)
2020	145	142	86% (122)	14% (20)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in San Juan County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	143	88	1% (1)	99% (87)
2017	127	122	11% (14)	89% (108)
2018	139	124	8% (10)	92% (114)
2019	164	147	3% (4)	97% (143)
2020	148	141	9% (12)	91% (129)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in San Juan County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	141	97	38% (37)	13% (13)	47% (46)		0% (1)	
2017	131	122	49% (60)	11% (13)	39% (48)	1% (1)		
2018	141	136	44% (60)	7% (9)	49% (66)		1% (1)	
2019	161	132	43% (57)	5% (7)	49% (65)		2% (3)	
2020	145	132	47% (62)	4% (5)	48% (64)		1% (1)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in San Juan County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	143	72	26% (19)	22% (16)	43% (31)	1% (1)	7% (5)	
2017	127	111	43% (48)	12% (13)	41% (45)	1% (1)	4% (4)	
2018	139	108	35% (38)	14% (15)	44% (48)	1% (1)	6% (6)	
2019	164	120	48% (57)	8% (10)	41% (49)		3% (4)	
2020	148	108	42% (45)	6% (7)	51% (55)		1% (1)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in San Juan County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	81	15	19%	28%
2017	49	7	14%	28%
2018	98	15	15%	26%
2019	110	22	20%	24%
2020	117	35	30%	32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in San Juan County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
San Juan	15%	16%	18%	14%	20%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in San Juan County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
San Juan	239	250	218	249	159

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in San Juan County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	239	220	24	72	1	52	2	69
2017	250	208	13	72	2	42	8	71
2018	218	210	14	45	2	36	2	97
2019	249	223	9	56	4	48	9	97
2020	159	143	6	31	1	25	8	72

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in San Juan County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	239	232	16	54	3	43	9	107
2017	250	223	11	44	3	42	13	110
2018	218	209	9	27	0	25	10	138
2019	249	74	5	11	2	5	12	39
2020	159	155	3	28	2	26	12	84

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in San Juan County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	129	125	7	29	1	33	2	53
2017	128	106	8	26	2	27	5	46
2018	123	116	7	13	2	22	2	70
2019	125	121	2	14	2	34	5	64
2020	81	76		7		18	5	46

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in San Juan County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	62	52	1	21	23	7
2020	55	47		18	19	10

San Miguel County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in San Miguel County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	21	32	53
2017	17	21	38
2018	13	10	23
2019	9	19	28
2020	3	4	7

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in San Miguel County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Las Vegas Police Department	14	17	13	9	3
San Miguel County Sheriff's Office	0*	NR	0	0	0
State Police Las Vegas	7	0	0	0	0
County Total	21	17	13	9	3

*In 2016, San Miguel County Sheriff's Office Began Reporting to the Central Repository, but Only One/1st Quarter

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in San Miguel County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	21	22	15	27% (4)	7% (1)	67% (10)
2017	17	17	17	29% (5)	35% (6)	35% (6)
2018	13	13	12	8% (1)	42% (5)	50% (6)
2019	9	9	9	11% (1)	22% (2)	67% (6)
2020	3	3	3	33% (1)	33% (1)	33% (1)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in San Miguel County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	21	24	11			100% (11)
2017	17	17	9		22% (2)	78% (7)
2018	13	13	8		25% (2)	75% (6)
2019	9	9	4		25% (1)	75% (3)
2020	3	5	3		100% (3)	

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in San Miguel County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	22	17	94% (16)	6% (1)
2017	17	17	76% (13)	24% (4)
2018	13	13	92% (12)	8% (1)
2019	9	9	78% (7)	22% (2)
2020	3	3	100% (3)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in San Miguel County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	24	15		100% (15)
2017	17	15	7% (1)	93% (14)
2018	13	13		100% (13)
2019	9	9	11% (1)	89% (8)
2020	5	5		100% (5)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in San Miguel County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	22	15	33% (5)	67% (10)				
2017	17	17	18% (3)	82% (14)				
2018	13	12		100% (12)				
2019	9	9	44% (4)	56% (5)				
2020	3	3		100% (3)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in San Miguel County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	24	13	8% (1)	85% (11)			8% (1)	
2017	17	11		91% (10)			9% (1)	
2018	13	9		100% (9)				
2019	9	4	25% (1)	75% (3)				
2020	5	1		100% (1)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in San Miguel County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	9	2	22%	28%
2017	13	4	31%	28%
2018	5	1	20%	26%
2019	3	1	33%	24%
2020	3	1	33%	32%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in San Miguel County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
San Miguel	NR	NR	20%	33%	0%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in San Miguel County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
San Miguel	*	16	31	54	31

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in San Miguel County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	16	13	1	2	4	1	1	4
2018	31	30	5	4	3	10	0	8
2019	54	48	10	12	2	13	4	7
2020	31	18	3	6		3		6

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in San Miguel County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	16	13					6	7
2018	31	30	0	0	0	0	8	22
2019	54	39			1		15	23
2020	31	23					4	19

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in San Miguel County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	10	9		1	3	1		4
2018	17	17	1	1	1	8	0	6
2019	19	18	2	5	1	2	2	6
2020	12	7	1	1				5

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in San Miguel County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	9	10		2	5	3
2020	12	6		3	2	1

Sandoval County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Sandoval County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	34	88	122
2017	49	50	99
2018	59	52	111
2019	28	67	95
2020	40	61	101

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Sandoval County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bernalillo Police Department	3	3	5	0	0
Corrales Police Department	0	0	0	2	0
Cuba Police Department	1	0	0	1	0
Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	26	31	51	25	37
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	4	15	3	0	3
Santa Ana Police Department	*	0	NR	NR	NR
County Total	34	49	59	28	40

NR = Sandoval County Sheriff's Office, Rio Rancho DPS Did Not Report, Santa Ana PD Did Not Report

*In 2017, Santa Ana Police Department Began Reporting to the Central Repository

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Sandoval County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	34	34	34	26% (9)	26% (9)	47% (16)
2017	49	49	46	35% (16)	33% (15)	33% (15)
2018	59	65	31	32% (10)	42% (13)	26% (8)
2019	28	28	26	38% (10)	35% (9)	27% (7)
2020	40	40	37	38% (14)	11% (4)	51% (19)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Sandoval County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	34	36	26	4% (1)	27% (7)	69% (18)
2017	49	49	32	13% (4)	22% (7)	66% (21)
2018	59	64	24	17% (4)	21% (5)	63% (15)
2019	28	28	21		29% (6)	71% (15)
2020	40	22	13	8% (1)	31% (4)	62% (8)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Sandoval County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	34	34	91% (31)	9% (3)
2017	49	48	81% (39)	19% (9)
2018	65	31	90% (28)	10% (3)
2019	28	25	84% (21)	16% (4)
2020	40	19	89% (17)	11% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Sandoval County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	36	36		100% (36)
2017	49	42	2% (1)	98% (41)
2018	64	30		100% (30)
2019	28	25		100% (25)
2020	22	19	5% (1)	95% (18)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Sandoval County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	34	29	52% (15)	41% (12)	7% (2)			
2017	49	46	59% (27)	30% (14)	7% (3)		4% (2)	
2018	65	28	75% (21)		11% (3)	11% (3)	4% (1)	
2019	28	26	69% (18)	12% (3)			19% (5)	
2020	40	19	58% (11)	16% (3)		5% (1)	21% (4)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Sandoval County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	36	26	42% (11)	46% (12)	12% (3)			
2017	49	29	45% (13)	41% (12)	14% (4)			
2018	64	22	68% (15)	9% (2)	9% (2)	5% (1)	9% (2)	
2019	28	21	71% (15)	14% (3)			14% (3)	
2020	22	15	40% (6)	40% (6)			20% (3)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Sandoval County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	3	3	100%	28%
2017	45	8	18%	28%
2018	21	5	24%	26%
2019	14	3	21%	24%
2020	37	4	11%	32%

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Sandoval County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sandoval	25%	15%	45%	22%	0%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Sandoval County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sandoval	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Sandoval County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Sandoval County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Sandoval County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Sandoval County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	16	16		8	6	2
2020	16	12		6	5	1

Santa Fe County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Santa Fe County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	57	94	151
2017	93	121	214
2018	75	109	184
2019	63	58	121
2020	141	57	198

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Santa Fe County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Edgewood Police Department	NR	NR	NR	1	2
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	0	1	2	NR	0
Santa Fe County Sheriff's Department	19	23	21	15	11
Santa Fe Police Department	34	69	52	47	59
State Police Santa Fe	4	0	0	0	69
County Total	57	93	75	63	141

NR = Edgewood Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Santa Fe County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	57	58	8	25% (2)	38% (3)	38% (3)
2017	93	93	89	18% (16)	16% (14)	66% (59)
2018	75	75	39	21% (8)	18% (7)	62% (24)
2019	63	63	63	10% (6)	17% (11)	73% (46)
2020	141	140	63	8% (5)	27% (17)	65% (41)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Santa Fe County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	57	57	0			
2017	93	93	36		8% (3)	92% (33)
2018	75	75	8	13% (1)	13% (1)	75% (6)
2019	63	63	26	4% (1)	8% (2)	88% (23)
2020	141	140	33		6% (2)	94% (31)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Santa Fe County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	58	5	60% (3)	40% (2)
2017	93	39	95% (37)	5% (2)
2018	75	27	93% (25)	7% (2)
2019	63	41	88% (36)	12% (5)
2020	140	45	100% (45)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Santa Fe County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	57	2		100% (2)
2017	93	66	3% (2)	97% (64)
2018	75	44	7% (3)	93% (41)
2019	63	15		100% (15)
2020	140	60		100% (60)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Santa Fe County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	58	4	25% (1)	50% (2)	25% (1)			
2017	93	0						
2018	75	25	32% (8)	52% (13)	8% (2)		8% (2)	
2019	63	35	26% (9)	66% (23)	6% (2)			3% (1)
2020	140	1	100% (1)					

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Santa Fe County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	57	0						
2017	93	0						
2018	75	8	13% (1)	50% (4)	13% (1)		25% (2)	
2019	63	23	13% (3)	87% (20)				
2020	140	1	100% (1)					

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Santa Fe County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	NR	NR		28%
2017	NR	NR		28%
2018	52	3	6%	26%
2019	19	1	5%	24%
2020	59	10	17%	32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Santa Fe County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Santa Fe	NR	NR	0%	NR	5%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Santa Fe County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Santa Fe	344	255	246	222	45

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Santa Fe County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	344	270	29	79	9	54	7	92
2017	255	190	24	48	8	37	3	70
2018	246	206	10	55	4	34	2	75
2019	222	172	21	45	6	29	9	62
2020	45	38	3	5		12	2	16

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Santa Fe County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	344	341	9	19	3	17	60	233
2017	255	250	5	9	3	17	41	175
2018	246	206	3	11	2	12	18	160
2019	222	85	2	4	1	5	28	45
2020	45	40		2		2	6	30

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Santa Fe County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	140	126	2	21	2	41	4	56
2017	135	109	7	18	5	27	2	57
2018	123	110	4	20	1	25	1	59
2019	102	90	11	15	4	16	4	40
2020	22	20		2		7	2	9

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Santa Fe County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	28	23		9	13	1
2020	16	13	2	3	5	3

Sierra County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Sierra County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	1	4	5
2017	2	2	4
2018	1	5	6
2019	1	0	1
2020	10	2	12

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Sierra County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sierra County Sheriff's Office	NR	NR	NR	NR	8
Truth or Consequences Police Department	1	2	1	1	2
County Total	1	2	1	1	10

NR = Sierra County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Sierra County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	1	1	1	100% (1)		
2017	2	2	2		100% (2)	
2018	1	1	1	100% (1)		
2019	1	1	1			100% (1)
2020	10	10	2		50% (1)	50% (1)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Sierra County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	1	1	1		100% (1)	
2017	2	2	2			100% (2)
2018	1	1	1			100% (1)
2019	1	2	2			100% (2)
2020	10	10	2			100% (2)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Sierra County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	1	1	100% (1)	
2017	2	2	50% (1)	50% (1)
2018	1	1	100% (1)	
2019	1	0		
2020	10	2	100% (2)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Sierra County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	1	1		100% (1)
2017	2	2		100% (2)
2018	1	1		100% (1)
2019	2	2		100% (2)
2020	10	2		100% (2)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Sierra County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	1	1	100% (1)					
2017	2	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				
2018	1	1		100% (1)				
2019	1	1	100% (1)					
2020	10	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Sierra County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Ethnicity /Race
2016	1	1	100% (1)					
2017	2	2	100% (2)					
2018	1	1		100% (1)				
2019	2	2	100% (2)					
2020	10	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Sierra County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	NR	NR		28%
2017	NR	NR		28%
2018	NR	NR		26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	NR	NR		32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Sierra County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sierra	NR	100%	0%	NR	0%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Sierra County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sierra	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Sierra County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Sierra County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Sierra County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Sierra County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	7	4		4		
2020	6	6		5		1

Socorro County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Socorro County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	2	10	12
2017	1	12	13
2018	2	6	8
2019	6	3	9
2020	7	11	18

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Socorro County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Magdalena Marshal's Office	*	0	0	0	0
Socorro County Sheriff's Department	NR	1	1	0	0
Socorro Police Department	2	0	1	6	7
State Police Socorro	0	0	0	0	0
County Total	2	1	2	6	7

NR = Socorro County Sheriff's Department Did Not Report

*In 2017, Magdalena Marshal's Office Began Reporting to the Central Repository

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Socorro County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	2	2	0			
2017	1	1	0			
2018	2	2	1		100% (1)	
2019	6	6	2	50% (1)		50% (1)
2020	7	7	6	17% (1)	17% (1)	67% (4)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Socorro County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	2	2	0			
2017	1	1	0			
2018	2	2	1		100% (1)	
2019	6	6	2			100% (2)
2020	7	8	7		14% (1)	86% (6)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Socorro County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	2	0		
2017	1	0		
2018	2	1	100% (1)	
2019	6	2	100% (2)	
2020	7	6	100% (6)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Socorro County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	2	0		
2017	1	0		
2018	2	0		
2019	6	2		100% (2)
2020	8	7		100% (7)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Socorro County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	2	0						
2017	1	0						
2018	2	1		100% (1)				
2019	6	0						
2020	7	4	50% (2)		25% (1)		25% (1)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Socorro County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	2	0						
2017	1	0						
2018	2	1		100% (1)				
2019	6	0						
2020	8	4	100% (4)					

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Socorro County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	NR	NR		28%
2017	NR	NR		28%
2018	NR	NR		26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	7	1	14%	32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Socorro County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Socorro	NR	NR	NR	NR	43%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Socorro County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Socorro	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Socorro County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Socorro County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Socorro County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Socorro County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	3	5	1	2	1	1
2020	2	2		2		

Taos County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Taos County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	3	22	25
2017	0	20	20
2018	3	10	13
2019	2	11	13
2020	8	17	25

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Taos County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Questa Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Red River Marshal's Office	0	0	0	1	0
State Police Taos	1	0	0	0	0
Taos County Sheriff's Department					1
Taos Police Department	2	0	3	1	7
Taos Pueblo Police Department	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
County Total	3	0	3	2	8

NR = Taos Pueblo Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Taos County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	3	3	3		67% (2)	33% (1)
2017	0	0	0			
2018	3	3	3		33% (1)	67% (2)
2019	2	2	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2020	8	9	8	25% (2)	63% (5)	13% (1)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Taos County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	3	4	2			100% (2)
2017	0	0	0			
2018	3	3	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2019	2	2	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2020	8	9	8		13% (1)	88% (7)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Taos County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	3	3	67% (2)	33% (1)
2017	0	0		
2018	3	3	100% (3)	
2019	2	2	100% (2)	
2020	9	8	100% (8)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Taos County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	4	4	25% (1)	75% (3)
2017	0	0		
2018	3	3		100% (3)
2019	2	2		100% (2)
2020	9	8	13% (1)	88% (7)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Taos County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	3	3	67% (2)	33% (1)				
2017	0	0						
2018	3	3	67% (2)	33% (1)				
2019	2	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				
2020	9	8	38% (3)	50% (4)	13% (1)			

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Taos County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	4	2		100% (2)				
2017	0	0						
2018	3	3	33% (1)	67% (2)				
2019	2	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				
2020	9	8	50% (4)	38% (3)	13% (1)			

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Taos County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	1	1	100%	28%
2017	NR	NR		28%
2018	2	2	100%	26%
2019	1	1	100%	24%
2020	NR	NR		32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Taos County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Taos	NR	NR	0%	100%	29%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Taos County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Taos	230	130	134	140	93

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Taos County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	230	189	21	72	6	25	5	60
2017	130	120	7	37	3	25		48
2018	134	129	6	33	0	23	4	51
2019	140	127	8	32		24	4	59
2020	93	79	2	19		18	1	39

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Taos County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	230	227	22	74	9	27	4	91
2017	130	125	6	18	2	19	2	78
2018	134	129	6	15	0	22	5	81
2019	140	62	4	11		5	6	36
2020	93	84	2	9		16	1	56

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Taos County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	101	91	6	19	3	12	4	47
2017	70	63		13	1	16		33
2018	76	68	3	13	0	12	3	37
2019	71	65	2	8	0	8	1	46
2020	50	42		7		8		27

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Taos County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	5	11			10	1
2020	16	6		2	4	

Torrance County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Torrance County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	10	12	22
2017	7	4	11
2018	4	8	12
2019	13	20	33
2020	11	21	32

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Torrance County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Estancia Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Moriarty Police Department	0	1	0	1	0
State Police Moriarty	0	0	0	0	0
Torrance County Sheriff's Department	10	6	4	12	11
County Total	10	7	4	13	11

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Torrance County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	10	11	11	36% (4)	45% (5)	18% (2)
2017	7	7	7	29% (2)	43% (3)	29% (2)
2018	4	6	6	67% (4)		33% (2)
2019	13	14	14	50% (7)	14% (2)	36% (5)
2020	11	11	11	64% (7)	18% (2)	18% (2)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Torrance County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	10	11	11		36% (4)	64% (7)
2017	7	10	5		20% (1)	80% (4)
2018	4	5	5	20% (1)		80% (4)
2019	13	13	11	27% (3)	9% (1)	64% (7)
2020	11	11	11	9% (1)	18% (2)	73% (8)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Torrance County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	11	10	90% (9)	10% (1)
2017	7	7	86% (6)	14% (1)
2018	6	6	67% (4)	33% (2)
2019	14	14	64% (9)	36% (5)
2020	11	11	100% (11)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Torrance County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	11	11		100% (11)
2017	10	10		100% (10)
2018	5	5	20% (1)	80% (4)
2019	13	12		100% (12)
2020	11	10		100% (10)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Torrance County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	11	11	64% (7)	36% (4)				
2017	7	7	43% (3)	57% (4)				
2018	6	6	67% (4)	33% (2)				
2019	14	14	86% (12)	14% (2)				
2020	11	11	64% (7)	36% (4)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Torrance County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	11	10	70% (7)	30% (3)				
2017	10	5	60% (3)	40% (2)				
2018	5	5	80% (4)	20% (1)				
2019	13	12	67% (8)	25% (3)			8% (1)	
2020	11	11	36% (4)	64% (7)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Torrance County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	5	2	40%	28%
2017	4	3	75%	28%
2018	1	1	100%	26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	11	2	18%	32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Torrance County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Torrance	100%	100%	NR	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Torrance County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Torrance	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Torrance County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Torrance County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Torrance County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Torrance County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	10	8		3	4	1
2020	8	8			7	1

Union County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Union County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	5	4	9
2017	3	6	9
2018	2	13	15
2019	1	1	2
2020	1	12	13

NR = Law Enforcement Did Not Report

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Union County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Clayton Police Department	5	2	2	1	1
Union County Sheriff's Department	0	1	0	NR	0
County Total	5	3	2	1	1

NR = Union County Sheriff's Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Union County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	5	5	0			
2017	3	3	0			
2018	2	2	2	50% (1)	50% (1)	
2019	1	1	0			
2020	1	1	0			

NR = Law Enforcement Did Not Report

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Union County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	5	5	0			
2017	3	3	0			
2018	2	2	2			100% (2)
2019	1	1	0			
2020	1	1	0			

NR = Age of CSP Offender Not Reported

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Union County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	5	3	100% (3)	
2017	3	0		
2018	2	1	100% (1)	
2019	1	0		
2020	1	0		

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Union County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	5	0		
2017	3	0		
2018	2	0		
2019	1	0		
2020	1	0		

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Union County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	5	0						
2016	5	0						
2018	2	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				
2019	1	0						
2020	1	0						

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Union County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	5	0						
2017	3	0						
2018	2	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				
2019	1	0						
2020	1	0						

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Union County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	NR	NR		28%
2017	NR	NR		28%
2018	NR	NR		26%
2019	NR	NR		24%
2020	NR	NR		32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Union County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Union	NR	100%	NR	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Union County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Union	25	37	38	36	42

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Union County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	25	25	2	7	0	4	0	12
2017	37	31	1	11		6	9	4
2018	38	38	2	16	2	11	1	6
2019	36	33	6	9		4		14
2020	42	32	3	17		3	3	6

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Union County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	25	25	1	2	0	2	1	19
2017	37	32		9		4	10	9
2018	38	38	2	13	2	8	1	12
2019	36	27	2	2	1	2	4	16
2020	42	33	1	6		3	5	18

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Union County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	16	16	0	2	0	4	0	10
2017	24	14	1	5		3	2	4
2018	36	29	0	13	1	9	1	5
2019	27	26	6	4	0	3	0	13
2020	25	16	3	8		2		3

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Union County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	2	5		1	3	1
2020	0	3		3		

Valencia County Sex Crimes Trends, 2016-2020

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, in Valencia County

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2016	61	105	166
2017	52	91	143
2018	65	68	133
2019	35	26	61
2020	35	33	68

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency, in Valencia County

Law Enforcement Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belen Police Department	2	4	4	6	2
Bosque Farms Police Department	1	0	0	1	1
Los Lunas Police Department	7	10	11	8	7
Peralta, Village of	0	1	0	0	0
State Police Los Lunas/D-5 (NMSP Valencia)	NR	8	14	NR	NR
Valencia County Sheriff's Department	51	29	36	20	25
County Total	61	52	65	35	35

NR = Los Lunas Police Department, Valencia County Sheriff's Department, and Los Lunas State Police Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Valencia County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2016	61	70	69	55% (38)	23% (16)	22% (15)
2017	52	99	96	43% (41)	24% (23)	33% (32)
2018	65	82	73	55% (40)	34% (25)	11% (8)
2019	35	35	25	32% (8)	32% (8)	36% (9)
2020	35	38	38	34% (13)	39% (15)	26% (10)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Valencia County

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2016	61	61	50	6% (3)	26% (13)	68% (34)
2017	52	75	63	6% (4)	29% (18)	65% (41)
2018	65	70	50	10% (5)	20% (10)	70% (35)
2019	35	39	21	10% (2)	14% (3)	76% (16)
2020	35	38	32	22% (7)	22% (7)	56% (18)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Valencia County

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2016	70	68	82% (56)	18% (12)
2017	99	98	85% (83)	15% (15)
2018	82	79	75% (59)	25% (20)
2019	35	27	89% (24)	11% (3)
2020	38	38	82% (31)	18% (7)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Valencia County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2016	61	52	4% (2)	96% (50)
2017	75	75	4% (3)	96% (72)
2018	70	62	5% (3)	95% (59)
2019	39	26	12% (3)	88% (23)
2020	38	34	3% (1)	97% (33)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Valencia County

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	70	66	30% (20)	67% (44)	2% (1)		2% (1)	
2017	99	87	34% (30)	63% (55)	2% (2)			
2018	82	74	46% (34)	51% (38)	1% (1)			1% (1)
2019	35	26	42% (11)	54% (14)			4% (1)	
2020	38	38	37% (14)	53% (20)	8% (3)			3% (1)

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Valencia County

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2016	61	48	33% (16)	65% (31)	2% (1)			
2017	75	62	23% (14)	76% (47)	2% (1)			
2018	70	49	55% (27)	37% (18)		2% (1)	4% (2)	2% (1)
2019	39	26	38% (10)	58% (15)			4% (1)	
2020	38	31	16% (5)	71% (22)	6% (2)			6% (2)

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement, in Valencia County

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2016	15	2	13%	28%
2017	2	1	50%	28%
2018	NR	NR		26%
2019	1	1	100%	24%
2020	25	1	4%	32%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

J. Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in Valencia County Compared to Percent CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest in New Mexico

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Valencia	50%	125%	6%	33%	38%
NM	14%	11%	35%	11%	13%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served in Valencia County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Valencia	18	44	43	32	32

L. Gender and Age at Time of Incident Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Valencia County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	18	14	0	1	0	0	4	9
2017	44	41	1	11		5	17	7
2018	43	43	0	4	0	4	7	9
2019	32	22		2		2	2	16
2020	32	27	6	6	1	5	3	6

M. Gender and Age at Time of Therapy Among Those Seeking Services for Sexual Assault, in Valencia County

	Number of Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	18	16	0	1	0	0	5	10
2017	44	43	1	5		5	17	15
2018	43	41	0	0	0	2	7	32
2019	32	23		1		1	3	18
2020	32	30	6	6	1	7	3	7

N. Gender and Age of CSP Survivors (Where Documented) at Time of Incident, as Reported by Service Providers, in Valencia County

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	15	13	0	0	0	0	4	9
2017	29	19		7		4	3	5
2018	18	11	0	2	0	2	1	6
2019	21	15	0	0	0	1	0	14
2020	19	16	2	5		4		5

O. Number of New Sex Crime Cases Filed, Number Disposed, and Disposition Outcomes in Valencia County District Court, 2019-2020

	New Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
2019	43	19	1	7	11	
2020	27	19	1	6	11	1