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| ***Citation*** | ***Proposition*** | ***Outline Section*** |
| Elizabeth N. Jones, *Disproportionate Representation of Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: A Lack of Clarity and Too Much Disparity Among States “Addressing” the Issue,* 16 U.C. Davis J. Juv. L. & Pol’y 155 (Winter 2012). | History:  From 1988-2002, the focus of the JJDPA was on disproportionalities between minorities throughout the system. In 2002 the word “confinement” in DMC was changed to “contact,” and the focus was thus shifted to the initial phase of penetration into the juvenile justice system (Jones 2012).  Overview of Policy Areas:  Factors relating to the relative disproportionality/disparity between races in subsequent phases of the juvenile justice system (specifically (2) prosecutorial referral, (3) prosecutorial action, and (4) court action) help to support the harm caused by the trend and illustrate the need, but are not particularly relevant to the DM ***contact*** phenomenon, in terms of the four phases (Jones 2012). However, all of the prevention areas, save for unconscious, systemic racial bias, appear to have a quantifiable impact at all stages of juvenile prosecution. | Background Information  All 4 policy areas  [Unconscious Racial Bias at Referral Point]\*  [Comparative state approach]\* |
| Interagency Council for Addressing Disproportionality (2012), *Report to the 83rd Legislature.* Texas Health and Human Services Commission, Center for Elimination of Disproportionality and Disparities. | This report, which was assigned as part of my initial readings, served well as an introduction to the project. Although there is no shortage of articles from which one could derive a definitions of disproportionality/disparity, this report enables a pretty substantive understanding of the two. My working definitions for the paper are as follow:  Disproportionality, for our purposes, refers to the conspicuous incongruence between the overall percentages of minorities in the juvenile population and the minorities referred to the juvenile justice system. Incarceration is a consequence of said initial referral contact, but not the focus of this study.  Disparity, as applied in our research, refers to the differences in the quality of and access to healthcare (including mental healthcare).  The available literature tends to demonstrate dovetailing between disproportionality and disparity and the other policy foci, Criminal Justice, Foster Care, and Education. | Background  Definition  Overview of 4 policy areas |