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Minority Referrals to the Division of Juvenile Justice

Minority youths in Anchorage are referred to the Alaska Division of Juvenile

Justice (DJJ) for delinquent behavior at rates much higher than white youths, according to a study undertaken by the Justice Center at the University of Alaska Anchorage. Further, while minority youths constitute only 34 percent of the juvenile population, they represent 61 percent of the referrals to DJJ. The findings of this latest study, which was funded by the National Institute of Justice, parallel those of somewhat similar studies that looked at referrals on a statewide basis in the 1990s.

the problem is widespread throughout the country.

In Anchorage the disproportionality appears for all minority groups, across both genders, and it appears for both new offenses and for probation and conduct violations. In addition, disproportionate rates of minority referrals are not confined to specific areas in Anchorage but rather appear across the municipality as a whole.

The findings discussed here are the first from an extended examination of race, ethnicity, and juvenile justice in Anchorage. This first look at the situation did not try to discern the reasons behind the disproportionate rates. The findings comprise basic data on the number and rate of referrals by race, gender and place of residence as well as by

Table 1. Race of Referred Youth

Column percentages.

Race	N	% of total	% of minority
White	752	38.8 %	—
Minority	1,184	61.2 %	100.0 %
Black	273	14.1	23.1
Native	362	18.7	30.6
Asian	121	6.3	10.2
Pacific Islander	81	4.2	6.8
Other minority	77	4.0	6.5
Multiracial	270	13.9	22.8
Total	1,936		

Source of data: Division of Juvenile Justice (FY05)

The 2002 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) requires that states participating in the formula grants program make reasonable efforts to address the problem of disproportionately high minority referrals—which is termed *disproportionate minority contact* in the field of juvenile justice. Numerous studies have shown that

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Refinement in Methodology

The analysis discussed in the accompanying article involved an examination of some racial group populations which, at the census tract level, are very small. To permit statistically reliable analysis of these populations, a new approach was used—one derived from epidemiological research conducted with very small populations.

For much of the analysis in the article, the primary indicator of disproportionate minority contact is the relative rate index (displayed in Tables 3 and 4). This statistic is simply a ratio of two rates - the rate of minority youths referred divided by the rate of White youths referred. A ratio greater than one indicates that the rate of referral for the minority group is greater than that for White juveniles. For example, in Table 3, the relative rate index for Pacific youth is 4.94 (166.3/33.7). In other words, Pacific youth in the study sample were referred 4.94 times as often as white juveniles.

For the geographical analysis by census tract (Table 5), however, the simple relative rate index was not appropriate, because the numbers involved at the individual census tract level were too small to produce statistically reliable results. In other research on disproportionate minority contact, this problem has been handled by not analyzing areas in which the population under consideration represents less than one percent of the

total population. This approach, however, can exclude from the statistical analysis groups which, in fact, show a high level of disproportionate contact. Within this study, excluding certain groups in certain census tracts from analysis might result in, for example, Pacific youth not being accounted for in a census tract where they are a small percentage of the total population, but are referred at very high rates.

To resolve this problem, Justice Center researchers used ratios of empirical Bayes rates (EB rates) of referral. Relative EB rate indices are not as easily interpretable as relative rate indices but they have two advantages: they permit examination of disproportionate minority contact in geographical areas with small populations, and they facilitate identifying true outliers. *Outliers* are geographical areas with unusually high levels of disproportionate minority contact.

While this approach has been used in medical research, the authors of the Justice Center report believe this to be its first application to the study of disproportionate minority contact.

A fuller discussion of the methodology used in the study can be found in the report *Quantitative Analysis of Disparities in Juvenile Justice Referrals* by André B. Rosay and Ronald S. Everett (Justice Center, 2006). Questions about the methodology should be addressed to André Rosay.

Juvenile Arrest Figures

Juvenile crime in Alaska is not greater than elsewhere, although there are some differences between Alaska figures and those of the nation as a whole. Juveniles throughout the country constitute a disproportionately high percentage of total arrests for property crimes, but it seems that juvenile property crime in Alaska, at least as reflected in the percentage of arrests for these crimes, is even more widespread than in the country overall.

To break these figures down: Between 1995 and 2004—the last year for which figures are available—total juvenile arrests in Alaska, for all types of offenses, have ranged between 15 percent and 18 percent of all arrests statewide—very slightly lower than the comparable national figures (Table 1).

As the table indicates, most juvenile arrests in this state and in the country overall involve property crimes rather than violence.

In Alaska, however, juvenile arrests for property crimes have been an even higher percentage of the total number of arrests for such crimes than in the nation as a whole. In 2003, juveniles arrested in Alaska for property crimes constituted 43.6 percent of all such arrests, and in 2004, 35.1 percent. The comparable national percentages were 28.9 percent for 2003 and 27.5 percent for 2004.

Arrests of juveniles for violent crimes constitute much lower percentages of the whole and are generally similar to national percentages. In 2003, 215 juveniles were arrested for crimes of violence—15.1 percent of total arrests for such crimes statewide. In 2004, 178 juveniles were arrested for violent offenses—12 percent of such arrests.

Juveniles under 18 were 31 percent of the population in both 2003 and 2004. The juvenile population between the ages of 10 and 18—realistically, the age range in which

most arrests would fall—was 14 percent in each year. According to census figures available from the Alaska Department of Labor, the estimated total population for 2003 was 631,457, with 192,872 under 18—and 90,468 between 10 and 18. For 2004, the total population was 637,349, with 194,153 under 18—and 90,440 between the ages of 10 and 18.

The source for the arrest figures presented here is the Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the FBI, which compiles arrest figures annually from law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. To monitor the extent of crime the UCR assembles figures on total arrests and on eight particular offense categories designated as the Crime Index. These index crimes include the violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of larceny-theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson.

Table 1. Reported Juvenile Arrests: National and Alaska, 1995-2004

	National			Alaska			National			Alaska		
	Total arrests (all ages)	Juvenile arrests (ages under 18)	%	Total arrests (all ages)	Juvenile arrests (ages under 18)	%	Total arrests (all ages)	Juvenile arrests (ages under 18)	%	Total arrests (all ages)	Juvenile arrests (ages under 18)	%
	N	N		N	N		N	N		N	N	
	1995						2000					
Total arrests	11,416,346	2,084,428	18.3 %	33,220	5,647	17.0 %	9,116,967	1,560,289	17.1 %	36,718	5,953	16.2 %
Index crime arrests ¹	2,239,934	677,226	30.2	6,796	2,532	37.3	1,496,370	411,641	27.5	5,743	2,279	39.7
Violent crime arrests ²	619,230	115,592	18.7	1,399	258	18.4	415,573	65,910	15.9	1,204	197	16.4
Property crime arrests ³	1,620,704	561,634	34.7	5,397	2,274	42.1	1,080,797	345,731	32.0	4,539	2,082	45.9
	1996						2001					
Total arrests	11,093,211	2,103,658	19.0 %	34,180	5,791	16.9 %	9,324,953	1,558,496	16.7 %	32,171	4,726	14.7 %
Index crime arrests ¹	2,054,605	632,762	30.8	6,835	2,574	37.7	1,554,737	407,106	26.2	5,163	1,950	37.8
Violent crime arrests ²	548,146	102,231	18.7	1,520	259	17.0	434,391	67,002	15.4	1,267	219	17.3
Property crime arrests ³	1,506,459	530,531	35.2	5,315	2,315	43.6	1,120,346	340,104	30.4	3,896	1,731	44.4
	1997⁴						2002					
Total arrests	10,544,624	1,969,407	18.7 %	19,779	3,554	18.0 %	9,819,501	1,624,192	16.5 %	31,730	5,102	16.1 %
Index crime arrests ¹	1,910,953	576,848	30.2	3,110	1,209	38.9	1,617,213	415,607	25.7	5,626	2,212	39.3
Violent crime arrests ²	501,353	86,462	17.2	1,034	171	16.5	447,048	66,508	14.9	1,272	216	17.0
Property crime arrests ³	1,409,600	490,386	34.8	2,076	1,038	50.0	1,170,165	349,099	29.8	4,354	1,996	45.8
	1998						2003					
Total arrests	10,295,129	1,855,002	18.0 %	37,642	6,125	16.3 %	9,581,423	1,563,149	16.3 %	35,754	5,521	15.4 %
Index crime arrests ¹	1,774,103	506,636	28.6	6,129	2,444	39.9	1,558,324	393,622	25.3	5,880	2,164	36.8
Violent crime arrests ²	481,278	79,999	16.6	1,393	275	19.7	418,964	64,799	15.5	1,418	215	15.2
Property crime arrests ³	1,292,825	426,637	33.0	4,736	2,169	45.8	1,139,360	328,823	28.9	4,462	1,949	43.7
	1999						2004					
Total arrests	9,141,201	1,588,839	17.4 %	36,234	5,470	15.1 %	10,047,256	1,598,247	15.9 %	36,864	4,520	12.3 %
Index crime arrests ¹	1,512,073	420,543	27.8	5,677	2,120	37.3	1,619,295	395,038	24.4	5,458	1,573	28.8
Violent crime arrests ²	420,156	67,916	16.2	1,447	229	15.8	424,663	66,268	15.6	1,485	178	12.0
Property crime arrests ³	1,091,917	352,627	32.3	4,230	1,891	44.7	1,194,632	328,770	27.5	3,973	1,395	35.1

1. Index crimes are the crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

2. Violent crimes are the crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

3. Property crimes are the crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

4. In Alaska, the population base for reporting agencies in all years, except 1997, ranged from 495,000 to 637,349. In 1997 it was only 271,000.

Source of data: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States* (Uniform Crime Reports) 1995-2004.

Alaska UCR figures reflect only the reported arrests from the participating agencies. Not all agencies participate every year, so the figures are probably somewhat low. From year to year, they may not reflect an identical population and geographic base. (Many small bush communities do not participate, although many arrests in rural

Alaska are made by the state troopers and thus are included in these numbers.) For the years covered in Table 1 the population base represented for each year ranged from an extreme low of 44 percent in 1997, when only 19 agencies reported figures, to a high of 97 percent in 2003 and 2004. Since 1999 the population base represented has

consistently been 90 percent or higher, with the number of agencies reporting ranging from 27 to 30.

Most juveniles arrested in Alaska are handled by the Division of Juvenile Justice, but for some offenses—primarily serious crimes of violence—they are placed into the adult criminal justice system.

Juvenile Detention in Alaska

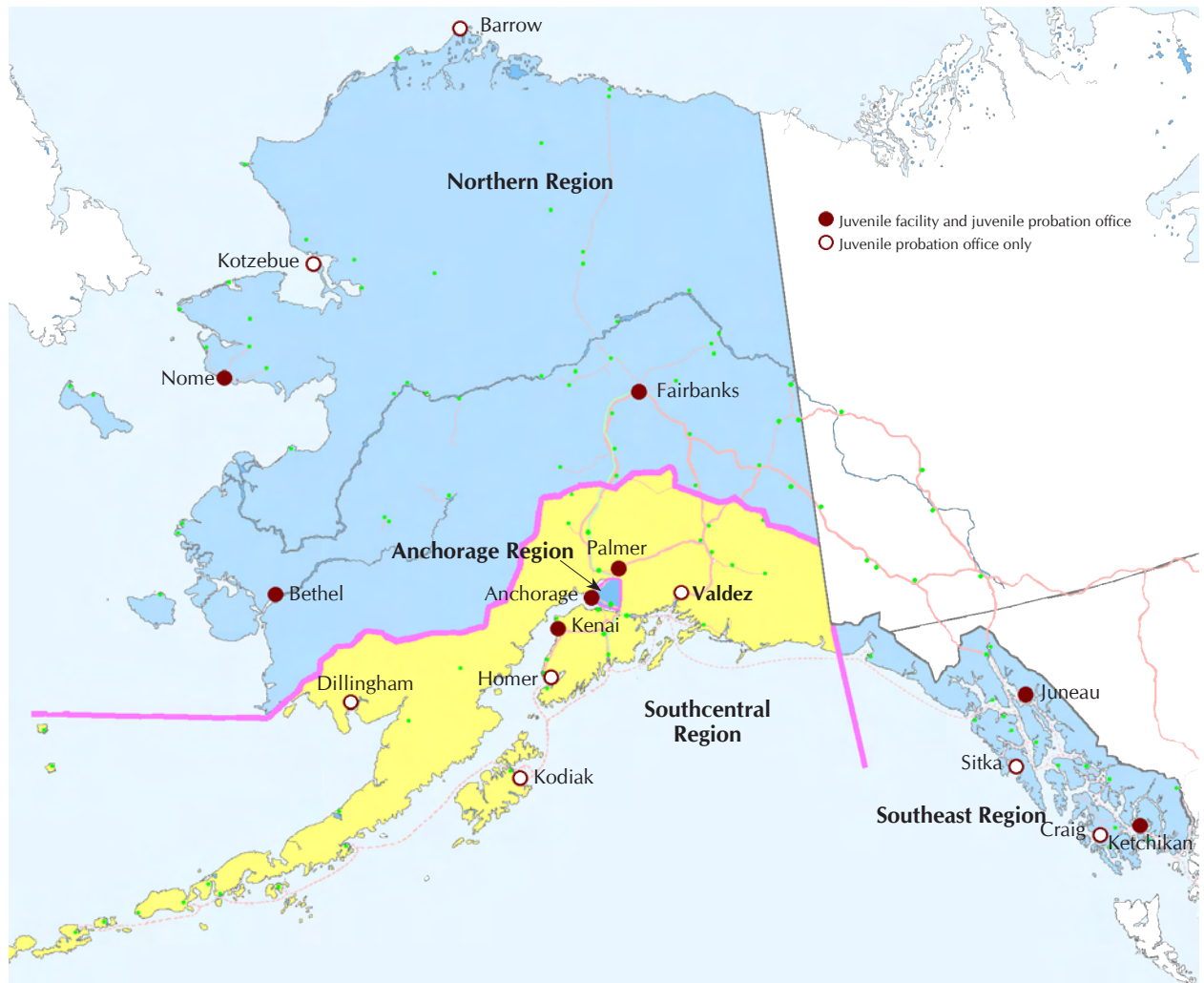
The state operates 8 juvenile facilities and 16 probation offices (Figure 1). Most juveniles taken into custody are detained for a only short period of time, with cases usually not resulting in long-term confinement. A few cases eventually do lead to longer-term confinement in a secure

facility with a structured program.

According to the Division of Juvenile Justice, at the end of June 2006, 248 juveniles were being held in division facilities—on either a detention or long-term treatment basis. Overall, the facilities were at 84 percent of capacity but some of the

individual facilities, such as those in Bethel, Kenai, and Ketchikan, were at capacity or above. McLaughlin Youth Center in Anchorage is the largest youth facility. At the end of June, it held 84 juveniles in the treatment program and 37 in the detention program.

Figure 1. Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice Offices and Facilities



Division of Juvenile Justice youth facilities are as follows:

Northern Region	Bethel	Bethel Youth Facility	Southcentral Region	Kenai	Kenai Peninsula Youth Facility
	Fairbanks	Fairbanks Youth Facility		Palmer	Mat Su Youth Facility
	Nome	Nome Youth Facility	Southeast Region	Juneau	Johnson Youth Center
Anchorage Region	Anchorage	McLaughlin Youth Facility		Ketchikan	Ketchikan Regional Youth Facility

Source: Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice

June 2006

Table 2. Race of Referred Youth by Gender and Referral Type

Race by gender	Column percentages											
	Male						Female					
	Crime		Probation		Total		Crime		Probation		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	448	42.3 %	97	31.9 %	545	40.0 %	201	39.0 %	6	10.5 %	207	36.2 %
Black	149	14.1	51	16.8	200	14.7	66	12.8	7	12.3	73	12.8
Native	178	16.8	52	17.1	230	16.9	102	19.8	30	52.6	132	23.1
Asian	73	6.9	30	9.9	103	7.6	17	3.3	1	1.8	18	3.1
Pacific Islander	47	4.4	15	4.9	62	4.5	19	3.7	0	0.0	19	3.3
Other minority	36	3.4	10	3.3	46	3.4	30	5.8	1	1.8	31	5.4
Multiracial	129	12.2	49	16.1	178	13.0	80	15.5	12	21.1	92	16.1
Total	1060		304		1364		515		57		572	

Source of data: Division of Juvenile Justice (FY05)

Table 3. Relative Rate Indices by Race

Race	Youth referred		Youth in population (age 10 to 17)		Rate of referrals per 1,000 youth	Relative rate index ¹
	N	%	N	%		
White	752	38.8 %	22,308	65.7 %	33.7	—
Black	273	14.1	2,277	6.7	119.9	3.56
Native	362	18.7	2,808	8.3	128.9	3.82
Asian	121	6.3	2,041	6.0	59.3	1.76
Pacific Islander	81	4.2	487	1.4	166.3	4.94
Other minority	77	4.0	817	2.4	94.2	2.80
Multiracial	270	13.9	3,233	9.5	83.5	2.48
Total	1936		33,971		57.0	

¹ Indices in bold are significantly different than the reference category ($\alpha=0.05$). Reference category is White.

Source of data: Division of Juvenile Justice (FY05) & 2000 Census (SF1)

Minority referrals (continued from page 1)

the type of referral.

The Process of Juvenile Referrals

A youth whose behavior may have violated a criminal law is referred to the Division of Juvenile Justice. After the referral, DJJ decides the appropriate course of action. Some cases are handled informally without petitioning the juvenile court. For others—usually for more serious offenses or with chronic misbehavior, the juvenile appears in juvenile court to be adjudicated. Pending an adjudication date, certain conditions may be placed on a juvenile: for example, a curfew

Table 4. Relative Rate Indices by Race, Referral Type, and Gender

Race by referral type	Crime							Probation			
	Youth in population (age 10 to 17)		Youth referred		Rate of referrals per 1,000 youth	Relative rate index ¹	Youth referred		Rate of referrals per 1,000 youth	Relative rate index ¹	
	N	%	N	%			N	%			
Male											
White	11,527	66.3 %	448	42.3 %	38.9	—	201	39.0 %	8.4	—	
Black	1,148	6.6	149	14.1	129.8	3.34	66	12.8	44.4	5.28	
Native	1,395	8.0	178	16.8	127.6	3.28	102	19.8	37.3	4.43	
Asian	1,018	5.9	73	6.9	71.7	1.85	17	3.3	29.5	3.50	
Pacific Islander	255	1.5	47	4.4	184.3	4.74	19	3.7	58.8	6.99	
Other minority	406	2.3	36	3.4	88.7	2.28	30	5.8	24.6	2.93	
Multiracial	1,632	9.4	129	12.2	79.0	2.03	80	15.5	30.0	3.57	
Total	17,381		1,060				515				
Female											
White	10,781	65.0 %	97	31.9 %	18.6	—	6	10.5 %	0.6	—	
Black	1,129	6.8	51	16.8	58.5	3.14	7	12.3	6.2	11.14	
Native	1,413	8.5	52	17.1	72.2	3.87	30	52.6	21.2	38.15	
Asian	1,023	6.2	30	9.9	16.6	0.89	1	1.8	1.0	1.76	
Pacific Islander	232	1.4	15	4.9	81.9	4.39	0	0.0	0.0	0.00	
Other minority	411	2.5	10	3.3	73.0	3.92	1	1.8	2.4	4.37	
Multiracial	1,601	9.7	49	16.1	50.0	2.68	12	21.1	7.5	13.47	
Total	16,590		304				57				

¹ Indices in bold are significantly different than the reference category ($\alpha=0.05$). Reference category is White males for males and White females for females.

Source of data: Division of Juvenile Justice (FY05) & 2000 Census (SF1)

may be set. Violation of such pre-adjudication conditions constitutes a conduct violation—one of the types of referral examined in this study. Upon adjudication—the determination of guilt—other conditions may be imposed. Violation of these constitutes a probation violation—also examined in this study. The referrals for conduct and probation offenses as examined here were usually made by a juvenile probation officer.

The Data

The study focused on Anchorage youths referred to the Division of Juvenile Justice from July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005. The final sample, refined for examination, included 1936 from an overall total of 2098 juveniles referred during that period.

Data were collected on an individual's race, gender, type of referral and place of residence.

Race was classified according to seven categories—White, Black, Native, Pacific Islander, Asian, other minorities, and multiracial.

Percentages and Rates of Referral

Throughout the city, 61 percent of all referrals were of minority youth. Since the minority youth population constitutes only 34 percent of the total Anchorage juvenile population, this total percentage for minority youth was strongly disproportionate. Of this 61 percent—1184 referrals in all, 23 percent were Black juveniles; 31 percent, Native; 10 percent, Asian; 7 percent, Pacific Islander; and 30 percent other or multiracial (Table 1).

These distributions were generally found for both males and females and in referrals for both new offenses and probation and conduct violations (Table 2). In other words, the disproportionate contact occurred to the same extent despite differences in gender or type of offense. One significant difference across gender and referral type was found for Native females. The percentage of Native women referred for conduct and probation violations (53%) was significantly higher than both the percentage referred for new crimes (20%) and the percentage of Native males referred for conduct and probation violations (17%).

When viewed from the perspective of rates of referral, the sample revealed that White youth were referred at the rate of 34 per 1000 youth in the population; Blacks at 120; Natives at 129; Asian youth at 59; Pacific Islander youth at 166; and youths who classified themselves as other at a rate of 94; and those who classified themselves

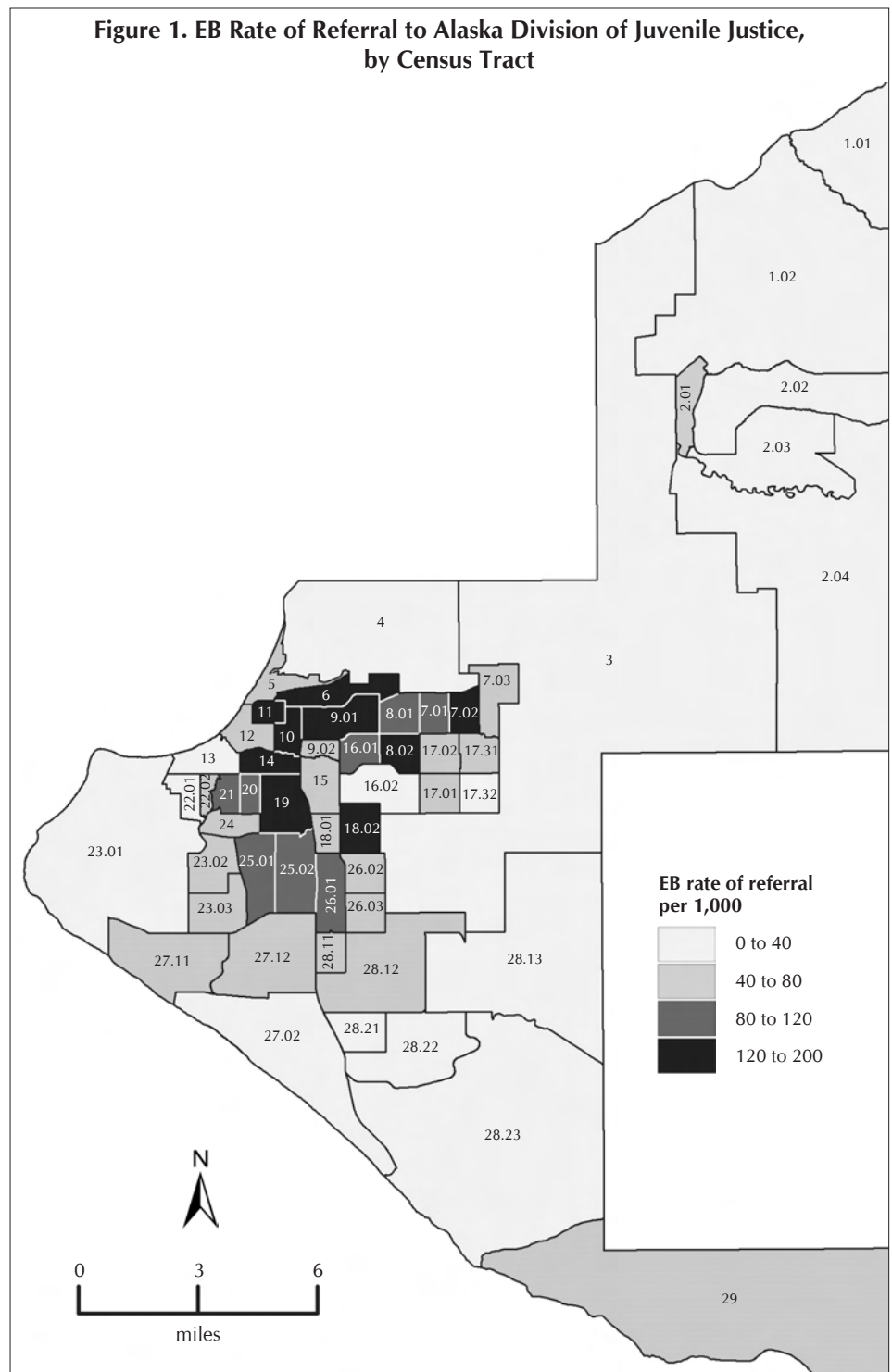


Figure 1. EB Rate of Referral to Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice, by Census Tract

as multiracial at 83.5 (Table 3).

When rates of referral are compared, the figures show that Blacks were referred at a rate 3.56 times greater than Whites; Natives at a rate 3.82 times greater; Asian juveniles, 1.76 times; Pacific Islander youth, 4.94 times; other minority youth, 2.8 times; and multiracial juveniles, 2.48 times.

Again, this disproportionality was found for both genders and for both types of offense examined (Table 4). The phenomenon of disproportionate minority contact for referrals to DJJ was not limited to specific

rates, to one or the other gender or to type of referral.

Geography

Figure 1 shows the numbers of referrals for all youths by census tract, according to the place of residence. The highest number of referrals by census tract occurs for youths who live in the north central part of the city—roughly, those census tracts

Please see Minority referrals, page 7

Table 5. Number of Referrals, Rate of Referral, and Relative Rate Indices by Census Tract

Tract	White youth		Minority youth			Relative rate indices					
	Number referred	Rate of referral	Number referred	Rate of referral	Relative rate index	Black youth	Native youth	Asian youth	Pacific youth	Other youth	Multiracial youth
1.01	21	30.7	6	58.4	1.90	1.83	5.30	0.99	3.92	1.67	1.70
1.02	10	19.0	1	29.5	1.55	6.11	1.19	1.80	--	2.96	1.75
10	6	62.7	31	193.3	3.08	4.24	3.97	2.37	3.24	0.95	1.14
11	3	52.7	11	261.4	4.97	6.03	8.59	1.20	--	1.75	1.68
12	1	15.3	8	167.9	11.00	9.93	8.79	3.36	--	13.31	9.31
13	5	18.4	5	74.9	4.07	--	9.94	1.12	10.38	4.65	3.13
14	10	44.3	44	190.4	4.29	4.35	5.91	0.82	4.05	3.02	4.24
15	13	26.5	28	168.9	6.38	4.16	9.39	0.82	8.33	11.90	5.25
16.01	17	59.0	24	109.8	1.86	1.30	3.06	0.52	4.02	0.57	1.50
16.02	11	29.3	12	52.4	1.79	2.68	1.30	2.22	3.31	3.26	1.98
17.01	14	29.2	22	75.3	2.58	4.04	2.04	1.42	3.33	1.76	2.47
17.02	26	52.7	22	87.2	1.65	1.23	3.41	0.34	3.23	1.33	1.15
17.31	20	41.7	41	126.6	3.04	3.86	2.83	1.61	4.34	2.40	2.99
17.32	13	23.0	17	55.6	2.41	3.23	3.07	1.09	4.76	1.55	2.34
18.01	10	39.3	18	120.5	3.06	2.25	2.05	1.10	5.96	1.11	4.36
18.02	20	68.6	34	188.9	2.75	2.40	3.69	0.35	3.07	3.38	2.13
19	11	66.4	31	144.1	2.17	4.39	2.13	1.67	2.44	2.63	1.23
2.01	21	52.0	8	90.2	1.74	2.06	1.48	2.05	3.04	1.20	1.80
2.02	23	27.5	8	56.8	2.07	5.40	1.28	0.79	4.72	1.79	2.82
2.03	24	18.8	6	39.2	2.08	1.89	2.34	1.00	7.43	2.02	3.71
2.04	5	20.9	1	61.2	2.93	4.63	7.57	2.62	--	3.16	2.44
20	6	40.4	33	153.7	3.81	4.36	6.80	2.66	1.51	2.08	4.13
21	15	64.6	16	101.8	1.58	2.73	1.97	0.67	2.26	0.97	1.42
22.01	7	24.4	8	34.9	1.43	2.74	3.33	0.56	5.50	3.21	1.40
22.02	5	34.5	9	71.2	2.06	4.43	2.08	1.58	3.75	1.49	1.81
23.01	16	26.6	9	55.9	2.10	2.18	1.96	0.50	4.17	4.15	3.64
23.02	16	40.2	15	82.0	2.04	4.62	1.07	0.71	3.26	2.49	2.69
23.03	39	50.8	37	89.3	1.76	1.67	3.49	0.74	6.33	1.20	1.45
24	10	40.3	11	90.9	2.26	1.35	3.71	0.66	3.51	1.98	2.38
25.01	28	65.7	33	177.6	2.70	1.36	3.04	4.77	2.23	1.88	1.79
25.02	4	21.0	25	171.2	8.15	3.75	22.72	4.96	5.28	7.59	3.27
26.01	12	49.3	26	141.5	2.87	4.12	2.85	0.29	2.69	3.74	3.22
26.02	15	37.2	26	104.4	2.81	3.24	4.33	1.09	4.28	2.27	2.81
26.03	25	39.2	23	86.2	2.20	2.19	1.01	1.08	3.44	4.71	3.36
27.02	28	27.9	7	38.7	1.38	1.73	2.64	1.67	5.32	1.51	1.00
27.11	28	39.7	12	64.4	1.62	2.92	0.84	0.37	3.94	1.02	2.93
27.12	33	56.3	40	104.7	1.86	2.28	2.11	2.11	1.33	0.81	1.80
28.11	22	49.9	29	86.8	1.74	0.67	2.48	0.73	--	2.43	2.32
28.12	28	35.3	12	74.0	2.10	2.99	5.55	0.44	4.41	2.71	1.28
28.13	12	20.3	1	38.3	1.89	3.18	4.23	2.03	--	2.78	1.97
28.21	9	13.8	0	20.7	1.50	4.20	2.15	1.36	--	3.89	2.63
28.22	13	23.8	1	49.1	2.06	3.19	1.80	2.16	--	3.35	2.91
28.23	13	28.6	1	60.4	2.11	--	1.67	2.20	--	2.61	2.56
29	12	60.4	0	70.7	1.17	--	1.69	--	--	1.42	1.05
3	2	15.0	4	32.7	2.17	2.03	6.29	3.21	11.04	2.90	3.05
4	1	6.8	12	61.9	9.04	4.83	110.36	9.48	--	6.63	4.59
5	6	55.4	6	82.2	1.48	1.71	0.70	1.37	4.58	3.65	0.92
6	17	72.3	139	171.6	2.37	3.56	2.95	1.44	3.25	1.61	1.60
7.01	10	35.7	40	132.8	3.72	3.63	2.96	5.09	13.21	6.33	1.66
7.02	9	33.0	69	238.1	7.21	6.09	6.62	8.81	12.39	5.11	5.51
7.03	7	30.9	37	109.6	3.55	5.96	2.19	2.21	3.49	10.10	1.81
8.01	27	78.5	65	123.1	1.57	1.93	1.72	1.51	1.63	1.80	1.06
8.02	11	46.4	46	186.5	4.02	5.45	2.29	6.13	7.63	3.65	1.56
9.01	11	64.9	65	168.1	2.59	2.79	3.18	0.78	3.22	0.92	2.73
9.02	5	47.4	21	85.2	1.80	3.18	1.66	1.44	2.52	1.18	1.06

Source of data: Division of Juvenile Justice (FY05) & 2000 Census (SF1)

Minority referrals (continued from page 7)

also include a look at disparities that may be occurring within the juvenile justice process beyond the referral stage. This portion of the

study will also include both qualitative and quantitative analyses, with an examination of selected case files, further focus groups, interviews and structured surveys.

What this article contains is just a first glimpse at the scope of the issue of minority

overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system.

*This article is derived from **Quantitative Analysis of Disparities in Juvenile Justice Referrals** by André B. Rosay and Ronald S. Everett (Justice Center, 2006).*

Arrestment Rights Video

The Justice Center and the Alaska Court System have completed a new arrestment rights video DVD to be shown in criminal courts throughout the state. The video explains the legal rights of criminal defendants and the choices that they must make in court. For defendants who are new to the criminal justice system, this is the first legal explanation that they receive after they have been charged with a crime. In order to make it useful in all parts of

the state, it was produced in two versions: English and Yup'ik.

Antonia Moras of the Justice Center was the producer-writer for the video; Natalie Finn was the project manager for the court system. Judges and local actors appear in the video. The project was funded by a grant from the court system. The video will also be available for viewing in late autumn on the JusticeCenter website (<http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/>).



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