

SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XI:

An Analysis of 2012 Data from The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository



Developed by Betty Caponera, Ph.D.

Funded by:

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

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New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository

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Letter from the Director...

This report includes a *Special Report – The Destructive Generational Legacy of Childhood Trauma: Insights from the Survey of Women Inmates and the Need for Trauma-Informed Response*. There is a body of research that demonstrates that the pathways that men and women take to offending and becoming incarcerated are different. For women, the pathway begins with childhood trauma – household dysfunction, and victimization experiences which continue into later life. Most incarcerated women are polyvictimization individuals - persons with a combination of abuses (physical, psychological, and/or sexual) and household dysfunction experiences (substance abuse, mental illness, violence, or incarcerated family member), whose victimizations began in childhood and differ from non-incarcerated women by degree – significantly more incarcerated women experience four or more types of victimizations than non-incarcerated women. Without recovery assistance, children of incarcerated women are at great risk of experiencing the same types of victimizations as their mothers and as a result, have a head start on the same pathway their mother's took to offending and future incarceration. Trauma-informed approaches are being taken to assist women and their children in many areas of public health to optimize the effectiveness of the assistance offered. Findings from the *Survey of Women Inmates* conducted among incarcerated women in New Mexico in 2010, demonstrate the need for a trauma-informed, collaborative approach to inmate rehabilitation and community re-entry programs.

As with each annual *Sex Crimes...* report, findings from the previous year (2012) Central Repository sexual assault data from statewide SANE Programs, and law enforcement and service provider agencies are presented; and Section Three provides at a glance, county trends on 14 important sex crime variables.

On behalf of myself, the New Mexico Crime Victims Reparation Commission, Violence Against Women Grants Office, the Department of Health Behavioral Health Services Division and the Injury and Epidemiology Bureau, Office of Injury Prevention, we thank you for your service to victims of violence and your committed participation in sexual assault surveillance.

Sincerely,



Betty Caponera, Ph.D.
Director

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

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FACT SHEET: SEXUAL ASSAULT IN NEW MEXICO

I. Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Assault:	New Mexicans	U.S Population¹
► Completed Rapes and Attempted Rapes	15%	11%
Women	24% 1 in 4	18%
Men	5% 1 in 20	3%
► Completed Rapes	13%	9%
Women	21% 1 in 5	15%
Men	4% 1 in 25	2%
► Incapacitated Rape (Subset of Completed Rapes)	5.5%	
Women	8.5% 1 in 12	
Men	2.5% 1 in 40	

II. Rape and/or Attempted Rape Incidence Previous 12 Months (Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico, 2005)

► Completed Rape and Attempted Rape Victims	
Adult Women (18 and Older)	7 per 1000
Adult Men (18 and Older)	4 per 1000
► Completed Rape Victims Only	
Adult Women	6 per 1000
Adult Men	2 per 1000
► Total Law Enforcement Reported Rape Incidents:	4,176
► Law Enforcement Reported Rape Incidents 2012	1,565
► Law Enforcement Reported Non-Penetration Sex Crimes, 2012	2,611
► Service Provider Sexual Assault Victims Served, 2012	1,875
► SANE Sexual Assault Patients, 2012	1,172

III. Selected Rape Findings by Data Source

Rape: Victim Gender, 2012

	Survey	Law Enforcement	Service Providers	SANE
Females	78%	83%	88%	91%
Males	22%	17%	12%	9%

Rape: Victim Ages, 2012

	Adults	Adolescents	Children
Law Enforcement 2012	50%	24%	26%
Service Providers 2011	48%	22%	30%
Survey Lifetime	33%	23%	44%
SANE 2012	64%	15%	21%

Rape: Victim Race/Ethnicity, 2012

	White (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic	Native American	Black	Asian	Other	Mixed
Law Enforcement 2012	38%	28%	11%	3%	0%	19%	-
Service Providers 2012	33%	47%	11%	2%	-	1%	6%
SANE 2012	30%	47%	17%	3%	-	1%	6%
Survey Lifetime	53%	33%	5%	2%	1%	2%	

Rape: Offender Gender, 2012

Gender	Survey Lifetime	Law Enforcement 2012	Service Providers 2012	SANE 2012
Males	85%	93%	98%	97%

Rape: Offender Ages, 2012

	Adults	Adolescents	Children
Law Enforcement 2012	78%	17%	5%
Service Providers 2012	75%	19%	6%
SANE 2012	87%	10%	3%
Survey Lifetime	78%	20%	<1%

Rape: Offender Race/Ethnicity, 2012

	White (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic	Native American	Black	Asian	Mixed
Law Enforcement	32%	49%	10%	3%	-	-
Service Providers	26%	56%	12%	3%	-	1%

Rape: Victim/Offender Relationship, 2012

	Survey	2012	2012	2012
	Lifetime	Law Enforcement	Service Providers	SANE
Stranger	13%	19%	8%	19%
Known Offender	87%	81%	92%	81%
Family	17%	19%	43%	19%
Current or Former Intimate Partner	24%	26%	18%	11%

Rape: Victim Injury, 2012

	Survey	2012	2012
	Lifetime	Law Enforcement	SANE
Percent Rape Incidents with Victim Injury	25%	30%	79%

Rape: Alcohol/Drug Use, 2012

	Survey Lifetime	Law Enforcement 2012	Service Providers 2012
Percent of Rape Cases Involving Alcohol/Drugs		34%	
Victim	23.5%	-	34%
Offender	45.5%	-	71%

Rape: Medical Care Sought for Victim Injuries , 2012

	Percent Rape Victims That Sought Medical Treatment
Survey Lifetime	33%
Service Providers 2012	28%

Rape: Suspect Arrests, 2012

	Percent Rapes with a Suspect Arrest
Survey Lifetime	3% for all rapes involving male victims (47% of rapes reported to police) 7% for all rapes involving female victims (37% of rapes reported to police)
Law Enforcement 2012	15%

IV. Selected Survey Findings on Rape in New Mexico

► Percent Rapes Reported to Police	17%
► Percent Rape Victims Filing Criminal Charges	6%
► Percent Rape Victims Obtaining a Restraining Order	10% (3% males; 11% females)
► Percent Rape Offenders Violating a Restraining Order	49% (52% males; 49% females)

Dispositions for Offenders of Survey Victims:

► Percent Charges Dropped	25%
► Percent Acquitted	6%
► Percent Convicted	45%
► Percent Pled Guilty	11%
► Percent Convicted/Guilty Sentenced to Prison/Jail	88%
► Average Length Sentence for Rape Conviction	62.5 months
► Percent Rape Offenders Serving 48 Months or Less	54%

V. Selected Sexual Assault Findings 2012

► Percent Sexual Assault Victims with a Prior Sexual Assault:	
Service Providers, 2012:	51.5%

Sexual Assault Survivors with a Disability:

	Percent Sexual Assault Survivors with a Disability
Service Providers 2012	32%
SANE 2012	23%

► **District Court Findings**

New Sexual Assault Charges Filed, 2012	3,825
New Sexual Assault Cases Filed, 2012	1,221
Disposed Sexual Assault Charges in 2012	3,301
Disposed Sexual Assault Cases in 2012	1,114

► **Disposition Outcomes in 2012:**

Disposed Sexual Assault Cases in 2012		1,114
Sexual Assault Cases with a Guilty Plea/Conviction	37%	416
Sexual Assault Cases Acquitted	2%	27
Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed	51%	571

¹Prevalence, Incidence and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey, by Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Toennes, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, November 1998.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2005, the Department of Health, Office of Injury Prevention obtained funds to conduct a statewide violence victimization survey. The purpose of the survey was to obtain state estimates of the prevalence and nature of victimization among adults in New Mexico.

Preliminary findings from the Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico (SVV) were published in the report *Sex Crimes In New Mexico V*, January 2007. A summary of these findings is found in Appendix A of the *Sex Crimes in New Mexico XI*, December 2012 full report. It offers statewide rates of the incidence and prevalence of rape and attempted rape, together with a discussion of the findings on the experience of rape among males and females.

Similarly, further findings from the SVV on the prevalence and nature of rape victimizations among children and adolescents in New Mexico were published in the *Sex Crimes In New Mexico VI*, October 2007 report. A summary of these findings with comparisons to 2012 statewide data is found in Appendix B of *Sex Crimes in New Mexico XI*, December 2012 full report. Additionally, selected findings from the SVV can be found in the *Fact Sheet* of the full report, as well.

This report summary includes an analysis of 2012 sex crimes data from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository, which includes findings from law enforcement, service providers, statewide Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner [SANE] units, and District Courts.

II. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

A. **In 2012, More Sexual Assaults In New Mexico Came To The Attention Of Law Enforcement, While Slightly Fewer Victims Sought Services Than In 2011; The Number Of Adult Rapes Reported To Law Enforcement Represent 8% Of The Estimated Adult Rapes In The State**

There were 100 law enforcement agencies that submitted sexual assault data to the Central Repository during 2012. Presently, these agencies represent 92% of the New Mexico population. There were 4,176 sex crimes reported by participating law enforcement agencies. During the same calendar year, service providers from rape crisis centers and mental health centers served 1,875 victims of sexual assault (as reported on the standardized *Sexual Assault History Form*). SANE Programs served 1,172 sexual assault victims/patients.

In 2012, law enforcement responded to 1,565 criminal sexual penetration crimes and 2,611 non-penetration crimes including criminal sexual contract, criminal sexual contact of a minor, child enticement, sexual exploitation, and indecent exposure. The number of non-penetration sex crimes increased 13% from the 2,313 reported in 2011. Similarly, the number of criminal sexual penetration crimes increased 17% from the 1,338 reported in 2011. The rate of rapes reported to statewide law enforcement agencies in 2012, is .83 per 1000 a 12% increase over the .74 per 1000 in 2011.

The Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico was conducted in 2005 to obtain a baseline rate of all rape: reported and unreported. The SVV found that the rate of reported and unreported rape in New Mexico was 6 per 1000 adult females and 2 per 1000 adult males in the previous 12 month period. This rate applied to the 2012 adult population (1,571,096: 770,669 males; 800,427 females) would mean that a closer estimate of adult completed rapes in New Mexico for 2012 is 6,343: 1,541 males and 4,802

females. This means that the number of adult rapes that came to the attention of law enforcement (531) represents approximately 8.4% of the estimated rapes that occurred in 2012.

B. More Sexually Abused Males Than Females Are Abused As Children

In 2012, children (<13 years) comprised almost one-third (30%) of the sexual assault victims assisted by service providers, an average 26% (26% rape victims and 26% victims of non-penetration sex crimes) that came to the attention of statewide law enforcement agencies, and 21% of those patients served at statewide SANE units.

Service provider records in 2012 demonstrate that when examined by gender, twice as many males (61%) as females (26%) were children at the time of their sexual assault. There is significant disparity between the rates of victimized male children and female children in criminal sexual penetration and non-penetration crimes. In 2012, of the males that were raped, 63% were children, compared to 27% of females. Similarly, of the males that were victims of non-penetration crimes, 74% were children compared to 53% of females.

C. More Females Seek Therapeutic Services Sooner Than Males

An examination of service provider data in 2012 demonstrates that more females (59%) than males (41%) obtained therapeutic services in the year of the victimization. Further, after a delay of one year, 35% of males and 15% of females were more likely to wait over 20 years to seek services. The average delay for males was 14.1 years compared to 7.0 years for females.

D. Rape Is A Crime Of Opportunity

1. Offenders are older than their victims

It is clear that rape is a crime of opportunity and that opportunity presents itself most often among the vulnerable. In 2012, while 50% of rape victims in law enforcement cases were children and adolescents (<18), greater than three-quarters (79%) of offenders were adults (>18). To emphasize this point, in 2012 service providers reported that 51.5% of their clients experienced a sexual victimization prior to the one for which they presented for services. Almost two-thirds (60%) of the victims that experienced a prior sexual assault were victims of on-going abuse, 89% of which occurred by age 12. Likewise, 40% were victims of a prior isolated sexual assault, and 60% of these occurred by age 12.

2. Offenders take advantage of those with disabilities

One-third (32%) of the victims of sexual assault that sought services in 2012 had a mental and/or physical disability before the victimization. More *adult* (39%) victims had a disability than *adolescent* and *child* victims (26%, respectively); Victims of *mixed race/ethnicity* (40%) and *White (non-Hispanic)* victims (37%) reported significantly more cases of disability compared to *Hispanic* (29%) and *Native American* victims (25%).

3. Offenders are overwhelmingly male

Overwhelmingly, offenders of sexual offenses are males. In 2012, the offender in 93% of law enforcement rape cases, 98% of service provider rape cases, and 97% of SANE cases were male. Additionally, data from the SVV found that 85% of reported and unreported rapes in New Mexico had a male offender.

E. Most Survivors Are Sexually Assaulted By Someone Of The Same Race

In 2012, service providers reported that in 85% of their cases, the offender was the same race/ethnicity as the client. When examined by race/ethnic group, more *Native American* (94%) and *Hispanic* victims (93%) were victimized by someone of their own race, than *Black* victims (75%), *White (non-Hispanic)* victims (74%), and victims of *mixed race/ethnicity* (21%).

F. Sexual Assault And The Probability of Domestic Violence

In 2012, 45% of survivors and three-quarters (77%) of offenders had a history of domestic violence. Among service provider cases with family offenders, 57% involved domestic violence. Among service provider cases with non-family current or former intimate partner offenders, 53% involved domestic violence. Additionally, a survivor with a *history of domestic violence* was significantly more likely to be offended by someone with a *history of domestic violence* (91%), than a survivor with no history of domestic violence (53%).

G. Survivors Of Rape Are More Likely To Seek Therapeutic Services Than Survivors Of Non-Penetration Sex Crimes

It is evident that sexual assault victims that are raped are more likely to seek therapeutic services than victims of other (non-penetration) sex crimes. Of those that sought therapeutic services in 2012, two-thirds (65.5%) were rape victims. Another 24% of victims seeking services were victims of criminal sexual contact. An examination of 2012 service provider data found that slightly more females (70%) than males (65%) that presented for services were rape victims.

H. Most Survivors Who Seek Services Are Victims Of Incest

Overwhelmingly, victims that seek services are incest victims. In three-quarters (79%) of service provider cases that identified the nature of the rape, the survivors were victims of incest. This is not surprising given the earlier discussion on the rate of clients that had experienced a prior victimization before age 12, the rate victimized by someone of the same race/ethnicity, and the rate victimized by a family member.

I. Most Sexual Assault Survivors Know Their Offenders

In law enforcement reported rapes in 2012, the offender was known to the victim in 81% of the rapes perpetrated. Of the known offenders, 19% were family members. Similarly, of the victims that sought therapeutic services, 92% of the victims of rape were victimized by someone known to them, 43% of which were family members.

J. Rates for Stranger-Perpetrated Sexual Assaults Varied More by Race/ethnicity Than by Gender of the Survivor

When stranger-perpetrated sexual offenses were examined by gender, 9% of the cases with female survivors were perpetrated by a stranger compared to 7% of cases with a male survivor. When stranger-perpetrated sexual offenses were examined by race/ethnicity, *Native American* survivors (14%) comprised more of the stranger-perpetrated sexual offenses than survivors of all other races/ethnicities: *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors and survivors of *mixed race/ethnicity* (9%, respectively), *Hispanic* survivors (6%), and *Black* survivors (5%).

K. Alcohol/Drug Use Is Greater Among Female Victims And Increases Vulnerability To Stranger-Rape, Multiple-Offender Victimizations, and Contraction of STDs

In 2012, law enforcement reported that approximately one-third (34%) of the rape cases involved the use of alcohol or drugs. Similarly, service providers reported that 37% of their rape cases involved alcohol or drug use. When alcohol/drug use was examined by gender, significantly more (37%) female survivors of rape than male (13%) survivors of rape that sought services used alcohol or drugs at the time of the sexual assault. When examined by survivor age for all types of sexual assault, 62% of adult survivors, 37% of adolescent survivors, and 3% of child survivors used alcohol or drugs during the reported sexual assault.

An examination of service provider data in 2012 demonstrates that alcohol/drug use increases ones vulnerability to being raped by a stranger. Of those clients that sought services, two (2.4) times as many survivors that used alcohol or drugs (17%) were victimized by a *stranger* compared to survivors that did not use alcohol or drugs (6%).

Survivors using alcohol/drugs were approximately two times (27%) as likely for their assault to involve multiple offenders as survivors not using alcohol/drugs (15%). Furthermore, survivors using alcohol/drugs than those not using, were nine times more likely to contract a sexually transmitted disease.

L. Types of Coercion Used In Sexual Assaults, Such As Physical Force, Verbal Threat, Weapons, Manipulation, And Intentional Drugging Differ By Victim Age

Service providers document the type of coercion that was involved in the sexual offenses experienced by their clients. *Physical force* (38%) was the type of coercion reported most in 2012, followed by *manipulation* (28%) and *verbal threat* (19%). *Weapons* were involved in 4% of sexual assault cases. Similarly, *physical force* (50%) was involved in most SANE cases, followed by *physical intimidation* (29%), *alcohol/drugs* (27%), and *authority over the victim* (24%). Additionally, *weapons* were involved in a greater proportion of SANE cases (9%).

When examined by age, service providers reported that adults and adolescents experienced more *physical force* (44% and 35%, respectively) and *intentional drugging* (12% and 7%, respectively) than children. While 30% of children were victims of *physical force*, they were most coerced by *manipulation* (42%), very frequently coerced by *verbal threat* (24%) and rarely coerced by *intentional drugging* (<1%).

Similarly, most adult (60%) and adolescent SANE patients (51%) experienced *physical force*, while most children were coerced by *someone in authority* (80%).

M. SANE Programs Best Capture Survivor Injuries

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 30% of rapes involved an *injury*. The SVV found that 27% of female rape victims and 16% of male rape victims reported being injured. In 2012, statewide SANE programs reported that 79% of their patients incurred injury from their assault. When examined by gender, over three quarters (81%) of females and 57% of males were injured during their sexual assault.

By far, more SANE patients of all ages experienced *vaginal* injuries, with a greater proportion of *adolescents* (13-17) experiencing vaginal injury (71%), than children (<13), 66%, or adults (18 and older), 45%. *Rectal* injuries were experienced more by children (22%) than adolescents (9%) or adults (13%). *Strangulation* was experienced more by adults (17%) than adolescents (9%) and children (2%).

N. The Rate Of Seeking Medical Treatment Differs Significantly By Survivor Gender, Age, And Race

In 2012, service providers reported that 41% of their clients sought medical treatment as a result of their sexual assault. Significantly more female survivors (43%) than *male survivors* (21%) sought medical treatment. Similarly, significantly more child survivors (29%), (<6 years old) sought medical treatment compared to children 6-12 years old (10%). More adults (62%) than adolescents (30%) sought medical treatment.

Of survivors who sought therapeutic services, significantly more *Black* survivors (67%) than survivors from all other races sought medical treatment: *Native American* survivors (59%), survivors of *mixed race/ethnicity* (39%), *White* (non-Hispanic) survivors (37%), and *Hispanic* survivors (35%).

O. The Rate Of Obtaining Forensic Evidence Differs Significantly By Survivor Gender, Age, And Race

One-quarter (28%) of survivors seeking therapeutic services in 2012 had forensic evidence collected. Significantly more *female* survivors (30%) than *male* survivors (17%) had forensic evidence collected.

There is great disparity in the rate of males and females obtaining forensic evidence among adolescent survivors. Four times as many *female* adolescent survivors (20%) had forensic evidence collected compared to 5% of *male* adolescent survivors. Slightly more female child survivors (18%) sought forensic evidence than male child survivors (16%). Similarly, slightly more female adult survivors (47%) sought forensic evidence than male adult survivors (40%).

In 2012, *Native American* survivors (54%) were more than twice as likely to obtain forensic evidence collection as *White* (non-Hispanic) survivors (24%) and *Hispanic* survivors (21%), and almost two times (1.6) as likely as *Black* survivors (33%).

P. Reporting Sexual Assault Differs Significantly By Gender And Race

In 2012, approximately one-quarter (23%) of survivors seeking therapeutic services did not report their victimization to anyone. Of those that did report their victimization, 35% reported to a *rape crisis center*, 34% reported to *law enforcement*, and 20% to an *emergency department* or *SANE unit*. Another 7% of survivors reported to *social service agencies*. The SVV found that three times more females (19%) than males (6%) reported their victimization to law enforcement.

When examined by race/ethnicity, only 13% of *Native American* survivors did not report their victimization to law enforcement compared to 30% of *White* (non-Hispanic) survivors, 22% of *Hispanic* survivors, 20% of survivors of *mixed race/ethnicity*, and 16% of *Black* survivors.

Q. The Rate Of Suspect Arrests In Sexual Assault Cases Has Increased Slightly Since 2011 and Differ Significantly by Victim Gender

In 2012, law enforcement reported that 15% of rape cases had a suspect arrest. This represents a 3% increase over that reported in 2011. The SVV found that 47% of male rapes reported to law enforcement and 3% of all male rapes had a suspect arrest. Similarly, 37% of female rapes reported to law enforcement and 7% of all female rapes resulted in a suspect arrest.

R. Sexual Assault Survivors Get Help When Encouraged By Others And To Address Mental Health Concerns And PTSD Symptoms

There were 1,329 reasons why sexual assault survivors decided to seek help. Of all the reasons for seeking assistance, most survivors (26%) did so for *mental health problems/concerns or symptoms from the assault, such as nightmares* or because they were *encouraged to get help by others* (22%).

S. Too Many Sexual Assault Charges Are Dismissed in District Courts

Of 3,301 sexual assault charges disposed in 2012, 71% (2,342) were dismissed. *Criminal sexual penetration-incest* was the charge with the greatest proportion of dismissals (86%), followed by the more egregious charge of *criminal sexual penetration* (77%). Additionally, 65% of *criminal sexual contact of a minor* charges were dismissed, and 75% of *criminal sexual penetration of a minor* charges. Of all disposed charges, 22% obtained a *guilty plea or conviction*, 2% were *acquitted*, and 5% were charges with *other dispositions* that resulted from prosecution proceedings (conditional discharges, remands, and consent decrees).

Each sexual assault case may have many charges of which some may be dismissed, some convicted, and some acquitted. An examination of sexual assault dispositions on a case level provides a clearer picture of the case outcomes: 1) where at least one charge obtained a conviction, 2) where all charges were acquitted, and 3) where all charges were dismissed. The 3,301 disposed sexual assault charges comprised 1,114 cases. Of these, 37% obtained a *guilty plea or conviction*, 2% obtained an *acquittal*, 9% had prosecution proceedings that resulted in *other dispositions*, and 51% were *dismissed*.

III. SECTION TWO: IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

Findings from the SVV on the rate of rape in the previous 12 months would estimate the number of reported and unreported rapes among adults in New Mexico in 2012 to be 6,343. This is twelve (11.9) times the number of adult rapes actually reported to law enforcement in the same year, 531. This suggests greater outreach is needed to identify rape victims and refer them to appropriate services.

The rape of children and adolescents in New Mexico must be a primary focus of sexual assault prevention, identification, investigation, and prosecution efforts. Findings from the SVV, law enforcement, service providers, and SANE Programs demonstrate that victims of sex crimes are overwhelmingly female; and a significant proportion of males and females are victimized by age 12. When one considers that parents and step-parents, and other family members are responsible for much of this abuse of males and females, it is imperative that parents, guardians, and extended family be targeted for prevention education and outreach to compliment the training of other professionals (teachers, clergy, law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges) who must respond to a suspected sexual assault of a child or a child's disclosure.

The negative effects of sexual violation during childhood cannot be overstated. To be sure, sexual assault during childhood is a precursor to experiencing a sexual assault in the future. Half (51%) of all those who sought assistance for a sexual assault in the year 2012, had experienced a prior sexual assault. Further, while sexual abuse prevention instruction is recommended for students throughout elementary school, when developmentally appropriate, a necessary component of such education must address the shocking reality that children who are sexually abused are at greater risk of becoming pregnant as a teen, than children who are not sexually abused. Education on self-esteem, self-respect, components for healthy relationships, and normal sexual developmental must be addressed to reduce the likelihood of early pregnancy among sexually violated children.

Eight percent of service provider sexual assault cases compared to 19% respectively, of sexual assault cases reported to SANE programs and law enforcement, were perpetrated by a stranger. These findings suggest that sexual assault victims who are victimized by a *stranger* are more likely to report to law enforcement and seek medical services and forensic documentation of their victimizations; and that victims who are victimized by a *relative* are less likely to seek medical services and forensic documentation regarding their victimization. By extension, this means that successful prosecution of sexual assaults perpetrated by family members is less likely, and victims of these sex crimes are less likely to access needed services and protections. Since family members comprise a significant number of all perpetrators of reported sexual assaults in our state, it is imperative to provide education and outreach in schools and communities to inform those at risk about services available to them.

Sexual victimizations of adolescents and adults more often involved a gun, knife, and intentional drugging than child victims. Adolescents and young adults are vulnerable to date rape and rape by new and/or social acquaintances. Further, alcohol and/or drug use is associated with a greater vulnerability to stranger rape, multiple offender rape, and the contraction of a sexually transmitted disease. These findings have implications for personal safety instruction and alcohol and drug prevention education programs for high school students.

In 2012, nearly one-third (32%) of victims who sought assistance for a sexual assault had some type of disability before the assault. Most of these victims (72%) were mentally/emotionally disabled. This speaks to the need for education programs to promote greater awareness among families and communities regarding the vulnerability of their residents with disabilities to being sexually assaulted; and the need for sexuality education and personal safety for individuals with disabilities.

Only one-third (34%) of sex crimes that came to the attention of service providers were reported to law enforcement. Additionally, over 16% of adult victims, 15% of adolescent victims, and 9% of child victims in the SVV reported their victimizations to law enforcement. Further, the SVV found that females report to law enforcement (19%) three times the rate of males (6%). There are several implications: 1) training for healthcare providers to effectively respond to patient disclosures of sexual assault; 2) training of law enforcement officers to respond with sensitivity to the needs of sexual assault victims and initiate advocacy for the victim; and 3) accessible legal advocacy to assist victims through the legal process.

Survivors with a history of domestic violence were two (1.7) times more likely to be sexually assaulted by someone with a history of domestic violence than survivors who were not exposed to domestic violence in their past. Experiencing domestic violence as a child increases one's vulnerability to abuse and sexual assault as an adult. This finding implies that greater efforts should be made by those in law enforcement and in collaboration with those in the helping professions to identify children from violent homes and provide appropriate counseling services.

Law enforcement reported that 30% of criminal sexual penetration cases and 34% of non-penetration sex crimes involved injury to the victim. Conversely, SANE practitioners found that 79% of their sexual assault patients incurred one or more injuries during their assault. The reasons for the great disparity in injury reporting between law enforcement and SANE practitioners can be explained in part, by the fact that SANE practitioners are specifically trained to identify and document sexual assault injuries; and beyond observable injuries to the head/neck or extremities of the victim, law enforcement officers are not likely to detect injury. Secondly, sexual assault victims who believe they are injured may be more likely to seek SANE services than sexual assault victims who do not believe they are injured. Therefore, SANE Programs would naturally have a higher rate of victims who experienced injury. All this

said, there may be an implication for officer training regarding victim injury in sexual assaults and a more accurate way to report injury on law enforcement offense incident reports.

There is great disparity in the rates of female and male adolescents that seek forensic evidence collection. Adolescent female rape victims (20%) are four times more likely than adolescent male rape victims (5%) to obtain forensic evidence collection. As the availability of proper forensic evidence increases the likelihood of successful identification and prosecution of sexual assault offenders, more advocacy, outreach, and education of adolescent male rape victims and their parents/guardians regarding the value of forensic evidence collection is warranted.

Most survivors of sexual assault seek treatment within the first year of the assault. However, many survivors delay seeking treatment for many years (the average delay for females and males is 14.1 years and 7.0 years, respectively). Most survivors sought treatment because they had *mental health problems* (26%), or because they were *encouraged to do so by others* (22%). These findings have implications for greater outreach, community training, and the training of professionals to understand the prevalence of mental health concerns among sexual assault survivors, and the power and importance of seizing all opportunities to encourage survivors to get help.

Almost three-quarters (71%) of sexual assault *charges* or half (51%) of sexual assault *cases* disposed in statewide district courts were dismissed in 2012 and these percentages do not include cases bound over/transferred, conditional discharges, remands, or other dispositions that resulted from some prosecution actions. As 75% - 86% of the dismissed charges include serious sexual assault (*criminal sexual penetration*, 77%), and/or sexual assault against children (*criminal sexual penetration of a minor*, 75%, and *criminal sexual penetration-incest*, 86%), greater oversight is warranted to: 1) identify the reasons for the dismissals of these charges (especially those perpetrated against children) at the prosecution and judicial levels; and 2) implement steps necessary to address identified problem areas.

SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XI:

An Analysis of 2012 Data from The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository

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

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Through the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.

DECEMBER 2013

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2005, the Department of Health, Office of Injury Prevention obtained funds to conduct a statewide violence victimization survey. The survey was conducted by Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc. (SRBI) a national research organization with over 25 years experience conducting national and statewide surveys on health and trauma issues.

The purpose of the survey was to obtain state estimates of the prevalence and nature of victimization among adults in New Mexico. The sample for the *Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico* (SVV) was drawn from a statewide sample of telephone households developed by random digit dialing (RDD). A statewide random sample of 4,000 adults aged 18 and older: 2000 males and 2000 females were interviewed. Interviewing for the survey was conducted between December 6, 2005 and January 22, 2006. Comprehensive information regarding the survey methods used (sample construction, instrument design, programming, testing, interviewer selection, training, monitoring, conducting the interviews, response rates, field outcomes, data preparation and processing) is found in the *Survey Methods Report* available upon request from the Central Repository.

Preliminary findings from the SVV were published in the report, *Sex Crimes In New Mexico V*, January 2007. A summary of these findings is found in **Appendix A**. It offers statewide rates of the incidence and prevalence of rape and attempted rape, together with a discussion of the findings on the experience of rape among males and females.

Similarly, further findings from the SVV on the prevalence and nature of rape victimizations among children and adolescents in New Mexico were published in the *Sex Crimes In New Mexico VI*, October 2007 report. A summary of these findings with comparisons to 2012 statewide data is found in **Appendix B**. Additionally, selected findings from the SVV can be found in the *Fact Sheet* of this report, as well.

This report includes a *Special Report on The Destructive Generational Legacy of Childhood Trauma: Insights from the Survey of Women Inmates and the Need for Trauma-Informed Response*. Additionally, findings from the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository are presented in *Section One* which includes findings from law enforcement, service providers, and statewide Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) units, and analysis of sexual assault charges, dispositions, and sentencing from statewide district courts data obtained from the Administrative Office of the Courts. *Section Two* presents a discussion of the implications of the findings; and *Section Three* offers county tables that present important trends information specific to each county.

SPECIAL REPORT

The Destructive Legacy of Childhood Trauma: Insights from the Survey of Women Inmates and the Need for Trauma-Informed Response

I. INTRODUCTION

In the late 1990's the Adverse Childhood Experiences Study (ACE) examined members of the general population insured by the Kaiser Permanente HMO in San Diego, California¹. Specifically, ACE examined: 1) ten risk factors that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality (smoking, severe obesity, physical inactivity, depressed mood, suicide attempts, alcoholism/drug abuse, parental drug abuse, a high lifetime number of sexual partners and a history of having a sexually transmitted disease); and 2) disease conditions among the leading causes of mortality in the United States (heart disease, cancer, stroke, chronic bronchitis or emphysema, diabetes, hepatitis or jaundice, and any skeletal fractures).

ACE measured seven types of adverse childhood experiences from two categories: *abuse experiences* - psychological abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse; and *household dysfunction experiences* - substance abuse, mental illness, family violence (mother/step-mother treated violently), and criminal behavior in the household.

The findings from the study revealed that: 1) most patients who were exposed to one category of childhood abuse or household dysfunction were also exposed to at least one other category, 2) the more categories of exposure the greater the prevalence of many risk factors and disease conditions, and 3) persons who experience these adverse childhood experiences adopt coping mechanisms to deal with the resulting anxiety, anger, and depression. The coping behaviors adopted are those that offer immediate relief and effect health outcomes: smoking, over eating, alcohol or drug abuse, or sexual acting out.

This landmark study demonstrated a link between childhood trauma and health, and generated a number of subsequent studies examining the relationship of childhood trauma and other outcomes, including but not limited to: illicit drug use², neurological conditions³, mental illness⁴⁻⁶, substance abuse⁷⁻⁸, sexual abuse⁹ and re-victimization¹⁰, violence experiences¹¹, and risk-taking behavior¹².

Similarly, much research has been conducted demonstrating the differences between the pathways to criminal offending for women and men. In general, women experience higher rates of early physical and sexual abuse and unlike males, continue to experience them into adulthood.¹³ Further, correlates to offending for women include involvement in negative relationships, mental health issues (including PTSD), delinquency, early alcohol and illicit drug use, and alcohol/drug addiction.¹⁴⁻¹⁵

Much has been studied regarding the need for offering *gender responsive* and *gender specific* programs to address the unique issues that incarcerated women face; and further, regarding the efficacy of different types of implemented interventions in corrections facilities across the country. These programs range from gender sensitive offender management programs and furlough programs to substance abuse programs, offender and family advocacy programs, and housing and employment programs¹⁵.

The overriding goal of offering effective correctional programming for men and women is to reduce the high rates of recidivism among inmates. This is warranted because: 1) the costs associated with incarceration in the United States are prohibitive (in 2009, there were 2.3 million prisoners. At a cost of \$24,000 per inmate per year, and \$5.1 billion in new prison construction, incarceration costs grew to

\$63 billion)¹⁶; 2) prisons are dramatically overcrowded, and the rates of incarceration continue to rise, with rates among women outpacing the men (the incarceration rate in the United States is the highest in the world. As of 2009, the incarceration rate was 743 per 100,000 of national population (0.743%); and the percentage of women in prison has increased every year, at approximately double the rate of men, since 2000)¹⁷; and 3) the rate of female incarceration in New Mexico outpaces the rate of female incarceration nationally (in the decade between 2002 and 2011, the number of women in prison in the United States grew 14.1%, while the number of women in prison in New Mexico increased by 18.7%)¹⁸.

However, while it's important to reduce recidivism, there is much more at stake: the quality of life for women, and by extension their partners, the quality of life for their children, and by extension, the quality of life in the communities in which they and the rest of us live. Therefore, a greater focus of our attention should be on prevention – on what can be done upstream proactively to prevent young girls from entering the pathway to offending.

For prevention, the burden is to learn exactly what differentiates women who offend from women who do not offend, and then, target interventions that serve to eliminate risk factors and/or bolster protective assets or effective supports. Indeed, not all young girls that are victimized grow up to be offenders.

Identifying differences between those that offend and those that do not, begs a series of questions:

- Q. Do women who offend experience sexual or physical abuse at significantly greater rates than women in the general population?
- Q. Does polyvictimization (experience of more than one type of abuse) exist at significantly greater rates among women who offend than women in the general population?
- Q. Do women who offend experience significantly greater rates of “household dysfunction” as measured in the ACE study (a childhood living environment characterized by *substance abuse, mental illness, criminal behavior, and violent treatment of a mother or stepmother*) than women in the general population?
- Q. If exposure to multiple types of childhood abuse and household dysfunction makes one at risk for offending, what are the implications for prevention and rehabilitation?

To this end, the Survey of Women Inmates study was conducted. It built on prior research in 2006, where researchers examined adverse childhood experiences among 500 women in a Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program (FOTEP) in a California prison. These researchers found higher rates of childhood abuse among inmates, but did not measure childhood household substance abuse or mental illness.

II. SURVEY OF WOMEN INMATES

The Survey of Women Inmates was conducted over 10 visits to the New Mexico Women's Correctional Facility in Grants, NM between February 2010 and November 2010. All incarcerated women with the exception of high risk inmates (those highly dangerous in solitary confinement or those confined for mental illness) were allowed to participate. All incarcerated women not occupied in work assignments during the morning or afternoon times of the day during which the survey was conducted, were escorted to a designated room where the survey would be conducted and asked to participate.

Participation was voluntary. Those that did not wish to participate were escorted back to their prior or preferred authorized destinations. Over the months of the survey, there was an average 513 women (post assessment and processing) incarcerated at the facility. Those eligible to participate because of the absence of the aforementioned disqualifications numbered 236. Twenty six women chose not to participate. A total of 210 women completed the survey.

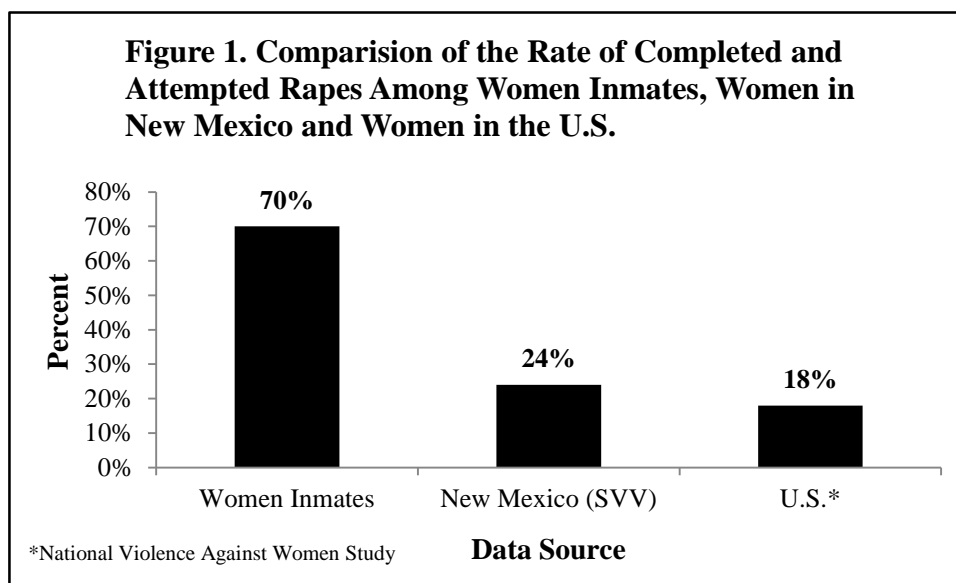
Questions to measure adverse childhood experiences were taken from the ACE Study¹. Questions to measure other interpersonal violence victimization experiences, including victimizations in adulthood were taken from the National Violence Against Women Study (National Institute of Justice and Centers for Disease Control Prevention, 1998, NCJ17237). Questions to measure criminal histories, current offenses and sentences were taken from the Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF), (Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, ICPSR 4572, 2004).

III. FINDINGS

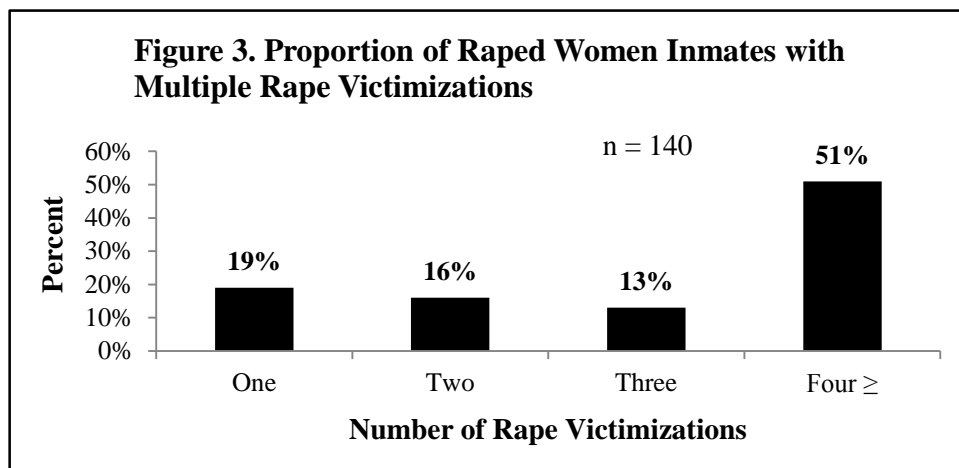
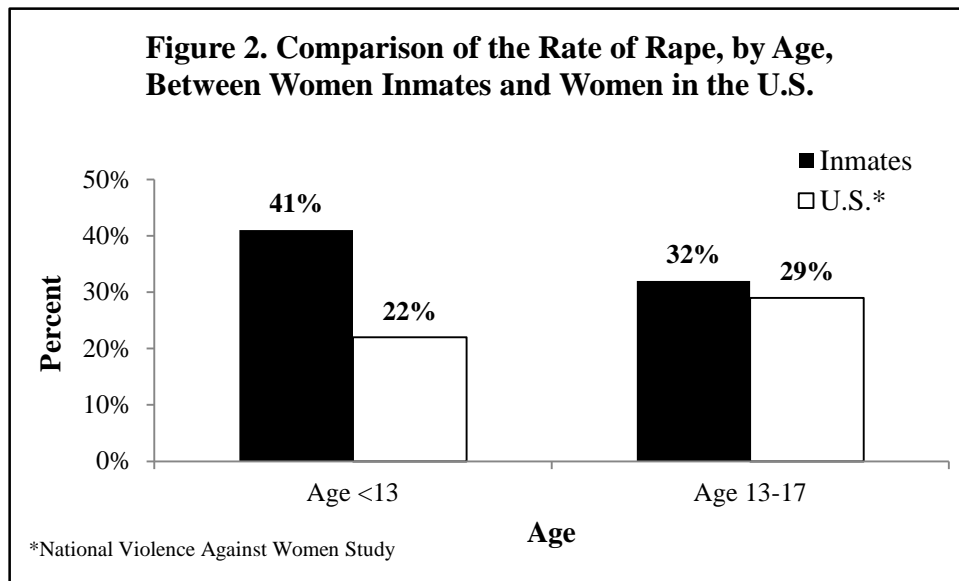
The following discussion reveals that most offending women are polyvictimization individuals, whose victimizations began in childhood and differ from non-offending women by degree – three times (2.7) more women inmates experienced four or more types of victimizations than non-offending women.

Almost twice as many women inmates (89%) experienced physical assault than women in the New Mexico population (45%) and women nationally (52%).

Women inmates experienced sexual assault at a rate three times (2.9) that of women in the New Mexico population, and four times (3.9) that of women nationally. See **Figure 1**.

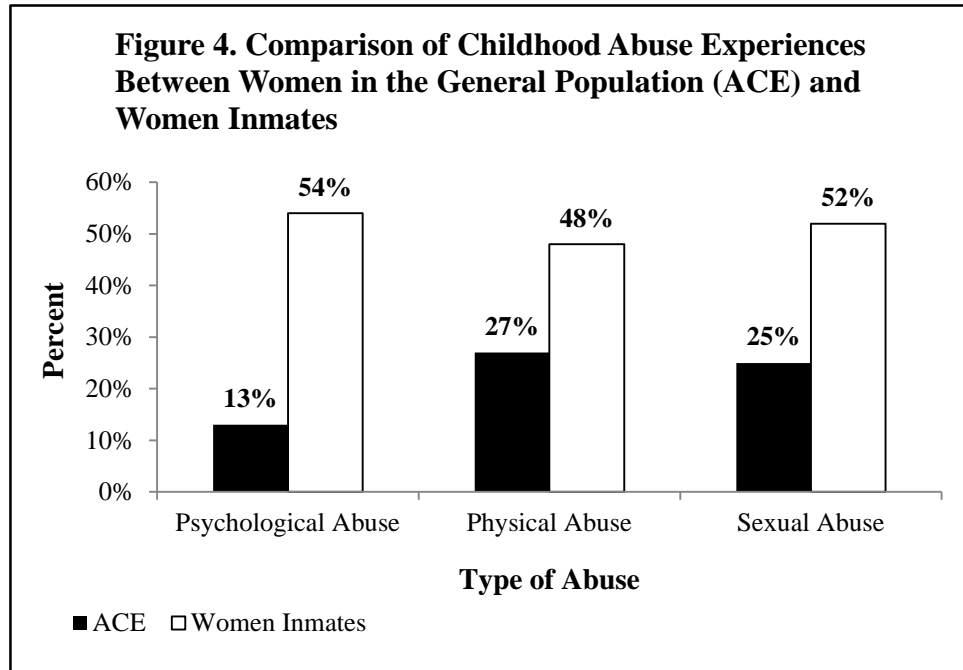


Twice as many women inmates (41%) experienced their sexual assault before the age of 13 than women nationally (22%). See **Figure 2**. Additionally, twice as many women inmates (81%) as women nationally (39%) experienced multiple rapes. Among women inmates, most (51%) had four or more sexual assaults. See **Figure 3**.

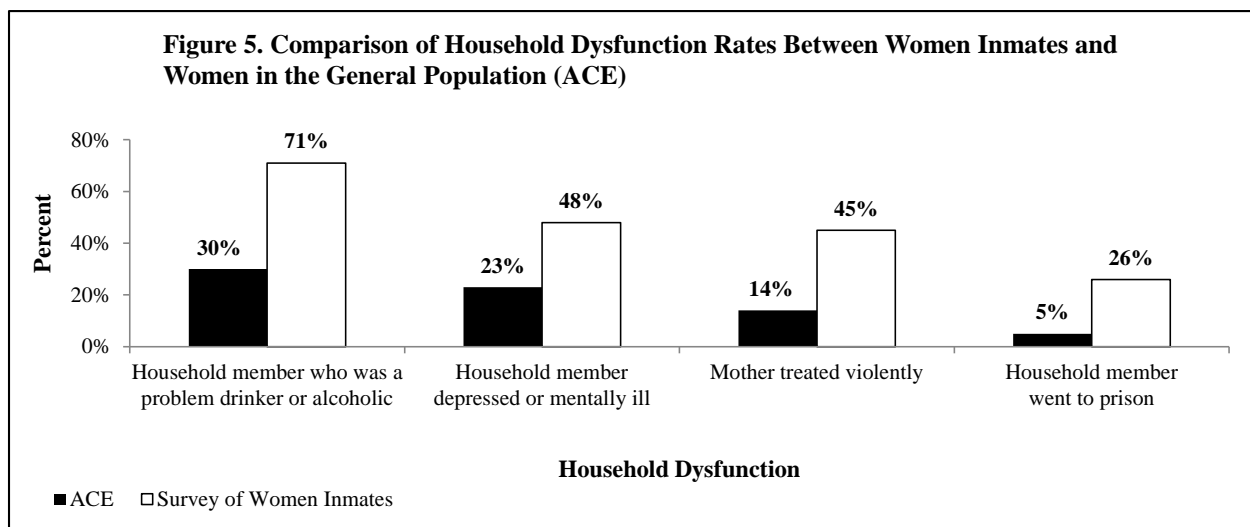


These rates of physical and sexual assault for many inmates represent re-victimizations that were first experienced in childhood.

Four times as many women inmates as women nationally, experienced childhood psychological abuse (emotional abuse and neglect), and two times as many women inmates experienced childhood sexual abuse and physical abuse. See **Figure 4**. With regard to childhood abuse, 44% (93) of women inmates reported experiences of psychological and physical abuse, 38% (80) reported experiences of psychological and sexual abuse, 35% (73) reported experiences of physical and sexual abuse, and 33% (69) reported all three types of abuse (psychological, physical and sexual abuse).



Women inmates, than women nationally, reported significantly greater rates of childhood household dysfunction. Compared to women nationally, women inmates were five times more likely to have an incarcerated household member, three times more likely to have a mother that was treated violently, and two times more likely respectively, to have a household member with a substance abuse problem, and a household member who suffered from mental illness. See **Figure 5**.



Three quarters (78%) of women inmates compared to 44.5% of women in the ACE population experienced multiple categories of adverse childhood experiences. More telling, is that half (51%) of

women inmates, compared to 19% of women in the general population (ACE) experienced four or more types of adverse childhood experiences.

ACE found that those with four or more categories of exposure had a 4 to 12-fold increase risk for alcoholism, drug abuse, depression and suicide attempts; and a 2 to 4-fold increase risk for having intercourse with 50 or more sexual partners and contracting sexually transmitted diseases.

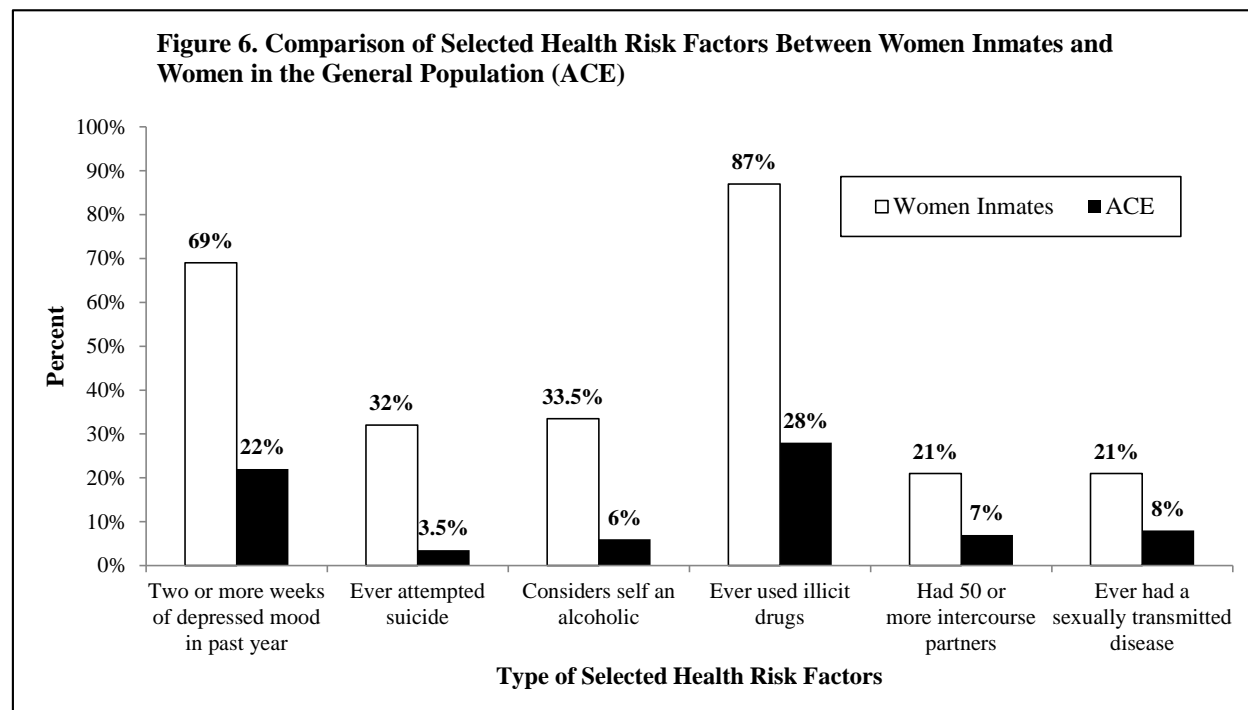
IV. GENERATIONAL LEGACY OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA

Most (92%) women inmates have children, including step or adopted children. Most were 19 years old (median) when having their first child. The median number of children is 3. The following discussion shows that because the rates of mental illness, substance abuse, and criminal behavior among women inmates are so high, most children of these incarcerated women experience the same type of household dysfunction as their mothers and as a result, have a head start on the same pathway their mother's took to offending and future incarceration.

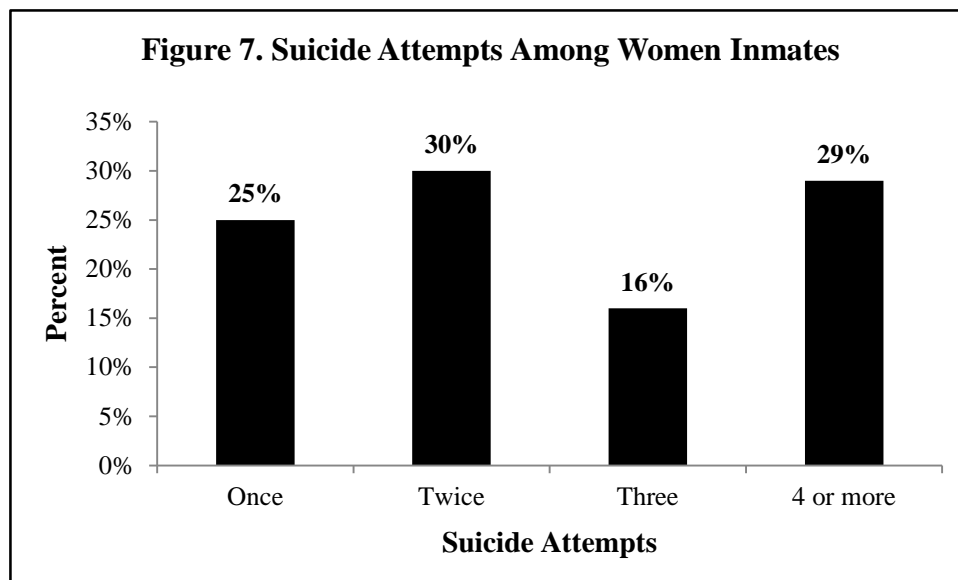
A. Household Dysfunction

1. Mental Illness

Two thirds (69% or 145) of the women inmates experienced two or more weeks of depressed mood in the past year. One third (32% or 68) reported that they attempted suicide. See **Figure 6**.



Three-quarters of those that attempted suicide had more than one attempt. See **Figure 7**.



2. Substance Abuse

Most women inmates (95% or 200) reported that they drank alcohol. The median age at first time alcohol use was 13 years old, however most (mode) started at age 12. Three quarters (78% or 155) of those that drank, did so in the 12 months before their incarceration. One third (67) considered themselves an alcoholic, and 20.5% (41) were told by their doctor or other practitioner that they were an alcoholic. Refer to Figure 6. Similarly, 87% (183) of women inmates reported having used illegal drugs; the median age at first use was 15, however most started using illegal drugs at age 13. Eighty-one percent (148) of those that use illegal drugs did so in the 12 months before their incarceration. Refer to Figure 6.

3. Criminal Behavior

Of 210 female inmates, 87% (182) were arrested before, 33% (60) of these were convicted and incarcerated before. Additionally, three-quarters (73% or 154) of women spent some time in prison, jail or other correctional facility at some point in the 12 months before their current incarceration.

4. Victimized Children of Victimized Mothers

Victimization data on the children of women inmates in New Mexico were not captured in the Survey of Women Inmates. However, data from domestic violence service providers in New Mexico through the Adult Survivor Database (ASD) demonstrate that victimized women in New Mexico have high rates of victimized children. As rates of victimization are higher for women inmates than women in the general population, it stands to reason that children of women inmates are at great risk of experiencing victimization. These victimization experiences coupled with their household dysfunction, serve to solidify their start on their mother's pathway to offending and future incarceration.

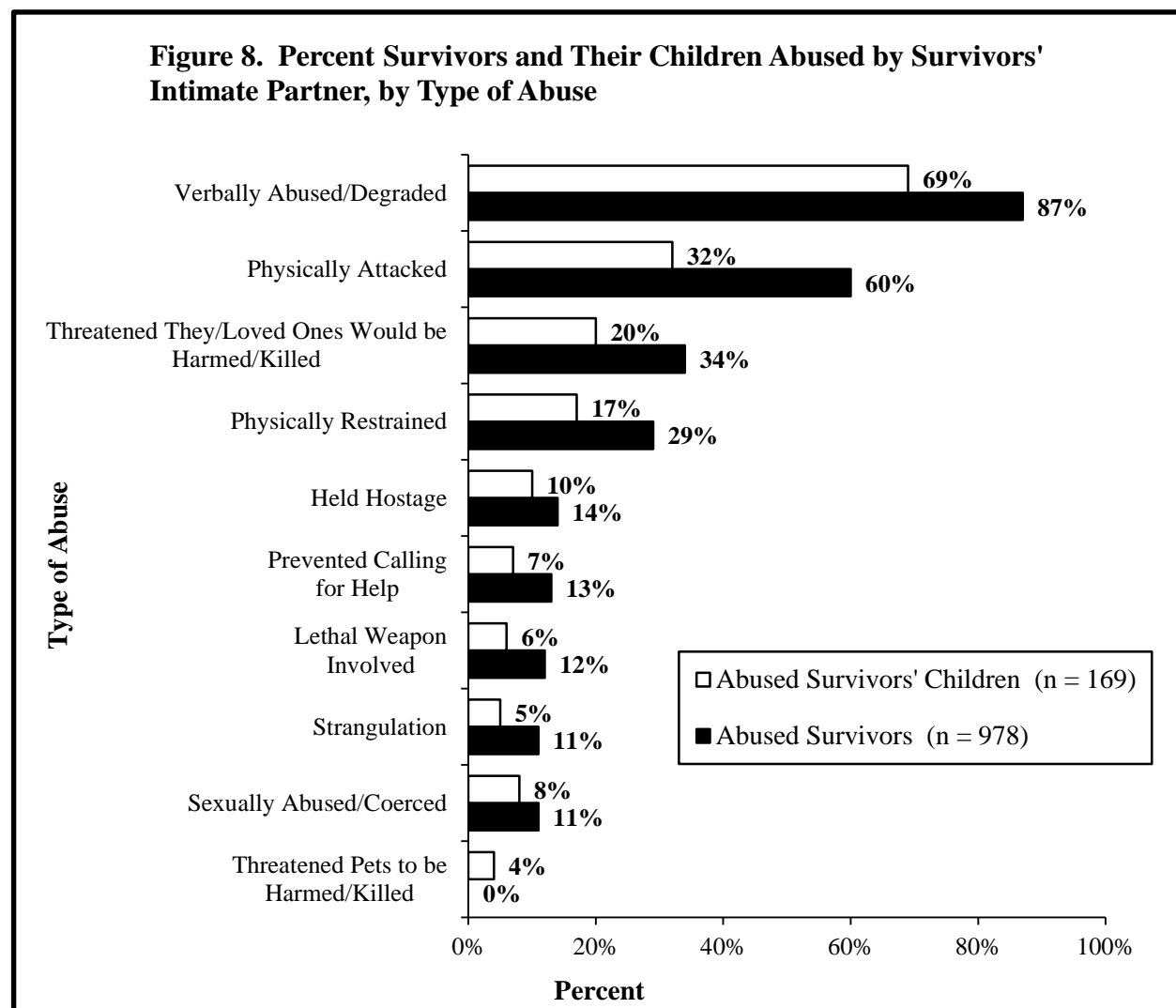
In New Mexico in 2012, the ASD demonstrated that of 1,101 domestic violence survivors, 89% reported recent or past abuse by an adult intimate partner. Survivors with children (836) reported their children present during 47% of recent domestic violence incidents.

Almost half (45%) of the women inmates reported that their mothers were treated violently. One-third of domestic violence survivors (ASD) reported that they witnessed family violence as a child which is two times more than those that reported witnessing family violence as a child in the general population (ACE) (14.7%).

Children that witnessed family violence were four times more likely (59%) to experience child abuse than children that did not witness family violence (14%).

Additionally, findings from the ASD demonstrate that survivors with a parent with a substance abuse problem, as opposed to survivors with a parent without, were 2.5 times more likely to have experienced child abuse (64% and 26%, respectively). Not surprisingly, almost two-thirds (61%) of women inmates reported having a parent with a substance abuse problem.

The types of abuse experienced by survivors and children are shown in **Figure 8**.



B. Inmate Survivors and Help Seeking Behavior

Both parents and children suffer when victimized parents do not get treatment and other needed services. Identifying and helping inmate survivors is difficult because in addition to having poorer health outcomes including higher rates of alcohol and drug abuse, females with multiple childhood victimizations were significantly more likely to be homeless, unlikely to seek medical care, unlikely to report to police, and unlikely to seek counseling.

Over half (53%) of women inmates reported being homeless, living in the street or a shelter at some point in their lives, with 37% doing so in the 12 months prior to their incarceration. Too few inmates obtained medical care for a sexual assault (17%) or physical assault (35%). Too few inmates sought counseling for a sexual assault (22%), physical assault (22%), stalking (13%) or intimate partner violence (19%). Only one in five (19%) women inmates reported a sexual victimization or physical assault (21%) to law enforcement. Few women inmates filed sexual assault charges (14%) or charges for physical assault (24%). Only 25% of women inmates obtained a restraining order related to a physical assault, and fewer still (10%) relating to a sexual assault.

C. Why Victims Don't Report or Seek Services

Victimized women, incarcerated or otherwise, do not report to law enforcement or other helping agencies for a number of reasons. Many victims do not know where to get help. When domestic violence victims in New Mexico were asked how they heard of the domestic violence service provider in their community, only 1% heard from their doctor/family practitioner or their lawyer, respectively. No survivors reported hearing about the service agency from school, their employer, through obtaining a protective order, or through probation and parole. Only 3% of survivors reporting hearing about the service agency through CYFD, and 4% reported hearing about the service agency through a public service announcement (ASD). Similarly many victims don't report because they "want to try to work things out" and because they "love" their abuser. Still other victims are afraid to report, either for fear of what the offender will do, or fear from financial worries of being economically on their own. Other victims report a reluctance to report for fear their children will be taken away. Still others do not report because they believe nothing will be done about it (ASD).

As discussed, children of victimized parents (who themselves grew up in dysfunctional households) are also victimized and growing up in dysfunctional households. Since the parents are not inclined to engage in help seeking behaviors, the children become generational casualties.

V. THE RISE OF TRAUMA-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

The need to help women and their children deal with childhood trauma became evident to those working in federal public mental health programs in the early 1990s. It was at this time that the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) found over 80% of women seeking public mental health and substance abuse programs reported histories of violence.¹⁹ They found that, "For women survivors, addressing trauma issues often involved the entire spectrum of public health services, including supported "safe" housing, education and employment assistance, family welfare supports, criminal justice involvement and/or victim assistance programs, and programs for female combat veterans."

Additionally, while addressing trauma issues was central to effectively assisting women seeking needed services, "providers and service systems lacked the capacity to assist women with histories of abuse and trauma" and further "little or no attention was paid to the inter-generational cycle

of trauma that kept recurring within trauma-impacted families and communities, often spanning several generations.”¹⁹

In response, SAMHSA sponsored a five-year study, the “Women, Co-Occurring Disorders and Violence” Study (1998-2003) “to develop and evaluate new trauma service paradigms.” The study demonstrated that “trauma requires a central focus in treatment and needs to be integrated into the provision of related public health and social services.”¹⁹

“It soon became clear that in addition to expanding access to trauma treatment modalities, existing services and systems would need to fundamentally re-think how they conceptualized and responded to a wide range of problems previously not seen as trauma- related.”¹⁹

As a result of the study findings, the Federal Partners Committee on Women and Trauma was formed in 2009. “The Federal Partners Committee, first established as a Work Group, has been instrumental in stimulating interest in trauma-informed approaches with its more than 30 federal member agencies and in the people and organizations they influence through grants and contracts, training and education, research, and regulatory and policymaking responsibilities.”¹⁹

Today, research, experts, and federal and community collaborations are applying trauma-informed policies and programs in a number of federal programs including the departments of veterans affairs, labor, defense, education, health and human services, housing, and justice.

Of particular interest for the purposes of this paper, are the trauma-informed initiatives in the field of corrections, as they recognize that “women’s pathways into criminal justice often include histories of abuse... (which) impact how they serve time, and create(s) challenges to re-entry and to their success under community supervision.”¹⁹

The U.S. Department of Justice is taking a trauma-informed approach in the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) focusing on children at risk, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), focusing on those that assist victims of crime, and the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) focusing on a trauma-informed approach to the treatment of sexual assault and domestic violence.

Of these programs, perhaps none is more important than the OJJDP initiative. As the lack of an effective way to identify and treat children who witness and/or experience abuse and other adverse childhood experiences puts them at great risk for beginning their pathway to offending, the OJJDP started the Attorney General (AG) Defending Childhood Initiative to “prevent children’s exposure to violence, mitigate the negative effects of exposure to violence and develop knowledge and awareness about the issue.”¹⁹ This trauma-informed approach encourages programs “to improve identification, screening, assessment, and referral of children and their families to appropriate programs and services; to increase access to and utilization of quality programs and services; and to develop new programs and services where gaps exist.”¹⁹

While these initiatives are in an embryonic stage of defining best practices and trauma-specific treatments, the hope for the effective prevention of violence, and the availability of recovery services and environmental supports for child and adult victims has never seemed more promising. It is with violence prevention and recovery purposes in mind that future collaborations between responding agencies, with DOJ, OVW, and other funding, should occur. Additionally, these collaborations should focus on a trauma-informed approach to optimize their effectiveness. For poly-victimized offenders and their children, collaborations between agencies dealing with law enforcement, corrections, substance abuse, mental illness, housing, food, transportation, employment, and health care must be developed. The Federal Partners Committee’ June 2011 monograph states:

“It has become increasingly clear that addressing trauma requires a multi-agency, multi-pronged approach. Public education, prevention, early identification, and effective trauma assessment and treatment are all necessary to break the cycle of trauma and violence... Trauma-informed approaches are particularly suited to collaborative strategies because they transcend traditional organizational boundaries and professional roles, providing a common framework for working together.”¹⁹

The SAMHSA Draft Framework for Trauma-Informed Approaches defines the trauma-informed response as the following:

“A program, organization or system that is trauma-informed realizes the widespread impact of trauma and understands potential paths for recovery; recognizes the signs and symptoms of trauma in clients, families, staff, and others involved with the system; responds by fully integrating knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures, and practices; and seeks to actively resist re-traumatization.”¹⁹

The trauma-informed approach offers a comprehensive blue-print for developing corrections policy and programming that optimize collaborations with community partners to address the recovery and re-entry challenges faced by women inmates and their families. Utilizing the trauma-informed approach for the sake of women inmates, their children, and our communities, offers the best hope for both reducing recidivism and stopping the destructive generational legacy of childhood trauma.

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SECTION ONE: ANALYSIS OF 2012 SEX CRIMES DATA FROM THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY

I. ABOUT THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY

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

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

II. LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTED SEX CRIMES

A. DEFINITIONS

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

30-9-11 Criminal sexual penetration

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

30-9-12 Criminal sexual contact

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

30-9-13 Criminal sexual contact of a minor

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

30-9-14 Indecent exposure

A. Indecent exposure consists of a person knowingly and intentionally exposing his primary

genital area to public view. As used in this section, “primary genital area” means the mons pubis, penis, testicles, mons veneris, vulva or vagina.

30-10-3 Incest

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

30-9-1 Enticement of child

Enticement of child consists of:

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

30-6A-2 Sexual exploitation of children

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

30-4-1 Kidnapping

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

30-52-1 Human trafficking

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

benefiting, financially or by receiving anything of value, from the labor, services or commercial sexual activity of another person with the knowledge that force, fraud or coercion was used to obtain the labor, services or commercial sexual activity.

30-37-3.2 Child solicitation by electronic communication device

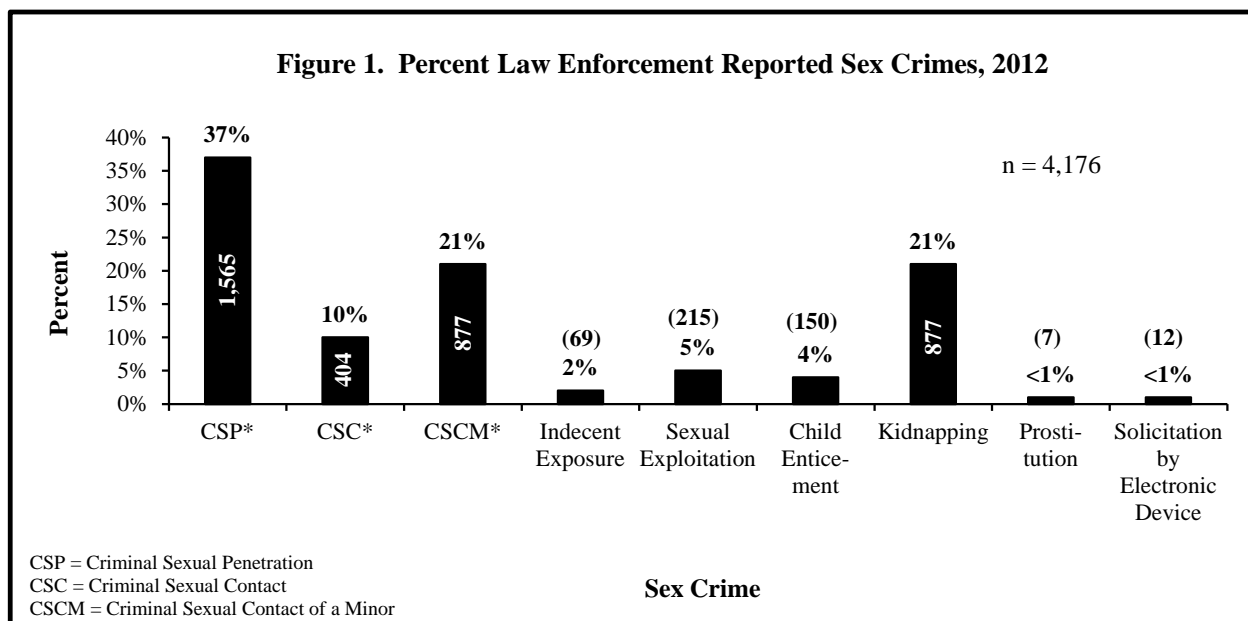
- A. Child solicitation by electronic communication device consists of a person knowingly and intentionally soliciting a child under sixteen years of age, by means of an electronic communication device, to engage in sexual intercourse, sexual contact or in a sexual or obscene performance, or to engage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

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTED INCIDENCE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

There were 100 law enforcement agencies that submitted sexual assault data to the Central Repository during 2012 (see **Appendix D**). Presently, these agencies represent 92% of the New Mexico population. Data from each participating agency was extracted from police offense incident reports and submitted in aggregate form on the standardized *Law Enforcement Sexual Violence Data Collection Form* (see **Appendix E**).

1. All Law Enforcement Reported Sex Crimes

In 2012, there were 4,176 sex crimes reported by participating law enforcement agencies, a 14% increase over that reported in 2011 (3,651). For a list of sex crime reports by law enforcement agency, see **Table 1**. For a list of sex crime reports by county, see **Table 2**. Of the reported sex crimes, 37% (1,565) were cases of *criminal sexual penetration*, 21% (877) *criminal sexual contact of a minor*, 10% (404) *criminal sexual contact*, 5% (215) *sexual exploitation*, 4% (150) *child enticement*, 2% (69) *indecent exposure*, 21% (877) *kidnapping*, <1% respectively, of *solicitation by electronic device* (12) and *prostitution* (7). See **Figure 1**.



2. Law Enforcement Reported Criminal Sexual Penetration (Rape) Incidents

The number of criminal sexual penetration (rape) cases per county that were reported to law enforcement in 2012 is shown in **Appendix F**. The *rate* of law enforcement reported *criminal sexual penetration* (LER-CSP) incidents in New Mexico was calculated based on counties with complete reporting (those counties with the law enforcement agency from the largest city(s) reporting). The rate of *law enforcement reported* criminal sexual penetration for New Mexico is 0.83 per 1000 persons, which is greater than the 0.74 rate reported in 2011. A ranking of law enforcement reported criminal sexual penetration rates for counties with complete reporting is found in **Appendix G**.

C. CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINAL SEXUAL PENETRATION CASES

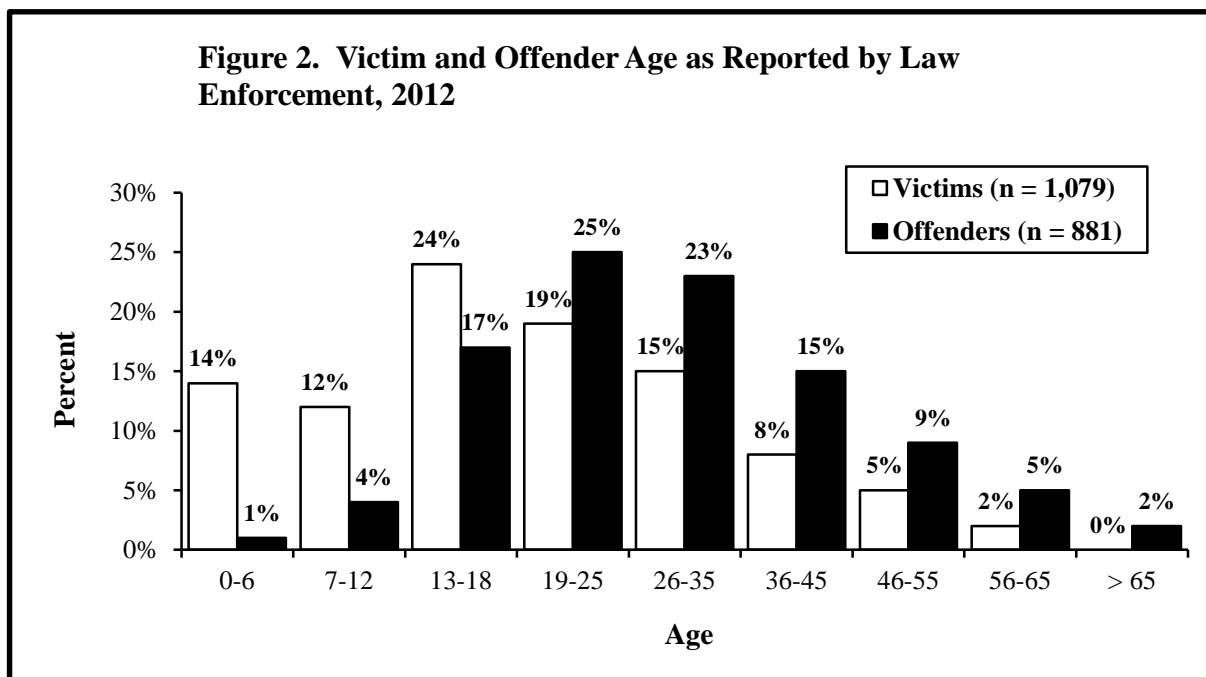
1. Victim and Offender Gender

There were 1,619 criminal sexual penetration victims identified from the 1,565 law enforcement sexual assault reports. Victim *gender* was documented in 1,069 cases. Of these, 893 (83%) were *female* victims and 176 (17%) *male* victims.

Of the 1,565 cases of criminal sexual penetration, 1,544 offenders were identified. Offender *gender* was documented in 1,012 reports. Of these, 93% (937) had a *male* offender.

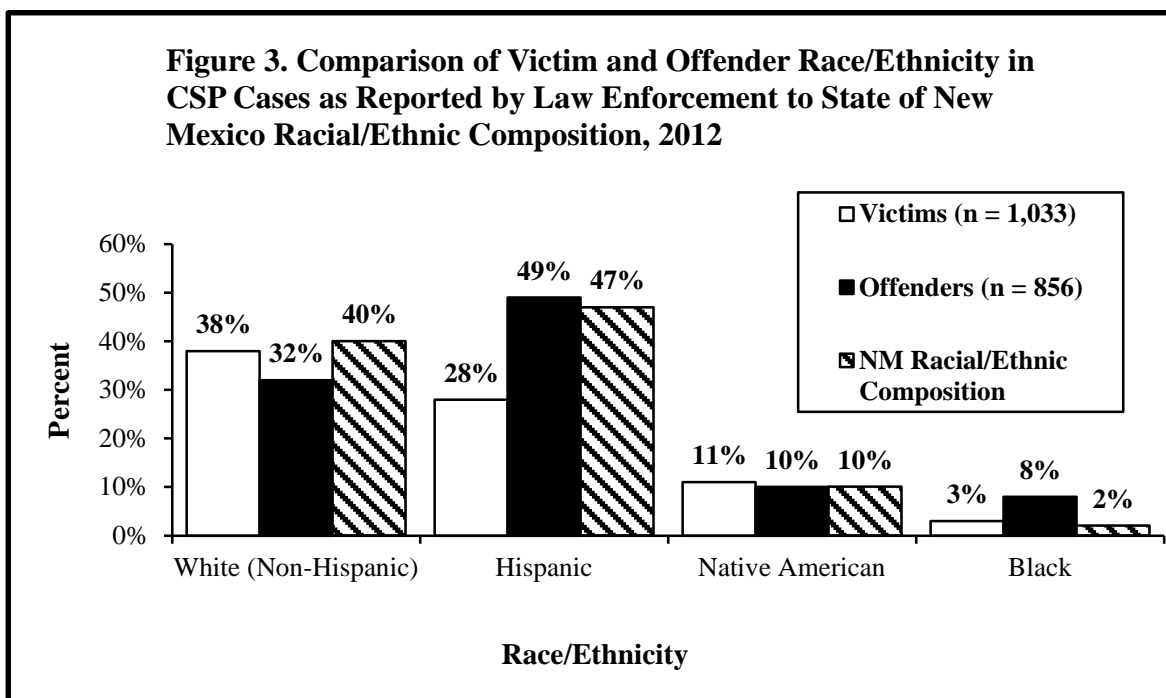
2. Victim and Offender Age

Of the 1,079 reports of criminal sexual penetration that identified *victim age*, the greatest proportion of all victims were in the age group *13-18* (24%), followed by victims age *19-25* (19%), victims *26-35* (15%), victims *<6* (14%), and victims *7-12* (12%). Conversely, of the 881 reports that identified *offender age*, the greatest proportion of all offenders was in the age group *19-25* (25%), followed closely by offenders *26-35* (23%). Offenders *13-18* comprised 17% of all offenders and offenders *36-45* comprised 15% of all offenders. See **Figure 2**.



3. Victim and Offender Race/Ethnicity

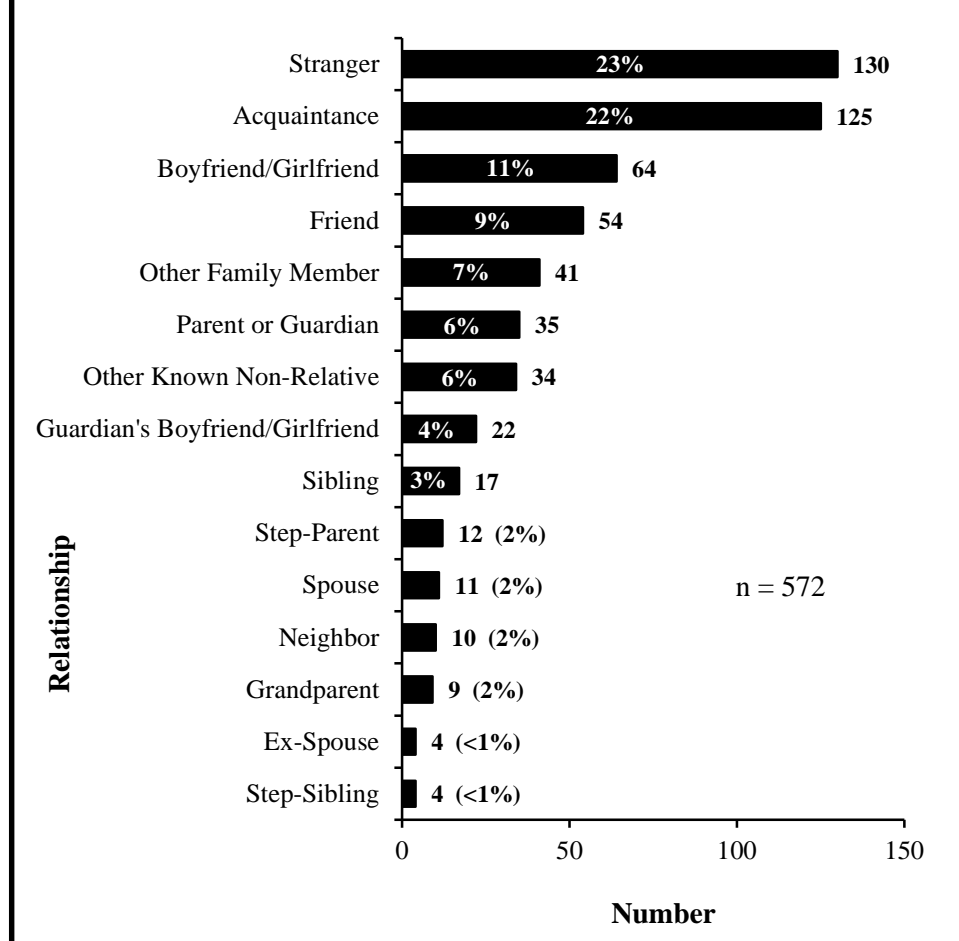
Of the 1,033 criminal sexual penetration cases that identified *victim race/ethnicity*, 28% (290) were *Hispanic*, 38% (396) were *White (non-Hispanic)*, 11% (110) *Native American*, and 3% (26) *Black*. Likewise, of the 856 criminal sexual penetration cases that identified *offender race/ethnicity*, 49% (423) were *Hispanic*, 32% (272) *White (non-Hispanic)*, 10% (84) *Native American*, and 8% (70) *Black*. For a comparison of victim and offender race/ethnicity to racial/ethnic compositions in New Mexico for 2012, see **Figure 3**.



4. Victim/Offender Relationship

The *victim/offender relationship* was documented in 960 of the 1,565 reported cases of criminal sexual penetration. Of these, 19% (179) were perpetrated by a *stranger* to the victim and 81% (781) were perpetrated by someone *known* by the victim. Nineteen percent (186) of offenders were a relative to the victim. While law enforcement agencies report whether the offender was a stranger or known to the victim, they do not further report the *type of relationship* among *known* offenders. However, such documentation is available from Bernalillo County in the reported cases of criminal sexual penetration submitted by the *Albuquerque Police Department* and the *Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office*. Of the 613 victims of criminal sexual penetration reported by law enforcement agencies in Bernalillo County, the *victim/offender relationship* was documented in 572 cases. Of these, 130 (23%) were perpetrated by a *stranger* and 442 (77%) by *someone known* to the victim. Relatives comprised 22.5% (129) of all victim/offender relationships documented. *Acquaintances* comprised the largest category of *known non-family offenders* 22% (125), followed by *boyfriends/girlfriends* 11% (64), *friends* 9% (54), and *other unspecified known non-relative offenders* 6% (34). **Figure 4** illustrates the number and percent of each type of *victim/offender relationship* identified.

**Figure 4. Victim/Offender Relationship in CSP Sex Crimes in Bernalillo County as Reported by Law Enforcement, 2012:
Offender Was . . .**



CSP = Criminal Sexual Penetration

5. Weapon Use and Injury

There is a parallel between weapon use in sexual assault incidents and its use in domestic violence incidents, though there is reluctance among professionals in the field of sexual violence prevention and prosecution to report this observation. Because the intent in a domestic assault or battery is to physically harm the victim, an offender's fists and feet used in kicking, slapping, or punching a victim are considered "personal weapons". Applying this liberal definition of a *weapon* to criminal sexual penetration crimes would result in 93.5% or 562 of 601 cases in New Mexico, involving a weapon. However, while this demonstrates comprehensive and accurate reporting, there is great reluctance in reporting such high rates of weapon use in sexual assault incidents. Sexual assault advocates and prosecutors have been working for years to dispel the long held social myth that unless there is a "non-personal" or deadly weapon involved, the victim consented too easily and must have freely engaged in the

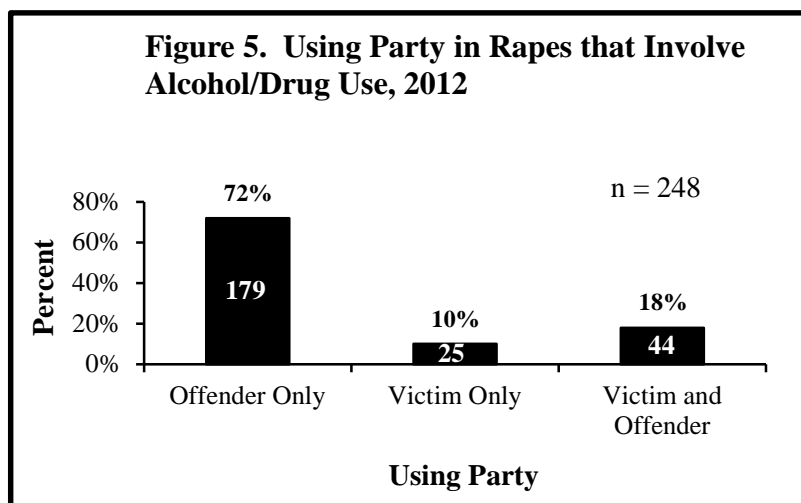
sexual activity. In truth, a very small proportion of criminal sexual penetration cases nationally, involve a “non-personal” weapon, such as a gun, knife, bat, etc. The same is true in New Mexico, as only 10% or 56 of 548 cases documenting *type of weapon used* involved “non-personal” weapons.

While it is most appropriate to include “personal weapons” in a weapon count in sex crimes and in domestic violence crimes, it is crucial to argue that sexual assault victims are raped, i.e. forced against their will, even without the presence of a weapon of *any* kind. The law states clearly, that just the presence of a *threat* of physical harm that the victim believes can be presently executed, is all that is required to demonstrate force or coercion. The requirement of “personal”, “non-personal” and/or deadly weapon-use to justify that victim resistance occurred during a sexual assault is inconsistent with sexual assault statutes. Therefore, this practice must not continue.

Of the 870 cases that documented whether the victim was injured, victim injury occurred in 30% (203) of the cases.

6. Alcohol and Drug Use

There were 784 cases of criminal sexual penetration where *alcohol/drug use* was documented. Of these, alcohol and/or drugs were used in 34% (266) of cases. Of the 266 cases where alcohol or drugs were used, 248 documented the using party(s). *Offender-only* use of alcohol/drugs was reported in 72% (179) of cases. *Victim-only* use was found in 10% (25) of cases, and both the *victim* and *offender* used alcohol/drugs in 18% (44) of cases. See **Figure 5**. Therefore, offenders used alcohol/drugs in 90% of the cases involving alcohol/drug use and victims used alcohol/drugs in 28% of the cases involving alcohol/drug use.

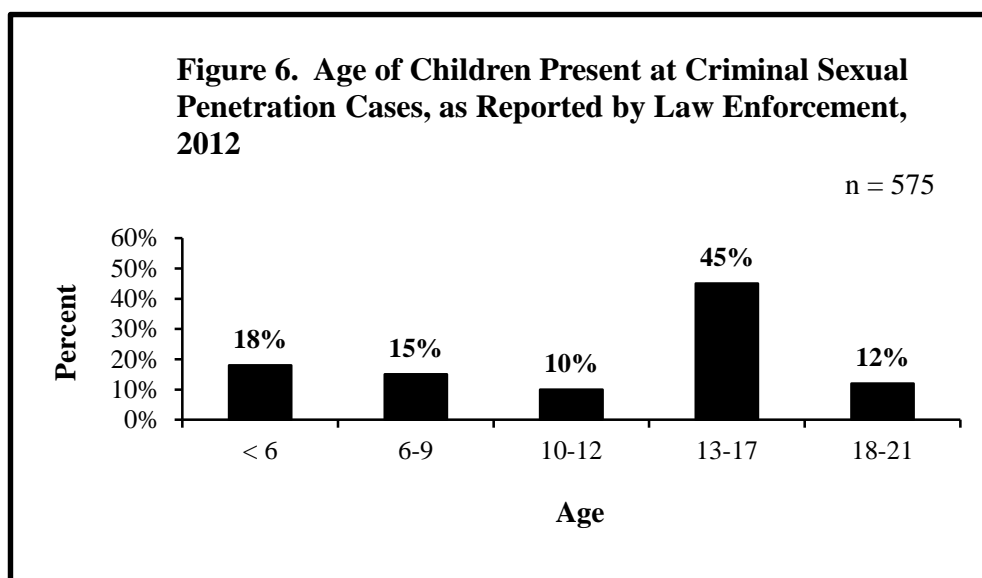


7. Children Witnesses to Criminal Sexual Penetration

When analyzing data regarding children, two variables are analyzed: 1) the *number of incidents* where at least one child was present; and 2) the total *number of children* present. In 2012, 100 law enforcement agencies reported to the Central Repository. Of these, 75 reported at least one case of criminal sexual penetration but 52 of these agencies did not report how many incidents had children present, or how many total children were present during their reported criminal sexual penetration incidents. There were 770 cases that documented the *number of incidents* where at least one child was

present. Of these, 283 (37%) cases had at least one child present. There were 569 children present at these 283 incidents, or 2.0 children per incident. There were 802 reports that documented the *total number of children present*. Of these, the total number of children present was 588.

The age of the child was documented for 575 of the children present at the law enforcement reported domestic violence incidents. Of these 18% (104) were age <6; 15% (84) 6-9; 10% (59) 10-12; 45% (257) 13-17; and 12% (71) 18-21. See **Figure 6**.



8. Suspect Arrests for Criminal Sexual Penetration Incidents

There were 709 cases of criminal sexual penetration that documented whether there was a suspect arrest. Of these, 106 (15%) cases had a suspect arrest. Among agencies with 10 or more reported criminal sexual penetration cases, the *Grant County Sheriff's Department* had the most incidents with a suspect arrest at 100% or 10 of 10 reported cases, followed by the *Silver City Police Department*, 20% (2 of 10), *Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office*, 15% (12 of 80) and the *Gallup Police Department*, 14% (5 of 35). See **Table 3**.

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

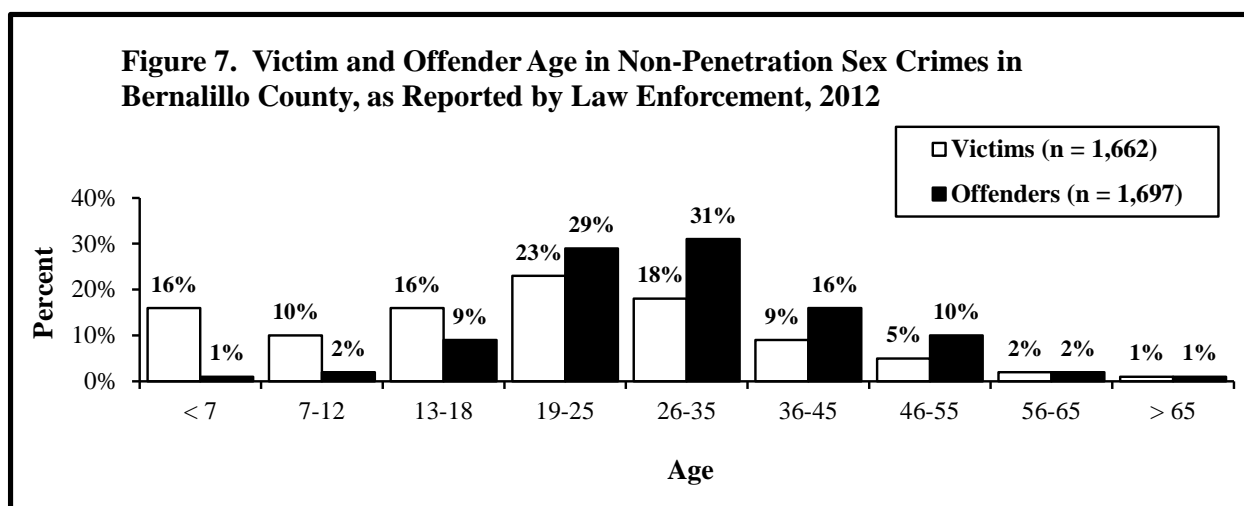
While participating law enforcement agencies throughout the state report on the number of *non-penetration* sex crimes, including *criminal sexual contact*, *criminal sexual contact of a minor*, *indecent exposure*, *sexual exploitation*, and *child enticement* cases, they do not provide *details* about the nature of these crimes. However, data are available from the Albuquerque Police Department and the Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office that assist in characterizing these *non-penetration* crimes.

1. Victim and Offender Gender

There were 1,602 *non-penetration* sex crimes in Bernalillo County. There were 1,699 victims identified in these crimes. *Victim gender* was documented in 1,695 of the victims identified. Of these, 76% (1,284) were *female*. This is less than the 83% of female victims in law enforcement reported criminal sexual penetration (CSP) crimes. There were 1,791 offenders identified in the non-penetration sex crimes. The *suspect gender* was documented in 1,762. Of these, 81% (1,423) were male. This is significantly less than the 93% of male offenders in CSP crimes.

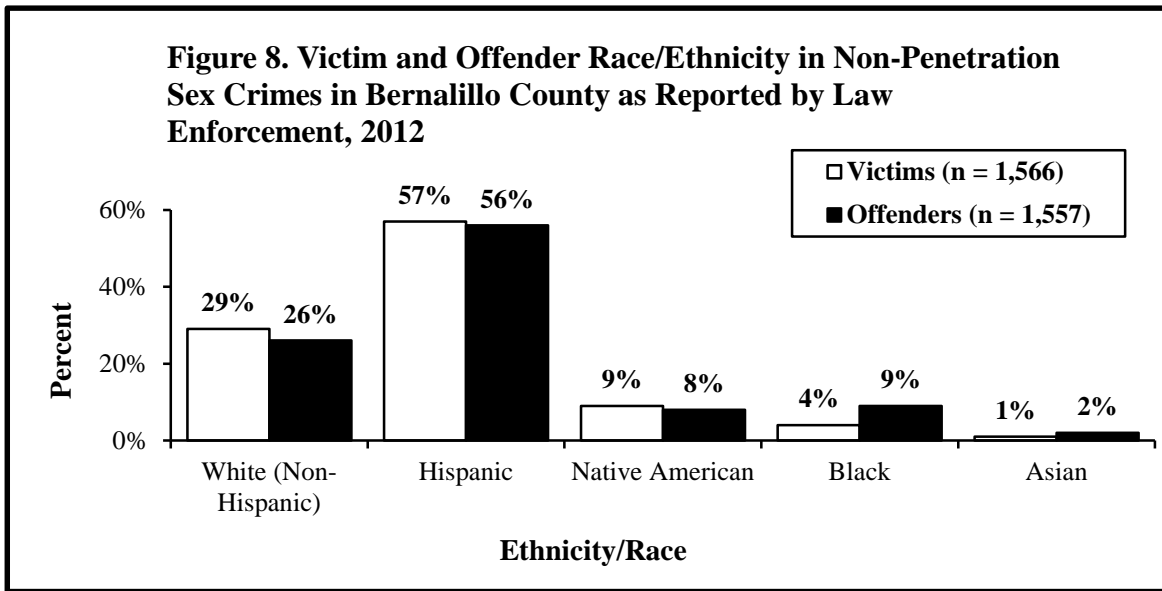
2. Victim and Offender Age

The *victim age* was documented in 1,662 of the 1,699 victims identified in Bernalillo County sex crimes. Of these, 26% were not yet adolescents: 16% (265) were ages <7, and 10% (164) were ages 7-12. Another 23% (374) were ages 19-25, followed by ages 26-35, 18% (306), ages 13-18, 16% (273), and ages 36-45, 9% (149). See **Figure 7**. *Offender age* was documented for 1,697 of the 1,791 offenders. Of these, 31% (520) were ages 26-35, followed by ages 19-25, 29% (484), ages 36-45, 16% (270), ages 46-55, 10% (172), and ages 13-18, 9% (54). Additionally, 3% of offenders were children: 1% (11) ages <7, and 2% (26) ages 7-12. Refer to Figure 7.



3. Victim and Offender Race/Ethnicity

Victim race/ethnicity was documented for 1,566 of the 1,699 victims. Of these, most victims, 57% (886), were *Hispanic*, followed by *White (non-Hispanic)* victims 29% (455), *Native American* victims 9% (147), *Black* victims 4% (69) and *Asian* victims 1% (9). Similarly, of the 1,791 offenders, race/ethnicity was identified for 1,557. Of these, most offenders, 56% (869) were *Hispanic*, followed by *White (non-Hispanic)* offenders 26% (399), *Black* offenders 9% (141), *Native American* offenders 8% (123), and *Asian* offenders 2% (25). See **Figure 8**.



4. Weapon Use and Injury

Bernalillo County law enforcement agencies reported 86% or 1,290 cases out of 1,506 *involved a weapon*. Of these, 15% (193) involved a deadly weapon: 7% (94) a firearm, and 8% (99) a knife.

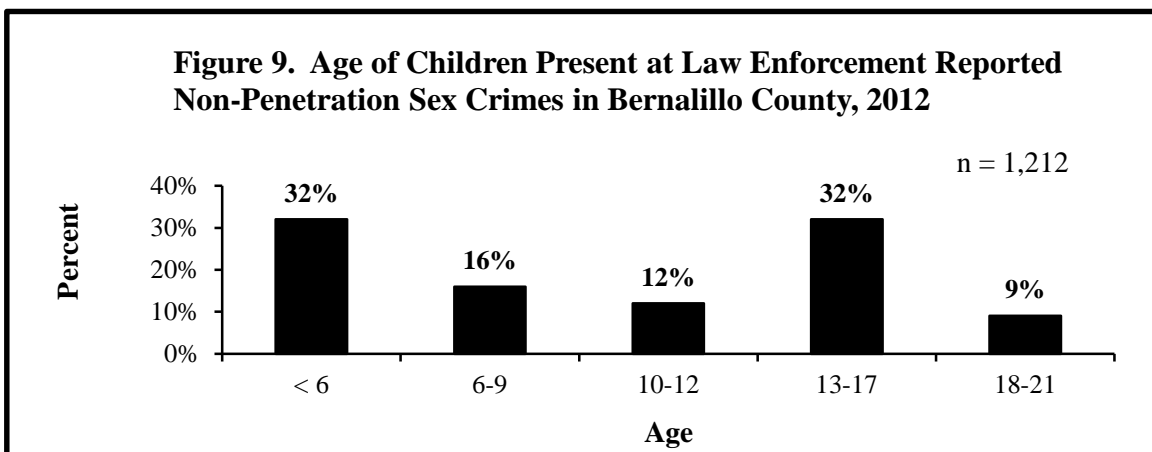
One-third (34%) (519) of non-criminal sexual penetration cases involved injury compared to 30% of criminal sexual penetration cases.

5. Alcohol/Drug Use

Approximately one-quarter (23% or 340) non-CSP cases involved alcohol/drug use compared to one-third, 34% of CSP cases.

6. Children Witnesses to Non-Penetration Sex Crimes

There were 1,212 children who witnessed 698 of the 1,506 *non-penetration* sex crimes. Of these, 32% (383) were ages <6, 16% (189) were *ages 6-9*, 12% (146) were *ages 10-12*, 32% (390) were *ages 13-17* and 9% (104) were *ages 18-21*. See **Figure 9**. A comparison of the age of children present at criminal sexual penetration crimes versus non-penetration sex crimes, illustrates that significantly more (60%) young children (< 13 years of age), were present during *non-penetration* crimes compared to the proportion present during *criminal sexual penetration* crimes (43%).



7. Suspect Arrest in Non-Penetration Sex Crimes

Of the 1,506 *non-penetration* sex crimes in Bernalillo County, there was an arrest made in 606 or 40%. This is significantly higher than the 15% of *criminal sexual penetration* crimes with a suspect arrest.

III. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICE PROVIDERS AND REPORTED SEX CRIMES

There were 31 sexual assault service provider agencies that submitted data to the Central Repository in 2012 (see **Appendix H**). Therapists from participating agencies complete the *Sexual Assault History* form, a standardized data collection instrument used by mental health and rape crisis centers throughout New Mexico to capture information on each client who presents for therapy for a recent or past sexual offense (see **Appendix I**). The data presented herein represent clients who presented for therapy between 1/1/12 and 12/31/12 for a recent or past sexual assault. Completed *Sexual Assault History* forms are submitted to the Central Repository on a monthly basis. There were 1,875 clients who received services for a sexual assault victimization. This represents a 5% decrease from that reported in 2011 (1,978). Completed forms on these survivors were analyzed for this report.

The *Rape Crisis Center of Central New Mexico* served 30% (560) of all sex crimes survivors seen in 2012, followed by *La Pinon* (Las Cruces) 18% (342), and the *Solace Crisis Treatment Center* 10% (191). See **Table 4**. For an examination of survivors served by county, see **Table 5**.

It is difficult to make a meaningful comparison between the number of sexual assault victims reported by service providers per county and the number of sex crime victims reported by law enforcement per county because only 52% (972) of all survivors who sought treatment in 2012 experienced the sexual assault in 2012. One may make a comparison simply based on a 12-month interval basis, i.e. in the same period of time that law enforcement reported 4,230 sex crime victims, therapists served 1,875 survivors. See **Table 6**. In this instance, the total number of survivors seen represents 44% of the number reported to police in the same time frame. However, the number of survivors that were assaulted in 2012 (972) represent only 23% of the number of sexual assault victims identified by law enforcement in 2012.

A. SURVIVOR DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Gender of Survivor

Of the 1,875 sexual offense reports, 1,301 documented the *gender of the survivor*, 87% (1,134) of which were *female*. Among agencies with 20 or more cases, the *Santa Fe Community Guidance Center* served the most male victims, 31% (26), followed by *Farmington Community Health Center*, 29% (13), *The Counseling Center-Alamogordo*, 22% (24), the *Southwest Counseling Center*, 22% (16) and the *NMBHI-CBS*, 22% (4). See **Table 7**.

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

Of the 1,610 reports where *age of survivor at the time of the current assault* was documented, the greatest percentage of victimizations occurred between ages of 13-17 (22%), followed by victimizations occurring between ages 18-24 (20%), and ages 6-12 (19%). See **Figure 10**. A comparison of *age at the time of the current sexual assault* between males and females reveals that more *males* (77%) of all males

assaulted, were victims before age 18, compared to the percent of females among female survivors who were assaulted before age 18 (49%). See **Figure 11**.

Figure 10. Age of Survivor at Time of Most Recent Sexual Assault as Reported by Service Providers, 2012

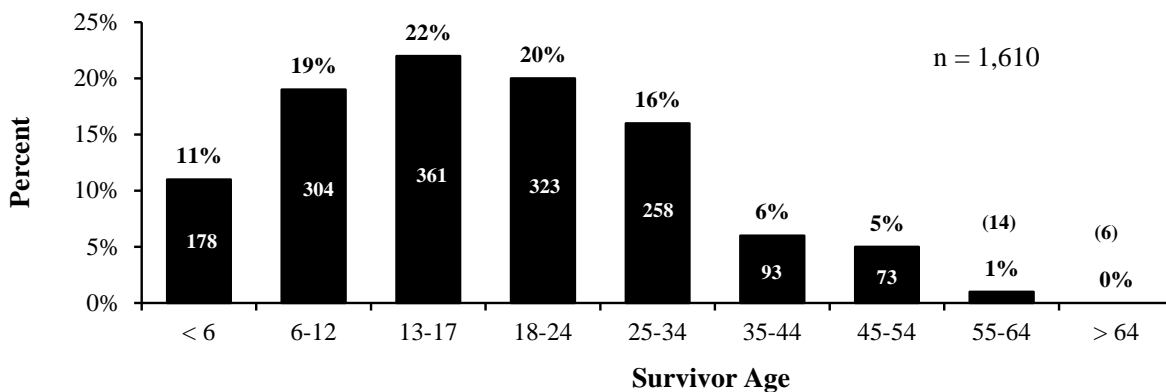
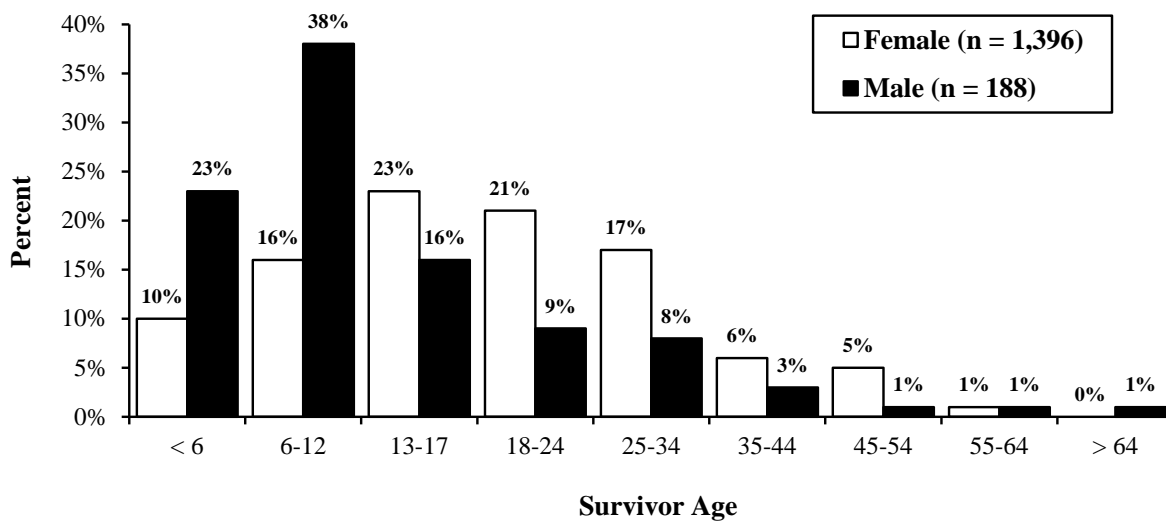
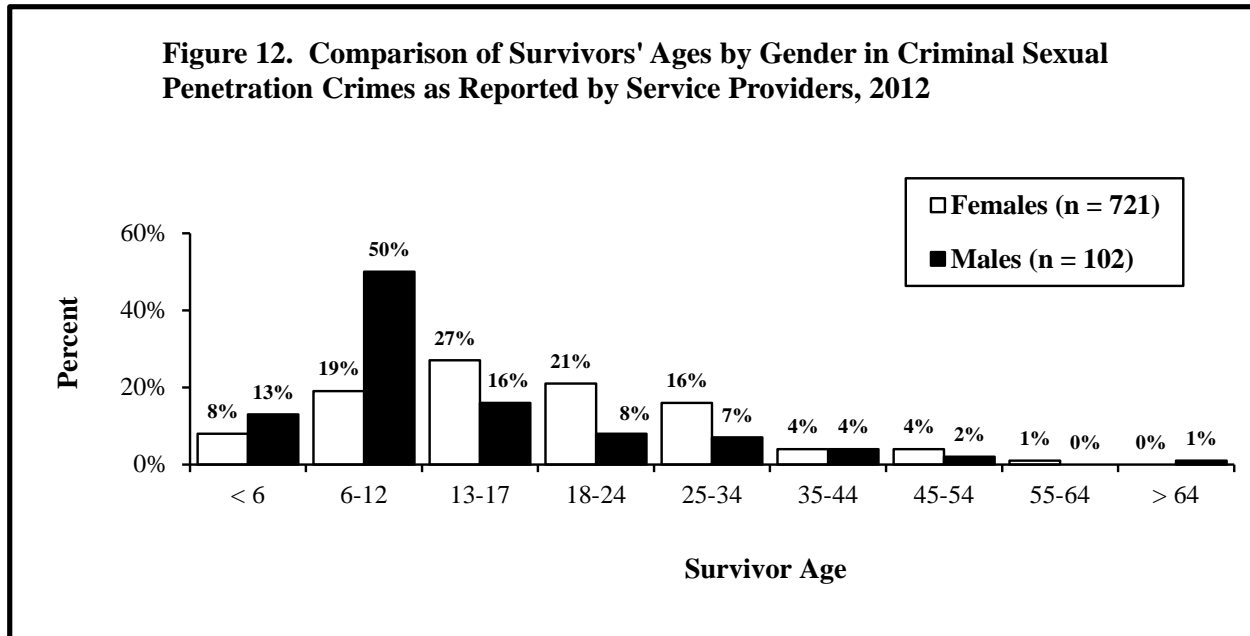


Figure 11. Age of Survivors at Time of Most Recent Sexual Assault, by Gender, as Reported by Service Providers, 2012

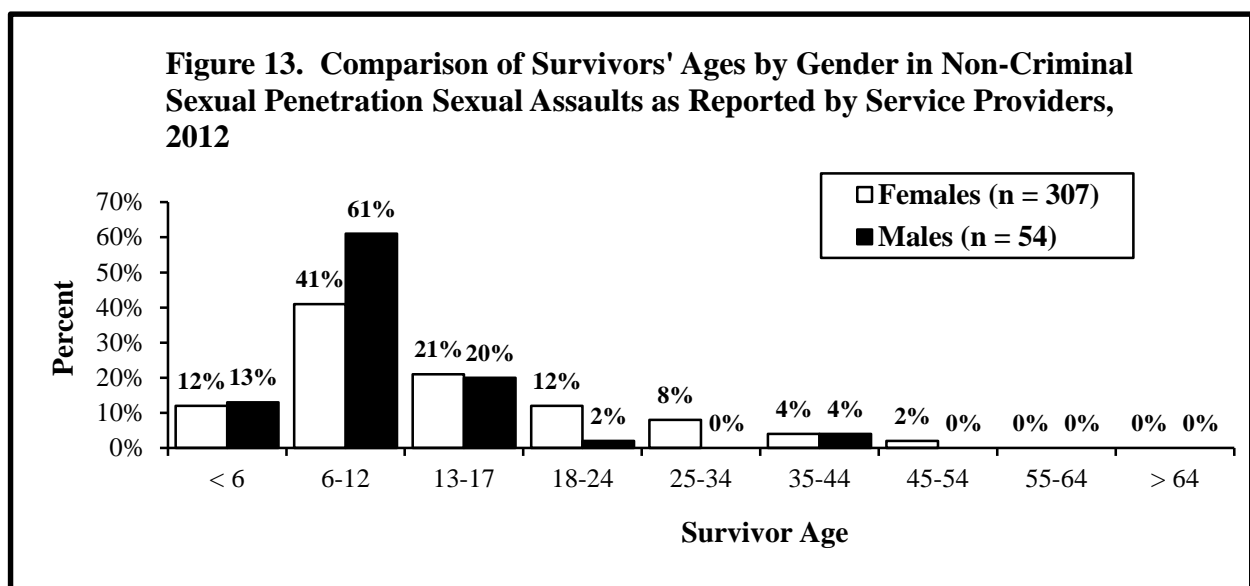


Since there is a significant difference between genders with regard to the age of the survivors at the time of the most recent assault when examining all types of assault, an analysis was conducted to compare the age of survivors for males and females between *criminal sexual penetration* crimes and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

In *criminal sexual penetration crimes*, the proportion of *male children* (<13) raped (63%) among all males who were raped is significantly more than the proportion of *female children* raped (27%) among all females who were raped. Beyond age 12, a greater proportion of *females* than *males* were raped in every age group, save victims over the age of 64, which comprised 1% of male victims and no female victims, and victims 35-44 which had an equal rate of victimization (4%, respectively). See **Figure 12**.

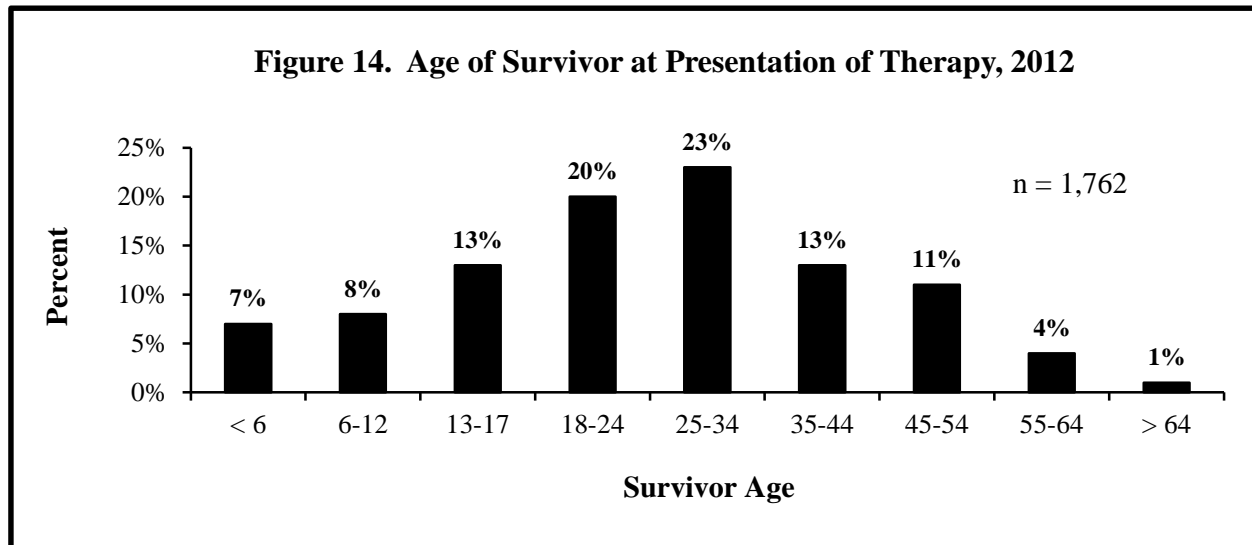


Similarly, in *non-penetration sex crimes* (criminal sexual contact, criminal sexual contact of a minor, sexual exploitation, child enticement, indecent exposure) the proportion of *male children* (<13) victimized (74%) among all males victimized is also significantly greater than the proportion of female children victimized (53%) among all females victimized. See **Figure 13**.

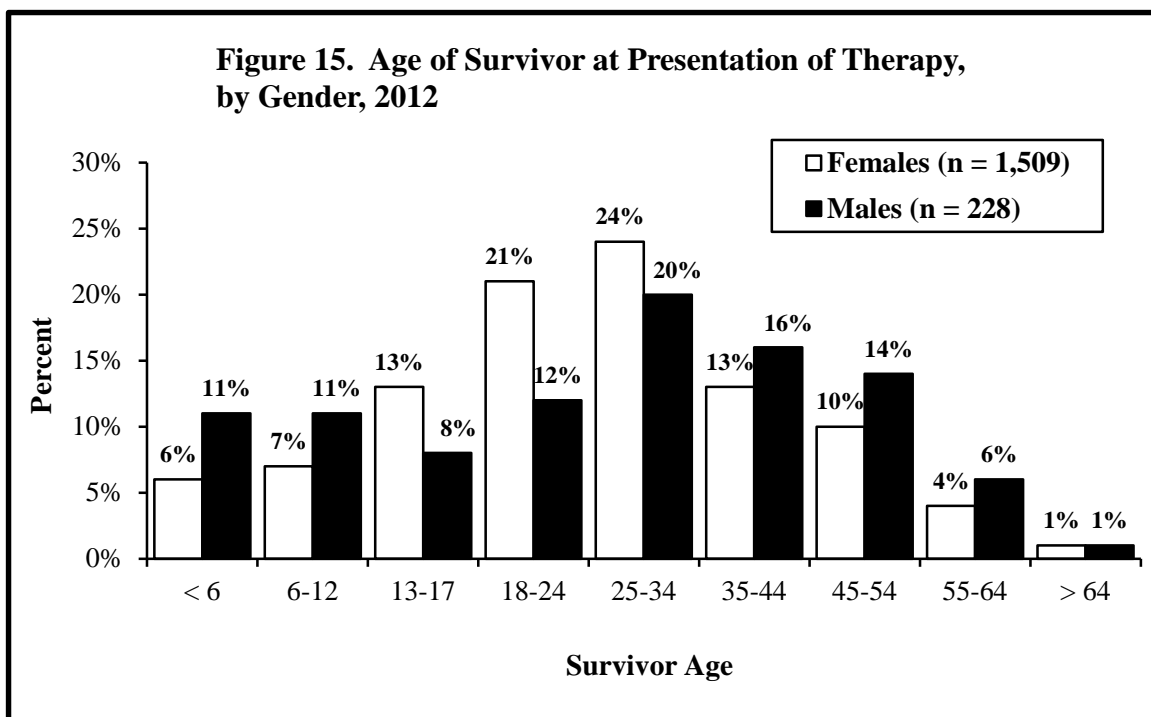


3. Age of Survivor At Presentation For Therapy

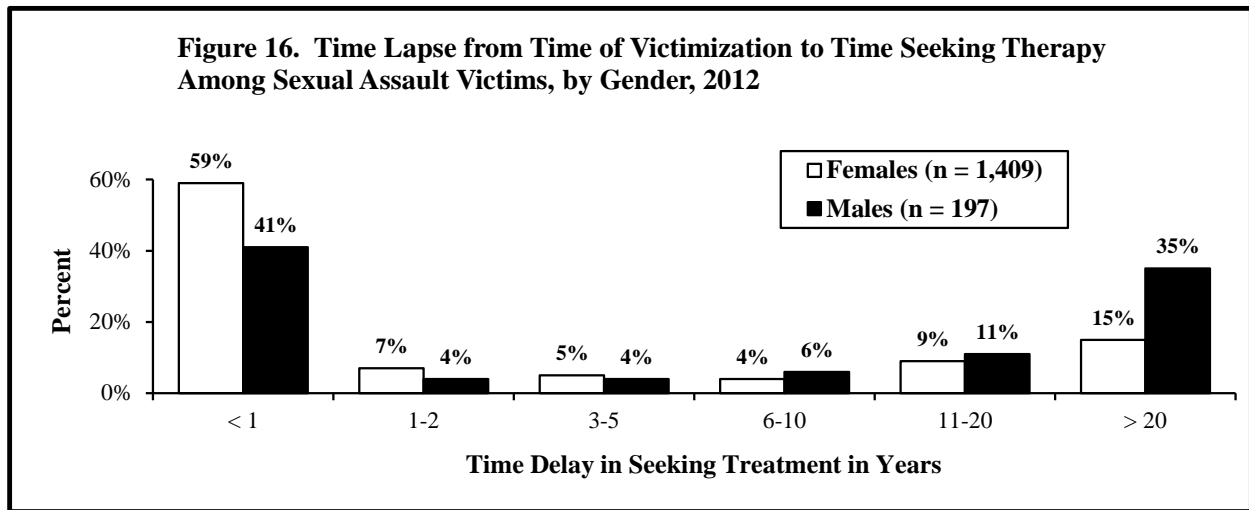
The *age of the survivor when presenting for therapy* was documented in 1,762 of the sexual offenses reported. Of these cases, the age group with the most presentations was 25-34 (23%), followed by the age groups 18-24 (20%) and 35-44 and 13-17, (13%, respectively). See **Figure 14**.



More *males* presented for therapy during the ages of 25-34 (20%), followed closely by males ages 35-44 (16%). Fourteen percent of males were ages 45-54 when presenting for therapy. Age groups <6 and 6-12 comprised 11% respectively, of males that presented for therapy. More *females* presented for therapy between the ages of 25-34 (24%), followed by the age group 18-24 (21%). Age groups 13-17 and 35-44 comprised 13% respectively, of all females that presented for therapy. See **Figure 15**.

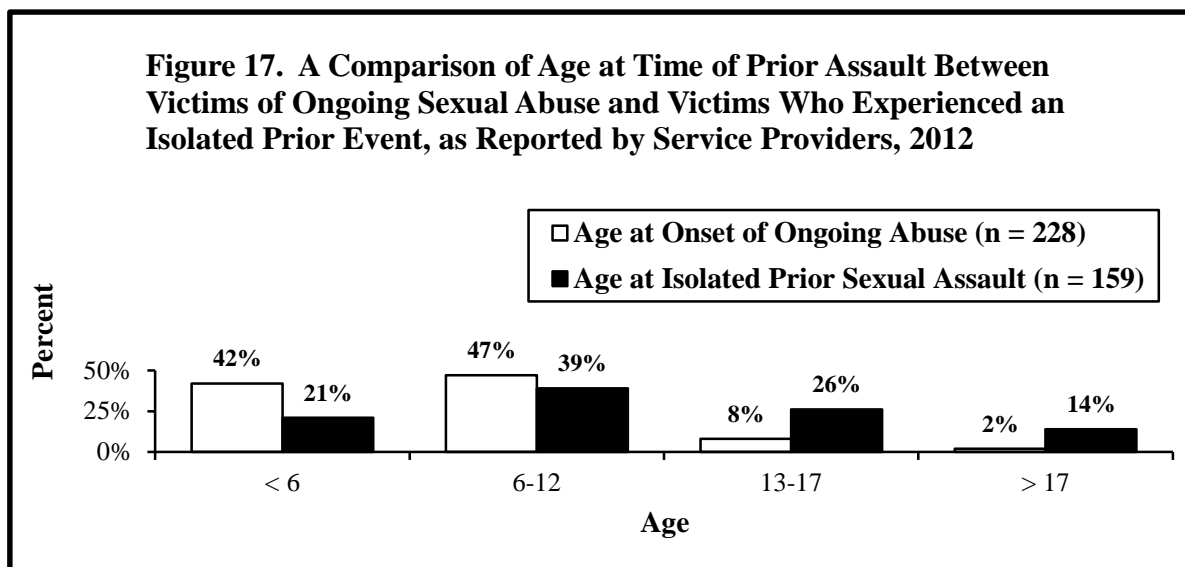


The sexual assault reports from service providers in 2012 were analyzed to determine the proportion of victims who sought therapeutic services for their sexual assault within one year of the assault, and the proportion of victims who waited longer than one year. Half (59%) of female victims and over one-third (41%) of *male* victims sought therapy within one year of their sexual assaults. See **Figure 16**. Of those that waited to seek services beyond the first year following their sexual assault, the average delay in seeking therapy among *male* sexual assault victims was 14.1 years compared to 7.0 years for *female* victims. Among those that delayed, more *males* (35%) than *females* (15%) waited over 20 years to seek services. Refer to Figure 16.



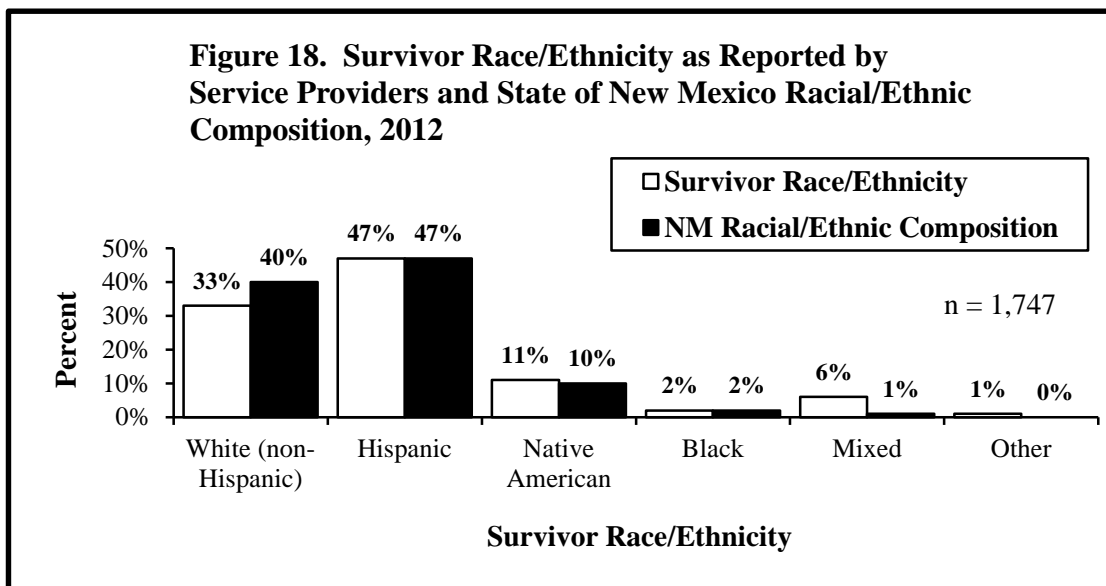
4. Survivor History of Prior Sexual Assault/Abuse

Prior sexual assault/abuse was documented in 1,062 service provider reports. Of these, 547 (51.5%) were sexually assaulted prior to the current assault. The age of the survivor at the time of the prior assault was documented in 387 of the 547 cases. Of these 387 cases, all documented whether the prior abuse was ongoing or an isolated event. There were 228 survivors who were victims of *on-going sexual abuse*. The age at onset of abuse is shown in **Figure 17**. Eighty-nine percent of these prior victimizations occurred by age 12. Of the 159 cases of *isolated prior sexual assault incidents*, almost two-thirds (60%) occurred by age 12, 26% between the ages of 13 and 17, and 14% were individuals 18 and older. Refer to Figure 17.



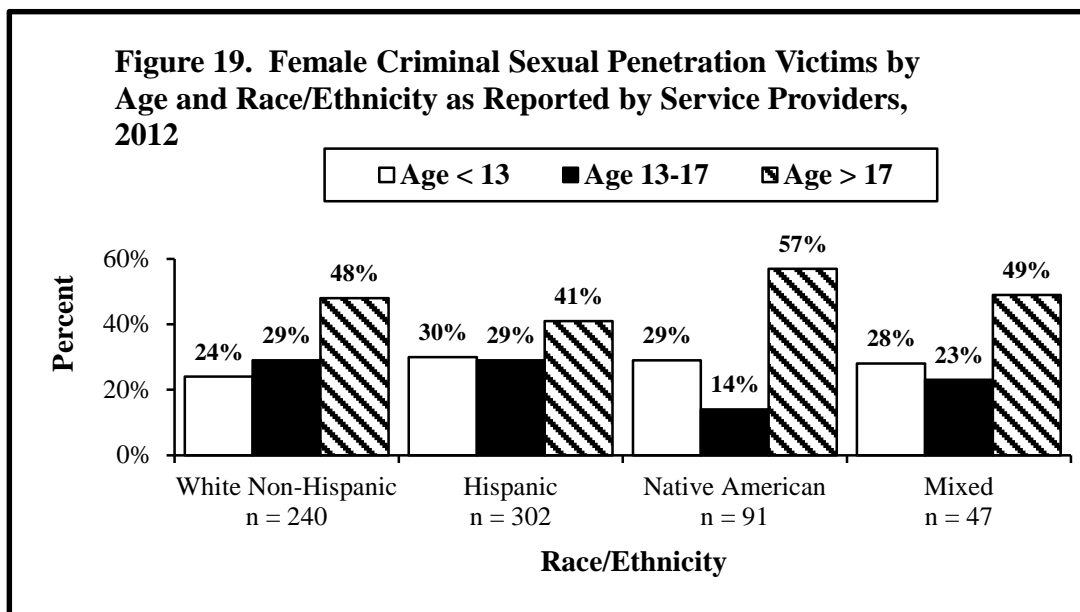
5. Race/Ethnicity of Survivor

Race/ethnicity of the survivor was documented in 1,747 of reported sexual offenses. Forty-seven percent of the reported survivors were *Hispanic*, 33% *White (non-Hispanic)*, 11% *Native American*, 6% *mixed race/ethnicity*, 2% *Black*, and 1% “other” races. For a comparison of these percentages to the racial/ethnic composition of New Mexico, see **Figure 18**.



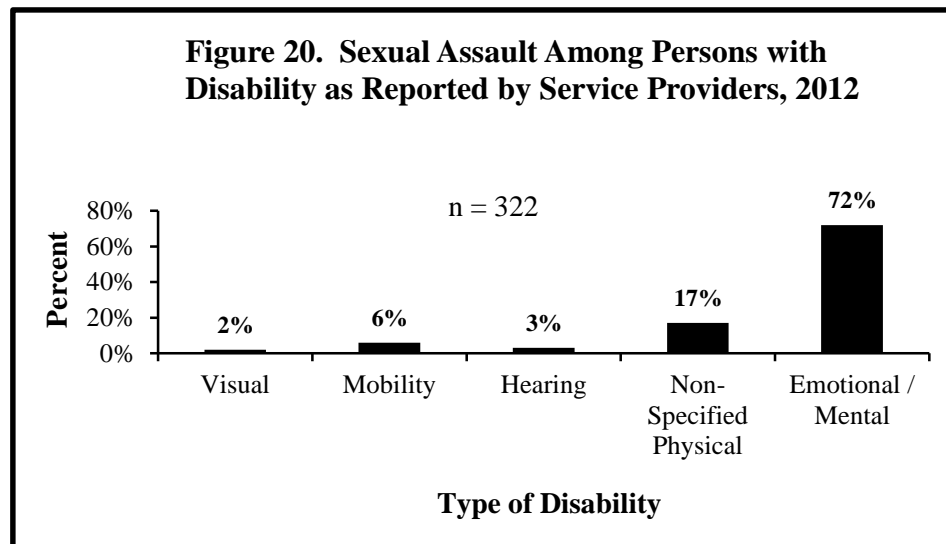
When *race/ethnicity* was examined by age among *male rape victims seeking services*, there were too few *White (non-Hispanic)* males (36), *Hispanic* males (47), *Native American* males (7), *Black* males (2), and males of *mixed race/ethnicity* (7) to examine.

When *race/ethnicity* was examined by age among *female rape victims seeking services*, there were too few *Black* female victims (13) to examine. A greater proportion of female *Native American* rape victims (57%) were victimized as adults, and significantly fewer victimized as adolescents (14%) than victims of other races/ethnicities. See **Figure 19**.

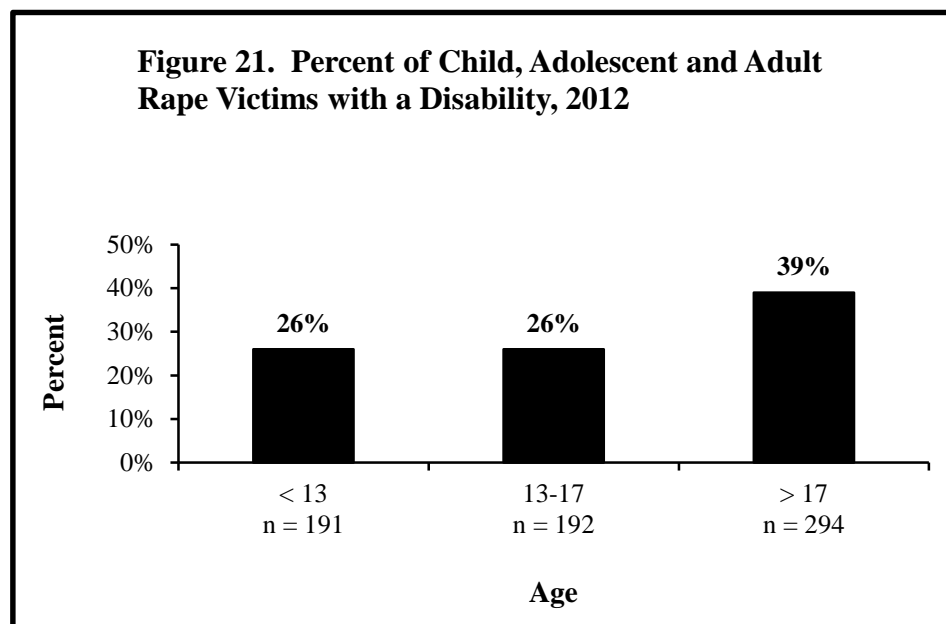


6. Survivor Disability

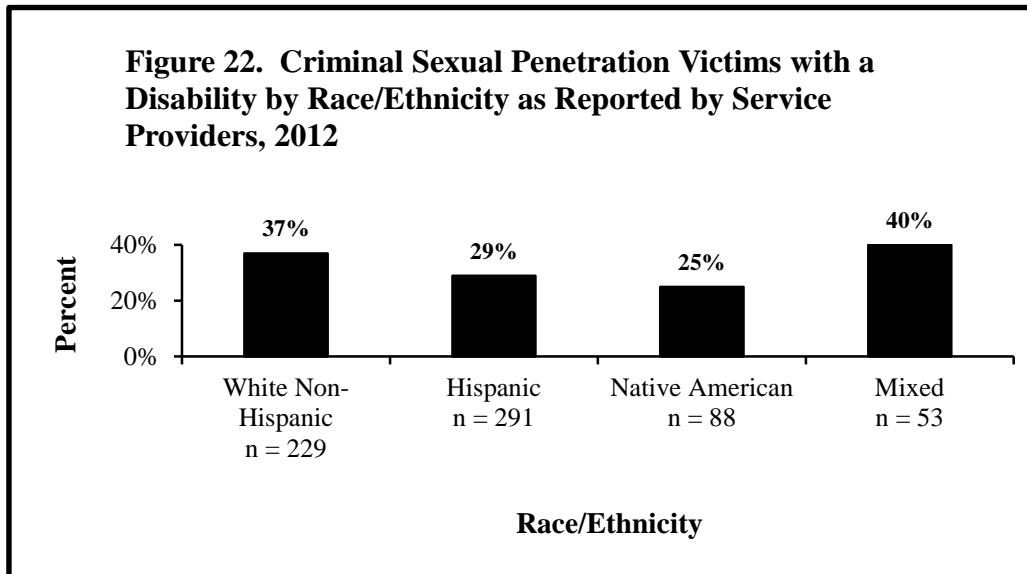
Of the 998 reports that documented *disability of the survivor*, 32% (322) had a disability. The highest reported disability was *emotional/mental disability prior to the sexual offense incident*, accounting for 233 (72%) of the 322 documented cases with disability. Over one-quarter (28%) of cases reported a *physical disability*: 3% hearing, 2% visual, 6% mobility and 17% a *non-specified physical disability*. See **Figure 20**.



When rape victims were examined by *disability* and *age*, more *adult* (18 and older) rape victims, 39% (114 of 294) had a disability than *adolescent* victims (13-17), 26% (49 of 192), or *child* (12 and under) victims, 26% (50 of 191). See **Figure 21**.



When rape victims were examined by *disability* and *race/ethnicity*, there were too few *Black* victims with disability (10) to examine. A slightly greater proportion of *mixed race* victims (40%) had a disability than *White (non-Hispanic)* victims, (37%), *Hispanic* victims (29%) and *Native American* victims (25%). See **Figure 22**.



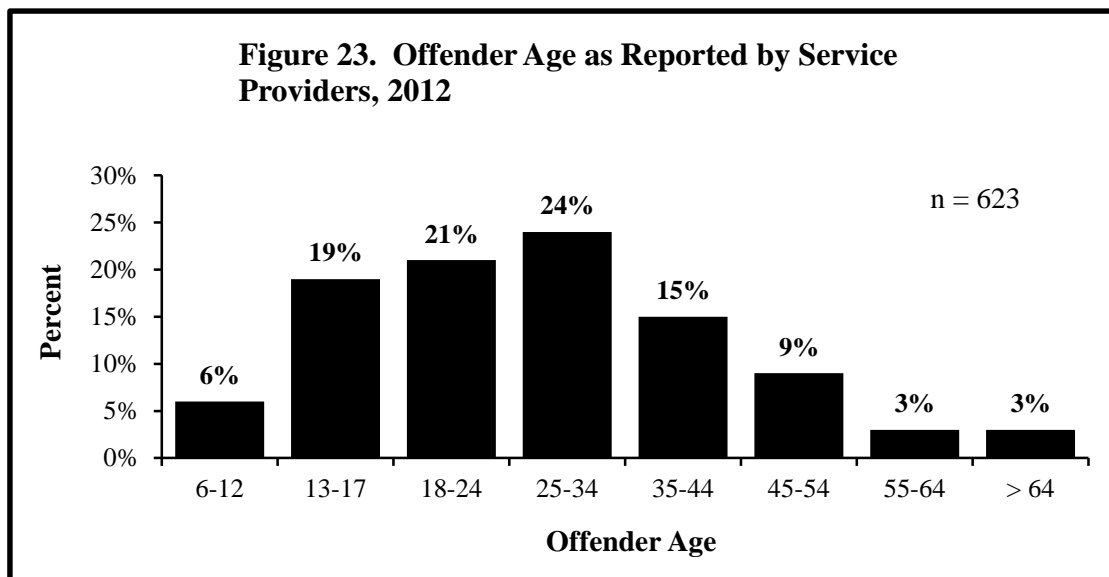
B. OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Gender of the Offender

Of the 1,762 sexual offense cases where *gender of the offender* was documented, 1,704 (97%) were *male* and 58 (4%) *female*. Similarly, among 881 rape cases where offender gender was documented, 862 (98%) were *male*.

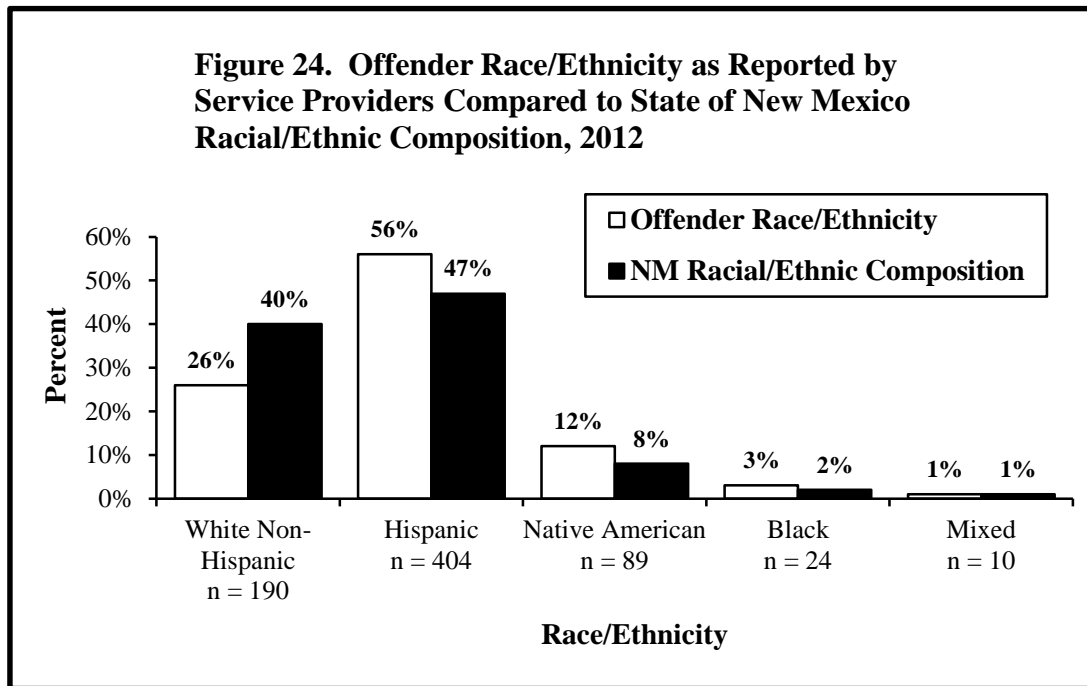
2. Age of Offender

Age of the offender was documented in 623 of the offense reports submitted. Most offenders were 25-34 (24%) followed by offenders 18-24 (21%), offenders 13-17 (19%), and offenders 35-44 (15%). See **Figure 23**.

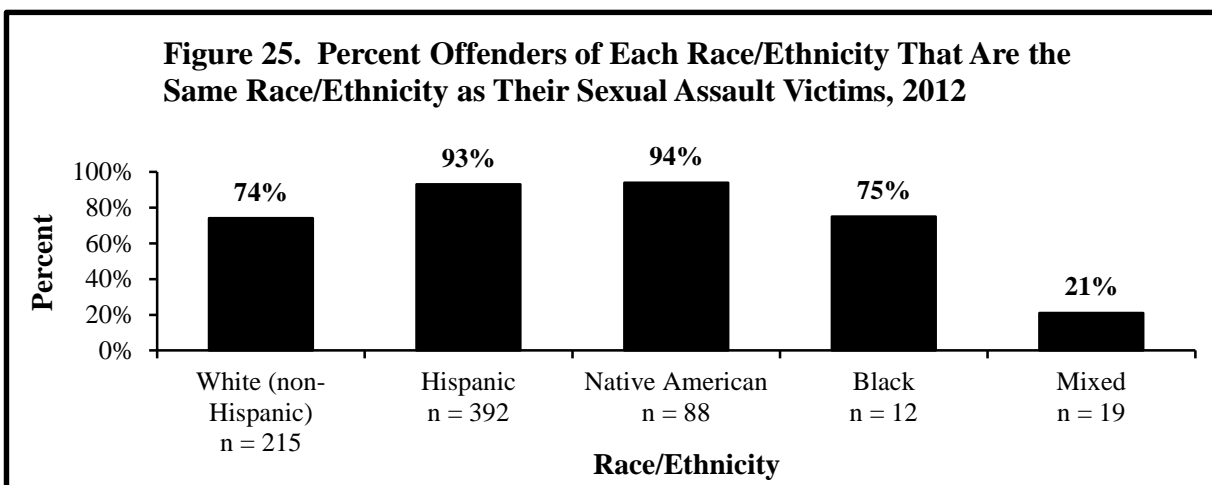


3. Offender Race/Ethnicity

Race/ethnicity of the offender was documented in 717 of reported sexual offenses. Over half (56%) of the reported offenders were *Hispanic*, 26% *White (non-Hispanic)*, 12% *Native American*, 3% *Black*, and 1% *mixed race/ethnicity*. For a comparison of these percentages to the ethnic/racial composition of New Mexico, see **Figure 24**.



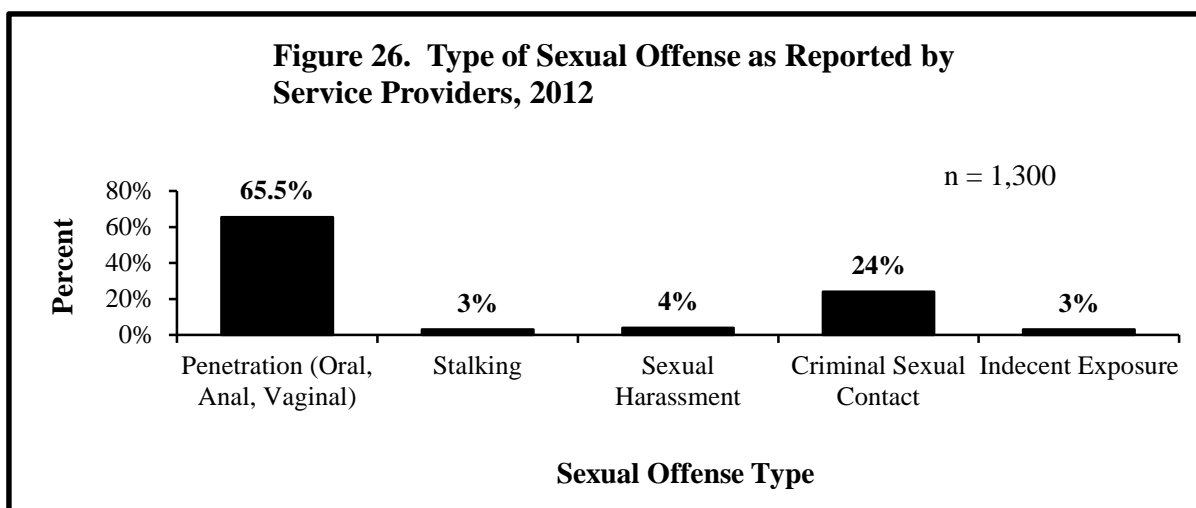
In 85% of documented cases, the offender was the *same race/ethnicity* as the victim. However, the proportion of offenders of each race/ethnicity that were the same race/ethnicity as the victim differ, as shown: ninety-four percent of *Native American* offenders were the same race/ethnicity as their victims (83 of 88), compared to 93% of *Hispanic* offenders (366 of 392), 74% of *White (non-Hispanic)* offenders (160 of 215), 75% of *Black* offenders (9 of 12), and 21% of *mixed race/ethnicity* (4 of 19). For *Black* offenders and offenders of *mix race/ethnicity* these findings should be viewed with caution as too few reports in these race categories captured this variable. See **Figure 25**.



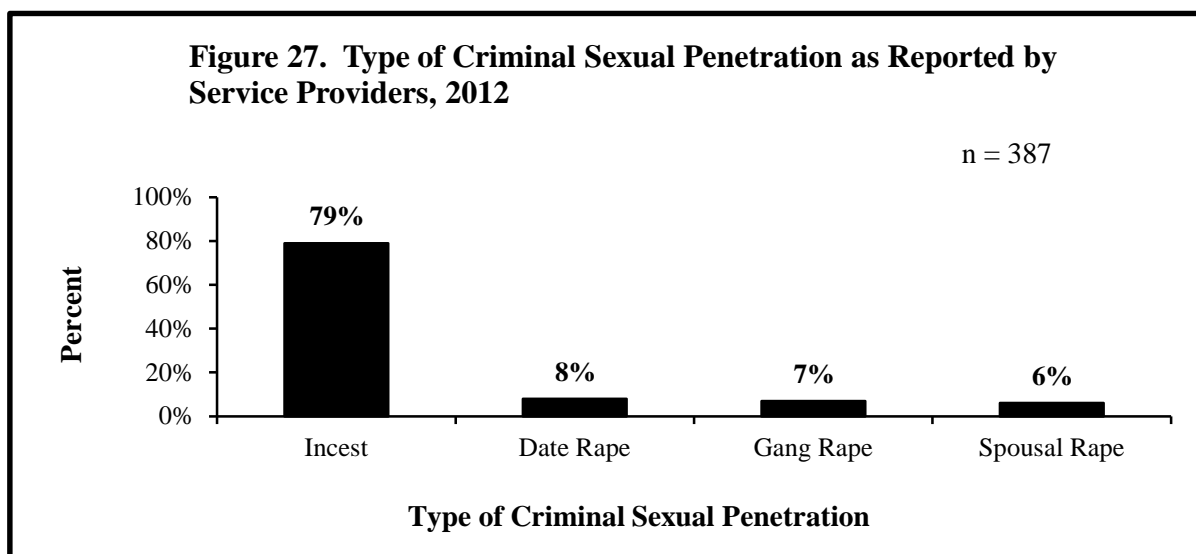
C. SEXUAL OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Type of Sexual Offense

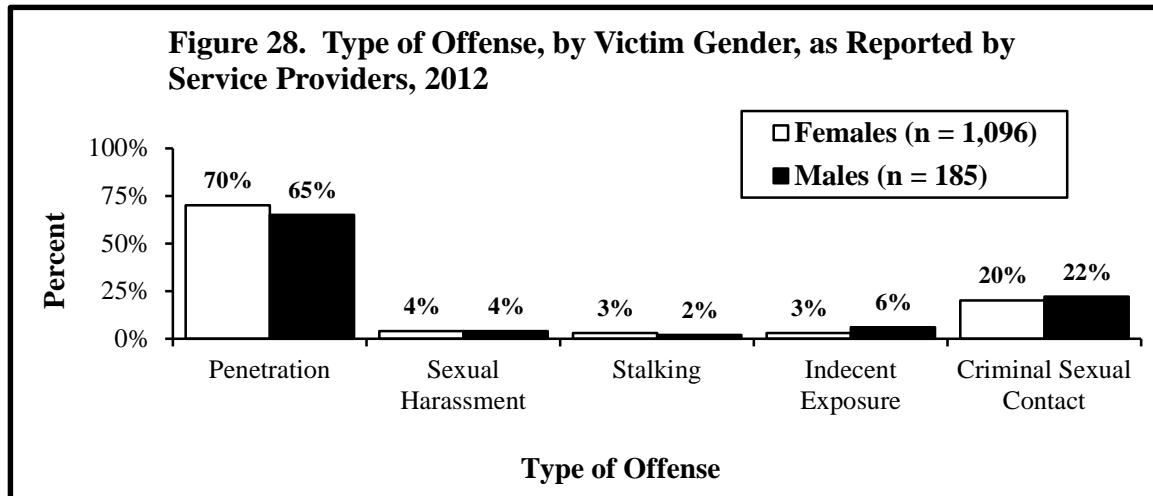
The type of sex offense was documented in 1,300 of the reported 1,875 cases reported by service providers. Of these, 65.5% (851) were *criminal sexual penetration* (CSP – oral, anal, and/or vaginal penetration), 24% (316) *criminal sexual contact*, 4% (55) *sexual harassment*, 3% (33) *stalking*, and 3% (44) *indecent exposure*. See **Figure 26**.



Of the 851 cases involving criminal sexual penetration, 464 did not specify the circumstances of the rape. In the 387 cases of CSP that specified the assault circumstances, *incest* accounted for 79% (305). *Date/Acquaintance rape* comprised 8% (30) of the specified CSP cases. *Spousal rape* comprised 6% (25) of the specified assaults and *gang rape* comprised 7% (27). See **Figure 27**.



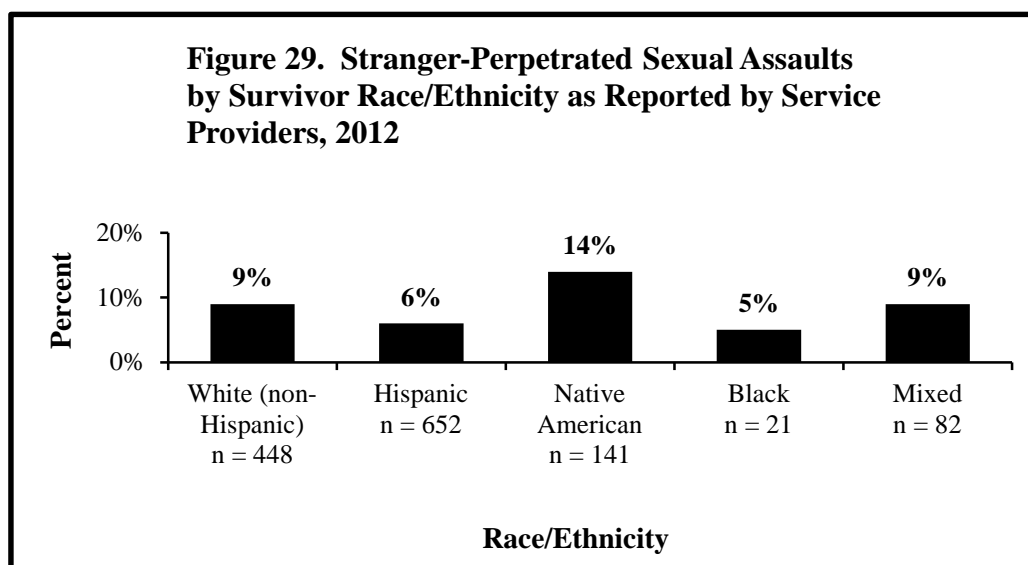
There were 1,281 sexual assault cases where both the *survivor gender* and *type of offense* were known. When examined by *gender*, a greater proportion of *females* (70%) than *males* (65%) experienced criminal sexual penetration. Conversely, a greater proportion of *males* (6%) than *females* (3%) experienced *indecent exposure*. See **Figure 28**.



2. Survivor/Offender Relationship

Survivor/Offender relationship was documented in 1,532 of the reported cases of sexual assault. In general, 8% (119) were perpetrated by a *stranger* and 92% (1,413) by someone *known to the victim*.

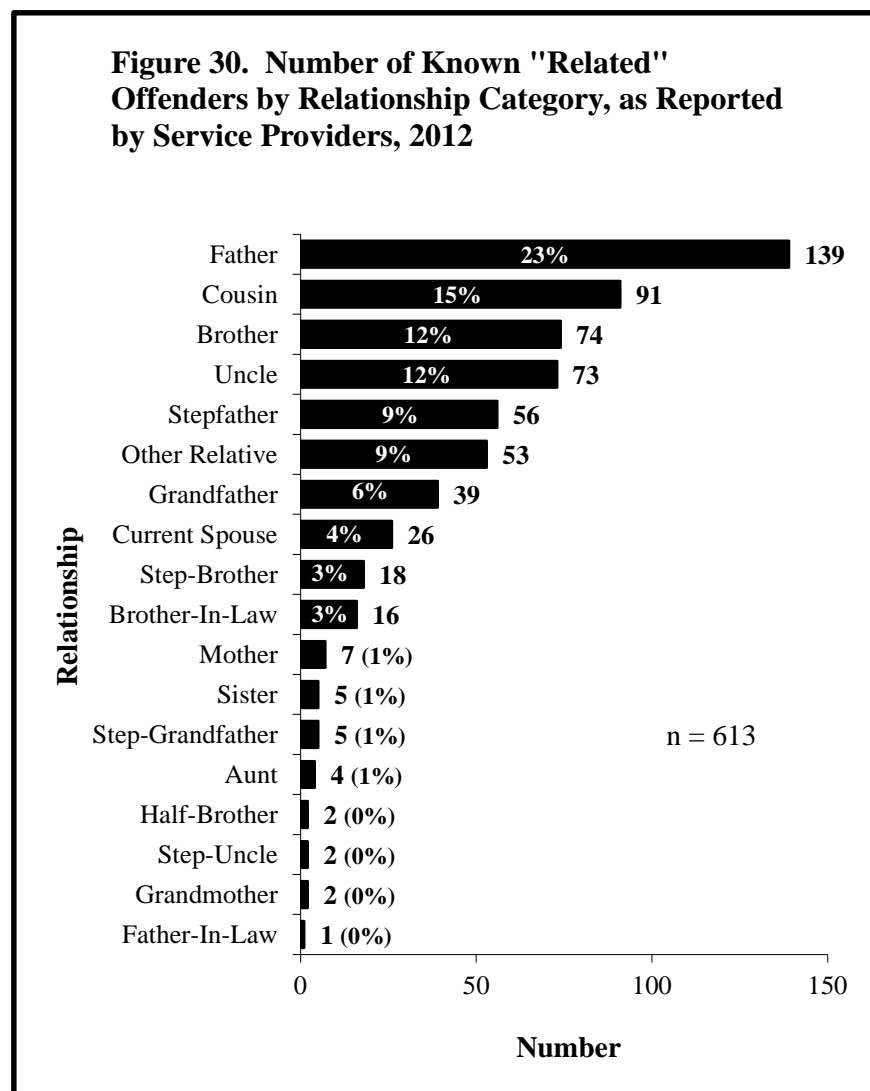
Stranger-perpetrated sexual offenses were examined by *race/ethnicity of the survivor*. Of the 448 cases with *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors, 9% (40) experienced *stranger-perpetrated* sexual assault. Likewise, of the 652 cases with *Hispanic* survivors, 6% (42) experienced *stranger-perpetrated* sexual assault. *Stranger-perpetrated* sexual assault was experienced by 14% (20 of 190) of *Native American* survivors, and by 9% (7 of 82) of survivors of *mixed race/ethnicity*. There were 21 reports on *Black* survivors that documented the relationship of the offender. Of these, 5% (1) were *stranger-perpetrated* rapes. See **Figure 29**.



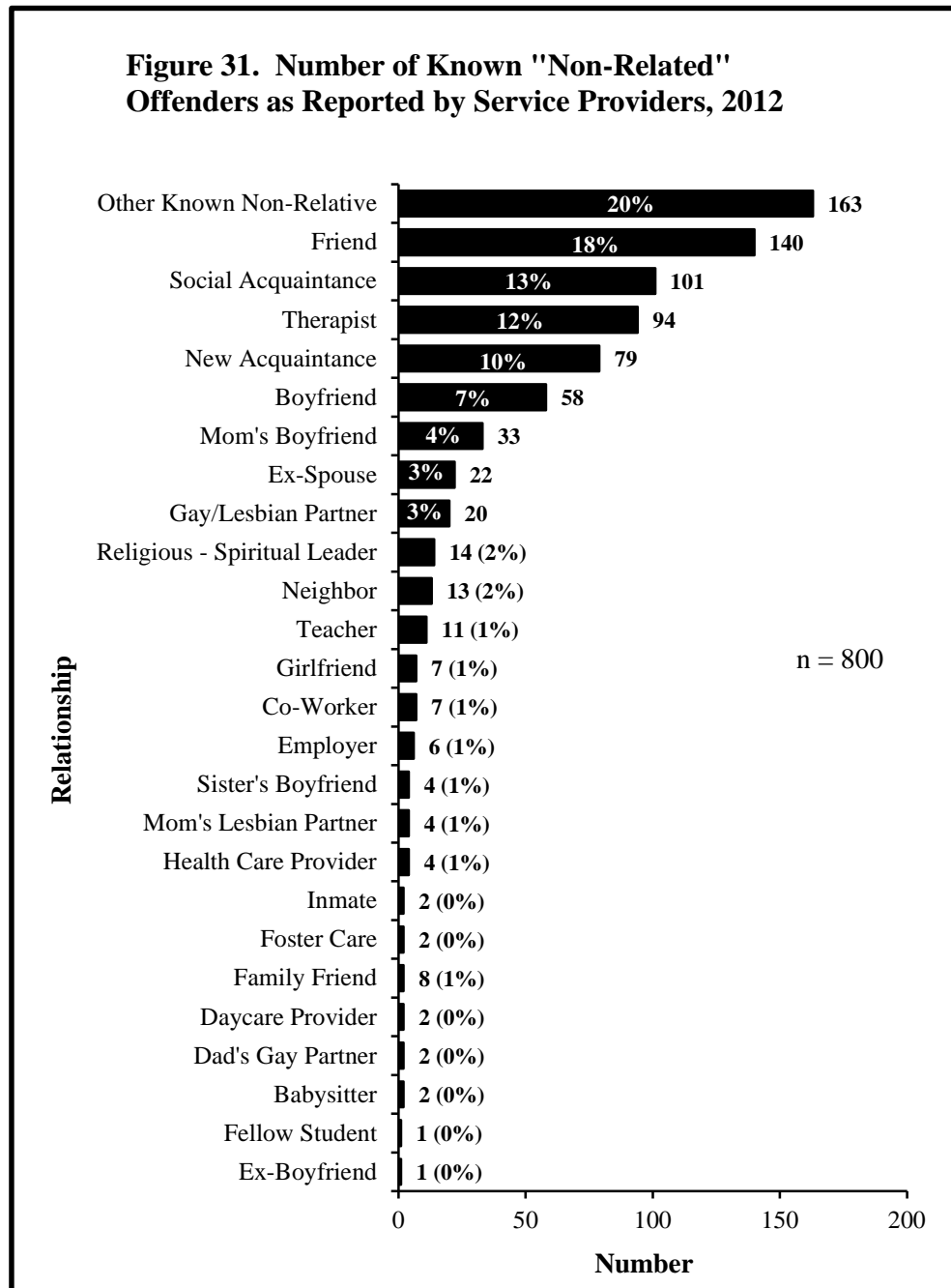
Stranger-perpetrated sexual offenses were examined by *survivor gender*. Of 221 cases with *male* survivors, 7% (15) were *stranger-perpetrated*, compared to 9% (101) of the 1,183 cases of with *female* survivors.

Of the sexual offenses reported to service providers, 92% (1,413) were committed by someone known to the survivor. Of those offenders *known to the survivor*, 43% (613) were *family members/relatives*.

Of the sexual offenses committed by *family members/relatives*, *fathers* was the group with the greatest number of reported offenders, committing 139 (23%) of all *family member* sexual offenses followed by *cousins*, 91 (15%), and *brothers* (74) and *uncles* (73) with 12%, respectively. *Step-fathers* (56) and “other” (non-specified) relatives (53) committed 9% respectively, of family perpetrated sexual offenses. See **Figure 30**.



Of the 800 *non-family offenders known to the survivor*, most were “other” known (unspecified) non-relative, 163 (20%). Of the specified relationships among known non-relative offenders, *friends* 140 (18%) committed the greatest proportion of offenses, followed by *social acquaintances*, 101 (13%), *therapists*, 94 (12%), and *new acquaintances*, 79 (10%). See **Figure 31**.



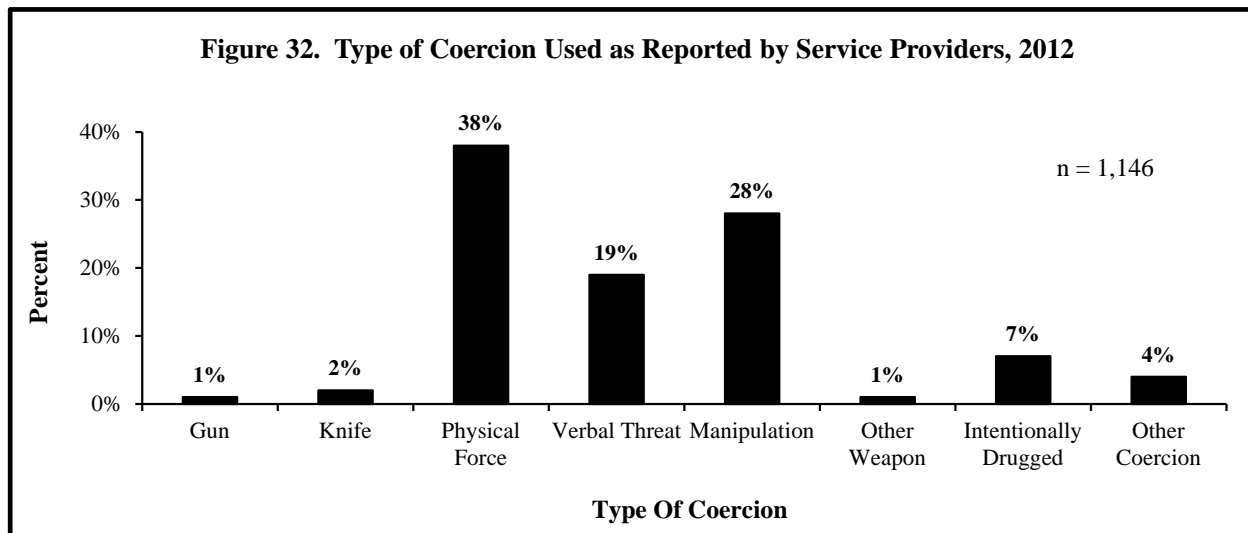
3. Number of Offenders Involved Per Sexual Assault

The *number of offenders* per sexual assault was documented in 1,842 of reported sexual offenses. Of the documented reports, 77% (1,426) involved *one* offender. Of the *multiple-offender* assaults reported, 6% (110) involved *two offenders*, 2% (32) involved *three offenders*, and 15% (274) involved *four-or-more offenders*.

There were 1,285 cases that identified *survivor alcohol/drug use* and the *number of offenders* involved. Of these, 471 used alcohol/drugs and 814 did not. Survivors using alcohol/drugs were almost twice (27%) as likely to be victimized by multiple offenders as survivors not using alcohol/drugs (15%).

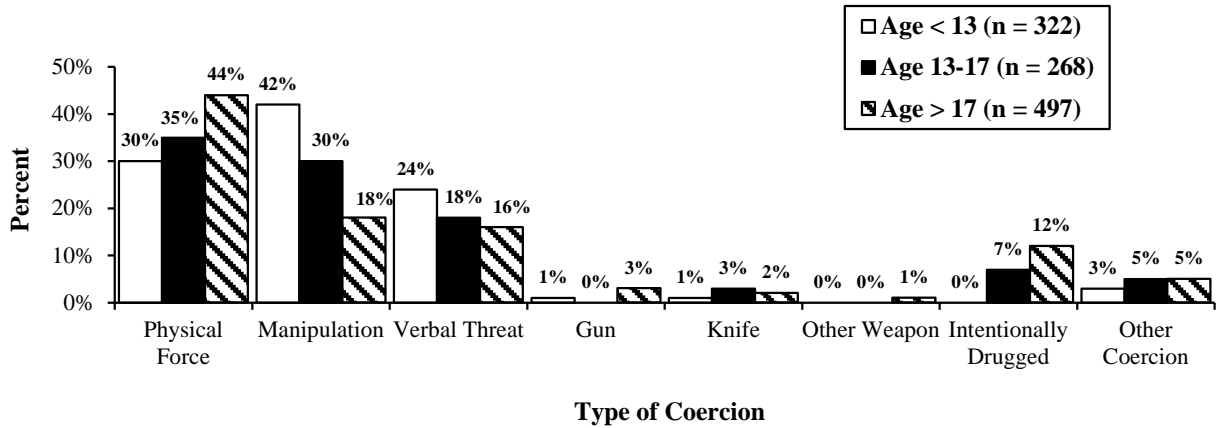
4. Type of Coercion Used

Because more than one type of coercion was used with some survivors, there were 1,146 types of coercion reported in 751 sexual assaults that documented this variable. Of these, the *type of coercion* used most was *physical force* (38%), followed by *manipulation* (28%) and *verbal threat* (19%). *Weapons* accounted for 4% of the types of coercion used: *knives* (2%), *guns* (1%) and *other weapons* (1%). *Intentional drugging of the victim by the perpetrator* accounted for 7% of the total types of coercion used and 4% of the types of coercion used were *other*, unspecified means. See **Figure 32**.



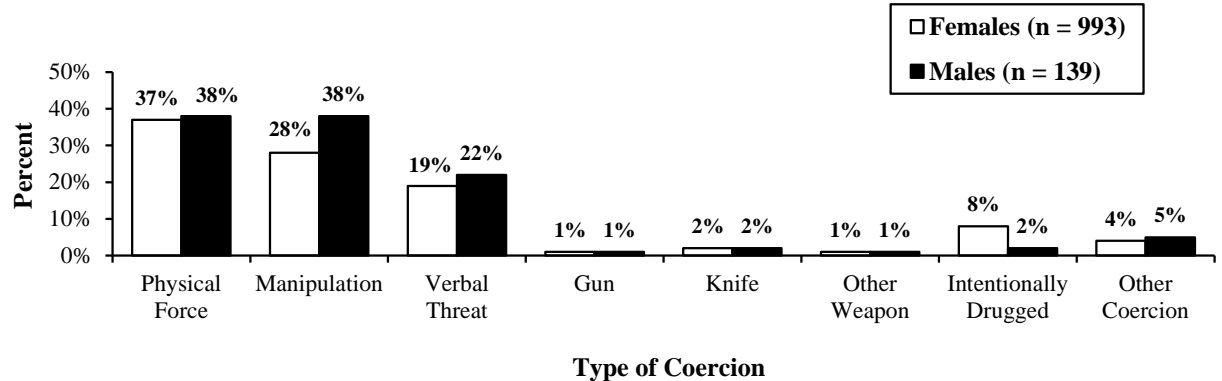
Physical force was used on *adult* victims (ages 18 and older) (44%) and *adolescent* victims (ages 13-17) (35%) more than any other type of coercion. *Manipulation* (42%) was used on *child* victims (ages 12 and under) more than any other type of coercion, followed by *physical force* (30%) and *verbal threat* (24%). *Intentional drugging of the victim by the perpetrator* was used more often on *adults* (12%) than *adolescents* (7%) and *children* (0%). *Guns* (3%) were used most often on *adults*. *Knives* were used on 3% of *adolescents*, 2% of *adults*, and 1% of *children*. See **Figure 33**.

Figure 33. Type of Coercion Used by Survivor Age as Reported by Service Providers, 2012



When examined by gender, *males* (38%) and *females* (37%) were almost equally likely to experience *physical force*. Significantly more *females* were *intentionally drugged* (8%) than *males* (2%). Conversely, *males* were significantly more likely to experience *manipulation* (38%) and slightly more likely to experience *verbal threat* (22%) than *females* (28% and 19%, respectively). See **Figure 34**.

Figure 34. Type of Coercion by Survivor Gender as Reported by Service Providers, 2012



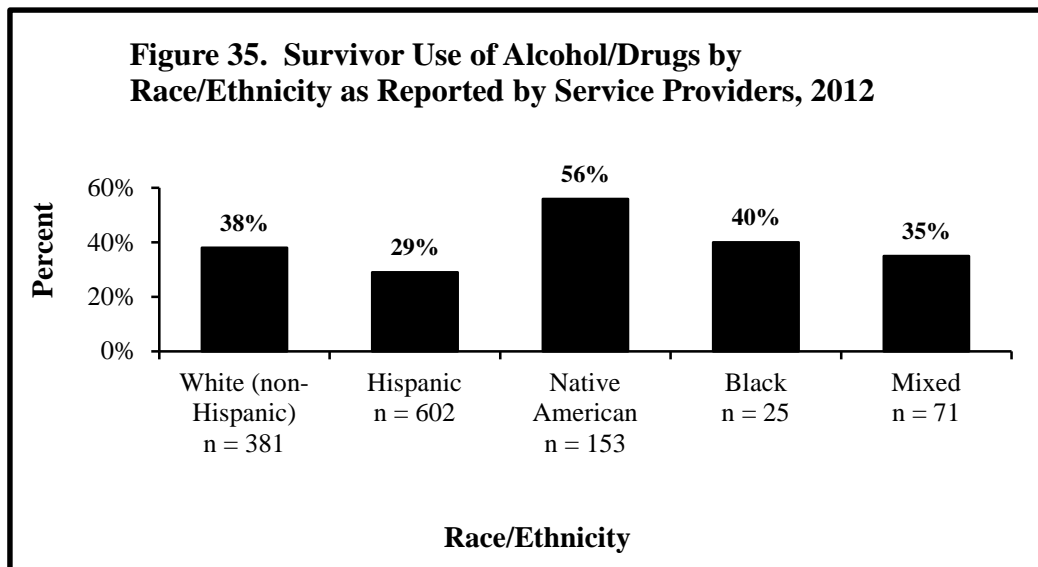
5. Use of Alcohol/Drugs

a. Survivor

Of the 1,300 reports that documented *alcohol/drug use*, 37% (482) of survivors used alcohol or other drugs during the reported (current) *assault*. When examined by survivor age, 62% of *adult* survivors, 37% of *adolescent* survivors, and 3% of *child* survivors used alcohol or drugs during the reported sexual assault.

There were 276 of the 465 survivor alcohol-use cases that documented the *survivor/offender relationship*. Of these, 17% (47) were committed by a *stranger*. Conversely, of 754 cases where the survivor did not use alcohol/drugs, there were 681 that documented the survivor/offender relationship. Of these, 6% (41) were committed by a *stranger*. This suggests that *alcohol/drug use* presents a vulnerability to *stranger* rape: those who use alcohol/drugs are almost *three times* (2.8) more likely to experience rape by a stranger than those who avoid alcohol/drugs.

There were 1,232 sexual assault cases where both *survivor alcohol/drug use* and *race/ethnicity* were documented. Of these, *Native American* survivors were most likely to use alcohol and/or other drugs at the time of their sexual assault, with 56% *Native American* survivors reporting *alcohol/drug use*. Slightly over one-third of *Black* (40%) survivors, *White* (non-*Hispanic*) survivors (38%), and survivors of *mixed race/ethnicity* (35%) used alcohol and/or other drugs at the time of their sexual assault. Slightly over one-quarter of *Hispanic* survivors (29%) used alcohol and/or other drugs at the time of their sexual assault. See **Figure 35**.



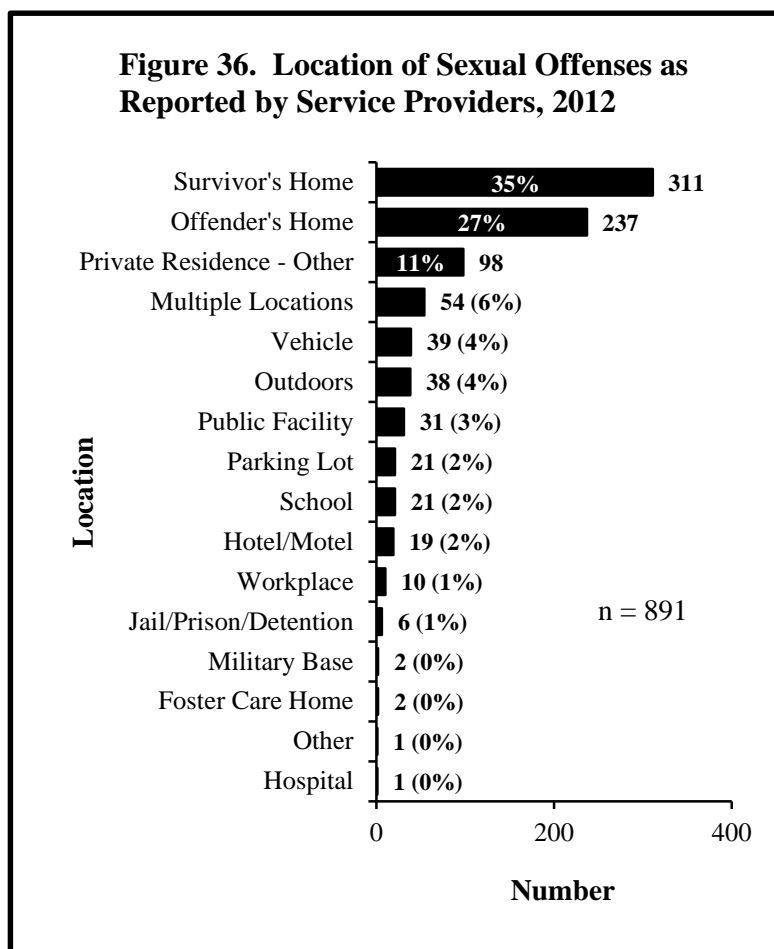
b. Offender

Use of alcohol or other drugs by offenders was documented in only 450 of the 1,875 sexual offense reports. Of these, 71.5% (322) of offenders *used alcohol or other drugs* during the reported (current) assault.

6. Location of Sexual Offenses

Of the 891 reports from therapists that documented *location of the sexual assault*, 35% (311) were committed in the *survivor's home*. The *offender's home* represented the location of the second highest category of reported offenses, 27% (237) followed by a *residence other than the survivor or offender's home*, 11% (98). Six percent (54) of the assaults occurred in *multiple locations*, 4% respectively, occurred in a *vehicle* (39) or *outdoors* (38) and 3% (31) occurred in a *public building*. See **Figure 36**.

Figure 36. Location of Sexual Offenses as Reported by Service Providers, 2012



7. Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Domestic violence history among survivors was documented in 1,323 of the sexual offense reports. Of these cases, 45% (594) of survivors reported a *history of domestic violence*. Among service provider cases with family offenders, 57% involved domestic violence. Among service provider cases with non-family current or former intimate partner offenders, 53% involved domestic violence.

Domestic violence history among offenders was understandably reported in a fewer number of cases, since many survivors of assault do not know this information about their offenders. However, of the 97 cases where survivors knew and reported the *domestic violence history of the offender*, 77% (75) of offenders had a *history of domestic violence*. Of these cases, there were 87 that also documented the *survivor's* history of domestic violence. Of 30 survivors with *no history* of domestic violence, 53% (16) were offended by someone *with a history* of domestic violence. Conversely, of 57 survivors *with a history* of domestic violence, 91% (52) were offended by someone *with a history* of domestic violence. This suggests that a survivor *with a history* of domestic violence is more likely to be offended by someone *with a history* of domestic violence than a survivor who does not have a history of domestic violence.

8. Sexually Transmitted Disease, Pregnancy, and Sexual Assault

a. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's)

Of the 475 cases where *contraction of a sexually transmitted disease* was documented, 19 (4%) of the survivors contracted a sexually transmitted disease during the reported (current) sexual assault.

There is a significant correlation between *survivor use of alcohol* and the likelihood of *contracting a sexually transmitted disease*. Those survivors who *used alcohol/drugs* were *nine times* more likely to contract a STD than those who did not use alcohol/drugs. Of the total reported sexual assaults that documented whether *alcohol/drugs* were used and whether there was *the contraction of a sexually transmitted disease*, 9.5% or (8 of 84) of those survivors who *did* use alcohol contracted a STD, compared to 1% or (4 of 336) among survivors who did not use alcohol.

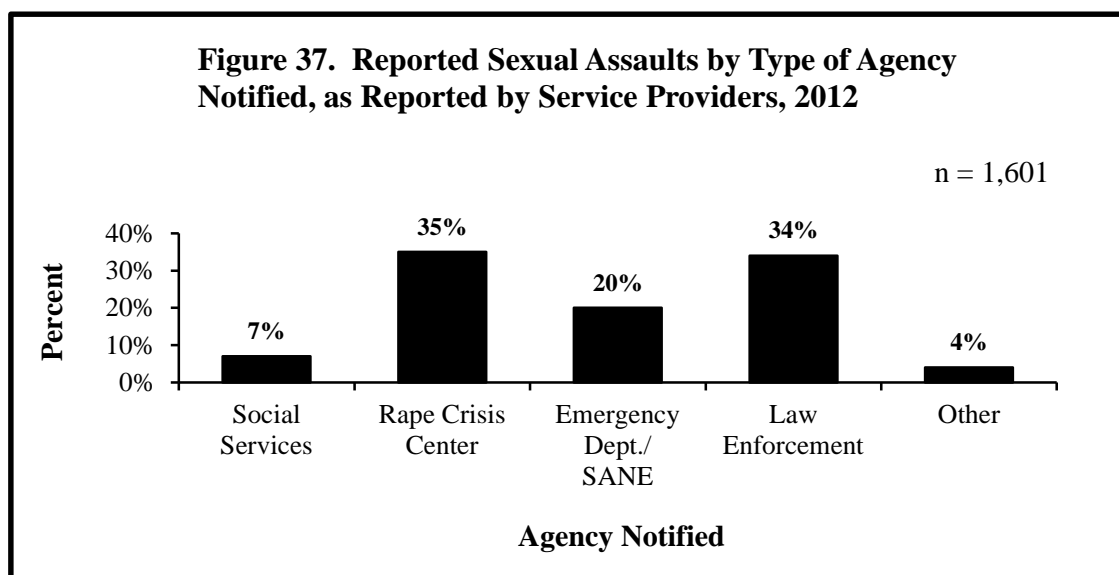
b. Pregnancy

There were 860 cases that documented whether or not a pregnancy resulted from the presenting sexual assault incident. Of these cases, 36 (4%) resulted in a pregnancy.

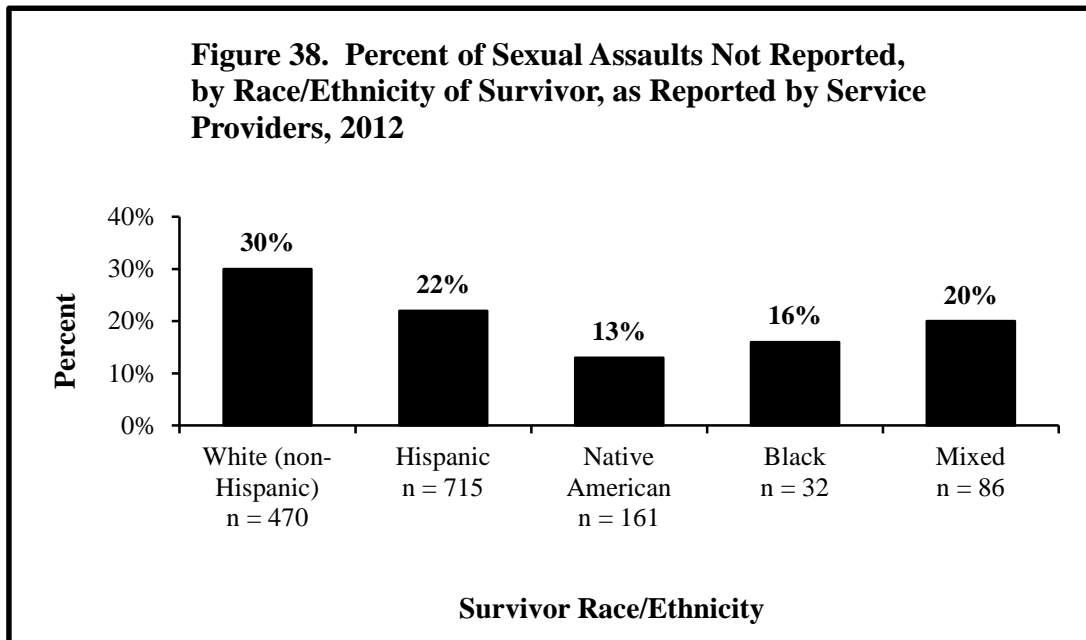
9. Reported Sexual Assault

Of the 1,875 sexual assault offenses, there were 1,574 which documented whether the assault was reported by someone to a professional agency. Of these, 364 (23%) were *not reported*. Of the 1,210 that were reported, 87% (1,055) were reported by the *survivor*, 1% (10) by a *therapist*, 1% (14) by *law enforcement* and 11% (131) by *others* not specified.

There were 1,601 reports made on 1,210 sexual assaults, as each assault may have been reported to more than one type of agency. Of the 1,601 reports made, 542 (34%) were reported to *law enforcement*, 553 (35%) a *rape crisis center*, 317 (20%) an *ER or SANE*, 120 (7%) a *social service agency*, and 67 (4%) *other agencies* not specified. See **Figure 37**.



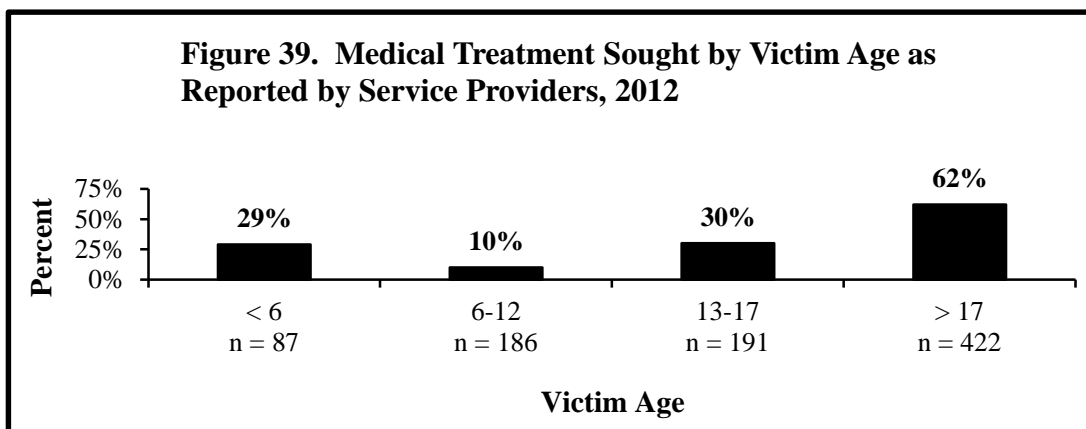
There were 1,464 cases that documented both, whether a *report was made* and the *race/ethnicity of the survivor*. One-third (30%) of *White (non-Hispanic)* survivors did not report their sexual assault, compared to one-quarter of *Hispanic* survivors (22%), *Black* survivors (16%) and *survivors of mixed race* (20%) that did not report. *Native American* survivors were the racial group with the fewest unreported sexual assaults (13%). See **Figure 38**.



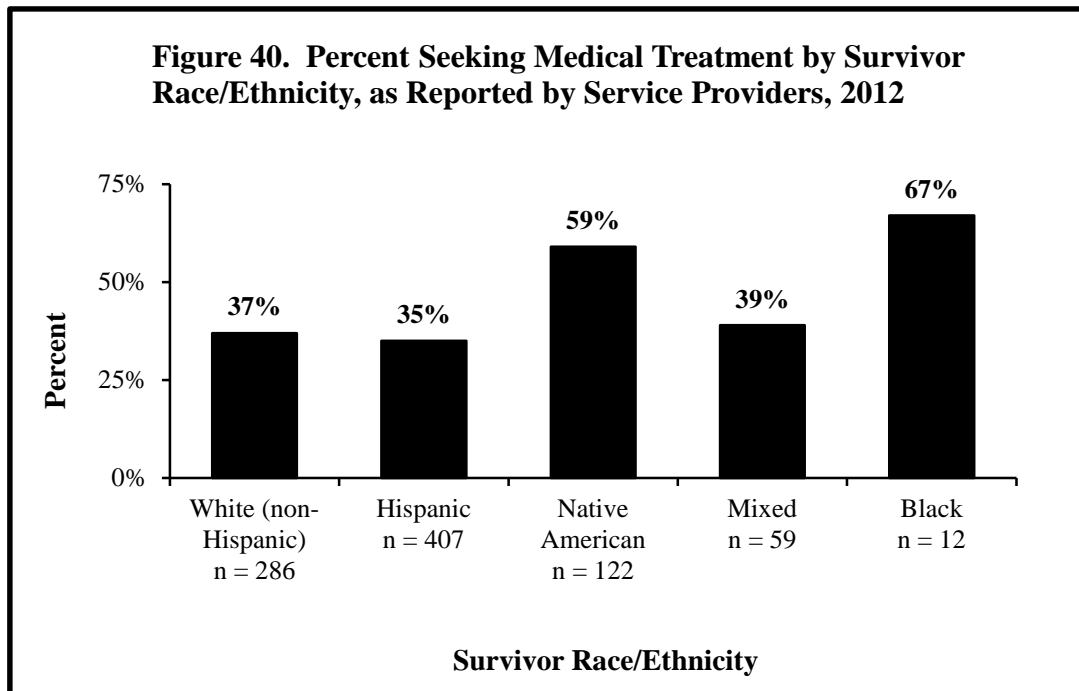
10. Medical Treatment Sought

There were 929 sexual assault offenses that documented whether medical treatment was sought by the survivor. Of these, 41% (377) sought medical treatment. There were 913 reports that documented medical treatment sought and survivor gender. Of 799 female sexual assault survivors, 43% (346) sought medical treatment. This is twice the rate of male survivors who sought medical treatment, 21% (24 of 114).

An examination of medical treatment sought by *survivor age* revealed that *adult survivors* (ages 18 and older) were most likely to seek medical treatment (62%), followed by *adolescent survivors, 13-17*, (30%), *child survivors <6 years* (29%), and *child survivors ages 6-12 years* (10%). See **Figure 39**.



An examination of *medical treatment sought by survivor race/ethnicity*, revealed that 67% of *Black survivors* sought medical treatment. However, as this proportion is based on a total of 12 survivors, it should be viewed with caution. A significantly greater proportion of *Native American survivors* (59%) sought treatment, compared to *survivors of mixed race* (39%), *White (non-Hispanic) survivors* (37%) and *Hispanic survivors* (35%). See **Figure 40**.



11. Forensic Evidence Collection

There were 936 service provider reports that documented whether *forensic evidence was collected* (within 5 days of the assault). Of these, 28% (260) reported forensic evidence collection. When examined by *gender*, significantly more *female survivors* (30%) obtained forensic evidence collection, than *male survivors* (17%)

An examination of *forensic evidence collection* (within 5 days of the assault) by *survivor race/ethnicity* revealed that *Native American survivors* (54%) were significantly more likely to have forensic evidence collected, than survivors of any other race/ethnic group: survivors of *mixed race/ethnicity* (45%), *Black survivors* (33%), *White (non-Hispanic) survivors* (24%), and *Hispanic survivors* (21%). See **Figure 41**.

An analysis was conducted to compare *forensic evidence collection* among male and female *rape victims* by *gender* and *age*. Significantly more female (47%) and male (40%) *adult rape victims* (age 18 and older) obtained forensic evidence collection than female and male rape victims of other age groups. Among *adolescent survivors*, *females* (20%) were more four times more likely to obtain forensic evidence collection than *males* (5%). There was a negligible difference in the proportion of female (18%) and male (16%) *child survivors* that obtained forensic evidence collection. See **Figure 42**.

Figure 41. Percent Forensic Evidence Collection by Survivor Race/Ethnicity, as Reported by Service Providers, 2012

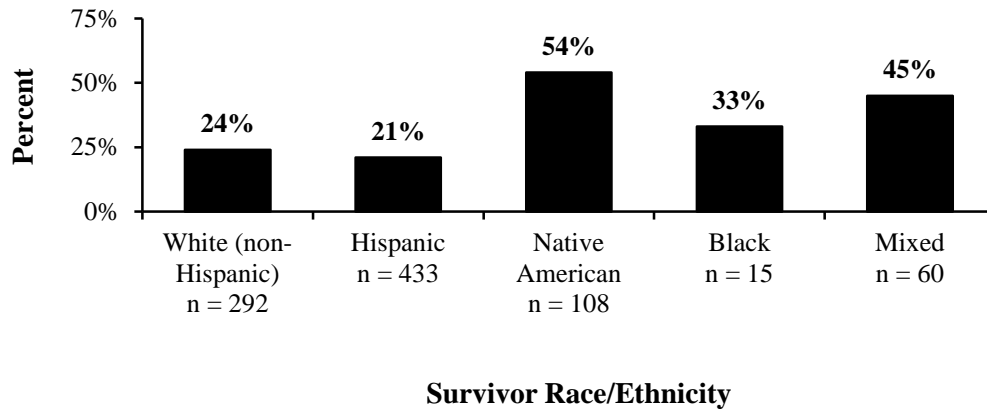
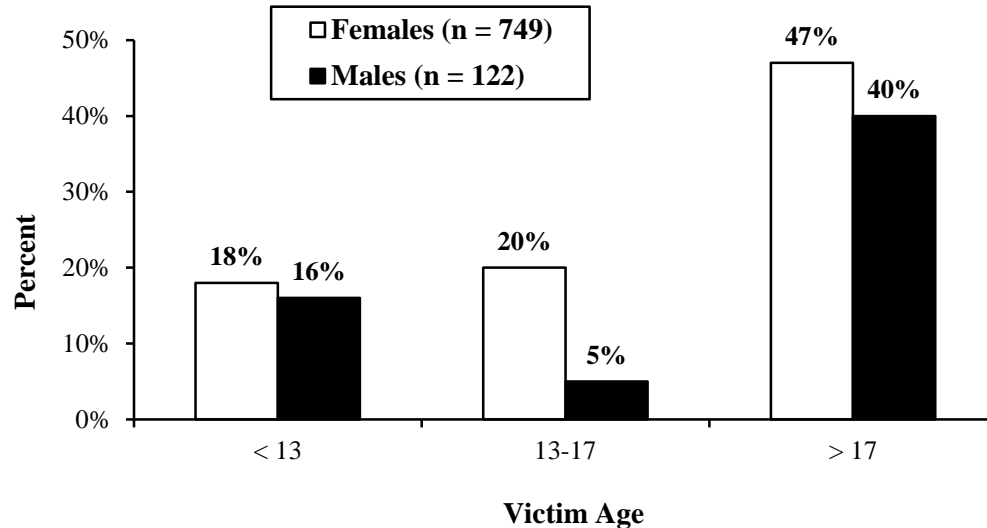


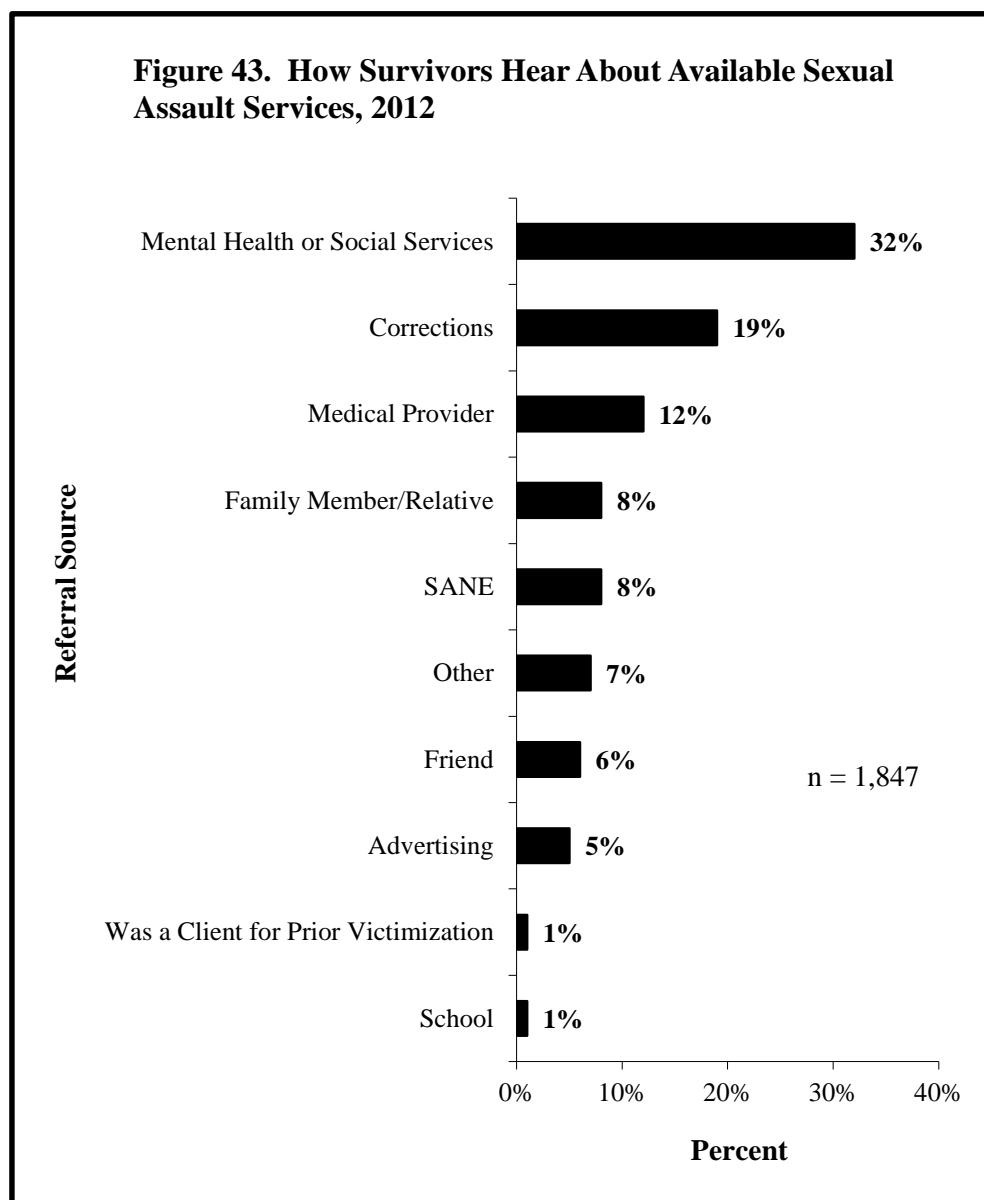
Figure 42. Forensic Evidence Collection Among Rape Victims, by Age and Gender as Reported by Service Providers, 2012



12. Accessing Services

There were 1,310 service provider reports that documented how the adult survivor heard about available sexual assault services. Of these reports, there were 1,847 responses, as some survivors offered multiple responses to this question. Of these, most referrals were made by someone from *mental health or*

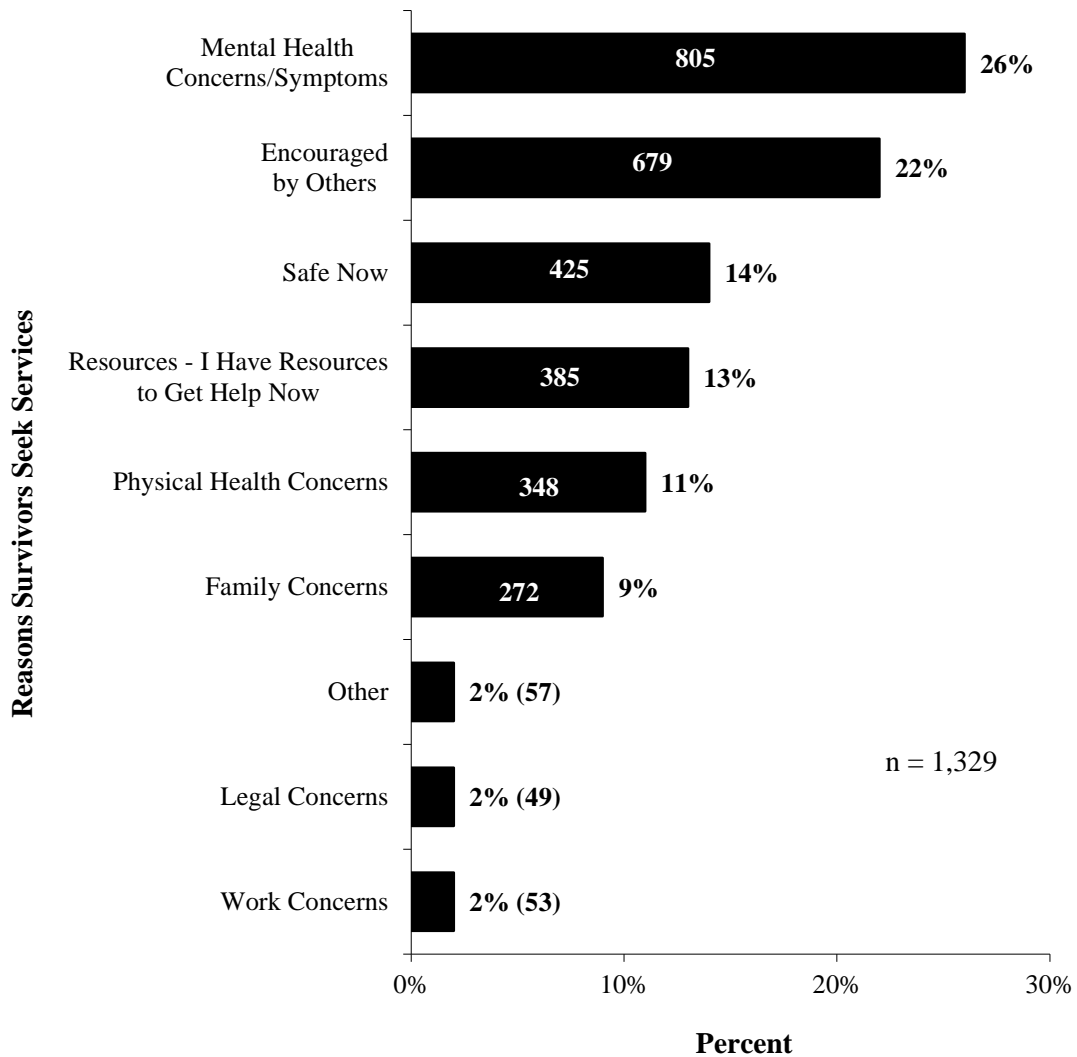
social services, 32% (584), followed by referrals from *corrections*, 19% (351), *medical providers*, 12% (223), *family members*, 8% (154), and *SANE programs*, 8% (150). See **Figure 43**.



13. Reasons for Seeking Services

There were 1,329 survivors that provided one or more reasons why they decided to seek help. Of all the reasons for seeking assistance, most survivors, 26% (805) sought help for *mental health problems/concerns/symptoms from the assault, such as nightmares, phobias, flashbacks-PTSD* and 22% (679) were *encouraged to get help by others*. Another 14% (425) of survivors reported that it was *safe to get help now*, 13% (385) reported that they have *resources to get help now*, and 11% (348) reported seeking help because of *physical health concerns*. See **Figure 44**.

Figure 44. Reasons Survivors Seek Services, 2012



IV. SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINER (SANE) PROGRAMS

A. OVERVIEW OF SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINERS (SANE)

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

All New Mexico SANE Programs use the New Mexico Sexual Assault Evidence Kit (SAEK) within five (5) days of an assault. Overarching principles of SANE include patient confidentiality and informed consent. SANE services are presented as options so that the patient has control over what happens. For example, services offered by SANE programs may include comfort care, medications to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, emergency contraception, evidence collection, documentation and photography of injuries, and referrals for aftermath care. One distinct advantage of the SANE response is its physical environment. SANE units offer a safe, private, and quiet environment where the sexual assault victim can influence the pace of the exam and has the time to have services presented as options, both of which are effective tools in re-empowering the patient.

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

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

B. SANE PROGRAM FINDINGS

There were 1,172 patients served by SANE Programs in 2012, a 1% (.08) increase over the number served in 2011 (1,077).

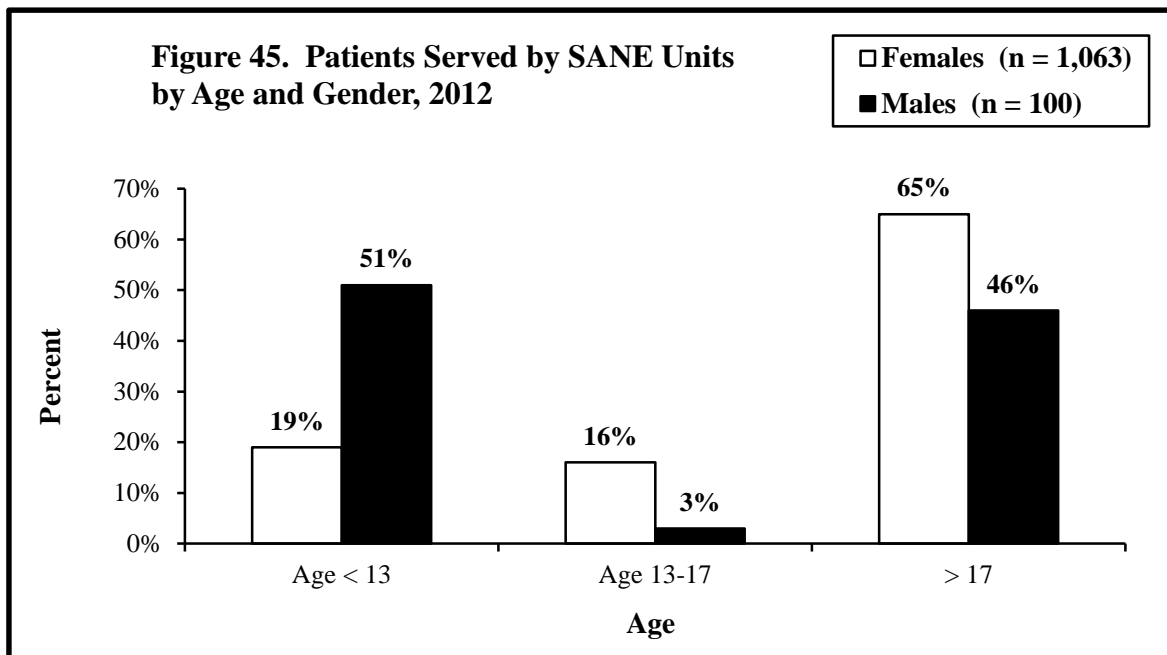
As expected, most, 46% (554) of all SANE patients were served by the *Albuquerque SANE Collaborative*, followed by the *Santa Fe St. Vincent SANE Program* 12% (141), *Sexual Assault Services of Northwest New Mexico*, 9% (103), and *La Pinon SANE Project*, 8% (97). The number of patients served by each SANE Program is found in **Table 8**.

1. Patient Gender

Of all the patients served by SANE Programs in 2012, 91% (1,070) were *females*, similar to the proportion of female SANE patients in 2011 (90%).

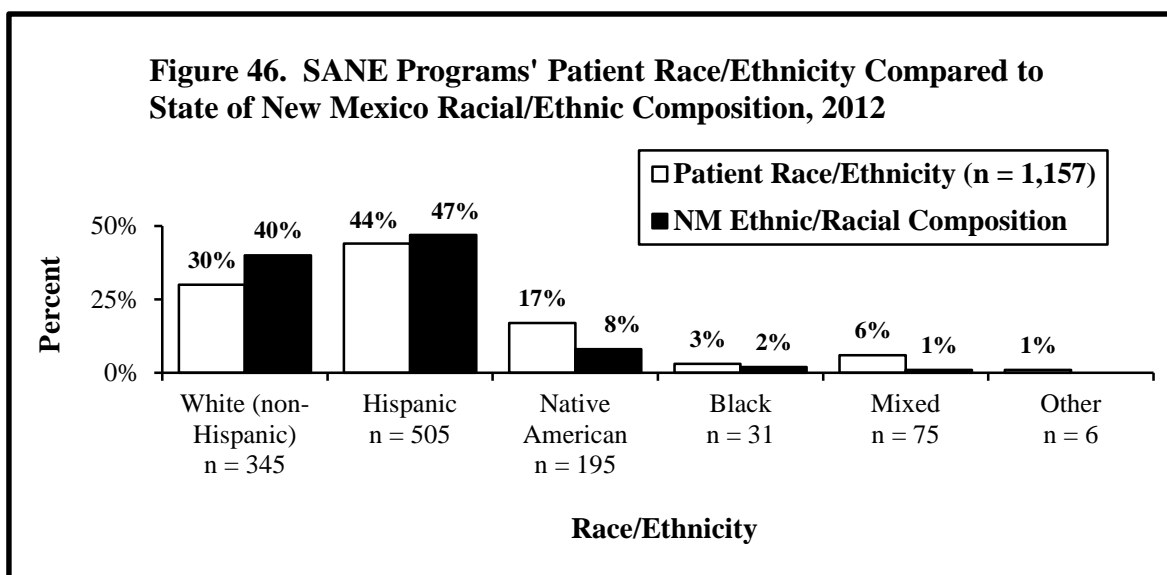
2. Patient Age

There were 1,164 records documenting *patient age*. Most (64% or 743) patients served were *adults* (ages 18 and older). *Adolescents* (ages 13-17) comprised 15% (173) of all patients served. *Children* (ages 12 and under) comprised 21% (248) of all patients served. When examined by *gender*, most (51%) *male* SANE patients were *children*, while most *female* SANE patients (65%) were *adults*. See **Figure 45**.

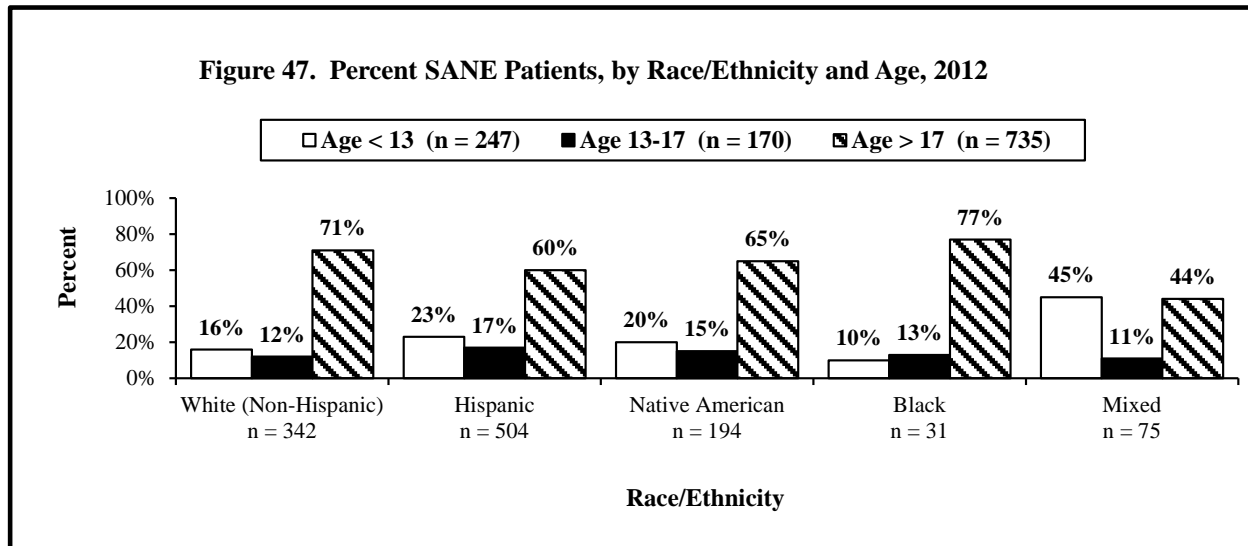


3. Patient Race/Ethnicity

Of 1,157 records documenting *patient race/ethnicity*, 44% were *Hispanic*, 30% *White (non-Hispanic)*, 17% *Native American*, 3% *Black*, 6% *mixed race/ethnicity*, and 1% *Other*. *Blacks and Hispanics* are slightly more represented among SANE sexual assault patients than in the general population, whereas *Native Americans* and those of *mixed race/ethnicity* are significantly more represented among SANE sexual assault patients than in the general population. Conversely, *Whites (non-Hispanic)*, have less representation among SANE sexual assault patients than their representation in the state population. See **Figure 46**.



When examined by *race* and *age* of the SANE patient, there were too few patients of “other” races (6) to examine by age. Likewise, while most *Black* SANE patients were adults (77%), this proportion should be viewed with caution as there were only 31 *Black* SANE patients. Children comprised a greater proportion of SANE patients of *mixed race/ethnicity* (45%) than children comprised of other races/ethnicities: *Hispanic* patients (23%), *White (non-Hispanic)* patients (16%), *Native American* patients (20%) and *Black* patients (10%). See **Figure 47**.



4. Patient Disability

Patient disability was known/documented in 1,097 SANE reports. Of these, 23% (255) had a disability. This is fewer than the 27% with a disability reported in 2011. More *female* (24%) than *male* SANE patients (18%) had a disability. When examined by age, 10% of *child* SANE patients, 19% of *adolescent* SANE patients, and 29% of *adult* SANE patients had a disability. Overall, of the 254 SANE patients with a disability where age was documented, 78% (199) were adults.

Of the 255 patients with a disability, 76% or 193 had a *mental/cognitive* disability, 23% (59) an unspecified *physical* disability, 33% (84) a *visual* disability, 6% (16) a *hearing* disability and 1% (2) a speech disability.

5. Offender Gender and Age

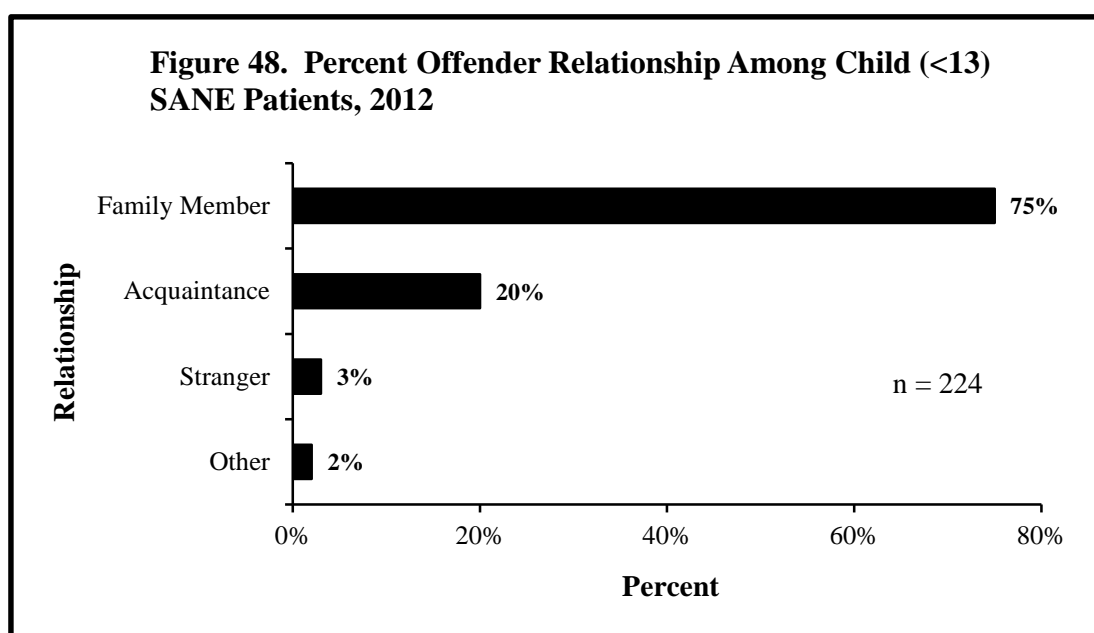
Of 1,076 individual reports where *gender of the offender* was documented, there was a *male* offender in 1,045 (97%), which equals the proportion of reports with a *male* offender in 2011. The *age of the offender* was documented in 849 of the individual reports submitted. Of these, 87% (735) were *adults* (ages 18 and older), 10% (89) were *adolescents* (ages 13-17) and 3% (25) were *children* (12 and under).

C. OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

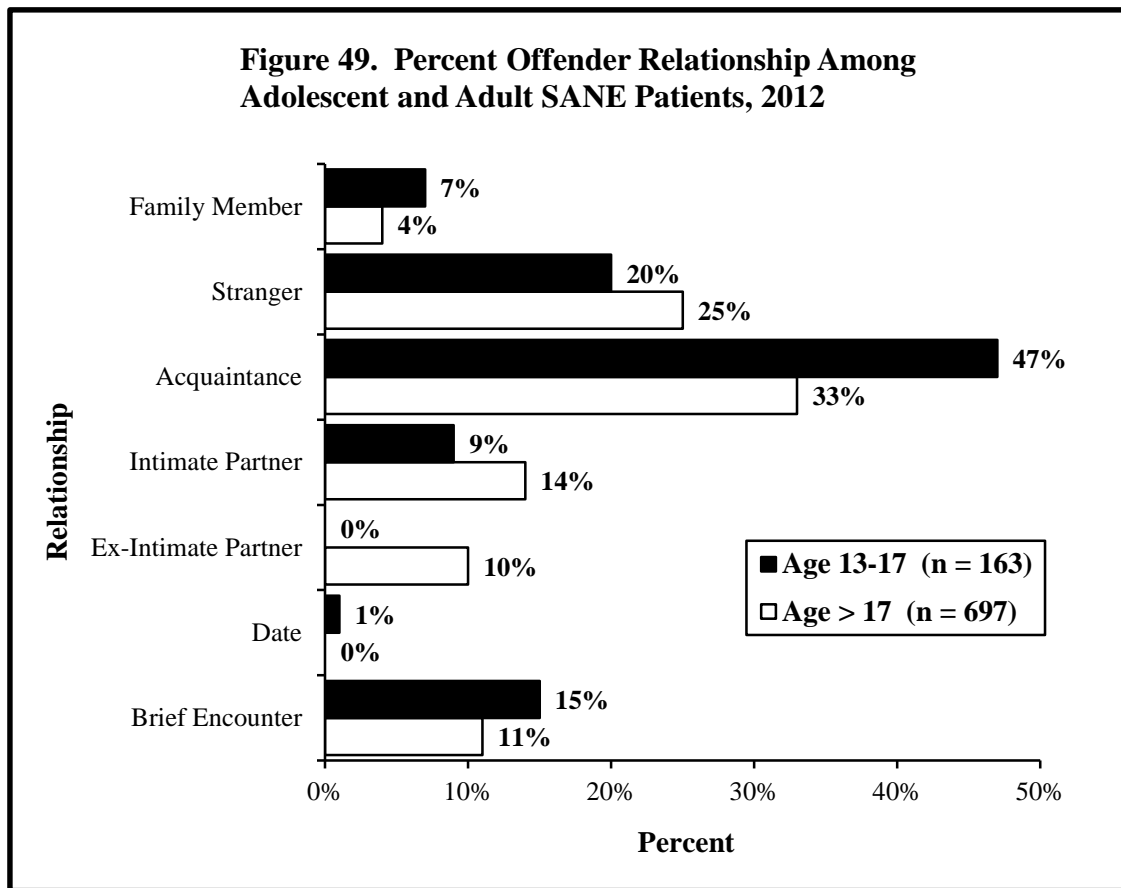
1. Victim/Offender Relationship

The victim/offender relationship was identified for 1,094 SANE patients. Overall, over one-third (33%) of offenders were *acquaintances*, 19% respectively, were *family* and *strangers*, 7% were an *intimate partner*, (4%) an *ex-intimate partner*, and 9% a *brief encounter*.

Of 248 SANE *child* patients (ages 12 and under), the *victim/offender relationship* was documented in 224. Three-quarters (75% or 168) were victimized by a *family member*, 20% (45) by an *acquaintance*, 3% (6) by a *stranger*, and 2% (4) “other” relationship. See **Figure 48**.



By contrast, SANE patients *over age 12* were significantly more likely to be victimized by an *acquaintance* or a *stranger*, than by a *family member*. *Family* offenders comprised 7% of SANE *adolescent* (ages 13-17) patients and 4% of SANE *adult* (18 and older) patients. *Stranger* offenders comprised 20% of *adolescent* SANE patients and 25% of *adult* SANE patients. *Acquaintance* offenders comprised 47% of *adolescent* SANE patients and 33% of *adult* SANE patients. Fifteen percent of *adolescent* patients and 11% of *adult* SANE patients were assaulted by someone from a *brief encounter*. Additionally, 9% of *adolescent* SANE patients were assaulted by an *intimate partner*, and 24% of *adult* SANE patients were assaulted by an *intimate* (14%) or *ex-intimate* (10%) *partner*. See **Figure 49**.

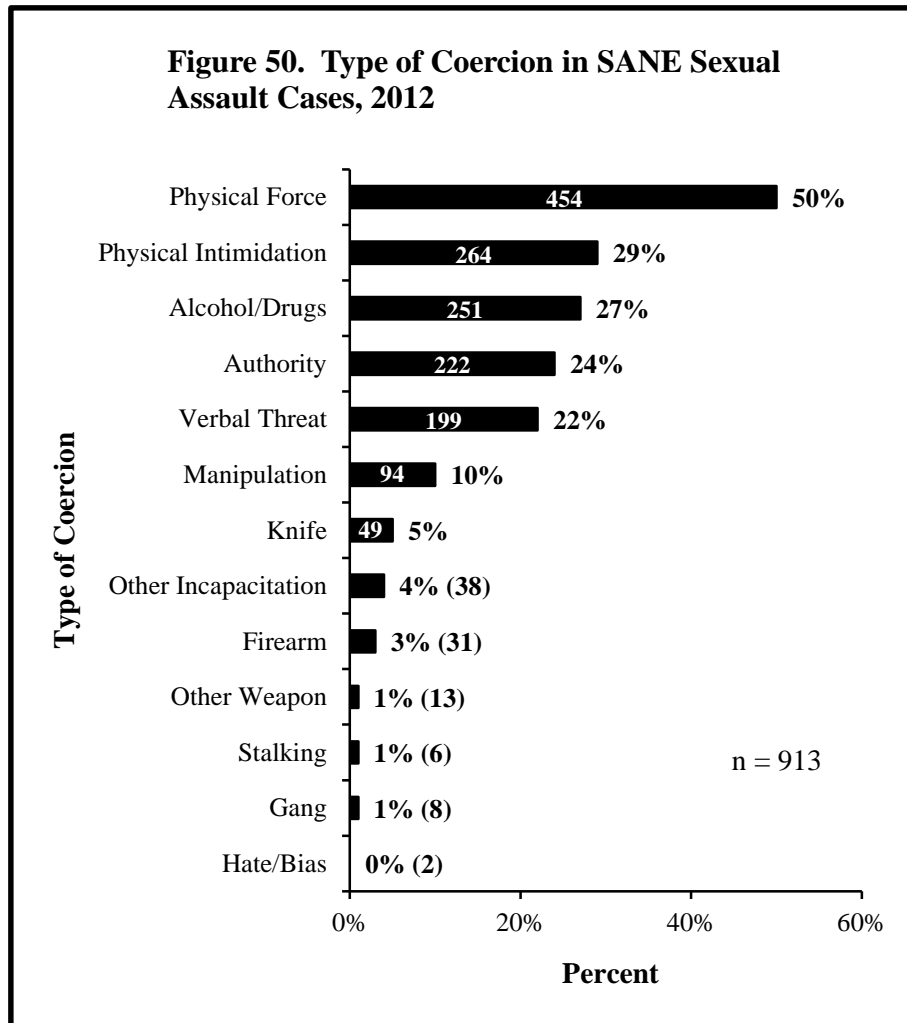


2. Number of Offenders

Of 1,014 reports that documented the number of offenders per sexual assault, 884 (88%) sexual assaults were perpetrated by *one* offender, 77 (8%) by *two* offenders, 20 (2%) by *three* offenders, and 23 (2%) by *four or more* offenders.

3. Type of Coercion

The type of coercion was documented on 913 SANE patients. Overall, SANE Programs report that the type of coercion used most was *physical force* (50%), followed by *physical intimidation* (29%), *alcohol/drugs* (27%), *authority over the victim* (24%), and *verbal threat* (22%). One or more weapons were used in 9% of SANE cases: *firearm* (3%), *knife* (5%), and *other weapon* (1%). See **Figure 50**.

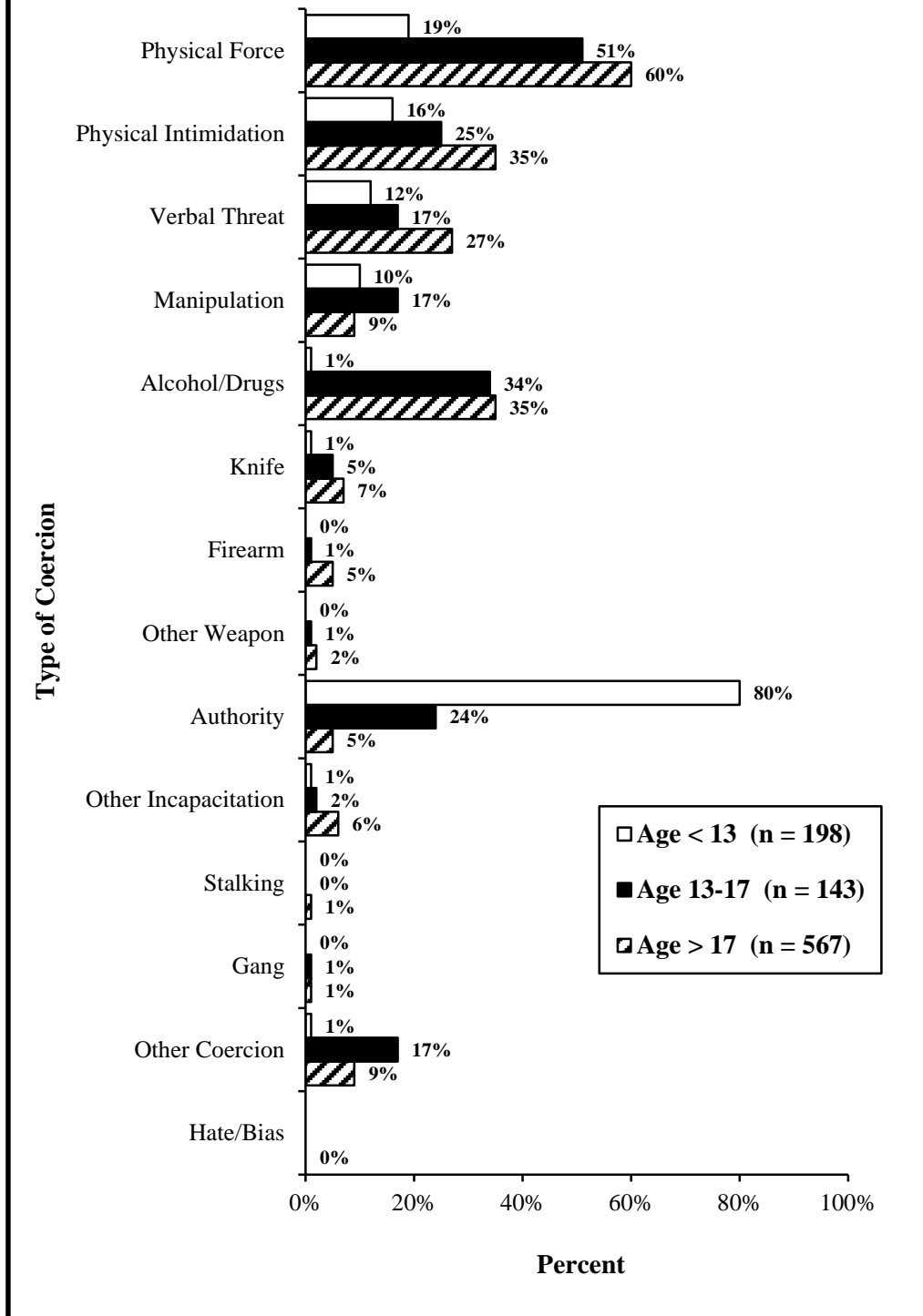


The *type of coercion* used was examined by *victim age* for 908 patients. Child SANE patients (ages 12 and under) were most often coerced by a *person of authority* (80%), followed by *physical force* (19%), and *physical intimidation* (16%). See **Figure 51**.

Adolescent SANE patients (ages 13-17) were most often coerced by *physical force* (51%), *alcohol/drugs* (34%), *physical intimidation* (25%), and a *person of authority* (24%). Refer to Figure 51.

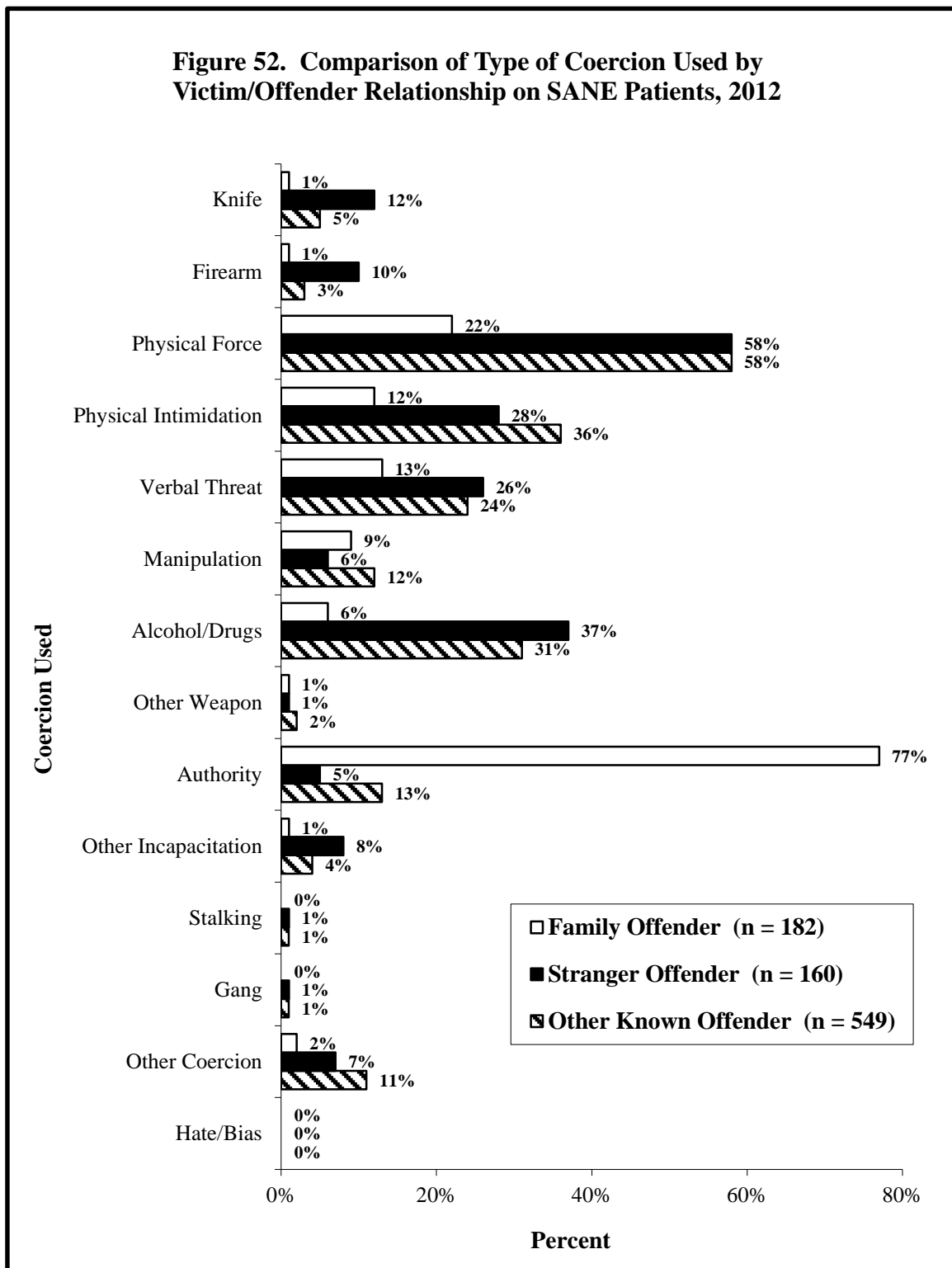
Adult SANE patients (18 and older) were most often coerced by *physical force* (60%), *alcohol/drugs* (35%), *physical intimidation* (35%), and *verbal threat* (27%). Refer to Figure 51.

Figure 51. Type of Coercion Used in SANE Sexual Assault Cases, by Patient Age, 2012



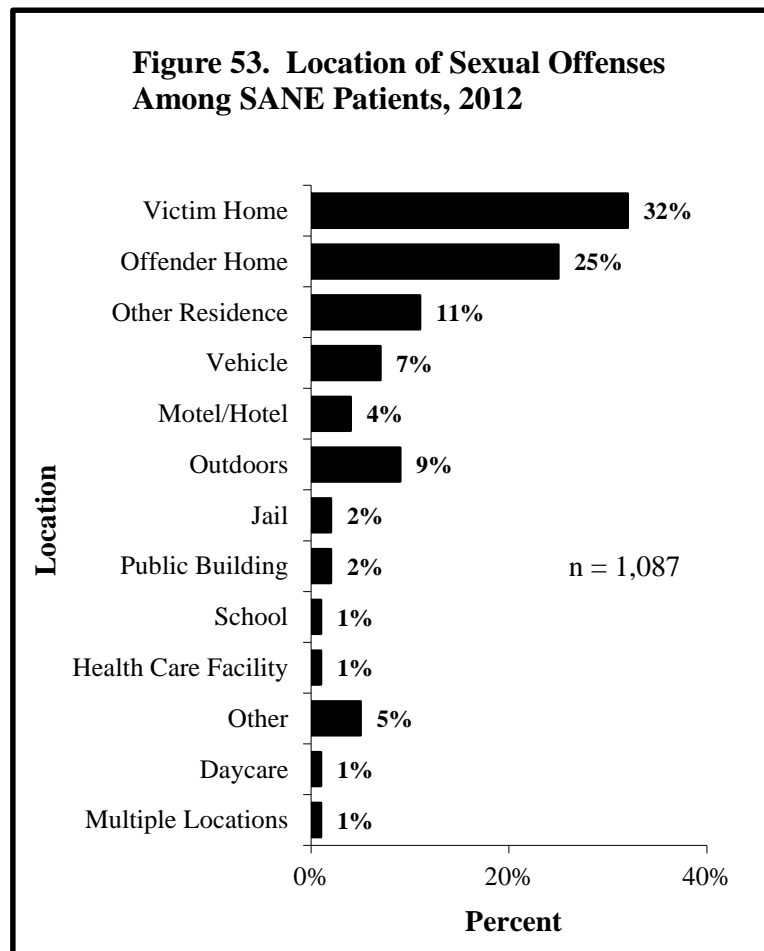
The type of coercion used on SANE patients was examined by *offender relationship to the victim*, either *family*, *other known offender* or *stranger*. Significantly more offenses involving a *knife* (12%) were

committed by *strangers*. Similarly, significantly more offenses involving a *person in authority* (77%) were committed by *family*; and significantly more offenses involving a *firearm* were committed by a *stranger* (10%). A significantly greater proportion of *stranger* and *known offender* offenses than *family* offenses involved *physical force*, *physical intimidation*, *verbal threat*, *alcohol/drugs*, *other incapacitation* and *other types of coercion*. See **Figure 52**.



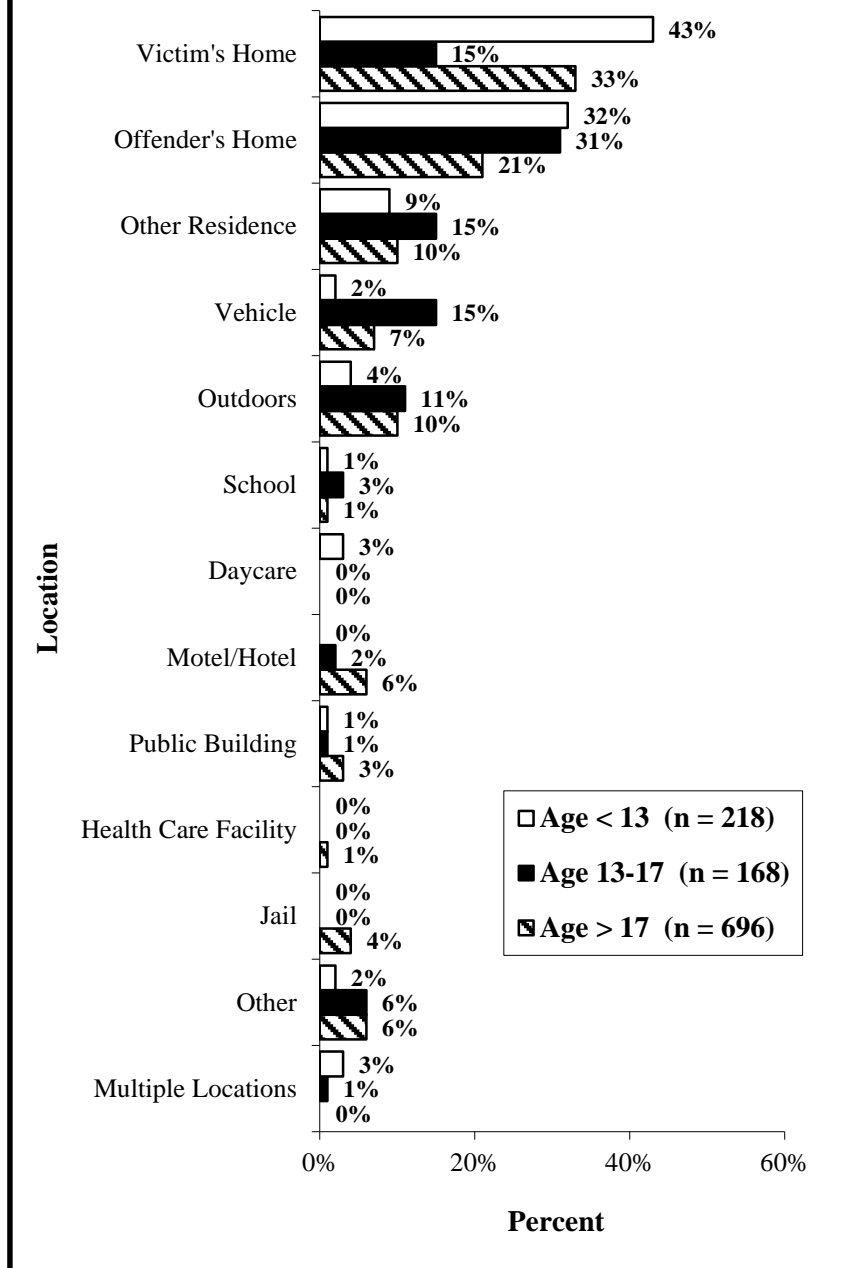
4. Location of Sexual Offenses

Overall, more than two-thirds (68%) of the sexual assaults among SANE patients occurred in a residence: *victim's home* (32%), *offender's home* (25%), or *other residence* (11%). Another 9% of sexual assaults occurred *outdoors*, 7% in a *vehicle*, and 4% occurred in a *motel/hotel*. See **Figure 53**.



When *location of the sexual offense* was examined by SANE patient age, most (84%) *child* SANE patients (ages 12 and under) were victimized in a residence: *own home* (43%), *offender's home* (32%), or *other residence* (9%). Most *adolescents* SANE patients (ages 13-17) were victimized in the *offender's home* (31%), the *victim's home* or *other residence* or a *vehicle* (15%, respectively). Additionally, 11% of *adolescents* were victimized *outdoors*. Most (74%) *adult* SANE patients (18 and older) were victimized in a residence: *victim's home* (33%), *offender's home* (21%) or *other residence* (10%). An additional 7% were victimized in a *vehicle*, 6% in a *motel/hotel*, and 4% while in *jail*. See **Figure 54**.

Figure 54. Location of Sexual Offenses by Victim Age, 2012



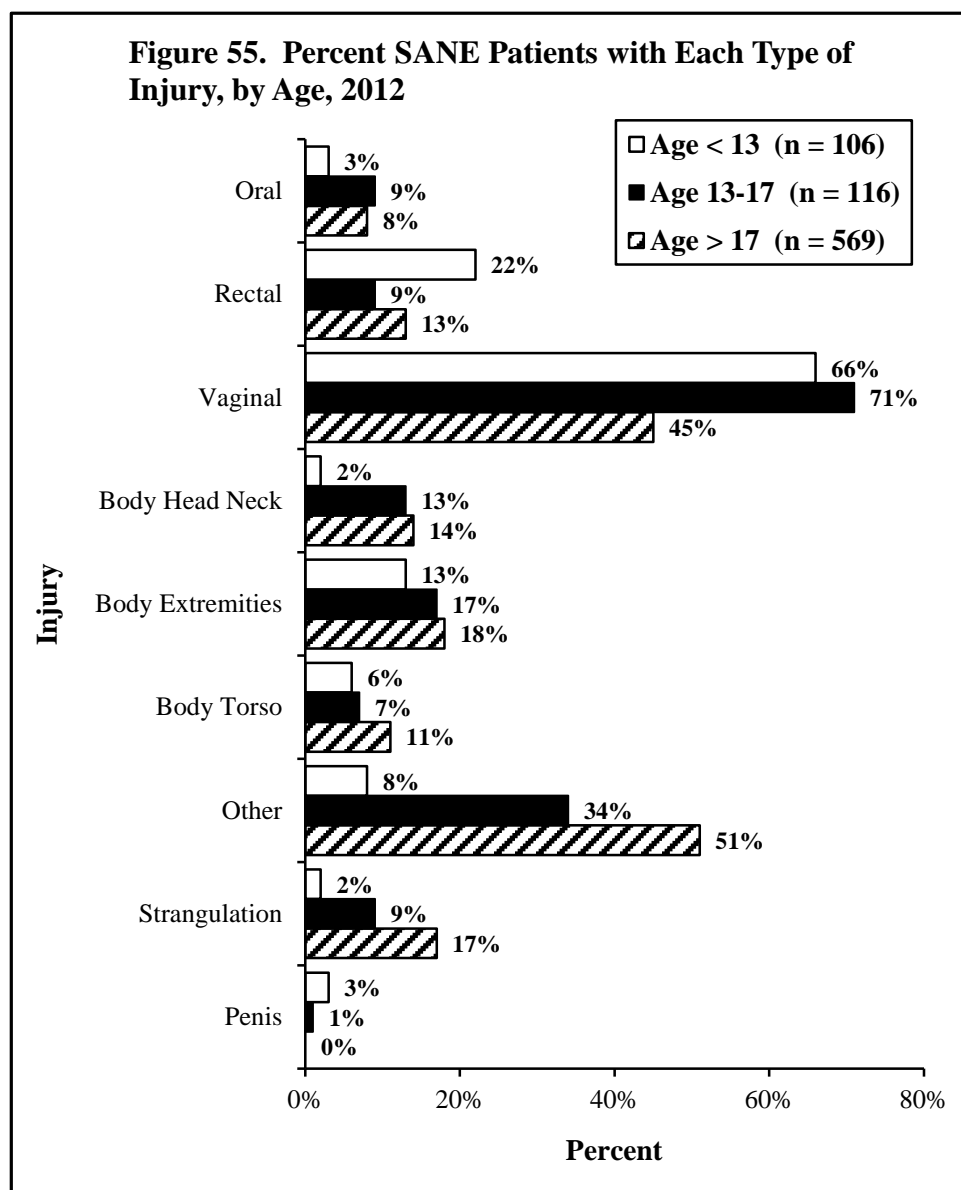
5. Patient Injury

Injury was observed in 79% (796) of the 1,007 SANE patients where injury was documented. When examined by *gender*, 81% of *females* and 57% of *males* were injured during their sexual assault.

When examined by *age*, victim injury occurred in 90% of *adult* (18 and older) SANE patients, 80% of *adolescent* (ages 13-17) SANE patients, and 47% of SANE *child* patients (ages 12 and under).

Over half (53%) of SANE child patients do not have injuries, and as a point of fact, with regard to child SANE patient *genital* injuries, the SANE exam does not diagnose or identify the cause of injuries, but rather identifies findings of concern, an anatomical variant, abnormality in appearance, or something noteworthy of attention for further follow-up care. Because the likelihood of identifying physical findings of concern is greater when examined as close to the time of the abuse as possible, child exams are done within 72 hours of the event versus 120 hours for adolescents and adults. For the purposes of this discussion regarding child genital injuries, the words “injury” and “physical finding of concern” are interchangeable.

SANE patients of all ages experienced more *vaginal* injuries than any other type of specified injury: two-thirds (66%) of *child* SANE patients, 71% of *adolescent* patients, and 45% of *adult* SANE patients incurred *vaginal* injuries. See **Figure 55**.

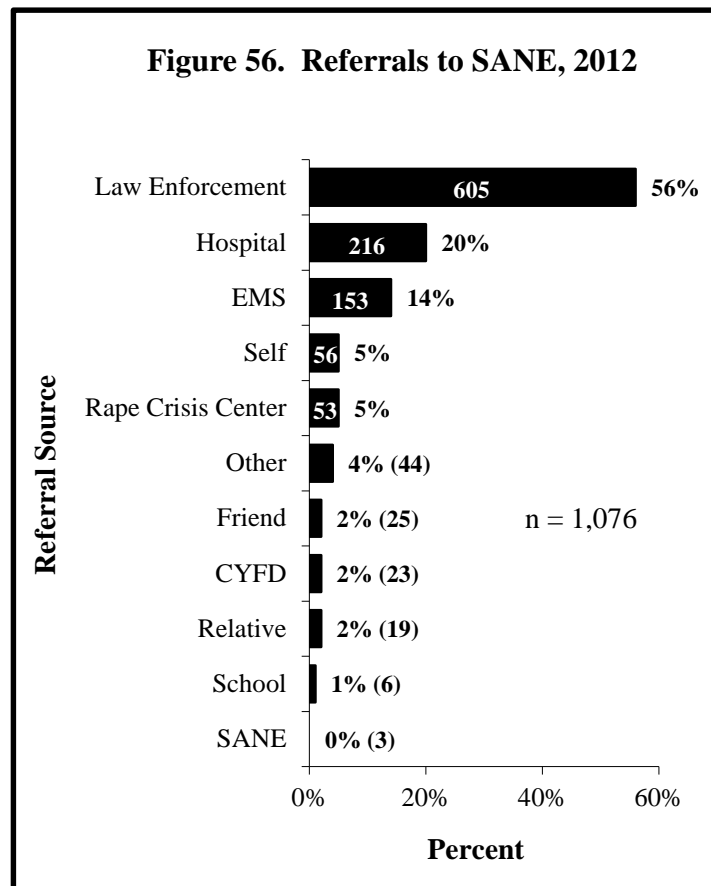


Significantly more *child* (22%) SANE patients than *adolescent* and *adult* patients (9% and 13%, respectively) had *rectal* injuries. Significantly more *adult* SANE patients suffered *strangulation* (17%), than *child* (2%) or *adolescent* patients (9%). Significantly more *adult* and *adolescent* SANE patients than *child* patients had injuries to the body: *head/neck* (*adult* 14%, *adolescent* 13%, *children* 2%); *extremities* (*adults* 18%, *adolescents* 17%, *children* 13%); and *torso* (*adults* 11%, *adolescents* 7%, and *children* 6%). Refer to Figure 55.

D. SANE PROGRAMS SERVICE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Referral Source

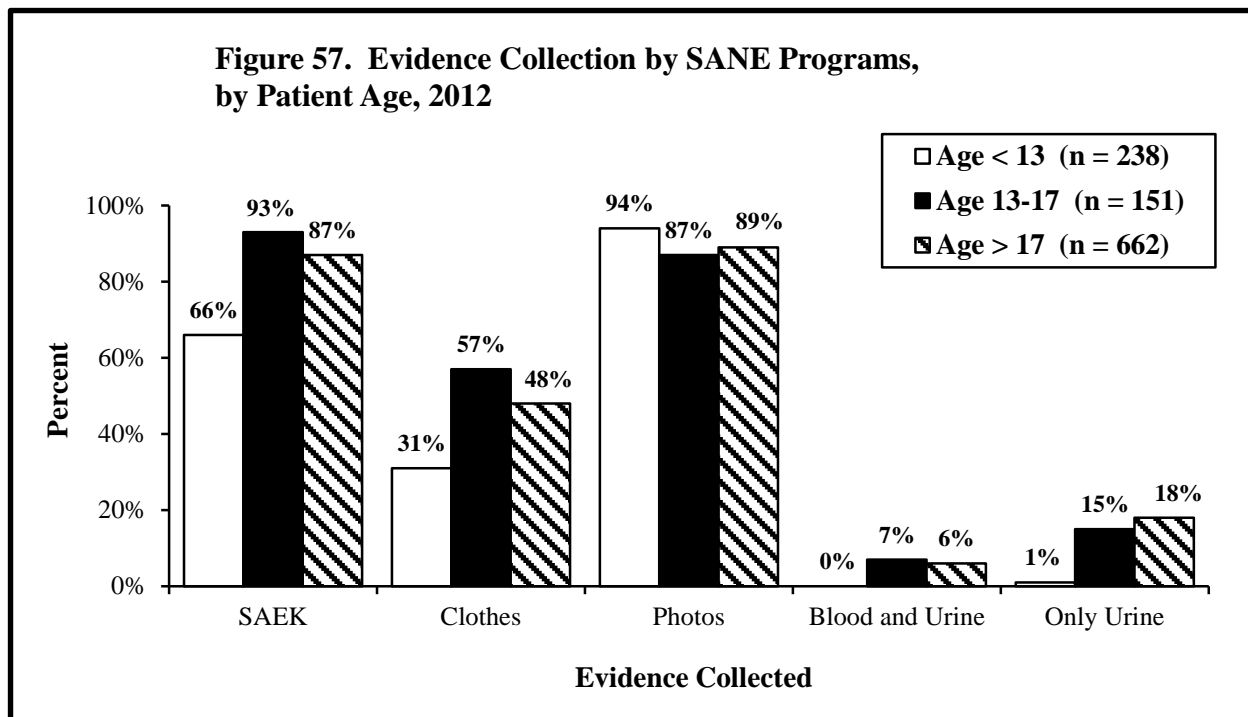
Referral sources were documented for 1,076 SANE patients. Most patients were referred from *law enforcement* (56%), followed by *hospitals* (20%), and *emergency medical services* (14%). An additional 5% respectively, were *self-referred* and referred by a *rape crisis center*, and 2% were referred by CYFD. See Figure 56.



2. Evidence Collection

Forensic evidence was collected in 1,054 (90%) of SANE cases. No forensic evidence collection was reported for 3% of *child* (<13) SANE patients, 8% of *adolescent* (13-17) SANE patients, and 5% of *adult* (18 and older) SANE patients. Significantly more *adult* and *adolescent* patients (87% and 93%, respectively) than *child* patients (66%) had swabs taken from the mouth or genitalia as part of the *sexual*

assault evidence kit (SAEK). See **Figure 57**. Similarly, while most *adult* patients (48%) and *adolescent* patients (57%) had *clothes collected* for forensic evidence, only 31% of *child* patients had their clothes collected. A great proportion of SANE patients of all ages had *photos taken* as a part of evidence collection: 94% of *children*, 87% of *adolescents*, and 89% of *adults*. Specific to suspected Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault (DFSA), more *adolescent* patients (7%) and *adult* patients (6%) than *child* patients (0%) presented within 24 hours of the suspected DFSA and had *blood and urine collected*. Slightly more *adult* patients (18%) and *adolescent* patients (15%) than *child* patients (1%) presented after 24 hours but within 120 hours or 5 days of the suspected DFSA to have just *urine collected*. Refer to Figure 57.

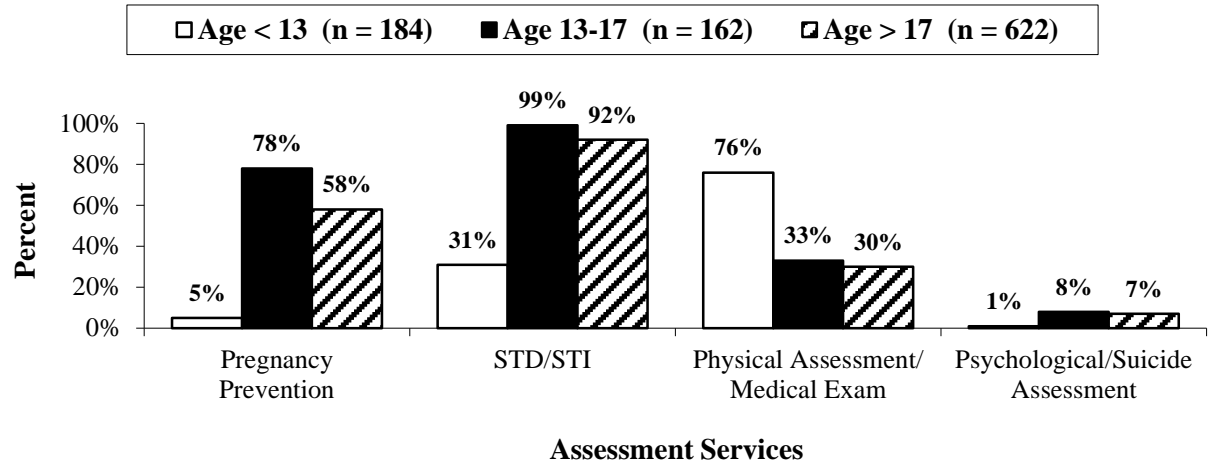


3. Assessment Services

Most SANE patients (83% or 972) of all ages received some type of *assessment services*: 84% *adults*, 94% *adolescents*, and 74% of *children*.

Treatment of sexually transmitted diseases was the service conducted most on *adult* patients (92%) and *adolescent* patients (99%), while *physical assessment/medical exam* was the service most conducted on *child* patients (76%). See **Figure 58**. *Psychological/suicide assessment* was conducted on a small proportion of SANE patients of all ages: 8% *adolescents*, 7% *adults*, and 1% *children*. Significantly more *adolescent* patients received *pregnancy prevention/emergency contraception services* (78%) than *adult* patients (58%), and *child* patients (5%). Refer to Figure 58.

Figure 58. Assessment Services Provided by SANE Programs, by Patient Age, 2012

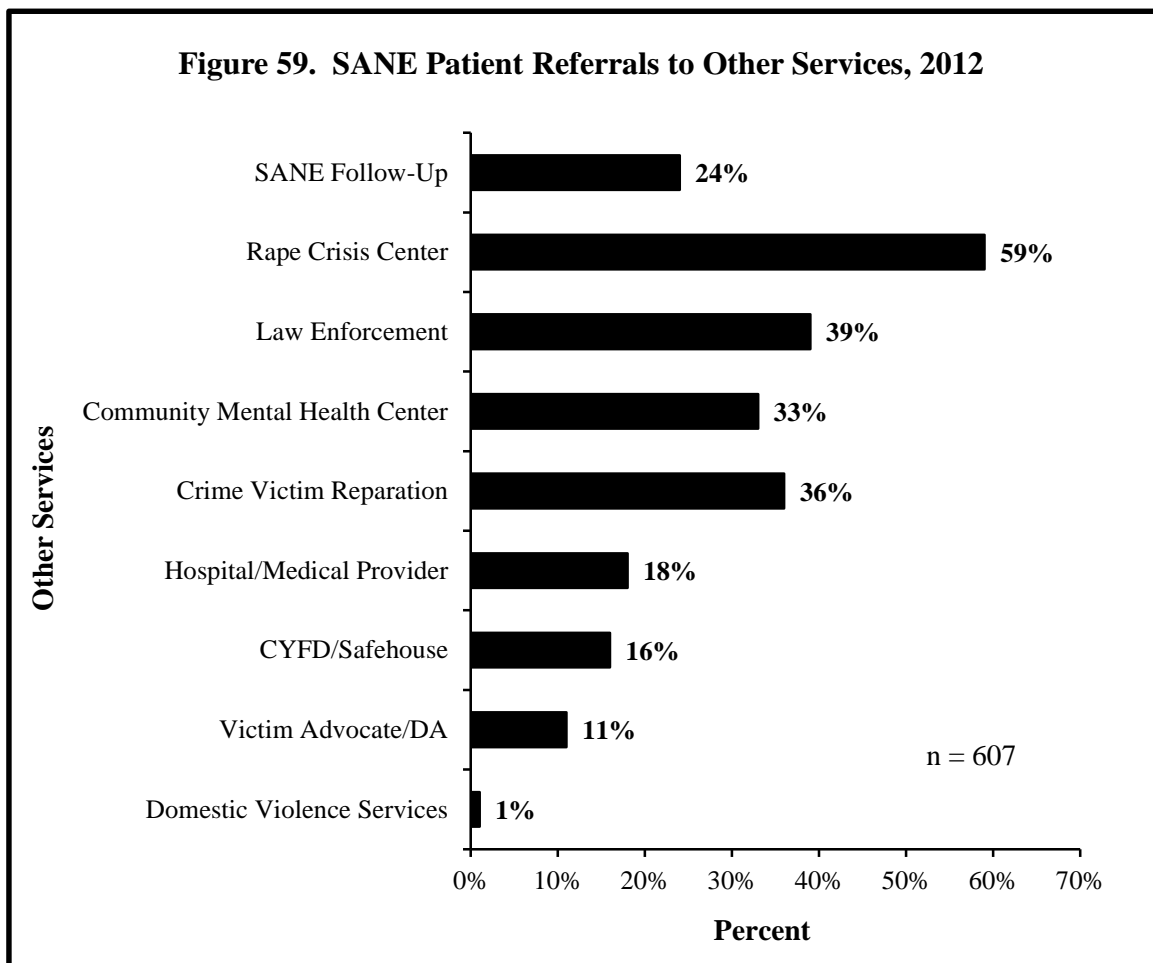


4. Reports to Law Enforcement

Of 1,077 SANE cases, 935 documented whether a report was made to law enforcement. Of these 832 (89%) were reported to police at the time of the SANE exams. When examined by patient age, 97% of *child* cases, 90% of *adolescent* cases, and 88% of *adult* cases were reported to law enforcement at the time of the SANE exam.

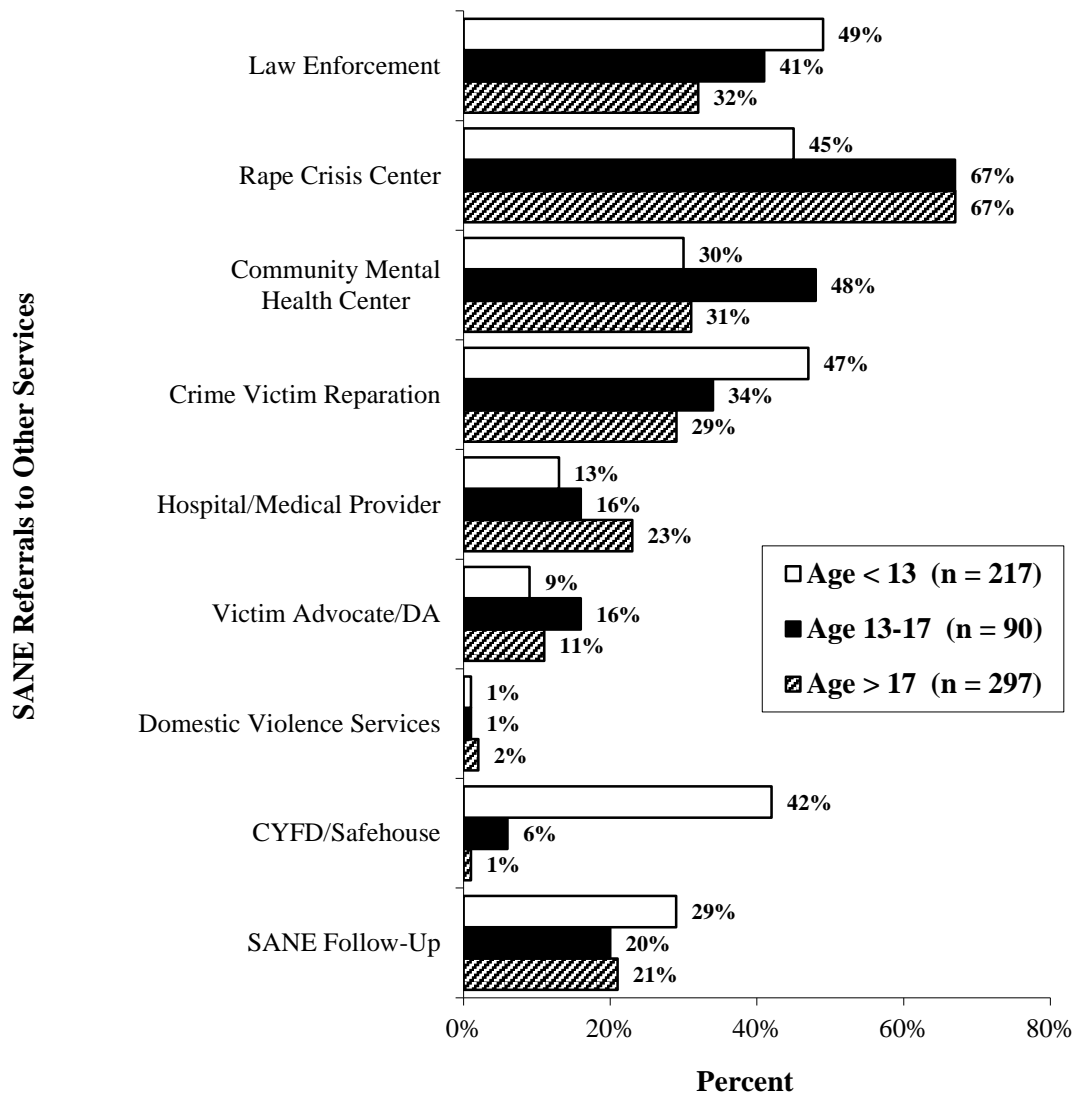
5. SANE Referrals to Other Services

Sometime during and after SANE services are provided, the patient is also referred to other services for assistance beyond the scope of SANE Programs. There were 607 patients who received referrals to other services. Overall, 59% (358) were referred to *rape crisis centers*, 39% (239) to *law enforcement*, 36% (220) to *crime victims reparation*, and 33% (201) to *community mental health centers*. One-quarter (24% or 143) of SANE patients were referred for a *follow-up SANE visit*, 18% (112) to *health services* (primary healthcare providers, specialty healthcare providers, medical clinics), 16% (100) to *child protective services*, 11% (69) for *victim advocacy services*, and 1% (8) for *domestic violence services*. See **Figure 59**.



When examined by *patient age*, significantly more *child* patients (ages 12 and under) were referred to *law enforcement* (49%), than *adolescent* (ages 13-17) patients (41%) or *adult* (18 and older) patients (32%). Similarly, significantly more *child* patients were referred to *CYFD* (42%), than *adolescent* patients (6%). Additionally, more *child* patients were referred to *crime victim reparation* (47%), than *adolescent* (34%) or *adult* (29%) patients. Conversely, more *adult* and *adolescent* SANE patients (67%, respectively) were referred to *rape crisis centers* than *child* patients (45%). Similarly, more *adult* (23%) and *adolescent* (16%) patients than *child* patients (13%) were referred for *health care services*. More *child* patients (29%), than *adolescent* (20%) and *adult* patients (21%) were referred for a *SANE follow-up* visit. More *adolescent* patients (48%) than *adult* (31%) and *child* (30%) patients were referred to *community mental health centers*. See **Figure 60**.

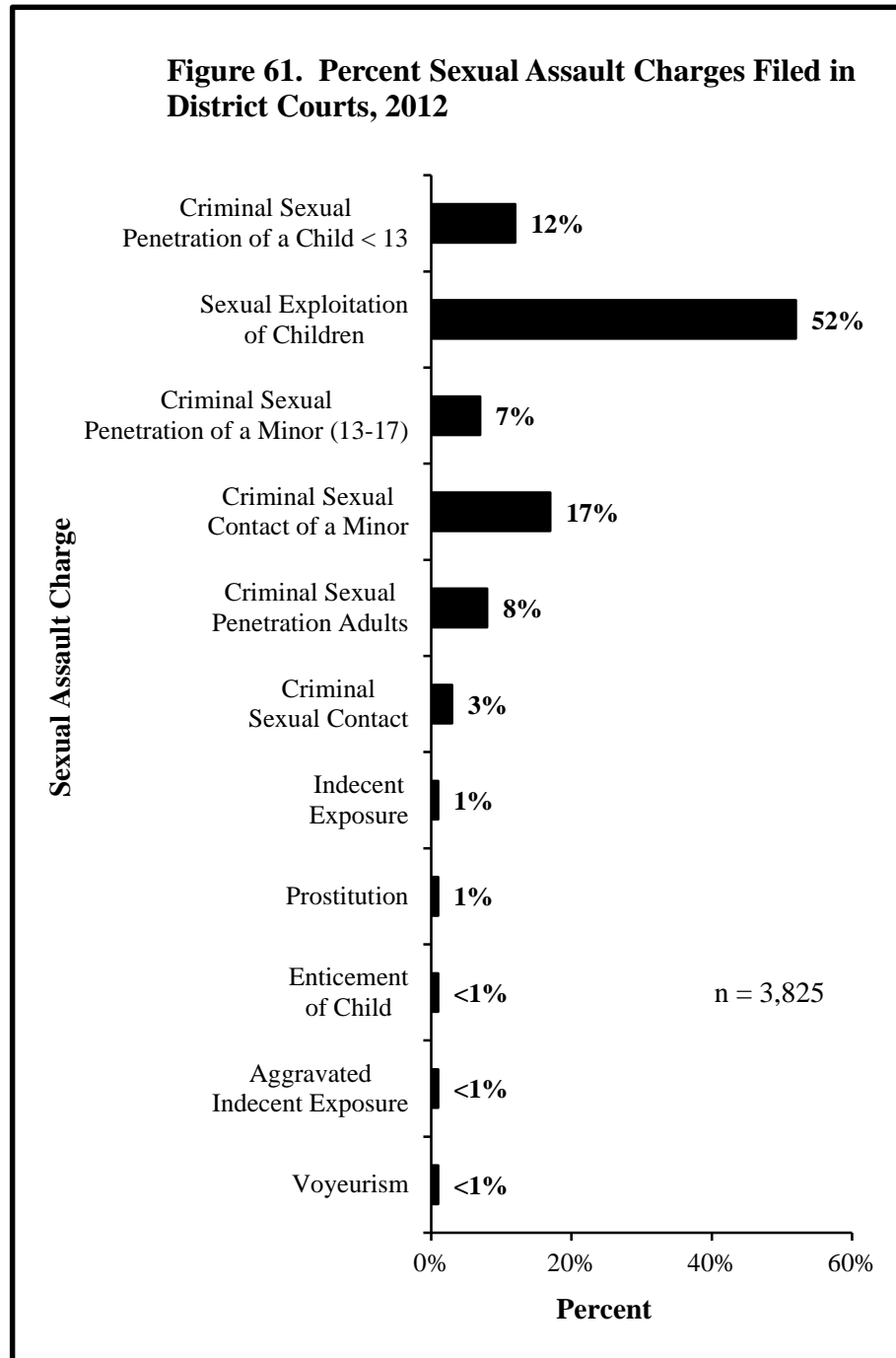
Figure 60. SANE Patient Referrals to Other Services, by Patient Age, 2012



V. District Courts

A. New Sexual Assault Charges and Cases Filed in 2012

There were a total of 3,825 sexual assault charges filed in 1,221 new cases of sexual assault in New Mexico in 2012. *Sexual exploitation of children* comprised most (52%) of the charges (1,984), followed by *criminal sexual penetration*, 27% (1,050): adults, 8% (322); children ages 13-17, 7% (262); and children <13, 12% (453). *Criminal sexual contact of a minor* comprised 17% (640) of new sexual assault charges filed, followed by *criminal sexual contact*, 3% (56). See **Figure 61**.



Most (43%) new sexual assault charges were filed in *Bernalillo County*. *Curry County* comprised 11% of sexual assault charges filed, followed by *Dona Ana County* (9%). *Otero* and *San Juan*, counties comprised 5%, respectively of all sexual assault charges filed in 2012, see **Table 9**.

B. Sexual Assault Charges and Cases Disposed in 2012

1. Sexual Assault Charges Disposed

There were 3,301 sexual assault charges *disposed* in 1,114 cases of sexual assault. Of the disposed sexual assault charges in 2012, most (45%, or 1,488) were *sexual exploitation of children*, followed by *criminal sexual penetration*, 29% (958), and *criminal sexual contact*, 23% (748). See **Figure 62** for the proportion of each type of sexual assault crime disposed in 2012. Of the 958 *criminal sexual penetration* charges, 14% (471) were against *adults*, 14% (450) against *children*, and 1% (37) were *incest* charges which did not document the age of the victims. Of the 748 *criminal sexual contact* charges, 21% (692) were against *children*, and 2% (56) against *adults*.

Over one-third (40%) of all sexual assault charges were disposed in *Bernalillo County*. *Dona Ana County* comprised 15% of disposed sexual assault charges, followed by *Curry County*, 11%. See **Table 10**.

Of the 3,301 sexual assault charges *disposed*, 71% (2,342) were *dismissed*, 2% (56) were *acquitted* and 22% (727) *obtained a guilty plea or conviction*. The remaining 5% (176) were charges with *other dispositions* such as conditional discharges, remands, or consent decrees which demonstrated prosecution proceedings that did not result in a dismissal, conviction, or acquittal.

There were 147 unique charges comprising 14 unique categories of sexual assault crimes among the 3,301 disposed sexual assault charges in 2012. Dispositions (dismissals, acquittals, convictions) were examined by type of sexual assault charge. Among charge types with at least 10 charges disposed, *CSP-incest* was the charge with the greatest proportion of dismissals, 86% (32), followed by *criminal sexual penetration*, 77% (363), *criminal sexual penetration of a minor*, 75% (337) and *aggravated indecent exposure*, 71% (10). **Figure 63** illustrates the proportion of each charge that was dismissed.

Similarly, when *guilty pleas/convictions* were examined by type of sexual assault charge, among charge types with at least 10 charges disposed, *enticement of a child* was the charge with the greatest proportion of convictions, 64% (4), followed by *indecent exposure*, 53% (17), *promoting prostitution*, 50% (10), *criminal sexual contact*, 39% (22), and *criminal sexual contact of a minor*, 25% (176). **Figure 64** illustrates the proportion of each charge that obtained a *guilty plea or conviction*.

When *acquittals* were examined by type of sexual assault charge among charge types with at least 10 charges disposed, *criminal sexual contact* (4) and *aggravated indecent exposure* (1) were the charges with the greatest proportion of acquittals, 7% respectively, followed by *criminal sexual penetration of a minor*, 4% (18), *criminal sexual contact of a minor*, 3% (19), and *criminal sexual penetration*, 2% (11). **Figure 65** illustrates the proportion of each charge that obtained an *acquittal*.

Dispositions of sexual assault charges were examined by district court. When *dismissals* were examined by district court (among courts with 10 or more sexual assault charges), *Clovis District Court* had the greatest proportion of dismissals (95%), followed by *Tierra Amarilla District Court* (93%), and *Santa Rosa District Court* (90%). Conversely, *Carlsbad District Court* had the fewest sexual assault charges dismissed (15%), followed by *T or C District Court* (24%) and *Silver City District Court* (26%). See **Table 11** for the proportion of sexual assault charges dismissed for all district courts.

**Figure 62. Percent Sexual Assault Charges
Disposed in District Courts, 2012**

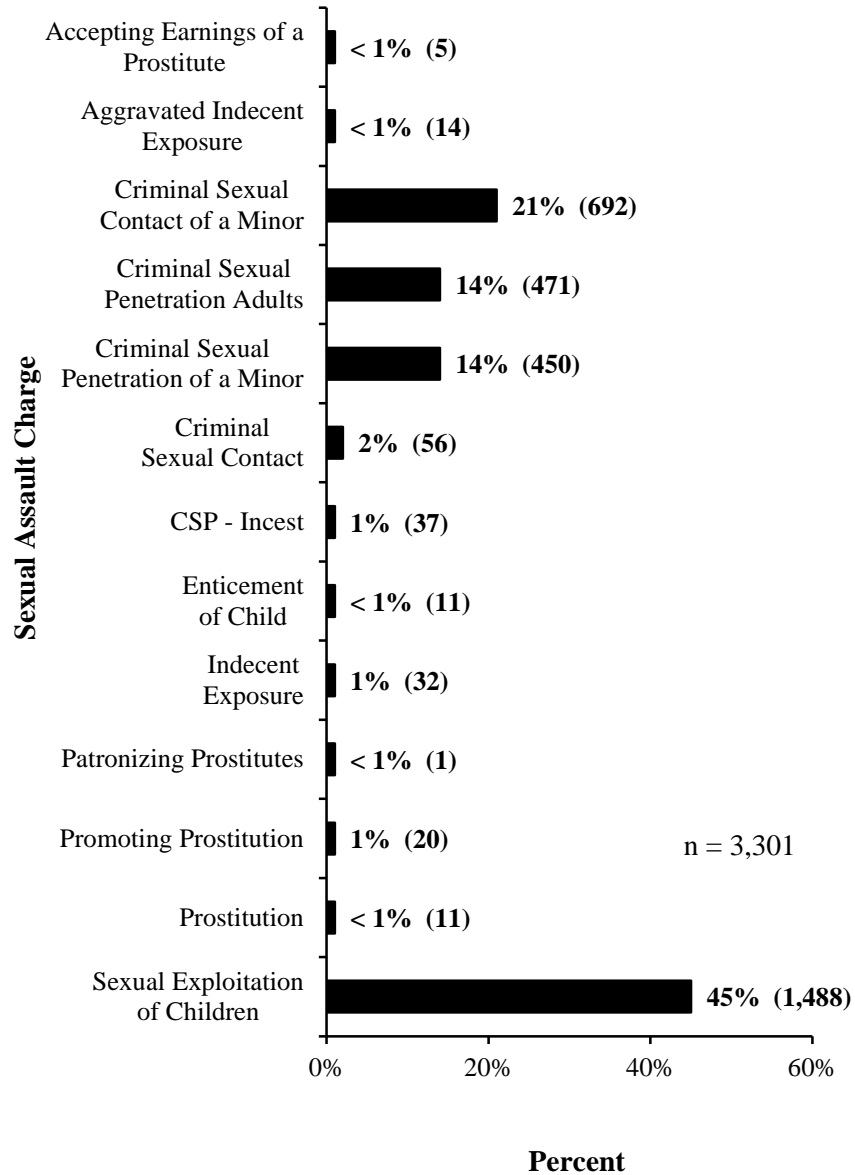


Figure 63. Percent Dismissals for Each Type of Disposed Sexual Assault Charge in District Courts, 2012

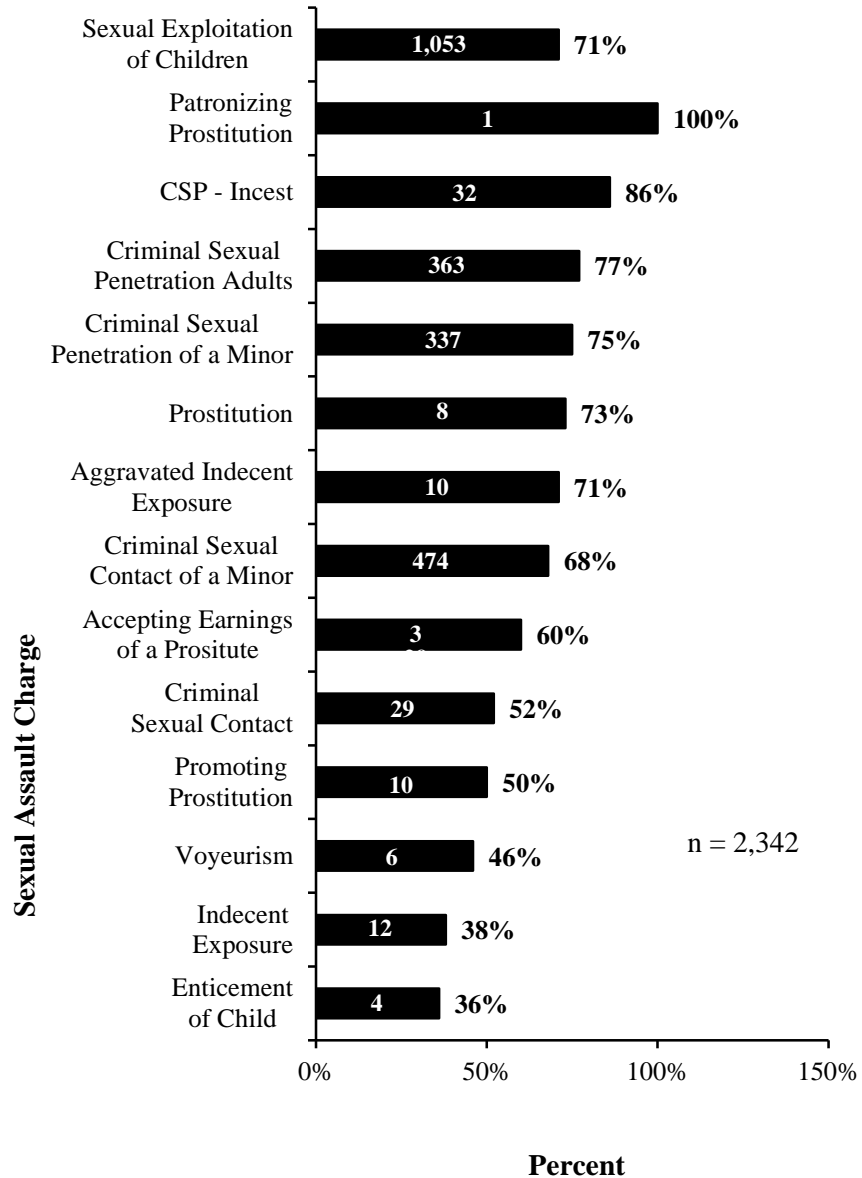
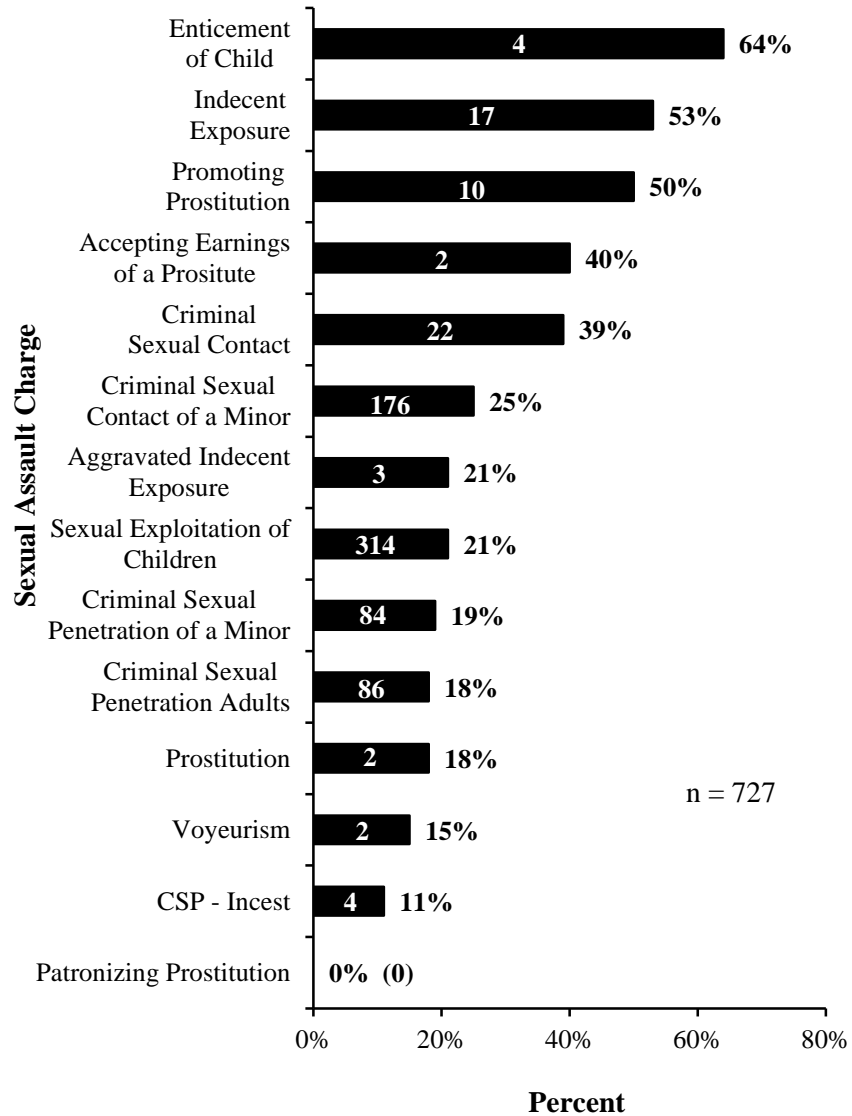
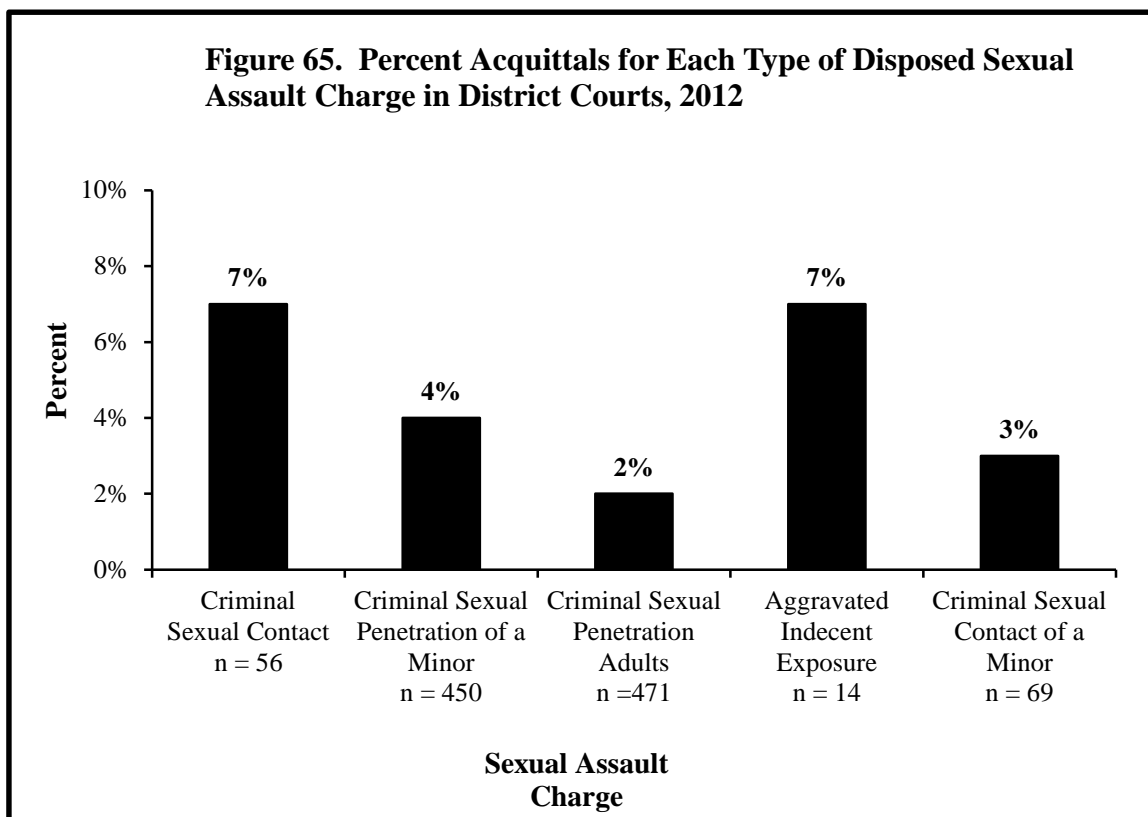


Figure 64. Percent Convictions or Guilty Pleas for Each Type of Disposed Charge in District Courts, 2012





When *guilty pleas/convictions* were examined by district court (among courts with 10 or more sexual assault charges), *Silver City* District Court had the greatest proportion of convictions (74%), followed by *Carlsbad* and *T or C* District Courts (67%, respectively). Conversely, *Clovis* District Court had the fewest convictions of sexual assault charges (3%), followed by *Raton* District Court (5%) and *Tierra Amarilla* District Court (7%). See **Table 12** for the proportion of sexual assault charges that obtained a guilty plea/conviction for all district courts.

For the disposition outcomes on specific sexual assault charges for each district court, see **Tables 13 - 43**.

2. Sexual Assault Cases Disposed

Of the 1,114 *cases* of sexual assault disposed in district courts in 2012, 416 (37%) obtained a *guilty plea/conviction*, 27 (2%) obtained an *acquittal*, 571 (51%) were *dismissed*, and 100 (9%) had prosecution proceedings that resulted in *other dispositions* (conditional discharges, remands, and consent decrees).

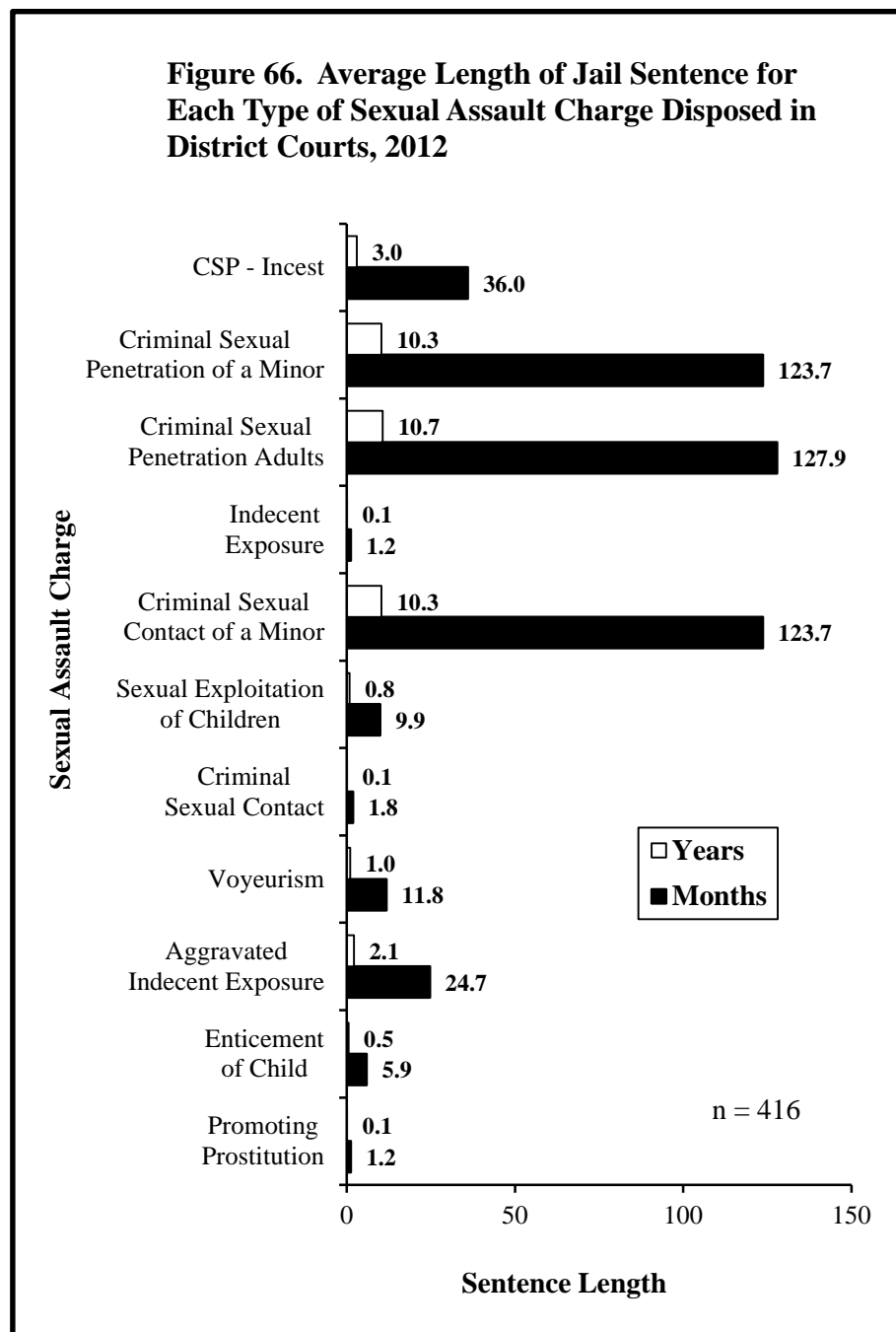
Table 44 illustrates the number of cases dismissed, convicted, and acquitted for each district court.

An examination of *dismissed* cases by district court (among courts with 10 or more sexual assault cases) shows that *Clovis* District Court had the highest dismissal rate of their disposed sexual assault cases (68%), followed by *Portales* District Court (67%), *Albuquerque* District Court (62%) and *Bernalillo* District Court (59%). See **Table 45**.

Similarly, an examination of cases that obtained a *guilty plea/conviction* by district court (among courts with 10 or more sexual assault cases) shows that *Deming* District Court had the highest conviction rate of their disposed sexual assault cases (79%), followed by *Las Cruces* District Court (65%), *T or C* District Court (64%) and *Carlsbad* District Court (63%). Conversely, *Portales* District Court had the

fewest sexual assault cases with a conviction (17%), followed by *Bernalillo* District Court (26%), *Albuquerque* District Court (28%) and *Carrizozo* District Court with 29% of sexual assault cases obtaining a conviction. See **Table 46**.

Of the 416 sexual assault cases that resulted in a *guilty plea or conviction*, 367 (88%) received a jail and/or probation sentence: 27% (99) received a *jail sentence*, 25% (91) received *probation with no jail*, and 48% (177) received a *jail and probation sentence*. *Criminal sexual penetration of an adult*, received the longest average jail sentence (10.7 years), followed by *criminal sexual penetration of a minor* (10.3 years), *criminal sexual contact of a minor* (10.3 years), and *criminal sexual penetration-incest* (3.0 years). See **Figure 66** for the average length of sentence for each type of sexual assault charge disposed in 2012.



III. SECTION TWO: IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

Findings from the SVV on the rate of rape in the previous 12 months would estimate the number of reported and unreported rapes among adults in New Mexico in 2012 to be 6,343. This is twelve (11.9) times the number of adult rapes actually reported to law enforcement in the same year, 531. This suggests greater outreach is needed to identify rape victims and refer them to appropriate services.

The rape of children and adolescents in New Mexico must be a primary focus of sexual assault prevention, identification, investigation, and prosecution efforts. Findings from the SVV, law enforcement, service providers, and SANE Programs demonstrate that victims of sex crimes are overwhelmingly female; and a significant proportion of males and females are victimized by age 12. When one considers that parents and step-parents, and other family members are responsible for much of this abuse of males and females, it is imperative that parents, guardians, and extended family be targeted for prevention education and outreach to compliment the training of other professionals (teachers, clergy, law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges) who must respond to a suspected sexual assault of a child or a child's disclosure.

The negative effects of sexual violation during childhood cannot be overstated. To be sure, sexual assault during childhood is a precursor to experiencing a sexual assault in the future. Half (51%) of all those who sought assistance for a sexual assault in the year 2012, had experienced a prior sexual assault. Further, while sexual abuse prevention instruction is recommended for students throughout elementary school, when developmentally appropriate, a necessary component of such education must address the shocking reality that children who are sexually abused are at greater risk of becoming pregnant as a teen, than children who are not sexually abused. Education on self-esteem, self-respect, components for healthy relationships, and normal sexual developmental must be addressed to reduce the likelihood of early pregnancy among sexually violated children.

Eight percent of service provider sexual assault cases compared to 19% respectively, of sexual assault cases reported to SANE programs and law enforcement, were perpetrated by a stranger. These findings suggest that sexual assault victims who are victimized by a *stranger* are more likely to report to law enforcement and seek medical services and forensic documentation of their victimizations; and that victims who are victimized by a *relative* are less likely to seek medical services and forensic documentation regarding their victimization. By extension, this means that successful prosecution of sexual assaults perpetrated by family members is less likely, and victims of these sex crimes are less likely to access needed services and protections. Since family members comprise a significant number of all perpetrators of reported sexual assaults in our state, it is imperative to provide education and outreach in schools and communities to inform those at risk about services available to them.

Sexual victimizations of adolescents and adults more often involved a gun, knife, and intentional drugging than child victims. Adolescents and young adults are vulnerable to date rape and rape by new and/or social acquaintances. Further, alcohol and/or drug use is associated with a greater vulnerability to stranger rape, multiple offender rape, and the contraction of a sexually transmitted disease. These findings have implications for personal safety instruction and alcohol and drug prevention education programs for high school students.

In 2012, nearly one-third (32%) of victims who sought assistance for a sexual assault had some type of disability before the assault. Most of these victims (72%) were mentally/emotionally disabled. This speaks to the need for education programs to promote greater awareness among families and communities regarding the vulnerability of their residents with disabilities to being sexually assaulted; and the need for sexuality education and personal safety for individuals with disabilities.

Only one-third (34%) of sex crimes that came to the attention of service providers were reported to law enforcement. Additionally, over 16% of adult victims, 15% of adolescent victims, and 9% of child victims in the SVV reported their victimizations to law enforcement. Further, the SVV found that females report to law enforcement (19%) three times the rate of males (6%). There are several implications:

- 1) training for healthcare providers to effectively respond to patient disclosures of sexual assault;
- 2) training of law enforcement officers to respond with sensitivity to the needs of sexual assault victims and initiate advocacy for the victim; and
- 3) accessible legal advocacy to assist victims through the legal process.

Survivors with a history of domestic violence were two (1.7) times more likely to be sexually assaulted by someone with a history of domestic violence than survivors who were not exposed to domestic violence in their past. Experiencing domestic violence as a child increases one's vulnerability to abuse and sexual assault as an adult. This finding implies that greater efforts should be made by those in law enforcement and in collaboration with those in the helping professions to identify children from violent homes and provide appropriate counseling services.

Law enforcement reported that 30% of criminal sexual penetration cases and 34% of non-penetration sex crimes involved injury to the victim. Conversely, SANE practitioners found that 79% of their sexual assault patients incurred one or more injuries during their assault. The reasons for the great disparity in injury reporting between law enforcement and SANE practitioners can be explained in part, by the fact that SANE practitioners are specifically trained to identify and document sexual assault injuries; and beyond observable injuries to the head/neck or extremities of the victim, law enforcement officers are not likely to detect injury. Secondly, sexual assault victims who believe they are injured may be more likely to seek SANE services than sexual assault victims who do not believe they are injured. Therefore, SANE Programs would naturally have a higher rate of victims who experienced injury. All this said, there may be an implication for officer training regarding victim injury in sexual assaults and a more accurate way to report injury on law enforcement offense incident reports.

There is great disparity in the rates of female and male adolescents that seek forensic evidence collection. Adolescent female rape victims (20%) are four times more likely than adolescent male rape victims (5%) to obtain forensic evidence collection. As the availability of proper forensic evidence increases the likelihood of successful identification and prosecution of sexual assault offenders, more advocacy, outreach, and education of adolescent male rape victims and their parents/guardians regarding the value of forensic evidence collection is warranted.

Most survivors of sexual assault seek treatment within the first year of the assault. However, many survivors delay seeking treatment for many years (the average delay for females and males is 14.1 years and 7.0 years, respectively). Most survivors sought treatment because they had *mental health problems* (26%), or because they were *encouraged to do so by others* (22%). These findings have implications for greater outreach, community training, and the training of professionals to understand the prevalence of mental health concerns among sexual assault survivors, and the power and importance of seizing all opportunities to encourage survivors to get help.

Almost three-quarters (71%) of sexual assault *charges* or half (51%) of sexual assault *cases* disposed in statewide district courts were dismissed in 2012 and these percentages do not include cases bound over/transferred, conditional discharges, remands, or other dispositions that resulted from some prosecution actions. As 75% - 86% of the dismissed charges include serious sexual assault (*criminal sexual penetration*, 77%), and/or sexual assault against children (*criminal sexual penetration of a minor*, 75%, and *criminal sexual penetration-incest*, 86%), greater oversight is warranted to: 1) identify the reasons for the dismissals of these charges (especially those perpetrated against children) at the prosecution and judicial levels; and 2) implement steps necessary to address identified problem areas.

SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XI:

**An Analysis of 2012 Data from The New Mexico
Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

TABLES

Table 1. Law Enforcement Reported Sex Crimes by Agency, 2012

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Alamogordo Department of Public Safety	5	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0		16
Albuquerque Police Department	472	132	285	0	188	0	0	0	0	736	1,813
Angel Fire Police Department	1										1
Anthony Police Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
Artesia Police Department	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		12
Aztec Police Department	5		1								6
Bayard Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Belen Police Department	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		4
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	80	25	53		1					141	300
Bernalillo Police Department	6	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	1		14
Bloomfield Police Department	11	5									16
Bosque Farms Police Department	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
Carlsbad Police Department	20	8	10								38
Carrizozo Police Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Catron County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	7	0	7	1	1	2	0	0	3		21
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		10
Cimarron Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
Clayton Police Department	6	7	3	0	0	1					17
Clovis Police Department	36	7	38								81
Colfax County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0								0
Corrales Police Department	0										0
Cuba Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Curry County Sheriff's Office	3	0	7	0	4	1	0	0	0		15
Dexter Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Dona Ana County Sheriff's Department	89	11	45								145
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	10	1	9								20
Espanola Police Department	7	7	7	1	1	0	1	0	0		24

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Estancia Police Department	2	2									4
Eunice Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
Farmington Police Department	55	13	34								102
Gallup Police Department	35	5	43	12	1	0	0	0	3		99
Grant County Sheriff's Department	10	7		0	0	0	0	0	0		17
Grants Police Department	13	8	5								26
Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0								0
Hatch Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
Hobbs Police Department	9	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0		15
Hurley Police Department	0	0	0								0
Jal Police Department	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		4
Las Cruces Police Department	196	18	58	20	4	5	0	0	0		301
Las Vegas Police Department	14	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1		20
Lea County Sheriff's Department	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0		9

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Logan Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Lordsburg Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Los Alamos Police Department	17	4	8								29
Lovington Police Department	9		6	1							16
Luna County Sheriff's Office	2		3								5
McKinley County Sheriff's Office	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		12
Mora County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Moriarty Police Department	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		5
Otero County Sheriff's Department	10		1	0	1	0	0	0			12
Peralta, Village of	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	0										0
Portales Police Department	12	19	14								45
Quay County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Questa Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Raton Police Department	6	2	1	1							10

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Red River Marshal's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	44										44
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6
Roswell Police Department	16	16	31	11	0	15	0	0	1		90
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		4
Ruidoso Police Department	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		12
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	75	34	37	7	9	1	6		2		171
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	56	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		57
Santa Clara Police Department	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
Santa Fe County Sheriff's Department	19	3	19	2	1	0	0	0	0		44
Santa Fe Police Department	50	8	12								70
Santa Rosa Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		1
Sierra County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Silver City Police Department	18		5								23

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Socorro Police Department	2	3	7								12
State Police Alamogordo	2	1	0	0	0	2					5
State Police Albuquerque	13	5	10	0	0	26					54
State Police Clovis	3	0	1	0	0	4					8
State Police Deming	6	1	1	0	1	6					15
State Police Espanola	3	4	13	1	0	16					37
State Police Farmington	1	0	1	0	0	2					4
State Police Gallup	1	0	0	0	0	1					2
State Police Grants	1	1	0	0	0	2					4
State Police Hobbs	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
State Police Las Cruces	2	0	2	0	0	3					7
State Police Las Vegas	3	0	3	2	0	4					12
State Police Moriarty	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
State Police Raton	1	0	3	0	0	4					8
State Police Roswell	1	1	1	0	0	2					5
State Police Santa Fe	12	5	11	1	2	21					52
State Police Santa Rosa	3	1	1	1	0	6					12

Law Enforcement Agency	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation by Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
State Police Socorro	7	6	5	1	0	15					34
State Police Taos	3	2	5	0	0	8					18
State Police Tucumcari	2	0	1	0	0	2					5
Taos Police Department	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		16
Tatum Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Torrance County Sheriffs Department	2	2	2	1							7
Truth or Consequences Police Department	4	3	5								12
Tucumcari Police Department	2	1	2								5
Tularosa Police Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
Zuni Police Department	5	2	16								23
Total	1,565	404	877	69	215	150	7	0	12	877	4,176
Percent of Total Sex Crimes	37%	10%	21%	2%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	21%	100%

Table 2. Law Enforcement Reported Sex Crimes by County, 2012

County Name	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation By Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Bernalillo	565	162	348	0	189	26	0	0	0	877	2,167
Catron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Chaves	24	17	39	12	1	19	0	0	4		116
Cibola	23	9	6	0	0	2	0	0	0		40
Colfax	8	2	5	1	0	4	0	0	0		20
Curry	42	7	46	0	4	5	0	0	0		104
Dona Ana	288	29	106	20	4	8	0	0	0		455
Eddy	36	11	23	0	0	0	0	0	0		70
Grant	29	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0		42
Guadalupe	3	1	1	1	0	7	0	0	0		13
Hidalgo	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
Lea	22	2	18	2	1	0	0	0	0		45
Lincoln	12	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1		17
Los Alamos	17	4	8								29
Luna	8	1	4	0	1	6					20
McKinley	47	11	61	12	1	1	0	0	3		136
Mora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Otero	18	1	12	0	1	2	0	0	0		34
Quay	4	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0		10
Rio Arriba	10	11	20	2	1	16	1	0	0		61
Roosevelt	17	20	14	0	0	0	0	0	0		51
San Juan	147	52	73	7	9	3	6		2		299
San Miguel	17	3	5	2	0	4	0	0	1		32
Sandoval	106	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	1		115
Santa Fe	81	16	42	3	3	21	0	0	0		166
Sierra	4	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0		12
Socorro	9	9	12	1	0	15					46

County Name	CSP Reports	CSC	CSC of a Minor	Indecent Exposure	Sexual Exploitation	Enticement of Child	Prostitution	Human Trafficking	Child Solicitation By Electronic Device	Kidnapping	Total Sex Crimes
Taos	11	8	7	0	0	8	0	0	0		34
Torrance	6	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0		16
Union	6	7	3	0	0	1					17
Valencia	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		7
Total	1,565	404	877	69	215	150	7	0	12	877	4,176
Percent of Total Sex Crimes	37%	10%	21%	2%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	21%	100%

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

Law Enforcement Agency	Total CSP Reports Documenting Suspect Arrest	Total CSP Incidents with a Suspect Arrest	Percent Incidents with a Suspect Arrest
Albuquerque Police Department	472	55	12%
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	80	12	15%
Bernalillo Police Department	3	1	33%
Bloomfield Police Department	8	3	38%
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	7	3	43%
Clayton Police Department	1	0	0%
Curry County Sheriff's Office	3	2	67%
Espanola Police Department	5	2	40%
Gallup Police Department	35	5	14%
Grant County Sheriff's Department	10	10	100%
Hobbs Police Department	7	1	14%
Jal Police Department	2	2	100%
Las Cruces Police Department	40	0	0%
Las Vegas Police Department	2	0	0%
Lovington Police Department	7	1	14%
Luna County Sheriff's Office	1	1	100%
McKinley County Sheriff's Office	6	1	17%
Portales Police Department	7	4	57%
Silver City Police Department	10	2	20%
Taos Police Department	3	1	33%
Total	709	106	15%

*CSP = criminal sexual penetration

Table 4. Percent Sexual Assault Survivors Served by Participating Agencies, 2012

Agency Name	County	Number of Survivors Served	Percent of All Survivors Served
Rape Crisis Center Central NM	Bernalillo	560	30%
La Pinon Sexual Assault Recovery Services	Dona Ana	342	18%
Solace Crisis Treatment Center	Santa Fe	191	10%
Sexual Assault Services of Northwest New Mexico	San Juan	138	7%
The Counseling Center-Alamogordo	Otero	114	6%
PMS/Santa Fe Community Guidance Center	Santa Fe	87	5%
Southwest Counseling Center	Dona Ana	72	4%
Community Against Violence	Taos	65	3%
Desert View DV & SA Services	San Juan	50	3%
Farmington Community Health Center PMS	San Juan	47	3%
Silver Regional SASS (Grant County)	Grant	53	3%
Pathways Inc.	Bernalillo	29	2%
Arise Sexual Assault Services	Roosevelt	14	1%
Mental Health Resources-Clovis	Curry	17	1%
NMBHI-CBS	San Miguel	18	1%
Socorro Mental Health	Socorro	12	1%
Tewa Women United	Rio Arriba	10	1%
Border Area Mental Health (Grant County)	Grant	3	0%
La Buena Vida (Sandoval County)	Sandoval	3	0%
Los Alamos Family Council	Los Alamos	1	0%
Mental Health Resources-Portales	Roosevelt	6	0%
Mental Health Resources-Tucumcari	Quay	1	0%
Pathways, Inc.	Bernalillo	7	0%
PMS SJC Adolescent Residential Treatment Center (ARTC)	San Juan	3	0%
Silver Regional SASS (Hidalgo County)	Hidalgo	3	0%
Southern New Mexico Human Development, Inc. (SNMHD)	Dona Ana	9	0%
The Counseling Center-Ruidoso	Lincoln	1	0%
Tri-County Community Services, Inc.-Taos	Taos	2	0%
Valencia Counseling Services, Inc.-Los Lunas	Valencia	1	0%
Valencia Counseling Services-Bernalillo	Sandoval	3	0%
Western NM Counseling-PMS Gallup	McKinley	5	0%
Western NM Counseling-PMS Thoreau	McKinley	8	0%
Total		1,875	100%

Table 5. Percent Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County, 2012

County	Number of Survivors Served	Percent of All Survivors Served
Bernalillo	596	32%
Curry	17	1%
Dona Ana	423	23%
Grant	56	3%
Hidalgo	3	0%
Lincoln	1	0%
Los Alamos	1	0%
McKinley	13	1%
Otero	114	6%
Quay	1	0%
Rio Arriba	10	1%
Roosevelt	20	1%
San Juan	238	13%
San Miguel	18	1%
Sandoval	6	0%
Santa Fe	278	15%
Socorro	12	1%
Taos	67	4%
Valencia	1	0%
Total	1,875	100%

Table 6. Number of Sex Crimes Survivors Served by Rape Crises/Mental Health Centers and Number of Sex Crimes Victims Reported to Law Enforcement by County, 2012

County	Number of Victims Identified by Law Enforcement	Number of Survivors Served
Bernalillo	2,215	596
Catron	0	NS
Chaves	119	NS
Cibola	42	NS
Colfax	20	NS
Curry	104	17
De Baca	NR	NS
Dona Ana	455	423
Eddy	70	NS
Grant	42	56
Guadalupe	13	NS
Harding	NR	NS
Hidalgo	2	3
Lea	45	NS
Lincoln	17	1
Los Alamos	29	1
Luna	20	NS
McKinley	136	13
Mora	0	NS
Otero	34	114
Quay	10	1
Rio Arriba	61	10
Roosevelt	51	20
San Juan	299	238
San Miguel	32	18
Sandoval	115	6
Santa Fe	166	278
Sierra	12	NS
Socorro	46	12
Taos	34	67
Torrance	16	NS
Union	17	NS
Valencia	8	1
Total	4,230	1,875

NR = Not Reporting

NS = No Services

Table 7. Percent Male Victims Served by Service Provider Agency

Agency Name	Number of Sexual Assault Reports Documenting Victim Gender	Number of Male Victims Served	Percent Male Victims Served
Arise Sexual Assault Services	14	1	7%
Border Area Mental Health (Grant County)	3	0	0%
Community Against Violence	63	9	14%
Desert View DV & SA Services	50	6	12%
Farmington Community Health Center PMS	45	13	29%
La Buena Vida (Sandoval County)	3	1	33%
La Pinon Sexual Assault Recovery Services	334	43	13%
Los Alamos Family Council	1	1	100%
Mental Health Resources-Clovis	17	2	12%
Mental Health Resources-Portales	6	2	33%
Mental Health Resources-Tucumcari	1	1	100%
NMBHI-CBS	18	4	22%
Pathways Inc.	29	4	14%
Pathways, Inc.	7	1	14%
PMS SJC Adolescent Residential Treatment Center (ARTC)	3	0	0%
PMS/Santa Fe Community Guidance Center	83	26	31%
Rape Crisis Center Central NM	547	37	7%
Sexual Assault Services of Northwest New Mexico	137	14	10%
Silver Regional SASS (Grant County)	52	2	4%
Silver Regional SASS (Hidalgo County)	3	0	0%
Socorro Mental Health	11	0	0%
Solace Crisis Treatment Center	191	35	18%
Southern New Mexico Human Development, Inc. (SNMHD)	9	0	0%
Southwest Counseling Center	72	16	22%
Tewa Women United	10	0	0%
The Counseling Center-Alamogordo	109	24	22%
The Counseling Center-Ruidoso	1	0	0%
Tri-County Community Services, Inc.-Taos	2	1	50%
Valencia Counseling Services, Inc.-Los Lunas	1	0	0%
Valencia Counseling Services-Bernalillo	3	2	67%
Western NM Counseling-PMS Gallup	5	0	0%
Western NM Counseling-PMS Thoreau	8	1	13%
Total	1,301	167	13%

Table 8. Percent SANE Patients by SANE Program, 2012

Agency Name	County	SANE Sexual Assault Patients	Percent of Total Patients Served
Albuquerque SANE Collaborative	Bernalillo	544	46%
Arise SAS - Clovis (PRMC) SANE Unit	Curry	53	5%
Arise SAS - LEA County Satellite	Lea	33	3%
Arise SAS - QUAY County Satellite	Quay	8	1%
Arise SAS - ROOSEVELT County SANE Project	Roosevelt	19	2%
Artesia Esperanza House SANE Project	Eddy	2	0%
Carlsbad Medical Center - SANE	Eddy	10	1%
Cibola General Hospital SANE (Grants)	Cibola	5	0%
Las Cruces La Pinon SANE Project	Dona Ana	97	8%
Otero/Lincoln Counties SANE Unit (Alamogordo)	Otero	51	4%
Roswell Esperanza House SANE Project	Chaves	46	4%
Santa Fe Christus St. Vincent SANE Program	Santa Fe	141	12%
SASNWNM - Silver City GRMC SANE	Grant	48	4%
Sexual Assault Services of NW NM (Farmington SANE)	San Juan	103	9%
Taos Holy Cross Hospital SANE Unit	Taos	12	1%
Total		1,172	100%

Table 9. Percent of Sexual Assault Charges Filed in 2012, by District Court

County	Sexual Assault Charges Filed	Percent of Total Sexual Assault Charges Filed
Bernalillo	1,648	43%
Catron	1	0%
Chaves	119	3%
Cibola	34	1%
Colfax	40	1%
Curry	421	11%
De Baca	9	0%
Dona Ana	340	9%
Eddy	30	1%
Grant	29	1%
Guadalupe	5	0%
Hidalgo	19	0%
Lea	43	1%
Lincoln	57	1%
Los Alamos	11	0%
Luna	40	1%
McKinley	75	2%
Otero	198	5%
Quay	24	1%
Rio Arriba	27	1%
Roosevelt	42	1%
San Juan	189	5%
San Miguel	21	1%
Sandoval	120	3%
Santa Fe	102	3%
Sierra	36	1%
Socorro	27	1%
Taos	19	0%
Torrance	15	0%
Union	9	0%
Valencia	75	2%
Total	3,825	100%

Table 10. Percent Sexual Assault Charges Disposed in 2012, by District Court

County	Sexual Assault Charges Disposed	Percent of Total Sexual Assault Charges Disposed
Bernalillo	1,331	40%
Catron	8	0%
Chaves	111	3%
Cibola	14	0%
Colfax	43	1%
Curry	360	11%
De Baca	3	0%
Dona Ana	485	15%
Eddy	27	1%
Grant	19	1%
Guadalupe	10	0%
Hidalgo	9	0%
Lea	53	2%
Lincoln	18	1%
Los Alamos	11	0%
Luna	64	2%
McKinley	52	2%
Otero	70	2%
Quay	10	0%
Rio Arriba	15	0%
Roosevelt	19	1%
San Juan	115	3%
San Miguel	69	2%
Sandoval	137	4%
Santa Fe	85	3%
Sierra	21	1%
Socorro	31	1%
Taos	24	1%
Torrance	37	1%
Union	1	0%
Valencia	49	1%
Total	3,301	100%

Table 11. Percent Sexual Assault Charges Dismissed in 2012, by District Court

Court	Total Sexual Assault Charges Dismissed	Percent Sexual Assault Charges Dismissed
Alamogordo District Court	43	61%
Albuquerque District Court	988	74%
Aztec/Farmington District Court	69	60%
Bernalillo District Court	109	80%
Carlsbad District Court	4	15%
Carrizozo District Court	10	56%
Clayton District Court	0	0%
Clovis District Court	341	95%
Deming District Court	38	59%
Estancia District Court	27	73%
Fort Sumner District Court	2	67%
Gallup District Court	44	85%
Grants District Court	9	64%
Las Cruces District Court	279	58%
Las Vegas District Court	50	72%
Lordsburg District Court	2	22%
Los Alamos District Court	9	82%
Los Lunas District Court	29	59%
Lovington District Court	20	38%
Portales District Court	14	74%
Raton District Court	37	86%
Reserve District Court	8	100%
Roswell District Court	79	71%
Santa Fe District Court	54	64%
Santa Rosa District Court	9	90%
Silver City District Court	5	26%
Socorro District Court	24	77%
T Or C District Court	5	24%
Taos District Court	17	71%
Tierra Amarilla District Court	14	93%
Tucumcari District Court	3	30%
Total	2,342	71%

Table 12. Percent Guilty Pleas/Convictions in 2012, by District Court

Court	Total Sexual Assault Charges	Total Sexual Assault Charges with A Guilty Plea/Conviction	Percent Sexual Assault Charges with A Guilty Plea/Conviction
Alamogordo District Court	70	19	27%
Albuquerque District Court	1,331	246	18%
Aztec/Farmington District Court	115	35	30%
Bernalillo District Court	137	20	15%
Carlsbad District Court	27	18	67%
Carrizozo District Court	18	4	22%
Clayton District Court	1	0	0%
Clovis District Court	360	11	3%
Deming District Court	64	23	36%
Estancia District Court	37	9	24%
Fort Sumner District Court	3	1	33%
Gallup District Court	52	7	13%
Grants District Court	14	5	36%
Las Cruces District Court	485	194	40%
Las Vegas District Court	69	14	20%
Lordsburg District Court	9	1	11%
Los Alamos District Court	11	2	18%
Los Lunas District Court	49	15	31%
Lovington District Court	53	15	28%
Portales District Court	19	2	11%
Raton District Court	43	2	5%
Reserve District Court	8	0	0%
Roswell District Court	111	15	14%
Santa Fe District Court	85	26	31%
Santa Rosa District Court	10	1	10%
Silver City District Court	19	14	74%
Socorro District Court	31	5	16%
T Or C District Court	21	14	67%
Taos District Court	24	6	25%
Tierra Amarilla District Court	15	1	7%
Tucumcari District Court	10	2	20%
Total	3,301	727	22%

Table 13. Alamogordo District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Conviction	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Aggravated Indecent Exposure	2			2	
Criminal Sexual Contact	1		1		
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	17		4	13	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	2			1	1
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	10		6	4	
CSP Incest (Age Undocumented)	1				1
Sexual Exploitation of Children	38		8	24	6

Table 14. Albuquerque District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Accepting Earnings of a Prostitute	3		2	1	
Aggravated Indecent Exposure	4			4	
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	295	8	50	228	9
Criminal Sexual Penetration	272	7	42	218	5
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	148	4	22	121	1
Criminal Sexual Contact	36	2	12	21	1
CSP Incest (Age Undocumented)	1			1	
Enticement of a Child	2		2		
Indecent Exposure	16		5	10	1
Patronizing Prostitutes	1			1	
Promoting Prostitution	18		9	9	
Prostitution	10		2	7	1
Sexual Exploitation of Children	514	1	99	362	52
Sexual Exploitation of Children by Prostitution	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of a Child by Prostitution	2			2	
Voyeurism	8		1	2	5

Table 15. Aztec/Farmington District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Aggravated Indecent Exposure	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	13		5	7	1
Criminal Sexual Penetration	22	2	3	17	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	22		3	16	3
Criminal Sexual Contact	4		2	2	
Indecent Exposure	1		1		
Sexual Exploitation of Children	52		21	26	5

Table 16. Bernalillo District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Aggravated Indecent Exposure	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	30	3	2	25	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	11	3	4	4	
CSP Incest (Age Undocumented)	11			11	
Enticement of a Child	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	82	1	14	66	1

Table 17. Carlsbad District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	15		11	1	3
Criminal Sexual Penetration	1		1		
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	6		4	2	
Criminal Sexual Contact	1		1		
Sexual Exploitation of Children	4		1	1	2

Table 18. Carrizozo District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	2			2	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	15		4	7	4

Table 19. Clayton District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	1				1

Table 20. Clovis District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact	2		1	1	
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	27		2	23	2
Criminal Sexual Penetration	10		2	8	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	9		1	6	2
CSP Incest (Age Undocumented)	1			1	
Indecent Exposure	2		1		1
Prostitution	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	308		4	301	3

Table 21. Deming District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	5		5		
Criminal Sexual Penetration	37		4	33	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	3		2	1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	19		12	4	3

Table 22. Estancia District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	5		3	2	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	6			6	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	13		3	9	1
Sexual Exploitation of Children	13		3	10	

Table 23. Fort Sumner District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Penetration	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	2		1	1	

Table 24. Gallup District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	20		1	19	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	8			8	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	12		1	11	
Criminal Sexual Contact	3		2	1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	9		3	5	1

Table 25. Grants District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Aggravated Indecent Exposure	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	2			2	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	1		1		
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	2			2	
Criminal Sexual Contact	1			1	
Indecent Exposure	2		2		
Sexual Exploitation of Children	5		2	3	

Table 26. Las Cruces District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Accepting Earnings of a Prostitute	2			2	
Aggravated Indecent Exposure	3	1	2		
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	129	1	50	78	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	62	2	22	38	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	113		18	95	
Criminal Sexual Contact	3	1	2		
CSP Incest (Age Undocumented)	23		4	19	
Enticement of a Child	3		2	1	
Indecent Exposure	7		6	1	
Promoting Prostitution	2		1	1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	138	1	87	44	6

Table 27. Las Vegas District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	15		7	8	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	20		2	17	1
Sexual Exploitation of Children	33		5	24	4
Voyeurism	1			1	

Table 28. Lordsburg District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	1				1
Criminal Sexual Penetration	5				5
Sexual Exploitation of Children	3		1	2	

Table 29. Los Alamos District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	7		2	5	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	3			3	

Table 30. Los Lunas District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	13	2	2	7	2
Criminal Sexual Penetration	11			11	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	5		1	4	
Enticement of a Child	1			1	
Indecent Exposure	3		2	1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	15		9	5	1
Voyeurism	1		1		

Table 31. Lovington District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact	1	1			
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	5		1	4	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	4		4		
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	9	7	2		
Sexual Exploitation of Children	34		8	16	10

Table 32. Portales District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Aggravated Indecent Exposure	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	2				2
Criminal Sexual Penetration	2		1	1	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	1				1
Sexual Exploitation of Children	13		1	12	

Table 33. Raton District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	2		1		1
Sexual Exploitation of Children	39		1	35	3
Voyeurism	1			1	

Table 34. Reserve District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Penetration	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	7			7	

Table 35. Roswell District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Aggravated Indecent Exposure	1		1		
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	33	5	4	24	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	2		1	1	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	18	3	3	11	1
Sexual Exploitation of Children	57		6	43	8

Table 36. Santa Fe District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	18		6	12	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	6		3	3	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	24		5	19	
Criminal Sexual Contact	1			1	
Enticement of a Child	3		3		
Indecent Exposure	1				1
Sexual Exploitation of Children	32		9	19	4

Table 37. Santa Rosa District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	1		1		
Criminal Sexual Penetration	1			1	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	5			5	
Voyeurism	2			2	

Table 38. Silver City District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	12		10	2	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	3			3	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	3		3		
Sexual Exploitation of Children	1		1		

Table 39. Socorro District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	1		1		
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	29		4	23	2

Table 40. T or C District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	10		5	3	2
Criminal Sexual Penetration	2		1	1	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	3		3		
Criminal Sexual Contact	1		1		
Sexual Exploitation of Children	5		4	1	

Table 41. Taos District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	9		4	5	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	8		1	7	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	1	1			
Criminal Sexual Contact	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	5		1	4	

Table 42. Tierra Amarilla District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor	4			4	
Criminal Sexual Penetration	3			3	
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	2			2	
Criminal Sexual Contact	1			1	

Table 43. Tucumcari District Court Dispositions of Sexual Assault Charges

Offense	Total Charges	Acquitted	Convictions	Dismissed	Other Disposition
Criminal Sexual Penetration of a Minor	1			1	
Sexual Exploitation of Children	9		2	2	5

Table 44. Number of Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed, Convicted, And Acquitted for Each District Court, 2012

Court	Total Cases	Cases with A Conviction	Cases Acquitted	Cases Dismissed	Cases Other Disposition
Alamogordo District Court	35	16	0	14	5
Albuquerque District Court	486	136	7	300	43
Aztec/Farmington District Court	54	26	1	23	4
Bernalillo District Court	27	7	3	16	1
Carlsbad District Court	16	10	0	2	4
Carrizozo District Court	14	4	0	8	2
Clayton District Court	1	0	0	0	1
Clovis District Court	37	11	0	25	1
Deming District Court	19	15	0	2	2
Estancia District Court	19	7	0	11	1
Fort Sumner District Court	2	1	0	1	0
Gallup District Court	14	6	0	8	0
Grants District Court	9	4	0	5	0
Las Cruces District Court	126	82	4	34	6
Las Vegas District Court	22	9	0	8	5
Lordsburg District Court	5	1	0	2	2
Los Alamos District Court	2	1	0	1	0
Los Lunas District Court	27	10	1	14	2
Lovington District Court	35	13	4	12	6
Portales District Court	12	2	0	8	2
Raton District Court	9	1	0	6	2
Reserve District Court	2	0	0	2	0
Roswell District Court	46	14	6	21	5
Santa Fe District Court	35	17	0	17	1
Santa Rosa District Court	7	1	0	6	0
Silver City District Court	7	7	0	0	0
Socorro District Court	8	2	0	5	1
T Or C District Court	11	7	0	3	1
Taos District Court	12	4	1	7	0
Tierra Amarilla District Court	8	1	0	7	0
Tucumcari District Court	7	1	0	3	3
Total	1,114	416	27	571	100

Table 45. Disposed District Court Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed, by District Court, 2012

Court	Total Sexual Assault Cases	Total Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed	Percent Sexual Assault Cases Dismissed
Alamogordo District Court	35	14	40%
Albuquerque District Court	486	300	62%
Aztec/Farmington District Court	54	23	43%
Bernalillo District Court	27	16	59%
Carlsbad District Court	16	2	13%
Carrizozo District Court	14	8	57%
Clayton District Court	1	0	0%
Clovis District Court	37	25	68%
Deming District Court	19	2	11%
Estancia District Court	19	11	58%
Fort Sumner District Court	2	1	50%
Gallup District Court	14	8	57%
Grants District Court	9	5	56%
Las Cruces District Court	126	34	27%
Las Vegas District Court	22	8	36%
Lordsburg District Court	5	2	40%
Los Alamos District Court	2	1	50%
Los Lunas District Court	27	14	52%
Lovington District Court	35	12	34%
Portales District Court	12	8	67%
Raton District Court	9	6	67%
Reserve District Court	2	2	100%
Roswell District Court	46	21	46%
Santa Fe District Court	35	17	49%
Santa Rosa District Court	7	6	86%
Silver City District Court	7	0	0%
Socorro District Court	8	5	63%
T Or C District Court	11	3	27%
Taos District Court	12	7	58%
Tierra Amarilla District Court	8	7	88%
Tucumcari District Court	7	3	43%
Total	1,114	571	51%

Table 46. Disposed District Court Sexual Assault Cases with A Guilty Plea/Conviction

Court	Total Sexual Assault Cases	Cases with A Guilty Plea/Conviction	Percent Cases with A Guilty Plea/Conviction
Silver City District Court	7	7	100%
Deming District Court	19	15	79%
Las Cruces District Court	126	82	65%
T Or C District Court	11	7	64%
Carlsbad District Court	16	10	63%
Fort Sumner District Court	2	1	50%
Los Alamos District Court	2	1	50%
Santa Fe District Court	35	17	49%
Aztec/Farmington District Court	54	26	48%
Alamogordo District Court	35	16	46%
Grants District Court	9	4	44%
Gallup District Court	14	6	43%
Las Vegas District Court	22	9	41%
Lovington District Court	35	13	37%
Los Lunas District Court	27	10	37%
Estancia District Court	19	7	37%
Taos District Court	12	4	33%
Roswell District Court	46	14	30%
Clovis District Court	37	11	30%
Carrizozo District Court	14	4	29%
Albuquerque District Court	486	136	28%
Bernalillo District Court	27	7	26%
Socorro District Court	8	2	25%
Lordsburg District Court	5	1	20%
Portales District Court	12	2	17%
Santa Rosa District Court	7	1	14%
Tucumcari District Court	7	1	14%
Tierra Amarilla District Court	8	1	13%
Raton District Court	9	1	11%
Clayton District Court	1	0	0%
Reserve District Court	2	0	0%
Total	1,114	416	37%

SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XI:

**An Analysis of 2012 Data from The New Mexico
Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Survey of Violence Victimization Summary

I. INTRODUCTION

Nationally, victimization surveys such as the National Crime Victims Survey and the National Violence Against Women Survey demonstrate more comprehensive reporting of crimes, and in particular, interpersonal violence crimes than those which are reported to law enforcement. While New Mexico law enforcement agencies have reported their incidents of domestic violence, intimate partner violence, stalking, and sexual assault to the Central Repository, determining the rates of these crimes that were *never* reported to law enforcement was not possible. The long term goal to rectify this problem and make possible more accurate estimates of the prevalence and incidence of interpersonal violence in New Mexico was to conduct our own statewide victimization survey. To this end, in 2005 the Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico (SVV) was conducted, asking 2000 adult men and 2000 adult women about their experiences of violence. While all data captured from this survey will be analyzed over the course of time, several discouraging realities are clear from the preliminary findings of this survey:

1. The rate of sexual assault (rape and attempted rape) in New Mexico is staggering; and higher than national comparable rates found in the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS), the most comprehensive victimization survey to date;
2. Rape is significantly under-reported to law enforcement;
3. There are significantly more victims of sexual assault than ever identified by law enforcement or service providers statewide, especially in the case of incapacitated rape;
4. There are significant co-morbidity and healthcare utilization issues associated with interpersonal violence; and
5. There are significant differences between males and females in the experience and outcomes of sexual assault crimes.

This summary discusses selected findings regarding rape among males and females from the Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico, together with selected findings on child sexual abuse derived from statewide law enforcement and service provider data submitted to the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository in 2005.

II. RAPE AMONG MALES

A. Prevalence and Incidence

In the Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico, 5% or 1 in 20 adult males (18 and older) reported being the victim of rape or attempted rape in their lifetime compared to 3% nationally (NVAWS); 4% or 1 in 25 were the victim of a *completed* rape. In 2005, there were 2,773 male victims of rape or attempted rape, 1,162 of these a completed rape.

B. The Circumstances of Male Rape

While female and male adolescents and young adults have similar rates of rape, over half (53%) of male rape victims were raped as children (ages <13) compared to 44% of females who were raped as children.

Although fewer males (1 in 40) are the victims of incapacitated rape (unwanted, non-consensual sex while very high, drunk or passed out) compared to females (1 in 12), males (43%) are significantly more likely than females (29%) to experience their incapacitated rapes as an adult.

The rape experience for males includes a greater likelihood of *being hit with an object* (10%) and having a *knife or other weapon used on them* (7%) compared to females (7% and 4%, respectively). Additionally, more *male* victims of rape use *alcohol* (28%), *drugs* (2%) or *both* (4%) at the time of the incident than *female* rape victims (18%, 1% and 2%, respectively).

When it comes to rape, males like females, experience rape most often (85%) at the hands of a male assailant.

C. Male Rape Outcomes

Fewer male rape victims reported being injured during their rape incidents (16%) compared to female rape victims (27%), and just under one-third (30%) of these obtained medical care for their injuries. However, male victims of rape are two times more likely than male *non-victims* to suffer from a *serious disabling injury* in their lives and seven times more likely to suffer *one or more chronic mental health conditions*.

Only 6% of male rape victims reported their rapes to police. Three quarters (74%) of male rape victims reported being *dissatisfied* with police response to their reported rapes, two-thirds of these, *very dissatisfied*. Most male rape victims do not report to police because they consider the rape to be *too minor or not a crime* (19%); they *fear the offender* (13%); or will *handle the situation themselves* (12%). Six times more males than females report that they *want the police to take their complaint more seriously, believe them and not laugh at them*.

Male rape victims who report their rape to police are significantly more likely (47%) than female rape victims (37%) to have an officer *arrest the offender or take him/her into custody*. However, since only 6% of males report their victimization to police, this means that only 3% of all cases of male rape result in a suspect arrest. To make matters worse, male victims of rape are only half as likely as female victims to be *referred to services*, such as victim assistance, a medical clinic, legal aid or a shelter.

Only 3% of male rape victims obtained a restraining order against their offender and half (52%) of these were violated by the offender. A mere 1% of male rape victims filed criminal charges against their offender. This low number of criminal charges filed by male rape victims prohibited the examination of gender differences in rape case dispositions.

III. RAPE AMONG FEMALES

A. Prevalence and Incidence

As reported by adults 18 and older in the Survey of Violence Victimization, 24% or 1 in 4 females are the victims of rape or attempted rape sometime in their lifetime compared to 18% (17.6%) nationally (NVAWS); 21% or 1 in 5 females the victim of a *completed* rape. In 2005, there were 5,224 female victims of rape and attempted rape, 4,158 of these, the victims of a completed rape.

B. The Circumstances of Female Rape

Forty-four percent of female rape victims were raped as children (ages <13), one-quarter (24%) as adolescents (ages 13-18) and one-third (34%) as adults. Eighty-six percent of female rape victims were raped by a male.

More female victims of rape, than males, reported being physically attacked: *pushed, grabbed or shoved* (44.5% vs. 37%); had their *hair pulled* (16% vs. 11%); were *choked or had an attempted drowning* (10% vs. 6%) and were *beat up* (14% vs. 9%). Similarly, twice as many female rape victims (32%) than male victims (16%) reported that their offenders *threatened to harm or kill them or someone close to them*; and nearly twice as many female rape victims (40%) than male victims (22%), *believed* that they or someone close to them would be seriously harmed or killed by their offenders.

C. Female Rape Outcomes

Slightly over one-quarter (27%) of female rape victims were injured during their rape incidents and one-third (34%) obtained medical care for their injuries. Like male rape victims, female rape victims are two times more likely than female *non-victims* to suffer from a *serious disabling injury* in their lives and six times more likely to suffer from *one or more chronic mental health conditions*.

Although a dismally low rate, female rape victims (19%) are three times more likely to report their incidents to police than male rape victims (6%). Most female rape victims who do not report to police say it is because they *were too young/a child* (17%); *feared the offender/afraid offender would get even* (17%); and *felt shame/ embarrassment or thought it was their fault* (15.5%).

Twice as many female rape victims (33%), than male victims (16%) were *referred to services* (victim assistance, medical clinic, legal aid or shelter). Females were also significantly more likely than male rape victims to *have an officer see them in person* (67% vs. 53%) and *be referred to court or a prosecutor's office* (20% vs. 16%). However, female rape victims (13%) were significantly more likely than male rape victims (8%) for *the police to do nothing* in response to a rape report.

Slightly over one-third (37%) of female rape victims' cases that were reported to police resulted in a suspect arrest. Since 19% of female rape victims reported their rape to police, this represents only 7% of all cases of female rape.

About half (49%) of female rape victims reported being *dissatisfied* with police response to their reported rape, over one-third of those, *very dissatisfied*. Most (19%) victims wanted the police to charge/arrest the offender or keep him/her locked up. Others (13%) wanted the police to *take a report, follow through with an investigation and question the offender*.

Three times as many female (11%) as male (3%) rape victims obtained a restraining order; and similar to male victims, about half (49%) were violated by the offender.

Seven percent of female rape victims *filed criminal charges against the offender*. One-quarter (25%) of the rape victims that filed criminal charges reported that their *charges were dropped*; 6% reported that the *offender was acquitted*; 45% reported that the *offender was convicted*; and 11% reported that the *offender entered a guilty plea*. Of those that were convicted or pled guilty, 88% were *sentenced to jail or prison* and the *average sentence* was 62.5 months. However, over half (54%) of the guilty offenders were sentenced to 48 months or less.

IV. SELECTED CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE FINDINGS

There were 1,545 victims of sexual assault who sought services from rape crises and mental health centers across New Mexico in 2005. Both, the *gender of the victim* and the *type of sexual offense* were documented in 1,241 of these cases.

There were 91 males and 362 females who were victims of *non-penetration* sex crimes that were reported to rape crisis and mental health centers in 2005. Of these, almost three-quarters (70%) of the males and over half (56%) of the females were children (ages 12 and under).

Similarly, there were 89 males and 699 females who were victims of *rape* that were reported to rape crisis and mental health centers in 2005. Of these, two-thirds (68%) of the males, and one-quarter (25%) of the females were children (ages 12 and under). In a trend analysis from 2002-2005, an average of 41% of the rapes reported to law enforcement were perpetrated upon those 12 and under. Over the same four years, an average of 31% of rapes was perpetrated upon *adults* and an average of 28% of rapes was perpetrated upon *teens* (ages 13-18).

There is a significant difference in ethnicity/race among child rape victims by gender. Over two-thirds (68%) of male rape victims 12 and under were *Hispanic*, followed by 14% *White (non-Hispanic)*, 12% *mixed ethnicity/race*, 5% *Native American*, and 2% *Black*. Among female rape victims 12 and under, 49% were *Hispanic*, 35% *White (non-Hispanic)*, 8% *mixed ethnicity/race*, 5% *Native American*, and 3% *Black*.

Of 172 female rape victims 12 and under who went for help in 2005, *prior sexual abuse* was documented on 121. Of these, 47% (57) were sexually abused prior to the most recent rape. Similarly, of 60 male rape victims 12 and under who went for help in 2005, *prior sexual abuse* was documented on 46. Of these, 43% (20) were sexually abused prior to the most recent rape.

While children 12 and under are the largest group of rape *victims* among those who went for help, adults (age 19 and older) comprised the largest group (73%) of rape *offenders*. Among these rape victims under 13 years old, only 2% were raped by a *stranger*. Of the 98% of child rapes perpetrated by someone known to the child, over three-quarters (77%) were raped by a *family member* and 21% raped by other *known offenders*. *Fathers* comprised the largest group of child rapists (30%), followed by *uncles* (15%), *cousins* (14%), *brothers* (12%) and *step-fathers* (9%). Among known *non-relative* rapists of children under 13 years of age, *friends* comprised the

largest group (24%), followed by the *mom's boyfriend* (10%), *babysitters* (8%), *social acquaintances* (8%) and *teachers* (6%).

There is no difference in the rate of *incest* by gender among child rape victims. There were 171 female child rape victims who went for help in 2005 and documented the relationship of the perpetrator. Of these 76% (130) were victims of incest. Similarly, there were 60 male child rape victims who went for help in 2005 and documented the relationship of the perpetrator. Of these 75% (45) were victims of incest.

While one-third (35%) of male victims of sexual assault go for services within the first year of the assault, an analysis of sex crimes data from 2002 – 2005, found that males wait an average of 12.5 years after their sexual assault before seeking therapeutic services. Similarly, while 46% of female victims go for services within the first year of the sexual assault, females wait an average 9.4 years.

V. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

A. Implications for Prevention

When only 6% males and 19% females report their rapes to law enforcement, there needs to be a concerted effort to better identify rape victims by focusing on *why* they do not report. There are significant gender differences in why victims do not report. Most males in the statewide survey did not report because they considered the rape to be *too minor or not a crime*, while females *feared their offender or felt shame*. These differences must be taken into consideration for successful prevention education.

If prevention efforts could dramatically reduce the number of females who perpetrate sexual offenses, the *reduction* in the number of victims and incidents of sexual assault would be negligible. All sources of data examined for this report demonstrate the overwhelming reality that males perpetrate rapes: law enforcement incidents (93%); service provider's cases (97%); SANE cases (97%) and survey findings (85%). Even when males are the rape victims, males are also the perpetrators 85% of the time. Until more prevention programs target males as the focus of their interventions, little will be accomplished to reduce the incidence of rape and sex crimes, overall.

Similarly, much prevention is focused on children because children comprise so many of those victimized: 44% of the rape victims identified in the statewide survey; 33% of rape victims identified by law enforcement and 49% of rape victims identified by service providers. However, these same sources of data reveal that rape *offenders* are overwhelmingly *adults* (law enforcement 78%, service providers 84%, and SANE units 84%). Children have little power to counter the sophisticated coercion techniques, verbal threats, physical intimidation and physical force of adult offenders. Therefore, more prevention should be focused on working with *adults*, and especially *male adults*, to stop sexual assault and abuse.

What is it that makes *male Hispanic children* (68%) dramatically more susceptible to rape compared to male children of other races/ethnicities? The prevention implication is unclear but the need to study this issue is most evident.

Who are the primary perpetrators of the sexual abuse of children? They are family members, chiefly their fathers, step-fathers, uncles, cousins and brothers. Prevention programs should be two-fold: 1) prevention aimed at helping a child guard against family members as

perpetrators and what to do in the event of sexual abuse by a family member; and 2) prevention aimed at helping the family members examine their own sexual behaviors and boundaries, identify healthy and unhealthy sexual behaviors/practices by relatives (and others that their children may come into contact with), learn how to protect their children from sexual abuse by relatives (and others) and access available resources.

B. Implications for Law Enforcement

The statewide survey identified 5,320 rape victims in 2005. In the same time period, law enforcement reported 1400 rape incidents. Too many victims do not report their offenses. Both male and female rape victims from the statewide survey reported being *dissatisfied*, most *very dissatisfied* with the law enforcement response to their complaint. The most common reason given for their dissatisfaction was that they wanted the police to *charge/arrest the offender or keep the offender locked up* (18%) and to *take a report and follow through with an investigation, to question the offender* (13%). When victim dissatisfaction was examined by gender of the victim, there were dramatically more *very dissatisfied* males (66%) compared to females (38%). The implications are unclear. Perhaps this is more a matter of policy change, regarding officer response to alleged rape victims rather than the actions of individual officers. Perhaps it is a matter of officer sensitivity training responding to male complaints of rape. Finally, perhaps there is an implication for the role of victim advocacy and an examination of protocol for referral of rape victims by responding officers to advocacy services.

C. Implications for Healthcare

Slightly over one-quarter of rape victims (29%) are injured during their rape incidents, and approximately one-third of these go for medical treatment. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner units capture information regarding sexual assault patients that present to their facilities and offer forensic evidence collection and sometimes a physical exam. However, no standardized monitoring system currently exists to reliably document the number of rape victims that go to emergency departments or doctor's offices as a result of a sexual assault. Further, twice as many rape victims as non-victims suffer from serious disabling injury and approximately six times as many rape victims as non-victims suffer from one or more chronic mental health conditions. Without identifying these patients, it is impossible to determine healthcare utilization due to sexual assault or to more effectively treat these patients by offering them appropriate referral services. The implication to improve public health is to consider the need for universal screening for lifetime exposure to sexual assault and other forms of violence.

APPENDIX B. Summary: Sexual Abuse of Children and Youth in New Mexico

A. Highlights on Child Rape Victimization

► In 2012, children (age <13) comprised 27% of law enforcement reported sexual assaults. Over the same time period, one-third (34%) of the sexual assault victims of all ages that sought therapeutic services in New Mexico were victimized as children.

► The rate of rape among children and adolescents in New Mexico (66%) found in the *Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico* (SVV) is significantly higher than that found nationally (54%), as reported in the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS).

► In 2012, 51% of sexual assault victims that sought therapeutic services experienced a prior sexual assault. Almost two thirds (60%) of those abused as children were victims of ongoing or serial abuse rather than a single incident of rape.

► The SVV found that only 3% of child rape cases are perpetrated by a *stranger* and *relatives* rape children at almost twice the rate of other *known* offenders, as reported by the SVV. Data from statewide service providers report that the worst offenders by far, are *fathers* (19%); who commit rape at a significantly higher rate than *cousins* (13%), uncles (12%), brothers (12%) and step-fathers (11%).

► Most child rape, (81% [service providers] and 93% [SVV]) is perpetrated by *one* offender, who is *male* (97% [service providers] and 95% [SVV]) and of the *same ethnicity* as the victim, 86% (SVV).

► Findings from the SVV revealed that 40% of child rape cases involved physical assault of the victim, as well, mostly in the form of *grabbing and pushing* (27.5%) and *slapping or hitting* (16%). However, 4% respectively, of child rape victims were *choked or victims of an attempted drowning, threatened with a gun, and threatened with a knife or other weapon*.

► The SVV reported that almost one-quarter (22%) of child rape victims were physically injured during their sexual assault and 4% received medical treatment for their injuries. Reports from statewide service providers found that two-thirds (63%) of those who sought services for child rape sought medical treatment as a result of their victimization.

► Of 1,172 sexual assault victims that sought Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) services in 2012, almost one-quarter (21%) were children. Almost half (47%) of child SANE patients incurred injuries in conjunction with their sexual assaults. *Vaginal* (66%) and *rectal* (22%) injuries comprised the injuries most incurred by child SANE patients. Indeed more *rectal* injuries were observed among child victims than among victims of any other age group.

► In 2012, law enforcement and service provider data demonstrate that victim vulnerability and access make children prime targets for sexual victimization. As reported by law enforcement, most child rape offenders are adults (79%), and as reported by service providers, most often use *manipulation* (42%), *physical force* (30%) and *verbal threat* (24%) to facilitate the rape of children. The SVV found that over one-third (39.5%) of child rape victims were threatened by the offender that they or someone close to them would be *harmful or killed*; and nearly half (48%) of the child rape victims *believed* their offender would carry out their threat. Service provider reports in 2012 found that most often children were victimized in their *own homes* (35%), the

offender's home (27%) or other residence (11%). Perhaps most egregious in their assault of the vulnerable, is that 26% of the children chosen by their offenders to be victimized were children with a mental, emotional or physical disability.

▶ Nationally, only 16% of rape victims reported their victimization to law enforcement (NVAWS). In New Mexico, 17% of rape victims reported their victimization to statewide law enforcement agencies (SVV). As poor as these reporting rates are, when examined by age of respondent at the time of their victimization, only 9% of those raped as children reported their rape to law enforcement. Perhaps not surprisingly, criminal charges were filed in only 9% of child rape cases.

B. Highlights on Adolescent Rape Victimization

▶ In 2012, nearly one-quarter (24%) of law enforcement reported and 22% of service provider reported sexual assaults of all types were perpetrated upon adolescents (ages 13-17). Of the service provider reports, significantly more female victims (23%) than male victims (16%) were victimized as adolescents. In *criminal sexual penetration* crimes 27% of females and 16% of males were victimized as *adolescents*. Similarly, adolescents comprised 15% of SANE patients treated.

▶ Service provider reports in 2012 found that over half (60%) of those sexually abused as adolescents were victims of a prior assault. Of these, 60% were victims of *on-going* abuse. However, when examined by gender, more female adolescents (70%) than male adolescents (38%) experienced on-going abuse.

▶ Service provider reports in 2012 found that *physical force* (35%) was the type of coercion used in most adolescent rape victimizations, as reported by service providers, followed by *manipulation* (30%). Seven percent of adolescents were *intentionally drugged by their offenders*. Similarly, *physical force* (51%) was the type of coercion reported most among adolescent SANE patients, followed by *alcohol/drug use* (44%), *physical intimidation* (25%), *person in authority* (24%), and *verbal threat* (17%).

▶ Among SANE patients in 2012, almost two-thirds (61%) of adolescent rape victimizations occurred in a residence, one-third (31%) of these in the *offenders' home*.

▶ Service provider reports in 2012 found that forensic evidence collection differs greatly between male and female adolescent rape victims. Female adolescent rape victims (24%) were almost three times more likely to have forensic evidence collected as male adolescent rape victims (9%).

▶ According to SANE reports in 2012, 20% of adolescent rape victimizations were perpetrated by *strangers*. Of the 80% of victimizations by *known offenders*, 47% were perpetrated by an *acquaintance* (other than family, an intimate partner or someone else in their household).

▶ Data from the SVV found that two-thirds of adolescent rape victimizations involved *physical assault* in addition to the sexual assault: over half (57.5%) were *grabbed and pushed*, approximately one-quarter (23%) were *slapped or hit*, 15% were *beat up* and 12% were *choked or victims of an attempted drowning*. Additionally, 8% were *threatened with a gun* and 11% *threatened with a knife*. In 2012, data from SANE programs found that 5% of adolescents were *threatened with a gun* and 1% *threatened with a knife*.

Appendix C: New Mexico Sex Crime Statutes

Chapter 30

Criminal Offenses

Article 9: Sexual Offenses

30-9-10. Definitions.

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

A. "force or coercion" means:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(11) minister, priest, rabbi or other similar functionary of a religious organization acting in his role as a pastoral counselor;

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

30-9-11. Criminal sexual penetration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

30-9-12. Criminal sexual contact.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

30-9-14. Indecent exposure.

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

30-9-14.3. Aggravated indecent exposure.

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

30-4-1. Kidnapping.

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

30-10-3 Incest.

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

Whoever commits incest is guilty of a third degree felony.

ARTICLE 6A

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

30-6A-2. Definitions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

30-9-1. Enticement of child.

Enticement of child consists of:

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

Whoever commits enticement of child is guilty of a misdemeanor.

30-52-1. Human trafficking.

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

30-37-3.2 Child solicitation by electronic communication device

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

Appendix D. Participating Law Enforcement Agencies

Agency Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Alamogordo Dept. of Public Safety	700 Virginia Avenue	Alamogordo	NM	88310
Albuquerque Police Department	400 Roma NW	Albuquerque	NM	87102
Angel Fire Police Department	P.O. Box 610	Angel Fire	NM	87710
Anthony Police Department	P.O. Box 2653	Anthony	NM	88021
Artesia Police Department	702 W. Chisum	Artesia	NM	88210
Aztec Police Department	201 W. Chaco	Aztec	NM	87410
Bayard Police Department	P.O. Box 788	Bayard	NM	88023
Belen Police Department	607 Becker Avenue	Belen	NM	87002
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 25927	Albuquerque	NM	87125
Bernalillo Police Department	P.O. Box 638	Bernalillo	NM	87004
Bloomfield Police Department	915 N. First St.	Bloomfield	NM	87413
Bosque Farms Police Department	P.O. Box 660	Peralta	NM	87042
Carlsbad Police Department	405 S. Halagueno	Carlsbad	NM	88220
Carrizozo Police Department	P.O. Box 828	Carrizozo	NM	88301
Catron County Sheriff's Department	P.O. Box 467	Reserve	NM	87830
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	One St. Mary's Place, East Wing	Roswell	NM	88203
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	115 W. High St.	Grants	NM	87020
Cimarron Police Department	P.O. Box 654	Cimarron	NM	87714
Clayton Police Department	112 North Street	Clayton	NM	88415
Clovis Police Department	P.O. Box 862	Clovis	NM	88102
Colfax County Sheriff's Department	P.O. Box 39	Raton	NM	87740
Corrales Police Department	P.O. Box 707	Corrales	NM	87048
Cuba Police Department	P.O. 426	Cuba	NM	87013
Curry County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 1043	Clovis	NM	88102
Dexter Police Department	P.O. Box 610	Dexter	NM	88230
Dona Ana County Sheriffs Office	750 Motel Blvd, Suite A	Las Cruces	NM	88007
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 1240	Carlsbad	NM	88220
Espanola Police Department	401 North Paseo de 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	201 N. Cooper St.	Silver City	NM	88061
Grants Police Division, DPS	105 E. Roosevelt	Grants	NM	87020
Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department	P.O. Box 36	Santa Rosa	NM	88435
Hatch Police Department	P.O. Box 220	Hatch	NM	87917
Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	305 South Pyramid	Lordsburg	NM	88045
Hobbs Police Department	301 N. Dalmont	Hobbs	NM	88240
Hurley Police Department	P.O. Box 65	Hurley	NM	88043
Jal Police Department	P.O. Drawer W	Jal	NM	88252
Las Cruces Police Department	P.O. Box 20000	Las Cruces	NM	88001
Las Vegas Police Department	318 Moreno Street	Las Vegas	NM	87701
Lea County Sheriff's Department	215 East Central	Lovington	NM	88260

Agency Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Logan Police Department	P.O. Box 7	Logan	NM	88426
Lordsburg Police Department	206 S. Main	Lordsburg	NM	88045
Los Alamos Police Department	P.O. Box 30	Los Alamos	NM	87544
Lovington Police Department	213 S. Love	Lovington	NM	88260
Luna County Sheriff's Department	116 E. Popular Street	Deming	NM	88030
McKinley County Sheriff's Office	2105 East Aztec	Gallup	NM	87301
Mora County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 659	Mora	NM	87732
Moriarty Police Department	P.O. Drawer 130	Moriarty	NM	87035
Otero County Sheriff's Department	3208 N. Sands Blvd.	Alamogordo	NM	88310
Peralta Police Department	P.O. Box 660	Peralta	NM	87042
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	Route 11, Box 71	Santa Fe	NM	87501
Portales Police Department	1700 North Boston	Portales	NM	88130
Quay County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 943	Tucumcari	NM	88401
Questa Police Department	P.O. Box 260	Questa	NM	87556
Raton Police Department	P.O. Box 397	Raton	NM	87740
Red River Marshal's Office	P.O. Box 410	Red River	NM	87558
Rio Arriba County Sheriff	P.O. Box 1256	Espanola	NM	87532
Rio Rancho DPS	500 Quantum Road	Rio Rancho	NM	87124
Roswell Police Department	P.O. Box 1994	Roswell	NM	88201
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	1700 N. Boston`	Portales	NM	88130
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	P.O. Box 1560	Ruidoso Downs	NM	88346
Ruidoso Police Department	1085 Mechem Drive	Ruidoso	NM	88345
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	211 S. Oliver	Aztec	NM	87410
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 5219	Bernalillo	NM	87004
Santa Clara Police Department	P.O. Box 316	Santa Clara	NM	88026
Santa Fe County Sheriff's Department	#35 Camino Justicia	Santa Fe	NM	87508
Santa Fe Police Department	2515 Camino Entrada	Santa Fe	NM	87505
Santa Rosa Police Department	141 South 5th Street	Santa Rosa	NM	88435
Sierra County Sheriff's Office	311 Date Street	T or C	NM	87901
Silver City Police Department	P.O. Box 997	Silver City	NM	88062
Socorro Police Department	P.O. Box 992	Socorro	NM	87801
State Police Alamogordo	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Albuquerque	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Clovis	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Deming	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Espanola	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Farmington	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Gallup	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Grants	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Hobbs	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Las Cruces	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Las Vegas	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Moriarty	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Raton	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Roswell	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Santa Fe	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Santa Rosa	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Socorro	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505

Agency Name	Address	City	State	Zip
State Police Taos	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
State Police Tucumcari	DPS	Santa Fe	NM	87505
Taos Police Department	107 Civic Plaza Drive	Taos	NM	87571
Tatum Police Department	P.O. Box 691	Tatum	NM	88267
Torrance County Sheriff's Office	P.O. Box 498	Estancia	NM	87016
T or C Police Department	401 McAdoo St.	T or C	NM	88352
Tucumcari Police Department	P.O. Box 1336	Tucumcari	NM	88401
Tularosa Police Department	703 St. Francis Drive	Tularosa	NM	88352
Zuni Police Department	P.O. Box 339	Zuni	NM	87327

1. Agency Name _____
2. Quarter Reporting 1st ☐ 2nd ☐ 3rd ☐ 4th ☐ Year: 2012
3. Total Number of criminal sexual penetration (CSP) incidents: (Add State Statutes 30-9-11 and 30-10-3) _____
(If the offense incident report your officers use does not document sexual crimes by state statute, enter instead, the total number of CSP incidents perpetrated [add male and female adults and children]) _____
4. If known, of the number of CSP incidents counted in **q.3**, how many were:
 - a) Sodomy _____ b) with an Object _____ c) Incest _____ d) Gang Related _____ e) Resulted in Homicide _____
- 5.a) Of the number of CSP incidents counted in **q.3**, how many *victims* were there? _____
b) Of these, how many were: a) Female victims _____ b) Male victims _____
6. Of the total number of CSP *victims* in **q.5a**, give the number per *age group*:

0-6 _____	7-12 _____	13-18 _____	19-25 _____	26-35 _____
36-45 _____	46-55 _____	56-65 _____	66+ _____	# Victim age unknown _____
7. Of the total number of CSP *victims* in **q.5a**, give the number of each *ethnicity*:

Caucasian _____	Hispanic _____	Native American _____	Asian/Pacific Islander _____
Black _____	Other _____	# Victim Ethnicity Unknown _____	
- 8.a) Of the number of CSP incidents counted in **q.3**, how many total *offenders* were there? _____
b) Of these, how many were: a) Female offenders _____ b) Male offenders _____
9. Of the number of CSP *offenders* in **q.8a**, give the number per *age group*:

0-6 _____	7-12 _____	13-18 _____	19-25 _____	26-35 _____
36-45 _____	46-55 _____	56-65 _____	66+ _____	# Offender age unknown _____
10. Of the number of CSP offenders in **q.8a**, give the number of each *ethnicity*:

Caucasian _____	Hispanic _____	Native American _____	Asian/Pacific Islander _____
Black _____	Other _____	# Offender Ethnicity Unknown _____	
- 11.a) Of the number of CSP incidents in **q.3**, how many were perpetrated by a stranger to the victim? _____
b) How many CSP incidents in **q.3** were perpetrated by someone who knew the victim? _____
c) Of the number in **11b**, how many were a relative? _____
12. Of the number of CSP incidents in **q.3**, how many involved a weapon? _____ # with weapon use unknown _____
13. Of the number of CSP incidents in **q.3**, how many involved injury to the victim? _____ # injury unknown _____
14. a) Of the number of CSP incidents in **q.3**, how many involved drugs/alcohol use? _____
b) Of these, how many involved: Offender use only _____ Victim use only _____ Offender and Victim use _____
15. a) Of the number of CSP *incidents* in **q.3**, in how many of these did at least one child witness the event? _____
b) Number of CSP *incidents* in **q.3** where it is unknown if a child was present _____
16. a) What is the *total number of children* who witnessed the CSP incidents counted in **q.3**? _____
b) Of these, number per age group: 0-5 _____ 6-9 _____ 10-12 _____ 13-17 _____ 18-21 _____ # age unknown _____
17. Of the number of CSP incidents in **q.3**, how many included a suspect arrest? _____

For the reporting quarter, please give the:

18. Number of incidents of *criminal sexual contact* (or statute 30-9-12) _____
19. Number of incidents of *criminal sexual contact of a minor* (or statute 30-9-13) _____
20. Number of incidents of *indecent exposure* (or 30-9-14 and 30-9-14.3) _____
21. Number of incidents of *sexual exploitation of children* (30-6A-3 and 30-6A-4) _____
22. Number of incidents of *enticement of child* (or statute 30-9-1) _____
23. Number of incidents of *kidnapping* (or statute 30-4-1) _____
24. Number of incidents of *human trafficking* (or statute 30-52-1) _____
25. Number of incidents of *child solicitation by electronic communication device* (or statute 30-37-.3.2.) _____

Quarterly Reports are due April 25th, July 25th, October 25th, and January 25th, 2013). Please send reports to: NMCSAP, 3909 Juan Tabo Suite 6, Alb., NM 87111 or fax to (505) 883-7530. Call Betty Caponera, (505) 883-8020 for questions.

Appendix F. Rate of Law Enforcement Reported Criminal Sexual Penetration Victimizations for Counties with Complete* Reporting, 2012

County	Number of CSP Victims Reported to Law Enforcement	Population	Rate Per 1000
Bernalillo	613	673,460	0.91
Catron	0	3,658	0.00
Chaves	27	65,784	0.41
Cibola	25	27,334	0.91
Colfax	8	13,223	0.61
Curry	42	49,938	0.84
De Baca		1,927	NA
Dona Ana	288	214,445	1.34
Eddy	36	54,419	0.66
Grant	29	29,388	0.99
Guadalupe	3	4,603	0.65
Harding		707	NA
Hidalgo	2	4,794	Incomplete Reporting ¹
Lea	22	66,338	0.33
Lincoln	12	20,309	0.59
Los Alamos	17	18,159	0.94
Luna	8	25,041	Incomplete Reporting ²
McKinley	47	73,016	0.64
Mora	0	4,705	0.00
Otero	18	66,041	0.27
Quay	4	8,769	0.46
Rio Arriba	10	40,318	Incomplete Reporting ³
Roosevelt	17	20,419	0.83
San Juan	147	128,529	1.14
San Miguel	17	28,891	0.59
Sandoval	106	135,588	0.78
Santa Fe	81	146,375	0.55
Sierra	4	11,895	0.34
Socorro	9	17,603	Incomplete Reporting ⁴
Taos	11	32,779	0.34
Torrance	6	16,021	0.37
Union	6	4,431	1.35
Valencia	4	76,631	Incomplete Reporting ⁵
Total	1,619	2,085,538	

NA = No law enforcement participation from this county

*Incomplete reporting means that the law enforcement agency (s) from the largest city in the county did not report or reported less than a full year of sex crimes data for 2012:

¹ Lordsburg Police Department only one quarter reported

² Deming Police Department did not report

³ Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Office only one quarter reported

⁴ Socorro County Sheriff's Department did not report

⁵ Los Lunas Police Department did not report

**Appendix G. Rate and Rank of Law Enforcement Reported Criminal Sexual Penetration
Victimizations for Counties with Complete* Reporting, 2012**

County	Number of CSP Victims Reported to Law Enforcement	Population	Rate Per 1000	Rank
Union	6	4,431	1.35	1
Dona Ana	288	214,445	1.34	2
San Juan	147	128,529	1.14	3
Grant	29	29,388	0.99	4
Los Alamos	17	18,159	0.94	5
Bernalillo	613	673,460	0.91	6
Cibola	25	27,334	0.91	6
Curry	42	49,938	0.84	7
Roosevelt	17	20,419	0.83	8
Sandoval	106	135,588	0.78	9
Eddy	36	54,419	0.66	10
Guadalupe	3	4,603	0.65	11
McKinley	47	73,016	0.64	12
Colfax	8	13,223	0.61	13
Lincoln	12	20,309	0.59	14
San Miguel	17	28,891	0.59	14
Santa Fe	81	146,375	0.55	15
Quay	4	8,769	0.46	16
Chaves	27	65,784	0.41	17
Torrance	6	16,021	0.37	18
Sierra	4	11,895	0.34	19
Taos	11	32,779	0.34	19
Lea	22	66,338	0.33	20
Otero	18	66,041	0.27	21
Catron	0	3,658	0.00	22
Mora	0	4,705	0.00	22
Total	1,586	1,918,517	0.83	

CSP = criminal sexual penetration

*Complete reporting means that the law enforcement agency (s) from the largest city in the county reported a full year of sex crimes data for 2012.

Appendix H. Service Provider Agencies, 2012

Agency Name	Address	City	Zip Code
Arise Sexual Assault Services	PO Drawer 868 Roosevelt Hospital	Portales	88130
Border Area Mental Health (Grant County)	PO Box 1349	Silver City	88062
Community Against Violence	PO Box 169	Taos	87571
Desert View DV & SA Services	2700 Farmington Ave Bldg F, Suite 1	Farmington	87401
Farmington Community Health Center PMS	PO Box 3239	Farmington	87401
La Buena Vida (Sandoval County)	PO Box 1147	Bernalillo	87004
La Pinon Sexual Assault Recovery Services	525 S. Melendres	Las Cruces	88005
Mental Health Resources-Clovis	1100 West Twenty-First	Clovis	88101
Mental Health Resources-Portales	300 East First St.	Portales	88130
Mental Health Resources-Tucumcari	PO Box 1121	Tucumcari	88401
NMBHI-CBS	700 Friedman	Las Vegas	87701
Pathways, Inc.	2550 Coors Blvd. NW	Albuquerque	87120
PMS SJC Adolescent Residential Treatment Center (ARTC)	851 Andrea Drive, Bldg E, Suite4,	Farmington	87401
PMS/Santa Fe Community Guidance Center	2960 Rodeo Park Drive W	Santa Fe	87111
Rape Crisis Center Central NM	1025 Hermosa SE	Albuquerque	87108
Sexual Assault Services of Northwest New Mexico	812 West Maple	Farmington	87401
Silver Regional SASS (Grant County)	301 W. College Avenue, #16	Silver City	88061
Silver Regional SASS (Hidalgo County)	301 W. College Avenue, #16	Silver City	88061
Socorro Mental Health	1200 Highway 60 West	Socorro	87801
Solace Crisis Treatment Center	6601 Valentine Way	Santa Fe	87507
Southern NM Human Development	820 New Mexico 478	Anthony	88021
Southwest Counseling Center	100 W. Griggs Ave.	Las Cruces	88001
Tewa Women United	912 Fairview Lane	Espanola	87532
The Counseling Center-Alamogordo	1900 East 10th St.	Alamogordo	88310
The Counseling Center-Ruidoso	206 Sudderth Drive	Ruidoso	88345
Tri-County Community Services, Inc.-Raton	220 4th Avenue	Raton	87740
Valencia Counseling Services, Inc.-Bernalillo	282 Camino del Pueblo, Suite 2C	Bernalillo	87004
Valencia Counseling Services, Inc.-Los Lunas	PO Box 518	Los Lunas	87031
Western NM Counseling PMS-Gallup	2025 East Aztec	Gallup	87305
Western NM Counseling PMS-Thoreau	15 Navarre Blvd.	Thoreau	87323

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

1. Name of Agency _____ 2. Client Identifier _____

A. Survivor Information

3. Date of most recent sexual assault/abuse incident ____/____/____ (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 J. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Programs

Agency Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Albuquerque SANE Collaborative	PO Box 37139	Albuquerque	NM	87176
Arise Sexual Assault Services SANE	Roosevelt General Hospital, Hwy. 70	Portales	NM	88130
Carlsbad Medical Center - SANE	2430 West Pierce St	Carlsbad	NM	88220
Cibola General Hospital SANE	1016 East Roosevelt	Grants	NM	87020
Christus St. Vincent SANE Program	Christus St. Vincent RMC 455 St. Michael Drive	Santa Fe	NM	87505
Las Cruces La Pinon SANE Program	525 Melendres	Las Cruces	NM	88005
Otero/Lincoln County SANE Program	2669 North Scenic Drive	Alamogordo	NM	88310
Roswell Esperanza House SANE Program	PO Box 1582	Roswell	NM	88203
Sexual Assault Services of NW NM (Farmington SANE)	622 W Maple, Suite H	Farmington	NM	87401
Silver City Gila Regional Medical Center SANE	1313 East 22 nd St	Silver City	NM	88061
Taos Holy Cross Hospital SANE Program	1397 Weimer Rd	Taos	NM	87571

Appendix K

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

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

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

SEX CRIMES IN NEW MEXICO XI:

**An Analysis of 2012 Data from The New Mexico
Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository**

SECTION THREE: COUNTY TRENDS TABLES

Bernalillo County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	515	819	1,334
2009	526	1,242	1,768
2010	565	1,532	2,097
2011	508	1,404	1,912
2012	565	1,602	2,167

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Albuquerque Police Department	431	460	502	438	472
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	73	57	56	64	80
Isleta Tribal Police	0	0	NR	NR	NR
State Police Albuquerque	11	9	7	6	13
County Total	515	526	565	508	565

NR = Isleta Tribal Police Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	515	554	552	20% (113)	29% (158)	51% (281)
2009	526	577	571	23% (130)	29% (165)	48% (276)
2010	565	613	602	18% (111)	28% (170)	53% (321)
2011	508	566	559	25% (138)	26% (145)	49% (276)
2012	565	613	600	20% (117)	24% (142)	57% (341)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	515	597	566	10% (55)	19% (109)	71% (402)
2009	526	624	510	4% (20)	16% (81)	80% (409)
2010	565	683	576	3% (15)	15% (87)	82% (474)
2011	508	581	498	2% (9)	15% (73)	84% (416)
2012	565	684	586	3% (16)	17% (98)	81% (472)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	554	549	88% (484)	12% (65)
2009	577	577	86% (498)	14% (79)
2010	613	554	86% (477)	14% (77)
2011	566	563	83% (470)	17% (93)
2012	613	610	85% (517)	15% (93)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	597	504	7% (36)	93% (468)
2009	624	565	6% (36)	94% (529)
2010	683	647	4% (25)	96% (622)
2011	581	564	5% (29)	95% (535)
2012	684	649	9% (56)	91% (593)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	554	540	45% (241)	49% (263)	5% (27)	1% (3)	1% (6)	
2009	577	530	41% (218)	47% (248)	8% (40)	1% (4)	4% (20)	
2010	613	587	37% (218)	48% (283)	9% (52)	0% (2)	5% (32)	
2011	566	528	37% (195)	51% (269)	7% (39)	1% (5)	4% (20)	
2012	613	604	37% (224)	18% (109)	8% (47)	1% (4)	3% (19)	33% (201)

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	597	448	34% (152)	52% (234)	4% (18)	1% (3)	9% (41)	
2009	624	492	32% (159)	48% (238)	10% (49)	1% (5)	8% (41)	
2010	683	566	31% (177)	47% (265)	8% (48)	1% (3)	13% (73)	
2011	581	448	34% (152)	52% (235)	2% (8)	0% (1)	12% (52)	
2012	684	550	31% (168)	50% (275)	8% (44)	1% (6)	10% (57)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	515	130	25%	27%
2009	526	144	27%	29%
2010	560	160	29%	28%
2011	507	141	28%	28%
2012	561	169	30%	30%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bernalillo	12%	10%	11%	11%	12%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bernalillo	424	391	551	534	596

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	8	2	5	9	47
2009	5	11	2	6	6	41
2010	5	38	4	123	20	337
2011	4	21	3	82	23	286
2012	13	39	6	104	20	368

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	8	2	5	8	47
2009	2	8	46	5	15	46
2010	4	22	3	99	22	376
2011	1	10	2	72	27	312
2012	4	22	4	78	32	414

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	362	62	0	5	2	5	7	43
2009	189	53	1	4	0	5	2	41
2010	413	413	3	19	4	100	15	272
2011	181	173	3	10	0	38	7	115
2012	596	471	7	15	1	30	4	414

Catron County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	2	0	2
2009	0	0	0
2010	6	7	13
2011	1	1	2
2012	0	0	0

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Catron County Sheriff's Department	2	0	6	1	0
County Total	2	0	6	1	0

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	2	2	2	100% (2)		
2009	0	0	0			
2010	6	6	6	100% (6)		
2011	1	1	1	100% (1)		
2012	0	0	0			

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	2	2	1			100% (1)
2009	0	0	0			
2010	6	1	1			100% (1)
2011	1	1	1			100% (1)
2012	0	0	0			

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	2	2	100% (2)	
2009	0	0		
2010	6	6	100% (6)	
2011	1	1	100% (1)	
2012	0	0		

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	2	1		100% (1)
2009	0	0		
2010	1	1		100% (1)
2011	1	1		100% (1)
2012	0	0		

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	2	2	100% (2)					
2009	0	0						
2010	6	6	100% (6)					
2011	1	1	100% (1)					
2012	0	0						

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	2	1		100% (1)				
2009	0	0						
2010	1	1		100% (1)				
2011	1	1		100% (1)				
2012	0	0						

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	NR	NR		28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Catron	50%	NR	17%	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Catron	4	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	0	0	1	1	2
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	4	3				1	1	1
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Chaves County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	46	79	125
2009	11	11	22
2010	15	31	46
2011	5	9	14
2012	24	92	116

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chaves County Sheriff's Department	11	11	13	2	7
Dexter Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Roswell Police Department	32	NR	NR	NR	16
State Police Roswell	3	0	2	3	1
County Total	46	11	15	5	24

NR = Roswell Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	46	46	44	36% (16)	36% (16)	27% (12)
2009	11	14	14	57% (8)	21% (3)	21% (3)
2010	15	16	10	40% (4)	30% (3)	30% (3)
2011	5	5	5	20% (1)		80% (4)
2012	24	27	11	18% (2)	45% (5)	36% (4)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	46	47	14	14% (2)	14% (2)	71% (10)
2009	11	13	10	20% (2)	10% (1)	70% (7)
2010	15	16	12		17% (2)	83% (10)
2011	5	5	2			100% (2)
2012	24	25	6		17% (1)	83% (5)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	46	37	95% (35)	5% (2)
2009	14	14	93% (13)	7% (1)
2010	16	14	50% (7)	50% (7)
2011	5	5	60% (3)	40% (2)
2012	27	11	82% (9)	18% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	47	24	8% (2)	92% (22)
2009	13	13	8% (1)	92% (12)
2010	16	15	7% (1)	93% (14)
2011	5	3		100% (3)
2012	25	8	13% (1)	88% (7)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	46	43	47% (20)	53% (23)				
2009	14	14	57% (8)	43% (6)				
2010	16	13	54% (7)	46% (6)				
2011	5	4	25% (1)	50% (2)	25% (1)			
2012	27	11	82% (9)	18% (2)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	47	14	64% (9)	29% (4)			7% (1)	
2009	13	12	33% (4)	67% (8)				
2010	16	13	38% (5)	62% (8)				
2011	5	1					100% (1)	
2012	25	6	83% (5)	17% (1)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	7	2	29%	27%
2009	6	2	33%	29%
2010	13	6	46%	28%
2011	2	2	100%	28%
2012	7	1	14%	30%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chaves	33%	33%	100%	NR	43%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chaves	22	10	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	4	0	5	0	7
2009	0	3	0	0	0	3
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	1	8	0	2	0	3
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	1	0	4	0	12
2009	0	2	4	1	0	4
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	0	1	0	2	1	12
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	18	14	1	3	0	4	0	6
2009	7	5	0	1	0	1	0	3
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	7	6	0	2	0	2	0	2
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Cibola County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	10	19	29
2009	6	10	16
2010	16	21	37
2011	22	21	43
2012	23	17	40

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cibola County Sheriff's Department	0	1	3	6	9
Grants Police Department	4	0	10	13	13
Laguna Police Department	NR	NR	NR	2	NR
Ramah Navajo Police Department	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
State Police Grants	6	5	3	1	1
County Total	10	6	16	22	23

NR = Laguna Police Department and Ramah Navajo Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	10	10	3	33% (1)		67% (2)
2009	6	6	5		40% (2)	60% (3)
2010	16	17	15	47% (7)	27% (4)	27% (4)
2011	22	25	23	22% (5)	35% (8)	43% (10)
2012	23	25	25	52% (13)	16% (4)	32% (8)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	10	10	2			100% (2)
2009	6	6	4			100% (4)
2010	16	15	7			100% (7)
2011	22	22	16		13% (2)	88% (14)
2012	23	21	16		25% (4)	75% (12)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	10	3	100% (3)	
2009	6	5	60% (3)	40% (2)
2010	17	14	64% (9)	36% (5)
2011	25	23	78% (18)	22% (5)
2012	25	24	75% (18)	25% (6)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	10	3		100% (3)
2009	6	4	25% (1)	75% (3)
2010	15	11	36% (4)	64% (7)
2011	22	18	28% (5)	72% (13)
2012	21	17	35% (6)	65% (11)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	10	3	67% (2)	33% (1)				
2009	6	5	60% (3)	20% (1)	20% (1)			
2010	17	13	38% (5)	38% (5)	23% (3)			
2011	25	23	39% (9)	30% (7)	22% (5)		9% (2)	
2012	25	25	32% (8)	40% (10)	28% (7)			

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	10	3	33% (1)	67% (2)				
2009	6	4	25% (1)	50% (2)	25% (1)			
2010	15	9	22% (2)	33% (3)	44% (4)			
2011	22	15	27% (4)	47% (7)	20% (3)		7% (1)	
2012	21	16	25% (4)	50% (8)	25% (4)			

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	2	1	50%	28%
2011	6	2	33%	28%
2012	4	1	25%	30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cibola	0%	20%	33%	0%	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cibola	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Colfax County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	2	16	18
2009	12	19	31
2010	2	17	19
2011	10	11	21
2012	8	12	20

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Angel Fire Police Department	0	0	1	2	1
Cimarron Police Department	NR	NR	0	0	0
Colfax County Sheriff's Department	0	1	0	0	0
Raton Police Department	1	10	1	6	6
Springer Police Department	0	NR	0	NR	NR
State Police Raton	1	1	0	2	1
County Total	2	12	2	10	8

NR = Cimarron Police Department and Springer Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	2	2	1		100% (1)	
2009	12	17	16	19% (3)	50% (8)	31% (5)
2010	2	2	1		100% (1)	
2011	10	10	7	14% (1)	43% (3)	43% (3)
2012	8	8	7	14% (1)	43% (3)	43% (3)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	2	2	1			100% (1)
2009	12	13	12		33% (4)	67% (8)
2010	2	2	1			100% (1)
2011	10	11	5		20% (1)	80% (4)
2012	8	8	6	17% (1)	17% (1)	67% (4)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	2	1	100% (1)	
2009	17	16	56% (9)	44% (7)
2010	2	1		100% (1)
2011	10	7	86% (6)	14% (1)
2012	8	7	86% (6)	14% (1)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	2	1	100% (1)	
2009	13	13		100% (13)
2010	2	1	100% (1)	
2011	11	6	17% (1)	83% (5)
2012	8	6	17% (1)	83% (5)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	2	1	100% (1)					
2009	17	17	29% (5)	71% (12)				
2010	2	0						
2011	10	4	50% (2)	50% (2)				
2012	8	6	50% (3)	33% (2)		17% (1)		

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	2	1		100% (1)				
2009	13	12	33% (4)	58% (7)		8% (1)		
2010	2	0						
2011	11	4	50% (2)	50% (2)				
2012	8	6		100% (6)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	1	1	100%	29%
2010	NR	NR		28%
2011	1	1	100%	28%
2012	3	1	33%	30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Colfax	0%	0%	0%	100%	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Colfax	21	14	17	14	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	4	1	3	0	6
2009	3	3	1	0	0	2
2010	1	6	0	5	0	2
2011	1	1	0	4	0	1
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	2	0	2	2	12
2009	0	0	7	3	3	7
2010	0	0	0	1	1	12
2011	0	0	0	2	1	4
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	17	14	1	4	0	3	0	6
2009	11	10	2	3	1	2	0	2
2010	10	10	1	2	0	5	0	2
2011	4	3	0	1	0	2	0	0
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Curry County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	51	57	108
2009	42	66	108
2010	49	60	109
2011	44	64	108
2012	42	62	104

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Clovis Police Department	49	39	44	39	36
Curry County Sheriff's Office	0	3	1	3	3
State Police Clovis	2	0	4	2	3
County Total	51	42	49	44	42

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	51	52	51	37% (19)	33% (17)	29% (15)
2009	42	43	43	26% (11)	44% (19)	30% (13)
2010	49	51	34	15% (5)	53% (18)	32% (11)
2011	44	45	42	31% (13)	43% (18)	26% (11)
2012	42	42	5	20% (1)	60% (3)	20% (1)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	51	59	45	4% (2)	20% (9)	76% (34)
2009	42	50	36	6% (2)	25% (9)	69% (25)
2010	49	53	31	3% (1)	29% (9)	68% (21)
2011	44	51	35	9% (3)	29% (10)	63% (22)
2012	42	42	5	20% (1)	0% (0)	80% (4)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	52	51	94% (48)	6% (3)
2009	43	43	95% (41)	5% (2)
2010	51	51	90% (46)	10% (5)
2011	45	45	87% (39)	13% (6)
2012	42	5	100% (5)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	59	55	4% (2)	96% (53)
2009	50	49	4% (2)	96% (47)
2010	53	34	9% (3)	91% (31)
2011	51	48	10% (5)	90% (43)
2012	42	5	20% (1)	80% (4)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	52	50	40% (20)	44% (22)	2% (1)		14% (7)	
2009	43	43	49% (21)	42% (18)	2% (1)		7% (3)	
2010	51	33	45% (15)	39% (13)	3% (1)		12% (4)	
2011	45	42	36% (15)	52% (22)			12% (5)	
2012	42	5	80% (4)	20% (1)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	59	49	24% (12)	55% (27)	2% (1)		18% (9)	
2009	50	43	28% (12)	58% (25)			14% (6)	
2010	53	40	43% (17)	45% (18)			13% (5)	
2011	51	38	18% (7)	63% (24)			18% (7)	
2012	42	4	25% (1)	75% (3)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	49	19	39%	27%
2009	39	21	54%	29%
2010	48	18	38%	28%
2011	39	9	23%	28%
2012	1	1	100%	30%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Curry	20%	15%	15%	15%	67%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Curry	49	36	60	52	17

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	5	5	1	4	0	12
2009	2	6	1	2	2	7
2010	4	21	1	10	2	13
2011	0	0	0	1	0	4
2012	0	3	1	5	0	5

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	1	0	1	8	21
2009	0	2	19	1	4	19
2010	0	1	0	1	7	42
2011	0	0	0	0	0	5
2012	0	0	0	3	1	11

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	43	24	4	3	1	4	0	12
2009	25	17	2	3	1	4	1	6
2010	44	44	3	19	1	6	2	13
2011	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
2012	17	22	0	5	1	5	0	11

De Baca County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	NR	NR	NR
2011	0	0	0
2012	NR	NR	NR

NR = DeBaca County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
DeBaca County Sheriff's Office	0	0	NR	0	NR
County Total	0	0	NR	0	NR

NR = DeBaca County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	0	0	0			
2009	0	0	0			
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	0	0	0			
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*Victim Age Not Reported

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	0	0	0			
2009	0	0	0			
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	0	0	0			
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*Age of Offender Not Reported

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	0	0		
2009	0	0		
2010	*	*	*	*
2011	0	0		
2012	*	*	*	*

*Victim Gender Not Reported

CSP = criminal sexual penetration

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	0	0		
2009	0	0		
2010	--	--	--	--
2011	0	0		
2012	0	0		

*Offender Gender Not Reported

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	0	0						
2009	0	0						
2010	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2011	0	0						
2012	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NR = Race/Ethnicity Not Reported

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	0	0						
2009	0	0						
2010	--	NR	--	--	--	--	--	--
2011	0	0						
2012	--	NR	--	--	--	--	--	--

NR = Race/Ethnicity Not Reported

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	--	NR		27%
2009	--	NR		29%
2010	--	NR		28%
2011	--	NR		28%
2012	--	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
De Baca	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
De Baca	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Dona Ana County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	203	156	359
2009	232	191	423
2010	309	200	509
2011	255	194	449
2012	288	167	455

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Anthony Police Department	--	--	--	--	1
Dona Ana County Sheriff's Department	20	38	165	41	89
Hatch Police Department	0	1	0	0	0
Las Cruces Police Department	180	190	321	212	196
State Police Las Cruces	3	3	23	2	2
County Total	203	232	509	255	288

--In 2012, Anthony Police Department Began Reporting Data to Central Repository

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	203	205	164	40% (66)	29% (47)	31% (51)
2009	232	232	155	39% (60)	30% (46)	32% (49)
2010	309	310	158	34% (54)	31% (49)	35% (55)
2011	255	263	182	36% (66)	37% (67)	27% (49)
2012	288	288	150	41% (61)	25% (38)	34% (51)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	203	203	75	32% (24)	13% (10)	55% (41)
2009	232	136	92	12% (11)	26% (24)	62% (57)
2010	309	309	94		31% (29)	69% (65)
2011	255	255	110	7% (8)	14% (15)	79% (87)
2012	288	191	81	12% (10)	17% (14)	70% (57)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	205	164	90% (148)	10% (16)
2009	232	155	83% (128)	17% (27)
2010	310	158	81% (128)	19% (30)
2011	263	184	80% (148)	20% (36)
2012	288	151	74% (112)	26% (39)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	203	75	5% (4)	95% (71)
2009	136	96	5% (5)	95% (91)
2010	309	98	6% (6)	94% (92)
2011	255	214	7% (15)	93% (199)
2012	191	82	5% (4)	95% (78)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	205	146	34% (49)	64% (93)			3% (4)	
2009	232	151	45% (68)	50% (76)			4% (6)	1% (1)
2010	310	155	50% (78)	46% (72)		1% (1)	3% (4)	
2011	263	174	51% (88)	48% (84)			1% (2)	
2012	288	144	51% (73)	47% (67)	1% (1)	1% (1)	1% (2)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	203	68	49% (33)	51% (35)				
2009	136	87	48% (42)	51% (44)			1% (1)	
2010	309	90	44% (40)	52% (47)			3% (3)	
2011	255	102	38% (39)	49% (50)	1% (1)		12% (12)	
2012	191	76	47% (36)	47% (36)	1% (1)		4% (3)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	2	1	50%	28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	1	1	100%	30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

CSP = criminal sexual penetration

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dona Ana	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dona Ana	469	324	398	387	423

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	12	12	4	5	7	32
2009	12	11	4	4	4	28
2010	28	101	9	66	7	99
2011	36	111	5	77	8	88
2012	37	148	8	60	7	93

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	12	12	4	5	12	39
2009	10	11	34	5	11	34
2010	24	80	7	57	18	156
2011	25	65	9	68	22	166
2012	25	86	3	44	24	182

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	252	62	7	12	3	5	5	30
2009	176	54	7	11	3	4	3	26
2010	147	140	9	22	3	40	5	61
2011	211	181	14	46	4	48	5	64
2012	423	318	14	69	6	41	6	182

Eddy County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	64	63	127
2009	70	67	137
2010	61	59	120
2011	52	52	104
2012	36	34	70

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Artesia Police Department	4	16	32	3	6
Carlsbad Police Department	39	36	68	34	20
Eddy County Sheriff's Office	21	18	20	15	10
County Total	64	70	120	52	36

NR = Eddy County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	64	66	60	37% (22)	42% (25)	22% (13)
2009	70	72	55	27% (15)	44% (24)	29% (16)
2010	61	65	65	42% (27)	34% (22)	25% (16)
2011	52	53	50	28% (14)	36% (18)	36% (18)
2012	36	36	16	13% (2)	50% (8)	38% (6)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	64	69	60	5% (3)	15% (9)	80% (48)
2009	70	69	52	6% (3)	12% (6)	83% (43)
2010	61	57	46		28% (13)	72% (33)
2011	52	53	41		20% (8)	80% (33)
2012	36	36	12		42% (5)	58% (7)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	66	60	82% (49)	18% (11)
2009	72	55	87% (48)	13% (7)
2010	65	65	86% (56)	14% (9)
2011	53	51	82% (42)	18% (9)
2012	36	16	100% (16)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	69	61	2% (1)	98% (60)
2009	69	53	15% (8)	85% (45)
2010	57	52	8% (4)	92% (48)
2011	53	47	4% (2)	96% (45)
2012	36	15		100% (15)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	66	59	71% (42)	29% (17)				
2009	72	55	56% (31)	44% (24)				
2010	65	65	49% (32)	49% (32)			2% (1)	
2011	53	48	56% (27)	40% (19)			4% (2)	
2012	36	16	38% (6)	56% (9)			6% (1)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	69	61	49% (30)	46% (28)			5% (3)	
2009	69	53	60% (32)	36% (19)			4% (2)	
2010	57	49	35% (17)	65% (32)				
2011	53	43	35% (15)	58% (25)			7% (3)	
2012	36	13	54% (7)	38% (5)			8% (1)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	41	6	15%	27%
2009	48	9	19%	29%
2010	34	4	12%	28%
2011	34	5	15%	28%
2012	1	1	100%	30%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Eddy	25%	20%	14%	11%	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Eddy	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	0	0	0	0	0	1
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	0	0	0	0	0	1
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Grant County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	10	8	18
2009	9	4	13
2010	23	12	35
2011	13	7	20
2012	29	13	42

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bayard Police Department	2	2	4	0	0
Grant County Sheriff's Department	1	NR	13	3	10
Hurley Police Department	0	NR	0	NR	0
Santa Clara Police Department	0	0	0	0	1
Silver City Police Department	7	7	18	10	18
County Total	10	9	35	13	29

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

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	10	10	9	22% (2)	11% (1)	67% (6)
2009	9	9	9	11% (1)	33% (3)	56% (5)
2010	23	23	23	22% (5)	26% (6)	52% (12)
2011	13	13	9	11% (1)	11% (1)	78% (7)
2012	29	29	19	21% (4)	37% (7)	42% (8)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	10	12	7		29% (2)	71% (5)
2009	9	9	7		14% (1)	86% (6)
2010	23	26	19	5% (1)	32% (6)	63% (12)
2011	13	13	4			100% (4)
2012	29	35	8	13% (1)	13% (1)	75% (6)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	10	9	100% (9)	
2009	9	9	89% (8)	11% (1)
2010	23	20	95% (19)	5% (1)
2011	13	10	100% (10)	
2012	29	29	100% (29)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	12	11		100% (11)
2009	9	9		100% (9)
2010	26	25	12% (3)	88% (22)
2011	13	9		100% (9)
2012	35	30		100% (30)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	10	9	56% (5)	44% (4)				
2009	9	8	25% (2)	75% (6)				
2010	23	17	29% (5)	65% (11)			6% (1)	
2011	13	9	44% (4)	56% (5)				
2012	29	27	37% (10)	63% (17)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Ethnicity Race
2008	12	8	38% (3)	63% (5)				
2009	9	7	14% (1)	71% (5)			14% (1)	
2010	26	17	12% (2)	82% (14)	6% (1)			
2011	13	5	20% (1)	80% (4)				
2012	35	24	4% (1)	96% (23)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	2	2	100%	29%
2010	2	1	50%	28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	14	1	7%	30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

CSP = criminal sexual penetration

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Grant	100%	NR	100%	NR	60%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Grant	77	23	82	69	56

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	5	3	4	9	23
2009	0	5	0	2	2	7
2010	6	14	0	16	0	31
2011	5	0	1	6	0	21
2012	1	10	1	12	0	31

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	6	2	4	9	23
2009	1	3	10	3	2	10
2010	6	10	0	9	0	42
2011	2	7	0	7	4	21
2012	1	4	1	10	0	39

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	43	28	0	4	0	3	3	18
2009	16	12	0	3	0	2	2	5
2010	41	41	1	7	0	11	0	22
2011	23	22	3	0	1	2	0	16
2012	56	59	0	9	1	10	0	39

Guadalupe County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	5	12	17
2009	5	16	21
2010	0	16	16
2011	1	3	4
2012	3	10	13

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department	1	NR	0	0	0
Santa Rosa Police Department	1	1	2	1	0
State Police Santa Rosa	3	4	14	0	3
Vaughn Police Department	0	0	0	0	NR
County Total	5	5	16	1	3

NR = Guadalupe County Sheriff's Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	5	6	5		40% (2)	60% (3)
2009	5	5	5		80% (4)	20% (1)
2010	0	0	0			
2011	1	1	1		100% (1)	
2012	3	3	3			100% (3)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	5	5	4			100% (4)
2009	5	5	5		20% (1)	80% (4)
2010	0	0	0			
2011	1	1	1		100% (1)	
2012	3	3	3			100% (3)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	6	5	80% (4)	20% (1)
2009	5	5	100% (5)	
2010	0	--	--	--
2011	1	1	100% (1)	
2012	3	3	33% (1)	67% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	5	4		100% (4)
2009	5	5		100% (5)
2010	0	0		
2011	1	1		100% (1)
2012	3	3		100% (3)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	6	5		80% (4)			20% (1)	
2009	5	5		100% (5)				
2010	0	0						
2011	1	1		100% (1)				
2012	3	2		50% (1)			50% (1)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	5	4		50% (2)			50% (2)	
2009	5	5		100% (5)				
2010	0	0						
2011	1	1		100% (1)				
2012	3	3		33% (1)			67% (2)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	2	1	50%	27%
2009	3	3	100%	29%
2010	NR	NR		28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	1	1	100%	30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Guadalupe	0%	0%	0%	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
Guadalupe	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Hidalgo County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	0	0	0
2009	2	1	3
2010	3	2	5
2011	1	2	3
2012	2	0	2

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department	0	0	5	1	2
Lordsburg Police Department	0	2	0	0	0
County Total	0	2	5	1	2

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	0	0	0			
2009	2	2	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2010	3	3	3	67% (2)		33% (1)
2011	1	1	1	100% (1)		
2012	2	2	2	50% (1)		50% (1)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	0	0	0			
2009	2	2	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2010	3	3	3		33% (1)	67% (2)
2011	1	1	1		100% (1)	
2012	2	2	0			

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	0	0		
2009	2	2	100% (2)	
2010	3	3	67% (2)	33% (1)
2011	1	1	100% (1)	
2012	2	2	100% (2)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	0	0		
2009	2	2		100% (2)
2010	3	3		100% (3)
2011	1	1		100% (1)
2012	2	0		

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	0	0						
2009	2	2		100% (2)				
2010	3	3	100% (3)					
2011	1	1	100% (1)					
2012	2	2	100% (2)					

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	0	0						
2009	2	2		100% (2)				
2010	3	3	67% (2)	33% (1)				
2011	1	1	100% (1)					
2012	2	0						

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	3	0	0%	28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hidalgo	NR	NR	33%	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hidalgo	1	3	*	*	3

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	1	1	1
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	1	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	1	0	0	0	2

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	1	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	1	0	0	0	2

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2009	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	2

*No Services Reported

Lea County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement (LE)

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	34	18	52
2009	29	27	56
2010	38	38	76
2011	25	24	49
2012	22	23	45

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Eunice Police Department	1	2	3	0	0
Hobbs Police Department	19	17	43	15	9
Jal Police Department	0	0	1	0	2
Lea County Sheriff's Department	10	8	15	5	2
Lovington Police Department	4	2	8	5	9
State Police Hobbs	0	0	6	0	0
Tatum Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
County Total	34	29	76	25	22

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	34	36	32	47% (15)	38% (12)	16% (5)
2009	29	30	30	27% (8)	37% (11)	37% (11)
2010	38	40	37	41% (15)	32% (12)	27% (10)
2011	25	25	24	29% (7)	33% (8)	38% (9)
2012	22	22	21	24% (5)	48% (10)	29% (6)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	34	38	28	4% (1)	7% (2)	89% (25)
2009	29	30	25	8% (2)	16% (4)	76% (19)
2010	38	44	29	14% (4)	21% (6)	66% (19)
2011	25	26	19		16% (3)	84% (16)
2012	22	21	17		18% (3)	82% (14)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	36	34	74% (25)	26% (9)
2009	30	30	97% (29)	3% (1)
2010	40	38	82% (31)	18% (7)
2011	25	24	88% (21)	13% (3)
2012	22	21	90% (19)	10% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	38	36	3% (1)	97% (35)
2009	30	30	3% (1)	97% (29)
2010	44	43	2% (1)	98% (42)
2011	26	26	8% (2)	92% (24)
2012	21	21	5% (1)	95% (20)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	36	35	40% (14)	51% (18)			9% (3)	
2009	30	30	33% (10)	53% (16)			13% (4)	
2010	40	37	43% (16)	49% (18)	3% (1)		5% (2)	
2011	25	24	33% (8)	63% (15)			4% (1)	
2012	22	21	57% (12)	38% (8)			5% (1)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	38	33	15% (5)	67% (22)			18% (6)	
2009	30	25	28% (7)	48% (12)			24% (6)	
2010	44	34	41% (14)	56% (19)			3% (1)	
2011	26	22	23% (5)	59% (13)	5% (1)		14% (3)	
2012	21	19	42% (8)	47% (9)			11% (2)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	11	4	36%	27%
2009	2	1	50%	29%
2010	23	1	4%	28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	8	2	25%	30%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lea	18%	7%	17%	25%	25%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
Lea	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Lincoln County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	6	9	15
2009	11	2	13
2010	10	10	20
2011	4	6	10
2012	12	5	17

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Carrizozo Police Department	0	0	2	0	1
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Ruidoso Downs Police Department	2	0	2	1	1
Ruidoso Police Department	4	11	16	3	10
County Total	6	11	20	4	12

NR = Lincoln County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	6	6	6	33% (2)	17% (1)	50% (3)
2009	11	12	12	33% (4)	25% (3)	42% (5)
2010	10	10	10	50% (5)	30% (3)	20% (2)
2011	4	6	5	20% (1)	60% (3)	20% (1)
2012	12	12	1		100% (1)	

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	6	7	7	14% (1)	14% (1)	71% (5)
2009	11	10	8		25% (2)	75% (6)
2010	10	10	9		11% (1)	89% (8)
2011	4	6	5	20% (1)		80% (4)
2012	12	12	1			100% (1)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	6	6	100% (6)	
2009	12	12	83% (10)	17% (2)
2010	10	2	100% (2)	
2011	6	6	50% (3)	50% (3)
2012	12	1	100% (1)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	7	7	14% (1)	86% (6)
2009	10	9		100% (9)
2010	10	10		100% (10)
2011	6	6	17% (1)	83% (5)
2012	12	1		100% (1)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	6	6	67% (4)	33% (2)				
2009	12	12	25% (3)	67% (8)	8% (1)			
2010	10	9	67% (6)	33% (3)				
2011	6	5	60% (3)	40% (2)				
2012	12	1	100% (1)					

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	7	7	43% (3)	57% (4)				
2009	10	9	22% (2)	44% (4)	33% (3)			
2010	10	8	50% (4)	50% (4)				
2011	6	5	20% (1)	80% (4)				
2012	12	1	100% (1)					

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	6	2	33%	27%
2009	11	3	27%	29%
2010	8	1	13%	28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lincoln	50%	18%	33%	33%	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by Lincoln County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lincoln	1	13	30	28	1

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	1	0	0	0	0
2009	2	3	0	0	0	2
2010	1	10	0	2	1	13
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	0	1	0	0	0	0

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	0	0	0	0	1
2009	0	0	7	1	3	7
2010	0	0	0	1	2	24
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	0	0	0	0	0	1

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
2010	19	19	0	6	0	1	1	11
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1

*No Services Reported

Los Alamos County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	6	3	9
2009	5	5	10
2010	3	1	4
2011	5	6	11
2012	17	12	29

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Los Alamos Police Department	6	5	4	5	17
County Total	6	5	4	5	17

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	6	7	7	29% (2)	71% (5)	
2009	5	5	5		80% (4)	20% (1)
2010	3	3	3			100% (3)
2011	5	5	0			
2012	17	17	0			

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	6	6	4		50% (2)	50% (2)
2009	5	6	5		40% (2)	60% (3)
2010	3	3	0			
2011	5	5	0			
2012	17	17	0			

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	7	7	100% (7)	
2009	5	5	80% (4)	20% (1)
2010	3	3	67% (2)	33% (1)
2011	5	0		
2012	17	0		

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	6	6		100% (6)
2009	6	6		100% (6)
2010	3	3		100% (3)
2011	5	0		
2012	17	0		

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	7	7	71% (5)	14% (1)		14% (1)		
2009	5	4	75% (3)	25% (1)				
2010	3	3	67% (2)	33% (1)				
2011	5	0						
2012	17	0						

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	6	4	50% (2)	25% (1)		25% (1)		
2009	6	6	83% (5)	17% (1)				
2010	3	1	100% (1)					
2011	5	0						
2012	17	0						

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	1	1	100%	29%
2010	NR	NR		28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Los Alamos	33%	20%	0%	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Los Alamos	1	2	*	*	1

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	0	0	0	0	1
2009	0	1	0	0	0	0
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	1	0	0	0	0	0

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	0	0	0	0	1
2009	0	0	1	0	0	1
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	1	0	0	0	0	0

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2009	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

*No Services Reported

Luna County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	4	21	25
2009	11	22	33
2010	14	21	35
2011	8	24	32
2012	8	12	20

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Luna County Sheriff's Office	0	1	17	6	2
State Police Deming	4	10	18	2	6
County Total	4	11	35	8	8

*Luna County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	4	4	4		25% (1)	75% (3)
2009	11	15	13	15% (2)	46% (6)	38% (5)
2010	14	15	12	17% (2)	42% (5)	42% (5)
2011	8	9	9	44% (4)	44% (4)	11% (1)
2012	8	8	6	67% (4)	17% (1)	17% (1)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	4	4	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2009	11	12	9		44% (4)	56% (5)
2010	14	16	11		36% (4)	64% (7)
2011	8	11	10	40% (4)	10% (1)	50% (5)
2012	8	6	4			100% (4)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	4	4	75% (3)	25% (1)
2009	15	14	64% (9)	36% (5)
2010	15	13	92% (12)	8% (1)
2011	9	9	78% (7)	22% (2)
2012	8	6	67% (4)	33% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	4	3	33% (1)	67% (2)
2009	12	11		100% (11)
2010	16	12	8% (1)	92% (11)
2011	11	11	27% (3)	73% (8)
2012	6	4		100% (4)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	4	3		33% (1)		33% (1)		33% (1)
2009	15	12	58% (7)	25% (3)		17% (2)		
2010	15	13	38% (5)	54% (7)		8% (1)		
2011	9	9	22% (2)	78% (7)				
2012	8	4	25% (1)	75% (3)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	4	1		100% (1)				
2009	12	8	50% (4)	38% (3)		13% (1)		
2010	16	11	45% (5)	45% (5)			9% (1)	
2011	11	10	30% (3)	70% (7)				
2012	6	4	50% (2)	50% (2)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	3	1	33%	27%
2009	4	1	25%	29%
2010	2	1	50%	28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Luna	0%	0%	50%	100%	100%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
Luna	20	18	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	1	0	0	0	11
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	2	2	0	3	0	2
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	0	1	0	2	2	4
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	19	12	0	1	0	0	0	11
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	7	6	2	1	0	2	0	1
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

McKinley County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	40	30	70
2009	42	42	84
2010	34	42	76
2011	42	65	107
2012	47	89	136

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gallup Police Department	26	32	60	27	35
McKinley County Sheriff's Office	6	8	11	9	6
State Police Gallup	0	2	4	3	1
Zuni Police Department	8	0	1	3	5
County Total	40	42	76	42	47

NR = Zuni Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	40	40	33	36% (12)	9% (3)	55% (18)
2009	42	42	42	7% (3)	31% (13)	62% (26)
2010	34	34	25		12% (3)	88% (22)
2011	42	42	29	7% (2)	7% (2)	86% (25)
2012	47	47	42	5% (2)	17% (7)	79% (33)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	40	45	20		10% (2)	90% (18)
2009	42	46	30	3% (1)	10% (3)	87% (26)
2010	34	35	16		6% (1)	94% (15)
2011	42	45	21		5% (1)	95% (20)
2012	47	47	26		4% (1)	96% (25)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	40	33	85% (28)	15% (5)
2009	42	42	88% (37)	12% (5)
2010	34	25	96% (24)	4% (1)
2011	42	29	90% (26)	10% (3)
2012	47	42	93% (39)	7% (3)

CSP = criminal sexual penetration

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	45	31		100% (31)
2009	46	45		100% (45)
2010	35	26		100% (26)
2011	45	31		100% (31)
2012	47	42		100% (42)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	40	30	3% (1)	13% (4)	83% (25)			
2009	42	42	10% (4)	14% (6)	74% (31)	2% (1)		
2010	34	25		4% (1)	92% (23)		4% (1)	
2011	42	28	11% (3)	7% (2)	82% (23)			
2012	47	42	2% (1)	5% (2)	93% (39)			

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	45	26	23% (6)	8% (2)	65% (17)		4% (1)	
2009	46	41	7% (3)	34% (14)	51% (21)		7% (3)	
2010	35	19	5% (1)	16% (3)	74% (14)		5% (1)	
2011	45	20	10% (2)	5% (1)	85% (17)			
2012	47	27	4% (1)	7% (2)	89% (24)			

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	26	8	31%	27%
2009	32	10	31%	29%
2010	25	10	40%	28%
2011	27	11	41%	28%
2012	35	12	34%	30%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
McKinley	25%	17%	15%	7%	15%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
McKinley	4	*	3	3	13

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	1	0	0	0	2
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	0	2	0	1	0	0
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	1	3	0	6	0	3

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	0	0	0	1	3
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	1	0	0	0	1
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	0	1	0	2	1	9

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	3	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	13	19	1	3	0	6	0	9

*No Services Reported

Mora County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	2	2
2010	1	2	3
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mora County Sheriff's Department	0	0	3	0	0
Wagon Mound Police Department	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
County Total	0	0	3	0	0

NR = Wagon Mound Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	0	0	0			
2009	0	0	0			
2010	1	1	1		100% (1)	
2011	0	0	0			
2012	0	0	0			

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	0	0	0			
2009	0	0	0			
2010	1	1	1			100% (1)
2011	0	0	0			
2012	0	0	0			

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	0	0		
2009	0	0		
2010	1	0		
2011	0	0		
2012	0	0		

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	0	0		
2009	0	0		
2010	1	0		
2011	0	0		
2012	0	0		

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic Victims)	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	0	0						
2009	0	0						
2010	1	1		100% (1)				
2011	0	0						
2012	0	0						

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	0	0						
2009	0	0						
2010	1	1		100% (1)				
2011	0	0						
2012	0	0						

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	NR	NR		28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mora	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
Mora	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Otero County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	20	22	42
2009	41	12	53
2010	21	14	35
2011	9	11	20
2012	18	16	34

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Alamogordo Department of Public Safety	17	38	25	7	5
Otero County Sheriff's Department	NR	NR	NR	NR	10
State Police Alamogordo	1	1	4	1	2
Tularosa Police Department	2	2	6	1	1
County Total	20	41	35	9	18

NR = Otero County Sheriff's Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	20	20	18	22% (4)	44% (8)	33% (6)
2009	41	42	37	38% (14)	41% (15)	22% (8)
2010	21	26	26	19% (5)	65% (17)	15% (4)
2011	9	9	4	25% (1)	50% (2)	25% (1)
2012	18	18	8		25% (2)	75% (6)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	20	20	18	11% (2)	17% (3)	72% (13)
2009	41	37	35	6% (2)	23% (8)	71% (25)
2010	21	27	19		11% (2)	89% (17)
2011	9	10	5		20% (1)	80% (4)
2012	18	18	6		17% (1)	83% (5)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	20	18	100% (18)	20
2009	42	37	81% (30)	19% (7)
2010	26	25	84% (21)	16% (4)
2011	9	4	100% (4)	
2012	18	8	75% (6)	25% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	20	20	10% (2)	90% (18)
2009	37	37	8% (3)	92% (34)
2010	27	20	5% (1)	95% (19)
2011	10	5		100% (5)
2012	18	8		100% (8)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	20	17	59% (10)	29% (5)			12% (2)	
2009	42	34	59% (20)	38% (13)			3% (1)	
2010	26	24	38% (9)	42% (10)	4% (1)		17% (4)	
2011	9	4	50% (2)	50% (2)				
2012	18	5	80% (4)	20% (1)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	20	19	42% (8)	47% (9)			11% (2)	
2009	37	30	43% (13)	43% (13)		3% (1)	10% (3)	
2010	27	21	38% (8)	24% (5)	29% (6)		10% (2)	
2011	10	4	75% (3)	25% (1)				
2012	18	6	67% (4)				33% (2)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	15	4	27%	27%
2009	32	4	13%	29%
2010	8	3	38%	28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Otero	56%	27%	71%	50%	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Otero	200	133	159	149	114

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	7	9	3	5	3	22
2009	9	10	5	2	2	19
2010	21	38	3	34	1	34
2011	20	28	5	31	2	28
2012	16	22	1	32	2	24

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	4	2	5	17	45
2009	1	4	40	5	17	40
2010	2	6	4	14	18	91
2011	5	7	1		22	63
2012	2	2	2	15	20	68

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	130	46	7	9	2	5	2	21
2009	90	40	5	7	3	5	1	19
2010	104	94	10	24	2	29	0	29
2011	71	69	8	12	4	23	1	21
2012	114	113	11	9	0	25	0	68

Quay County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	8	11	19
2009	6	7	13
2010	4	4	8
2011	1	3	4
2012	4	6	10

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Logan Police Department	1	1	0	0	0
Quay County Sheriff's Office	1	2	0	0	0
San Jon Police Department	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
State Police Tucumcari	1	1	4	1	2
Tucumcari Police Department	5	2	4	0	2
County Total	8	6	8	1	4

NR = San Jon Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	8	8	8	25% (2)	38% (3)	38% (3)
2009	6	6	6	17% (1)	33% (2)	50% (3)
2010	4	4	4	25% (1)	25% (1)	50% (2)
2011	1	1	1		100% (1)	
2012	4	4	4		50% (2)	50% (2)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	8	8	8			100% (8)
2009	6	6	4	25% (1)	50% (2)	25% (1)
2010	4	4	3			100% (3)
2011	1	3	3		67% (2)	33% (1)
2012	4	4	2		50% (1)	50% (1)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	8	8	100% (8)	
2009	6	6	100% (6)	
2010	4	4	75% (3)	25% (1)
2011	1	1	100% (1)	
2012	4	4	100% (4)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	8	8		100% (8)
2009	6	6		100% (6)
2010	4	4		100% (4)
2011	3	3	33% (1)	67% (2)
2012	4	1		100% (1)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	8	8	75% (6)	25% (2)				
2009	6	6	50% (3)	50% (3)				
2010	4	3	33% (1)	67% (2)				
2011	1	0						
2012	4	3	33% (1)	33% (1)		33% (1)		

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	8	8	38% (3)	50% (4)	13% (1)			
2009	6	5	60% (3)	40% (2)				
2010	4	3	33% (1)	67% (2)				
2011	3	1		100% (1)				
2012	4	2		50% (1)		50% (1)		

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	5	3	60%	27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	4	4	100%	28%
2011	1	1	100%	28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Quay	63%	40%	33%	0%	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

CSP = criminal sexual penetration

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Quay	1	6	4	4	1

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	0	0	1	0	0
2009	0	3	1	0	0	2
2010	1	1	0	0	1	1
2011	0	0	0	1	0	1
2012	1	0	0	0	0	0

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	0	0	0	0	2	2
2011	0	0	0	0	0	2
2012	0	0	1	0	0	0

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
2009	4	9	0	1	1	5	0	2
2010	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
2011	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
2012	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--

Rio Arriba County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	17	41	58
2009	26	31	57
2010	20	49	69
2011	11	27	38
2012	10	51	61

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Espanola Police Department	1	9	19	8	7
Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Department	3	3	3	1	0
State Police Espanola	13	14	47	2	3
County Total	17	26	69	11	10

NR = Espanola Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	17	17	16	6% (1)		94% (15)
2009	26	26	21		29% (6)	71% (15)
2010	20	21	18	11% (2)		89% (16)
2011	11	11	11	27% (3)	27% (3)	45% (5)
2012	10	10	10		30% (3)	70% (7)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	17	17	5			100% (5)
2009	26	22	11			100% (11)
2010	20	21	11			100% (11)
2011	11	11	8		13% (1)	88% (7)
2012	10	12	9		11% (1)	89% (8)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	17	16	69% (11)	31% (5)
2009	26	21	81% (17)	19% (4)
2010	21	19	95% (18)	5% (1)
2011	11	11	100% (11)	
2012	10	10	100% (10)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	17	6		100% (6)
2009	22	4	25% (1)	75% (3)
2010	21	12	17% (2)	83% (10)
2011	11	11		100% (11)
2012	12	12	8% (1)	92% (11)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	17	13	8% (1)	92% (12)				
2009	26	18	22% (4)	72% (13)	6% (1)			
2010	21	16	13% (2)	88% (14)				
2011	11	8		100% (8)				
2012	10	9	11% (1)	78% (7)	11% (1)			

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	17	6	17% (1)	67% (4)	17% (1)			
2009	22	13	8% (1)	77% (10)			15% (2)	
2010	21	11		100% (11)				
2011	11	10		80% (8)			20% (2)	
2012	12	8	13% (1)	63% (5)	13% (1)		13% (1)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	4	2	50%	27%
2009	3	1	33%	29%
2010	4	2	50%	28%
2011	2	1	50%	28%
2012	1	1	100%	30%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rio Arriba	10%	16%	45%	43%	40%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rio Arriba	*	*	16	13	10

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	2	9	0	0	0	2
2011	1	12	0	6	0	2
2012	0	4	0	6	0	0

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	2	9	0	0	0	2
2011	1	9	0	8	0	4
2012	0	3	0	5	0	2

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	2
2011	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
2012	10	4	0	0	0	2	0	2

*No Services Reported

Roosevelt County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	9	13	22
2009	15	8	23
2010	17	18	35
2011	13	10	23
2012	17	34	51

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Portales Police Department	5	12	26	13	12
Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office	4	3	9	0	5
County Total	9	15	35	13	17

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	9	9	5	40% (2)	40% (2)	20% (1)
2009	15	15	9	22% (2)	44% (4)	33% (3)
2010	17	17	16	25% (4)	6% (1)	69% (11)
2011	13	13	13	31% (4)	54% (7)	15% (2)
2012	17	17	13	46% (6)	15% (2)	38% (5)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	9	9	5	20% (1)		80% (4)
2009	15	9	8		38% (3)	63% (5)
2010	17	17	15	7% (1)	13% (2)	80% (12)
2011	13	13	13		31% (4)	69% (9)
2012	17	17	10	10% (1)		90% (9)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	9	5	100% (5)	
2009	15	9	100% (9)	
2010	17	16	94% (15)	6% (1)
2011	13	13	85% (11)	15% (2)
2012	17	12	67% (8)	33% (4)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	9	5		100% (5)
2009	9	3		100% (3)
2010	17	15		100% (15)
2011	13	10		100% (10)
2012	17	10	10% (1)	90% (9)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	9	5	80% (4)	20% (1)				
2009	15	9	67% (6)	33% (3)				
2010	17	16	75% (12)	25% (4)				
2011	13	13	46% (6)	54% (7)				
2012	17	10	70% (7)	30% (3)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	9	5	60% (3)	40% (2)				
2009	9	8	25% (2)	75% (6)				
2010	17	15	67% (10)	33% (5)				
2011	13	13	31% (4)	69% (9)				
2012	17	12	75% (9)	25% (3)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	2	1	50%	27%
2009	3	2	67%	29%
2010	4	1	25%	28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	7	1	14%	30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Roosevelt	60%	40%	80%	70%	57%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Roosevelt	*	*	5	4	20

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	0	0	0	1	0	1
2011	0	4	0	3	0	13
2012	3	3	0	3	0	6

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	0	0	0	1	0	1
2011	0	1	0	0	0	21
2012	1	0	0	0	2	11

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
2011	0	15	0	2	0	3	0	10
2012	20	20	3	3	0	3	0	11

*No Services Reported

San Juan County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	132	108	240
2009	144	195	339
2010	152	174	326
2011	142	157	299
2012	147	152	299

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Aztec Police Department	6	3	11	2	5
Bloomfield Police Department	8	9	29	9	11
Farmington Police Department	81	78	118	53	55
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	35	52	166	76	75
State Police Farmington	2	2	2	2	1
County Total	132	144	326	142	147

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	132	139	135	30% (41)	30% (41)	39% (53)
2009	144	144	65	25% (16)	38% (25)	37% (24)
2010	152	155	106	31% (33)	37% (39)	32% (34)
2011	142	144	102	28% (29)	29% (30)	42% (43)
2012	147	147	51	39% (20)	22% (11)	39% (20)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	132	137	112	5% (6)	13% (14)	82% (92)
2009	144	146	52	2% (1)	23% (12)	75% (39)
2010	152	138	81	10% (8)	21% (17)	69% (56)
2011	142	144	79	1% (1)	14% (11)	85% (67)
2012	147	108	40	8% (3)	18% (7)	75% (30)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	139	135	86% (116)	14% (19)
2009	144	65	94% (61)	6% (4)
2010	155	106	85% (90)	15% (16)
2011	144	106	81% (86)	19% (20)
2012	147	51	78% (40)	22% (11)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	137	125	3% (4)	97% (121)
2009	146	68	7% (5)	93% (63)
2010	138	100	3% (3)	97% (97)
2011	144	96	1% (1)	99% (95)
2012	108	48	4% (2)	96% (46)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	139	134	36% (48)	15% (20)	48% (64)		1% (1)	1% (1)
2009	144	62	50% (31)	27% (17)	23% (14)			
2010	155	104	35% (36)	28% (29)	35% (36)	1% (1)	2% (2)	
2011	144	97	35% (34)	26% (25)	39% (38)			
2012	147	47	34% (16)	43% (20)	19% (9)	2% (1)	2% (1)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	137	114	37% (42)	23% (26)	39% (44)		2% (2)	
2009	146	62	32% (20)	40% (25)	26% (16)			2% (1)
2010	138	83	36% (30)	29% (24)	35% (29)			
2011	144	80	35% (28)	31% (25)	28% (22)		6% (5)	
2012	108	38	50% (19)	32% (12)	18% (7)			

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	118	23	19%	27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	24	1	4%	28%
2011	30	5	17%	28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Juan	23%	23%	13%	24%	38%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Juan	206	211	193	189	238

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	9	12	4	5	3	28
2009	7	11	3	2	2	26
2010	15	51	2	37	3	77
2011	73	123	15	64	7	98
2012	14	68	3	35	6	88

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	5	12	4	5	14	34
2009	7	12	29	5	8	29
2010	11	41	4	28	5	97
2011	17	50	7	43	38	207
2012	6	46	2	33	20	129

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	171	50	3	9	4	5	3	26
2009	174	48	5	11	3	3	2	24
2010	164	162	11	41	1	32	3	74
2011	287	272	24	89	12	52	6	89
2012	238	212	7	41	2	28	5	129

San Miguel County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	16	29	45
2009	23	31	54
2010	24	50	74
2011	22	36	58
2012	17	15	32

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Las Vegas Police Department	8	14	28	12	14
State Police Las Vegas	8	9	46	10	3
County Total	16	23	74	22	17

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	16	16	14	7% (1)	29% (4)	64% (9)
2009	23	25	20	10% (2)	40% (8)	50% (10)
2010	24	25	20	25% (5)	20% (4)	55% (11)
2011	22	25	23	13% (3)	43% (10)	43% (10)
2012	17	17	15	60% (9)	7% (1)	33% (5)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	16	19	9	22% (2)	22% (2)	56% (5)
2009	23	22	15		20% (3)	80% (12)
2010	24	24	12			100% (12)
2011	22	22	10		20% (2)	80% (8)
2012	17	17	11	9% (1)	18% (2)	73% (8)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	16	13	85% (11)	15% (2)
2009	25	21	95% (20)	5% (1)
2010	25	21	86% (18)	14% (3)
2011	25	24	71% (17)	29% (7)
2012	17	15	87% (13)	13% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	19	12		100% (12)
2009	22	21	10% (2)	90% (19)
2010	24	15	7% (1)	93% (14)
2011	22	19	16% (3)	84% (16)
2012	17	13		100% (13)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	16	12	8% (1)	83% (10)		8% (1)		
2009	25	19	5% (1)	89% (17)	5% (1)			
2010	25	21	19% (4)	76% (16)	5% (1)			
2011	25	23	17% (4)	70% (16)	4% (1)	4% (1)	4% (1)	
2012	17	16	25% (4)	75% (12)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	19	12		83% (10)	8% (1)		8% (1)	
2009	22	19		95% (18)			5% (1)	
2010	24	12		100% (12)				
2011	22	12		83% (10)			17% (2)	
2012	17	12		100% (12)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	7	3	43%	27%
2009	9	3	33%	29%
2010	2	1	50%	28%
2011	1	1	100%	28%
2012	4	2	50%	30%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Miguel	13%	9%	30%	11%	0%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Miguel	94	47	70	68	18

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	6	10	2	5	3	15
2009	5	5	2	1	1	13
2010	3	17	1	10	0	20
2011	6	17	2	9	2	7
2012	1	1	1	3	1	5

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	4	4	1	4	10	30
2009	2	0	18	3	9	18
2010	0	0	0	3	13	50
2011	0	1	0	1	13	36
2012	0	0	0	0	4	14

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	46	29	1	6	0	5	3	14
2009	29	20	3	2	2	2	0	11
2010	37	36	2	8	1	7	0	18
2011	25	24	4	7	2	5	1	5
2012	18	20	0	1	2	2	1	14

Sandoval County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	21	39	60
2009	24	13	37
2010	41	2	43
2011	52	6	58
2012	106	9	115

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bernalillo Police Department	9	5	4	2	6
Corrales Police Department	2	1	1	1	0
Cuba Police Department	1	0	0	0	0
Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety	4	15	38	43	44
Sandoval County Sheriff's Office	5	3	NR	6	56
County Total	21	24	43	52	106

NR = Sandoval County Sheriff's Office Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	21	21	16	31% (5)	44% (7)	25% (4)
2009	24	24	9	33% (3)	22% (2)	44% (4)
2010	41	41	11	18% (2)	64% (7)	18% (2)
2011	52	52	2		50% (1)	50% (1)
2012	106	106	8	38% (3)	50% (4)	13% (1)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	21	21	9		33% (3)	67% (6)
2009	24	24	8	25% (2)	25% (2)	50% (4)
2010	41	41	6		33% (2)	67% (4)
2011	52	52	2			100% (2)
2012	106	105	6		50% (3)	50% (3)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	21	16	94% (15)	6% (1)
2009	24	9	89% (8)	11% (1)
2010	41	23	100% (23)	
2011	52	2	100% (2)	
2012	106	8	100% (8)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	21	15		100% (15)
2009	24	9		100% (9)
2010	41	12		100% (12)
2011	52	2		100% (2)
2012	105	7		100% (7)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	21	14	14% (2)	71% (10)	14% (2)			
2009	24	9	22% (2)	56% (5)	11% (1)			11% (1)
2010	41	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				
2011	52	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				
2012	106	8		25% (2)	75% (6)			

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	21	9	33% (3)	67% (6)				
2009	24	8	13% (1)	75% (6)	13% (1)			
2010	41	3	33% (1)	33% (1)	33% (1)			
2011	52	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				
2012	105	7	14% (1)	43% (3)	29% (2)		14% (1)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	8	6	75%	27%
2009	6	3	50%	29%
2010	2	2	100%	28%
2011	1	1	100%	28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sandoval	29%	0%	0%	0%	33%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sandoval	20	22	18	17	6

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	5	3	2	0	5
2009	2	3	1	1	1	7
2010	2	2	0	1	0	9
2011	2	1	0	6	0	1
2012	0	0	2	1	0	2

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	1	1	3	1	1	13
2009	0	0	13	1	4	13
2010	0	0	0	0	4	12
2011	0	0	0	1	2	8
2012	0	0	0	0	1	3

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	18	11	1	3	0	2	0	5
2009	20	18	2	3	1	5	1	6
2010	11	11	0	1	0	1	0	9
2011	4	4	0	0	0	3	0	1
2012	6	6	0	0	2	1	0	3

Santa Fe County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	79	83	162
2009	59	121	180
2010	83	85	168
2011	59	92	151
2012	81	85	166

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Edgewood Police Department	--	1	0	NR	NR
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	NR	0	0	0	0
Santa Fe County Sheriff's Department	35	21	32	21	19
Santa Fe Police Department	33	25	86	22	50
State Police Santa Fe	11	12	50	16	12
County Total	79	59	168	59	81

NR = Pojoaque Tribal Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	79	97	96	33% (32)	24% (23)	43% (41)
2009	59	60	57	18% (10)	19% (11)	63% (36)
2010	83	84	33	6% (2)	33% (11)	61% (20)
2011	59	59	13	31% (4)	23% (3)	46% (6)
2012	81	81	36	81% (29)	3% (1)	17% (6)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	79	102	64	11% (7)	20% (13)	69% (44)
2009	59	60	38	8% (3)	8% (3)	84% (32)
2010	83	79	21		14% (3)	86% (18)
2011	59	59	8		13% (1)	88% (7)
2012	81	77	5		20% (1)	80% (4)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	97	96	84% (81)	16% (15)
2009	60	58	88% (51)	12% (7)
2010	84	33	82% (27)	18% (6)
2011	59	14	93% (13)	7% (1)
2012	81	10	70% (7)	30% (3)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	102	97	2% (2)	98% (95)
2009	60	60	7% (4)	93% (56)
2010	79	27	4% (1)	96% (26)
2011	59	9	22% (2)	78% (7)
2012	77	7	14% (1)	86% (6)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	97	85	71% (60)	28% (24)	1% (1)			
2009	60	55	36% (20)	56% (31)	5% (3)	2% (1)		
2010	84	31	39% (12)	61% (19)				
2011	59	12	17% (2)	75% (9)		8% (1)		
2012	81	5	20% (1)	20% (1)		40% (2)	20% (1)	

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	102	77	57% (44)	39% (30)			4% (3)	
2009	60	43	28% (12)	65% (28)	5% (2)		2% (1)	
2010	79	22	14% (3)	77% (17)			9% (2)	
2011	59	7		100% (7)				
2012	77	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	38	10	26%	27%
2009	37	11	30%	29%
2010	23	3	13%	28%
2011	11	3	27%	28%
2012	5	1	20%	30%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Santa Fe	4%	5%	5%	0%	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Santa Fe	171	190	322	303	278

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	7	10	0	5	2	28
2009	8	12	2	4	4	30
2010	25	83	7	47	3	92
2011	27	83	14	56	9	108
2012	34	66	6	45	6	68

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	4	5	0	5	10	41
2009	4	7	45	4	14	45
2010	5	28	4	16	40	210
2011	3	20	0	22	67	270
2012	4	14	4	13	52	185

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	125	48	3	8	3	5	2	27
2009	135	49	5	9	1	5	1	28
2010	141	141	8	24	7	36	0	66
2011	199	178	8	31	9	34	5	91
2012	278	258	17	22	0	28	6	185

Sierra County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	4	10	14
2009	0	0	0
2010	6	3	9
2011	2	4	6
2012	4	8	12

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sierra County Sheriff's Office	2	0	1	1	0
Truth or Consequences Police Department	2	NR	8	1	4
County Total	4	0	9	2	4

NR = Truth or Consequences Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	4	4	2	50% (1)	50% (1)	
2009	0	0	0			
2010	6	6	0			
2011	2	2	1		100% (1)	
2012	4	4	1	100% (1)		

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	4	4	0			
2009	0	0	0			
2010	6	6	0			
2011	2	2	1			100% (1)
2012	4	4	0			

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	4	2	100% (2)	
2009	0	0		
2010	6	0		
2011	2	1	100% (1)	
2012	4	0		

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	4	0		
2009	0	0		
2010	6	0		
2011	2	1		100% (1)
2012	4	0		

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	4	0						
2009	0	0						
2010	6	0						
2011	2	1	100% (1)					
2012	4	0						

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Ethnicity /Race
2008	4	0						
2009	0	0						
2010	6	0						
2011	2	1	100% (1)					
2012	4	0						

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	NR	NR		28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sierra	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
Sierra	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Socorro County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	11	22	33
2009	7	14	21
2010	9	25	34
2011	8	25	33
2012	9	37	46

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Socorro County Sheriff's Department	1	2	14	NR	NR
Socorro Police Department	5	3	11	3	2
State Police Socorro	5	2	9	5	7
County Total	11	7	34	8	9

NR = Socorro County Sheriff's Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	11	11	11	9% (1)	36% (4)	55% (6)
2009	7	7	5		100% (5)	
2010	9	10	3	33% (1)	33% (1)	33% (1)
2011	8	9	6	17% (1)	67% (4)	17% (1)
2012	9	9	6	33% (2)	17% (1)	50% (3)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	11	12	10			100% (10)
2009	7	6	4			100% (4)
2010	9	9	3		33% (1)	67% (2)
2011	8	8	4		50% (2)	50% (2)
2012	9	6	3		33% (1)	67% (2)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	11	11	91% (10)	9% (1)
2009	7	5	100% (5)	
2010	10	3	67% (2)	33% (1)
2011	9	6	100% (6)	
2012	9	7	100% (7)	

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	12	12	8% (1)	92% (11)
2009	6	5		100% (5)
2010	9	3		100% (3)
2011	8	4		100% (4)
2012	6	4		100% (4)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	11	9	67% (6)	22% (2)	11% (1)			
2009	7	3		100% (3)				
2010	10	0						
2011	9	3	33% (1)	67% (2)				
2012	9	3	67% (2)	33% (1)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	12	12	58% (7)	42% (5)				
2009	6	4		100% (4)				
2010	9	1		100% (1)				
2011	8	2		100% (2)				
2012	6	2	50% (1)	50% (1)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	1	1	100%	28%
2011	1	1	100%	28%
2012	6	2	33%	30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Socorro	29%	17%	50%	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Socorro	*	*	40	40	12

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	5	13	0	6	1	5
2011	1	5	0	6	0	1
2012	0	5	0	4	0	2

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	1	0	0	4	6	29
2011	0	1	0	2	1	11
2012	0	0	0	2	0	9

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	17	17	1	7	0	5	1	3
2011	0	7	0	3	0	3	0	1
2012	12	16	0	3	0	4	0	9

*No Services Reported

Taos County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	16	28	44
2009	17	38	55
2010	10	23	33
2011	9	23	32
2012	11	23	34

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Questa Police Department	1	1	0	0	0
Red River Marshal's Office	0	0	1	1	0
State Police Taos	3	9	24	6	3
Taos Police Department	12	7	8	2	8
Taos Pueblo Police Department	0	0	0	0	NR
County Total	16	17	33	9	11

NR = Taos Pueblo Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	16	17	17	29% (5)	29% (5)	41% (7)
2009	17	18	18	50% (9)	11% (2)	39% (7)
2010	10	10	6	17% (1)		83% (5)
2011	9	10	9	22% (2)	33% (3)	44% (4)
2012	11	11	9		33% (3)	67% (6)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	16	17	14	7% (1)	21% (3)	71% (10)
2009	17	13	10	10% (1)	30% (3)	60% (6)
2010	10	10	5	20% (1)		80% (4)
2011	9	13	11	36% (4)	9% (1)	55% (6)
2012	11	11	10		40% (4)	60% (6)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	17	16	75% (12)	25% (4)
2009	18	18	89% (16)	11% (2)
2010	10	8	75% (6)	25% (2)
2012	11	8	88% (7)	13% (1)
2011	10	9	78% (7)	22% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	17	15	7% (1)	93% (14)
2009	13	13		100% (13)
2010	10	7	14% (1)	86% (6)
2011	13	11		100% (11)
2012	11	11		100% (11)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	17	17	24% (4)	76% (13)				
2009	18	16	44% (7)	50% (8)	6% (1)			
2010	10	5	60% (3)	40% (2)				
2011	10	9	44% (4)	56% (5)				
2012	11	9	22% (2)	78% (7)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	17	14	29% (4)	71% (10)				
2009	13	11	18% (2)	73% (8)	9% (1)			
2010	10	5	80% (4)	20% (1)				
2011	13	11	64% (7)	36% (4)				
2012	11	10		80% (8)	10% (1)		10% (1)	

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	4	2	50%	27%
2009	8	3	38%	29%
2010	7	3	43%	28%
2011	2	1	50%	28%
2012	7	4	57%	30%

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Taos	10%	6%	0%	0%	33%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Taos	63	77	103	88	67

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	4	10	0	5	2	13
2009	4	10	1	0	0	18
2010	7	25	0	17	1	36
2011	2	7	1	2	19	0
2012	8	27	2	12	0	16

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	4	9	0	3	2	25
2009	3	6	29	4	6	29
2010	7	15	0	5	1	54
2011	1	2	2	4	2	26
2012	7	16	1	7	2	32

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	39	24	1	7	0	4	2	10
2009	63	30	2	9	0	0	3	16
2010	64	62	6	13	0	14	1	28
2011	28	28	1	2	1	7	2	15
2012	67	58	3	11	1	11	0	32

Torrance County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	10	13	23
2009	7	19	26
2010	5	9	14
2011	12	18	30
2012	6	10	16

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Estancia Police Department	1	0	0	2	2
Moriarty Police Department	2	2	0	1	2
State Police Moriarty	1	1	6	0	0
Torrance County Sheriff's Department	6	4	8	9	2
County Total	10	7	14	12	6

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	10	11	11	36% (4)	36% (4)	27% (3)
2009	7	7	7	43% (3)	29% (2)	29% (2)
2010	5	5	4	50% (2)	25% (1)	25% (1)
2011	12	13	13	46% (6)	38% (5)	15% (2)
2012	6	6	4	50% (2)		50% (2)

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	10	10	9		33% (3)	67% (6)
2009	7	7	6	17% (1)	17% (1)	67% (4)
2010	5	5	5			100% (5)
2011	12	13	13		38% (5)	62% (8)
2012	6	6	4	25% (1)		75% (3)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	11	11	73% (8)	27% (3)
2009	7	7	86% (6)	14% (1)
2010	5	2	100% (2)	
2011	13	9	78% (7)	22% (2)
2012	6	4	75% (3)	25% (1)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	10	10	20% (2)	80% (8)
2009	7	4		100% (4)
2010	5	5		100% (5)
2011	13	9		100% (9)
2012	6	4		100% (4)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	11	10	50% (5)	40% (4)	10% (1)			
2009	7	6	50% (3)	33% (2)	17% (1)			
2010	5	5	60% (3)	40% (2)				
2011	13	13	62% (8)	31% (4)			8% (1)	
2012	6	4	75% (3)	25% (1)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	10	9	56% (5)	44% (4)				
2009	7	6	67% (4)	33% (2)				
2010	5	5	40% (2)	60% (3)				
2011	13	12	42% (5)	58% (7)				
2012	6	4	25% (1)	75% (3)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	3	2	67%	29%
2010	5	3	60%	28%
2011	4	2	50%	28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Torrance	43%	75%	50%	27%	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
Torrance	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Union County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	4	5	9
2009	1	3	4
2010	NR	NR	NR
2011	1	3	4
2012	6	11	17

NR = Law Enforcement Did Not Report

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Clayton Police Department	4	1	NR	1	6
County Total	4	1	NR	1	6

NR = Clayton Police Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	4	4	4	25% (1)	25% (1)	50% (2)
2009	1	1	0			
2010	NR	NR	NR			
2011	1	1	0			
2012	6	6	1			100% (1)

NR = Law Enforcement Did Not Report

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	4	4	4		25% (1)	75% (3)
2009	1	1	0			
2010	NR	NR	NR			
2011	1	1	0			
2012	6	6	1			100% (1)

NR = Age of CSP Offender Not Reported

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	4	4	25% (1)	75% (3)
2009	1	0		
2010	NR	NR		
2011	1	0		
2012	6	1	100% (1)	

NR = Number CSP Victims and/or Victim Gender Not Reported

CSP = criminal sexual penetration

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	4	4	50% (2)	50% (2)
2009	1	0		
2010	NR	NR		
2011	1	0		
2012	6	1		100% (1)

NR = Number of CSP Offenders and/or Offender Gender Not Reported

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	4	4		100% (4)				
2009	1	0						
2010	NR	NR						
2011	1	0						
2012	6	0						

NR = Race/Ethnicity Not Reported

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	4	4	75% (3)	25% (1)				
2009	1	0						
2010	NR	NR						
2011	1	0						
2012	6	1		100% (1)				

NR = Race/Ethnicity Not Reported

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	NR	NR		27%
2009	NR	NR		29%
2010	NR	NR		28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	1	1	100%	30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Union	NR	NR	NR	NR	0%
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
Union	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*No Services Reported

Valencia County Sex Crimes Trends, 2008-2012

A. Number of Sex Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Crimes Reported to LE	Total Non-Penetration Sex Crimes Reported to LE	Total Sex Crimes Reported to LE
2008	24	32	56
2009	25	47	72
2010	5	10	15
2011	1	5	6
2012	3	4	7

B. Number of CSP Incidents Reported by Law Enforcement Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belen Police Department	5	7	6	1	2
Bosque Farms Police Department	0	1	1	0	1
Los Lunas Police Department	8	8	8	NR	NR
Peralta, Village of	--	2	0	0	0
Valencia County Sheriff's Department	11	7	NR	NR	NR
County Total	24	25	15	1	3

NR = Los Lunas Police Department and Valencia County Sheriff's Department Did Not Report

C. Age of CSP Victims as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Reports With Victim Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Victims (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Victims (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Victims (19 and Over)
2008	24	25	25	40% (10)	40% (10)	20% (5)
2009	25	25	12	25% (3)	25% (3)	50% (6)
2010	5	5	5		20% (1)	80% (4)
2011	1	1	1			100% (1)
2012	3	4	4	75% (3)	25% (1)	

D. Age of CSP Offenders as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Law Enforcement Reports	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Reports With Offender Age Documented	Percent Children CSP Offenders (12 and Under)	Percent Teen CSP Offenders (Age 13-18)	Percent Adult CSP Offenders (19 and Over)
2008	24	30	26	4% (1)	35% (9)	62% (16)
2009	25	24	9		11% (1)	89% (8)
2010	5	5	2			100% (2)
2011	1	1	1			100% (1)
2012	3	3	3	33% (1)	33% (1)	33% (1)

E. CSP Victim Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total CSP Victims Gender Identified	Percent Female Victims	Percent Male Victims
2008	25	21	95% (20)	5% (1)
2009	25	12	75% (9)	25% (3)
2010	5	5	100% (5)	
2011	1	1	100% (1)	
2012	4	3	33% (1)	67% (2)

F. CSP Offender Gender as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total CSP Offenders Gender Documented	Percent Female Offenders	Percent Male Offenders
2008	30	29		100% (29)
2009	24	11		100% (11)
2010	5	5		100% (5)
2011	1	1		100% (1)
2012	3	3		100% (3)

G. CSP Victim Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Victims	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Victims	Percent Hispanic Victims	Percent Native American Victims	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Victims	Percent Black Victims	Percent Victims Other Race/Ethnicity
2008	25	24	50% (12)	50% (12)				
2009	25	12	50% (6)	50% (6)				
2010	5	5	60% (3)	40% (2)				
2011	1	1	100% (1)					
2012	4	4	25% (1)	75% (3)				

H. CSP Offender Race/Ethnicity as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Offenders	Total Race/Ethnicity Documented	Percent White (non-Hispanic) Offenders	Percent Hispanic Offenders	Percent Native American Offenders	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander Offenders	Percent Black Offenders	Percent Offenders Other Ethnicity/Race
2008	30	27	44% (12)	52% (14)			4% (1)	
2009	24	8	13% (1)	88% (7)				
2010	5	4		100% (4)				
2011	1	0						
2012	3	3	33% (1)	67% (2)				

I. CSP Victim Injury as Reported by Law Enforcement

	Total CSP Reports Documenting Victim Injury	Total CSP Reports With Victims Injured	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury	Percent CSP Cases Involving Victim Injury in New Mexico
2008	6	5	83%	27%
2009	2	1	50%	29%
2010	NR	NR		28%
2011	NR	NR		28%
2012	NR	NR		30%

NR = Victim Injury Not Reported

CSP = criminal sexual penetration

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Valencia	38%	43%	0%	NR	NR
NM	14%	11%	15%	12%	15%

NR = Suspect Arrest Not Reported

K. Number of Sexual Assault Survivors Served by County 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Valencia	22	2	1	1	1

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	2	6	0	2	1	5
2009	0	1	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	1
2011	2	3	1	5	0	5
2012	0	1	0	0	0	0

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

	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	0	2	0	2	3	13
2009	0	0	1	0	0	1
2010	0	0	0	0	0	1
2011	1	0	0	1	2	13
2012	0	0	0	0	0	1

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

	Number of CSP Survivors Served	Number Age and Gender Documented	Children 12 and Under		Teens Ages 13-17		Adults Ages 18 and Older	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	16	11	1	3	0	2	1	4
2009	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2010	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2011	11	11	1	1	0	4	0	5
2012	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1