DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT

Racial and ethnic minority representation at various stages of the Florida juvenile justice system

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Secretary

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DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT BENCHMARK REPORTS

Racial and ethnic minority representation at various stages of the Florida juvenile justice system

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Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Benchmark Reports

The DMC
The purpose of the DMC initiative and regulation is to ensure equal and fair treatment for every youth in the juvenile justice system, regardless of their racial and ethnic background. If there is an identified issue of minority overrepresentation in the system, it serves as an alert for operations. The issue(s) requiring attention may occur within one stage or multiple stages of the system. The DMC Benchmark Reports provide useful county-level information for determining whether DMC issues are present within a given jurisdiction requiring additional evaluation and efforts to address any problems.

The DMC Benchmark Reports
The DMC Benchmark Reports provide essential elements for examining racial/ethnic minority representation at various stages of the juvenile justice system and assess whether there is an issue of minority overrepresentation in a given county. For each county, this letter-sized report has a front page providing the county information, minority representation charts, and three benchmark charts. A series of percentage bar chart are displayed to demonstrate racial/ethnic composition of youth in the system. The first bar chart provides the county’s racial/ethnic composition of at-risk youth between the ages of ten and seventeen in the general population, which serves as the baseline of comparison for the remaining bar chart measures. Each bar that follows presents the racial/ethnic composition at each successive stage of the juvenile justice system. On the backside of the report, the three-year DMC trends are presented along with recommendations and resources that will assist the county to direct their efforts.

The Relative Rate Index (RRI) is used to assess the relative overrepresentation of minority groups at several important decision points in the juvenile justice continuum. The RRI is a required reporting element for federally sponsored Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) grants. The RRI provides unbiased estimation of the extent and nature of DMC at each stage of the juvenile justice system. Therefore, resources can be allocated correspondingly to implement interventions and changes at the appropriate decision points.

What is RRI?
**Relative Risk Index (RRI):** The Relative Rate Index (RRI) provides a statistical representation of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) for each of the 67 counties in the State of Florida. The RRI compares the contact rate of occurrence for white youth to the contact rate of occurrence for all minority youth. If the RRI is 1.00, then the rate of occurrence for white youth is similar to the rate of occurrence for all minority youth. If the RRI is greater than 1.00, then the rate of occurrence for minority youth is higher than the rate of occurrence for white youth. If the RRI is less than 1.00, then the rate of occurrence for white youth is higher than the rate of occurrence for minority youth. The RRI is calculated through the following three steps:
1. Minority Contact: For a particular minority group at a given stage of the juvenile justice system, the number of contact events is divided by the number of possible events to produce a rate of system involvement for minority.

2. Non-Minority Contact: For white youth at a given stage of the juvenile justice system, the number of contact events is divided by the number of possible events to produce a rate of system involvement for white youth.

3. RRI Calculation: The rate of minority contact is divided by the rate of white contact to produce a ratio of system involvement, which is the RRI.

For example, the black RRI at the referral received stage of the juvenile justice system in Florida in 2005 shows that among black youth, the number of referral events was 62,439, and the number of possible event was 399,270 (which is equal to the number of black youth in the general population). Thus, the rate of system involvement for blacks is 0.15638.

\[ 0.15638 = \frac{62,439}{399,270} \]

Similarly, the rate of system involvement for whites is 0.06236.

\[ 0.06236 = \frac{63,304}{1,015,201} \]

This two rates yield a ratio of 2.5 at the stage of referral received.

\[ 2.5 = \frac{0.15638}{0.06236} \]

This ratio means that in 2005 black youth were 2.5 times more likely to be referred to the juvenile justice system than white youth in Florida.

Under some circumstances, these rates may be computed based on small numbers, which impacts the reliability of the DMC measurements. Rates based on five or fewer events or based on thirty or fewer potential events, are considered as insufficient sample size for calculating RRI. In these kinds of cases, the RRI is shown as missing and not presented in the report.

What is Odds Ratio for School Referral Index?
The Odds Ratio provides a measurement of the odds of school-associated delinquency referrals of minority youth compared to the odds of non-school associated referrals for minority youth. The odds ratio examines the likelihood of minority contact originating from school referrals versus other referral sources. This ratio ranges from zero to infinite positive numbers, with one as the cutting point. If the ratio is greater than one, it indicates school associated referrals increase the likelihood of black youth being referred to DJJ. If the ratio is between zero and one, it indicates that school associated referrals do not increase the likelihood of black youth being referred to DJJ. In other words, school associated referrals do not contribute to the minority overrepresentation issue at the referral stage. The odds ratio is calculated through the following three steps:
1. For school associated referrals, the number of referrals of black youth is divided by the number of referrals of white youth to produce the odds of school referrals for black youth.

2. For non-school associated referrals, the number of referrals of black youth is divided by the number of referrals of white youth to produce the odds of non-school referrals for black youth.

3. The odds of black youth with school referrals is divided by the odd of black youth with non-school referrals to produce the school referral odds ratio.

For example, the number of black youth with school referral was 338 and the number of white youth with school referral was 122 in Alachua County in 2005. It generates an odds of 2.77.

\[
\frac{2.77}{1} = \frac{338}{122}
\]

Similarly, the odds of black youth with non-school referral was 2.38.

\[
\frac{2.38}{1} = \frac{1,536}{646}
\]

This two odds yield a ratio of 1.17 at the stage of referral received.

\[
\frac{1.17}{1} = \frac{2.77}{2.38}
\]

This odds ratio means that, in 2005, the likelihood of school referrals versus non-school referrals was 1.17 times greater for black youth than white youth in Alachua County.

### Explanation of Sections

**Title Bar**

The name of the county

**County Description**

The purpose of this section is to familiarize readers with the general context of the area. This section provides a description of the county including its size, general population, geographical location, judicial circuit, law enforcement personnel, unemployment rate, and racial/ethnic component of youth population. In addition, a map also provides a visual presentation of its geographical location within Florida.

Alachua County is approximately 961 square miles, with a population of around 240,764 people. It is located in Florida’s Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state. In 2005, this metropolitan county had 261 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.0%. There were approximately 20,673 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth composed around 29% and Hispanic youth composed around 8% of the total youth population.
Minority Representation Bar Charts
This section demonstrates the percentage of white, black, and Hispanic in the general youth population. Youth aged from 10 to 17 is considered as at-risk population of this project. This section also demonstrates the percentage of white, black, and Hispanic at different stages of the juvenile justice system, including referral received, judicially disposition, secure detention, secure residential placement, and transferred to the criminal court. The visual provides readers with a clear graphic representation of the extent and nature of DMC in a given county at different stages of the system. For stages that have fewer than 31 events ($n < 31$), the bar chart is not presented to avoid unreliable interpretations.

DMC Benchmark
This section provides the county's ranking among 65 Florida Counties, followed by three benchmark graphs. Liberty and Lafayette Counties did not have sufficient numbers of youth to calculate RRI and to be included in the ranking.

Each county is ranked based on one-year RRIs of black youth, and a higher ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC. For example, County A ranked as 5 and County B ranked as 20, and it indicates that County A has less serious DMC issue than County B does, based on one-year RRI of black youth. The first benchmark graph demonstrates a comparison of RRIs of black referral received in FY2005-06. Each county's one-year RRI is presented along with the statewide average RRI, and the best and the worst RRIs among 67 counties.

Similarly, the second benchmark graph
demonstrates a comparison of the three-year (FY2003-04 through FY2005-06) average of RRIs of black referral received. Each county’s three-year RRI is presented accompanies with the statewide average RRI, and the best and the worst RRIs among 67 counties. This comparison takes the seriousness of minority overrepresentation at the first contact into account, as well as the changes over the past three years. The third benchmark graph demonstrates a comparison of school referral index of black youth in FY 2005-06. Each county’s school referral index is presented along with the statewide average school referral index, and the best and the worst school referral indexes among 67 counties.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**
This section displays three-year trends of black RRI at several important decision points of the juvenile justice system, including referrals received, judicially dispositions, secure detention, commitments, and transfers. Both the county trend and the statewide trend are visually presented for comparison. A short example of the RRI trends interpretation is provided to facilitate readers’ comprehension.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**
This section displays three-year trends of Hispanic RRI at several important decision points of the juvenile justice system, including referrals received, judicially dispositions, secure detention, commitments, and transfers. Both the county trend and the statewide trend are visually presented for comparison.

**Recommendations and Additional Resources**
This section provides a list of recommendations and available resources that assist decision-makers, stakeholders, administrators, and field professionals to address identified problems and implement possible interventions and changes to reduce DMC issue in a given jurisdiction. The following recommendations are used in the report:

- Provide delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention and early intervention programs.
- Provide delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as diversion programs.
• Provide delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as alternatives to secure confinement.
• Provide law enforcement personnel with cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different cultures, address cultural biases and stereotypes.
• Provide juvenile justice personnel with cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different cultures, address cultural biases and stereotypes.
• Alter the basic procedures, policies, and rules that define how a juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, and etc.
• Alter the basic procedures, policies, and rules that define how a juvenile justice system operates, such as detention risk assessments, and etc.
• Alter the basic procedures, policies, and rules that define how a juvenile justice system operates, such as existing sentencing guidelines, and etc.
• Alter the basic procedures, policies, and rules that define how a juvenile justice system operates, such as minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders, and etc.
• Alter the basic procedures, policies, and rules that define how a juvenile justice system operates, such as factors considered in judicial waiver cases, and etc.

Data Sources
• Florida Department of Juvenile Justice
• Florida Office of Economic and Demographic Research
• Florida Association of Counties
• U.S. Department of Labor
• U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation
Alachua County is approximately 961 square miles, with a population of around 240,764 people. It is located in Florida’s Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 261 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.0%. There were approximately 20,673 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 29% and Hispanic youth comprised around 8% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population:</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=20,673)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received:</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=2,668)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,124)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,732)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained:</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,029)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed:</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=194)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court:</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=43)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index
- Ranking: 61
- County of Alachua: 67%
- Statewide Average: 31%
- Best County: 12%
- Worst County: 79%

#### Three-Year Relative Rate Index
- County of Alachua: 67%
- Statewide Average: 31%
- Best County: 12%
- Worst County: 79%

#### School Referral Index
- County of Alachua: 82%
- Statewide Average: 16%
- Best County: 12%
- Worst County: 79%

*Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.*
In Alachua county black youth were 4.7 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 10% decrease from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Alachua county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be detained and more likely to be committed.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

In Alachua county Hispanic youth were 0.4 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 24% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Alachua county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be disposed judicially.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.*

*Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.*

*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders.*

*Circuit 8 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council*  
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services*

*Prevention programs by FDJJ*  
*W. Haywood Burns Institute*  
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative*  
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs*  
*Building Blocks for Youth*  
*Minority Over-representation Committee of the Black-on-Black Crime Task Force in Gainesville/Alachua County*
Baker County is approximately 588 square miles, with a population of around 23,953 people. It is located in Florida’s Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 40 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.5%. There were approximately 2,821 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 15% and Hispanic youth comprised around 2% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Baker county black youth were 2.8 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was an 10% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Baker county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained.

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments and existing sentencing guidelines.

* Circuit 8 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
* 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
* Prevention programs by FDJJ
* W. Haywood Burns Institute
* Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
* Minority Family Advocacy Programs
* Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Bay County is approximately 861 square miles, with a population of around 161,721 people. It is located in Florida’s Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 197 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.7%. There were approximately 16,682 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 14% and Hispanic youth comprised around 4% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=16,682)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,534)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=922)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=775)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=526)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=141)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=79)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 43
- **County of Bay:**
- **Statewide Average:**
- **Best County:**
- **Worst County:**

#### Three-Year Relative Rate Index

- **County of Bay:**
- **Statewide Average:**
- **Best County:**
- **Worst County:**

#### School Referral Index

- **County of Bay:**
- **Statewide Average:**
- **Best County:**
- **Worst County:**

* Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Bay county black youth were 3 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 8% increase from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Bay county were significantly more likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.

In Bay county Hispanic youth were 0.9 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 12% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely).

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.
- Circuit 14 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth
- 100 Black Men
- http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
- http://www.211.org/
- http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
- http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
- http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
- http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
- http://www.100blackmenba.org/hsyouthtrackprogram.htm
Bradford County is approximately 305 square miles, with a population of around 28,118 people. It is located in Florida's Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 22 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.7%. There were approximately 2,647 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 24% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)**

- **At-Risk Population:** 72% White, 24% Black, 3% Hispanic, 0% Other (N=2,647)
- **Referrals Received:** 51% White, 47% Black, 1% Hispanic, 0% Other (N=261)
- **Judicially Disposed:** 53% White, 47% Black, 0% Hispanic, 0% Other (N=62)
- **Non-Judicially**
  - **Detained:** 49% White, 50% Black, 0% Hispanic, 0% Other (N=68)
- **Committed:** Not Applicable (N=16)
- **Transferred to Adult Court:** Not Applicable (N=2)

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

**DMC Benchmark**

- **Ranking:** 34
- **One-Year Relative Rate Index**
- **Three-Year Relative Rate Index**
- **School Referral Index**

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Bradford county black youth were 2.8 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 13% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Bradford county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

There were less than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments and existing sentencing guidelines.

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- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Brevard County is approximately 1310 square miles, with a population of around 531,970 people. It is located in Florida's Eighteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 476 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 55,647 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 13% and Hispanic youth comprised around 8% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=55,647)</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=4,471)</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=1,666)</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=3,169)</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=1,402)</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=232)</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=58)</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

In Brevard county black youth were 2.6 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 10% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Brevard county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be detained.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

In Brevard county Hispanic youth were 0.6 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 13% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Brevard county were significantly more likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

*Circuit 18 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council*

*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services*

*Prevention programs by FDJJ*

*W. Haywood Burns Institute*

*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative*

*Minority Family Advocacy Programs*

*Building Blocks for Youth*

[http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)
[http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)
[http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)
[http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)
[http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html](http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html)

Broward County is approximately 1220 square miles, with a population of around 1,740,987 people. It is located in Florida's Seventeenth Circuit in the Southern region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 347 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.7%. There were approximately 188,153 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 32% and Hispanic youth comprised around 22% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=188,153)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=12,159)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=7,265)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=3,703)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=579)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=247)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Broward county black youth were 2.4 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 5% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Broward county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be disposed judicially, detained, and committed; and, significantly more likely to be transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Broward county Hispanic youth were 0.8 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 9% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Broward county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be disposed judicially, detained, committed and transferred to adult court.

Recommendations and Available Resources:

*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
*Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.
*Circuit 17 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
  - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
  - http://www.211.org/
*Prevention programs by FDJJ
  - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
*W. Haywood Burns Institute
  - http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs
  - http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
*Building Blocks for Youth
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Calhoun County is approximately 567 square miles, with a population of around 13,945 people. It is located in Florida's Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 15 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.4%. There were approximately 1,568 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 17% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.
In Calhoun county black youth were 1.5 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 30% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

### Recommendations and Available Resources:
- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention and early intervention programs.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Circuit 14 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth
- 100 Black Men
**http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html**
**http://www.211.org/**
**http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html**
**http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html**
**http://www.aecf.org/MajorInitiatives/JuvenileDetentionAlternativesInitiative.aspx**
**http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html**
**http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/**
**http://www.100blackmenba.org/tsyouthtrackprogram.htm**
Charlotte County is approximately 832 square miles, with a population of around 154,030 people. It is located in Florida's Twentieth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 253 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.8%. There were approximately 11,963 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 9% and Hispanic youth comprised around 5% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=11,963)</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=987)</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=468)</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=631)</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=286)</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=52)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=12)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

**DMC Benchmark**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- **Ranking:** 7
- **County of Charlotte**
- **Statewide Average**
- **Best County**
- **Worst County**

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- **County of Charlotte**
- **Statewide Average**
- **Best County**
- **Worst County**

**School Referral Index**

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Charlotte county black youth were 1.5 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 5% increase from FY 03-04 and was lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Charlotte county Hispanic youth were 0.8 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was no change from FY 03-04. Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Charlotte county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be disposed judicially.

Recommendations and Available Resources:

* Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs, and alternatives to secure confinement.
* Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
* Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines and existing sentencing guidelines.

- Circuit 20 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Citrus County is approximately 661 square miles, with a population of around 132,635 people. It is located in Florida’s Fifth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 201 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.0%. There were approximately 11,358 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 4% and Hispanic youth comprised around 5% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=11,358)</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=705)</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=496)</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=298)</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=302)</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=132)</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=10)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Three-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### School Referral Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Citrus county black youth were 2.1 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 20% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

In Citrus county Hispanic youth were 1.4 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was almost a 100% increase from FY 03-04 and was 1.9 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Citrus county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be disposed judicially.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines and existing sentencing guidelines.

- Circuit 5 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Clay County is approximately 644 square miles, with a population of around 169,623 people. It is located in Florida's Fourth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 269 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.4%. There were approximately 23,186 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 10% and Hispanic youth comprised around 7% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=23,186)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,551)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>judicially Disposed</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=656)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,029)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=474)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=69)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

**DMC Benchmark**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 24
- Not Applicable

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- School Referral Index

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

In Clay county black youth were 2.4 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 6% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Clay county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

In Clay county Hispanic youth were 0.6 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 24% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Clay county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.*

*Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.*

*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders.*

*Circuit 4 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council  
-2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services  
*Prevention programs by FDJJ  
+W. Haywood Burns Institute  
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative  
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs  
*Building Blocks for Youth  

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html  
http://www.211.org/  
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html  
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html  
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html  
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Collier County is approximately 2119 square miles, with a population of around 317,788 people. It is located in Florida's Twentieth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 600 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.2%. There were approximately 28,920 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 9% and Hispanic youth comprised around 34% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 55%
  - Black: 9%
  - Hispanic: 34%
- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 45%
  - Black: 11%
  - Hispanic: 38%
- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 40%
  - Black: 13%
  - Hispanic: 41%
- **Non-Judicially (N=1,100):**
  - White: 47%
  - Black: 10%
  - Hispanic: 36%
- **Detained:**
  - White: 35%
  - Black: 16%
  - Hispanic: 39%
- **Committed:**
  - White: 32%
  - Black: 19%
  - Hispanic: 42%

**Transferred to Adult Court: (N=13)**

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

DMC Benchmark

**Ranking: 5**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Collier: Not Applicable
- Statewide Average: 0
- Best County: 6
- Worst County: 6

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Collier: 4
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 6
- Worst County: 6

**School Referral Index**

- County of Collier: 2
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 4
- Worst County: 4

* Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Collier county black youth were 1.4 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 5% increase from FY 03-04 and was lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Collier county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be detained and committed.

In Collier county Hispanic youth were 1.4 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 34% increase from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Collier county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders.

*Circuit 20 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council*  
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services*  
*Prevention programs by FDJJ*  
*W. Haywood Burns Institute*  
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative*  
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs*  
*Building Blocks for Youth*  

[http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)  
[http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)  
[http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)  
[http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)  
[http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html](http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html)  
Columbia County is approximately 789 square miles, with a population of around 61,466 people. It is located in Florida's Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 82 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.5%. There were approximately 6,926 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 20% and Hispanic youth comprised around 4% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=6,926)</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=544)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=302)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained: (N=317)</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=188)</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=44)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DMC Benchmark**

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Columbia county black youth were 2.9 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 35% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Columbia county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Columbia county Hispanic and Non-Hispanic youth had the same likelihood to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 20% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely).

Recommendations and Available Resources:

* Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
* Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
* Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders.

- Circuit 3 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjoy.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforchildren.org/
DeSoto County is approximately 721 square miles, with a population of around 32,606 people. It is located in Florida’s Twelfth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 49 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 5.0%. There were approximately 3,133 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 14% and Hispanic youth comprised around 35% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population:</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=3,133)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received:</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=253)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=125)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=196)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained:</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=80)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=24)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

DMC Benchmark

Ranking: 20

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Three-Year Relative Rate Index

School Referral Index

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In DeSoto county black youth were 2.2 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 10% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in DeSoto county were less likely than the statewide average to be committed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In DeSoto county Hispanic youth were 0.7 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 17% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely).

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines and existing sentencing guidelines.

*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines and existing sentencing guidelines.

- *Circuit 12 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- *2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- *Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- *Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- *Building Blocks for Youth
  
  - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
  - http://www.211.org/
  - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
  - http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
  - http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Dixie County is approximately 709 square miles, with a population of around 15,377 people. It is located in Florida’s Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 47 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.2%. There were approximately 1,547 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 8% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Minority Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population (N=1,547)</td>
<td>White 88% Black 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received (N=61)</td>
<td>White 98% Black 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed (N=33)</td>
<td>White 98% Black 21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained (N=39)</td>
<td>White 82% Black 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed (N=2)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court (N=1)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

Ranking: 47

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Three-Year Relative Rate Index

School Referral Index

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Dixie county black youth were 3.3 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 43% increase from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

There were less than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention and early intervention programs.

- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.

- Circuit 3 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
  - 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
  - Prevention programs by FDJJ
  - W. Haywood Burns Institute
  - Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
  - Minority Family Advocacy Programs
  - Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Duval

Duval County is approximately 840 square miles, with a population of around 861,150 people. It is located in Florida's Fourth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 1,622 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.2%. There were approximately 98,651 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 39% and Hispanic youth comprised around 6% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=98,651)</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=6,910)</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=3,074)</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=4,982)</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=2,614)</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=785)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=70)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

DMC Benchmark

Ranking: 35

One-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Duval</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Duval</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School Referral Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Duval</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Duval county black youth were 2.8 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was no change from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Duval county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Duval county Hispanic youth were 0.8 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 18% decrease from FY 03-04 and was the same as lower than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Duval county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

Recommendations and Available Resources:

*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.

*Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.

*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders.

*Circuit 4 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
-2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
*Prevention programs by FDJJ
*W. Haywood Burns Institute
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs
*Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Escambia County is approximately 762 square miles, with a population of around 303,623 people. It is located in Florida's First Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 390 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.1%. There were approximately 31,489 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 30% and Hispanic youth comprised around 4% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 61%
  - Black: 30%
  - Hispanic: 4%

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 36%
  - Black: 60%
  - Hispanic: 3%

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 33%
  - Black: 63%
  - Hispanic: 3%

- **Non-Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 43%
  - Black: 51%
  - Hispanic: 4%

- **Detained:**
  - White: 32%
  - Black: 64%
  - Hispanic: 3%

- **Committed:**
  - White: 30%
  - Black: 67%
  - Hispanic: 3%

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - White: 36%
  - Black: 62%
  - Hispanic: 1%

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Escambia County: 30%
- Statewide Average: 25%
- Best County: 20%
- Worst County: 45%

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Escambia County: 30%
- Statewide Average: 25%
- Best County: 20%
- Worst County: 45%

**School Referral Index**

- Escambia County: 20%
- Statewide Average: 25%
- Best County: 20%
- Worst County: 45%

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Escambia county black youth were 3.5 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 17% increase from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Escambia county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Escambia county Hispanic youth were 1.5 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 28% increase from FY 03-04 and was 1.9 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Escambia county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained.

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.
- Circuit 1 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
  - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
  - http://www.211.org/
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
  - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
  - http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
  - http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
- Building Blocks for Youth
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Flagler County is approximately 504 square miles, with a population of around 78,617 people. It is located in Florida’s Seventh Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 91 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.5%. There were approximately 7,663 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 13% and Hispanic youth comprised around 7% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=7,663)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=734)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=328)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained: (N=520)</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=43)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transferred to Adult Court: (N=3) Not Applicable

DMC Benchmark

Ranking: 54

One-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Flagler</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School Referral Index</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Flagler</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Flagler county black youth were 3.7 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 10% decrease from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Flagler county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be detained.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Flagler county Hispanic youth were 2 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 143% increase from FY 03-04 and was 2.5 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely).

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments and existing sentencing guidelines.

*Circuit 7 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
*Prevention programs by FDJJ
*W. Haywood Burns Institute
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs
*Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Franklin County is approximately 565 square miles, with a population of around 10,845 people. It is located in Florida's Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 67 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.0%. There were approximately 993 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 14% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population (N=993)</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received (N=96)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed (N=57)</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained (N=2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

Ranking: 4

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Three-Year Relative Rate Index

School Referral Index

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Franklin county black youth were 1.2 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 3% increase from FY 03-04 and was lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention and early intervention programs.

*Circuit 2 Juvenile Justice Boards and Councils*
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services*
*Prevention programs by FDJJ*
*W. Haywood Burns Institute*
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative*
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs*
*Building Blocks for Youth*

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://wburnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Gadsden County is approximately 523 square miles, with a population of around 47,713 people. It is located in Florida's Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 64 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.2%. There were approximately 5,210 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 67% and Hispanic youth comprised around 10% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=5,210)</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=556)</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=428)</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially: (N=224)</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=220)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=63)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Transferred to Adult Court: (N=8)    | Not Applicable |}

DMC Benchmark

Ranking: 58

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Three-Year Relative Rate Index

School Referral Index

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Gadsden county black youth were 4.1 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 31% increase from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

In Gadsden county Hispanic youth were 1.2 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 66% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely).

Recommendations and Available Resources:
*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, and alternatives to secure confinement.
*Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines and existing sentencing guidelines.

*Circuit 2 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
*Prevention programs by FDJJ
*W. Haywood Burns Institute
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs
*Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Gilchrist County is approximately 348 square miles, with a population of around 16,221 people. It is located in Florida's Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 25 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.1%. There were approximately 1,812 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 9% and Hispanic youth comprised around 4% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,812)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=179)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=51)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=148)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=43)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Gilchrist county black youth were 1 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was an 11% increase from FY 03-04 and was lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

There were less than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Circuit 8 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council - [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services - [http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)
- Prevention programs by FDJJ - [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)
- W. Haywood Burns Institute - [http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs - [http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html](http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html)
- Building Blocks for Youth - [http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/](http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/)
Glades County is approximately 898 square miles, with a population of around 10,729 people. It is located in Florida's Twentieth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 27 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 5.3%. There were approximately 1,082 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 12% and Hispanic youth comprised around 26% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

- At-Risk Population: 56% White, 12% Black, 26% Hispanic
- Referrals Received: 34% White, 43% Black, 21% Hispanic
- Judicially Disposed: 40% White, 40% Black, 17% Hispanic
- Non-Judicially Detained: 42% White, 34% Black, 20% Hispanic
- Committed: Not Applicable
- Transferred to Adult Court: Not Applicable

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Glades county black youth were 5.9 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was 2.4 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

In Glades county Hispanic youth were 1.4 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 6% decrease from FY 03-04 and was 1.7 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely).

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention and early intervention programs.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.

- Circuit 20 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Gulf County is approximately 578 square miles, with a population of around 16,479 people. It is located in Florida’s Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 30 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.9%. There were approximately 1,587 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 17% and Hispanic youth comprised around 2% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,587)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=98)</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=47)</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=54)</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=25)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=10)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

Ranking: 2

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Three-Year Relative Rate Index

School Referral Index

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Gulf county black youth had the same likelihood as white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 9% increase from FY 03-04 and was lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

There were less than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Circuit 14 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
  - [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
  - [http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
  - [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
  - [http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
  - [http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html](http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html)
- Building Blocks for Youth
- K29100 Black Men
  - [http://www.100blackmenba.org/tsyouthtrackprogram.htm](http://www.100blackmenba.org/tsyouthtrackprogram.htm)
Hamilton County is approximately 515 square miles, with a population of around 14,315 people. It is located in Florida's Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 19 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.8%. There were approximately 1,451 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 42% and Hispanic youth comprised around 12% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: N=1,451</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: N=108</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: N=61</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained: N=63</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: N=4</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: N=1</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

Ranking: 45

One-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Hamilton</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of Hamilton</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Hamilton</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of Hamilton</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School Referral Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Hamilton</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of Hamilton</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Hamilton county black youth were 3.1 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 39% decrease from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

There were less than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention and early intervention programs.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.

*Circuit 3 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
*Prevention programs by FDJJ
*W. Haywood Burns Institute
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs
*Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Hardee County is approximately 630 square miles, with a population of around 27,333 people. It is located in Florida’s Tenth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 63 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 5.3%. There were approximately 2,971 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 6% and Hispanic youth comprised around 46% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

- At-Risk Population: 47% White, 6% Black, 46% Hispanic
- Referrals Received: 52% White, 27% Hispanic, 20% Other
- Judicially Disposed: 47% White, 22% Hispanic, 30% Other
- Non-Judicially Detained: 57% White, 19% Hispanic, 23% Other
- Committed: Not Applicable
- Transferred to Adult Court: Not Applicable

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Three-Year Relative Rate Index

School Referral Index

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Hardee county black youth were 3.8 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 97% increase from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

In Hardee county Hispanic youth were 0.4 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 30% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely).

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines and existing sentencing guidelines.

- Circuit 10 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
  - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
  - http://www.211.org/
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
  - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
  - http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
  - http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
- Building Blocks for Youth
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
- Peace River Center
  - http://www.peace-river.com/
Hendry County is approximately 1189 square miles, with a population of around 38,376 people. It is located in Florida's Twentieth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 60 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 7.7%. There were approximately 5,024 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 18% and Hispanic youth comprised around 45% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population (N=5,024)</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received (N=462)</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed (N=221)</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained (N=318)</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained (N=165)</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed (N=34)</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court (N=5)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Hendry county black youth were 2.1 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 28% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Hendry county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be committed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Hendry county Hispanic youth were 1.3 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 92% increase from FY 03-04 and was 1.6 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Hendry county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be committed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines and existing sentencing guidelines.

*Circuit 20 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council  
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services  
*Prevention programs by FDJJ  
*W. Haywood Burns Institute  
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative  
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs  
*Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html  
http://www.211.org/  
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html  
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html  
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html  
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Hernando County is approximately 508 square miles, with a population of around 150,784 people. It is located in Florida's Fifth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 234 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.5%. There were approximately 14,406 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 7% and Hispanic youth comprised around 10% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population (N=14,406)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received (N=1,031)</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed (N=681)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=478)</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained (N=274)</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed (N=57)</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transferred to Adult Court: (N=13) Not Applicable

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

**Ranking: 37**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Hernando
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Hernando
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

**School Referral Index**

- County of Hernando
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Hernando county black youth were 2.8 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 68% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Hernando county were less likely than the statewide average to be detained and committed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Hernando county Hispanic and Non-Hispanic youth had the same likelihood to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 3% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely).

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments and existing sentencing guidelines.

*Circuit 5 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
Prevention programs by FDJJ
W. Haywood Burns Institute
Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
Minority Family Advocacy Programs
Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Highlands County is approximately 1119 square miles, with a population of around 93,456 people. It is located in Florida’s Tenth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 105 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.0%. There were approximately 8,161 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 17% and Hispanic youth comprised around 24% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

- **At-Risk Population:** 56% White, 17% Black, 24% Hispanic
- **Referrals Received:** 54% White, 33% Black, 12% Hispanic
- **Judicially Disposed:** 55% White, 32% Black, 13% Hispanic
- **Non-Judicially (N=506):** 57% White, 30% Black, 13% Hispanic
- **Detained:** 53% White, 35% Black, 11% Hispanic
- **Committed:** 48% White, 28% Black, 23% Hispanic
- **Transferred to Adult Court:** Not Applicable

DMC Benchmark

- **One-Year Relative Rate Index**
  - Ranking: 16
  - County of Highlands: 6
  - Statewide Average: 4
  - Best County: 2
  - Worst County: 0

- **Three-Year Relative Rate Index**
  - County of Highlands: 6
  - Statewide Average: 4
  - Best County: 2
  - Worst County: 0

- **School Referral Index**
  - County of Highlands: 4
  - Statewide Average: 2
  - Best County: 2
  - Worst County: 0

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Highlands county black youth were 2.1 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 7% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Highlands county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Highlands county Hispanic youth were 0.5 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 13% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Highlands county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained.

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments and existing sentencing guidelines.

- Circuit 10 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth
- Peace River Center

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
http://www.peace-river.com/
Hillsborough County is approximately 1062 square miles, with a population of around 1,131,546 people. It is located in Florida's Thirteenth Circuit in the West Central region of Florida.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 1,168 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.5%. There were approximately 129,313 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 21% and Hispanic youth comprised around 24% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population:</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=129,313)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received:</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=12,677)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=6,237)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained:</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=8,431)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained:</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=4,290)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed:</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=562)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court:</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=587)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

**Ranking: 51**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Hillsborough
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Hillsborough
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

**School Referral Index**

- County of Hillsborough
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

*Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.*
In Hillsborough county black youth were 3.6 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 6% increase from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Hillsborough county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be detained and slightly less likely to transferred to adult court.

In Hillsborough county Hispanic youth were 1.1 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 10% decrease from FY 03-04 and was 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Hillsborough county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be detained, committed and transferred to adult court.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.
- Circuit 13 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Holmes County is approximately 484 square miles, with a population of around 19,157 people. It is located in Florida's Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 20 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.0%. There were approximately 2,171 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 6% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=2,171)</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=98)</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=48)</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=59)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=38)</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Holmes</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=2,171)</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=98)</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=48)</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=59)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=38)</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Three-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Holmes</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=2,171)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=98)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=48)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=59)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=38)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### School Referral Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Holmes</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=2,171)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=98)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=48)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=59)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=38)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Holmes county black youth were 1.7 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

There were less than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention and early intervention programs.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.

*Circuit 14 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
*Prevention programs by FDJJ
*W. Haywood Burns Institute
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs
*Building Blocks for Youth
*100 Black Men

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.aecf.org/MajorInitiatives/MinorityFamilyAdvocacyPrograms.aspx
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.100blackmenba.org/tsyouthtrackprogram.htm
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Indian River County is approximately 549 square miles, with a population of around 130,043 people. It is located in Florida's Nineteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 186 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.6%. There were approximately 11,907 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 13% and Hispanic youth comprised around 14% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=11,907)</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=804)</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=580)</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained: (N=366)</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=304)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=107)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transferred to Adult Court: (N=9)

Ranking: 31

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Three-Year Relative Rate Index

School Referral Index

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Indian River county black youth were 2.7 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 4% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

In Indian River county Hispanic youth were 0.6 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 39% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Indian River county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be disposed judicially.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders.

*Circuit 19 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council*  
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services*  
*Prevention programs by FDJJ*  
*W. Haywood Burns Institute*  
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative*  
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs*  
*Building Blocks for Youth*  

[Links to relevant websites]
Jackson County is approximately 938 square miles, with a population of around 49,691 people. It is located in Florida's Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 49 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.9%. There were approximately 4,728 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 28% and Hispanic youth comprised around 2% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 68%
  - Black: 28%
  - Hispanic: 2%
  - Other: 2%

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 47%
  - Black: 46%
  - Hispanic: 6%
  - Other: 1%

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 50%
  - Black: 45%
  - Hispanic: 4%
  - Other: 1%

- **Non-Judicially Detained:**
  - White: 44%
  - Black: 51%
  - Hispanic: 5%
  - Other: 4%

- **Detained:**
  - White: 42%
  - Black: 52%
  - Hispanic: 4%
  - Other: 1%

- **Committed:**
  - White: 47%
  - Black: 47%
  - Hispanic: 3%
  - Other: 1%

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - Not Applicable

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

**Ranking: 22**

- **One-Year Relative Rate Index**
  - County of Jackson: 6
  - Statewide Average: 3
  - Best County: 2
  - Worst County: 1

- **Three-Year Relative Rate Index**
  - County of Jackson: 6
  - Statewide Average: 4
  - Best County: 2
  - Worst County: 1

- **School Referral Index**
  - County of Jackson: 4
  - Statewide Average: 3
  - Best County: 2
  - Worst County: 1

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Jackson county black youth were 2.3 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 7% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Jackson county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Jackson county Hispanic youth were 3.6 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 119% increase from FY 03-04 and was 4.5 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely).

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments and existing sentencing guidelines.

- Circuit 14 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth
- 100 Black Men

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
http://www.100blackmenba.org/tsyouthtrackprogram.htm
Jefferson County is approximately 609 square miles, with a population of around 14,233 people. It is located in Florida's Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 19 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.3%. There were approximately 1,370 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 42% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)**

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 55%
  - Black: 42%
  - Hispanic: 3%

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 34%
  - Black: 66%
  - Hispanic: 0%

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 31%
  - Black: 69%
  - Hispanic: 0%

- **Non-Judicially Detained:**
  - White: 50%
  - Black: 50%
  - Hispanic: 0%

- **Detained:** Not Applicable
- **Committed:** Not Applicable
- **Transferred to Adult Court:** Not Applicable

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Jefferson county black youth were 2.5 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 3% decrease from FY 03-04 and was the same as the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

There were less than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention and early intervention programs.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.

- Circuit 2 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
  - 211 Resources Guide for Community Services
  - Prevention programs by FDJJ
  - W. Haywood Burns Institute
  - Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
  - Minority Family Advocacy Programs
  - Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Lafayette County is approximately 554 square miles, with a population of around 7,971 people. It is located in Florida’s Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 9 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 694 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 6% and Hispanic youth comprised around 11% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Minority Distribution</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td></td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>referrals</td>
<td>White: 82%, Black: 6%, Hispanic: 11%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referred</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

There were less than 30 black youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

There were less than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Circuit 3 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Lake County is approximately 1163 square miles, with a population of around 263,017 people. It is located in Florida’s Fifth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 256 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 24,909 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 13% and Hispanic youth comprised around 13% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>At-Risk Population: (N=24,909)</th>
<th>Referrals Received: (N=2,207)</th>
<th>Judicially Disposed: (N=1,200)</th>
<th>Non-Judicially: (N=1,303)</th>
<th>Detained: (N=590)</th>
<th>Committed: (N=201)</th>
<th>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=38)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Lake county black youth were 3.9 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 20% increase from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Lake county were significantly more likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.

In Lake county Hispanic youth were 1.2 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 10% increase from FY 03-04 and was 1.5 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Lake county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained.

### Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

- Circuit 5 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth

[http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)
[http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)
[http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)
[http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)
[http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html](http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html)
Lee County is approximately 1005 square miles, with a population of around 549,442 people. It is located in Florida’s Twentieth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 580 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.9%. There were approximately 50,306 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 12% and Hispanic youth comprised around 21% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population (N=50,306)</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received (N=3,827)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed (N=1,911)</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained (N=2,733)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained (N=1,911)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed (N=466)</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court (N=62)</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

In Lee county black youth were 2.7 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 13% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Lee county were more likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

*Provided at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.*

*Provided law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.*

*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.*

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

In Lee county Hispanic youth were 1.1 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 22% increase from FY 03-04 and was 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Lee county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

*Circuit 20 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council*

*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services*

*Prevention programs by FDJJ*

*W. Haywood Burns Institute*

*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative*

*Minority Family Advocacy Programs*

*Building Blocks for Youth*

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html

http://www.211.org/

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html

http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html


http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html

http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Leon County is approximately 696 square miles, with a population of around 271,111 people. It is located in Florida's Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 327 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.3%. There were approximately 25,065 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 40% and Hispanic youth comprised around 4% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=25,065)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=1,799)</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=1,247)</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained: (N=830)</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=676)</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=61)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

**DMC Benchmark**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Leon: 6
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 0
- Worst County: 6

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Leon: 6
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 0
- Worst County: 6

**School Referral Index**

- County of Leon: 2
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 0
- Worst County: 2

*Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.*
In Leon county black youth were 2.7 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 4% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Leon county were more likely than the statewide average to be detained and committed.

In Leon county Hispanic youth were 0.6 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 33% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Leon county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be disposed judicially.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.*

*Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.*

*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders.*

*Circuit 2 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council*  
[http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)

*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services*  
[http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)

*Prevention programs by FDJJ*  
[http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)

*W. Haywood Burns Institute*  
[http://www.burnsinstitute.org/ciny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/ciny.html)

*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative*  

*Minority Family Advocacy Programs*  
[http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html](http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html)

*Building Blocks for Youth*  
Levy County is approximately 1137 square miles, with a population of around 37,985 people. It is located in Florida's Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 73 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.8%. There were approximately 4,177 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 13% and Hispanic youth comprised around 7% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White (%)</th>
<th>Black (%)</th>
<th>Hispanic (%)</th>
<th>Other (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population (N=4,177)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received (N=330)</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed (N=166)</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=187)</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained (N=146)</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed (N=31)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court (N=15)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Levy: 6
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 0
- Worst County: 6

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Levy: 6
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 0
- Worst County: 6

**School Referral Index**

- County of Levy: 2
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 0
- Worst County: 2

*Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.*
In Levy county black youth were 2.5 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 8% increase from FY 03-04 and was the same as the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referrals Received:</th>
<th>Judicially Disposed:</th>
<th>Detained:</th>
<th>Committed:</th>
<th>Transferred:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2003</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2004</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

There were less than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines and existing sentencing guidelines.

- Circuit 8 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth
  - [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)
  - [http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)
  - [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)
  - [http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)
  - [http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html](http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html)
Liberty County is approximately 845 square miles, with a population of around 7,581 people. It is located in Florida’s Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 18 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.4%. There were approximately 766 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 15% and Hispanic youth comprised around 4% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=766)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=33)</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=25)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=7)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=12)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=4)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Liberty</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=766)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=33)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=25)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=7)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=12)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=4)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Three-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Liberty</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=766)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=33)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=25)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=7)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=12)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=4)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=)</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### School Referral Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Liberty</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=766)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=33)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=25)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=7)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=12)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=4)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.*
Country and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

There were less than 30 black youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

Counties and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

There were less than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services - http://www.211.org/
- Prevention programs by FDJJ - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
- W. Haywood Burns Institute - http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs - http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
- Building Blocks for Youth - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
## Madison

Madison County is approximately 708 square miles, with a population of around 19,696 people. It is located in Florida's Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 27 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 5.2%. There were approximately 2,249 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 48% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=2,249)</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=127)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=66)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained: (N=81)</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=21)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Madison</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=2,249)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=127)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=66)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained: (N=81)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=21)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Three-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Madison</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=2,249)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=127)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=66)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained: (N=81)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=21)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### School Referral Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Madison</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained: (N=81)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=21)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Madison county black youth were 4.4 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 42% increase from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

There were less than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention and early intervention programs.*

*Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.*

*Circuit 3 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council* - [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)

*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services* - [http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)

*Prevention programs by FDJJ* - [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)

*W. Haywood Burns Institute* - [http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)


*Minority Family Advocacy Programs* - [http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html](http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html)

*Building Blocks for Youth* - [http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/](http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/)
Manatee County is approximately 772 square miles, with a population of around 304,364 people. It is located in Florida's Twelfth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 680 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.1%. There were approximately 28,361 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 15% and Hispanic youth comprised around 19% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=28,361)</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=3,114)</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=1,416)</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=1,828)</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=1,197)</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=221)</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=45)</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

**DMC Benchmark**

**Ranking: 41**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Manatee</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Manatee</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**School Referral Index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Manatee</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Manatee county black youth were 2.9 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 6% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Manatee county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.
- Circuit 12 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
  http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
  http://www.211.org/
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
  http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
  http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
  http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
- Building Blocks for Youth
  http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Manatee county Hispanic youth were 1.2 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 20% increase from FY 03-04 and was 1.5 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Manatee county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be detained.
Marion County is approximately 1652 square miles, with a population of around 304,926 people. It is located in Florida's Fifth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 336 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 30,846 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 17% and Hispanic youth comprised around 13% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

- At-Risk Population: 69% White, 13% Black, 17% Hispanic
- Referrals Received: 53% White, 8% Black, 19% Hispanic
- Judicially Disposed: 52% White, 7% Black, 40% Hispanic
- Non-Judicially Disposed: 54% White, 8% Black, 37% Hispanic
- Detained: 48% White, 8% Black, 43% Hispanic
- Committed: 48% White, 7% Black, 44% Hispanic
- Transferred to Adult Court: 41% White, 8% Black, 51% Hispanic

DMC Benchmark

- One-Year Relative Rate Index: Marion County 6, Statewide Average 4, Best County 2, Worst County 0
- Three-Year Relative Rate Index: Marion County 6, Statewide Average 4, Best County 2, Worst County 0

School Referral Index

- Marion County 41, Statewide Average 37, Best County 2, Worst County 0

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Marion county black youth were 3 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 39% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

In Marion county Hispanic youth were 0.8 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was no change from FY 03-04 and was the same as the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Marion county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

- Circuit 5 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Martin County is approximately 582 square miles, with a population of around 141,059 people. It is located in Florida’s Nineteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 250 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.8%. There were approximately 12,919 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 8% and Hispanic youth comprised around 15% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=12,919)</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=1,043)</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=577)</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained: (N=643)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=435)</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=107)</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=25)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

**Ranking: 65**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Martin
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Martin
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

**School Referral Index**

- County of Martin
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Martin county black youth were 6.5 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 52% increase from FY 03-04 and was 2.6 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Martin county were more likely to be committed and significantly more likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Martin county Hispanic youth were 2 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 11% increase from FY 03-04 and was 2.5 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Martin county were more likely than the statewide average to be detained and committed.

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

*Circuit 19 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
*Prevention programs by FDJJ
*W. Haywood Burns Institute
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs
*Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Miami-Dade County is approximately 2109 square miles, with a population of around 2,422,075 people. It is located in Florida's Eleventh Circuit in the Southern region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 2,808 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.3%. There were approximately 272,961 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 26% and Hispanic youth comprised around 53% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=272,961)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=11,292)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=5,333)</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=7,418)</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=4,916)</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=569)</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=401)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

**DMC Benchmark**

- Ranking: 64
- One-Year Relative Rate Index
- Three-Year Relative Rate Index
- School Referral Index

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Miami-Dade county black youth were 6.2 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 32% increase from FY 03-04 and was 2.5 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Miami-Dade county were less likely than the statewide average to be committed and transferred to adult court.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

*Circuit 11 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
*Prevention programs by FDJJ
*W. Haywood Burns Institute
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs
*Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Miami-Dade county Hispanic youth were 2.6 times more likely than Non-hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 18% increase from FY 03-04 and was 3.3 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Miami-Dade county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.
Monroe County is approximately 1418 square miles, with a population of around 82,413 people. It is located in Florida's Sixteenth Circuit in the Southern region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 240 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.0%. There were approximately 6,749 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 7% and Hispanic youth comprised around 25% of the total youth population.

---

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)**

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 65%
  - Black: 7%
  - Hispanic: 25%

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 52%
  - Black: 26%
  - Hispanic: 19%

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 44%
  - Black: 31%
  - Hispanic: 24%

- **Non-Judicially Detained:**
  - White: 64%
  - Black: 16%
  - Hispanic: 18%

- **Committed:**
  - Not Applicable

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - Not Applicable

---

**DMC Benchmark**

**Ranking:** 62

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Monroe: 6
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 6

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Monroe: 6
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 6

**School Referral Index**

- County of Monroe: 6
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 6

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Monroe county black youth were 4.9 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 75% increase from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Monroe county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be disposed judicially and committed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Monroe county Hispanic youth and Non-Hispanic white youth had the same likelihood to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 29% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Monroe county were more likely than the statewide average to be detained and significantly more likely to be committed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders.

*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.*

*Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.*

*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders.*

*Circuit 16 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council*

*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services*

*Prevention programs by FDJJ*

*W. Haywood Burns Institute*

*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative*

*Minority Family Advocacy Programs*

*Building Blocks for Youth*

*Monroe County Faith Based Network*
Nassau County is approximately 671 square miles, with a population of around 65,759 people. It is located in Florida's Fourth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 142 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.4%. There were approximately 7,652 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 9% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=243)</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained (N=149)</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed (N=70)</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transferred to Adult Court: (N=2) Not Applicable

### DMC Benchmark

**Ranking: 10**

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

- County of Nassau: 6
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 4
- Worst County: 6

#### Three-Year Relative Rate Index

- County of Nassau: 6
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 4
- Worst County: 6

#### School Referral Index

- County of Nassau: 4
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 4
- Worst County: 6

*Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.*

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Nassau county black youth were 1.8 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 6% increase from FY 03-04 and was lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Nassau county Hispanic youth and Non-Hispanic white youth had the same likelihood to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines and existing sentencing guidelines.

- Circuit 4 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_andouncils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Okaloosa County is approximately 998 square miles, with a population of around 188,939 people. It is located in Florida's First Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 258 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.9%. There were approximately 20,353 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 12% and Hispanic youth comprised around 7% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=20,353)</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=1,418)</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judically Disposed: (N=986)</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained: (N=545)</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=118)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transferred to Adult Court: (N=24) Not Applicable

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Okaloosa county black youth were 1.9 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 5% decrease from FY 03-04 and was lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Okaloosa county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained.

In Okaloosa county Hispanic youth were 0.4 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 50% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely).

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.*

*Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.*

*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders.*

*Circuit 1 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html*

*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services http://www.211.org/*

*Prevention programs by FDJJ http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html*

*W. Haywood Burns Institute http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html*

*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative http://www.aecf.org/MajorInitiatives/JuvenileDetentionAlternativesInitiative.aspx*

*Minority Family Advocacy Programs http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html*

*Building Blocks for Youth http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Okeechobee County is approximately 780 square miles, with a population of around 37,765 people. It is located in Florida's Nineteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 79 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 5.0%. There were approximately 4,551 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 11% and Hispanic youth comprised around 27% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transferred to Adult Court: (N=7)  
Not Applicable

DMC Benchmark

Ranking: 3

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Three-Year Relative Rate Index

School Referral Index

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Okeechobee county black youth were 1.1 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was no change from FY 03-04 and was lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines and existing sentencing guidelines.

*Circuit 19 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
*Prevention programs by FDJJ
*W. Haywood Burns Institute
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs
*Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/

In Okeechobee county Hispanic youth were 0.9 times more likely than Non-hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 13% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Okeechobee county were less likely than the statewide average to be detained.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)
Orange County is approximately 1003 square miles, with a population of around 1,043,437 people. It is located in Florida's Ninth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 1,281 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 119,786 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 25% and Hispanic youth comprised around 27% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=119,786)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=11,842)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=6,347)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=7,051)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=5,130)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=553)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=209)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

**Ranking: 46**

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>County of Orange</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Three-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>County of Orange</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### School Referral Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>County of Orange</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Orange county black youth were 3.3 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 6% increase from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Orange county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be detained and transferred to adult court.

In Orange county Hispanic youth were 1.1 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was no change from FY 03-04 and was 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Orange county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

- Circuit 9 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth
- Orange County Juvenile Commission

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforforouth.org/
Osceola County is approximately 1467 square miles, with a population of around 235,156 people. It is located in Florida’s Ninth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 335 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 30,981 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 9% and Hispanic youth comprised around 44% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=30,981)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=2,830)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,261)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=2,171)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,110)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=87)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=14)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

DMC Benchmark

Ranking: 17

One-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Osceola</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=30,981)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=2,830)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,261)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=2,171)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,110)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=87)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=14)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Osceola</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=30,981)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=2,830)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,261)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=2,171)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,110)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=87)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=14)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School Referral Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Osceola</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=14)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Osceola county black youth were 2.1 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 9% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Osceola county Hispanic youth and Non-Hispanic white youth had the same likelihood to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 9% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Osceola county were more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders.

*Circuit 9 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
*Circut 9 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Palm Beach County is approximately 2578 square miles, with a population of around 1,265,900 people. It is located in Florida's Fifteenth Circuit in the Southern region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 1,234 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.0%. There were approximately 127,808 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 24% and Hispanic youth comprised around 19% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=127,808)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=8,165)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=4,034)</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=5,602)</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=2,709)</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=559)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=429)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

**Ranking: 44**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One-Year Relative Rate Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of Palm Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Three-Year Relative Rate Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of Palm Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Referral Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of Palm Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

In Palm Beach county black youth were 3.1 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was an 15% increase from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Palm Beach county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed and slightly less likely to be transferred to adult court.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

In Palm Beach county Hispanic youth and Non-Hispanic white youth had the same likelihood to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was no change from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Palm Beach county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

---

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.
- Circuit 15 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services [http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)
- Prevention programs by FDJJ [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)
- W. Haywood Burns Institute [http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs [http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html](http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html)
- Building Blocks for Youth [http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/](http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/)
Pasco County is approximately 772 square miles, with a population of around 406,898 people. It is located in Florida’s Sixth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 501 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.0%. There were approximately 41,321 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 4% and Hispanic youth comprised around 11% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)**

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 82%
  - Black: 4%
  - Hispanic: 11%
  - Other: 4%

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 80%
  - Black: 9%
  - Hispanic: 10%
  - Other: 9%

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 79%
  - Black: 9%
  - Hispanic: 11%
  - Other: 4%

- **Non-Judicially Detained:**
  - White: 83%
  - Black: 8%
  - Hispanic: 8%
  - Other: 9%

- **Detained:**
  - White: 78%
  - Black: 10%
  - Hispanic: 11%
  - Other: 12%

- **Committed:**
  - White: 79%
  - Black: 8%
  - Hispanic: 6%
  - Other: 6%

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - White: 88%
  - Black: 6%
  - Hispanic: 6%
  - Other: 6%

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

**DMC Benchmark**

**Ranking: 40**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- **County of Pasco**
- **Statewide Average**
- **Best County**
- **Worst County**

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- **County of Pasco**
- **Statewide Average**
- **Best County**
- **Worst County**

**School Referral Index**

- **County of Pasco**
- **Statewide Average**
- **Best County**
- **Worst County**

*Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.*
In Pasco county black youth were 2.9 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 3% decrease from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Pasco county were less likely than the statewide average to be committed.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referrals Received</th>
<th>Judicially Diposed</th>
<th>Detained</th>
<th>Committed</th>
<th>Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2003</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2004</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

In Pasco county Hispanic youth were 0.8 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was no change from FY 03-04 and was the same as lower than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Pasco county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines and existing sentencing guidelines.

- Circuit 6 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Pinellas County is approximately 309 square miles, with a population of around 947,744 people. It is located in Florida’s Sixth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 833 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.8%. There were approximately 85,798 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 16% and Hispanic youth comprised around 8% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=85,798)</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=9,409)</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=5,733)</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=4,379)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=3,389)</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=729)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=438)</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

**Ranking: 52**

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

- County of Pinellas: 6
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 6

#### Three-Year Relative Rate Index

- County of Pinellas: 4
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 6

#### School Referral Index

- County of Pinellas: 3
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 3

*Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.*
In Pinellas county black youth were 3.7 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was no change from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Pinellas county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.

In Pinellas county Hispanic youth were 0.8 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was no change from FY 03-04 and was the same as the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Pinellas county were more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

- Circuit 6 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth
- Pinellas County Urban League
- Bethel Park Community Foundation

[Links to resources]
Polk County is approximately 2048 square miles, with a population of around 541,840 people. It is located in Florida's Tenth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 547 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.0%. There were approximately 58,776 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 20% and Hispanic youth comprised around 18% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=58,776)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=6,688)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=3,011)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained: (N=4,738)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=1,795)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=433)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=137)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

**DMC Benchmark**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Polk: 52%
- Statewide Average: 33%
- Best County: 14%
- Worst County: 8%

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Polk: 52%
- Statewide Average: 33%
- Best County: 14%
- Worst County: 8%

**School Referral Index**

- County of Polk: 43%
- Statewide Average: 39%
- Best County: 39%
- Worst County: 39%

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Polk county black youth were 2.1 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 5% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Polk county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained and transferred to adult court.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

Referrals Received: 
Judicially Disposed: 
Detained: 
Committed: 
Transferred:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 03</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 04</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 05</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 03</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 04</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 05</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<td>FY 04</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 04</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 05</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In Polk county Hispanic youth and Non-Hispanic white youth had the same likelihood to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was no change from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Polk county were more likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

Referrals Received: 
Judicially Disposed: 
Detained: 
Committed: 
Transferred:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>FY 05</td>
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<td>FY 05</td>
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<th>Year</th>
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<td>FY 04</td>
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<td>FY 05</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 03</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 04</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 05</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 03</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 04</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 05</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

*Circuit 10 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth
- Peace River Center
- Polk Vision

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
http://www.peace-river.com/
http://www.polkvision.com/
Putnam County is approximately 879 square miles, with a population of around 73,764 people. It is located in Florida's Seventh Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 122 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.5%. There were approximately 8,161 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 23% and Hispanic youth comprised around 13% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)**

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 63%
  - Black: 23%
  - Hispanic: 13%

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 42%
  - Black: 52%
  - Hispanic: 5%

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 39%
  - Black: 53%
  - Hispanic: 7%

- **Non-Judicially Detained:**
  - White: 41%
  - Black: 53%
  - Hispanic: 5%

- **Detained:**
  - White: 35%
  - Black: 58%
  - Hispanic: 7%

- **Committed:**
  - White: 31%
  - Black: 63%
  - Hispanic: 3%

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - White: 26%
  - Black: 65%
  - Hispanic: 10%

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

**DMC Benchmark**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Putnam: 6
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 0

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Putnam: 6
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 0

**School Referral Index**

- County of Putnam: 4
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 0

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Putnam county black youth were 3.4 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 6% increase from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Putnam county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

In Putnam county Hispanic youth were 0.6 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 40% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Putnam county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be disposed judicially.

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.
- Circuit 7 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Santa Rosa

Santa Rosa County is approximately 1152 square miles, with a population of around 136,443 people. It is located in Florida's First Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 181 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 17,013 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 5% and Hispanic youth comprised around 4% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 88%
  - Black: 5%
  - Hispanic: 4%
- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 83%
  - Black: 11%
  - Hispanic: 4%
- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 84%
  - Black: 10%
  - Hispanic: 5%
- **Non-Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 86%
  - Black: 10%
  - Hispanic: 3%
- **Detained:**
  - White: 82%
  - Black: 3%
  - Hispanic: 14%
- **Committed:**
  - White: 83%
  - Black: 13%
  - Hispanic: 2%
- **Transferred to Adult Court:** Not Applicable

DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Santa Rosa County: 6
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 0

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Santa Rosa County: 6
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 0

**School Referral Index**

- Santa Rosa County: 4
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 0

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Santa Rosa county black youth were 2.4 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 85% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

In Santa Rosa county Hispanic youth and Non-Hispanic white youth had the same likelihood to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 67% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Santa Rosa county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be disposed judicially.

Recommendations and Available Resources:
- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines and existing sentencing guidelines.

*Circuit 1 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
*Prevention programs by FDJJ
*W. Haywood Burns Institute
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs
*Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Sarasota County is approximately 563 square miles, with a population of around 367,867 people. It is located in Florida's Twelfth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 423 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.0%. There were approximately 29,459 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 8% and Hispanic youth comprised around 9% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=29,459)</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=2,296)</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judically Disposed: (N=1,337)</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=1,139)</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=737)</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=188)</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transferred to Adult Court:** (N=14) Not Applicable

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Sarasota county black youth were 3.7 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 12% increase from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Sarasota county were more likely than the statewide average to be detained and committed.

In Sarasota county Hispanic youth were 1.2 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 20% increase from FY 03-04 and was 1.5 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Sarasota county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders.

- Circuit 12 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
  - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
  - http://www.211.org/
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
  - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
  - http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
  - http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
- Building Blocks for Youth
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Seminole County is approximately 352 square miles, with a population of around 411,744 people. It is located in Florida's Eighteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 387 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.3%. There were approximately 48,368 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 13% and Hispanic youth comprised around 16% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

- At-Risk Population: 67% White, 13% Black, 16% Hispanic/Other
- Referrals Received: 46% White, 39% Black, 15% Hispanic/Other
- Judicially Disposed: 41% White, 45% Black, 14% Hispanic/Other
- Non-Judicially Disposed: 48% White, 37% Black, 14% Hispanic/Other
- Detained: 34% White, 54% Black, 12% Hispanic/Other
- Committed: 28% White, 60% Black, 10% Hispanic/Other
- Transferred to Adult Court: 40% White, 49% Black, 11% Hispanic/Other

DMC Benchmark

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranking: 59</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-Year Relative Rate Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County of Seminole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Three-Year Relative Rate Index |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Seminole</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| School Referral Index |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Seminole</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Seminole county black youth were 4.4 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was an 16% increase from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Seminole county were significantly more likely than the statewide average to be detained and slightly less likely to be transferred to adult court.

In Seminole county Hispanic youth were 1.3 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 8% decrease from FY 03-04 and was 1.6 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Seminole county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be detained and committed.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.*

*Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.*

*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.*

- Circuit 18 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
St. Johns County is approximately 660 square miles, with a population of around 157,278 people. It is located in Florida's Seventh Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 241 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.9%. There were approximately 17,685 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 8% and Hispanic youth comprised around 4% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=17,685)</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=1,112)</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=573)</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=690)</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=636)</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=53)</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=8)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

**Ranking: 57**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of St. Johns: 6
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 4
- Worst County: 6

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of St. Johns: 6
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 4
- Worst County: 6

**School Referral Index**

- County of St. Johns: 4
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 4
- Worst County: 2

*Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.*
**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

In St. Johns county black youth were 4 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was an 3% decrease from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in St. Johns county were more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

- Referrals Received
- Judicially Dipoed
- Detained
- Committed
- Transferred

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

In St. Johns county Hispanic youth were 1.3 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 117% increase from FY 03-04 and was 1.6 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely).

- Referrals Received
- Judicially Dipoed
- Detained
- Committed
- Transferred

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.*

*Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.*

*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders.*

- 211 Resources Guide for Community Services
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
St. Lucie County is approximately 626 square miles, with a population of around 240,039 people. It is located in Florida's Nineteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 241 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.6%. There were approximately 25,879 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 24% and Hispanic youth comprised around 16% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population:</td>
<td>(N=25,879)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received:</td>
<td>(N=2,545)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>(N=1,425)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>(N=1,433)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained:</td>
<td>(N=1,329)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed:</td>
<td>(N=265)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court:</td>
<td>(N=85)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

**DMC Benchmark**

**Ranking: 48**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of St. Lucie: 6
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 0

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of St. Lucie: 6
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 0

**School Referral Index**

- County of St. Lucie: 4
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 0
- Worst County: 0

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

In St. Lucie county black youth were 3.4 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 10% increase from FY 03-04 and was higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in St. Lucie county were significantly more likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

In St. Lucie county Hispanic youth and Non-Hispanic white youth had the same likelihood to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 9% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in St. Lucie county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

*Circuit 19 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council*  
[http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)

*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services*  
[http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)

*Prevention programs by FDJJ*  
[http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)

*W. Haywood Burns Institute*  
[http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)

*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative*  

*Minority Family Advocacy Programs*  
[http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html](http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html)

*Building Blocks for Youth*  
Sumter County is approximately 574 square miles, with a population of around 74,052 people. It is located in Florida's Fifth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 129 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.4%. There were approximately 5,568 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 18% and Hispanic youth comprised around 9% of the total youth population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At-Risk Population: (N=5,568)</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=382)</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=222)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=230)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=133)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=41)</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=3)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Sumter county black youth were 2.3 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 26% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Sumter county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained.

In Sumter county Hispanic youth were 0.7 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 42% decrease from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times more likely).

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders.

- Circuit 5 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Suwannee County is approximately 687 square miles, with a population of around 38,174 people. It is located in Florida's Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 50 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.8%. There were approximately 3,924 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 16% and Hispanic youth comprised around 7% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

**At-Risk Population:**
- White: 76%
- Black: 16%
- Hispanic: 7%
- Other: 7%

**Referrals Received:**
- White: 61%
- Black: 14%
- Hispanic: 4%
- Other: 4%

**Judicially Disposed:**
- White: 59%
- Black: 36%
- Hispanic: 4%
- Other: 4%

**Non-Judicially Disposed:**
- White: 60%
- Black: 33%
- Hispanic: 7%
- Other: 7%

**Detained:**
- White: 55%
- Black: 41%
- Hispanic: 4%
- Other: 4%

**Committed:**
- Not Applicable

**Transferred to Adult Court:**
- Not Applicable

---

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Suwannee county black youth were 2.6 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 24% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Suwannee county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be committed.

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

In Suwannee county Hispanic youth were 0.8 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 20% decrease from FY 03-04 and was the same as the statewide average (0.8 times more likely).

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines and existing sentencing guidelines.

- Circuit 3 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council - [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services - [http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)
- Prevention programs by FDJJ - [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)
- W. Haywood Burns Institute - [http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs - [http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html](http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html)
- Building Blocks for Youth - [http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/](http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/)

Suwannee
Taylor County is approximately 1052 square miles, with a population of around 21,310 people. It is located in Florida's Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 32 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.5%. There were approximately 2,300 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 24% and Hispanic youth comprised around 2% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=2,300)</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=178)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=100)</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=115)</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=39)</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=17)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

Ranking: 13

One-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Taylor</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Taylor</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School Referral Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Taylor</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Taylor county black youth were 2 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 54% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

There were less than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines and existing sentencing guidelines.

- Circuit 3 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council - [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services - [http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)
- Prevention programs by FDJJ - [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)
- W. Haywood Burns Institute - [http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs - [http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html](http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html)
- Building Blocks for Youth - [http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/](http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/)
Union County is approximately 245 square miles, with a population of around 15,046 people. It is located in Florida's Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 10 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.1%. There were approximately 1,473 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 16% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - (N=1,473)
  - 80% White, 16% Black, 3% Hispanic, 0% Other

- **Referrals Received:**
  - (N=69)
  - 67% White, 33% Black, 0% Hispanic, 0% Other

- **JudiciallyDisposed:**
  - (N=35)
  - 63% White, 37% Black, 0% Hispanic, 0% Other

- **Non-Judicially Detained:**
  - (N=40)
  - 70% White, 30% Black, 0% Hispanic, 0% Other

- **Committed:**
  - (N=5)
  - Not Applicable

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - (N=2)
  - Not Applicable

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

**Ranking: 26**

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

- County of Union: 6
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 0
- Worst County: 6

#### Three-Year Relative Rate Index

- County of Union: 6
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 0
- Worst County: 6

#### School Referral Index

- County of Union: 4
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 4

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Union county black youth were 2.5 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was no change from FY 03-04 and was the same as the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referrals Received</th>
<th>Judicially Disposed</th>
<th>Detained</th>
<th>Committed</th>
<th>Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2003</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2004</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Black | Statewide Average

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

There were less than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention and early intervention programs.*

*Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.*

*Circuit 8 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council*  
[http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)

*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services*  
[http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)

*Prevention programs by FDJJ*  
[http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)

*W. Haywood Burns Institute*  
[http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)

*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative*  

*Minority Family Advocacy Programs*  
[http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html](http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html)

*Building Blocks for Youth*  

*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention and early intervention programs.*
Volusia County is approximately 1207 square miles, with a population of around 494,649 people. It is located in Florida’s Seventh Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 448 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 48,059 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 14% and Hispanic youth comprised around 12% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population:</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received:</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained:</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed:</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court:</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Volusia
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Volusia
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

**School Referral Index**

- County of Volusia
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Volusia county black youth were 2.9 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 12% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Volusia county were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed and transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Volusia county Hispanic youth were 0.8 times more likely than Non-Hispanic white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was no change from FY 03-04 and was the same as the statewide average (0.8 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, Hispanic youth in Volusia county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained and more likely to be committed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

Recommendations and Available Resources:
- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.
  - Circuit 7 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
  - 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
  - Prevention programs by FDJJ
  - W. Haywood Burns Institute
  - Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
  - Minority Family Advocacy Programs
  - Building Blocks for Youth
  - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
  - http://www.211.org/
  - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
  - http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
  - http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Wakulla County is approximately 635 square miles, with a population of around 26,867 people. It is located in Florida's Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this metropolitan county had 68 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.7%. There were approximately 3,058 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 11% and Hispanic youth comprised around 4% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=3,058)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=224)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=145)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=110)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=57)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=20)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Wakulla: 6
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 0

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Wakulla: 6
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 0

**School Referral Index**

- County of Wakulla: 4
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 0

Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.
In Wakulla county black youth were 2 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 54% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

There were less than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

Recommendations and Available Resources:

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines and existing sentencing guidelines.

- Circuit 2 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- Prevention programs by FDJJ
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Walton County is approximately 1135 square miles, with a population of around 53,525 people. It is located in Florida's First Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 139 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.7%. There were approximately 5,370 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 9% and Hispanic youth comprised around 5% of the total youth population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population:</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=5,370)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received:</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=282)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=185)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained:</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=123)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained:</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=109)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed:</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=27)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court:</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.
In Walton county black youth were 2.1 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 30% increase from FY 03-04 and was slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 05-06, black youth in Walton county were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be committed.

There were less than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, diversion programs and alternatives to secure confinement.*

*Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.*

*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines and existing sentencing guidelines.*

*Circuit 1 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council*

*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services*

*Prevention programs by FDJJ*

*W. Haywood Burns Institute*

*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative*

*Minority Family Advocacy Programs*

*Building Blocks for Youth*

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html

http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html


http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html

http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Washington County is approximately 611 square miles, with a population of around 23,097 people. It is located in Florida's Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2005, this non-metropolitan county had 30 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.1%. There were approximately 2,556 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 14% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population (N=2,556)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received (N=148)</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed (N=78)</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained (N=66)</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed (N=22)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court (N=6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage.

### DMC Benchmark

**Ranking: 8**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Washington: 6
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 0
- Worst County: 6

**Three-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Washington: 6
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 0
- Worst County: 6

**School Referral Index**

- County of Washington: 4
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 0
- Worst County: 6

*Please note: Two Florida counties did not have a sufficient number of youth to be ranked. A lower number of ranking indicates a less serious issue of DMC.*
In Washington county black youth were 1.5 times more likely than white youth to have been referred in FY 05-06. This was a 32\% decrease from FY 03-04 and was lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referrals Received:</th>
<th>Judicially Disposed:</th>
<th>Detained:</th>
<th>Committed:</th>
<th>Transferred:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Black | Statewide Average

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)**

There were less than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 05-06, therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referrals Received:</th>
<th>Judicially Disposed:</th>
<th>Detained:</th>
<th>Committed:</th>
<th>Transferred:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hispanic | Statewide Average

**Recommendations and Available Resources:**

*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention and early intervention programs.*

*Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.*

*Circuit 14 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council*  
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services*  
*Prevention programs by FDJJ*  
*W. Haywood Burns Institute*  
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative*  
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs*  
*Building Blocks for Youth*  
*100 Black Men*  

[http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)  
[http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)  
[http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)  
[http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)  
[http://www.aecf.org/MajorInitiatives/MinorityFamilyAdvocacyPrograms.aspx](http://www.aecf.org/MajorInitiatives/MinorityFamilyAdvocacyPrograms.aspx)  
[http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.htm](http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.htm)  
[http://www.100blackmenba.org/tsyouthtrackprogram.htm](http://www.100blackmenba.org/tsyouthtrackprogram.htm)