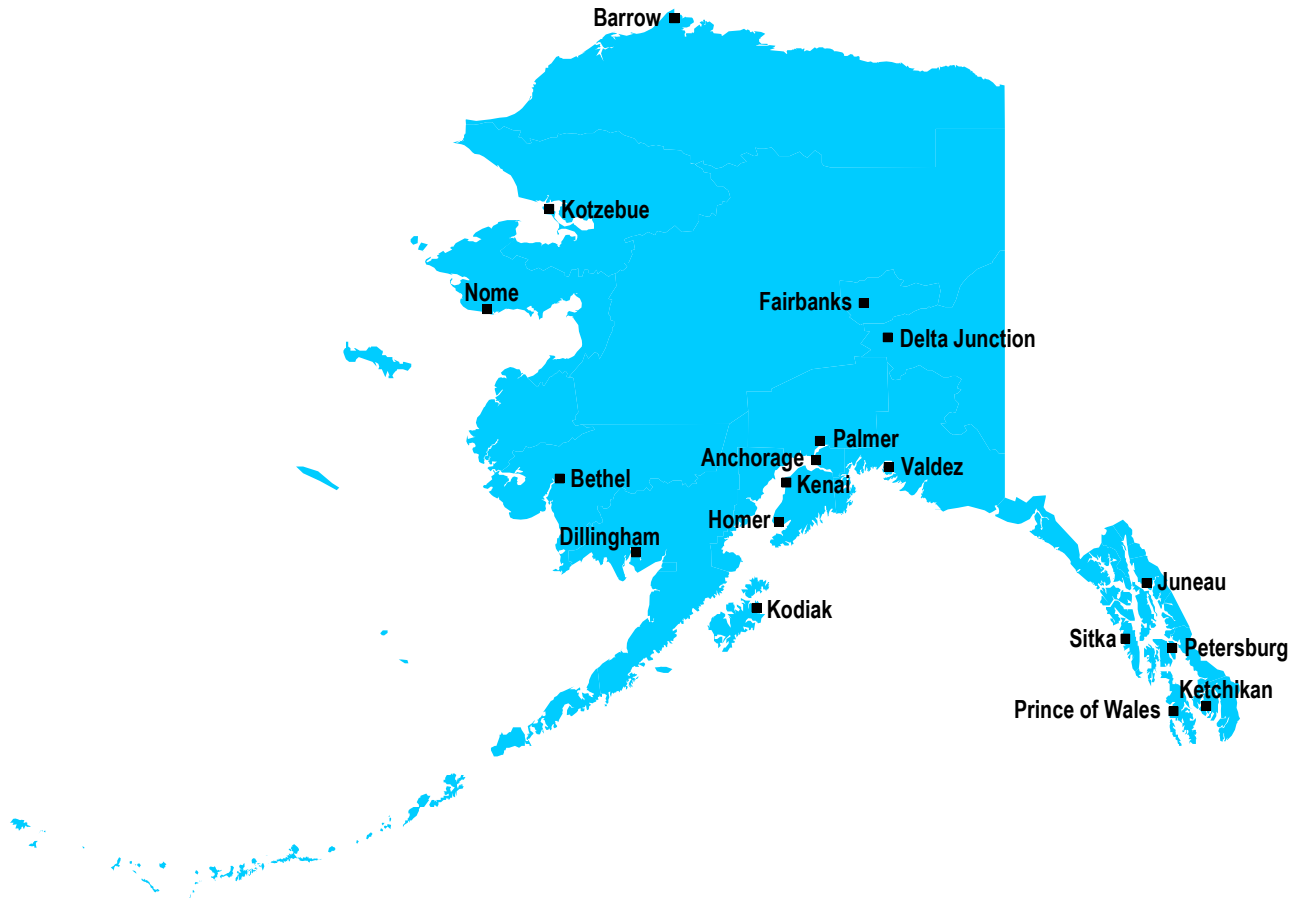


# *Analysis of Minority Youth Representation*



**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES**  
**DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE**



KAREN PERDUE  
COMMISSIONER

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DIRECTOR



*THE MISSION OF THE DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE IS  
TO HOLD JUVENILE OFFENDERS ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR BEHAVIOR,  
PROMOTE THE SAFETY AND RESTORATION OF VICTIMS AND COMMUNITIES, AND  
ASSIST OFFENDERS AND THEIR FAMILIES IN DEVELOPING SKILLS TO PREVENT CRIME.*

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## OVERVIEW

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*“A prerequisite of an effective juvenile justice system is to treat every offender as an individual and provide needed services to all.”*

- Shay Bilchik, former Administrator  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Disparate processing of youth within the juvenile justice system based on the youth's race is a disservice to the population the juvenile justice system serves. This document explores the issue of minority overrepresentation (MOR) and Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) in Alaska's juvenile justice system.

MOR and DMC are generally defined as minority (non-Caucasian) youth being represented in the juvenile justice system, including youth detention and correctional facilities, at a greater proportion than their distribution in the total at-risk population. For this analysis, the total population, ages 10 through 17, is considered to be the at-risk population.

During 1988, the reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act) established new requirements for all states to address the problem of overrepresentation of minority youth in secure facilities.

The JJDP Act also encourages states to examine their entire juvenile justice system for minority overrepresentation. Alaska's juvenile justice system intersects with several entities such as village public safety agencies, local law enforcement agencies, the Alaska State Troopers, the Public Defender agency, the Alaska Department of Law, and the Alaska Court system. The scope of this analysis is limited to the Division of Juvenile Justice's (DJJ) portion of Alaska's juvenile justice system.

The following subjects will be discussed in this report:

- The methodology used to conduct our analysis.
- A general overview of Alaska's juvenile justice system.
- The population data used in this analysis.
- The specific points in the juvenile justice system where minority overrepresentation exists.
- The racial distribution of the DJJ's workforce.
- The DJJ's current plan to address MOR and DMC issues.

It is important to note that this analysis does not explore specific reasons for MOR and DMC in Alaska's juvenile justice system. This analysis determines if MOR and DMC exist, and if so, what decision points in the juvenile justice system require further examination.

## **METHODOLOGY**

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In April of 2000, the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), which oversees the JJDP Act, issued an update to the technical assistance manual they published in September of 1990. These technical assistance manuals present a three-phased approach for states to follow when addressing MOR and DMC. The DJJ followed the guidelines set forth in these manuals as much as our client-based management information system would allow.

The first phase in this effort was for states to determine if and where differential processing of minorities occurred within the juvenile justice system. The DJJ completed this phase during 1995.

The second phase involved further analysis of key decision points within the juvenile justice system to determine the most critical areas of overrepresentation. The DJJ completed phase two in late 1995.

The third phase consisted of initiating an action plan to positively impact the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. The DJJ, in conjunction with the Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (AJJAC), devised an initial minority overrepresentation intervention plan in the spring of 1996.

In August of 1996 the DJJ, which at that time was the Youth Corrections section of the Division of Family and Youth Services, published a newsletter that provided MOR and DMC information for state fiscal year 1993 through state fiscal year 1995 (i.e., 7/1/1992 through 6/30/1995).

For this analysis, as well as the analysis that occurred in 1996, the DJJ developed a matrix that compares the racial distribution of the total at-risk population to the racial distribution of the number of juvenile delinquency referrals received by the DJJ during the analysis period. From this comparison, an initial index was calculated to measure the degree of over or under representation of each racial group at the entry point into the DJJ component of the juvenile justice system.

This initial index was then compared to indices calculated at each decision point of the juvenile justice system to determine where the critical areas of over or under representation exist. The comparison of the initial index to indices of each decision point of the juvenile justice system was done to determine if there are any critical areas of over or under representation within the DJJ service delivery system. The Appendix, starting on page 33, summarizes the indices used for this analysis.

A racial group of youth will not be considered over or under represented in this analysis unless there is a 0.20 difference between the index of the point being analyzed and the initial index.

For the purpose of this analysis, we will not discuss any decision point with less than 25 occurrences as these points represent indices with too few occurrences to make any qualitative judgments. A “NA” will denote these points in the tables and figures that follow.

For this report, eight years of delinquency data has been analyzed: state fiscal year 1993 through state fiscal year 2000 (i.e., 07/01/1992 through 06/30/2000). FY1993 through FY1995 will be re-analyzed to account for changes to our client-based management information system, as well as changes to the at-risk population estimates that were published by the Alaska Department of Labor subsequent to the DJJ’s 1996 analysis. Single year data as well as eight-year aggregate data will be provided in this analysis.

### **Limitations**

We recognize that there are limitations to this analysis that may lead to an incomplete picture of MOR and DMC in Alaska. One such limitation is that we are unable to stratify this analysis by DJJ office due to the unavailability of demographic data for each location. Demographic data is necessary to determine over or under representation for specific DJJ offices or areas within Alaska. Over or under representation is likely to differ considerably across jurisdictions. Although state level analysis may not indicate over or under representation, it is possible that differential processing may occur in specific local jurisdictions.

Small numbers are another analysis limitation. Even with aggregating eight years of data, there are several decision outcomes that have an inadequate number of occurrences to calculate a qualitative result.

The DJJ’s client-based management information system also has some limitations. As an example, the race of 6.1% of all youth referred during the analysis period was either unknown or could not be classified into one of the four racial groups. This could impact the analysis results if a specific area or areas that are predominately one race were responsible for this deficiency.

Most facility related event data will not be included in this analysis. Again, due to limitations of the DJJ’s client-based management information system, we are not able to analyze events such as length of stay in out-of-home placement (i.e., secure detention, treatment facilities, foster care, residential care, etc.) or equitable distribution of treatment or educational services.

It is the DJJ’s hope and intent to address these limitations in the future. As one example, the DJJ is currently developing a new client-based management information system, Juvenile Offender Management Information System, or JOMIS. JOMIS should address most of the limitations that are associated with our current MIS. JOMIS is scheduled to come on-line during the first half of calendar year 2002.

## **ALASKA'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

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In 1998 the Youth Corrections section of the Division of Family and Youth Services adopted a balanced and restorative approach to the administration of juvenile justice in Alaska. The guiding principles of restorative justice are delineated in Alaska Statute 47.12.010, and are also reflected in the DJJ's mission:

*The mission of the Division of Juvenile Justice is to hold juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior, promote the safety and restoration of victims and communities, and assist offenders and their families in developing skills to prevent crime.*

Restorative justice is characterized as a balanced justice approach providing equal emphasis on offender accountability, public safety, victim restoration and offender skill development. The restorative justice model in essence:

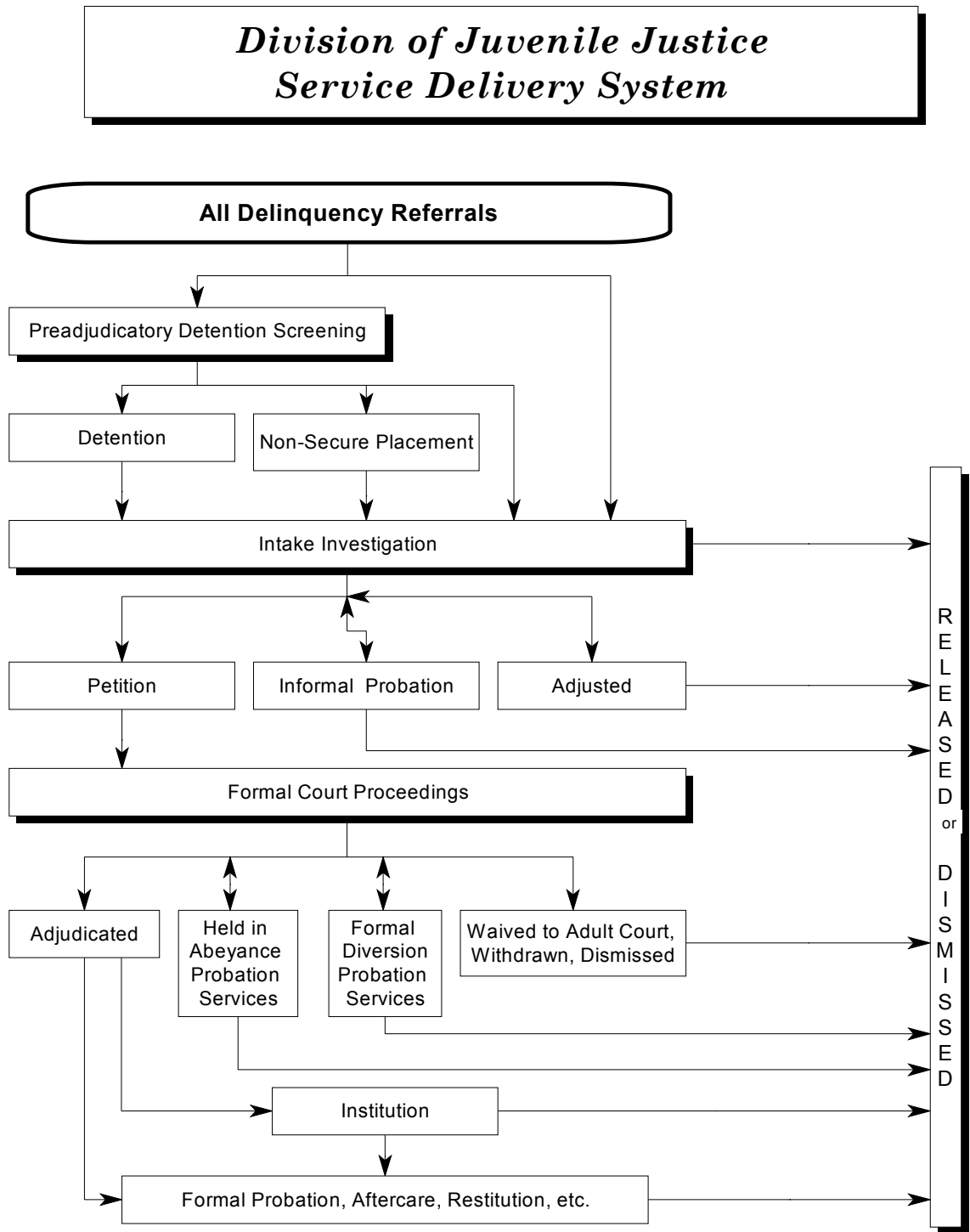
- enables offenders to make amends to their victims and community,
- increases offender competencies, and
- protects the public through processes where individual victims, the community, and offenders are all active participants.

On July 1, 1999, the Division of Juvenile Justice was created within the Department of Health and Social Services. Prior to July 1<sup>st</sup>, the DJJ was the Youth Corrections section of the Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS). This new designation recognized the important mission of the DJJ and reinforced the commitment the Governor, the Legislature, the DJJ staff, and Alaska's communities have made toward addressing juvenile delinquency issues.

Figure 1 illustrates the DJJ's portion of Alaska's juvenile justice system. As Figure 1 illustrates, there are four principal decision points in the DJJ delivery system:

- referral
- preadjudicatory detention screening
- intake investigation
- court proceedings or disposition

Figure 1



## JUVENILE POPULATION SUMMARY

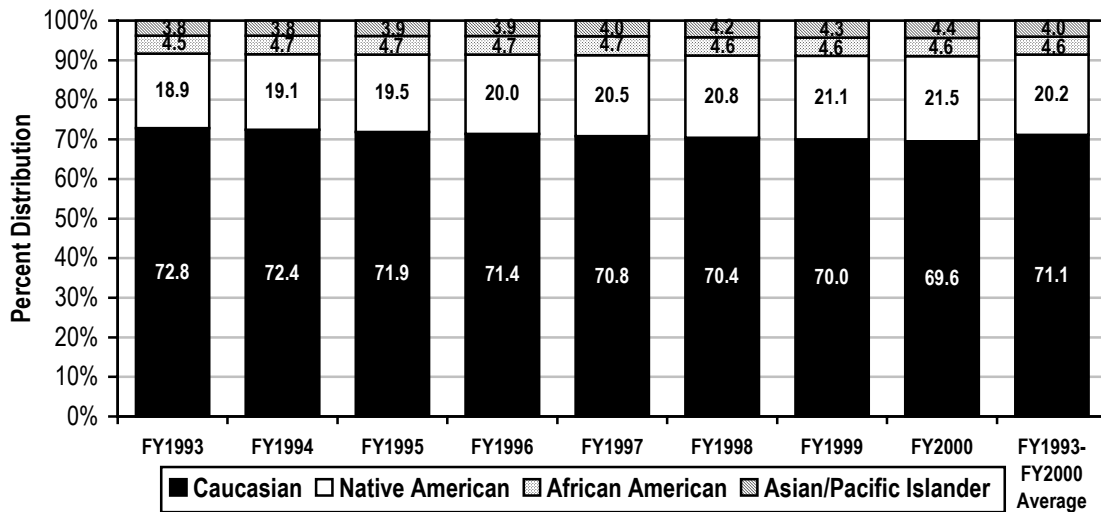
All population data used in this analysis was obtained from the Alaska Department of Labor. Table 1 provides the number of juveniles, age 10 through 17, stratified by race, for each of the eight years in the analysis period.

**Table 1**  
**Juvenile Population by Race**  
**FY1993 through FY2000**

Fiscal Year	Caucasian	Native American	African American	Asian / Pacific Islander	Total
FY1993	53,184	13,837	3,295	2,761	73,077
FY1994	55,250	14,593	3,551	2,921	76,315
FY1995	56,635	15,337	3,721	3,040	78,733
FY1996	57,618	16,101	3,771	3,163	80,653
FY1997	58,053	16,801	3,875	3,315	82,044
FY1998	59,176	17,485	3,864	3,496	84,021
FY1999	59,825	18,076	3,890	3,686	85,477
FY2000	60,523	18,657	3,969	3,809	86,958

Figure 2 illustrates the racial distribution, as a percentage, for all juveniles age 10 through 17, for each of the eight years in the analysis period. The average racial distribution of all juveniles age 10 through 17 for the eight-year analysis period is also included in Figure 2.

**Figure 2**  
**Racial Distribution of Juveniles Age 10 through 17**  
**FY1993 through FY2000**





## **MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION IN ALASKA**

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### **REFERRALS**

A delinquency referral is the juvenile's initial point of entry into the DJJ delivery system. A referral is a law enforcement report to the DJJ of criminal conduct on the part of a juvenile. During the eight-year analysis period, the DJJ received 65,755 juvenile delinquency referrals. Table 2 provides the number of delinquency reports received by the DJJ during each of the eight years of this analysis period. These delinquency reports are stratified by the race of the juvenile.

**Table 2**  
**Juvenile Delinquency Referrals by Race**  
**FY1993 through FY2000**

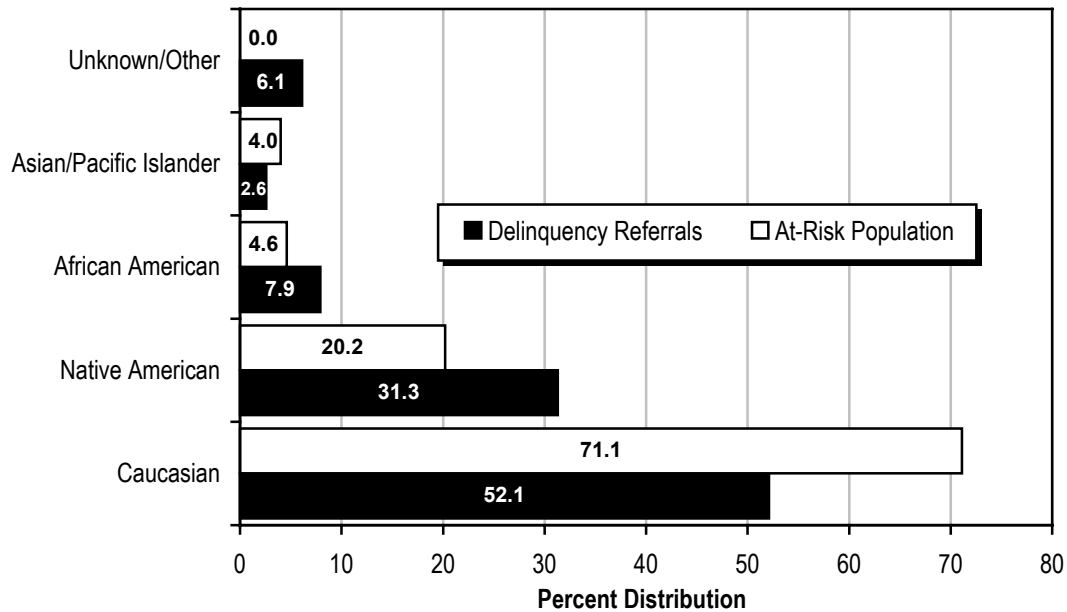
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Native American</b>	<b>African American</b>	<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Other/Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
FY1993	4,098	2,219	602	76	488	7,483
FY1994	4,637	2,699	722	148	672	8,878
FY1995	4,877	2,666	724	194	643	9,104
FY1996	4,857	2,623	653	236	444	8,813
FY1997	4,305	2,556	580	268	473	8,182
FY1998	4,356	2,626	669	286	439	8,376
FY1999	3,663	2,540	622	223	407	7,455
FY2000	3,492	2,671	611	269	421	7,464

During FY1993, the DJJ received 1 delinquency report for every 13 Caucasian youth, 1 delinquency report for every 6 Native American youth, 1 delinquency report for every 6 African American youth and 1 delinquency report for every 36 Asian/Pacific Islander youth. On average during FY1993, the DJJ received 1 delinquency report for every 10 youth.

For comparison, during FY2000, the DJJ received 1 delinquency report for every 17 Caucasian youth, 1 delinquency report for every 7 Native American youth, 1 delinquency report for every 7 African American youth and 1 delinquency report for every 14 Asian/Pacific Islander youth. On average during FY2000, the DJJ received 1 delinquency report for every 12 youth.

Figure 3 compares the racial distribution of juveniles who were the subject of these delinquency referrals to the racial distribution of the at-risk population.

**Figure 3**  
**Racial Distribution of the Juvenile Population**  
**Compared to Juvenile Delinquency Referrals**  
**FY1993 through FY2000 Average**



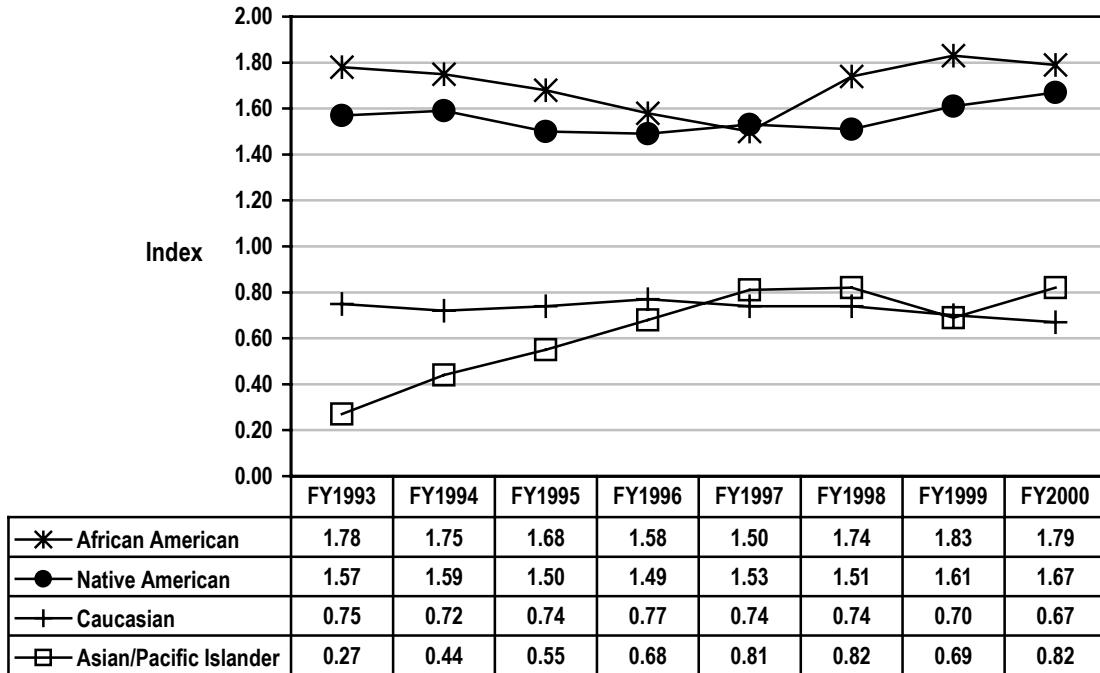
As stated on page 2, the indices developed for this analysis measure the degree of over or under representation of each racial group. An index of less than 1.00 indicates that the racial group is underrepresented. An index of 1.00 indicates that the racial group is proportionally represented. An index of more than 1.00 indicates that the racial group is overrepresented. Table 3 provides the eight-year average of the delinquency referral indices for each racial and gender group.

**Table 3**  
**Juvenile Delinquency Referrals Indices by Race and Gender**  
**FY1993 through FY2000 Average**

Race	Male	Female	Total
Caucasian	0.74	0.72	0.73
Native American	1.55	1.59	1.55
African American	1.70	1.55	1.70
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.64	0.66	0.64

Figure 4 provides and graphically compares, by fiscal year, the indices at the point of referral for each racial group for the eight-year analysis period.

**Figure 4**  
**Indices of Juvenile Delinquency Referrals by Race**  
**FY1993 through FY2000**

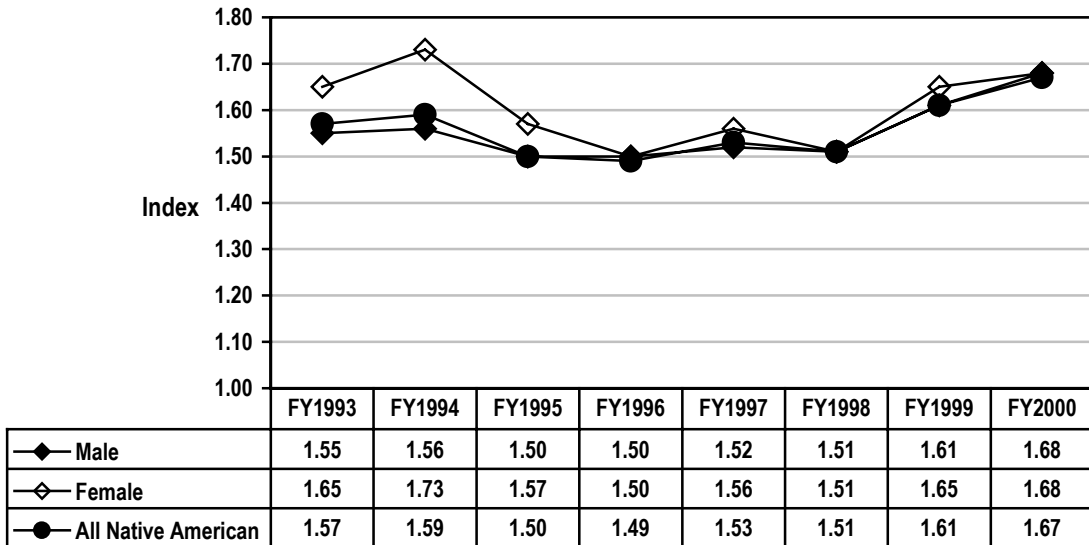


As Table 3 and Figure 4 demonstrate, Native American and African American youth represent proportionally more of the referrals made to the DJJ by law enforcement agencies than these racial groups represent in the at-risk population. Although there is fluctuation of the indices within each racial group from year to year during the eight-year analysis period, the degree of overrepresentation for these two racial groups has remained relatively stable.

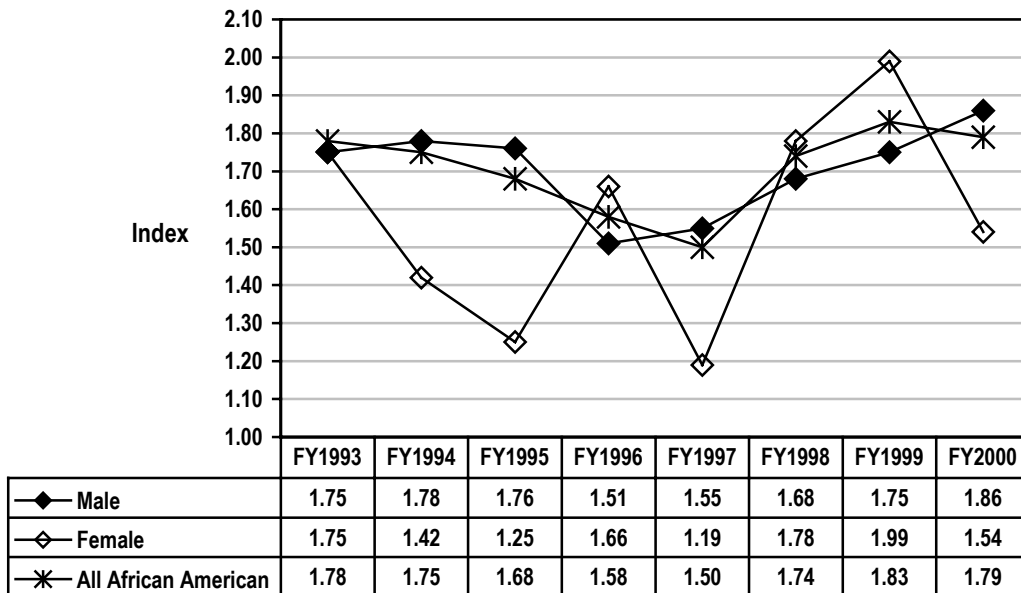
Table 3 and Figure 4 also demonstrate that Caucasian and Asian/Pacific Islander youth represent proportionally fewer of the referrals made to the DJJ by law enforcement agencies than these racial groups represent in the at-risk population. Although underrepresented throughout the entire analysis period, it is important to note that the increase in Asian/Pacific Islander referrals during the FY1993 through FY2000 is statistically significant.

The OJJDP, in its technical assistance manual, encourages states to prepare representation indices for the male and female populations of each race. By examining gender differences, states can make a determination if disparate processing applies equally to males and females of a given minority group. Figures 5 and 6 provide the Native American and African American referral indices by gender for the eight-year analysis period.

**Figure 5**  
**Indices of Native American Juvenile Delinquency Referrals by Gender**  
**FY1993 through FY2000**



**Figure 6**  
**Indices of African American Juvenile Delinquency Referrals by Gender**  
**FY1993 through FY2000**



As in Figure 4, Figures 5 and 6 demonstrate that Native American and African American youth represent proportionally more of the referrals made to the DJJ by law enforcement agencies than these racial groups represent in the at-risk population. Although there is fluctuation of the indices within each racial group from year to year during the eight-year analysis period, the degree of overrepresentation for these two

racial groups has been relatively stable. This remains true when looking at gender differences within these two racial groups.

By establishing an initial entry index and then comparing it to indices calculated at each subsequent decision point in the DJJ delivery system we are able to determine where the critical areas of over or under representation exist within the DJJ delivery system. Although the comparisons that follow are made against the initial entry index for each race (i.e., the data presented in Table 3 and Figure 4), it is important to remember that an index of less than 1.00 indicates that the racial group is underrepresented, an index of 1.00 indicates that the racial group is proportionally represented, and an index of more than 1.00 indicates that the racial group is overrepresented compared to the representation of these racial groups in the at-risk population.

Our analysis included stratifying referral data by the charge type. The DJJ currently groups referral charges into six categories: Against Persons, Property, Public Order, Drug/Alcohol, Weapon, and Miscellaneous Offenses. Table 4 provides the initial referral index for each racial group as well as the index for each racial group for each referral charge type. The data presented in Table 4 represents the FY1993 through FY2000 average.

**Table 4**  
**Indices of Juvenile Delinquency Referrals by Charge Type**  
**FY1993 through FY2000 Average**

<b>Referral Type</b>	<b>Caucasian Index</b>	<b>Native American Index</b>	<b>African American Index</b>	<b>Asian/Pacific Islander Index</b>
<b>Initial Referral Index</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>0.64</b>
Against Persons	0.65	1.77	2.00	0.63
Property	0.77	1.44	1.61	0.72
Public Order	0.71	1.42	2.31	0.73
Drug/Alcohol	0.76	1.77	0.76	0.25
Weapon	0.81	0.87	2.47	1.02
Miscellaneous Offenses	0.67	1.65	2.48	0.60

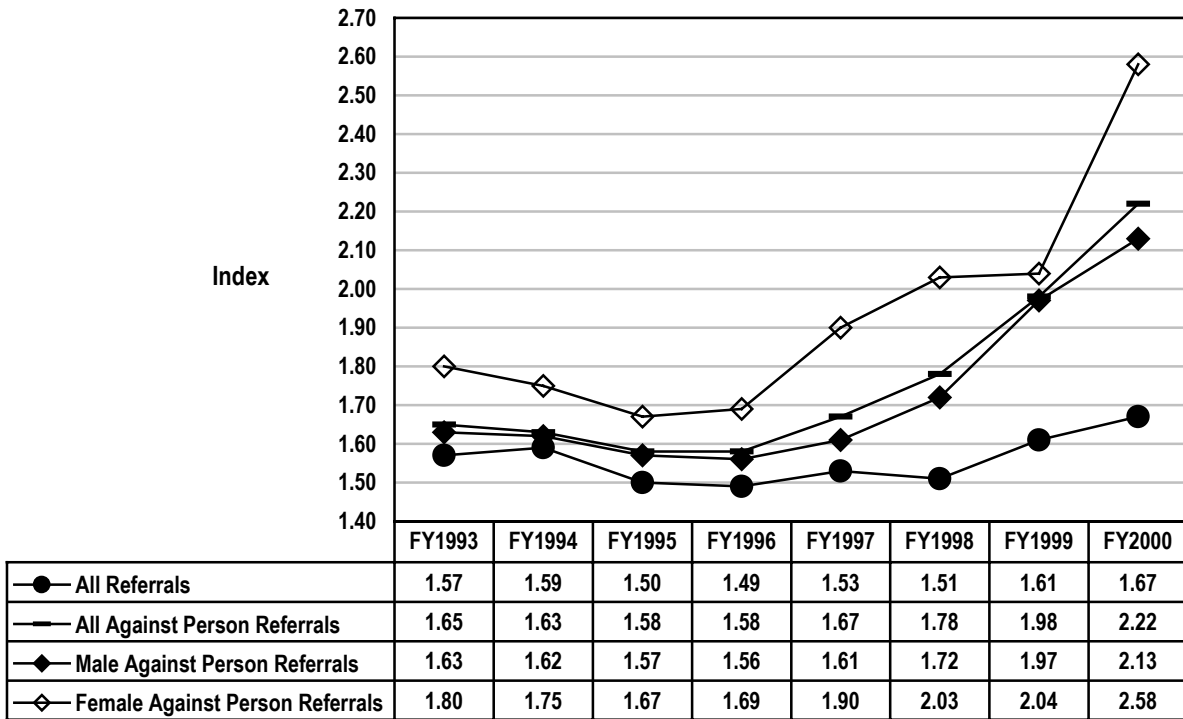
This stratification revealed that Native American youth are overrepresented in the Against Person and Drug/Alcohol referral charge type category when compared to the representation of Native American youth at the point of referral. Native American youth are underrepresented in the Weapon referral charge type category.

African American youth were overrepresented in the Against Persons, Public Order, Weapon and Miscellaneous Offenses categories and were underrepresented in Drug/Alcohol referral charge type category when compared to the representation of African American youth at the point of referral.

The Native American overrepresentation within the Against Person and Drug/Alcohol categories requires additional analysis. Figure 7 illustrates the Native American indices for the Against Person referrals, by gender, for the eight year analysis period. This figure reveals two important facts:

- ❑ Representation of Native American youth in the Against Person category did not become proportionally greater than the Native American representation at the point of referral until Fiscal Year 1998.
- ❑ Native American females are overrepresented to a greater degree than Native American males in the Against Person referral category.

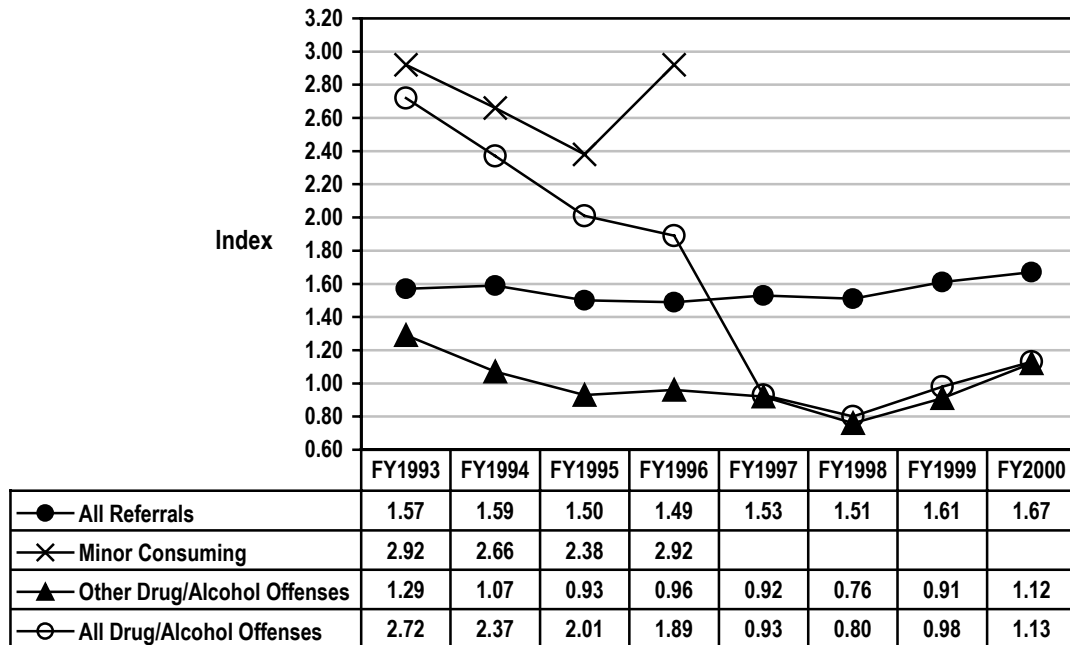
**Figure 7**  
**Indices of Native American Against Person**  
**Delinquency Referrals by Gender**  
**FY1993 through FY2000**



In 1995, the Alaska Legislature changed the Minor Consuming Alcohol statute from a class A misdemeanor offense to a violation, and moved the jurisdiction from the Superior Court to the District Court of Alaska. As of September 15, 1995 (FY1996), the DJJ no longer received Minor Consuming delinquency referrals from law enforcement agencies. As Figure 8 demonstrates, overrepresentation of Native American youth in the Drug/Alcohol referral category is the result of Minor consuming offenses. Since the removal of Minor consuming referrals from the purview of DJJ, Native American youth appear to be underrepresented in the

Drug/Alcohol offense category compared to their representation at the point of referral and proportionately represented in comparison to their representation in the total juvenile population.

**Figure 8**  
**Indices of Native American Drug/Alcohol Delinquency Referrals**  
**FY1993 through FY2000**



Another way the DJJ categorizes delinquency referral data is by referral charge class. For this analysis delinquency referrals are classified into four groups: Felony, Misdemeanor, Violations, and Probation Violations.

Table 5 provides the initial referral index for each racial group as well as the index for each racial group for each referral charge class. The data presented in Table 5 represents the FY1993 through FY2000 average. In contrast to the points of overrepresentation found when looking at charge type, when comparing referral charge class, there are only 3 points of overrepresentation: African American youth in the classes of Violations and Probation Violations, and Asian/Pacific Islander youth in the Violation class.

**Table 5**  
**Indices of Juvenile Delinquency Referrals by Charge Class**  
**FY1993 through FY2000 Average**

<b>Referral Type</b>	<b>Caucasian Index</b>	<b>Native American Index</b>	<b>African American Index</b>	<b>Asian/Pacific Islander Index</b>
<b>All Referrals</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>0.64</b>
Felony	0.75	1.55	1.58	0.62
Misdemeanor	0.74	1.53	1.62	0.65
Violations	0.66	1.54	2.20	0.88
Probation Violations	0.67	1.72	2.64	0.44

**Preadjudicatory Detention Screening**

Preadjudicatory detention screening is the process of determining if preadjudicatory detention is appropriate for those youth for whom it has been requested as part of the law enforcement referral. During this eight-year analysis period, 22 percent (N=14,497) of the 65,755 delinquency reports received by the DJJ were accompanied by a request for preadjudicatory detention.

Table 6 provides the eight-year average indices for the delinquency referrals that were received by the DJJ with a request for preadjudicatory detention, for each racial and gender group.

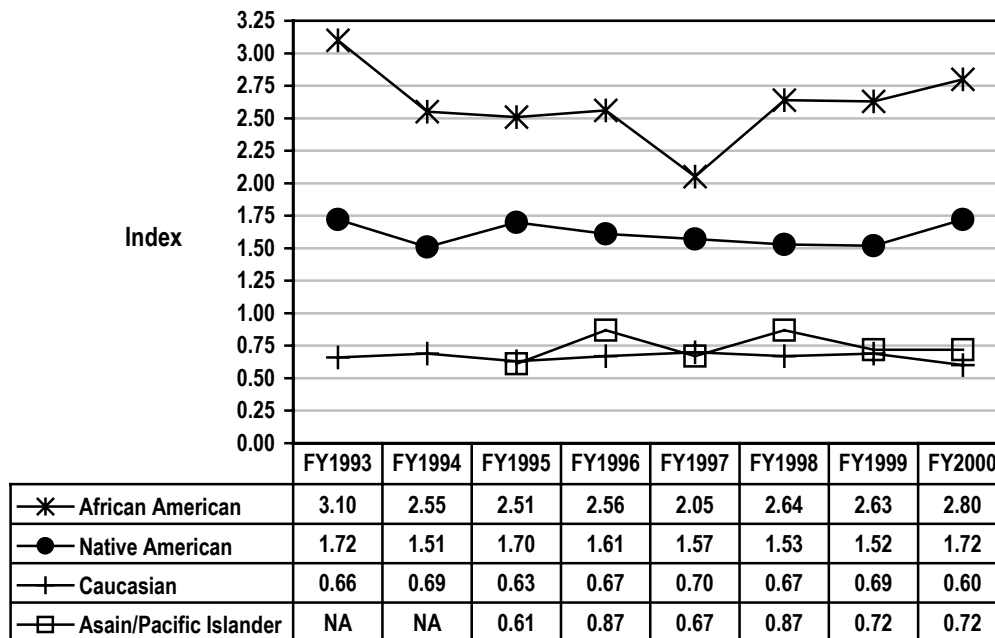
**Table 6**  
**Indices of Juvenile Delinquency Referrals with**  
**Requests for Preadjudicatory Detention**  
**FY1993 through FY2000 Average**

<b>Race</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Caucasian	0.67	0.62	0.66
Native American	1.52	1.95	1.61
African American	2.67	1.95	2.58
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.76	0.39	0.66

Figure 9 illustrates the indices of delinquency reports that were received by the DJJ with a request for preadjudicatory detention for each racial group, for each year during the eight-year analysis period.



**Figure 9**  
**Indices of Delinquency Referrals with**  
**Requests for Preadjudicatory Detention**  
**FY1993 through FY2000**



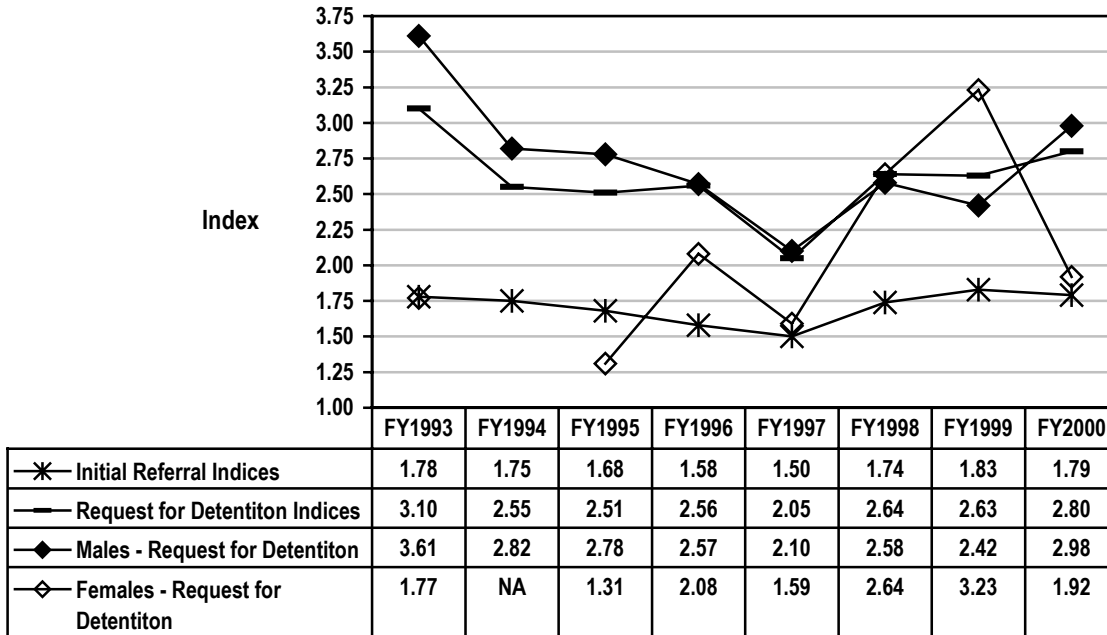
When interpreting Figure 9, please keep in mind the initial referral indices presented in Figure 4 when considering over or under representation of a particular racial group at the preadjudicatory detention screening decision point.

As illustrated in Table 6 and Figure 9, delinquency referrals on African American youth were accompanied by a request for preadjudicatory detention at a disproportionately higher rate than all other races. This overrepresentation may be attributed to the overrepresentation of African American youth in the Against Persons charge category. The Against Persons charge type category contains offenses that are *generally* more serious than other offense categories. These more serious referrals would most likely result in a higher number of requests for preadjudicatory detention.

Figure 10 more closely examines delinquency referrals received by the DJJ on African American youth. Included in Figure 10 are: the initial referral indices for all African American youth, the request for preadjudicatory detention indices for all African American youth, and the request for preadjudicatory detention indices for African American youth stratified by the youth's gender. Figure 10 illustrates that from FY1993 through FY1997 delinquency reports on African American females were accompanied by a request for detention at approximately the same rate as the DJJ received referrals on all African American youth. However, during FY1998 and FY1999, the representation of African American females in the cohort of African American delinquency referrals that included a request for preadjudicatory detention dramatically increased. For FY2000 delinquency reports on African American

females that included a request for detention returned to being on par with the total number of referrals received on all African American youth.

**Figure 10**  
**Indices of African American Delinquency Referrals with**  
**Requests for Preadjudicatory Detention**  
**FY1993 through FY2000**



Once the DJJ receives a referral that includes a request for detention, the DJJ staff performs a detention determination. The detention determination considers a number of factors in deciding if detention is in the juvenile’s and community’s best interest. Some examples of these factors are: severity of the offense, imminent harm to the juvenile or community, a history of violent conduct on the part of the juvenile, age of the youth, stability of the juvenile’s family, and whether or not the crime contains elements of serious physical harm. There are four possible outcomes in the detention screening process: Secure Detention, Released, Emergency Placement, and Attendant Care Shelter. The DJJ determined that Secure Detention was appropriate for 83.9 percent (N=12,167) of all of the referrals received by the DJJ that were accompanied by an initial law enforcement request for preadjudicatory detention during the eight-year analysis period.

By comparing the index determined for each racial group at the point that a request for detention is received to the outcome of each request, over or under representation within this decision point can be illustrated. Table 7 provides the initial referral index for each racial group, the request for preadjudicatory detention index for each racial group, and the index for each racial group for each detention screening outcome. The data presented in Table 7 represents the FY1993 through FY2000 average.

**Table 7**  
**Indices of Juvenile Delinquency Referrals by**  
**Preadjudicatory Detention Screening**  
**FY1993 through FY2000 Average**

<b>Referral Type</b>	<b>Caucasian Index</b>	<b>Native American Index</b>	<b>African American Index</b>	<b>Asian/Pacific Islander Index</b>
<b>All Referrals</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>0.64</b>
Request for Detention	0.66	1.61	2.58	0.66
Secure Detention	0.64	1.63	2.78	0.73
Released	0.77	1.44	1.90	NA
Emergency Placement	0.82	1.43	NA	NA
Attendant Care Shelter	0.80	1.89	NA	NA

Table 8 provides the percent of delinquency referrals that were accompanied by a request for preadjudicatory detention that resulted in secure detention by the race of the juvenile.

**Table 8**  
**Percent of Requests for Preadjudicatory Detention That**  
**Resulted in Secure Detention**  
**FY1993 through FY2000 Average**

<b>Race</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Caucasian	81.2%
Native American	84.8%
African American	90.5%
Asian Pacific Islander	92.7%
Other/Unknown	84.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.9%</b>

Native American youth were overrepresented in the Attendant Care Shelter outcome, indicating that Native American youth are more likely to be placed in an Attendant Care Shelter setting than youth from any other racial group.

African American youth were overrepresented in the Secure Detention outcome at the detention screening decision point. This is consistent with the African American overrepresentation in the Against Persons charge category and the overrepresentation in the request for preadjudicatory detention decision point.

**Intake Investigation**

The purpose of the intake investigation is to determine if the referral is legally sufficient to support the filing of a court petition. After assessing the delinquency report, DJJ staff selects the most appropriate investigation disposition which, in conformity with the law, protects the public, holds the offender accountable, and makes efforts to restore the victim and community while supporting the youth in the development of acceptable and appropriate social and personal skills. In this analysis there are six possible intake investigation outcomes: In Process, Adjusted, Dismissed, Detention Screen Only, Informal Probation, and Petition.

Table 9 provides the initial referral index for each racial group as well as the index for each racial group for each investigation outcome. The data presented in Table 9 represents the FY1993 through FY2000 average.

**Table 9**  
**Indices of Juvenile Delinquency Referrals by Investigation Outcome**  
**FY1993 through FY2000 Average**

<b>Investigation Outcome</b>	<b>Caucasian Index</b>	<b>Native American Index</b>	<b>African American Index</b>	<b>Asian/Pacific Islander Index</b>
<b>All Referrals</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>0.64</b>
In Process	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted	0.73	1.62	1.43	0.59
Dismissed	0.72	1.49	2.16	0.64
Detention Screen Only	0.87	1.10	1.64	0.88
Informal Probation	0.92	0.86	1.33	0.88
Petition	0.68	1.65	2.19	0.64

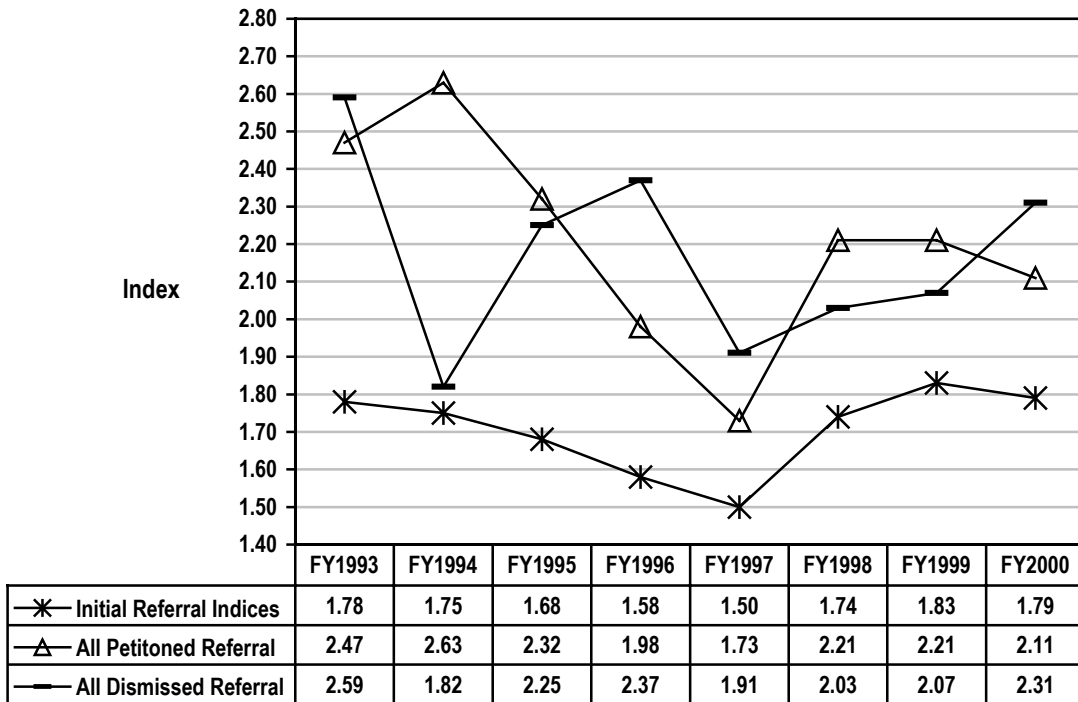
African American youth were overrepresented at the investigation outcomes of Dismissed and Petition.

Overrepresentation in the Dismissed outcome suggests that referrals on African American youth, as a proportion of their total referral population, are not legally sufficient to support the filing of a court petition.

Overrepresentation in the Petition outcome suggests that referrals on African American youth, as a proportion of their total referral population, are more likely to have a formal petition for adjudication filed as a result of the delinquency referral. However, this should be interpreted with caution. Since, as stated above, African American youth experienced overrepresentation in the Against Persons charge type category and the Against Persons charge type category contains offenses that are *generally* more serious than other offense categories, it is logical to expect that these referrals would be petitioned more often.

Figure 11 provides the indices of the total number of delinquency referrals received on African American youth and the indices of the petitioned and dismissed delinquency referrals received on African American youth during FY1993 through FY2000.

**Figure 11**  
**Indices of African American Delinquency Referrals with**  
**An Intake Determination of Petitioned and Dismissed**  
**FY1993 through FY2000**



As illustrated in Figure 11, although still occurring at a higher rate, the disparity between the African American referral indices and the African American delinquency referrals that were petitioned has decreased during the eight-year analysis period.

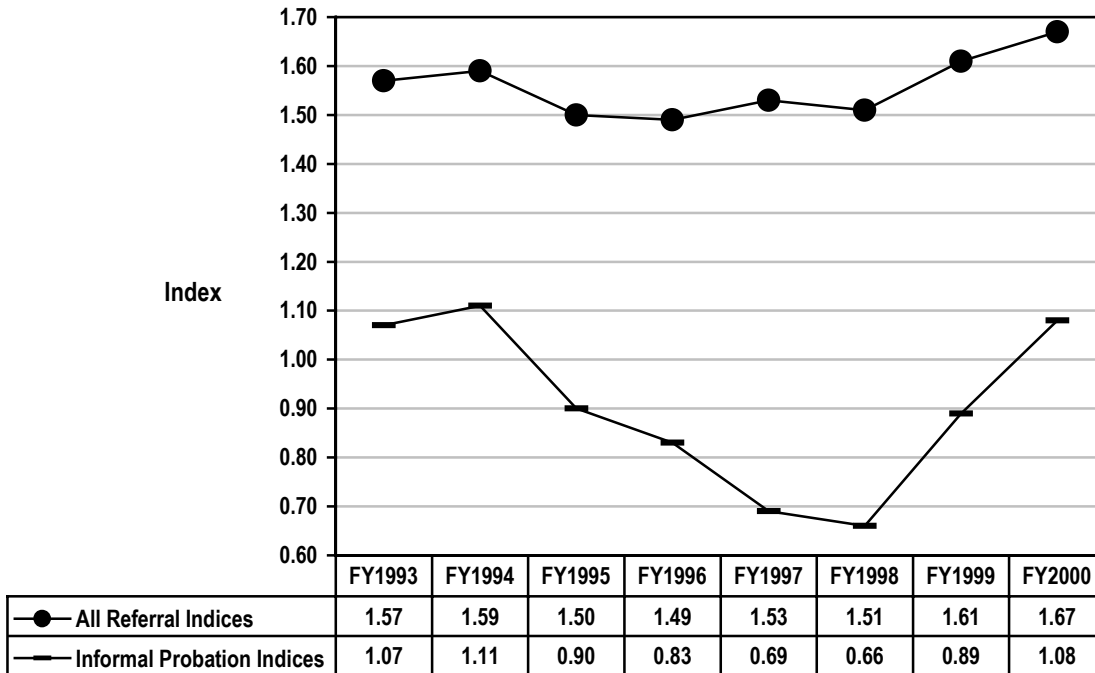
African American delinquency referrals that were dismissed have also moved closer to the African American referral indices. However, this should be interpreted with caution, as there is a great deal of variability from year to year with respect to the number of African American referrals that are dismissed.

As a converse to being overrepresented at the investigation outcomes of Dismissed and Petition, African American youth are underrepresented at the investigation outcomes of Adjusted and Informal Probation.

Table 9 also illustrates that, compared to the Native American referral indices, Native American youth were underrepresented at the investigation outcome of Informal Probation.

Figure 12 compares the Native American referral indices to the Native American referrals that had an intake determination that was Informal Probation.

**Figure 12**  
**Indices of Native American Delinquency Referrals with**  
**An Intake Determination of Informal Probation**  
**FY1993 through FY2000**



Also illustrated in Table 9, is that Native American youth are underrepresented in the Detention Screen Only category and that Asian/Pacific Islander youth are overrepresented in the Detention Screen Only and the Informal Probation category. These indices should be interpreted with caution as they represent a small number of occurrences on a year to year basis within these decision points.

**Court Proceedings**

A court disposition results from the DJJ filing a formal petition for adjudication of a juvenile. The seven possible court dispositions in this analysis are In Process, Dismissed, Diverted, Held in Abeyance, Adjudicated, Withdrawn, and Waived. To determine over or under representation at this decision point we have compared the index calculated from the total number of cases petitioned for each racial group to the indices calculated for each outcome.

Table 10 provides the initial referral index for each racial group, the petitioned referral index for each racial group, and the court disposition indices of petitioned delinquency referrals for each racial group. The data presented in Table 10 represents the FY1993 through FY2000 average.

**Table 10**  
**Indices of Petitioned Juvenile Delinquency Referrals**  
**by the Court Disposition**  
**FY1993 through FY2000 Average**

<b>Court Disposition</b>	<b>Caucasian Index</b>	<b>Native American Index</b>	<b>African American Index</b>	<b>Asian/Pacific Islander Index</b>
<b>Initial Referral Index</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>0.64</b>
All Petitioned Referrals	0.68	1.65	2.19	0.64
In Process	0.88	NA	NA	NA
Dismissed	0.61	1.86	2.27	0.60
Diverted	0.37	3.04	NA	NA
Held In Abeyance	0.81	1.30	1.13	0.63
Adjudicated	0.71	1.54	2.38	0.69
Withdrawn	NA	NA	NA	NA
Waived	0.41	2.36	NA	NA

Although included in this analysis, the Waived indices should be interpreted with caution. In 1994 the Alaska Legislature passed an automatic waiver bill for juvenile offenders that went into effect September 1, 1994 (FY1995). This law allows for juveniles, age 16 years or older, who have committed a specific offense against a person, to be automatically charged, prosecuted, and sentenced in the superior court in the same manner as an adult. Due to deficiencies in data collection and limitations of our client-based management information system, we unable to account for the complete number of juveniles who have been waived to the adult justice system.

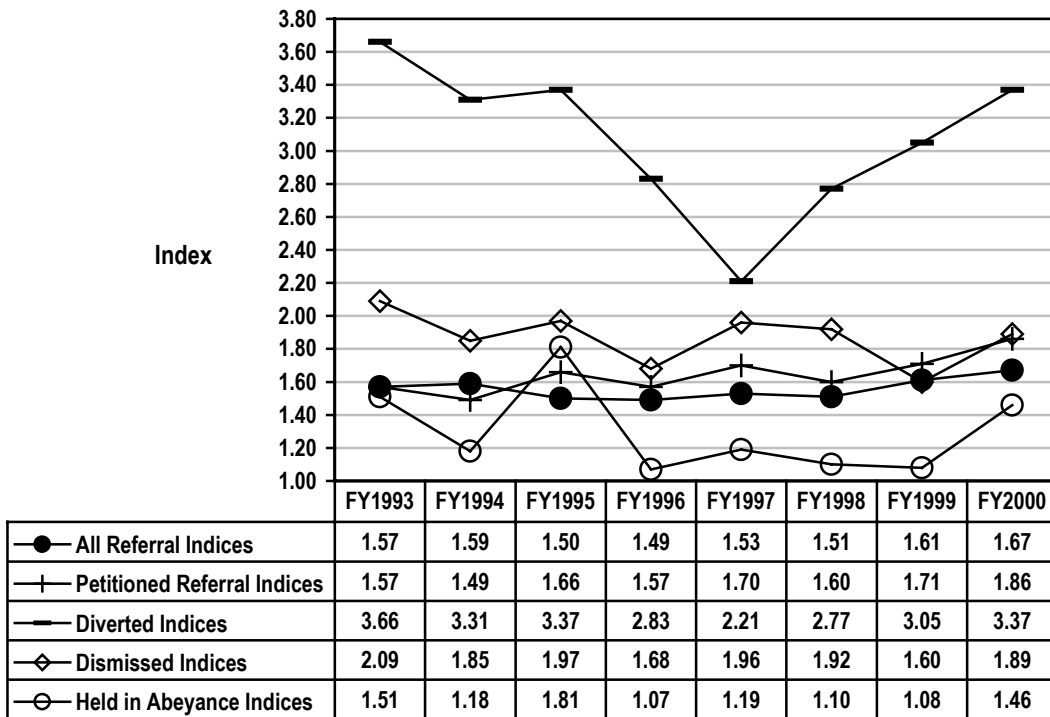
Native American youth were overrepresented in the Dismissed, Diverted and Waived court outcome decisions and underrepresented in the Held In Abeyance court decision.

Figure 13 compares the Native American referral indices, the Native American Petitioned referral indices, and the indices of Native American Petitioned referrals where the court disposition was Diverted, Dismissed, or Held In Abeyance. Although as stated above, Native American youth were overrepresented in the Dismissed court outcome decision during the eight-year analysis period, figure 13 illustrates that this overrepresentation has not occurred during the last two fiscal years. Native American Petitioned referrals where the court disposition was Dismissed have, during the last two fiscal years, been on a par with Native American Petitioned referral indices.

Figure 13 also illustrates that the indices of Native American Petitioned referrals where the court disposition was Diverted have varied greatly during the eight-year analysis period.

Native American Petitioned referrals where the court disposition was Waived were not included in Figure 13 as there are too few occurrences on a year to year basis to produce reliable indices.

**Figure 13**  
**Indices of Native American Delinquency Referrals with**  
**A Court Disposition of Diverted, Dismissed or Held In Abeyance**  
**FY1993 through FY2000**



There are several points in Table 10 where underrepresentation exists: Caucasian, Diverted and Waived; and African American, Held in Abeyance. For these points there are too few occurrences on a year-to-year basis to provide for a meaningful analysis.

**Probation Supervision**

Although it is not specifically delineated in Figure 1, probation supervision plays a significant role in the DJJ service delivery system; thus, we have included probation supervision records in this analysis.



Probation supervision of a juvenile is established as a result of a formal probation agreement, diversion agreement, acceptance of interstate supervision, a court disposition order, or an order for probation without adjudication. This analysis compares the initial supervision level that was assigned to the juvenile for each supervision episode that occurred during the analysis period. There are seven possible supervision levels in this analysis: Maximum Probation, Medium Probation, Minimum Probation, Informal Probation, Residential Care, Correctional Institution, and Out-of-State Institution.

Due to a limitation in our management information system, we are unable to unequivocally link referral data with supervision records. As a result, supervision data are reported separately in this analysis.

During the FY1993 through FY2000 period, 11,249 probation supervision episodes began where juveniles were placed under the supervision of the DJJ. Table 11 provides the racial distribution and indices of juveniles who were placed on probation supervision during this eight-year analysis period.

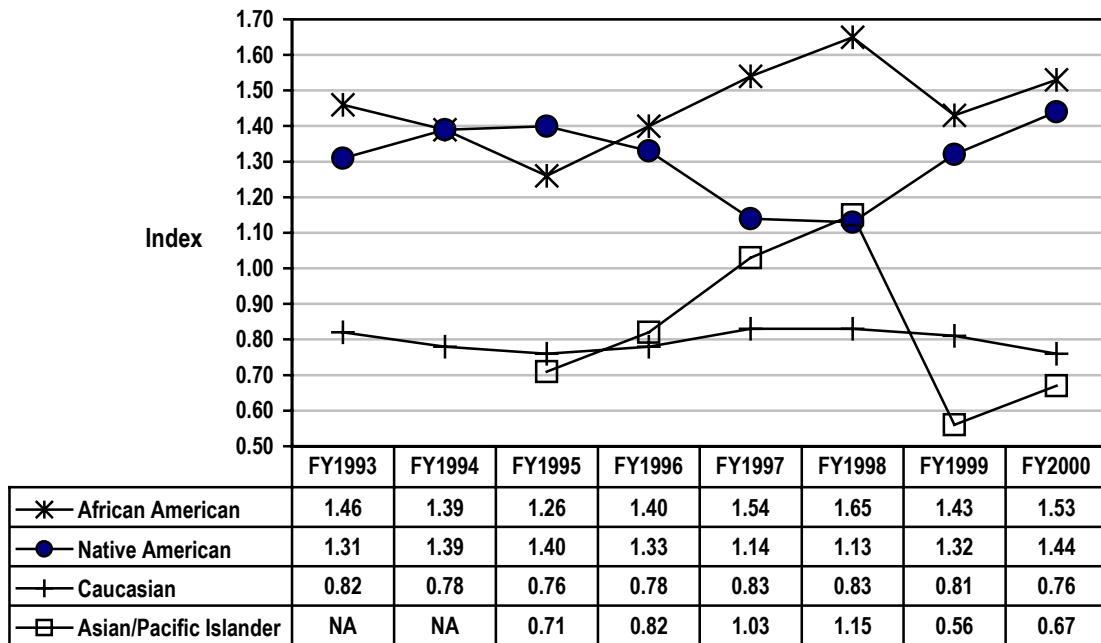
**Table 11**  
**Racial Distribution and Indices of Juveniles Placed on Probation**  
**FY1993 through FY2000 Average**

Race	Males		Females		Total	
	Percent	Index	Percent	Index	Percent	Index
Caucasian	57.1%	0.80	55.6%	0.78	56.8%	0.80
Native American	26.2%	1.31	25.7%	1.25	26.1%	1.29
African American	6.8%	1.41	6.8%	1.55	6.8%	1.47
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.9%	0.74	3.6%	0.87	3.1%	0.76
Other/Unknown	7.0%	NA	8.3%	NA	7.3%	NA

As Table 11 demonstrates, Native American and African American youth represent proportionally more of the DJJ’s probation supervision cases than these racial groups represent in the total at-risk population (i.e., an index of less than 1.00 indicates that the racial group is underrepresented, an index of 1.00 indicates that the racial group is proportionally represented, and an index of more than 1.00 indicates that the racial group is overrepresented compared to the representation of these racial groups in the at-risk population).

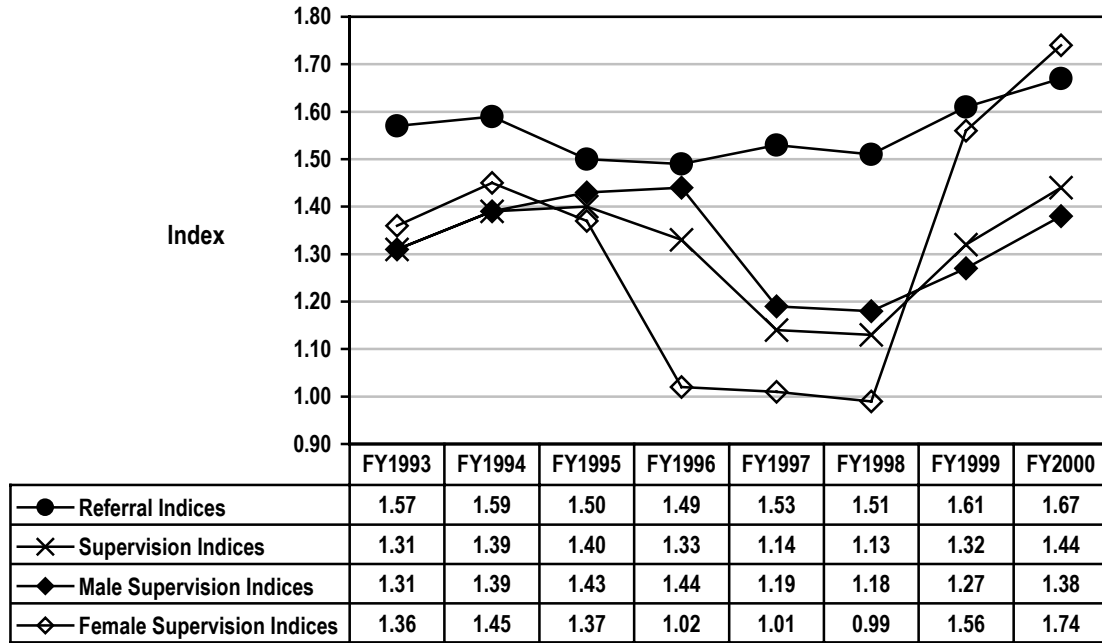
Figure 14 illustrates the indices of juveniles placed on probation supervision from FY1993 through FY2000. Please keep in mind the data presented in Figure 4 when interpreting Figure 14.

**Figure 14**  
**Indices of New Probation Supervision Cases**  
**FY1993 through FY2000**



This analysis revealed one point of interest with respect to gender within the Native American delinquent population. Figure 15 compares the gender differences in initial probation supervision records for Native American youth. From FY1993 through FY1998 probation supervision was initiated at approximately the same proportion for Native American males and females. However, in FY1999, and continuing through FY2000, probation supervision was initiated for Native American females at a greater proportion than for Native American males.

**Figure 15**  
**Indices of Native American Delinquency Referrals and**  
**New Probation Supervision Cases**  
**FY1993 through FY2000**



Since it is impossible for a youth to be placed on any type of probation supervision without first being reported to the DJJ for delinquent behavior, it is appropriate to compare the total probation supervision index to the initial referral index. Table 12 includes the initial referral indices for each racial group, the new probation supervision indices for each racial group, and the indices of the seven initial probation supervision levels for each racial group. The data presented in Table 12 represents the FY1993 through FY2000 average. *Although we are unable to compare supervision levels to the other decision points, please keep in mind that initial supervision levels are influenced by what occurs at the other decision points to a considerable degree.*

As Table 12 demonstrates, Native American and African American youth are underrepresented compared to the racial distribution at the point of the initial delinquency referral. This suggests that a higher proportion, compared to all other races, of referrals of Native American and African American youth are processed through the juvenile justice system in a manner that does not include probation supervision.

**Table 12**  
**Indices of New Probation Supervision Cases by the**  
**Initial Supervision Level of the New Case**  
**FY1993 through FY2000 Average**

<b>Supervision Level</b>	<b>Caucasian Index</b>	<b>Native American Index</b>	<b>African American Index</b>	<b>Asian/Pacific Islander Index</b>
<b>Initial Referral Index</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>0.64</b>
Total Supervision Cases	0.80	1.29	1.47	0.76
Maximum Probation	0.67	1.67	2.25	NA
Medium Probation	0.70	1.62	1.96	0.71
Minimum Probation	0.76	1.47	0.83	0.72
Informal Probation	0.88	0.96	1.41	0.82
Residential Care	0.57	2.48	NA	NA
Correctional Institution	0.70	1.55	2.16	NA
Out-of-State Institution	NA	NA	NA	NA

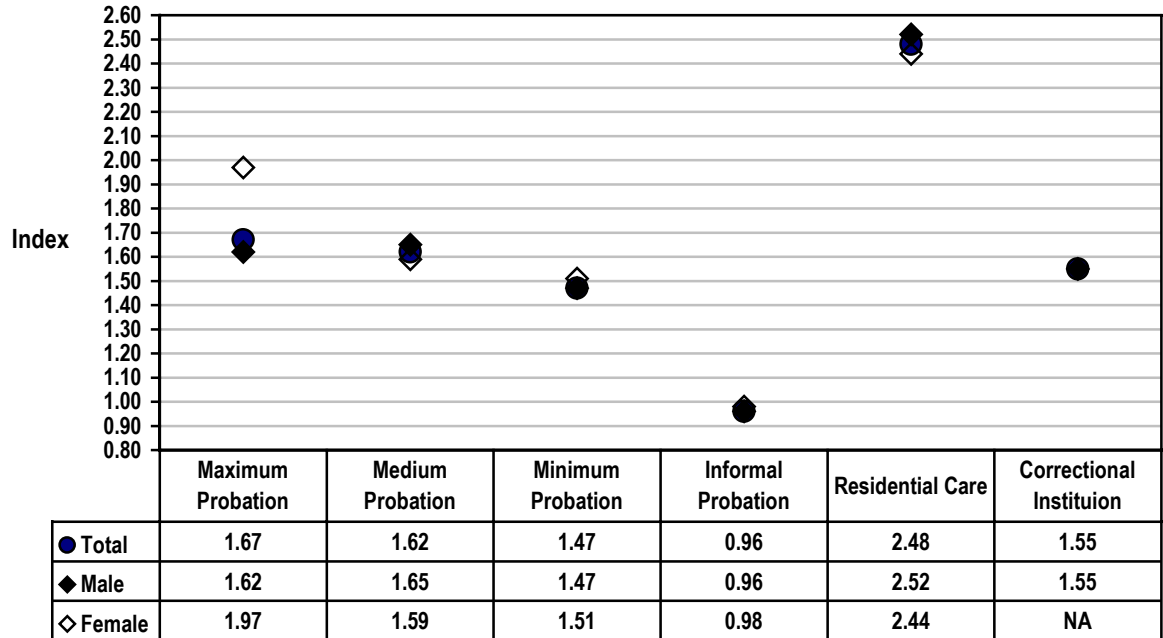
As Table 12 demonstrates, African American youth during the FY1993 through FY2000 period, were overrepresented in the Maximum Probation, Medium Probation, and Correctional Institution categories and underrepresented in the Minimum Probation category.

Also as Table 12 demonstrates, on average during the FY1993 through FY2000 period, Alaska Native youth were overrepresented in the Maximum Probation, Medium Probation, Residential Care and Correctional Institution categories and underrepresented in the Informal Probation category.

Unfortunately, due to a small number of occurrences, a yearly comparison of probation supervision indices is problematic. As a result, we are unable to analyze changes over time, or gender differences of supervision level indices during the eight-year analysis period.

One notable difference of supervision level using aggregate data is the processing of Native American youth. Figure 16 compares the gender differences in initial probation supervision levels for Native American youth. On average during the FY1993 through FY2000 period, Native American females received initial probation supervision at a Maximum level at a greater proportion than Native American males. For all other probation supervision levels, Native American males and females appear to have been processed at similar proportions.

**Figure 16**  
**Indices of Native American Youth by Gender and**  
**Initial Probation Supervision Level**  
**FY1993 through FY2000 Average**



## WORKFORCE OF THE DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

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During FY1998, the DJJ developed a comprehensive strategic plan that outlines four key goals for the Division of Juvenile Justice as well as the DJJ's strategies for achieving these goals. One of the four goals is:

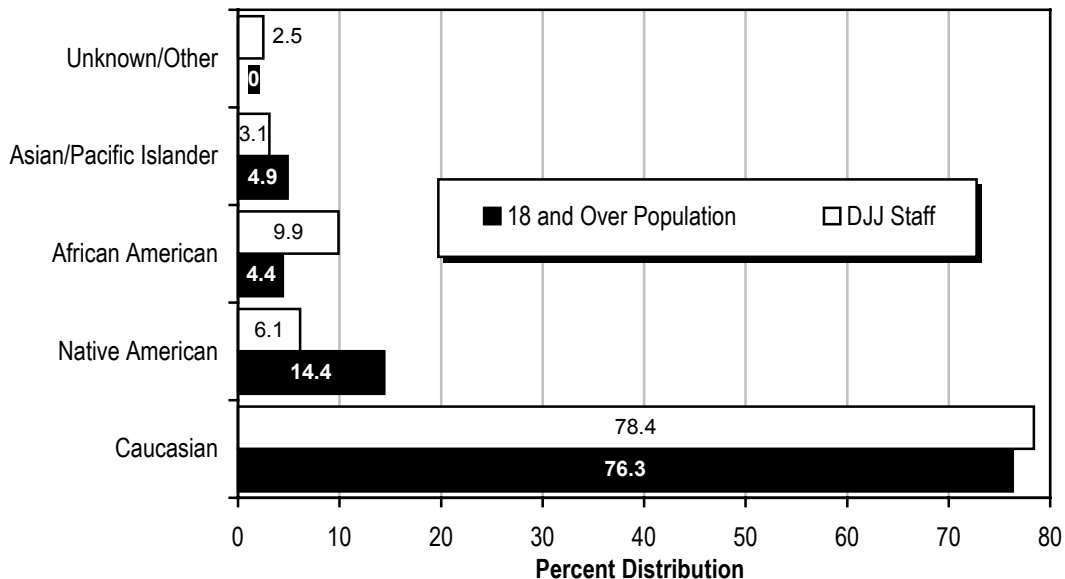
*Increase effectiveness (of the DJJ) by creating a culturally diverse organization that reflects and responds to the clients and communities it serves.*

The DJJ developed three strategies to meet this goal:

- ❑ Promote awareness and expansion of cultural awareness at all levels.
- ❑ Increase staff development and career enhancement opportunities.
- ❑ Partner with communities to support effective local programs including tribal and community courts.

One measure the DJJ uses to monitor its progress in meeting this goal is to periodically compare the racial distribution of its workforce to the racial distribution of the general population, age 18 and older. Figure 17 compares the racial distribution of the DJJ's workforce (as of February 2001) to the total 18 and over population in Alaska on July 1, 1999.

**Figure 17**  
**Racial Comparison of the DJJ Workforce to the 18 and Over Population**



Having a culturally diverse organization that reflects and responds to the clients and communities it serves is a critical component of addressing minority overrepresentation issues in Alaska.

## **ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE**

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The minority overrepresentation issue is one of great importance to Alaska. The DJJ, in conjunction with the Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (AJJAC), has made a firm commitment to identify strategies and interventions to positively impact this issue in Alaska. This report represents the second analysis by the Division of Juvenile Justice on this topic, with the added information of how the client population served by the DJJ interfaces with the representation of minority staff within the Division. Other accomplishments include:

- ❑ Since 1997 all formula grant, Title V, and challenge grant reporting processes include elements of DMC and MOR. This information is collected in an effort to determine whether community based providers are delivering culturally competent and relevant services.
- ❑ The number and location of rural initiatives that positively impact minority youth, such as youth courts, elders panels and community panels, has significantly increased. The DJJ and AJJAC currently fund 28 of these programs in 30 communities across Alaska.
- ❑ In 1999 the DJJ began collaborating with the Alaska Native Justice Center, the University of Alaska, and Native Corporations to create Alaska Native internship positions in the DJJ's Northern Region and Southeast Region offices.
- ❑ In FY2000 the DJJ grants staff began reviewing all grant award recommendations to ensure an equitable distribution of funds between largely non-Native urban communities and largely Native rural communities. The DJJ has set a performance goal of distributing a minimum of 25% of all grant funds to rural areas. During FY2000 the DJJ exceeded this goal.
- ❑ In February 2000 the AJJAC sent three members of its DMC workgroup to the 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Training Conference sponsored by the Coalition for Juvenile Justice. This training helped prepare the workgroup members to participate meaningfully in the update of this DMC report, as well as helped members prepare for local and public community forums and presentations that garner statewide support and ideas for implementation of effective services and programs.
- ❑ The DJJ Training Coordinator, in collaboration with DJJ staff, prepared a cultural diversity awareness curriculum for the DJJ management staff. The curriculum was presented to the management staff in February 2000.
- ❑ The DJJ received federal funds for a Rural Alaska Juvenile Justice Program in order to develop local juvenile justice resources in five rural communities. A project coordinator was hired July 2000. Four communities have received grant

awards and a fifth community will be solicited in the winter of 2001/2002. Each grantee will be hiring a community justice associate to work with the community and DJJ on providing a range of community-based services to delinquent and pre-delinquent youth.

- ❑ On August 30, 2001, the DJJ requested intensive technical assistance from the OJJDP to assist in strengthening the Division's efforts to reduce disproportionate minority representation in Alaska's juvenile justice system.

The elements contributing to minority overrepresentation are complex and multifaceted. National research has suggested factors that may exist within the juvenile justice system itself, but also points to the relevance of social and economic indicators. The OJJDP recommends that states incorporate a variety of elements into any plan to address DMC/MOR. According to OJJDP, these should include:

- ❑ Collaboration with other entities, including law enforcement, the court system, minority groups, and local citizens. Together, these agencies can make a difference and continue to ensure that all youth, regardless of race, are treated equitably and fairly in the juvenile justice system.
- ❑ The creation of a DMC/MOR coordinator function within a designated state agency in order to devote appropriate time and resources to this critical issue.
- ❑ The designation of a specific agency as the primary point of contact and responsibility for DMC/MOR.
- ❑ Continuous training and education of DJJ staff in Policies and Procedures, Objective Decision-Making Criteria for arrest and intake decision, and Cultural Sensitivity Training. Local law enforcement, judges, prosecutors, District Attorneys and others in the juvenile justice system should also receive this training.
- ❑ The DJJ hopes to make funding available for a variety of projects designed to impact minority youth in the juvenile justice system. Examples could include juvenile diversion projects, community-based aftercare programs, mentoring programs, family support/runaway assistance, prevention projects, and before/after school programs.



## CONCLUSION

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Alaska must improve its juvenile justice system by creating a comprehensive, community-based service system that provides equal sanctions and services for all its youth regardless of race.

Some aspects of minority overrepresentation are unique to Alaska. One major Alaskan challenge is that our minority populations include a large indigenous population that is widely dispersed and has a history and lifestyle that is very different from the concentrated urban minority populations that predominate in many other states. As a result, minority overrepresentation strategies that work well in other states may not be effective in Alaska. We must use our geographical and cultural uniqueness as a tool to design solutions that will work to reduce racial disparities in our juvenile justice system.

Some factors that contribute to minority overrepresentation are outside the DJJ's jurisdiction: socioeconomics, disparate service delivery to minorities in other systems, media portrayals of minorities, decision-making in schools, and family systems devastated by dysfunction. The DJJ cannot control other systems, but we can and must collaborate with them to address the issues of minority overrepresentation. This report identified two major decision points where significant minority overrepresentation exists that are primarily outside the jurisdiction of the DJJ; overrepresentation of Native American and African American youth at the point of referral, and overrepresentation of African American youth at the point of referral that includes a request for preadjudicatory detention. We invite our partner justice agencies to collaborate with us to critically examine the origin of this disparate processing and to jointly develop strategies and interventions to address this disparate processing as appropriate.

The DJJ is committed to the reduction of minority overrepresentation both because it is a federal mandate and because we cannot be an agency of justice if we do not make just decisions. The DMC mandate must be continued because when other priorities compete for our attention it requires us to keep revisiting this one with more than just good intentions. Minority overrepresentation will not be eliminated quickly and easily. Resources, both staff and money, are essential though not a panacea. There also must be a willingness to change at all levels of society.

The DJJ and the AJJAC are in an ongoing process of addressing minority overrepresentation issues by evaluating and changing our own decision-making processes when necessary. This report identified six major decision points where significant minority overrepresentation exists that are primarily within the jurisdiction of the DJJ. These decision points are:

- ❑ overrepresentation of African American youth who are referred for probation violations,

- ❑ overrepresentation of African American youth whose referral includes a request for preadjudicatory detention that results in secure detention,
- ❑ overrepresentation of Native American youth whose referral includes a request for preadjudicatory detention that results in an Attendant Care Shelter placement,
- ❑ overrepresentation of African American youth whose delinquency report has an investigation outcome of Petitioned,
- ❑ near overrepresentation of African American youth whose court disposition in Adjudicated, and
- ❑ overrepresentation of African American and Native American youth in the more restrictive supervision levels of Maximum, Medium, and Correctional Institution.

Generally, the multiplier effect exists when overrepresentation of minority youth increases as youths are processed through the justice system. The data provided in this analysis suggests that the multiplier effect does exist within the DJJ with particular respect to African American youth. The DJJ will begin to critically analyze these decision points to determine the extent and causes of this disparate processing.

**APPENDIX**

**Minority Overrepresentation Indices at Selected Juvenile Probation  
Delivery System Decision Points  
Caucasian Youth Only, FY1993 through FY2000**

	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1993 - FY2000 Average
<b>Initial Referral</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.73</b>
Against Person	0.68	0.69	0.67	0.69	0.68	0.63	0.61	0.52	0.65
Property	0.82	0.75	0.78	0.82	0.75	0.75	0.71	0.70	0.77
Public Order	0.79	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.66	0.74	0.68	0.66	0.71
Drug/Alcohol	0.58	0.64	0.72	0.74	0.92	1.01	0.92	0.88	0.76
Weapon	0.78	0.80	0.79	0.84	0.80	0.83	0.79	0.85	0.81
Miscellaneous Offenses	0.76	0.69	0.71	0.66	0.69	0.63	0.64	0.62	0.67
<b>Preadjudicatory Detention</b>									
Request for Detention	0.66	0.69	0.63	0.67	0.70	0.67	0.69	0.60	0.66
Secure Detention	0.63	0.65	0.60	0.65	0.69	0.66	0.66	0.58	0.64
Released	0.72	0.94	0.80	0.84	0.68	0.65	0.89	0.74	0.77
Emergency Placement	0.91	0.82	0.72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.82
Attendant Care Shelter	0.53	0.72	0.71	0.70	1.12	1.18	NA	NA	0.80
<b>Intake Investigation</b>									
In Process	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Adjusted	0.74	0.73	0.76	0.78	0.72	0.71	0.69	0.68	0.73
Dismissed	0.69	0.71	0.75	0.70	0.74	0.77	0.71	0.67	0.72
Detention Screen Only	NA	NA	1.07	0.96	0.91	0.84	0.81	0.86	0.87
Informal Probation	0.92	0.86	0.88	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.94	0.86	0.92
Petition	0.73	0.68	0.65	0.71	0.69	0.70	0.66	0.61	0.68
<b>Court Disposition</b>									
All Petitioned Referrals	0.73	0.68	0.65	0.71	0.69	0.70	0.66	0.61	0.68
In Process	0.00	NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.88
Dismissed	0.56	0.53	0.59	0.66	0.66	0.63	0.66	0.57	0.61
Diverted	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.39	NA	NA	NA	0.37
Held In Abeyance	0.77	0.78	0.65	0.93	0.83	0.89	0.85	0.78	0.81
Adjudicated	0.80	0.73	0.69	0.73	0.70	0.71	0.67	0.63	0.71
Withdrawn	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00	NA
Waived	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.41
<b>Probation Supervision</b>									
New Supervision Cases	0.82	0.78	0.76	0.78	0.83	0.83	0.81	0.76	0.80
Maximum Probation	0.98	0.68	0.64	0.61	0.70	0.66	0.73	0.51	0.67
Medium Probation	0.74	0.74	0.68	0.71	0.66	0.65	0.74	0.71	0.70
Minimum Probation	0.90	0.73	0.75	0.67	0.87	0.77	0.68	0.76	0.76
Informal Probation	0.85	0.83	0.85	0.88	0.90	0.94	0.91	0.84	0.88
Residential Care	NA	NA	0.70	NA	0.59	NA	0.71	NA	0.57
Correctional Institution	NA	0.72	0.61	0.70	0.69	0.65	NA	0.78	0.70
Out-of-State Institution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA

**Minority Overrepresentation Indices at Selected Juvenile Probation  
Delivery System Decision Points  
Native American Youth Only, FY1993 through FY2000**

	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1993 - FY2000 Average
<b>Initial Referral</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.55</b>
Against Person	1.65	1.63	1.58	1.58	1.67	1.78	1.98	2.22	1.77
Property	1.24	1.43	1.32	1.37	1.54	1.50	1.59	1.58	1.44
Public Order	1.03	1.53	1.33	1.33	1.54	1.48	1.27	1.67	1.42
Drug/Alcohol	2.72	2.37	2.01	1.89	0.93	0.80	0.98	1.13	1.77
Weapon	NA	0.95	0.91	0.80	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.87
Miscellaneous Offenses	1.59	1.35	1.45	1.73	1.68	1.71	1.77	1.66	1.65
<b>Preadjudicatory Detention</b>									
Request for Detention	1.72	1.51	1.70	1.61	1.57	1.53	1.52	1.72	1.61
Secure Detention	1.91	1.48	1.70	1.61	1.56	1.51	1.56	1.75	1.63
Released	1.02	1.26	1.44	1.28	1.81	1.85	1.19	1.55	1.44
Emergency Placement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.43
Attendant Care Shelter	3.17	2.29	2.36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.89
<b>Intake Investigation</b>									
In Process	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Adjusted	1.65	1.68	1.54	1.58	1.64	1.69	1.66	1.66	1.62
Dismissed	1.53	1.64	1.30	1.50	1.46	1.35	1.55	1.59	1.49
Detention Screen Only	NA	NA	NA	0.88	1.15	0.90	1.36	1.27	1.10
Informal Probation	1.07	1.11	0.90	0.83	0.69	0.66	0.89	1.08	0.86
Petition	1.57	1.49	1.66	1.57	1.70	1.60	1.71	1.86	1.65
<b>Court Disposition</b>									
All Petitioned Referrals	1.57	1.49	1.66	1.57	1.70	1.60	1.71	1.86	1.65
In Process	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Dismissed	2.09	1.85	1.97	1.68	1.96	1.92	1.60	1.89	1.86
Diverted	3.66	3.31	3.37	2.83	2.21	2.77	3.05	3.37	3.04
Held In Abeyance	1.51	1.18	1.81	1.07	1.19	1.10	1.08	1.46	1.30
Adjudicated	1.31	1.30	1.44	1.48	1.64	1.49	1.73	1.79	1.54
Withdrawn	NA	0.00	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Waived	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.36
<b>Probation Supervision</b>									
New Supervision Cases	1.31	1.39	1.40	1.33	1.14	1.13	1.32	1.44	1.29
Maximum Probation	NA	NA	1.89	NA	NA	1.60	2.11	1.98	1.67
Medium Probation	1.51	1.44	1.62	1.64	1.93	1.76	1.56	1.45	1.62
Minimum Probation	1.25	1.80	1.57	1.66	0.99	1.38	1.65	1.50	1.47
Informal Probation	1.19	1.16	1.07	1.00	0.82	0.69	0.93	1.19	0.96
Residential Care	2.93	NA	2.38	2.82	2.44	2.55	NA	2.64	2.48
Correctional Institution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.55
Out-of-State Institution	NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA

**Minority Overrepresentation Indices at Selected Juvenile Probation  
Delivery System Decision Points  
African American Youth Only, FY1993 through FY2000**

	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1993 - FY2000 Average
<b>Initial Referral</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.70</b>
Against Person	2.48	2.17	2.19	2.20	1.71	2.09	1.58	1.70	2.00
Property	1.90	1.81	1.77	1.33	1.35	1.51	1.68	1.53	1.61
Public Order	NA	2.18	2.77	2.70	1.54	1.83	2.96	2.10	2.31
Drug/Alcohol	NA	NA	0.44	0.90	1.36	1.09	1.68	1.45	0.76
Weapon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.47
Miscellaneous Offenses	2.53	2.97	2.67	2.15	1.77	2.56	2.42	2.99	2.48
<b>Preadjudicatory Detention</b>									
Request for Detention	3.10	2.55	2.51	2.56	2.05	2.64	2.63	2.80	2.58
Secure Detention	2.98	2.97	2.77	2.74	2.26	2.84	2.85	3.00	2.78
Released	4.37	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.90
Emergency Placement	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Attendant Care Shelter	NA	NA	NA	0.00	NA	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
<b>Intake Investigation</b>									
In Process	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Adjusted	1.55	1.43	1.41	1.32	1.22	1.33	1.60	1.58	1.43
Dismissed	2.59	1.82	2.25	2.37	1.91	2.03	2.07	2.31	2.16
Detention Screen Only	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.64
Informal Probation	NA	0.96	NA	1.27	1.76	1.73	1.44	NA	1.33
Petition	2.47	2.63	2.32	1.98	1.73	2.21	2.21	2.11	2.19
<b>Court Disposition</b>									
All Petitioned Referrals	2.47	2.63	2.32	1.98	1.73	2.21	2.21	2.11	2.19
In Process	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Dismissed	2.83	3.11	2.30	2.24	1.74	2.09	2.28	2.03	2.27
Diverted	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Held In Abeyance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.13
Adjudicated	2.57	2.89	2.59	2.02	1.81	2.42	2.36	2.49	2.38
Withdrawn	NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Waived	NA	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
<b>Probation Supervision</b>									
New Supervision Cases	1.46	1.39	1.26	1.40	1.54	1.65	1.43	1.53	1.47
Maximum Probation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.25
Medium Probation	NA	2.54	1.81	NA	NA	1.91	2.06	2.03	1.96
Minimum Probation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.83
Informal Probation	1.03	1.01	0.99	1.27	1.84	1.67	1.59	1.48	1.41
Residential Care	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Correctional Institution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.16
Out-of-State Institution	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00	0.00	NA

**Minority Overrepresentation Indices at Selected Juvenile Probation  
Delivery System Decision Points  
Asian/Pacific Islander Youth Only, FY1993 through FY2000**

	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY1993 - FY2000 Average
<b>Initial Referral</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.64</b>
Against Person	NA	NA	0.56	0.78	0.70	0.73	0.58	0.83	0.63
Property	0.31	0.55	0.71	0.72	0.87	0.90	0.77	0.91	0.72
Public Order	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.73
Drug/Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.25
Weapon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.02
Miscellaneous Offenses	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.71	0.86	0.72	0.64	0.60
<b>Preadjudicatory Detention</b>									
Request for Detention	NA	NA	0.61	0.87	0.67	0.87	0.72	0.72	0.66
Secure Detention	NA	NA	0.66	0.97	0.71	0.92	0.78	0.79	0.73
Released	NA	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Emergency Placement	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Attendant Care Shelter	NA	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
<b>Intake Investigation</b>									
In Process	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Adjusted	0.27	0.38	0.45	0.54	0.75	0.74	0.74	1.01	0.59
Dismissed	NA	NA	NA	0.92	0.83	NA	NA	NA	0.64
Detention Screen Only	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.88
Informal Probation	NA	NA	NA	1.03	1.20	1.58	NA	NA	0.88
Petition	NA	0.57	0.68	0.77	0.77	0.69	0.64	0.61	0.64
<b>Court Disposition</b>									
All Petitioned Referrals	NA	0.57	0.68	0.77	0.77	0.69	0.64	0.61	0.64
In Process	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Dismissed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.60
Diverted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Held In Abeyance	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.63
Adjudicated	NA	0.48	0.95	0.80	0.93	0.82	0.68	0.50	0.69
Withdrawn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Waived	0.00	NA	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
<b>Probation Supervision</b>									
New Supervision Cases	NA	NA	0.71	0.82	1.03	1.15	0.56	0.67	0.76
Maximum Probation	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Medium Probation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.71
Minimum Probation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.72
Informal Probation	NA	NA	NA	0.92	1.19	1.33	NA	NA	0.82
Residential Care	0.00	NA	0.00	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Correctional Institution	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
Out-of-State Institution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA

## ***Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee***

*The Alaska Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (AJJAC) is a statewide advisory group, appointed by the Governor, that includes representatives from the fields of Juvenile, private nonprofit agencies who work with youth, law enforcement, youth members, social service agencies, and others. In conjunction with the DJJ's Juvenile Justice Specialist, the AJJAC assists the state in coming into compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, and works to improve the state's juvenile justice system. The AJJAC has a MOR and DMC subcommittee that focuses on issues of overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. This group has worked closely with the state to identify issues and develop strategies to impact overrepresentation.*

*All AJJAC teleconferences and meetings are open to the public and are noticed in the Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau papers. For more information on the date and location of the next meeting, please call Barbara Learmonth at 465-3855 or by email at [barbara\\_learmonth@health.state.ak.us](mailto:barbara_learmonth@health.state.ak.us).*

### **A Message from AJJAC**

Alaska is in compliance with the DMC core requirement as defined by OJJDP. It is the plan of the AJJAC subcommittee on DMC and MOR to request technical assistance from the U.S. Department of Justice in order to better analyze Alaska's DMC/MOR data and determine if and where overrepresentation has occurred. From this analysis we intend to create an updated, comprehensive plan for addressing any DMC in our juvenile justice system. Part of that plan includes hiring a part-time DMC coordinator for Alaska to monitor and address this issue more systematically. Future goals revolve around public awareness, education of those working within the system and funding local projects that address the unique needs of minority youth. It is of vital importance to us that we receive input from communities throughout Alaska. We would welcome the participation of all concerned individuals and groups who would like to meet with us. We are presently putting together a statewide taskforce dealing with MOR and DMC.

*Barbara Tyndall  
AJJAC DMC Subcommittee Chair*