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

The Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Benchmark Reports systematically assess the issue of Disproportionate Minority Contact within the 67 counties in Florida. Information presented in each county’s benchmark report is designed to allow appropriate comparisons across judicial areas. Ranking of counties, based on the one-year Relative Rate Index (RRI), the four-year RRI, and School Referral Index are also provided. This will help identify potential DMC issues within each county and assist professionals in making interventions within a relatively homogenous context.

Highlights from the DMC Benchmark Reports include:

- Gadsden County had the largest proportion (65.6%) of black youth while Pasco County had the smallest proportion (3.7%) of black youth in the general youth population.

- Miami-Dade County had the largest proportion (54%) of Hispanic youth while Gulf County had the smallest proportion (1.4%) of Hispanic youth in the general youth population.

- The statewide average RRI of referral received of black youth was 2.5 in FY 2006-07, which means the rate of black youth referred were 2.5 times higher than the rate of white youth referred to the juvenile justice system in Florida. This reflected a 9% increase from FY 2003-04.

- In Florida, the vast majority (91%) of the counties had black youth disproportionately overrepresented at the referral received stage of the juvenile justice system in 2006.

- In 2006, Gilchrist County, Walton County, and Washington County were the top three counties with the least DMC issue at the referral received stage for black youth. These three counties had no identified DMC issue measured by the RRI at the referral received stage of the juvenile justice continuum.

- In 2006, Alachua County, Dixie County, and Madison County were the bottom three counties with the most serious DMC issue at the stage of referral received of black youth. Black youth were 5.8 times more likely to be referred to the juvenile justice system than white youth in Alachua County; black youth were 5.8 times more likely to be referred to the juvenile justice system than white youth in Dixie County; and black youth were 5.6 times more likely to be referred to the juvenile justice system than white youth in Madison County.
## County Rankings Table

**DMC Benchmark County Rankings, FY 2006-07**

Based on the one-year RRI, four-year RRI, or school referral index of black youths, a lower number of rank indicates a relatively less serious occurrence of DMC.

<table>
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*Holmes, Liberty, and Lafayette Counties did not have sufficient numbers of youth to calculate the one-year RRI and so are not included in the ranking. Liberty and Lafayette Counties did not have sufficient numbers of youth to calculate the four-year RRI and were not included in the ranking. Holmes, Hardee, Hamilton, Gulf, Baker, Franklin, DeSoto, and Calhoun Counties did not have sufficient numbers of youth to calculate school referral index and were not included in the ranking.*

**Disproportionate Minority Contact**
Methodology of the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Benchmark Reports

The DMC Initiative

The purpose of the DMC initiative 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, which would require 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 report provides the county information, minority representation charts, and three benchmark charts. A series of percentage bar charts are displayed to demonstrate the 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 in directing their DMC 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 grants federally funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The RRI provides an unbiased estimation of the extent and nature of DMC at each stage of the juvenile justice system. Therefore, resources can be allocated accordingly to implement interventions and changes at the appropriate decision points.

What is RRI?

The Relative Rate Index (RRI) provides a statistical representation of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) for each of the 67 counties in Florida. A county’s population is taken into account and controlled for when calculating the rate. Thus, smaller counties are measured the same as larger counties and their rates are comparable.

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 youth.

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 2006 shows that among black youth, the number of referral events was 61,394, and the number of possible event was 398,631, which is equal to the number of black youth aged 10 to 17 in the general population. Thus, the rate of system involvement for blacks is 0.15401.

\[
0.15401 = \frac{61,394}{398,631}
\]

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

\[
0.06075 = \frac{61,591}{1,013,889}
\]

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

\[
2.5 = \frac{0.15401}{0.06075}
\]

This ratio means that in 2006 the rate of black youth referred to the juvenile justice system were 2.5 times higher than the rate of white youth referred to the juvenile justice system 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 to be an insufficient sample size for calculating the RRI. In these kinds of cases, the RRI is shown as missing and not presented in the report.

**What is School Referral Index?**

The School Referral Index provides a measurement of how much school-related referrals contribute to minority representation at the referral received stage. The index examines the likelihood of minority contact originating from school-related referrals against all other referral sources. A county’s population is taken into account and controlled for when calculating the rate. Thus, smaller counties are measured the same as larger counties and their rates are comparable.

This index ranges from zero to infinite positive numbers, with one as the cutting point. If the index is greater than one, it indicates school-related referrals increase the likelihood of black youth being referred to DJJ. If the index is between zero and one, it indicates that school-related 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 of the juvenile justice continuum. The school referral index is calculated through the following three steps:
1. For school-related referrals, the rate of referrals of black youth (school referrals of black youth / total school referrals) is divided by the rate of referrals of non-black youth to produce the odds of school referrals for black youth.

2. For non-school associated referrals, the rate of referrals of black youth (non-school referrals of black youth / total non-school referrals) is divided by the rate of referrals of non-black youth to produce the odds of non-school referrals for black youth.

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

For example, in 2006, the rate of black youth with school referrals was 0.809 (452 / 559) and the rate of non-black youth with school referrals was 0.191 (107 / 559) in Alachua County. It generates an odds of 4.22.

\[ 4.22 = \frac{452 / 559}{107 / 559} \]

Similarly, the odds of black youth with non-school referrals was 2.50.

\[ 2.50 = \frac{1367 / 1914}{547 / 1914} \]

These two odds yield a ratio of 1.69 at the stage of referral received.

\[ 1.69 = \frac{4.22}{2.50} \]

This School Referral Index means that, in 2006, the likelihood of school referrals was 1.69 times greater than non-school referrals for black youth in Alachua County.
Explanation of Sections

Title Bar
The name of the county is displayed at the top of each page of the report.

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 the racial/ethnic component of the youth population. In addition, a map also provides a visual presentation of the county’s geographical location within Florida.

Each county is also identified as a metropolitan or non-metropolitan one, according to U.S. Office of Management and Budget. A metropolitan area contains a core urban area of 50,000 or more population and consists of one or more counties and adjacent, high degree of social and economic integration counties. For further detail of the definition, please refer to this link of the U.S. Census website (http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metroarea.html).

Minority Representation Bar Charts
This section demonstrates the percentage of white, black, and Hispanic youth in the general youth population. Youth aged from 10 to 17 are considered to be the at-risk population of this project. This section also demonstrates the percentage of white, black, and Hispanic youth at different stages of the juvenile justice system, including referral received, judicial disposition, non-judicial disposition, secure detention, secure residential placement, and transferred to the criminal court. The visual presentation 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 three rankings for each county in Florida, followed by benchmark graphs. Each county is ranked by the one-year RRI for black youth at the referral received stage, the four-year RRI for black youth at the referral received stage, and the school referral index.

A smaller number in ranking indicates a relatively less serious issue of DMC. For example, County A ranked as 5 and County B ranked as 20, then County A has less serious DMC issue than County B does. Of the 67 counties in Florida, Holmes, Liberty, and Lafayette Counties did not have sufficient numbers of youth to calculate the one-year RRI and to be included in the ranking. Liberty and Lafayette Counties did not have sufficient numbers of youth to calculate the four-year RRI and were not included in the ranking. In addition, Union, Liberty, Lafayette, Jefferson, Holmes, Hardee, Hamilton, Gulf, Glades, Franklin, Dixie, and Calhoun Counties did not have sufficient numbers of youth to calculate school referral index and were not included in the ranking.

The first benchmark graph demonstrates a comparison of the RRIs of referral received of black youth in FY 2006-07. Each county’s one-year RRI is presented along with the statewide average RRI, and the best and the worst RRIs among 64 counties. Similarly, the second benchmark graph demonstrates a comparison of the four-year (FY 2003-04 through FY 2006-07) average of RRIs of referral received of black youth. Each county’s four-year-average RRI accompanies with the statewide average RRI, and the best and the worst RRIs among the 65 counties included in the ranking. This comparison takes the seriousness of minority overrepresentation at the first contact into account, as well as the changes over the past four years. The third benchmark graph demonstrates a comparison of the school referral index of black youth in FY 2006-07. 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 the 55 counties included in the ranking.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)
This section displays the four-year trends of the RRI for black youth at several important decision points of the juvenile justice system, including referrals received, judicial dispositions, secure detention, commitments, and transfer to adult court. 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 of these graphs.

In Alachua County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 5.8 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 9% increase from FY 2003-04 and 2.5 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Alachua County were more likely than the statewide average to be detained and committed.

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

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

- 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.
Data Sources
The DMC benchmark reports adopt data from multiple information sources. Due to different agencies’ data reporting, they may not cover exact the same reporting timeframe. For instance, general and youth population data were estimated every year by Florida Office of Economic and Demographic Research, while juvenile delinquency data were reported in fiscal year timeframe by Florida Department of Juvenile Justice. Thorough this document, a frequently used measure, RRI at referral received stage, adopts population measure reported in calendar year and juvenile referral data in fiscal year.

- Florida Department of Juvenile Justice: Delinquency Profile FY 2006-07.
- 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 243,779 people. It is located in Florida’s Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 260 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.6%. There were approximately 20,677 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 2006-07)

**At-Risk Population:**
- White: 57%
- Black: 29%
- Hispanic: 8%

**Referrals Received:**
- White: 74%
- Black: 25%
- Hispanic: 1%

**Judicially Disposed:**
- White: 76%
- Black: 23%
- Hispanic: 1%

**Non-Judicially Disposed:**
- White: 71%
- Black: 27%
- Hispanic: 1%

**Detained:**
- White: 83%
- Black: 15%
- Hispanic: 1%

**Committed:**
- White: 86%
- Black: 14%
- Hispanic: 0%

**Transferred to Adult Court:**
- White: 81%
- Black: 19%
- Hispanic: 0%

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**
- Ranking: 64

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**
- Ranking: 63

**School Referral Index**
- Ranking: 43

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.*

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Alachua County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 5.8 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 9% increase from FY 2003-04 and 2.5 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Alachua County were more likely than the statewide average to be detained and committed.

In Alachua County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.3 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 40% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times).

**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 [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/]*

*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 25,004 people. It is located in Florida's Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 40 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.9%. There were approximately 2,919 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 13% and Hispanic youth comprised around 2% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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=2,919)</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=174)</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=101)</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=138)</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=48)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- **Ranking:** 24

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- **Ranking:** 24

**School Referral Index**

- **Ranking:** 29

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Baker County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.4 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was an 8% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Baker County were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Referrals Received</th>
<th>Judicially Disposed</th>
<th>Detained</th>
<th>Committed</th>
<th>Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>0</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)

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 2006-07; 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 diversion 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

*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/ciny.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/
Bay County is approximately 861 square miles, with a population of around 165,515 people. It is located in Florida’s Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 201 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.1%. There were approximately 16,805 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 14% and Hispanic youth comprised around 5% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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=16,805)</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=1,547)</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=878)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=685)</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=514)</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=167)</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=74)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 45

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 42

School Referral Index

Ranking: 12

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Bay County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.4 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 17% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.5 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Bay County were more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

In Bay County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.5 times higher than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 114% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.9 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Bay County were more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed.

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  
*Ainnie 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/ciny.html  
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html  
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/  
http://www.100blackmenba.org/tsyouthtrackprogram.htm
Bradford County is approximately 305 square miles, with a population of around 28,551 people. It is located in Florida’s Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 22 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.8%. There were approximately 2,639 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 23% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 16

#### Four-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 26

#### School Referral Index

- **Ranking:** 45

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)**

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 73%
  - Black: 23%
  - Hispanic: 3%
  - Total: 2,639

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 59%
  - Black: 40%
  - Hispanic: 0%
  - Total: 237

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 66%
  - Black: 34%
  - Hispanic: 0%
  - Total: 90

- **Non-Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 53%
  - Black: 45%
  - Hispanic: 1%
  - Total: 192

- **Detained:**
  - White: 61%
  - Black: 39%
  - Hispanic: 0%
  - Total: 49

- **Committed:**
  - White: 100%
  - Black: 0%
  - Hispanic: 0%
  - Total: 16

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - White: 100%
  - Black: 0%
  - Hispanic: 0%
  - Total: 2

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.
In Bradford County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.1 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 34% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Bradford County were less likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed and detained.

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, and diversion 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.
* 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.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/

Disproportionate Minority Contact
Brevard County is approximately 1310 square miles, with a population of around 543,050 people. It is located in Florida's Eighteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 425 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.3%. There were approximately 55,558 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 2006-07)

- **At-Risk Population:** 75% White, 13% Black, 8% Hispanic, 5% Other
- **Referrals Received:** 61% White, 32% Black, 5% Hispanic, 5% Other
- **Judicially Disposed:** 59% White, 35% Black, 5% Hispanic, 5% Other
- **Non-Judicially Disposed:** 63% White, 30% Black, 5% Hispanic, 5% Other
- **Detained:** 54% White, 38% Black, 7% Hispanic, 5% Other
- **Committed:** 54% White, 38% Black, 5% Hispanic, 5% Other
- **Transferred to Adult Court:** 36% White, 54% Black, 40% Hispanic, 10% Other

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Brevard County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.1 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 7% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.3 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Brevard County were more likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.

In Brevard County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 14% increase from FY 2003-04 and the same as the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, 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, and diversion 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.

*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/cny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Broward County is approximately 1220 square miles, with a population of around 1,753,162 people. It is located in Florida's Seventeenth Circuit in the Southern region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 1,538 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.1%. There were approximately 188,046 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 32% and Hispanic youth comprised around 23% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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=188,046)</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=12,368)</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=7,063)</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=6,487)</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=3,774)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=576)</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=243)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>63%</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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 20

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 22

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: 24

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Broward County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.2 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 4% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Broward County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be detained, committed, and transferred to adult court.

In Broward County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.7 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 13% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2005-06, Hispanic youth in Broward County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be disposed judicially, 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 17 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/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Calhoun County is approximately 567 square miles, with a population of around 14,113 people. It is located in Florida's Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 18 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.1%. There were approximately 1,549 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 2006-07)

<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=1,549)</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received (N=83)</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed (N=56)</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed (N=47)</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained (N=32)</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed (N=18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court (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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 12

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 9

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: -

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Calhoun County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was an 11% increase from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY2006-07; 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/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
Charlotte County is approximately 832 square miles, with a population of around 160,315 people. It is located in Florida's Twentieth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 274 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.4%. There were approximately 12,319 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 2006-07)**

<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>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=12,319)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,024)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judically Disposed</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=473)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=599)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=287)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=45)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Transferred to Adult Court   | Not Applicable* |
| (N=3)                        |                 |

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

**DMC Benchmark**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 6
- County of Charlotte: 84%
- Statewide Average: 10%
- Best County: 3%
- Worst County: 10%

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 6
- County of Charlotte: 82%
- Statewide Average: 2%
- Best County: 15%
- Worst County: 4%

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: 33
- County of Charlotte: 82%
- Statewide Average: 2%
- Best County: 15%
- Worst County: 4%

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%

Disproportionate Minority Contact

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Charlotte County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 1.4 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was an 8% increase from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Charlotte County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed and detained.

In Charlotte County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.5 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 44% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2005-06, 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 diversion 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.
*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 20 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/ciny.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/
Citrus County is approximately 661 square miles, with a population of around 136,749 people. It is located in Florida’s Fifth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 208 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.8%. There were approximately 11,433 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 4% and Hispanic youth comprised around 6% of the total youth population.
In Citrus County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.2 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 22% increase from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

In Citrus County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.5 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 29% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2005-06, Hispanic youth in Citrus 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, and diversion 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.

*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 176,901 people. It is located in Florida’s Fourth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 261 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.0%. There were approximately 23,684 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 2006-07)

- At-Risk Population: 79% White, 10% Black, 7% Hispanic
- Referrals Received: 68% White, 28% Black, 3% Hispanic
- Judicially Disposed: 69% White, 27% Black, 4% Hispanic
- Non-Judicially Disposed: 71% White, 26% Black, 2% Hispanic
- Detained: 61% White, 35% Black, 4% Hispanic
- Committed: 61% White, 36% Black, 3% Hispanic
- Transferred to Adult Court: Not Applicable*

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

- Ranking: 43
- Clay County: 61%
- Statewide Average: 71%
- Best County: 26%
- Worst County: 2%

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

- Ranking: 28
- Clay County: 61%
- Statewide Average: 61%
- Best County: 26%
- Worst County: 2%

School Referral Index

- Ranking: 7
- Clay County: 31
- Statewide Average: 31
- Best County: 31
- Worst County: 31

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Clay County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.3 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 50% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Clay County were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Clay County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.4 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 20% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Clay County were 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, and diversion 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.

*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 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/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Collier County is approximately 2119 square miles, with a population of around 326,658 people. It is located in Florida's Twentieth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 642 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.0%. There were approximately 29,297 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 9% and Hispanic youth comprised around 35% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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=29,297)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=2,157)</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=1,203)</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=1,154)</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=974)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=164)</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 7

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 4

School Referral Index

Ranking: 30

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Collier County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 1.5 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 15% increase from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Collier County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

In Collier County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.1 times higher than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 10% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Collier County were more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed, detained, and 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 20 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.building blocksforyouth.org/](http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/)

*Circuit 20 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/)
Columbia County is approximately 789 square miles, with a population of around 63,538 people. It is located in Florida's Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 86 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.1%. There were approximately 7,012 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 2006-07)

<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=7,012)</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=591)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=232)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=394)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=143)</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=28)</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 29

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 29

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: 31

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.*

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Columbia County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.9 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 38% increase from FY 2003-04 and slightly higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Columbia County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

In Columbia County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was an 11% decrease from FY 2003-04 and the same as the statewide average (0.8 times).

**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, 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/ciny.html  
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html  
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
DeSoto County is approximately 721 square miles, with a population of around 33,164 people. It is located in Florida's Twelfth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 49 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.5%. There were approximately 3,141 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 14% and Hispanic youth comprised around 33% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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>52%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=3,141)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=238)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=89)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=161)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=63)</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=10)</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=9)</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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 17
- **DeSoto County:** Not Applicable*
- **Statewide Average:**
- **Best County:**
- **Worst County:**

#### Four-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 19
- **DeSoto County:** Not Applicable*
- **Statewide Average:**
- **Best County:**
- **Worst County:**

#### School Referral Index

- **Ranking:** 2
- **DeSoto County:**
- **Statewide Average:**
- **Best County:**
- **Worst County:**

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In DeSoto County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.1 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 5% increase from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in DeSoto County were more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In DeSoto County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.5 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 17% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in DeSoto County were more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed.

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

*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
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.burns institute.org/ciny.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/
Dixie County is approximately 709 square miles, with a population of around 15,677 people. It is located in Florida’s Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 24 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.4%. There were approximately 1,543 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 2006-07)

- At-Risk Population: 88% White, 8% Black, 3% Hispanic, 0% Other (N=1,543)
- Referrals Received: 65% White, 35% Black (N=49)
- Judicially Disposed: 57% White, 43% Black (N=37)
- Non-Judicially Disposed: Not Applicable* (N=18)
- Detained: Not Applicable* (N=18)
- Committed: Not Applicable* (N=3)
- Transferred to Adult Court: Not Applicable* (N=1)

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 63

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 57

School Referral Index

Ranking: -

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Dixie County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 5.8 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 142% increase from FY 2003-04 and 2.5 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

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

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 2006-07; 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 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/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Duval County is approximately 840 square miles, with a population of around 879,235 people. It is located in Florida’s Fourth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 1,746 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.5%. There were approximately 98,706 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 39% and Hispanic youth comprised around 7% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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=98,706)</td>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=6,112)</td>
<td></td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=2,610)</td>
<td></td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=4,643)</td>
<td></td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=2,217)</td>
<td></td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=652)</td>
<td></td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=87)</td>
<td></td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**
- Ranking: 26

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**
- Ranking: 30

**School Referral Index**
- Ranking: 46

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.*

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Duval County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.5 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was an 11% decrease from FY 2003-04 and the same as the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Duval County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be detained and committed.

In Duval County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.3 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 70% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Duval County were more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed and 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.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/ciny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/ciny.html)  
[http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html](http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html)  
Escambia County is approximately 762 square miles, with a population of around 309,647 people. It is located in Florida's First Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 387 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.2%. There were approximately 31,806 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 29% and Hispanic youth comprised around 4% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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>61%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=31,806)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=3,338)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=2,601)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,132)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,518)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=419)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=143)</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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**
- Ranking: 46

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**
- Ranking: 48

**School Referral Index**
- Ranking: 18

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.*

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Escambia County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.4 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 13% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.5 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Escambia 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)

In Escambia County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.6 times higher than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 33% increase from FY 2003-04 and 2 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, 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, and minimum standards for equitable treatment.

*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/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Flagler County is approximately 504 square miles, with a population of around 89,075 people. It is located in Florida's Seventh Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 104 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.2%. There were approximately 8,374 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 2006-07)

<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=8,374)</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=688)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=267)</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=464)</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=198)</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=28)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

- County of Flagler
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

- County of Flagler
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

School Referral Index

- County of Flagler
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Flagler County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.5 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 15% decrease from FY 2003-04 and 1.5 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Flagler County were more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed, detained, and committed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Flagler County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 2.2 times higher than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 175% increase from FY 2003-04 and 2.8 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Flagler County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed and 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, and minimum standards for equitable treatment.

*Circuit 7 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/ciny.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/
Franklin County is approximately 565 square miles, with a population of around 11,916 people. It is located in Florida's Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 44 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.9%. There were approximately 1,053 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 2006-07)**

- **At-Risk Population**: 80% White, 16% Black, 3% Hispanic, 3% Other (N=1,053)
- **Referrals Received**: 69% White, 30% Black, 0% Hispanic, 1% Other (N=103)
- **Judicially Disposed**: 84% White, 16% Black, 0% Hispanic, 0% Other (N=62)
- **Non-Judicially Disposed**: 82% White, 16% Black, 0% Hispanic, 0% Other (N=44)
- **Detained**: Not Applicable* (N=26)
- **Committed**: Not Applicable* (N=3)
- **Transferred to Adult Court**: Not Applicable* (N=4)

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%

**DMC Benchmark**

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.*

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Franklin County: 6
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 0

Ranking: 15

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Franklin County: 6
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 0

Ranking: 10

**School Referral Index**

- Franklin County: 4
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 0

Ranking: -

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Franklin County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.1 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 75% increase from FY 2003-04 and slightly 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 Diposed</th>
<th>Detained</th>
<th>Committed</th>
<th>Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Black

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

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 2006-07; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

<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>County</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hispanic

**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* [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/]

Disproportionate Minority Contact
Gadsden County is approximately 523 square miles, with a population of around 48,195 people. It is located in Florida's Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 52 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.5%. There were approximately 5,200 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 66% and Hispanic youth comprised around 11% of the total youth population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=5,200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=540)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judically Disposed: (N=376)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=222)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=221)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=88)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

One-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Gadsden</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking: 40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Gadsden</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking: 56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School Referral Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Gadsden</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking: 55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Gadsden County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.3 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was no change 0% from FY 2003-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

In Gadsden County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.5 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 29% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times).

Recommendations and Available Resources

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, and diversion 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.
- 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 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/
Gilchrist County is approximately 348 square miles, with a population of around 16,703 people. It is located in Florida's Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 26 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.9%. There were approximately 1,815 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 2006-07)

<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=1,815)</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=165)</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=76)</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=121)</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=44)</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=9)</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=7)</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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index
- Ranking: 1
- County of Gilchrist: 6
- Statewide Average: 0
- Best County: 6
- Worst County: 0

#### Four-Year Relative Rate Index
- Ranking: 1
- County of Gilchrist: 6
- Statewide Average: 0
- Best County: 6
- Worst County: 0

#### School Referral Index
- Ranking: 23
- County of Gilchrist: 4
- Statewide Average: 3
- Best County: 4
- Worst County: 0

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Gilchrist County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 0.7 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 22% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

Recommendations and Available Resources

*Circuit 8 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/cny.html
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs - http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
*Building Blocks for Youth - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Glades County is approximately 898 square miles, with a population of around 10,796 people. It is located in Florida’s Twentieth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 28 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.0%. There were approximately 1,083 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 12% and Hispanic youth comprised around 27% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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>56%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,083)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=96)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=43)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=29)</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=6)</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=2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 60

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 62

School Referral Index

Ranking: -

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Glades County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 5.3 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 5% decrease from FY 2003-04 and 2.3 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

In Glades County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.3 times higher than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was no change 0% from FY 2003-04 and 1.6 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times).

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 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/ceny.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/
Gulf

Gulf County is approximately 578 square miles, with a population of around 16,509 people. It is located in Florida’s Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 30 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.9%. There were approximately 1,560 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 16% and Hispanic youth comprised around 1% of the total youth population.

**THE PERCENTAGE OF MINORITIES AT EACH STAGE OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (FY 2006-07)**

- At-Risk Population: 82% White, 16% Black, 1% Hispanic
  - At-Risk Population: (N=1,560)
- Referrals Received: 81% White, 19% Black
  - Referrals Received: (N=104)
- Judicially Disposed: 75% White, 25% Black
  - Judicially Disposed: (N=51)
- Non-Judicially Disposed: 76% White, 24% Black
  - Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=59)
- Detained: 79% White, 21% Black
  - Detained: (N=34)
- Committed: Not Applicable*
  - Committed: (N=16)
- Transferred to Adult Court: Not Applicable*
  - Transferred to Adult Court: (N=4)

**DMC BENCHMARK**

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 5

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 2

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: -

*Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.*

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.
In Gulf County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 1.2 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 33% increase from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 2006-07; 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  
*K29100 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/ciny.html  
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html  
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/  
http://www.100blackmenba.org/tsyouthtrackprogram.htm
Hamilton County is approximately 515 square miles, with a population of around 14,517 people. It is located in Florida's Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 18 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.8%. There were approximately 1,457 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 2006-07)**

<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=1,457)</td>
<td></td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=118)</td>
<td></td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=68)</td>
<td></td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=62)</td>
<td></td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=30)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%

**DMC Benchmark**

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Hamilton County: 10
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 6
- Worst County: 6

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Hamilton County: 50
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 6
- Worst County: 6

**School Referral Index**

- Hamilton County: -
- Statewide Average: 4
- Best County: 2
- Worst County: 4

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Hamilton County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 1.8 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 63% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Hamilton County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 1.8 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 63% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 2006-07; 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 diversion 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.

*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  
*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/ciny.html  
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html  
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Hardee County is approximately 630 square miles, with a population of around 27,186 people. It is located in Florida's Tenth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 44 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.9%. There were approximately 2,986 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 6% and Hispanic youth comprised around 47% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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=2,986)</td>
<td></td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=269)</td>
<td></td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=154)</td>
<td></td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=194)</td>
<td></td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=60)</td>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=14)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=5)</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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index
- **Ranking:** 28

#### Four-Year Relative Rate Index
- **Ranking:** 27

#### School Referral Index
- **Ranking:** -

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.*

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Hardee County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.8 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 47% increase from FY 2003-04 and slightly higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Hardee County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.4 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 33% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Hardee County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be detained.

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 diversion 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.

*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessment, 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.burns institute.org/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
http://www.peace-river.com/
Hendry County is approximately 1189 square miles, with a population of around 38,678 people. It is located in Florida's Twentieth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 62 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 6.2%. There were approximately 4,955 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 17% and Hispanic youth comprised around 47% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 35%
  - Black: 17%
  - Hispanic: 47%
  - Total: N=4,955

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 28%
  - Black: 28%
  - Hispanic: 40%
  - Total: N=454

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 24%
  - Black: 28%
  - Hispanic: 43%
  - Total: N=242

- **Non-Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 29%
  - Black: 29%
  - Hispanic: 38%
  - Total: N=273

- **Detained:**
  - White: 20%
  - Black: 28%
  - Hispanic: 49%
  - Total: N=183

- **Committed:**
  - White: 13%
  - Black: 36%
  - Hispanic: 49%
  - Total: N=47

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

DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 13
- County of Hendry
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 13
- County of Hendry
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: 34
- County of Hendry
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

*Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.*
In Hendry County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.1 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 31% increase from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Hendry County were more likely than the statewide average to be referred. The chart shows the relative rate index trends for referrals received, judicially disposed, detained, and committed for black youth. The statewide average is also shown.

In Hendry County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.1 times higher than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 83% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Hendry County were more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed, detained, and committed. The chart shows the relative rate index trends for referrals received, judicially disposed, detained, and committed for Hispanic youth. The statewide average is also shown.

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 minimum standards for equitable treatment.

*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/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Hernando County is approximately 508 square miles, with a population of around 157,006 people. It is located in Florida’s Fifth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 235 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.3%. There were approximately 14,743 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 7% and Hispanic youth comprised around 11% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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=14,743)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=921)</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=621)</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=417)</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=263)</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=63)</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=44)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

Disproportionate Minority Contact

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 54

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 32

School Referral Index

Ranking: 8

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Hernando County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.8 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 138% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.7 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Hernando County were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained and committed.

In Hernando County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.7 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 30% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Hernando County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed.

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

*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 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.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/
Highlands County is approximately 1119 square miles, with a population of around 96,672 people. It is located in Florida’s Tenth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 118 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 8,359 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 17% and Hispanic youth comprised around 25% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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=8,359)</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=949)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=510)</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=635)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=241)</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=81)</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court:</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 9

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 15

School Referral Index

Ranking: 50

* All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.
In Highlands County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 1.8 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 22% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Highlands County were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained.

In Highlands County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.6 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was no change 0% from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Highlands County were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed and 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, and minimum standards for equitable treatment.

*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/
Hillsborough County is approximately 1062 square miles, with a population of around 1,164,425 people. It is located in Florida's Thirteenth Circuit in the West Central region of Florida.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 1,187 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.1%. There were approximately 131,642 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 21% and Hispanic youth comprised around 25% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

**At-Risk Population:**
- White: 50%
- Black: 21%
- Hispanic: 25%

**Referrals Received:**
- White: 33%
- Black: 49%
- Hispanic: 16%

**Judicially Disposed:**
- White: 29%
- Black: 54%
- Hispanic: 15%

**Non-Judicially Disposed:**
- White: 35%
- Black: 47%
- Hispanic: 16%

**Detained:**
- White: 23%
- Black: 62%
- Hispanic: 14%

**Committed:**
- White: 24%
- Black: 59%
- Hispanic: 16%

**Transferred to Adult Court:**
- White: 17%
- Black: 70%
- Hispanic: 13%

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**
- Ranking: 52

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**
- Ranking: 52

**School Referral Index**
- Ranking: 9

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.*

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Hillsborough County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.7 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 9% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.6 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Hillsborough County were more likely than the statewide average to be detained and transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Hillsborough County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 17% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Hillsborough County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed, detained, committed and transferred to adult court.

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 diversion 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.

*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 processing of juvenile offenders and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

*Circuit 13 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/cny.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/
Holmes County is approximately 484 square miles, with a population of around 19,502 people. It is located in Florida's Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 21 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.0%. There were approximately 2,153 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 2006-07)

<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>90%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=2,153)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=72)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=36)</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=13)</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=7)</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>

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: -

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 12

School Referral Index

Ranking: -

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

There were fewer than 30 black youth referred in FY 2006-07; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY2006-07; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

Recommendations and Available Resources

*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/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
http://www.100blackmenba.org/tsouthtrackprogram.htm
Indian River County is approximately 549 square miles, with a population of around 135,262 people. It is located in Florida's Nineteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 198 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.2%. There were approximately 12,155 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 2006-07)

<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=12,155)</td>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=834)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=490)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=398)</td>
<td></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=277)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=81)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 32

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 43

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: 41

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.*

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Indian River County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 7% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.3 times higher 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, early intervention programs, and diversion 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.

*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines.

*Circuit 19 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/ciny.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/
Jackson County is approximately 938 square miles, with a population of around 50,246 people. It is located in Florida’s Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 53 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.5%. There were approximately 4,696 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 29% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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=4,696)</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=264)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=114)</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=165)</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=74)</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>3%</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=9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

One-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Jackson</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking: 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Jackson</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking: 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School Referral Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Jackson</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking: 54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.

Disproportionate Minority Contact

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%
In Jackson County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 1.9 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 10% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Jackson County were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained and committed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Jackson County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.8 times higher than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 13% increase from FY 2003-04 and 2.3 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times).

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
*Aannie 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/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
http://www.100blackmenba.org/tsouthtrackprogram.htm
Jefferson County is approximately 609 square miles, with a population of around 14,353 people. It is located in Florida's Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 19 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.9%. There were approximately 1,358 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 41% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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=1,358)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=69)</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=44)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=33)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=22)</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=10)</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=4)</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 56

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 37

School Referral Index

Ranking: -
In Jefferson County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 4.2 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 83% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.8 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Referrals Received</th>
<th>Judicially Disposed</th>
<th>Detained</th>
<th>Committed</th>
<th>Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 2006-07; 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 2 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/  
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html  
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/ciy.html

*W. Haywood Burns Institute*  

*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative*  
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html

*Minority Family Advocacy Programs*  
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/

*Building Blocks for Youth*
Lafayette County is approximately 554 square miles, with a population of around 8,060 people. It is located in Florida's Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 10 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.7%. There were approximately 719 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 8% and Hispanic youth comprised around 14% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=719)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=14)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Lafayette</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking:</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Four-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Lafayette</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking:</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### School Referral Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Lafayette</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking:</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

There were fewer than 30 black youth referred in FY 2006-07; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 2006-07; 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/cqny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Lake County is approximately 1163 square miles, with a population of around 276,783 people. It is located in Florida’s Fifth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 300 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.3%. There were approximately 25,707 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 2006-07)**

<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>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=25,707)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received:</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=2,175)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,153)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,319)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained:</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=609)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed:</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=168)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court:</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=42)</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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

**DMC Benchmark**

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**
- County of Lake: 46%
- Statewide Average: 55%
- Best County: 42%
- Worst County: 53%
- Ranking: 48

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**
- County of Lake: 46%
- Statewide Average: 55%
- Best County: 42%
- Worst County: 53%
- Ranking: 51

**School Referral Index**
- County of Lake: 46%
- Statewide Average: 55%
- Best County: 42%
- Worst County: 53%
- Ranking: 37

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Lake County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.5 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 9% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.5 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Lake County were more likely than the statewide average to be detained and transferred to adult court.

In Lake County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.2 times higher than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 20% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.5 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Lake County were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed and detained.

Recommendations and Available Resources
*Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, and diversion 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.
*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 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
Lee County is approximately 1005 square miles, with a population of around 585,608 people. It is located in Florida’s Twentieth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 567 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.9%. There were approximately 52,690 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 12% and Hispanic youth comprised around 22% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)**

<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=52,690)</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=4,057)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=1,878)</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=2,925)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=1,834)</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=344)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=101)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

**DMC Benchmark**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Lee</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-Year Relative Rate Index</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking: 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four-Year Relative Rate Index</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking: 33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Referral Index</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking: 38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

Disproportionate Minority Contact

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Lee County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.4 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 25% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Lee County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed, committed, and transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Lee County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was an 11% increase from FY 2003-04 and slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Lee County were more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed, 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 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/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Leon County is approximately 696 square miles, with a population of around 272,497 people. It is located in Florida’s Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 266 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.7%. There were approximately 24,941 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 2006-07)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 52%
  - Black: 40%
  - Hispanic: 4%
  - Other: 4%
  - Total: 24,941

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 31%
  - Black: 66%
  - Hispanic: 2%
  - Other: 2%
  - Total: 1,759

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 26%
  - Black: 71%
  - Hispanic: 1%
  - Other: 2%
  - Total: 1,105

- **Non-Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 35%
  - Black: 62%
  - Hispanic: 2%
  - Other: 2%
  - Total: 871

- **Detained:**
  - White: 24%
  - Black: 74%
  - Hispanic: 1%
  - Other: 2%
  - Total: 733

- **Committed:**
  - White: 20%
  - Black: 76%
  - Hispanic: 3%
  - Other: 3%
  - Total: 216

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - White: 10%
  - Black: 88%
  - Hispanic: 1%
  - Other: 0%
  - Total: 48

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%

DMC Benchmark

- **One-Year Relative Rate Index**
  - County of Leon: 35%
  - Statewide Average: 62%
  - Best County: 2%
  - Worst County: 2%
  - Ranking: 27

- **Four-Year Relative Rate Index**
  - County of Leon: 20%
  - Statewide Average: 76%
  - Best County: 3%
  - Worst County: 3%
  - Ranking: 34

- **School Referral Index**
  - County of Leon: 10%
  - Statewide Average: 88%
  - Best County: 1%
  - Worst County: 1%
  - Ranking: 27

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Leon County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.8 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 3% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Leon County were more likely than the statewide average to be detained and slightly more likely to be detained and committed.

In Leon County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.7 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 22% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Leon 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 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/ciny.html  
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html  
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/

Disproportionate Minority Contact
Levy County is approximately 1137 square miles, with a population of around 38,981 people. It is located in Florida’s Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 73 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.4%. There were approximately 4,236 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 2006-07)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>At-Risk Population:</strong> (N=4,236)</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Referrals Received:</strong> (N=371)</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Judicially Disposed:</strong> (N=194)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Judicially Disposed:</strong> (N=235)</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Detained:</strong> (N=122)</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Committed:</strong> (N=37)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transferred to Adult Court: (N=20) Not Applicable*

---

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

---

**DMC Benchmark**

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Levy</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Levy</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levy</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levy</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ranking: 37

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Levy</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Levy</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levy</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levy</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ranking: 25

**School Referral Index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Levy</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Levy</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levy</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levy</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ranking: 11

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Levy County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.2 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 33% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Levy County were more likely than the statewide average to be detained and slightly more likely to be transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Levy County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.4 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was 0% from FY 2003-04 and lower than the statewide average (0.8 times).

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 8 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
*Prevention Programs by FDJJ
*W. Haywood Burns Institute
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*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/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Liberty County is approximately 845 square miles, with a population of around 7,772 people. It is located in Florida’s Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 12 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.6%. There were approximately 779 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 2006-07)

<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=779)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=57)</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=47)</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

One-Year Relative Rate Index

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

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

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

School Referral Index

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

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

There were fewer than 30 black youth referred in FY 2006-07; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 2006-07; 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 County is approximately 708 square miles, with a population of around 19,814 people. It is located in Florida’s Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 28 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 5.0%. There were approximately 2,199 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 48% and Hispanic youth comprised around 4% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

- At-Risk Population: 48% White, 48% Black, 4% Hispanic
- Referrals Received: 15% White, 84% Black, 0% Hispanic
- Judicially Disposed: 17% White, 83% Black, 0% Hispanic
- Non-Judicially Disposed: 14% White, 83% Black, 1% Hispanic
- Detained: 13% White, 87% Black, 0% Hispanic
- Committed: Not Applicable
- Transferred to Adult Court: Not Applicable

Disproportionate Minority Contact

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

- Ranking: 62

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

- Ranking: 61

School Referral Index

- Ranking: 5

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Madison County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 5.6 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 75% increase from FY 2003-04 and 2.4 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

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

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 2006-07; 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 3 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/*
Manatee County is approximately 772 square miles, with a population of around 308,325 people. It is located in Florida's Twelfth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 647 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.9%. There were approximately 28,378 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 15% and Hispanic youth comprised around 20% of the total youth population.

<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>62%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Manatee County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.1 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was an 11% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.3 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Manatee County were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Manatee County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.1 times higher than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 10% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Manatee County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be detained and significantly more likely to be transferred to adult court.

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 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/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Marion County is approximately 1652 square miles, with a population of around 315,074 people. It is located in Florida's Fifth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 359 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.4%. There were approximately 31,096 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 16% and Hispanic youth comprised around 13% of the total youth population.

THE PERCENTAGE OF MINORITIES AT EACH STAGE OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (FY 2006-07)

<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=31,096)</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=2,827)</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=1,787)</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=1,351)</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=908)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=292)</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=32)</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>63%</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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

DMC BENCHMARK

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 49

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 38

School Referral Index

Ranking: 13

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Marion County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.5 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 67% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.5 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Marion County were more likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.

Referrals Received: Judicially Dipped: Detained: Committed: Transferred:

Black Statewide Average

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Marion County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was no change 0% from FY 2003-04 and the same as the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Marion County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

Referrals Received: Judicially Dipped: Detained: Committed: Transferred:

Hispanic Statewide Average

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

*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
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/ciny.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/
Martin County is approximately 582 square miles, with a population of around 142,645 people. It is located in Florida’s Nineteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 267 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.4%. There were approximately 12,797 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 2006-07)**

<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=12,797)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=1,073)</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=678)</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=612)</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=471)</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=122)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DMC BENCHMARK**

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

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

Ranking: 58

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

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

Ranking: 65

**School Referral Index**

- County of Martin: 2
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 1
- Worst County: 2

Ranking: 52

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Martin County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 4.9 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 20% increase from FY 2003-04 and 2.1 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Martin County were more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

In Martin County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 2.2 times higher than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 22% increase from FY 2003-04 and 2.8 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2005-06, Hispanic youth in Martin County were more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed, 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.

*Circuit 19 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/
Miami-Dade County is approximately 2109 square miles, with a population of around 2,437,022 people. It is located in Florida's Eleventh Circuit in the Southern region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 3,139 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.8%. There were approximately 269,923 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 26% and Hispanic youth comprised around 54% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)**

<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=269,923)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=10,723)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=5,059)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=6,475)</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=4,429)</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=388)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=553)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

**DMC Benchmark**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

Ranking: 59

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

Ranking: 64

**School Referral Index**

Ranking: 20

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Miami-Dade County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 5.2 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was an 11% increase from FY 2003-04 and 2.3 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Miami-Dade County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be detained 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, and diversion 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.

*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/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Monroe County is approximately 1418 square miles, with a population of around 80,510 people. It is located in Florida's Sixteenth Circuit in the Southern region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 225 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.5%. There were approximately 6,452 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 2006-07)**

- **At-Risk Population:** 65% White, 7% Black, 25% Hispanic, 21% Other (N=6,452)
- **Referrals Received:** 53% White, 23% Black, 26% Hispanic (N=429)
- **Judicially Disposed:** 37% White, 35% Black, 26% Hispanic, 25% Other (N=235)
- **Non-Judicially Disposed:** 63% White, 16% Black, 20% Hispanic (N=251)
- **Detained:** 41% White, 39% Black, 18% Hispanic (N=177)
- **Committed:** 31% White, 43% Black, 26% Hispanic (N=42)
- **Transferred to Adult Court:** Not Applicable (N=8)

**DMC Benchmark**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**
- Ranking: 55

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**
- Ranking: 58

**School Referral Index**
- Ranking: 36

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable. A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.
In Monroe County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 4 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 38% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.7 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Monroe County were more likely than the statewide average to be disposed judicially, detained, and committed.

In Monroe County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 33% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Monroe County were more likely than the statewide average to be detained and significantly more likely 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 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

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/
Nassau County is approximately 671 square miles, with a population of around 68,188 people. It is located in Florida’s Fourth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 106 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.9%. There were approximately 7,739 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 2006-07)

- **At-Risk Population:** (N=7,739) 88% White, 3% Black, 8% Hispanic, 1% Other
- **Referrals Received:** (N=390) 77% White, 1% Black, 22% Hispanic, 0% Other
- **Judicially Disposed:** (N=230) 79% White, 0% Black, 21% Hispanic, 0% Other
- **Non-Judicially Disposed:** (N=255) 80% White, 1% Black, 19% Hispanic, 0% Other
- **Detained:** (N=134) 75% White, 0% Black, 25% Hispanic, 0% Other
- **Committed:** (N=74) 82% White, 18% Hispanic, 0% Other
- **Transferred to Adult Court:** (N=2) Not Applicable*

Disproportionate Minority Contact

DMC Benchmark

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 31

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 18

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: 1

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Nassau County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 76% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.3 times higher 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, early intervention programs, and diversion 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.*

*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, and detention risk assessment.*

*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_andCouncils.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/
Okaloosa County is approximately 998 square miles, with a population of around 192,672 people. It is located in Florida's First Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 259 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.4%. There were approximately 20,430 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 2006-07)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 76%
  - Black: 12%
  - Hispanic: 7%
  - Other: 7%
  (N=20,430)

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 71%
  - Black: 24%
  - Hispanic: 3%
  - Other: 9%
  (N=1,688)

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 69%
  - Black: 25%
  - Hispanic: 4%
  - Other: 8%
  (N=1,074)

- **Non-Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 76%
  - Black: 26%
  - Hispanic: 2%
  - Other: 2%
  (N=617)

- **Detained:**
  - White: 64%
  - Black: 30%
  - Hispanic: 5%
  - Other: 1%
  (N=575)

- **Committed:**
  - White: 66%
  - Black: 30%
  - Hispanic: 3%
  - Other: 4%
  (N=123)

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - Not Applicable*
  (N=11)

---

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

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**DMC Benchmark**

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

### One-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 18
- **Counties:**
  - County of Okaloosa: 0
  - Statewide Average: 2
  - Best County: 6
  - Worst County: 6

### Four-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 14
- **Counties:**
  - County of Okaloosa: 0
  - Statewide Average: 2
  - Best County: 6
  - Worst County: 6

### School Referral Index

- **Ranking:** 14
- **Counties:**
  - County of Okaloosa: 0
  - Statewide Average: 2
  - Best County: 6
  - Worst County: 6

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Okaloosa County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.1 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 5% increase from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Okaloosa County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be detained.

In Okaloosa County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.5 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 38% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Okaloosa County were more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed.

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

- Provide at-risk and delinquent minority youth greater access to alternatives, such as prevention, early intervention programs, and diversion 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.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessment, 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/
Okeechobee County is approximately 780 square miles, with a population of around 38,666 people. It is located in Florida's Nineteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 89 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.1%. There were approximately 4,597 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 11% and Hispanic youth comprised around 28% of the total youth population.

**DMC Benchmark**

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.*

### One-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 8
- **County of Okeechobee:** 6
- **Statewide Average:** 2
- **Best County:** 0
- **Worst County:** 6

### Four-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 3
- **County of Okeechobee:** 6
- **Statewide Average:** 2
- **Best County:** 0
- **Worst County:** 6

### School Referral Index

- **Ranking:** 10
- **County of Okeechobee:** 4
- **Statewide Average:** 2
- **Best County:** 0
- **Worst County:** 4

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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=4,597)</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=373)</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=120)</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=260)</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=96)</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=19)</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=19)</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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%
In Okeechobee County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 1.5 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was no change 0% from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

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

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

![Graph showing relative rate index trends for black youth](image)

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

![Graph showing relative rate index trends for Hispanic youth](image)

In Okeechobee County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was no change 0% from FY 2003-04 and the same as the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Okeechobee County were 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, and diversion 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.*

*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 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.burnsinsstitute.org/ciny.html  
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html  
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Orange County is approximately 1003 square miles, with a population of around 1,079,524 people. It is located in Florida’s Ninth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 1,305 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.1%. There were approximately 121,744 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 25% and Hispanic youth comprised around 28% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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>41%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=121,744)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received:</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=11,923)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td></td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=5,841)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td></td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=8,187)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained:</td>
<td></td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=4,874)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed:</td>
<td></td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=437)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court:</td>
<td></td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=345)</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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

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

Ranking: 44

#### Four-Year Relative Rate Index

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

Ranking: 47

#### School Referral Index

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

Ranking: 16

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Orange County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.3 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 6% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Orange County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be detained and transferred to adult court.

In Orange County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 9% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, 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, minimum standards for equitable treatment and processing of juvenile offenders 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/ciny.html
- http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
- http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Osceola County is approximately 1467 square miles, with a population of around 255,903 people. It is located in Florida’s Ninth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 345 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.4%. There were approximately 33,126 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 9% and Hispanic youth comprised around 46% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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>9%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=33,126)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received:</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=2,842)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,033)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=2,235)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained:</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,106)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed:</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=69)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court:</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>9%</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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 22

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 20

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: 15

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Osceola County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.4 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 9% increase from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Osceola County were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained.

In Osceola County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.9 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 10% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Osceola 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 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.

*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as 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
*Family Law Advisory Group (FLAG)

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/cny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocks4youth.org/
Palm Beach County is approximately 2578 square miles, with a population of around 1,287,987 people. It is located in Florida's Fifteenth Circuit in the Southern region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 1,958 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 128,082 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 2006-07)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 54%
  - Black: 24%
  - Hispanic: 19%

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 34%
  - Black: 48%
  - Hispanic: 12%

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 27%
  - Black: 55%
  - Hispanic: 12%

- **Non-Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 39%
  - Black: 42%
  - Hispanic: 13%

- **Detained:**
  - White: 27%
  - Black: 54%
  - Hispanic: 12%

- **Committed:**
  - White: 21%
  - Black: 62%
  - Hispanic: 16%

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - White: 22%
  - Black: 59%
  - Hispanic: 16%

All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 38

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 41

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: 26

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Palm Beach County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.2 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 19% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Palm Beach County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed, detained, committed, and transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Palm Beach County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was no change 0% from FY 2003-04 and slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Palm Beach County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed, 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 15 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/cny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Pasco County is approximately 772 square miles, with a population of around 424,355 people. It is located in Florida’s Sixth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 532 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.7%. There were approximately 42,483 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 4% and Hispanic youth comprised around 12% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)**

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 82%
  - Black: 4%
  - Hispanic: 12%
  - Other: 4%
  - Total: N=42,483

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 78%
  - Black: 9%
  - Hispanic: 13%
  - Other: 9%
  - Total: N=2,622

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 78%
  - Black: 13%
  - Hispanic: 8%
  - Other: 8%
  - Total: N=1,899

- **Non-Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 79%
  - Black: 11%
  - Hispanic: 8%
  - Other: 11%
  - Total: N=1,074

- **Detained:**
  - White: 75%
  - Black: 8%
  - Hispanic: 16%
  - Other: 8%
  - Total: N=1,298

- **Committed:**
  - White: 77%
  - Black: 9%
  - Hispanic: 14%
  - Other: 8%
  - Total: N=256

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - White: 86%
  - Black: 5%
  - Hispanic: 14%
  - Other: 8%
  - Total: N=148

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

*S A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

**DMC Benchmark**

*Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.*
In Pasco County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.5 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 21% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.5 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Pasco County were less likely than the statewide average to be committed and transferred to adult court.

In Pasco County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was no change 0% from FY 2003-04 and the same as the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, 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, and diversion 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.

*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessment, 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.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/
Pinellas County is approximately 309 square miles, with a population of around 948,102 people. It is located in Florida’s Sixth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 793 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.2%. There were approximately 84,615 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 17% and Hispanic youth comprised around 9% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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=84,615)</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=8,860)</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=5,743)</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=4,031)</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=3,191)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=565)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=471)</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>54%</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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 42

#### Four-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 54

#### School Referral Index

- **Ranking:** 49

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Pinellas County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.3 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was an 8% decrease from FY 2003-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Pinellas County were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.

In Pinellas County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was no change 0% from FY 2003-04 and the same as the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Pinellas County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed, detained, and committed.

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

*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 6 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*  

*Pinellas County Urban League*  

*Bethel Park Community Foundation*  
[http://www.bpcf.org/](http://www.bpcf.org/)
Polk

Polk County is approximately 2048 square miles, with a population of around 565,049 people. It is located in Florida’s Tenth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 563 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.5%. There were approximately 60,717 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 20% and Hispanic youth comprised around 19% of the total youth population.

---

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)**

<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=60,717)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=6,184)</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=3,169)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=4,202)</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=1,753)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=367)</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=128)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DMC Benchmark**

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

- **One-Year Relative Rate Index**
  - Ranking: 25

- **Four-Year Relative Rate Index**
  - Ranking: 21

- **School Referral Index**
  - Ranking: 32

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Polk County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.5 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 14% increase from FY 2003-04 and the same as the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Polk County were less likely than the statewide average to be detained and transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Polk County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.9 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 10% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly higher than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Polk County were more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed and committed.

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

*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/cny.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 74,416 people. It is located in Florida’s Seventh Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 123 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.7%. There were approximately 8,173 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 23% and Hispanic youth comprised around 14% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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=8,173)</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=1,155)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=545)</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=870)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=339)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=73)</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=43)</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 36

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Putnam</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 49

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Putnam</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School Referral Index

Ranking: 47

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Putnam</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Putnam County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.1 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 3% decrease from FY 2003-04 and 1.3 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Putnam County were more likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.

In Putnam County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.7 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 30% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Putnam County were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be disposed judicially and 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 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 County is approximately 1152 square miles, with a population of around 141,428 people. It is located in Florida’s First Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 195 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.1%. There were approximately 17,261 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 5% and Hispanic youth comprised around 5% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)**

<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>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=17,261)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,011)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=690)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=419)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=456)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=127)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=32)</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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

**DMC Benchmark**

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 21

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 17

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: 48

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Santa Rosa County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.3 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 77% increase from FY 2003-04 and the same as lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Santa Rosa County were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed, detained, and transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Santa Rosa County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.6 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was no change 0% from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2005-06, 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, and diversion 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.

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

*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/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Sarasota County is approximately 563 square miles, with a population of around 379,386 people. It is located in Florida's Twelfth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 421 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.0%. There were approximately 29,972 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 2006-07)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Minority Distribution</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population:</td>
<td></td>
<td>(N=29,972)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received:</td>
<td></td>
<td>(N=2,337)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td></td>
<td>(N=1,406)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td></td>
<td>(N=988)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained:</td>
<td></td>
<td>(N=642)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed:</td>
<td></td>
<td>(N=162)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transferred to Adult Court: Not Applicable*

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 53

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 53

School Referral Index

Ranking: 39

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

* All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Sarasota County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.7 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 12% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.6 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Sarasota County were more likely than the statewide average to be detained and committed.

In Sarasota County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 20% decrease from FY 2003-04 and the same as the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Sarasota County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed, 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 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/ciny.html
  - http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Seminole County is approximately 352 square miles, with a population of around 420,667 people. It is located in Florida's Eighteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 380 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.9%. There were approximately 48,594 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 13% and Hispanic youth comprised around 17% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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=48,594)</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=3,691)</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=1,754)</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=2,649)</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=1,393)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=177)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=62)</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.
In Seminole County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 4.4 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 19% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.9 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Seminole County were more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed, detained, committed, and transferred to adult court.

In Seminole County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.1 times higher than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was an 8% decrease from FY 2003-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Seminole County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed and 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 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/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
St. Johns

St. Johns County is approximately 660 square miles, with a population of around 165,291 people. It is located in Florida’s Seventh Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 260 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.7%. There were approximately 18,086 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 7% and Hispanic youth comprised around 4% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 87%
  - Black: 4%
  - Hispanic: 7%
  - Other: 4%
  - Total: 100%

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 67%
  - Black: 3%
  - Hispanic: 30%
  - Total: 100%

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 66%
  - Black: 3%
  - Hispanic: 30%
  - Total: 100%

- **Non-Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 70%
  - Black: 2%
  - Hispanic: 28%
  - Total: 100%

- **Detained:**
  - White: 61%
  - Black: 3%
  - Hispanic: 35%
  - Total: 100%

- **Committed:**
  - White: 59%
  - Black: 35%
  - Hispanic: 6%
  - Total: 100%

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - White: 58%
  - Black: 35%
  - Hispanic: 0%
  - Total: 100%

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- **Ranking:** 61
- **County of St. Johns:**
- **Statewide Average:**
- **Best County:**
- **Worst County:**

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- **Ranking:** 60
- **County of St. Johns:**
- **Statewide Average:**
- **Best County:**
- **Worst County:**

**School Referral Index**

- **Ranking:** 21
- **County of St. Johns:**
- **Statewide Average:**
- **Best County:**
- **Worst County:**

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In St. Johns County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 5.3 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 33% increase from FY 2003-04 and 2.3 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in St. Johns County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In St. Johns County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 33% increase from FY 2003-04 and the same as the statewide average (0.8 times).

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/
St. Lucie County is approximately 626 square miles, with a population of around 259,315 people. It is located in Florida's Nineteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 273 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.2%. There were approximately 27,229 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 24% and Hispanic youth comprised around 17% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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=27,229)</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=2,744)</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=1,534)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=1,570)</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=1,322)</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=204)</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=91)</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 39

#### Four-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 46

#### School Referral Index

- **Ranking:** 40

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.*

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In St. Lucie County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.2 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 3% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in St. Lucie County were significantly more likely than the statewide average to be transferred to adult court.

In St. Lucie County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 20% decrease from FY 2003-04 and the same as the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in St. Lucie County were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be detained but more likely 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 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/
Sumter County is approximately 574 square miles, with a population of around 82,599 people. It is located in Florida's Fifth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 142 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.7%. There were approximately 6,020 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 15% and Hispanic youth comprised around 10% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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=6,020)</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=322)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=195)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=174)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=115)</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=43)</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add up to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 41

#### Four-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 44

#### School Referral Index

- **Ranking:** 19

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.*

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Sumter County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.3 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 6% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Sumter County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.2 times higher than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was no change 0% from FY 2003-04 and 1.5 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times).

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 diversion 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.

*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, and detention risk assessments.

*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/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Suwannee County is approximately 687 square miles, with a population of around 38,799 people. It is located in Florida's Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 55 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.2%. There were approximately 3,920 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 2006-07)

<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>75%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=3,920)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received:</td>
<td></td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=443)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=242)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=240)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained:</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=118)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed:</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=31)</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=19)</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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index
- **Ranking:** 51
- **County of Suwannee:**
- **Statewide Average:**
- **Best County:**
- **Worst County:**

#### Four-Year Relative Rate Index
- **Ranking:** 31
- **County of Suwannee:**
- **Statewide Average:**
- **Best County:**
- **Worst County:**

#### School Referral Index
- **Ranking:** 3
- **County of Suwannee:**
- **Statewide Average:**
- **Best County:**
- **Worst County:**

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.*

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Suwannee County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.6 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 57% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.6 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Suwannee County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed and detained.

In Suwannee County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.3 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 77% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times).

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

*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 3 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/ciny.html
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs - http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
*Building Blocks for Youth - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Taylor County is approximately 1052 square miles, with a population of around 21,471 people. It is located in Florida's Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 30 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.9%. There were approximately 2,273 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 23% and Hispanic youth comprised around 2% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White (n=2,273)</th>
<th>Black (n=201)</th>
<th>Hispanic (n=78)</th>
<th>Other (n=35)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 14
- Disproportionate Minority Contact

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 11
- Disproportionate Minority Contact

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: 51
- Disproportionate Minority Contact

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.*

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Taylor County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.1 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 62% increase from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Taylor County were less likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed and detained.

In Taylor County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.6 times higher than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was 0% from FY 2003-04 and higher than the statewide average (0.8 times).

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

*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/
Union County is approximately 245 square miles, with a population of around 15,028 people. It is located in Florida’s Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 10 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.6%. There were approximately 1,460 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 2006-07)

- **At-Risk Population**: 81% White, 3% Black, 3% Hispanic, 16% Other
- **Referrals Received**: 61% White, 36% Black, 3% Hispanic, 3% Other
- **Judicially Disposed**: Not Applicable*
- **Non-Judicially Disposed**: 84% White, 0% Black, 16% Hispanic, 16% Other
- **Detained**: Not Applicable*
- **Committed**: Not Applicable*
- **Transferred to Adult Court**: Not Applicable*

DMC BENCHMARK

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 34

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 45

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: -

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.
In Union County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.1 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 35% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.3 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

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

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

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 2006-07; 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  
*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/ciny.html  
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html  
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Volusia County is approximately 1207 square miles, with a population of around 503,844 people. It is located in Florida’s Seventh Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 454 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.3%. There were approximately 48,109 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 2006-07)

### At-Risk Population:
- White: 72%
- Black: 14%
- Hispanic: 12%

### Referrals Received:
- White: 58%
- Black: 33%
- Hispanic: 8%

### Judicially Disposed:
- White: 56%
- Black: 37%
- Hispanic: 5%

### Non-Judicially Disposed:
- White: 60%
- Black: 31%
- Hispanic: 8%

### Detained:
- White: 51%
- Black: 43%
- Hispanic: 6%

### Committed:
- White: 44%
- Black: 52%
- Hispanic: 3%

### Transferred to Adult Court:
- White: 46%
- Black: 42%
- Hispanic: 13%

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

## DMC Benchmark

### One-Year Relative Rate Index
- Ranking: 30

### Four-Year Relative Rate Index
- Ranking: 35

### School Referral Index
- Ranking: 28

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.*

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Volusia County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 15% increase from FY 2003-04 and 1.3 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further for FY 2006-07, black youth in Volusia County were slightly more likely than the statewide average to be committed.

In Volusia County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was no change 0% from FY 2003-04 and the same as the statewide average (0.8 times). Further for FY 2006-07, Hispanic youth in Volusia County were slightly less likely than the statewide average to be judicially disposed, detained, and 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 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*

*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.*

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*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/ciny.html


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

http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Wakulla County is approximately 635 square miles, with a population of around 28,393 people. It is located in Florida's Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this metropolitan county had 55 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.5%. There were approximately 3,060 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 10% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

<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>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=3,060)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=175)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>4%</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>85%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=103)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=55)</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=14)</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=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. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

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

**Four-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 8
- County of Wakulla: 0
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 4
- Worst County: 6

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: 53
- County of Wakulla: 0
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 4
- Worst County: 6

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Wakulla County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 1.2 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 0% increase from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

In Wakulla County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.4 times higher than the rate of Non-Hispanic white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was 0% from FY 2003-04 and higher than the statewide average (0.8 times).

**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*
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.buildingblocksforteens.org/
Walton County is approximately 1135 square miles, with a population of around 55,786 people. It is located in Florida's First Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 199 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.1%. There were approximately 5,413 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 8% and Hispanic youth comprised around 6% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2006-07)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 83%
  - Black: 8%
  - Hispanic: 6%
  - Other: 8%

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 90%
  - Black: 9%
  - Hispanic: 1%

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 88%
  - Black: 11%
  - Hispanic: 0%

- **Non-Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 92%
  - Black: 6%
  - Hispanic: 2%

- **Detained:**
  - White: 88%
  - Black: 9%
  - Hispanic: 1%

- **Committed:**
  - Not Applicable*

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

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>County of Walton</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Four-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>County of Walton</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### School Referral Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>County of Walton</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Walton County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 0.9 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 50% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 2006-07; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

Recommendations and Available Resources

*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/ciny.html
http://www.mesapartners.org/mfa_main.html
http://www.buildingblocksforyoung.htm
WASHINGTON

Washington County is approximately 611 square miles, with a population of around 23,073 people. It is located in Florida's Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2006, this non-metropolitan county had 32 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.3%. There were approximately 2,485 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 2006-07)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=2,485)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=185)</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=108)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed: (N=73)</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=36)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=18)</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=)</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 3

Four-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 5

School Referral Index

Ranking: 44

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.

*All rates account for varying county populations and are comparable.

* A minimum of 31 youth was required to display the percentage of minority chart for each stage. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Washington County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 1 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 2006-07. This was a 47% decrease from FY 2003-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 2006-07; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

Recommendations and Available Resources

* Circuit 14 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/
* 100 Black Men
  http://www.100blackmenba.org/tsyouthtrackprogram.htm