

2014

Alaska Native Justice Center

Youth Advocacy Program

Minor Consuming Alcohol

Community Diversion Panel

Serving 3rd District Court of Alaska in
Anchorage

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2008 – 2013 CUMULATIVE REPORT

This report displays data compiled by the Alaska Native Justice Center’s Youth Advocacy Program known as the Community Diversion Panel

This program has been funded entirely by grant 2011-AC-BX-0006, awarded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Coordinated Tribal Assistance Programs (CTAS). Points of view or opinions in the document are those of the authors and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

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I. Introduction

Report Goals and Objectives

The purpose of this report is to give the reader some insight into how the ANJC Community Diversion Program works, demonstrate the effectiveness of our approach and to show how we have used this experience to advocate for best practice and better outcomes for our Alaska Native youth and for all youth in Alaska. ANJC's primary goal is to help as many of our youth as possible to make healthy choices when it comes to alcohol and substance abuse. The definitions of most of the terms practices that we use in our program is listed in section three of this report under Vocabulary and Acronyms.

For the past five years the Community Diversion Panel program has been funded entirely by grant 2011-AC-BX-0006, awarded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Coordinated Tribal Assistance Programs (CTAS). ANJC has received no funding from the State to support this project.

ANJC's approach to working with our clients is a mixture of traditional values with some of the most promising practices in the behavioral health field. One example of *traditional values* is our policy of meeting the client at their highest motivated level. So that if we have a client that shows up at 2:16 pm for a 2pm appointment, we will see the client anyway because they were motivated to come to the appointment at that moment and using the momentum of that motivation will allow us to have them to begin the process of "*ownership of change*". We understand that there are many reasons a client may have been late for the appointment, such as recently moving to Anchorage from a village and not knowing how to navigate the bus system, living in a couch surfing environment, or living at covenant house and having to walk to get to the appointment. For whatever reason that client did not show up on time we do not believe that giving them a fine of \$25 and having them reschedule an appointment is the best way to motivate a client to change.

ANJC emphasizes "*role modeling success*" this is a process in which we literally *role model* to our participants how to successfully navigate the social services system of care. Many of our participants come from dysfunctional backgrounds and are not familiar with successful outcomes and may in fact suffer from fear of success. These individuals need to be shown how to seek and secure services such as helping participants obtain a social security card, driver's license, getting into job corps and interviewing for a job. We use promising practices from behavioral health such as *Motivational Interviewing*, *wraparound services* and "*role modeling success*".

Finally ANJC understands the impact that Adverse Childhood Experience and Historical Trauma have had on persons who suffer from it. We understand that there is a great likelihood that a traumatic experience is the antecedent to the act of self-medication resulting registering high blood alcohol content at the time of arrest. ANJC works with our high risk offenders to help them address these problems in the hopes that this will lead to long term success in avoiding or overcoming addiction.

Alaska Native Justice Center agency overview:

The Alaska Native Justice Center (ANJC) is a private, non-profit 501(c) (3) corporation created in 1993 to address Alaska Natives peoples unmet needs regarding the Alaskan civil and criminal justice system. The Mission of the Alaska Native Justice Center is to “*promote Justice through culturally based Prevention, Intervention and Advocacy Initiatives. To promote Dignity, Respect and Humanity for all Alaska Natives.*”

At the Alaska Native Justice Center, we understand that navigating Alaska's justice system can be confusing and challenging. Our goal is to act as a guide and a bridge between you and the justice system, and give you an opportunity to *Find Your Voice, Find Your Way*.

ANJC operates programs, primarily in the Anchorage area, that provide direct victim services, legal advocacy, education, training, and technical assistance. ANJC uses its experience with these programs to advocate for better practices statewide. We work with State and Tribal agencies that interact extensively with Alaskan tribes, and the Alaska Native and American Indian populations.

Since our inception we have served more than 8,500 clients. We do this by providing programs and services which includes a broad range of informational resources, technical assistance and training, attorney referral, advocacy, support and civil pro-se services and clinics.

Advocacy Program:

Provides civil legal assistance to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking who struggle with issues related to family law (divorce, child custody). Legal advocacy and assistance is provided to victims needing help in navigating the legal system. We offer free divorce and custody clinics for those representing themselves in family law matters. Notary services are also available.

Adult Reentry Program:

This program helps optimize opportunities and eliminate barriers for offenders transitioning from prison/jail to the community. It is our goal to reduce recidivism using comprehensive case management, support groups, and assistance to offenders in acquiring successful life skills using Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT), and resources for vocational training and alcohol and drug rehabilitation.

Youth Advocacy Program:

ANJC's youth program has always focused on working with and advocating for our highest risk population as a whole and the Alaska Native community in particular. ANJC does not discriminate however our programs and approach are culturally based and reflect the need to identify and advocate for informed choice with our youth.

II. History of the ANJC Community Diversion Panel:

ANJC began working in the Anchorage 3rd District MCA Court at the behest of Judge Sigmund Murphy. One day, in early 2008, Judge Murphy noticed ANJC had been auditing the court for quite a few weeks. When he learned that it was our intent to learn how to become a diversion panel so that could advocate for its replication for Tribal Courts in villages across Alaska. Judge Murphy said that he would begin to recognize our agency as a Community Diversion Panel the following week, and he told us to have a syllabus on his desk within the week. ANJC began

taking cases from the Third District Judicial Court in Anchorage, in April of 2008. Judge Murphy retired some time later in 2008 and Judge Hanley then took charge of the MCA court

In April of 2008 the State of Alaska Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP) Director, designated ANJC as a Rural Juvenile Alcohol Safety Action Program (R-JASAP), the first of its kind. This enabled ANJC to monitor, for the courts, those persons convicted, in Anchorage, of consuming alcohol as a minor but who reside in rural Alaskan communities. ANJC thought it was an honor for such a distinction. However with this designation came certain duties, ANJC was to receive no more than 20 cases in order to gain experience as a Rural JASAP. As an R-JASAP we were required to follow the policy and procedure of the local JASAP and open our files to the JASAP for regular review among other things. ANJC took the position that we as a Tribal Entity would handle our referrals in ways that best reflected the values of Alaska Native/American Indian communities. In July of the same year ASAP informed the courts that we had achieved their goal of allowing us 20 cases, which ASAP deemed sufficient for us to train other communities on how the intake and monitoring process worked.

Although ANJC is still listed on the State website as an R-JASAP, ANJC has not received any repeat or Habitual MCA Offenders from the court since 2009. Fortunately the 3rd District Court in Anchorage continued to recognize ANJC as a CDP and continued to assign cases to our agency until the following spring when the court temporarily stopped assigning cases to ANJC. Then in October of 2009 the State of Alaska 3rd District Court in Anchorage under the direction of Judge Hanley, officially designated ANJC as a Community Diversion Panel (CDP) and ANJC has been serving the 3rd District Court in Anchorage as a CDP since that time. *(Please see the designation on the preceding page).* ANJC continues to seek ways to work with the State ASAP office and find common ground in the area of MCA, for instance the ASAP Director is a member our IASAP advisory committee and we are confident that we will be able to find that common ground.

IN THE MATTER OF

COMMUNITY DIVERSION PANEL
FOR MINOR CONSUMING ALCOHOL
CASES ORIGINATED IN ANCHORAGE

DATED this 12th day of October, 2009 in Anchorage, Alaska.

DZ

ANJL - Morris
VOA - Dahlgren
ASAP - Piper
District Court Judges
Acting Presiding Judge
Deputy Presiding Judge
Criminal Division
ACA
Hark's Office

J. PATRICK HANLEY
District Court Judge

III. Vocabulary and Acronyms –

- **ANJC:** Alaska Native Justice Center
- **ASAP:** Alcohol Safety Action Program; a program run by the State of Alaska under the Division of Behavioral Health Services (DBHS)
- **FTO:** First time Offenders; also referred to as Clients or defendant
- **Client:** A defendant convicted in the Alaska State Court of a minor consuming alcohol infraction
- **DA Office:** Office of Attorney General for the State of Alaska at Anchorage
- **Court:** District Court for the State of Alaska Third Judicial District at Anchorage, for Minor Consuming Alcohol
- **MCA:** Minor Consuming Alcohol
- **ADIS:** Alcohol Drug Information School; a State approved substance abuse educational treatment class for ages 18 and over that usually takes 12 hours to complete
- **PFL:** Prime for Life; a State approved substance abuse educational treatment class for ages 21 and under that usually takes 12 hours to complete. ANJC has permission to add a 3 hour cultural component to this class
- **Complete:** Clients successful completed the ANJC education/treatment requirements as ordered by the Court.
- **Non-Compliant:** Client failed to complete ANJC education/treatment requirements
- **R-JASAP:** Alaska Native Justice Center designation given to us by the State Alcohol Safety Action Program.
- **CDP:** A CDP monitors individuals between the ages of 14-21 within the Anchorage area, who have been convicted of a MCA for the first time. If the client completes the CDP program, the CDP will send proof of completion to the District Attorney's (DA) office and to the Court. If the clients is non-compliant and does not complete, the CDP will send and "Notarized Affidavit of Non-Compliance" to the DA's office.
- **JASAP:** *Juvenile Alcohol Safety Action Program* (JASAP) comes under the supervision of the Alaska State *Alcohol Safety Action Program* (ASAP), which in turn is a part of the *State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Behavioral Health Services* (DBHS). The following are the duties of a JASAP; to monitor individuals on behalf of the State court who have been convicted of a Repeat, or a Habitual Minor Consuming Alcohol charge. Monitoring of referrals consist of providing assessments or referrals to assessments, and treatment or referrals to treatment providers.
- **Affidavit of non-compliance:** A notarized letter that ANJC sends to the District Attorney's (DA) office. The DA office sends a *Petition to Revoke Probation* to the court requesting that the case be reopened and that a summons or warrant be issued to the defendant. The Court gives the summons/warrant to local law enforcement to be served on the client/defendant compelling the client to appear in court and answer for non-compliance.
- **Petition to Revoke Probation (PTRP):** Client did not comply with ANJC education treatment. ANJC therefore, sends an *affidavit of non-compliance* to the DA's office for processing, the result is that a PTRP is entered into the court records
- **Summons or warrant:** the result of a PTRP of a client by the DA's office. The summons/warrant is usually served on the client by local law enforcement

Vocabulary and acronyms *continued* –

- **Erroneously Assigned:** Clients who were assigned to the Youth Advocacy Program by mistake.
- **Transferred:** Clients who were transferred to other agencies for various reasons primarily due to the client receiving a second charge. In a case where the client has an additional MCA charge the case would be transferred to the JASAP or ASAP office so that the client would not have to report to two agencies.
- **Self-referrals:** Clients, who were not assigned by the Court, who express a desire for ANJC to assist them with treatment needs.
- **Re-assigned:** Clients who were referred back to the Youth Advocacy Program by the Court after a PTRP has been filled and reviewed by the Court.
- **Recidivism:** A client who has committed a crime (*violation of law, misdemeanor, or felony*) after successfully completing the ANJC CDP program
- **Prime For Life Completion:** Clients successfully completing the Primed for Life class at ANJC, who were referred by the CDP program or other agencies.
- **Local:** Clients living in the Anchorage area.
- **Rural:** Clients living outside the Anchorage area.
- **ACE Study:** Adverse Childhood Experience; The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study is one of the largest investigations ever conducted to assess associations between childhood maltreatment and later-life health and well-being.
- **Historical Trauma:** Historical trauma is most easily described as multigenerational trauma experienced by a specific cultural group.
- **Wrap around services:** The wraparound *process* aims to achieve positive outcomes by providing a structured, creative and individualized team planning process that, compared to traditional treatment planning, results in plans that are more effective and more relevant to the child and family.
- **Fear of Success:** A clinical term used to explain how a person can have anxieties when things are going well and why a person may self-sabotage that success to avoid the anxiety.
- **Role Modeling for Success:** A term used at ANJC which describes the process of showing a person how to ask for assistance from the social services network of care.
- **Positive Social Norms:** A process, by which a society establishes, embraces and celebrates positive social behaviors of its citizens.

IV. Alaska MCA Laws and consequences:

The following is a listing of the minimal consequences a client can receive for each MCA conviction.

The youngest person that we have seen convicted of an MCA was 12 years old at the date of offense we have seen at least three such cases. All persons regardless of age receiving an MCA conviction will have their conviction posted on *Court View 2000 – Public Access*, which is a website for the State of Alaska Court system. The following is a listing of the judgment and

consequences of an MCA conviction in the 3rd District Court Anchorage. *(Not all State courts have a the same judgment and/or consequence)*

First time offenders receive:

1. A suspended Imposition of sentence (SIS)
2. One year probation (SIS will be set aside after one year)
3. A \$10.00 police training surcharge (payable at new *Nesbit* court house)
4. Some form of treatment*

Or

1. A Conviction of Record (COR)
2. \$600 fine (with no more than \$400 suspended)
3. One year probation
4. A \$10.00 Police training surcharge
5. Some form of treatment

Second time offenders known as “Repeat Offenders” receive:

1. Conviction as a “repeat offender”
2. \$1000.00 fine (usually with \$500.00 suspended)
3. 48 hours Community Work Service (CWS)
4. Three months (90 days) driver’s license suspended
5. One year probation
6. A more intensive form of treatment

Third time offenders known as “Habitual Offenders” receive:

1. A \$50.00 Police training surcharge
2. Up to 90 days in Jail with \$50.00 initial jail surcharge (per case)
3. \$1000.00 fine (usually with \$500.00 suspended)
4. Six months (180 days) driver’s license revocation
5. 96 hours Community Work Service (CWS)
6. A more intensive form of treatment

V. CDP Policy and Procedure

A big part of the success of our program here at ANJC is our commitment to have our clients to make an informed choice. The following is the information that ANJC provides to the court for clients assigned to our agency.

Front page of court handout:

ANJC’s CDP is a State-approved program assisting youth/young adults between the ages of 13 - 21 who receive a Suspended Imposition of Sentence (SIS) for a Minor Consuming

Alcohol (MCA) violation while in the Municipality of Anchorage. When it comes to problems with minors consuming alcohol, Alaska is among the top states in the nation. To help address this problem the Alaska Native Justice Center (ANJC) works with the courts as a Community Diversion program. ANJC offers an Alaska Native culturally based program designed to bring restoration to our youth. ANJC does not discriminate and is open to all races and ethnicities.

As a Community Diversion Panel (CDP), ANJC:

- Offers its monitoring services to the defendant at no cost
- Assists youth in completing court-ordered sanctions due to Minor Consuming Alcohol (MCA) violations.
- Offers a free culturally enhanced State approved Alcohol Drug Information School (ADIS) course called Prime for Life (PFL)
- Works to educate youth, while holding them accountable.
- Provides services including screening, assessment referrals and monitoring of progress.
- Provides the MCA Court with verification of program completion.

The program serves:

- All Alaska youth referred to ANJC by the MCA Court.

What are your responsibilities?

- Please read your court judgment carefully paying strict attention to section 3, 5 & 8 of the “Direct Court Orders”.
- You must **pay the \$10 police training surcharge** at the courthouse.
- **You are ordered** by the court to **contact us within one week** of receiving your judgment.
- You must come into our office to complete the intake process (Please see contact info below if you live outside of the Anchorage area).
- For all first time offenders, you are required to take the Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teens (POSIT) test. It will determine if you will need further evaluation for your first Minor Consuming Alcohol charge.
- You will make regular follow-up phone calls to your Monitoring Coordinator. You are required to complete all assessment recommendations for treatment before the court will be notified of your completion.
- Failure to meet the court-ordered conditions will result in ANJC filing a Petition to Revoke Probation (PTRP).

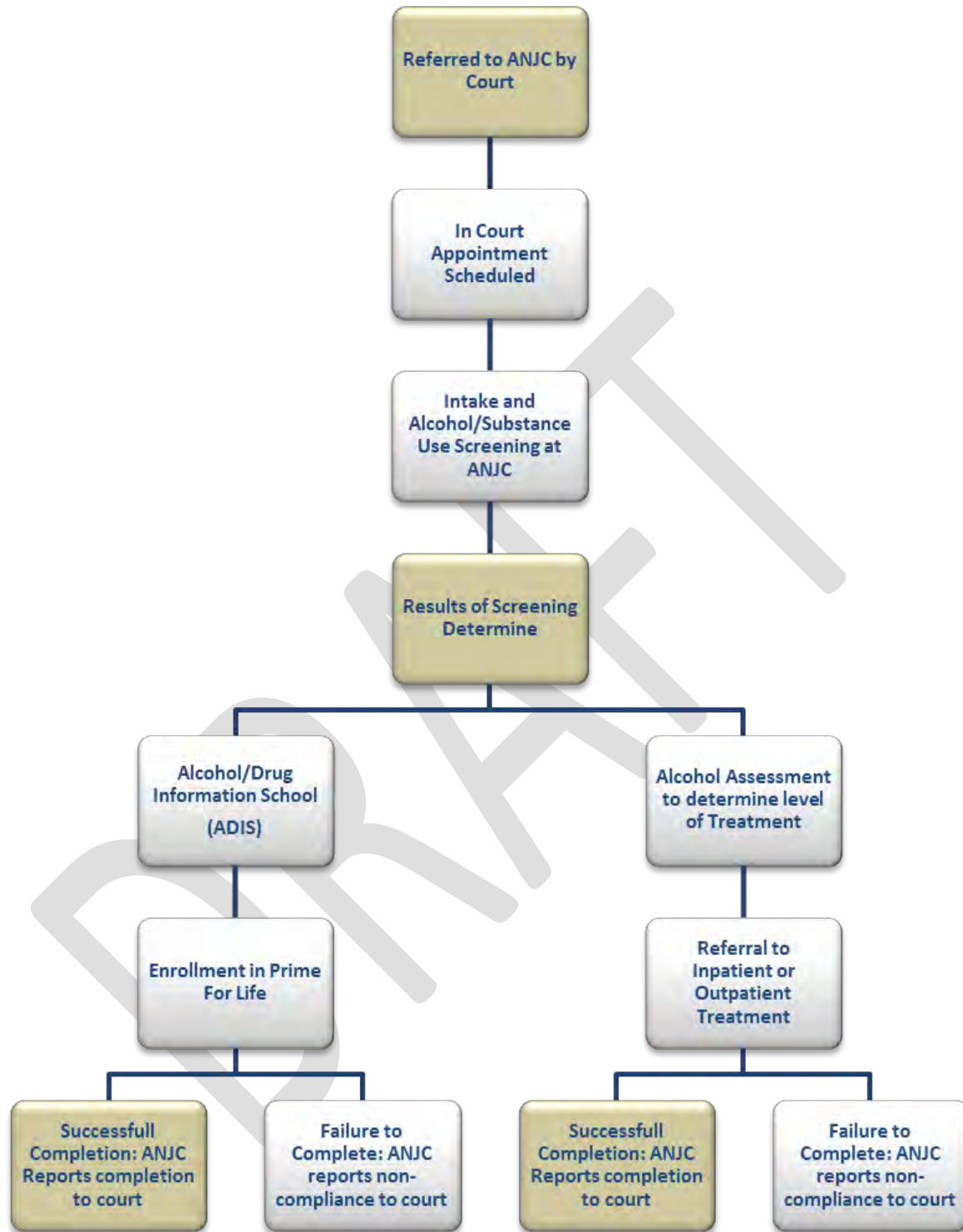
Is there a cost?

- All services provided by ANJC are free of charge.

Youth are responsible for all MCA Court ordered fees and fines.

Back page of court handout:

This is a flow chart of the MCA process after the client is assigned to our agency.

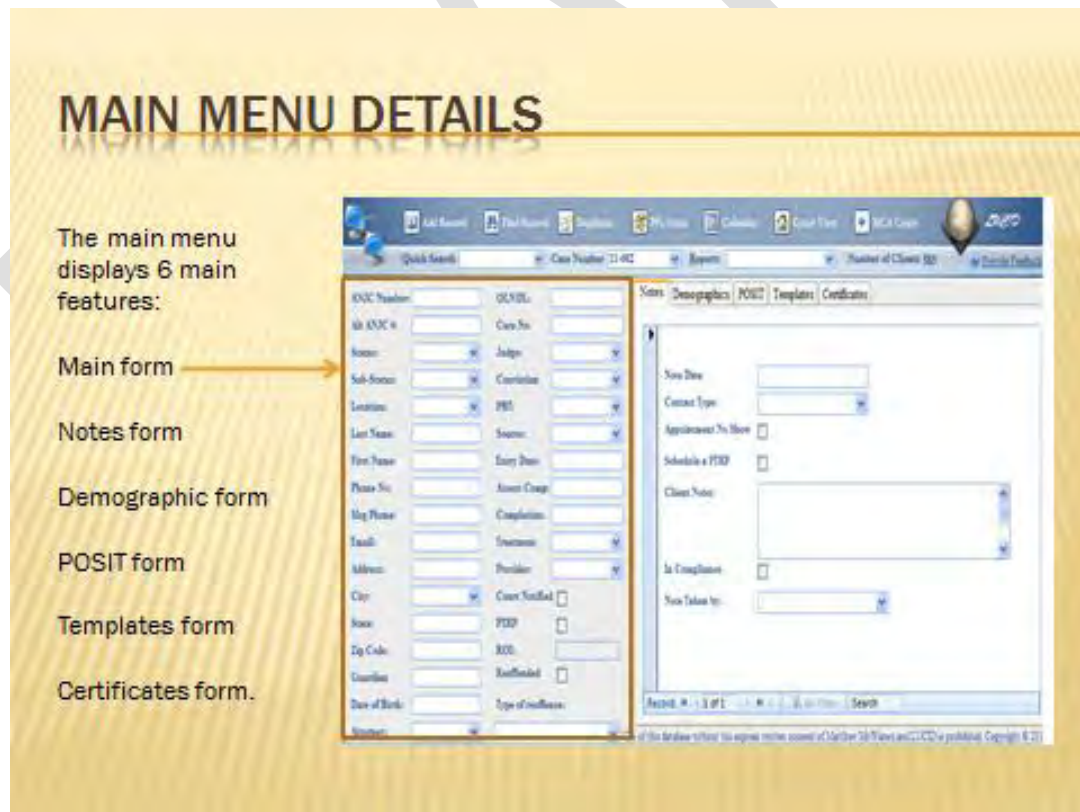


VI. Prime for Life

Approximately 90% of all of the cases referred to our CDP program are required to take our *Prime for Life-Under 21* PFL class to complete our program. ANJC uses the PFL course to educate our clients on the dangers of alcoholism and drug addiction. Our PFL class is the only State certified intertenerate program approved to administer this class with a cultural component added to it. Prime for Life is a nationally recognized Best Practices therapeutic educational risk reduction model that is recognized by The Center of Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). ANJC enhances the PFL experience with a “talking circle” this culturally based component identifies and celebrates the cultural values of the indigenous Alaska people. Students are asked to sit in a circle and to choose from a list of values identified by elders from the various Alaska Native regions. By placing emphasis on knowing and understanding risks one cannot change and reducing risks one can change the client is asked to reflect on those values, answer why that value is important to them and how they will protect that value with the new choices they will be making.

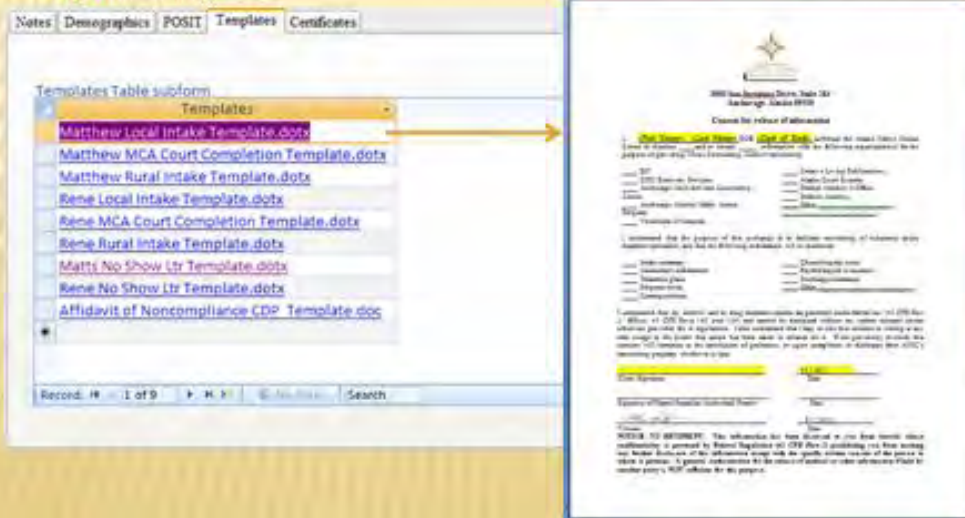
VII. Summary of Data Collection and Caseload

ANJC uses Microsoft Access software to enter and store its data. The data collection process allows for us to not only store the data but to produce reports and graphs on the data that we have collected. The following illustrations show what the data collection process looks like.



TEMPLATES FORM

The Templates form allows you to connect to all of the forms you may use on your hard drive or network during the case management process. Template on the hard drive are connected to the database allowing you to mail merge all of the templates.



REPORTING

Reports are created based off the data entered in CMPS and can be altered to fit reporting needs. Many of the reports are designed to pull data from a certain time frame. For example, when you click on a report it will ask you the beginning and ending dates of your report, i.e. 1-1-11 – 7-31-11. After you enter the dates the report shows you all the data from that time frame by month.

Reports also count information for you. For Example the Ethnicity report will list and count each different ethnicity within a specific time frame.



DEMOGRAPHICS FORM

The Demographics form allows you to enter or view the client's demographics.

VIII. Changes in collection of data from 2008 – 2010

In the infancy stages of ANJC's CDP in 2008, the collection of data focused primarily on the following items:

- Last Name
- First Name
- Age
- Program Entry Date
- Assessment Status
- Date of Completion
- PTRP
- Completion Date
- Gender
- Offense Type (*1st, 2nd or 3rd MCA*)

Changes in collection of data from 2011 – 2013

In 2011, the collection of data expanded to include the following:

- Location: Rural or Local
- Date of Offense
- Self-Referrals

- PBT
- Prime For Life Completion
- Race

In 2012, the collection of data expanded to include the following:

- Referral Source
- Compliance Status
- Alaska Native Corporation
- Village Corporation
- Recidivism

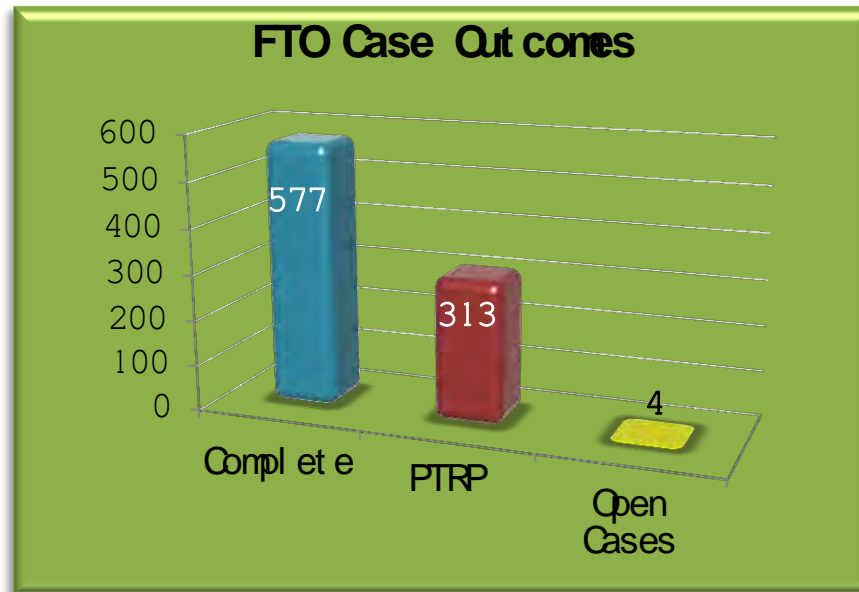
IX. Overview of data:

As of December 31, 2013, ANJC's CDP program monitored 894 clients from the Third Judicial District Court at Anchorage. The total number of cases that ANJC handled in that five year period was 993; this amount is inclusive of cases that were reassigned to ANJC by the court. When a client is reassigned to ANJC by the court ANJC opens a new case file on the client. The total number of actual persons that ANJC served in that five year period is 894. The data below is reflective of the total actual persons that we served. Again the data that we are presenting here reflects the CDP caseload for the past 5 years dating from April 2008 to December 2013.

Caseload Types

There are three caseload types in the CDP program, open cases, completed cases and PTRP cases. *Figure 1* shows a summary of the Youth Advocacy Program's CDP caseload by Types. *Figure 1* shows the total number of First Time Offenders (FTO) that were assigned to ANJC between 2008 and 2013 and their outcomes. ANJC served a total of 894 FTO's during this five year period. A total of 577 clients completed our Youth Advocacy CDP program and ANJC filed 313 Petitions to Revoke Probation and there are 4 cases still open with our office. *Figures 1 - 7* show a summary of the Youth Advocacy Programs PTRPs and reassignments.

Figure 1



X. Petition to Revoke Probation (PTRP) Outcomes

Figure 2 shows a summary of the outcomes for the Petition to Revoke Probation (PTRP) cases. Of the 313 cases returned to court only 18% of those cases were completed with 40% of the PTRP cases being reassigned to ANJC or some other monitoring agency. There were 92 PTRP cases reassigned to ANJC over the 5 year period

Figure 2

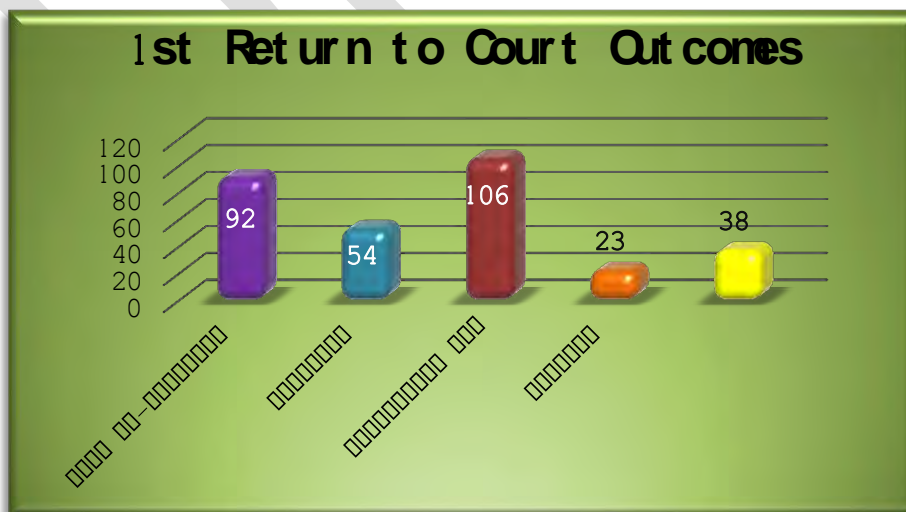


Figure 3 shows the results of the 92 PTRP cases that were reassigned to ANJC. Half of the clients completed after being reassigned to ANJC almost 40% were given a COR and 6 cases were reassigned to ANJC a second time. Finally there was one case that was reassigned to ANJC a third time; the outcome of that case is that the client completed our program. Therefore when factoring in the 894 FTO, the 92 first time reassigned cases, the 6 second time reassigned cases and the one third time reassigned case, the true five year total MCA caseload for ANJC is 993.

Figure 3



Figure 4 shows the outcomes of all PTRP cases. ANJC returned 313 cases to court 92 cases were reassigned to ANJC and of those 92 cases 7 were reassigned to our agency a third time.

Figure 4

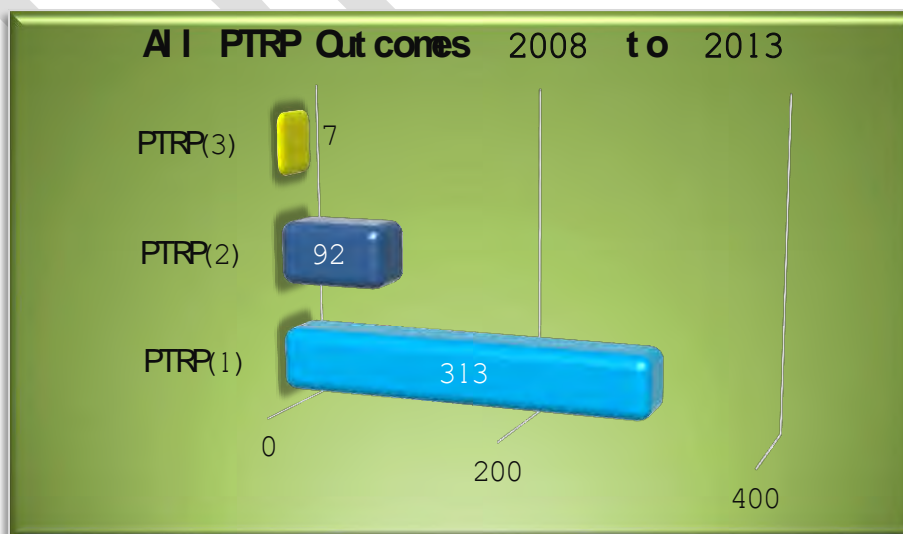


Figure 5 shows five year comparison of all completed cases verses PTRP cases. Please note that the court referrals peaked in 2010 with 191 referrals. In 2012 we began noticing that we were having a large number of our cases being returned to court as non-compliant, we decided to increase the number of PFL classes we offered from once a month to every 3 weeks and the number of returns did indeed drop.

Figure 5

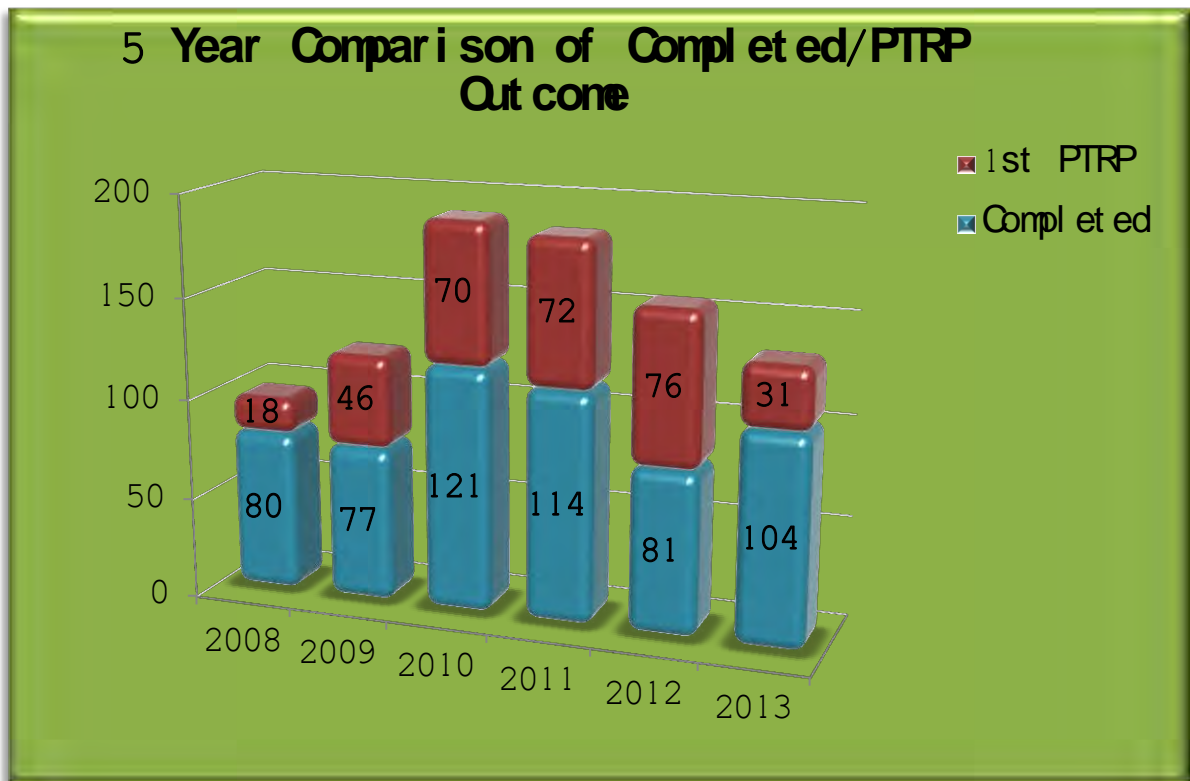


Figure 6 ANJC divides its cases into two parts *local* or *rural*. Local cases are those cases in which the individual resides in the Anchorage Municipality. Rural cases are those in which the client committed the MCA offense in the Municipality and then returned to their village or some other community most likely within the State of Alaska.

Approximately 12% of our 984 cases were rural cases

Figure 6

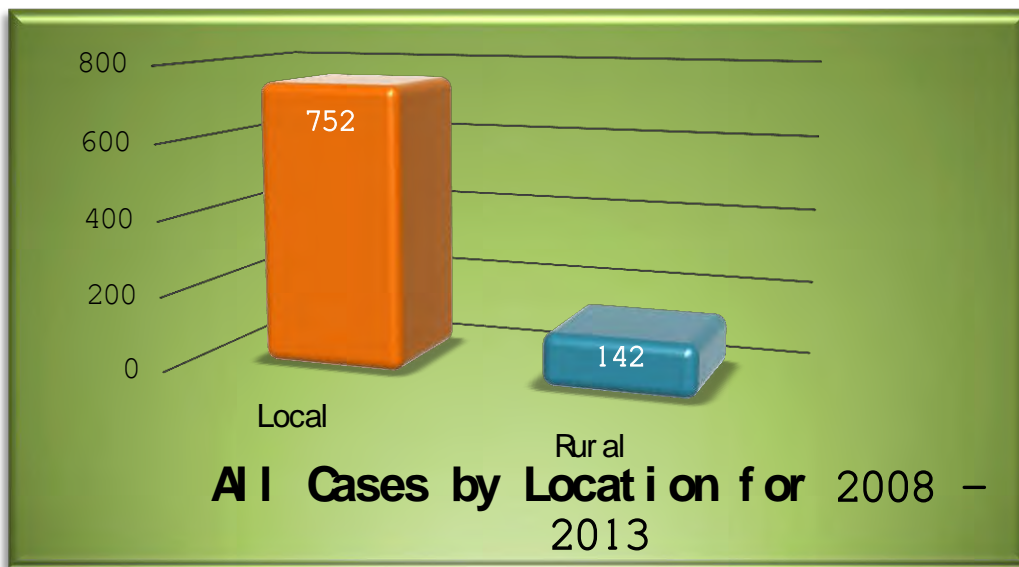


Figure 7 shows the outcomes for rural cases assigned to ANJC between 2008 and 2013. As can be expected there is a greater percentage of rural cases returned to court due to limited resources and treatment providers in rural Alaska.

Figure 7



Figure 8 of the 142 rural cases, 68 of them were returned to court as non-compliant. As might be expected there is a much higher rate of non-compliance with our rural caseload due to lack of resources and treatment provider services in rural Alaska.

Figure 8

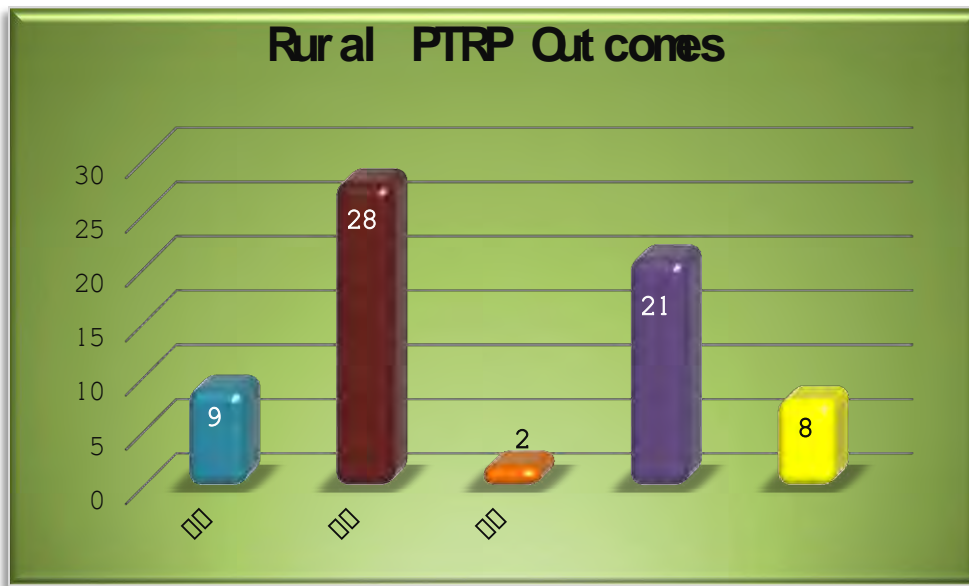
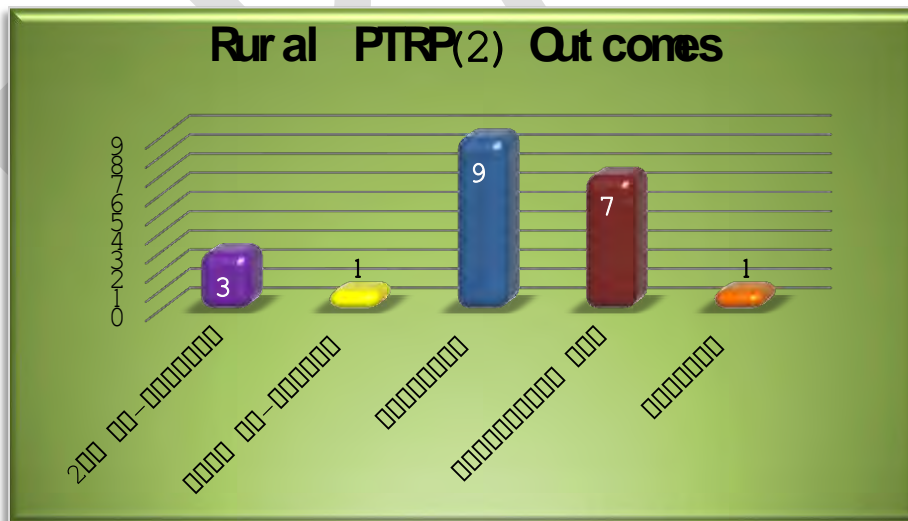


Figure 9 shows the outcomes of the 21 rural cases that were reassigned to ANJC. Of the 21 cases that were reassigned 7 were reassigned a second time

Figure 9



XI. MCA Demographics Data

Figure 10 shows the demographic makeup of the clients we have served. Please note that there are 157 cases where the clients' race is "unknown" this is because these clients

having never been in contact with our agency as a result the data below is based on a total of 737 known demographics.

Figure 10

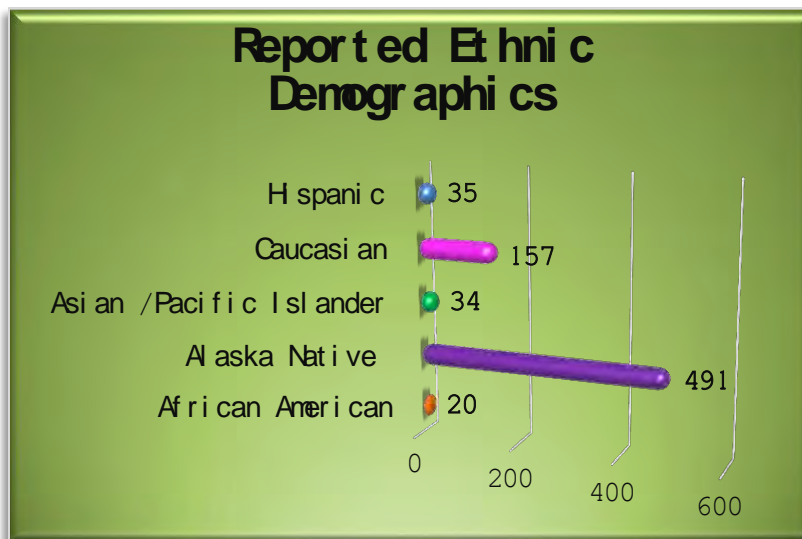


Figure 11 over the past 5 years we have received a larger number of males than females but the phenomenon of more and more female clients has been growing at an alarming rate over the past 5 – 6 years.

Figure 11

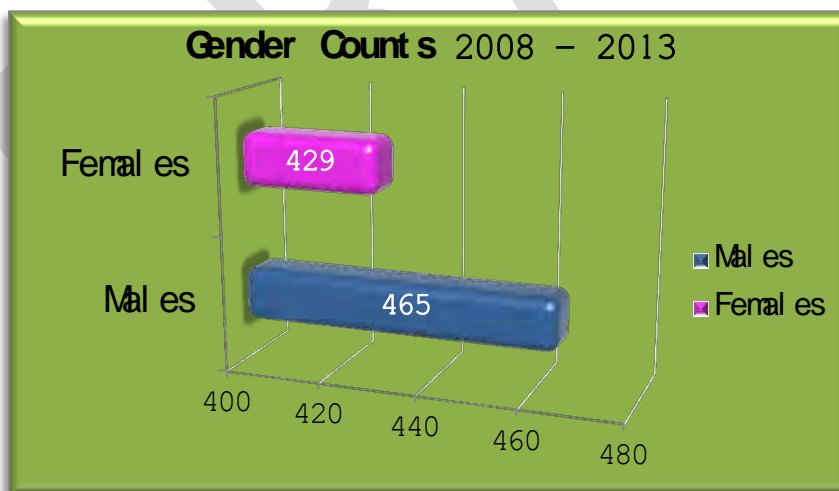
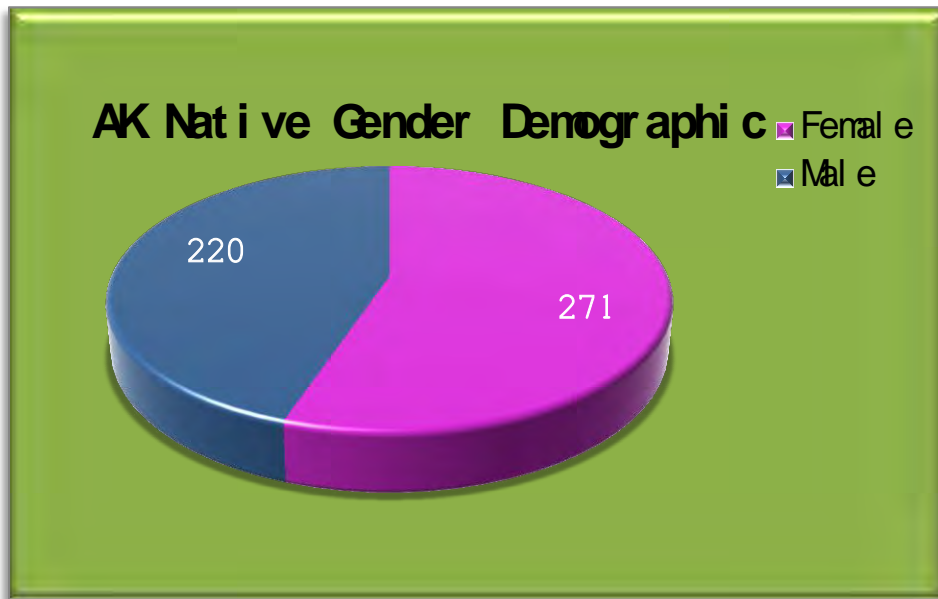


Figure 12 shows that we have received more Alaska Native females into our program than Alaska Native males.

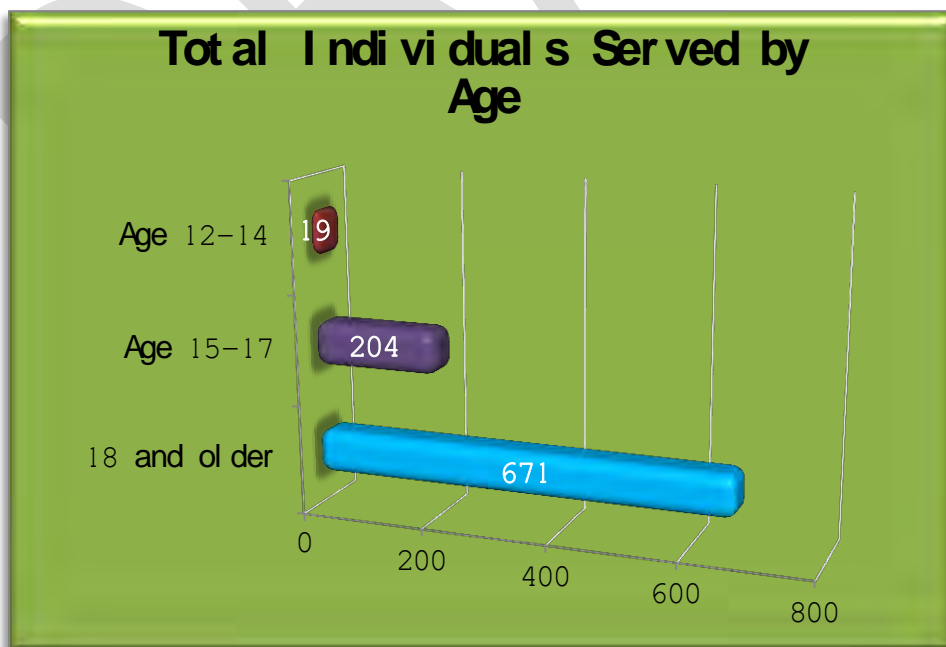
Figure 12



XII. Caseload by Age Range

Figure 13 shows that a great majority of our clients are above the age of 18 with 167 of those listed as age 17-18 being 18 making the 613 total of clients 18 years of age or over and 281 the total number of clients under 18

Figure 13



Gender by age

Figure 14 another point of note is the large percentage of Alaska Native females between the ages of 12 – 14

Figure 14

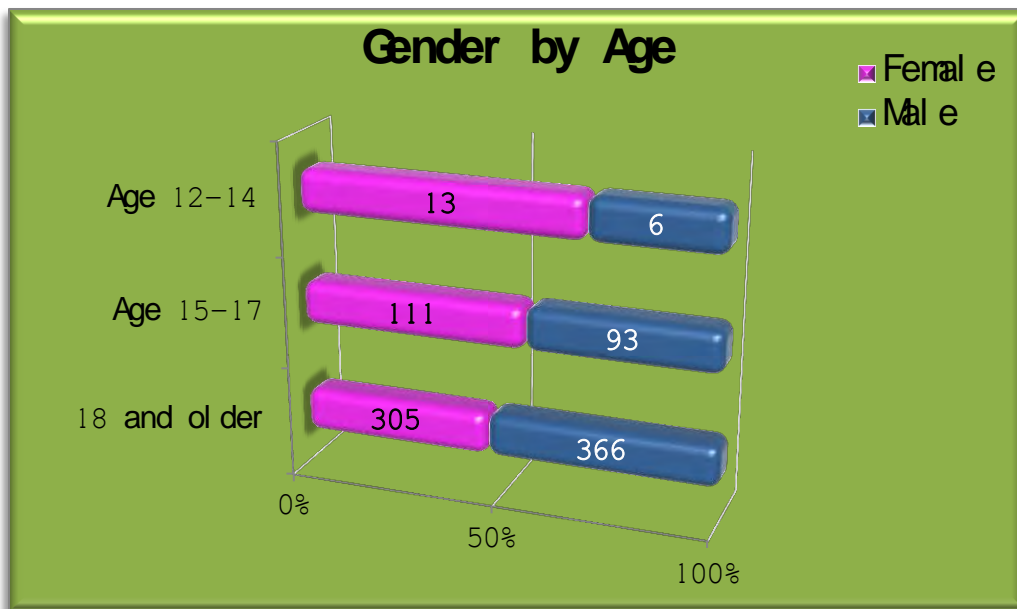
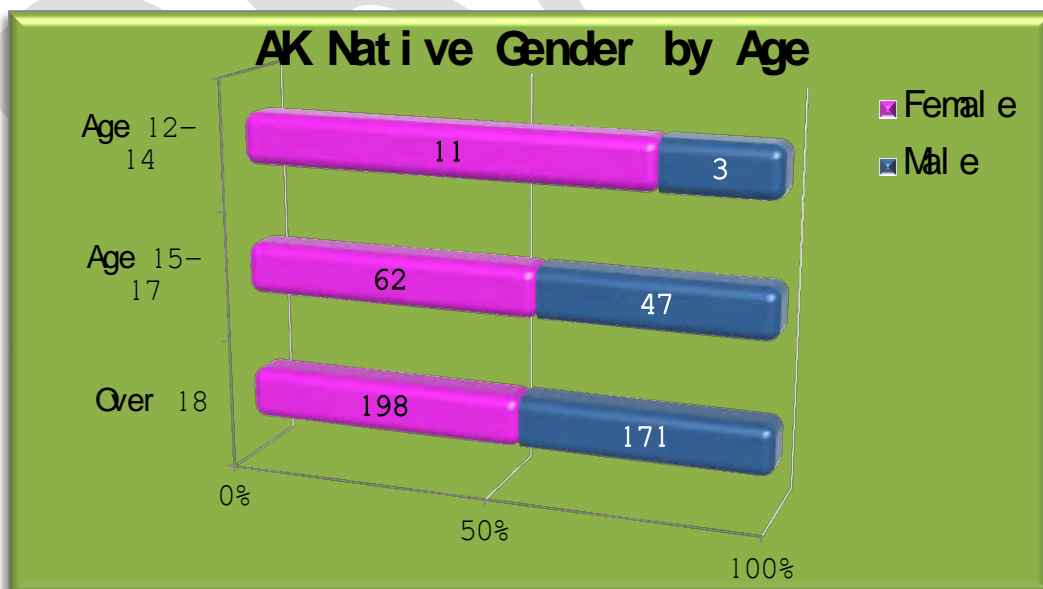


Figure 15 shows Alaska Native gender by age

Figure 15



XIII. Recidivism rate

Figure 16 shows the First Time Offenders (FTO), local versus rural recidivism rate in comparison to those that completed our program and did not reoffend.

Figure 16

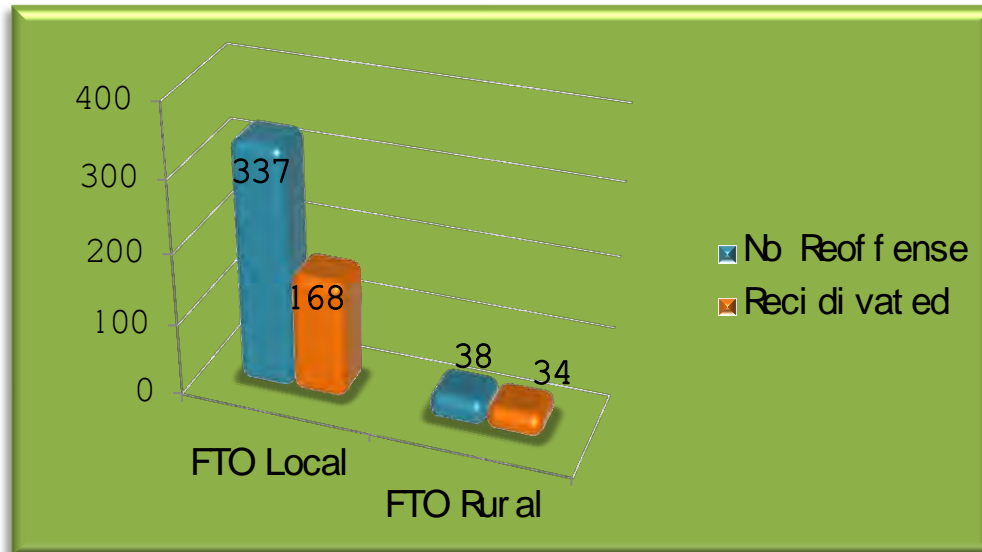


Figure 17 shows the overall recidivism rate of the First Time Offenders (FTO) who completed our program. Of the 577 clients who completed 202 recidivated and 375 did not reoffend.

Figure 17

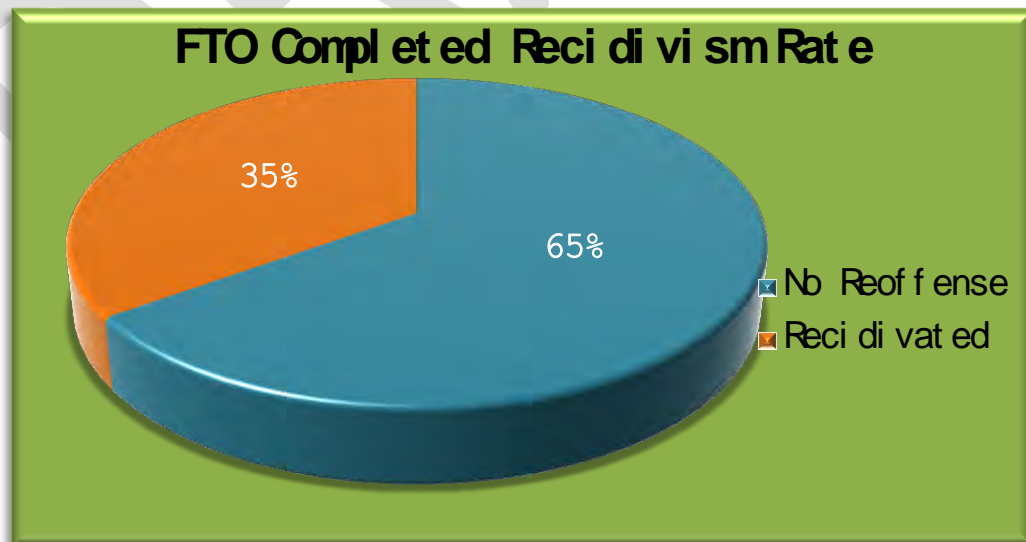


Figure 18 shows the recidivism rate of Alaska Native youth it is noted that 40% of our Alaska Native youth recidivated compared to 35% of the overall group.

Figure 18

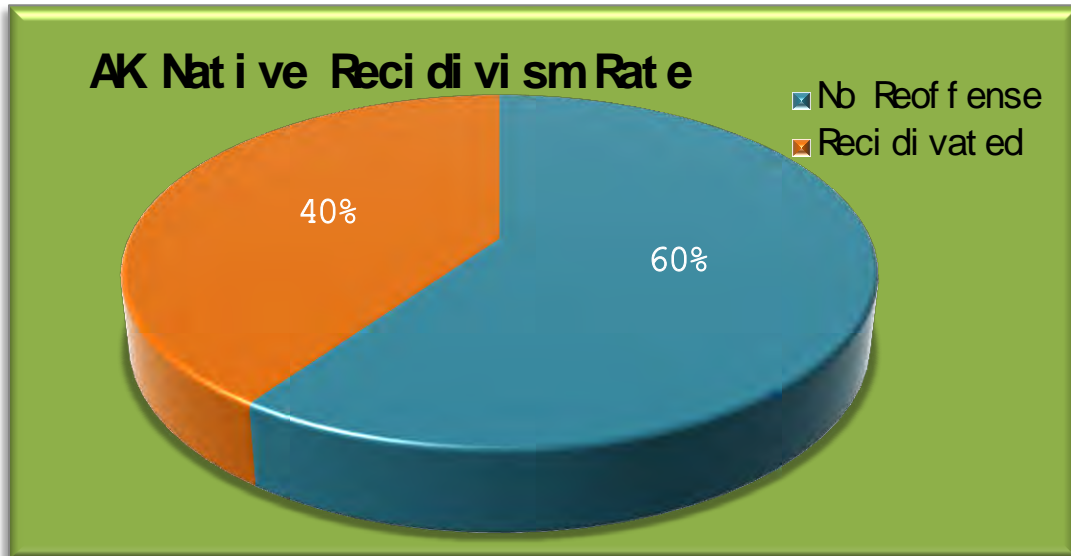


Figure 19 shows the comparative recidivism rate of Alaska Native youth by gender.

Figure 19

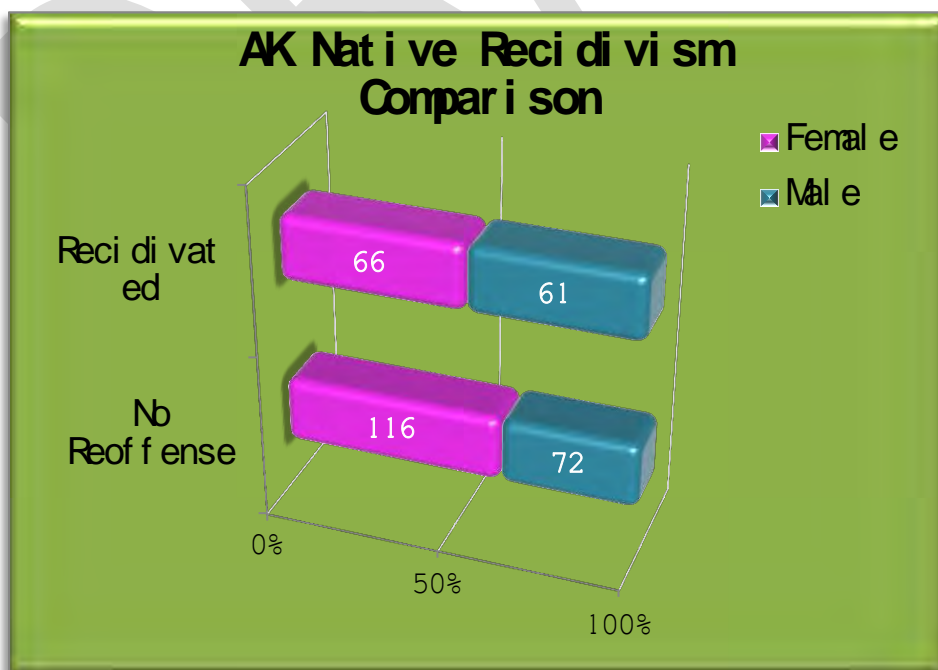
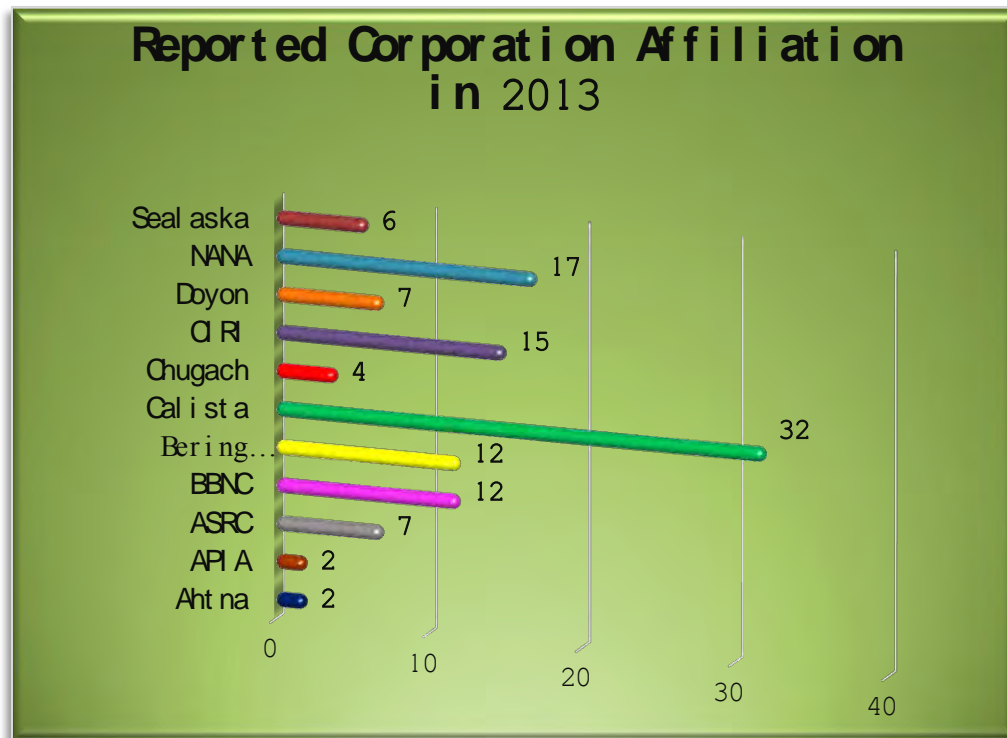


Figure 20 shows the reported Corporate Affiliation of the Alaska Native clients we served in 2013. It is important to note that quite a few of our Alaska Native clients did not know which corporation they descended from. Of the 12 Alaska Native Corporations located in Alaska only Koniag was not represented by the clients we served last year.

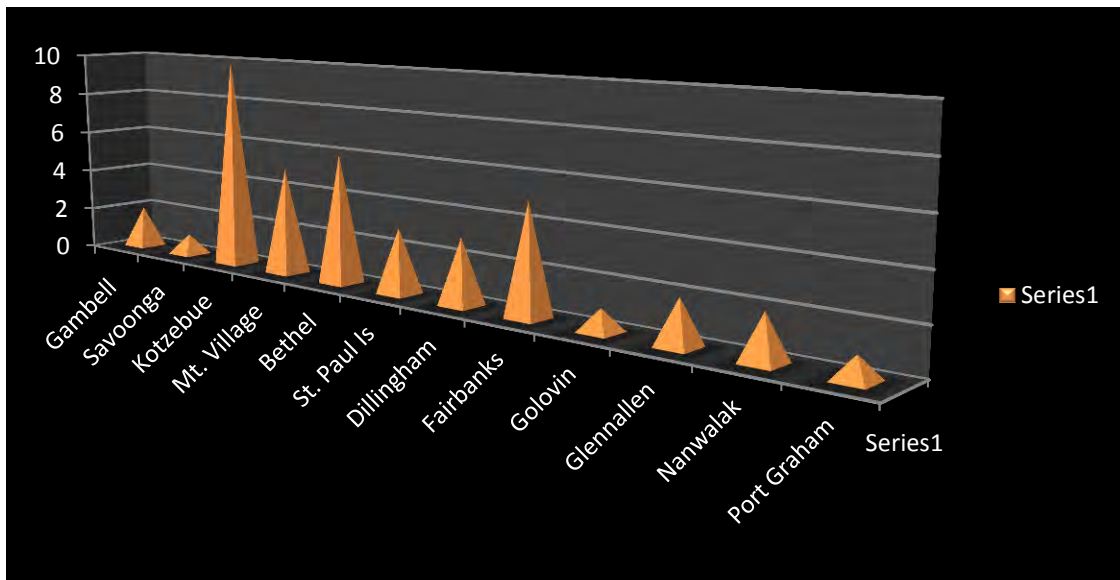
Figure 20



XIV. Summary

Alaska Native Justice Center will remain forever grateful to Judges Murphy and Hanley for seeing the importance of allowing ANJC to serve the Anchorage, AK community as a Community Diversion Panel. The experience has allowed us to not only provide mentoring to our youth but has allowed us to bring this model to the Tribal Councils and Tribal Courts and to encourage them to establish a monitoring program that will advocate for youth prevention and treatment services at local levels and to above all track the success rate of that type of program.

Because of the experience we have gained working with the 3rd District Court in Anchorage, ANJC has since 2008, traveled to over ten communities across Alaska, many of them we have visited several times, speaking to the communities tribal councils about monitoring MCA cases at a local level.



In some cases ANJC has helped to build community readiness, the first step in establishing local social norms.



In some cases ANJC has facilitated bringing IT support to the community



In other cases ANJC has helped the Tribal Court to develop codes and ordinances for minor consuming



and still in other cases, ANJC has helped the local community develop a monitoring program by providing templates and forms for collecting data and producing reports on the youth they are now serving.



In other cases still, ANJC has helped to be a bridge between State and Tribal law enforcement and the judicial system



Through it all the overriding goal has been for ANJC and the communities throughout Alaska can have fun living in this great State.



ANJC looks forward to helping our State build a brighter future for our youth and our communities in the coming years.