DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT

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 in the state of Florida and within the 67 counties in Florida. Information presented in the state and individual county benchmark reports are designed to allow appropriate comparisons across judicial areas. Ranking of counties, based on the one-year Relative Rate Index (RRI), the five-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 Citrus County had the smallest proportion (4.3%) of black youth in the general youth population.
- Miami-Dade County had the largest proportion (52.6%) of Hispanic youth while Gulf County had the smallest proportion (1.1%) of Hispanic youth in the general youth population.
- The statewide average RRI of referral received of black youth was 2.5 in FY 2007-08, 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 but no change from the previous fiscal year (FY 2006-07) (see chart).

![Annual Statewide RRI Scores of Black Youth Referred for the Last Five Years](chart)

- In Florida, all but one (98%) of the counties, in which an RRI could be calculated, had black youth disproportionately overrepresented (nearly 2X or higher) at the referral received stage of the juvenile justice system in 2007. The exception, Gilchrist County, had an RRI score of 1.06. This meant that the rate of black youth referred to Gilchrist was proportionally the same to the rate of white youth referred compared to the general youth population.
- In 2007, Only 5 counties (8% of the counties with a Hispanic RRI calculated) had a disproportionate Hispanic overrepresentation (nearly 2 times or higher) at the referral received stage of the juvenile justice system: Dade (2.3), Madison(2.1), Martin(2.0), Lafayette(1.7), and Gulf (1.6).
- In 2007, Glades County, Gadsden County, and Dade County were the bottom three counties with the most serious DMC issue at the stage of referral received of black youth. Black youth were 12.8 times more likely to be referred to the juvenile justice system than white youth in Glades County and 5.7 times more likely in Gadsden and Miami-Dade Counties.
### County Rankings Table

**DMC Benchmark County Rankings, FY 2007-08**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>One-Year Relative Rate Index</th>
<th>Five-Year Relative Rate Index</th>
<th>School Referral Index</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Gilchrist - (1.06)</td>
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**Lafayette County did not have sufficient numbers of youth to calculate the one-year RRI and to be included in the ranking. Baker, Calhoun, Desoto, Dixie, Franklin, Gilchrist, Glades, Gulf, Hamilton, Hardee, Holmes, Jefferson, Lafayette, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Union, and Wakulla Counties did not have sufficient numbers of youth to calculate a school referral index and were not included in the ranking.**
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 backgrounds. 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 the 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 at the stage of referrals received. 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:
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.

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.

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 2007 shows that among black youth, the number of referral events was 62,710 and the number of possible event was 423,483, which is equal to the number of all black youth aged 10 to 17 in the general population. Thus, the rate of system involvement for blacks is 0.1481.

\[ 0.1481 = \frac{62,710}{423,483} \]

Similarly, the rate of system involvement for whites is 0.0587.

\[ 0.0587 = \frac{58,806}{1,001,493} \]

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

\[ 2.5 = \frac{0.1481}{0.0587} \]

This ratio means that in 2007 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 2007, the rate of black youth with school referrals was 0.4762 (10,138 / 21,289) and the rate of non-black youth with school referrals was 0.5238 (11,151 / 21,289) in Florida. It generates an odds of 0.91.

\[
0.91 = \frac{10,138}{21,289} / \frac{11,151}{21,289}
\]

Similarly, the odds of black youth with non-school referrals was 0.74.

\[
0.74 = \frac{52,572}{123,416} / \frac{70,844}{123,416}
\]

These two odds yield a ratio of 1.23 at the stage of referral received.

\[
1.23 = \frac{0.91}{0.74}
\]

This School Referral Index means that, in 2007, the likelihood of school referrals was \textbf{1.23} times greater than non-school referrals for black youth in Florida.
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 five-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, Lafayette County did not have sufficient numbers of youth to calculate the one-year RRI and to be included in the ranking. In addition, Baker, Calhoun, Desoto, Dixie, Franklin, Gilchrist, Glades, Gulf, Hamilton, Hardee, Holmes, Jefferson, Lafayette, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Union, and Wakulla 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 2007-08. Each county's one-year RRI is presented along with the statewide average RRI, and the best and the worst RRIs among 66 counties. Similarly, the second benchmark graph demonstrates a comparison of the five-year (FY 2003-04 through FY 2007-08) cumulative average of RRIs of referral received of black youth. Each county's five-year-average RRI accompanies with the statewide average RRI, and the best and the worst RRIs among the 67 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 five years. The third benchmark graph demonstrates a comparison of the school referral index of black youth in FY 2007-08. 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 counties included in the ranking.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends

This section displays the five-year trends of the RRI for black and Hispanic 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.
Recommendations and Available Resources

This section provides a list of recommendations and available resources 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. Through 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 2007-08.
- Florida Office of Economic and Demographic Research.
- Florida Association of Counties.
- U.S. Department of Labor.
- U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation.
The state of Florida is approximately 68,384 square miles, with a population of around 18,680,367 people.

In 2007, the state had 21,264 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.1%. There were approximately 1,917,765 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 22% and Hispanic youth comprised around 22% of the total youth population.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage of the Juvenile Justice System</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>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,917,765)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=144,705)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=74,207)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=90,232)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=51,071)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=8,279)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=4,789)</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.
Statewide, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.5 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 9% increase from FY 03-04.

Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

Statewide, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.7 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 5% decrease from FY 03-04. Overall, Hispanics were less likely to be referred and committed than white youth; but more likely to detained and transferred to adult court.

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 and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

- Resources -

*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://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx

*Building Blocks for Youth
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Alachua County is approximately 961 square miles, with a population of around 247,561 people. It is located in Florida's Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 257 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.0%. There were approximately 20,787 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 31% and Hispanic youth comprised around 8% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

- At-Risk Population: (N=20,787)
  - White: 54%
  - Black: 31%
  - Hispanic: 8%

- Referrals Received: (N=2,459)
  - White: 28%
  - Black: 69%
  - Hispanic: 1%

- Judicially Disposed: (N=1,361)
  - White: 21%
  - Black: 69%
  - Hispanic: 1%

- Non-Judicially (N=1,696)
  - White: 28%
  - Black: 68%
  - Hispanic: 2%

- Detained: (N=1,152)
  - White: 16%
  - Black: 82%
  - Hispanic: 2%

- Committed: (N=235)
  - White: 17%
  - Black: 82%
  - Hispanic: 0%

- Transferred to Adult Court: (N=69)
  - White: 13%
  - Black: 87%
  - Hispanic: 0%

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

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 60

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 64

School Referral Index

Ranking: 25

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 4.4 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 21% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.7 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Alachua County were more likely to be detained, less likely to be committed and more likely to be transferred to adult court.

In Alachua County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.5 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 1% increase from FY 03-04 and lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

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

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

**Resources**

- 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
- Black on Black Crime Task Force

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://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
http://www.gainesvillepd.org/index.php/community-programs/black-on-black
Baker County is approximately 588 square miles, with a population of around 25,623 people. It is located in Florida’s Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 45 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 2,957 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 2007-08)

<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>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=2,957)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received:</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=146)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=61)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained:</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=108)</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=9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. 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 Baker County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.0 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 15% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.2 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Baker County were less likely to be detained.

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

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

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

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**- Resources -**

- Circuit 8 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
  - [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)
- ‘2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
  - [http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)
- Prevention Programs by FDJJ
  - [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
  - [http://www.haywoodburnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.haywoodburnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
  - [http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx](http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx)
- Building Blocks for Youth

Bay County is approximately 861 square miles, with a population of around 167,631 people. It is located in Florida’s Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 211 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 16,779 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 15% and Hispanic youth comprised around 5% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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>76%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=16,779)</td>
<td>(N=1,559)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,559)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=974)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=837)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=519)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=123)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Court</td>
<td>(N=74)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**DMC Benchmark**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Bay: 29
- Statewide Average: 6
- Best County: 12
- Worst County: 0

**Five-Year Relative Rate Index**

- County of Bay: 41
- Statewide Average: 3
- Best County: 12
- Worst County: 0

**School Referral Index**

- County of Bay: 34
- Statewide Average: 2
- Best County: 4
- Worst County: 0

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 2.6 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 10% decrease from FY 03-04 and nearly the same as the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Bay County were less likely to be detained, more likely to be committed and less likely to be transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Bay County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.5 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 58% decrease from FY 03-04 and lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

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

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

- 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.haywoodburnsinstitute.org/cjny.html


http://mesapartners.org/mrap.aspx

http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/

http://www.100blackmen.org/ChapterInfo_List.asp
Bradford County is approximately 305 square miles, with a population of around 29,055 people. It is located in Florida's Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 25 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.4%. There were approximately 2,625 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 22% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

- **At-Risk Population:** (N=2,625) 74% White, 22% Black, 3% Hispanic
- **Referrals Received:** (N=215) 58% White, 41% Black
- **Judicially Disposed:** (N=82) 78% White, 29% Black, 1% Hispanic
- **Non-Judicially:** (N=164) 54% White, 46% Black
- **Detained:** (N=49) 63% White, 37% Black
- **Committed:** (N=10) Not Applicable*
- **Transferred to Adult Court:** (N=1) Not Applicable*

DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

Ranking: 24

**Five-Year Relative Rate Index**

Ranking: 28

**School Referral Index**

Ranking: 46

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.

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

In Bradford 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 07-08. This was a 35% decrease from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Bradford County were less likely to be detained.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

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

  [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)
  [http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)
  [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)
  [http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)
  [http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx](http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx)
Brevard County is approximately 1,310 square miles, with a population of around 552,109 people. It is located in Florida’s Eighteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 483 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.3%. There were approximately 55,555 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 13% and Hispanic youth comprised around 9% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=55,555)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=6,410)</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=3,406)</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially: (N=4,422)</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=2,251)</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=337)</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=172)</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 62

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 51

School Referral Index

Ranking: 9

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 4.9 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 42% increase from FY 03-04 and 2.0 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Brevard County were more likely to be transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Brevard County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.4 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 51% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.9 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Brevard County were 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 and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

- Resources -
  - 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
  - Resources -
    - 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/cjny.html
    - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Broward County is approximately 1,220 square miles, with a population of around 1,765,707 people. It is located in Florida’s Seventeenth Circuit in the Southern region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 461 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.5%. There were approximately 189,456 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 33% and Hispanic youth comprised around 24% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - (N=189,456)
  - White: 38%
  - Black: 33%
  - Hispanic: 24%

- **Referrals Received:**
  - (N=12,069)
  - White: 25%
  - Black: 57%
  - Hispanic: 9%

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - (N=6,274)
  - White: 22%
  - Black: 59%
  - Hispanic: 9%

- **Non-Judicially Detained:**
  - (N=6,306)
  - White: 28%
  - Black: 53%
  - Hispanic: 12%

- **Detained:**
  - (N=3,798)
  - White: 17%
  - Black: 74%
  - Hispanic: 9%

- **Committed:**
  - (N=492)
  - White: 13%
  - Black: 70%
  - Hispanic: 5%

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - (N=266)
  - White: 21%
  - Black: 61%
  - Hispanic: 7%

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

DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 33

**Five-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 24

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: 24

*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 Broward County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.7 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 13% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.1 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Broward County were more likely to be detained, more likely to be committed and less likely to be transferred to adult court.

In Broward County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.7 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 20% decrease from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Broward County were less likely to be committed and less likely to be transferred to adult court.

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

- **Resources**
  - 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/cjny.html
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Calhoun County is approximately 567 square miles, with a population of around 14,477 people. It is located in Florida’s Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 15 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 1,561 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 16% and Hispanic youth comprised around 4% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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=1,561)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received (N=93)</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed (N=48)</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=44)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained (N=37)</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed (N=8)</td>
<td>N/A*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court (N=3)</td>
<td>N/A*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

- Ranking: 4

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

- Ranking: 11

School Referral Index

- Ranking: N/A*

*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 Calhoun County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 1.6 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 32% decrease from FY 03-04 and lower 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 Diposed</th>
<th>Detained</th>
<th>Committed</th>
<th>Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Black | Statewide Average

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

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

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

**- 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.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://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx](http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx)  
[http://www.100blackmen.org/ChapterInfo_List.asp](http://www.100blackmen.org/ChapterInfo_List.asp)
Charlotte County is approximately 832 square miles, with a population of around 164,584 people. It is located in Florida’s Twentieth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 283 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 5.0%. There were approximately 12,529 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 2007-08)

<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>83%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=12,529)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received:</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=994)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=586)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained:</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=612)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained:</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=290)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed:</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=54)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.
In Charlotte 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 07-08. This was a 23% increase from FY 03-04 and lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Charlotte County were less likely to be detained.

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

In Charlotte County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.5 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 60% decrease from FY 03-04 and lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

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

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**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**- Resources -**

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

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Citrus County is approximately 661 square miles, with a population of around 140,124 people. It is located in Florida’s Fifth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 208 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 5.0%. There were approximately 11,495 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 4% and Hispanic youth comprised around 6% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 3
- White: 88%, Black: 4%, Hispanic: 6%, Other: 7%

**Five-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 13
- White: 84%, Black: 7%, Hispanic: 9%, Other: 10%

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: 16
- White: 70%, Black: 9%, Hispanic: 9%, Other: 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 Citrus 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 07-08. This was a 19% decrease from FY 03-04 and lower 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>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Citrus County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.6 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 22% decrease from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

**County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic 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>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**- Resources -**

- Circuit 5 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)
- Building Blocks for Youth [http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/](http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/)
Clay County is approximately 644 square miles, with a population of around 184,644 people. It is located in Florida's Fourth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 273 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.5%. There were approximately 24,482 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 11% and Hispanic youth comprised around 8% of the total youth population.
In Clay County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.7 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 16% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.1 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Clay County were more likely to be detained.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Clay County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.4 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 10% decrease from FY 03-04 and lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Clay County were less likely 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, diversion programs, and alternatives to secure confinement.
- Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
- Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

**Resources**

- 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.haywoodburnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Collier

Collier County is approximately 2,119 square miles, with a population of around 333,858 people. It is located in Florida’s Twentieth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 847 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.3%. There were approximately 29,886 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 10% and Hispanic youth comprised around 34% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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=29,886)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=1,960)</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=994)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained: (N=1,310)</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=945)</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=124)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Collier

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

- Ranking: 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Collier</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

- Ranking: 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Collier</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School Referral Index

- Ranking: 37

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Collier</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 2.1 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 35% increase from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Collier County were more likely to be detained and less likely to be committed.

In Collier County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.2 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 12% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.6 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Collier County were more likely to be detained and 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 and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.*

- **Resources** -
  *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.hburnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
  *Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative*  
  *Minority Family Advocacy Programs*  
  http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
  *Building Blocks for Youth*  
  http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Columbia County is approximately 789 square miles, with a population of around 65,373 people. It is located in Florida's Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 90 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 7,096 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 20% and Hispanic youth comprised around 5% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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>74%</td>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td></td>
<td>52%</td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td></td>
<td>55%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially</td>
<td></td>
<td>51%</td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td></td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 48

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 36

School Referral Index

Ranking: 5

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. 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 Columbia 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 07-08. This was a 33% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.3 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Columbia County were less likely to be detained and more likely to be committed.

In Columbia County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.5 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 69% decrease from FY 03-04 and lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

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

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

- Resources -

*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://mesapartners.org/default.aspx

*Building Blocks for Youth http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Desoto County is approximately 721 square miles, with a population of around 33,983 people. It is located in Florida's Twelfth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 55 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.8%. There were approximately 3,256 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 15% and Hispanic youth comprised around 35% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=3,256)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=232)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=107)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=163)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=66)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=11)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 10

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 19

School Referral Index

Ranking: N/A*
In Desoto County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 1.7 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 16% decrease from FY 03-04 and lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Desoto County were less likely to be detained.

In Desoto County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.6 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was an 8% increase from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

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

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

**- Resources -**

*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*

*Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports*
**Dixie**

Dixie County is approximately 709 square miles, with a population of around 15,808 people. It is located in Florida’s Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 27 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.3%. There were approximately 1,542 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 2007-08)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - N=1,542
  - White: 88%
  - Black: 8%
  - Hispanic: 3%

- **Referrals Received:**
  - N=68
  - White: 75%
  - Black: 21%
  - Hispanic: 3%

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - N=42
  - White: 71%
  - Black: 26%
  - Hispanic: 0%

- **Non-Judicially:**
  - N=24
  - Not Applicable*

- **Detained:**
  - N=20
  - Not Applicable*

- **Committed:**
  - N=2
  - Not Applicable*

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - N=5
  - Not Applicable*

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

### DMC Benchmark

- **One-Year Relative Rate Index**
  - Ranking: 43

- **Five-Year Relative Rate Index**
  - Ranking: 54

- **School Referral Index**
  - Ranking: N/A*

*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 Dixie County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.0 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 21% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.2 times higher 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 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**- Resources -**

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

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Duval County is approximately 840 square miles, with a population of around 897,597 people. It is located in Florida’s Fourth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 1,698 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.1%. There were approximately 99,458 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 41% and Hispanic youth comprised around 6% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

- **At-Risk Population:** 48% White, 41% Black, 6% Hispanic, 1% Other (N=99,458)
- **Referrals Received:** 30% White, 67% Black, 1% Hispanic, 1% Other (N=7,208)
- **Judicially Disposed:** 25% White, 72% Black, 1% Hispanic, 1% Other (N=2,879)
- **Non-Judicially (N=5,515)**
  - **Detained:** 22% White, 76% Black, 1% Hispanic, 1% Other (N=2,381)
  - **Committed:** 19% White, 80% Black, 1% Hispanic, 1% Other (N=557)
  - **Transferred to Adult Court:** 15% White, 85% Black, 1% Hispanic, 1% Other (N=93)

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. 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 Duval County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.7 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 4% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.1 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Duval County were more likely to be committed and more likely to be transferred to adult court.

In Duval County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.3 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 193% decrease from FY 03-04 and lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Duval County were more likely 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 factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

**- Resources -**

- Circuit 4 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://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx]
- Building Blocks for Youth  [http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/]
- Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports
The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

- **At-Risk Population**: 59% White, 31% Black, 4% Hispanic, 1% Other
- **Referrals Received**: 35% White, 62% Black, 1% Hispanic, 1% Other
- **Judicially Disposed**: 34% White, 64% Black, 1% Hispanic, 1% Other
- **Non-Judicially Detained**: 40% White, 57% Black, 2% Hispanic, 2% Other
- **Committed**: 28% White, 68% Black, 2% Hispanic, 3% Other
- **Transferred to Adult Court**: 35% White, 63% Black, 2% Hispanic, 2% Other

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

**DMC Benchmark**

- **One-Year Relative Rate Index**
  - Escambia County: 49
  - Ranking: 49

- **Five-Year Relative Rate Index**
  - Escambia County: 52
  - Ranking: 52

- **School Referral Index**
  - Escambia County: 21
  - Ranking: 21

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

**Escambia County**

Escambia County is approximately 762 square miles, with a population of around 311,775 people. It is located in Florida’s First Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 400 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.9%. There were approximately 31,878 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 31% and Hispanic youth comprised around 4% of the total youth population.
In Escambia 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 07-08. This was a 11% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.3 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Escambia County were more likely to be committed and less likely to be transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Escambia County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.6 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 97% decrease from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Escambia County were less likely to be committed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

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

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

- 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/cjny.html
http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Flagler County is approximately 504 square miles, with a population of around 93,568 people. It is located in Florida’s Seventh Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 121 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 6.4%. There were approximately 8,796 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 14% and Hispanic youth comprised around 9% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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=8,796)</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=694)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=353)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=494)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=184)</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=42)</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>0%</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>

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

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- **Ranking:** 54

**Five-Year Relative Rate Index**

- **Ranking:** 56

**School Referral Index**

- **Ranking:** 6

*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 Flagler 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 07-08. This was a 14% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Flagler County were more likely to be detained and less likely to be committed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Flagler County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.9 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 9% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.2 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Flagler County were less likely 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 factors considered in judicial waiver cases.
- Resources -
  - 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
  - Resources -
  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.haywoodinstitute.org/cjny.html
  http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
  http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Franklin County is approximately 565 square miles, with a population of around 12,249 people. It is located in Florida’s Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 64 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.1%. There were approximately 1,026 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 2007-08)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 80%
  - Black: 16%
  - Hispanic: 3%
  - Other: 1%
  (N=1,026)

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 76%
  - Black: 23%
  - Hispanic: 0%
  (N=71)

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 71%
  - Black: 27%
  - Hispanic: 0%
  (N=63)

- **Non-Judicially**
  - White: 61%
  - Black: 39%
  - Hispanic: 0%
  (N=38)

- **Detained:**
  - Not Applicable*
  (N=22)

- **Committed:**
  - Not Applicable*
  (N=11)

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

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.
In Franklin 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 07-08. This was a 20% increase from FY 03-04 and lower 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 Diposed</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>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**- Resources -**

- 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
- Resources:
  - 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/cjin.html
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Gadsden County is approximately 523 square miles, with a population of around 49,398 people. It is located in Florida’s Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 56 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.3%. There were approximately 5,238 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 66% and Hispanic youth comprised around 11% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population (N=5,238)</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received (N=448)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed (N=300)</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=213)</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained (N=188)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed (N=44)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports
In Gadsden County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 5.7 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 45% increase from FY 03-04 and 2.3 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

In Gadsden County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.9 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 21% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.2 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**Resources**

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

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Gilchrist County is approximately 348 square miles, with a population of around 17,106 people. It is located in Florida’s Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 29 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.8%. There were approximately 1,858 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 12% and Hispanic youth comprised around 5% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage of the System</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=1,858)</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=108)</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=56)</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained: (N=84)</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=39)</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=7)</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=)</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. 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: 1

**Five-Year Relative Rate Index**

Ranking: 2

**School Referral Index**

Ranking: N/A*

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 Gilchrist County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 1.1 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 19% increase from FY 03-04 and 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 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**- Resources -**

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

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://mesapartners.org/mcap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Glades County is approximately 898 square miles, with a population of around 11,055 people. It is located in Florida's Twentieth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 30 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.7%. There were approximately 1,096 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 13% and Hispanic youth comprised around 25% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage of System</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=1,096)</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=62)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=40)</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained: (N=52)</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 66

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Glades</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 67

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Glades</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School Referral Index

Ranking: N/A*

*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 Glades County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 12.8 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 54% increase from FY 03-04 and 5.1 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 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

- Resources -
  - 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.haywoodburnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Gulf County is approximately 578 square miles, with a population of around 16,815 people. It is located in Florida’s Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 27 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.8%. There were approximately 1,547 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 2007-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage of System</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population:</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,547)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received:</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=125)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=78)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=71)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained:</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=59)</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=17)</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=3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. 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 1.6 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 45% increase from FY 03-04 and 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 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

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

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/cjny.html
http://mesapartners.org/mkap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
http://www.100blackmen.org/ChapterInfo_List.asp
Hamilton County is approximately 515 square miles, with a population of around 14,705 people. It is located in Florida’s Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 16 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.6%. There were approximately 1,480 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 41% and Hispanic youth comprised around 12% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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>46%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=1,480)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=124)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=65)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=54)</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=2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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>

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

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 37

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 46

School Referral Index

Ranking: N/A*
In Hamilton 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 07-08. This was a 79% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.1 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

In Hamilton County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.2 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was 1.6 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

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

- Resources -

*Circuit 3 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
*Circuit 3 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
*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://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
*Building Blocks for Youth
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Hardee County is approximately 630 square miles, with a population of around 27,520 people. It is located in Florida's Tenth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 46 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.5%. There were approximately 3,039 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 7% and Hispanic youth comprised around 49% of the total youth population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage of the Juvenile Justice System</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=3,039)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=292)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=168)</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=149)</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=77)</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**DMC Benchmark**

One-Year Relative Rate Index

| Ranking: 20 |
| County of Hardee | Statewide Average | Best County | Worst County |

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

| Ranking: 27 |
| County of Hardee | Statewide Average | Best County | Worst County |

School Referral Index

| Ranking: N/A* |
| County of Hardee | Statewide Average | Best County | Worst County |

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

In Hardee 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 07-08. This was a 15% increase from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely).

Count the Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Hardee County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 29% increase from FY 03-04 and nearly the same as the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Hardee County were more likely 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 factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

- Resources -
  - Circuit 10 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
  - 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
  - Prevention Programs by FDJJ
  - W. Haywood Burns Institute
  - Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
  - Minority Family Advocacy Programs
  - Building Blocks for Youth
  - Peace River Center
  - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
  - http://www.211.org/
  - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
  - http://www.burnsinstitute.org/ciny.html
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
  - http://www.peace-river.com/
Hendry County is approximately 1,189 square miles, with a population of around 39,651 people. It is located in Florida’s Twentieth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 58 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 7.3%. There were approximately 5,016 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 16% and Hispanic youth comprised around 50% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

- **At-Risk Population:** 33% White, 16% Black, 50% Hispanic
- **Referrals Received:** 27% White, 30% Black, 40% Hispanic
- **Judicially Disposed:** 35% White, 28% Black, 37% Hispanic
- **Non-Judicially Detained:** 29% White, 29% Black, 40% Hispanic
- **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:** 16

**Five-Year Relative Rate Index**

- **Ranking:** 14

**School Referral Index**

- **Ranking:** 18

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. 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 Hendry 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 07-08. This was a 27% increase from FY 03-04 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>Year</th>
<th>Referrals Received</th>
<th>Judicially Dipped</th>
<th>Detained</th>
<th>Committed</th>
<th>Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Black
- Statewide Average

In Hendry County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.0 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 32% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.3 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Hendry County were more likely to be detained.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Referrals Received</th>
<th>Judicially Dipped</th>
<th>Detained</th>
<th>Committed</th>
<th>Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Hispanic
- Statewide Average

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**Resources**

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

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Hernando County is approximately 508 square miles, with a population of around 162,193 people. It is located in Florida’s Fifth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 249 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 5.7%. There were approximately 15,146 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 7% and Hispanic youth comprised around 12% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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=15,146)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received (N=871)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed (N=613)</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=363)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained (N=252)</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed (N=54)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking**: 38

#### Five-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking**: 33

#### School Referral Index

- **Ranking**: 45

*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 2.8 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 40% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.1 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Hernando County were less likely to be detained, less likely to be committed and more likely to be transferred to adult court.

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

In Hernando County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.6 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 69% decrease from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

### Recommendations and Available Resources

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

### Resources

- Circuit 5 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council: [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)
- 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services: [http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)
- Prevention Programs by FDJJ: [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)
- W. Haywood Burns Institute: [http://www.burnsinstitute.org/ciny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/ciny.html)
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs: [http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx](http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx)
- Building Blocks for Youth: [http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/](http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/)

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64 Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports
Highlands County is approximately 1,119 square miles, with a population of around 98,727 people. It is located in Florida’s Tenth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 121 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.8%. There were approximately 8,495 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 18% and Hispanic youth comprised around 24% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)**

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 55%
  - Black: 18%
  - Hispanic: 24%
  - Other: 3%

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 50%
  - Black: 35%
  - Hispanic: 15%

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 52%
  - Black: 35%
  - Hispanic: 12%

- **Non-Judicially:**
  - White: 51%
  - Black: 32%
  - Hispanic: 16%

- **Detained:**
  - White: 47%
  - Black: 40%
  - Hispanic: 13%

- **Committed:**
  - White: 51%
  - Black: 39%
  - Hispanic: 5%

**DMC Benchmark**

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

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**
- **Ranking:** 15

**Five-Year Relative Rate Index**
- **Ranking:** 17

**School Referral Index**
- **Ranking:** 14

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Highlands 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 07-08. This was a 7% decrease from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Highlands County were less likely to be detained, less likely to be committed and less likely to be transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

Referrals Received: Judicially Diproved: Detained: Committed: Transferred:

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Highlands County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.7 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 8% increase from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Highlands County were less likely 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 factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

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

http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
http://www.211.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
http://www.peace-river.com/
Hillsborough County is approximately 1,062 square miles, with a population of around 1,192,861 people. It is located in Florida's Thirteenth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 1,223 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.0%. There were approximately 134,404 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 22% and Hispanic youth comprised around 25% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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>49%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=134,404)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=11,994)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=6,077)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=7,052)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=4,340)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N=467)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

**Ranking: 52**

#### Five-Year Relative Rate Index

**Ranking: 55**

#### School Referral Index

**Ranking: 4**

*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 3.5 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 3% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Hillsborough County were more likely to be committed and less likely to be transferred to adult court.

In Hillsborough County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.0 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 17% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Hillsborough County were more likely to be committed and less likely to be transferred to adult court.

**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 and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

**- Resources -**

- Circuit 13 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
  - 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
  - Prevention Programs by FDJJ
  - W. Haywood Burns Institute
  - Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
  - Minority Family Advocacy Programs
  - Building Blocks for Youth
  - Resources -
  - Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports

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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://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Holmes County is approximately 484 square miles, with a population of around 19,464 people. It is located in Florida's Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 17 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.5%. There were approximately 2,111 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 2007-08)

<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=2,111)</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=106)</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=67)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=56)</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=37)</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=12)</td>
<td></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>

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

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- **Ranking:** 13
- **County of Holmes:**
- **Statewide Average:**
- **Best County:**
- **Worst County:**

**Five-Year Relative Rate Index**

- **Ranking:** 5
- **County of Holmes:**
- **Statewide Average:**
- **Best County:**
- **Worst County:**

**School Referral Index**

- **Ranking:** N/A*
- **County of Holmes:**
- **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 Holmes County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.0 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was 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 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

- 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/cjny.html
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
  - http://www.100blackmen.org/ChapterInfo_List.asp
Indian River County is approximately 549 square miles, with a population of around 139,757 people. It is located in Florida’s Nineteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 201 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 5.6%. There were approximately 12,464 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 14% and Hispanic youth comprised around 14% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System
(FY 2007-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Indian River</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Indian River</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School Referral Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Indian River</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>

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

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

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Indian River 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 07-08. This was a 10% decrease from FY 03-04 and nearly the same as the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Indian River County were less likely to be detained, more likely to be committed and less likely to be transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Indian River County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.6 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 26% increase from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Indian River County were less likely 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 factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

Resources:

- 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/Prevention/index.html
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
  - http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Jackson County is approximately 938 square miles, with a population of around 50,416 people. It is located in Florida’s Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 57 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.9%. There were approximately 4,612 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 29% and Hispanic youth comprised around 2% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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=4,612)</td>
<td></td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=335)</td>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=165)</td>
<td></td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=210)</td>
<td></td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=98)</td>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=32)</td>
<td></td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 19

#### Five-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking:** 23

#### School Referral Index

- **Ranking:** 48

*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 Jackson 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 07-08. This was a 4% increase from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Jackson County were less likely to be detained and more likely to be committed.

In Jackson County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.3 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 33% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.7 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**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/cjny.html
http://mesapartners.org/mkap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
http://www.100blackmen.org/ChapterInfo_List.asp
Jefferson County is approximately 609 square miles, with a population of around 14,494 people. It is located in Florida's Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 21 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.3%. There were approximately 1,335 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 39% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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=1,335)</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=68)</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=43)</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=41)</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=19)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=9)</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>

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.
In Jefferson 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 07-08. This was a 35% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.5 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 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

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

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

- **Resources**
  - Circuit 2 Juvenile Justice Board 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
  - Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports

[Links to resources provided]
Lafayette County is approximately 554 square miles, with a population of around 8,215 people. It is located in Florida’s Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 10 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.0%. There were approximately 710 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 9% and Hispanic youth comprised around 13% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)**

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 77%
  - Black: 9%
  - Hispanic: 13%

- **Referrals Received:** Not Applicable*

- **Judicially Disposed:** Not Applicable*

- **Non-Judicially**
  - Detained: Not Applicable*
  - Committed: Not Applicable*

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

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

**DMC Benchmark**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: N/A*

**Five-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 29

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: N/A*

*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)

There were fewer than 30 black youth referred in FY 07-08; 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 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

---

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

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

Lake County is approximately 1,163 square miles, with a population of around 286,499 people. It is located in Florida’s Fifth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 343 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.1%. There were approximately 26,584 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 14% and Hispanic youth comprised around 15% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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=26,584)</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=2,058)</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=998)</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=1,321)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=562)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=134)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=46)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

- Ranking: 50

#### Five-Year Relative Rate Index

- Ranking: 53

#### School Referral Index

- Ranking: 8

*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 07-08. This was a 6% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Lake County were more likely to be detained, more likely to be committed, and more likely to be transferred to adult court.

In Lake County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.1 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 5% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.5 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Lake County were less likely to be detained and less 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 and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

**Resources**

- Circuit 5 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/Preventive/Youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Preventive/Youthprograms/index.html)
- W. Haywood Burns Institute: [http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs: [http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx](http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx)
- Building Blocks for Youth: [http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/](http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/)
Lee County is approximately 1,005 square miles, with a population of around 615,741 people. It is located in Florida’s Twentieth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 554 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.6%. There were approximately 55,689 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 13% and Hispanic youth comprised around 24% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 61%
  - Black: 13%
  - Hispanic: 24%
  - Other: 2%

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 49%
  - Black: 27%
  - Hispanic: 20%

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 45%
  - Black: 32%
  - Hispanic: 19%

- **Non-Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 53%
  - Black: 25%
  - Hispanic: 19%

- **Detained:**
  - White: 40%
  - Black: 40%
  - Hispanic: 19%

- **Committed:**
  - White: 43%
  - Black: 36%
  - Hispanic: 18%

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - White: 26%
  - Black: 47%
  - Hispanic: 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.
County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Lee County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.6 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 21% decrease from FY 03-04 and nearly the same as the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Lee County were more likely to be detained, less likely to be committed and more likely to be 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 1.0 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 11% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Lee County were more likely to be detained, more likely to be committed and more likely to be transferred to adult court.

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

- Resources -
  - 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_andCouncils.html
  http://www.211.org/
  http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
  http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
  http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
  http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Leon County is approximately 696 square miles, with a population of around 272,896 people. It is located in Florida’s Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 238 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.1%. There were approximately 24,686 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 40% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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=24,686)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=2,029)</td>
<td></td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=1,096)</td>
<td></td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=1,102)</td>
<td></td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=744)</td>
<td></td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=177)</td>
<td></td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=19)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</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</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking: 36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking: 35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School Referral Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking: 30</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 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 07-08. This was a 2% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.1 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Leon County were more likely to be detained and more likely to be committed.

In Leon County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 21% decrease from FY 03-04 and nearly the same as the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

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

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

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**Resources**

- 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.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)
- [http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)
- [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)
- [http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)
- [http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx](http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx)
Levy County is approximately 1,137 square miles, with a population of around 40,045 people. It is located in Florida’s Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 73 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.2%. There were approximately 4,315 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 2007-08)

<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=4,315)</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=334)</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=163)</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially: (N=207)</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=141)</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=25)</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=12)</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

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

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 25

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 25

School Referral Index

Ranking: 40

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

Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports
In Levy 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 07-08. This was a 2% increase from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Levy County were less likely to be detained.

In Levy County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.7 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

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

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

**- 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/cjny.html]

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

*Minority Family Advocacy Programs* [http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx]

*Building Blocks for Youth* [http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/]

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Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports
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 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 14 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.8%. There were approximately 785 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 15% and Hispanic youth comprised around 5% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

- At-Risk Population: 78% White, 15% Black, 5% Hispanic
- Referrals Received: 71% White, 23% Black, 6% Hispanic
- Non-Judicially Disposed: Not Applicable
- Detained: Not Applicable
- Committed: Not Applicable
- Transferred to Adult Court: Not Applicable

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 8

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 1

School Referral Index

Ranking: N/A

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. 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 Liberty County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 1.6 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was 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 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

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

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**Resources**

- 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://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Madison County is approximately 708 square miles, with a population of around 19,944 people. It is located in Florida’s Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 28 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 6.0%. There were approximately 2,133 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 46% and Hispanic youth comprised around 3% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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=2,133)</td>
<td></td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=149)</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=69)</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=97)</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=27)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 59

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 62

School Referral Index

Ranking: N/A*

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

In Madison County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 4.3 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 27% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.7 times higher 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 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

- Resources -
* 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/cjin.html]
* Minority Family Advocacy Programs [http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx]
* Building Blocks for Youth [http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/]

Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports
Manatee County is approximately 772 square miles, with a population of around 315,890 people. It is located in Florida's Twelfth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 443 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.1%. There were approximately 28,982 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 15% and Hispanic youth comprised around 21% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=28,982)</td>
<td></td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=3,165)</td>
<td></td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=1,315)</td>
<td></td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=1,997)</td>
<td></td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=932)</td>
<td></td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=131)</td>
<td></td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=70)</td>
<td></td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking: 46**
  - County of Manatee
  - Statewide Average
  - Best County
  - Worst County

#### Five-Year Relative Rate Index

- **Ranking: 45**
  - County of Manatee
  - Statewide Average
  - Best County
  - Worst County

#### School Referral Index

- **Ranking: 19**
  - County of Manatee
  - 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 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 07-08. This was a 11% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.2 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Manatee County were more likely to be detained, less likely to be committed and more likely to be transferred to adult court.

In Manatee County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.2 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 11% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.6 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Manatee County were more likely to be detained, less likely to be committed and more likely to be transferred to adult court.

**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 and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

**Resources**

- 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.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Marion County is approximately 1,652 square miles, with a population of around 325,023 people. It is located in Florida's Fifth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 399 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.5%. There were approximately 31,659 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 17% and Hispanic youth comprised around 14% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)**

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - (N=31,659)
  - White: 67%
  - Black: 17%
  - Hispanic: 14%

- **Referrals Received:**
  - (N=2,636)
  - White: 53%
  - Black: 39%
  - Hispanic: 7%

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - (N=1,373)
  - White: 48%
  - Black: 45%
  - Hispanic: 7%

- **Non-Judicially:**
  - (N=1,628)
  - White: 55%
  - Black: 36%
  - Hispanic: 7%

- **Detained:**
  - (N=726)
  - White: 46%
  - Black: 48%
  - Hispanic: 6%

- **Committed:**
  - (N=214)
  - White: 43%
  - Black: 52%
  - Hispanic: 6%

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - (N=40)
  - White: 43%
  - Black: 53%
  - Hispanic: 3%

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. 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: 41

**Five-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 40

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: 20

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Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports 93
In Marion 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 07-08. This was a 24% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.1 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Marion County were less likely to be detained, more likely to be committed and less likely to be transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Marion County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.7 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 27% decrease from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Marion County were less likely to be detained and more likely to be committed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

- Resources -
  - 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/cjny.html
  - Building Blocks for Youth: http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Martin County is approximately 582 square miles, with a population of around 143,737 people. It is located in Florida's Nineteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 272 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.3%. There were approximately 12,750 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 9% and Hispanic youth comprised around 15% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>At-Risk Population: (N=12,750)</th>
<th>Referrals Received: (N=1,043)</th>
<th>Judicially Disposed: (N=669)</th>
<th>Non-Judicially (N=501)</th>
<th>Detained: (N=457)</th>
<th>Committed: (N=82)</th>
<th>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=30)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. 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 Martin County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 4.0 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 6% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.6 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Martin County were less likely to be detained, more likely to be committed and more likely to be transferred to adult court.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referrals Received</th>
<th>Judicially Dipped</th>
<th>Detained</th>
<th>Committed</th>
<th>Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Statewide Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals</td>
<td>Judicially Dipped</td>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>Transferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

In Martin County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 2.0 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 9% increase from FY 03-04 and 2.7 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Martin County were less likely to be detained and 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 and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.*

**Resources**

*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/
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*
http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx

*Minority Family Advocacy Programs*
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html

*Building Blocks for Youth*
http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
Miami-Dade County is approximately 2,109 square miles, with a population of around 2,462,292 people. It is located in Florida's Eleventh Circuit in the Southern region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 3,118 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.4%. There were approximately 269,331 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 27% and Hispanic youth comprised around 53% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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=269,331)</td>
<td></td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=11,840)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=4,933)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=8,599)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=4,408)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=385)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=518)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports
In Miami-Dade County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 5.7 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 18% increase from FY 03-04 and 2.3 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Miami-Dade County were more likely to be detained, less likely to be committed and more likely to be transferred to adult court.

In Miami-Dade County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 2.3 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 4% increase from FY 03-04 and 3.1 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Miami-Dade County were more likely to be detained, more likely to be committed and more likely to be transferred to adult court.

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**- Resources -**

- Circuit 11 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/Pages/YouthPrograms/index.html]
- W. Haywood Burns Institute [http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html]
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs [http://mesapartners.org/default.aspx]
- Building Blocks for Youth [http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/]
- Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports
Monroe County is approximately 1,418 square miles, with a population of around 78,987 people. It is located in Florida’s Sixteenth Circuit in the Southern region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 218 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.7%. There were approximately 6,249 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 8% and Hispanic youth comprised around 25% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

At-Risk Population: (N=6,249)
- White: 65%
- Black: 8%
- Hispanic: 25%

Referred: (N=436)
- White: 58%
- Black: 15%
- Hispanic: 27%

Judicially Disposed: (N=109)
- White: 43%
- Black: 22%
- Hispanic: 32%

Non-Judicially (N=354)
- White: 61%
- Black: 11%
- Hispanic: 27%

Detained: (N=152)
- White: 45%
- Black: 16%
- Hispanic: 39%

Committed: (N=14)
- Not Applicable*

Transferred to Adult Court: (N=1)
- Not Applicable*

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 57

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 59

School Referral Index

Ranking: 27

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. 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 Monroe County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 4.0 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 28% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.6 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Monroe County were more likely to be detained.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referrals Received</th>
<th>Judicially Disposed</th>
<th>Detained</th>
<th>Committed</th>
<th>Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Average</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Monroe County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.7 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 109% decrease from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Monroe County were more likely to be detained.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referrals Received</th>
<th>Judicially Disposed</th>
<th>Detained</th>
<th>Committed</th>
<th>Transferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Average</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**Resources**

- 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/cjny.html
http://mesapartners.org/mcap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Nassau County is approximately 671 square miles, with a population of around 69,569 people. It is located in Florida's Fourth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 102 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.3%. There were approximately 7,747 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 2007-08)

<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=7,747)</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=356)</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=160)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=246)</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=114)</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=55)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DMC Benchmark**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 9

**Five-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 15

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: 49

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

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. 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 1.7 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 2% decrease from FY 03-04 and lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Nassau County were more likely to be detained.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**- Resources -**

- Circuit 4 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
- Building Blocks for Youth: http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Okaloosa County is approximately 998 square miles, with a population of around 196,540 people. It is located in Florida’s First Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 260 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.0%. There were approximately 20,569 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 2007-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=20,569)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=1,603)</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=1,116)</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=583)</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=568)</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=158)</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 17

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 18

School Referral Index

Ranking: 31

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 2.2 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 9% increase from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Okaloosa County were less likely to be detained, more likely to be committed and more likely to be transferred to adult court.

In Okaloosa County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.5 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 37% decrease from FY 03-04 and lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**- Resources -**

* Circuit 1 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
* Circuit 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.haywoodburnsisnstitute.org/cjny.html
http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Okeechobee County is approximately 780 square miles, with a population of around 39,030 people. It is located in Florida’s Nineteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state. In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 90 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 5.2%. There were approximately 4,624 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 11% and Hispanic youth comprised around 27% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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=4,624)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=382)</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=244)</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=183)</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=167)</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td></td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=29)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=18)</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 Okeechobee</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ranking: 7

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

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

Ranking: 4

School Referral Index

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

Ranking: 1

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. 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 Okeechobee County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 1.6 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 30% increase from FY 03-04 and lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Okeechobee County were less likely to be committed.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Okeechobee County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 2% increase from FY 03-04 and nearly the same as the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Okeechobee County were less likely 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, diversion programs, and alternatives to secure confinement.
*Provide law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel cultural competency training to increase knowledge about different traditions and values, and address racial and ethnic biases and stereotypes.
*Revise the procedures, policies, and rules that define how the juvenile justice system operates, such as diversion guidelines, detention risk assessments, existing sentencing guidelines and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

- Resources -

*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/Pages/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://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx

*Building Blocks for Youth
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Orange County is approximately 1,003 square miles, with a population of around 1,105,603 people. It is located in Florida’s Ninth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 1,355 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.7%. There were approximately 124,361 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 27% and Hispanic youth comprised around 28% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

- At-Risk Population: 39% White, 27% Black, 28% Hispanic, 14% Other (N=124,361)
- Referrals Received: 30% White, 53% Black, 16% Hispanic, 14% Other (N=9,256)
- Judicially Disposed: 25% White, 56% Black, 16% Hispanic, 14% Other (N=4,087)
- Non-Judicially (N=6,486)
  - Detained: 21% White, 63% Black, 16% Hispanic, 14% Other (N=3,777)
  - Committed: 18% White, 64% Black, 14% Hispanic, 14% Other (N=332)
- Transferred to Adult Court: 18% White, 63% Black, 16% Hispanic, 14% Other (N=303)

Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

- Ranking: 30
- 0 3 6 9 12
- County of Orange, Statewide Average, Best County, Worst County

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

- Ranking: 47
- 0 3 6 9 12
- County of Orange, Statewide Average, Best County, Worst County

School Referral Index

- Ranking: 11
- 0 2 4
- County of Orange, Statewide Average, Best County, Worst County

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. 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 Orange County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.6 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 19% decrease from FY 03-04 and nearly the same as the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Orange County were more likely to be detained and more likely to be committed.

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

In Orange County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.7 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 69% decrease from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Orange County were more likely to be detained, more likely to be committed and more likely to be transferred to adult court.

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**- Resources -**

- Circuit 9 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
- Building Blocks for Youth
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
- Orange County Juvenile Commission
  - http://www.occourts.org/directory/juvenile/jjc/
Osceola County is approximately 1,467 square miles, with a population of around 266,123 people. It is located in Florida’s Ninth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 381 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.2%. There were approximately 34,341 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 12% and Hispanic youth comprised around 44% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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=34,341)</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=2,927)</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=1,203)</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=2,064)</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=1,113)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=89)</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=46)</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.
In Osceola 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 07-08. This was a 1% increase from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Osceola County were less likely to be transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Osceola County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.9 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 19% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.2 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Osceola County were less likely to be detained, less likely to be committed and less 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 and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

- Resources -

  * 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)

  - Resources -
  * 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/cijy.html
  * http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
  * http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
  * http://www.circuit8.org/family/flag.html
Palm Beach County is approximately 2,578 square miles, with a population of around 1,295,033 people. It is located in Florida’s Fifteenth Circuit in the Southern region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 1,219 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.3%. There were approximately 128,556 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 25% and Hispanic youth comprised around 20% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

- **At-Risk Population:** 52% White, 20% Black, 25% Hispanic, 13% Other (N=128,556)
- **Referrals Received:** 34% White, 45% Black, 12% Hispanic, 13% Other (N=7,840)
- **Judicially Disposed:** 31% White, 49% Black, 12% Hispanic, 13% Other (N=3,898)
- **Non-Judicially Disposed:** 37% White, 43% Black, 13% Hispanic, 13% Other (N=5,037)
- **Detained:** 27% White, 59% Black, 14% Hispanic, 14% Other (N=2,657)
- **Committed:** 24% White, 57% Black, 11% Hispanic, 14% Other (N=411)
- **Transferred to Adult Court:** 24% White, 55% Black, 14% Hispanic, 14% Other (N=609)

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

### DMC Benchmark

#### One-Year Relative Rate Index

- **County of Palm Beach:** Ranking: 39
- **Statewide Average:**
- **Best County:**
- **Worst County:**

#### Five-Year Relative Rate Index

- **County of Palm Beach:** Ranking: 43
- **Statewide Average:**
- **Best County:**
- **Worst County:**

#### School Referral Index

- **County of Palm Beach:** Ranking: 36
- **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 Palm Beach 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 07-08. This was a 5% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.1 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Palm Beach County were more likely to be detained and more likely to be committed.

In Palm Beach County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.0 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 2% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.3 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Palm Beach County were more likely to be detained, more likely to be committed and more likely to be transferred to adult court.

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**Resources**

- Circuit 15 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.haywoodburnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Pasco County is approximately 772 square miles, with a population of around 434,425 people. It is located in Florida's Sixth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 484 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.8%. There were approximately 43,741 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 5% and Hispanic youth comprised around 13% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 40

School Referral Index

Ranking: 12

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 2.9 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 3% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.1 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Pasco County were less likely to be detained, more likely to be committed and less likely to be transferred to adult court.

In Pasco County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.7 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 13% decrease from FY 03-04 and nearly the same as the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Pasco County were more likely to be detained and 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 and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

**Resources**

- Circuit 6 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://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx]
- Building Blocks for Youth [http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/]
- Resources [114] Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports
Pinellas County is approximately 309 square miles, with a population of around 944,199 people. It is located in Florida’s Sixth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 718 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.0%. There were approximately 83,634 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 2007-08)

- At-Risk Population: 68% White, 17% Black, 9% Hispanic, 5% Other
- Referrals Received: 49% White, 44% Black, 5% Hispanic, 5% Other
- Judicially Disposed: 46% White, 47% Black, 5% Hispanic, 5% Other
- Non-Judicially (N=4,075): 53% White, 40% Black, 5% Hispanic, 5% Other
- Detained: 39% White, 54% Black, 5% Hispanic, 3% Other
- Committed: 34% White, 62% Black, 3% Hispanic, 3% Other
- Transferred to Adult Court: 40% White, 54% Black, 3% Hispanic, 3% Other

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

- Ranking: 51
- County of Pinellas
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

- Ranking: 57
- County of Pinellas
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

School Referral Index

- Ranking: 33
- County of Pinellas
- Statewide Average
- Best County
- Worst County

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

Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports
In Pinellas 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 07-08. This was a 5% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Pinellas County were more likely to be detained, more likely to be committed and less likely to be transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Pinellas County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 7% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.1 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Pinellas County were more likely to be detained, less likely to be committed and less likely to be transferred to adult court.

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

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

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://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
http://www.pcul.org/
http://www.bpcf.org/
The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 56%
  - Black: 21%
  - Hispanic: 21%
  - Other: 14%
  
- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 46%
  - Black: 39%
  - Hispanic: 14%
  - Other: 14%
  
- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 42%
  - Black: 42%
  - Hispanic: 14%
  - Other: 14%
  
- **Non-Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 49%
  - Black: 41%
  - Hispanic: 14%
  - Other: 14%
  
- **Detained:**
  - White: 41%
  - Black: 44%
  - Hispanic: 14%
  - Other: 14%
  
- **Committed:**
  - White: 40%
  - Black: 45%
  - Hispanic: 14%
  - Other: 14%
  
- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - White: 39%
  - Black: 48%
  - Hispanic: 12%
  - Other: 14%
In Polk 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 07-08. This was a 1% increase from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Polk County were less likely to be transferred to adult court.

In Polk County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 23% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.1 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Polk County were less likely to be detained, more likely to be committed and less likely to be transferred to adult court.

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

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

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

- Resources -
* 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.haywoodburnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
http://mesapartners.org/mfsap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
http://www.peace-river.com/
http://polkvision.com/
Putnam County is approximately 879 square miles, with a population of around 74,799 people. It is located in Florida’s Seventh Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 108 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.7%. There were approximately 8,136 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 2007-08)**

<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=8,136)</td>
<td></td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=947)</td>
<td></td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=424)</td>
<td></td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=670)</td>
<td></td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=315)</td>
<td></td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=57)</td>
<td></td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=38)</td>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. 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>County of Putnam</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking: 34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Five-Year Relative Rate Index**

<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>Ranking: 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**School Referral Index**

<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>Ranking: 26</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)**

In Putnam County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 2.7 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 20% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.1 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Putnam County were less likely to be detained and more likely to be committed.

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

In Putnam County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.6 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 54% decrease from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Putnam County were less likely 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 factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

**Resources**

- 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/cjny.html
- Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- Building Blocks for Youth
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
- Resources
  - 120 Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports
Santa Rosa County is approximately 1,152 square miles, with a population of around 425,698 people. It is located in Florida’s First Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 188 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 17,058 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 5% and Hispanic youth comprised around 4% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population: (N=17,058)</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=1,109)</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=853)</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=351)</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=552)</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=144)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=45)</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

Ranking: 22

**Five-Year Relative Rate Index**

Ranking: 20

**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 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 07-08. This was a 43% increase from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Santa Rosa County were less likely to be detained and more likely to be committed.

In Santa Rosa County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.6 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 5% increase from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**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

[Links to resources provided]
Sarasota County is approximately 563 square miles, with a population of around 173,935 people. It is located in Florida’s Twelfth Circuit in the West Central region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 419 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.4%. There were approximately 30,455 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 8% and Hispanic youth comprised around 10% of the total youth population.

**The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)**

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 80%
  - Black: 8%
  - Hispanic: 10%
  - Other: 8%
  
  (N=30,455)

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 62%
  - Black: 28%
  - Hispanic: 8%
  
  (N=2,380)

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 60%
  - Black: 30%
  - Hispanic: 8%
  
  (N=1,447)

- **Non-Judicially:**
  - White: 66%
  - Black: 25%
  - Hispanic: 8%
  
  (N=1,201)

- **Detained:**
  - White: 54%
  - Black: 38%
  - Hispanic: 8%
  
  (N=750)

- **Committed:**
  - White: 53%
  - Black: 38%
  - Hispanic: 7%
  
  (N=149)

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - White: 30%
  - Black: 61%
  - Hispanic: 9%
  
  (N=33)

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

**DMC Benchmark**

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- **Ranking:** 61

**Five-Year Relative Rate Index**

- **Ranking:** 58

**School Referral Index**

- **Ranking:** 17

*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 4.6 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 29% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.8 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Sarasota County were more likely to be transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

In Sarasota County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.0 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 0% difference from FY 03-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Sarasota County were 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 and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

- Resources -

*Circuit 12 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
*2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
*Prevention Programs by FDJJ
*W. Haywood Burns Institute
*Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
*Minority Family Advocacy Programs
*Building Blocks for Youth

*http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
*http://www.211.org/
*http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
*http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
*http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
*http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Seminole County is approximately 352 square miles, with a population of around 271,961 people. It is located in Florida’s Eighteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 400 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 48,617 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 14% and Hispanic youth comprised around 17% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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>65%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received:</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed:</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Detained:</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed:</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court:</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 56

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 61

School Referral Index

Ranking: 2

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. 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 Seminole County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.9 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 1% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.5 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Seminole County were more likely to be committed and more likely to be transferred to adult court.

In Seminole County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 43% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.1 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Seminole County were more likely to be detained and 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 and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.*

**Resources**

*Circuit 18 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://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx](http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx)

*Building Blocks for Youth*  
St. Johns County is approximately 660 square miles, with a population of around 142,144 people. It is located in Florida’s Seventh Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 279 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.2%. There were approximately 18,812 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 8% and Hispanic youth comprised around 5% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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>66%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judically Disposed</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 63

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 63

School Referral Index

Ranking: 41

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 07-08. This was a 26% increase from FY 03-04 and 2.1 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in St. Johns County were less likely to be committed and more likely to be transferred to adult court.

In St. Johns County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.5 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 19% decrease from FY 03-04 and lower than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

Resources:
- 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://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
St. Lucie County is approximately 626 square miles, with a population of around 387,461 people. It is located in Florida’s Nineteenth Circuit in the East Central region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 267 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 5.7%. There were approximately 28,447 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 25% and Hispanic youth comprised around 19% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

- **At-Risk Population:**
  - White: 54%
  - Black: 25%
  - Hispanic: 19%

- **Referrals Received:**
  - White: 35%
  - Black: 25%
  - Hispanic: 19%

- **Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 32%
  - Black: 50%
  - Hispanic: 9%

- **Non-Judicially Disposed:**
  - White: 36%
  - Black: 48%
  - Hispanic: 11%

- **Detained:**
  - White: 30%
  - Black: 60%
  - Hispanic: 9%

- **Committed:**
  - White: 17%
  - Black: 66%
  - Hispanic: 10%

- **Transferred to Adult Court:**
  - White: 29%
  - Black: 57%
  - Hispanic: 5%

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

DMC Benchmark

**One-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 47

**Five-Year Relative Rate Index**

- Ranking: 49

**School Referral Index**

- Ranking: 29

*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 3.1 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 0% difference from FY 03-04 and 1.2 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in St. Lucie County were less likely to be detained, more likely to be committed and less likely 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 white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 31% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.1 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in St. Lucie County were less likely to be detained and 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 and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.*

**- Resources -**

*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://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx  
http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Sumter County is approximately 574 square miles, with a population of around 89,771 people. It is located in Florida’s Fifth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 115 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.5%. There were approximately 6,533 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 15% and Hispanic youth comprised around 11% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

- At-Risk Population: 73% White, 15% Black, 11% Hispanic, Other
- Referrals Received: 60% White, 30% Black, 10% Hispanic, Other
- Judicially Disposed: 55% White, 34% Black, 10% Hispanic, Other
- Non-Judicially (N=160): 61% White, 30% Black, 9% Hispanic, Other
- Detained: 44% White, 43% Black, 13% Hispanic, Other
- Committed: 47% White, 34% Black, 19% Hispanic, Other
- Transferred to Adult Court: Not Applicable*

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Sumter</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ranking: 27

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Sumter</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ranking: 44

School Referral Index

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

Ranking: 15

*To display the minority chart for each stage, a minimum of 31 youth was required. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.
In Sumter 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 07-08. This was a 25% decrease from FY 03-04 and nearly the same as the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Sumter County were more likely to be detained and less likely to be committed.

In Sumter County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 1.0 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 12% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.4 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

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

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

- **Resources** -
  *Circuit 5 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council*  
  *2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services*  
  *Prevention Programs by FDJJ*  
  *W. Haywood Burns Institute*  
  *Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative*  
  *Minority Family Advocacy Programs*  
  *Building Blocks for Youth*  
  [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)  
  [http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)  
  [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)  
  [http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)  
  [http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx](http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx)  
Suwannee County is approximately 687 square miles, with a population of around 39,608 people. It is located in Florida's Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 58 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.6%. There were approximately 3,880 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 15% and Hispanic youth comprised around 8% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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=3,880)</td>
<td></td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=425)</td>
<td></td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=267)</td>
<td></td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=210)</td>
<td></td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=120)</td>
<td></td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=35)</td>
<td></td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=27)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 18

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 30

School Referral Index

Ranking: 35

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 2.2 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 6% increase from FY 03-04 and slightly lower than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Suwannee County were less likely to be detained, more likely to be committed and less likely to be transferred to adult court.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Black Youth)

In Suwannee County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 17% decrease from FY 03-04 and 1.1 times higher than the statewide average (0.8 times as likely).

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

- Resources -
  - Circuit 3 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
  - 2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
  - Prevention Programs by FDJJ
  - W. Haywood Burns Institute
  - Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
  - Minority Family Advocacy Programs
  - Building Blocks for Youth
  - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html
  - http://www.211.org/
  - http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html
  - http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html
  - http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Taylor County is approximately 1,052 square miles, with a population of around 22,516 people. It is located in Florida’s Third Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 35 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.2%. There were approximately 2,285 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 21% and Hispanic youth comprised around 2% of the total youth population.

### The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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=2,285)</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received (N=190)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed (N=77)</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=124)</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained (N=54)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed (N=10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court (N=4)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### DMC Benchmark

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Type</th>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>County of Taylor</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>Ranking: 45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-Year Relative Rate Index</td>
<td>Ranking: 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Referral Index</td>
<td>Ranking: N/A*</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.
In Taylor County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.0 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 57% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.2 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Taylor County were more likely to be detained.

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

![Graph showing trends for black youth and state average for referrals received, judicially disposed, detained, committed, transferred from 2003 to 2007.]

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

There were fewer than 30 Hispanic youth referred in FY 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

![Graph showing trends for Hispanic youth and state average for referrals received, judicially disposed, detained, committed, transferred from 2003 to 2007.]

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**- 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*  

[Links to resources provided.]

*http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html*  
*http://www.211.org/*  
*http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html*  
*http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html*  
*http://www.aecf.org/MajorInitiatives/JuvenileDetentionAlternativesInitiative.aspx*  
*http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx*  
*http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/*
Union County is approximately 245 square miles, with a population of around 15,722 people. It is located in Florida’s Eighth Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 9 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.1%. There were approximately 1,531 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 14% and Hispanic youth comprised around 2% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk Population</td>
<td>1,531</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

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

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 53

School Referral Index

Ranking: N/A*

Please note: For complete definitions of the methodology used, please refer to the methodology section of this report.
In Union 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 07-08. This was a 31% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.4 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 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

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

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**Resources**

- Circuit 8 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
- *2-1-1 Resources Guide for Community Services
- *Prevention Programs by FDJJ
- *W. Haywood Burns Institute
- *Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
- *Minority Family Advocacy Programs
- *Building Blocks for Youth
- [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)
- [http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)
- [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)
- [http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)
- [http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx](http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx)
Volusia County is approximately 1,207 square miles, with a population of around 508,014 people. It is located in Florida’s Seventh Circuit in the Northeast region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 456 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.1%. There were approximately 48,002 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 14% and Hispanic youth comprised around 13% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

<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=48,002)</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=5,082)</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=2,437)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=3,551)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=1,795)</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=281)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=61)</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports
In Volusia County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 3.0 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 13% increase from FY 03-04 and 1.2 times higher than the statewide average (2.5 times more likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, black youth in Volusia County were more likely to be detained, more likely to be committed and more likely to be transferred to adult court.

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

In Volusia County, the rate of Hispanic youth to be referred was 0.8 times lower than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 4% decrease from FY 03-04 and nearly the same as the statewide average (0.8 times as likely). Further, compared to the statewide averages in FY 07-08, Hispanic youth in Volusia County were less likely to be detained and 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 and factors considered in judicial waiver cases.

### Resources

- Circuit 7 Juvenile Justice Boards and Council
  - 211 Resources Guide for Community Services
  - Prevention Programs by FDJJ
  - W. Haywood Burns Institute
  - Annie E. Casey Foundation Alternatives to Detention Initiative
  - Minority Family Advocacy Programs
  - Building Blocks for Youth
  - Resources: 140 Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports

- [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Prevention/boards_and_councils.html)
- [http://www.211.org/](http://www.211.org/)
- [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Parents/youthprograms/index.html)
- [http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html](http://www.burnsinstitute.org/cjny.html)
- [http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx](http://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx)
Wakulla County is approximately 635 square miles, with a population of around 29,417 people. It is located in Florida’s Second Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this metropolitan county had 73 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 3.0%. There were approximately 3,066 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 2007-08)

<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>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 11

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

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 10

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

School Referral Index

Ranking: N/A

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 Wakulla 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 07-08. This was a 29% increase from FY 03-04 and 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 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

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

- Resources -

*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://mesapartners.org/mfap.aspx

*Building Blocks for Youth
  http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/
Walton County is approximately 1,135 square miles, with a population of around 57,093 people. It is located in Florida's First Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 160 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 2.7%. There were approximately 5,434 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Black youth comprised around 8% and Hispanic youth comprised around 7% of the total youth population.

The Percentage of Minorities at Each Stage of the Juvenile Justice System (FY 2007-08)

- **At-Risk Population**: 82% White, 8% Black, 7% Hispanic, 2% Other (N=5,434)
- **Referrals Received**: 83% White, 13% Black, 2% Hispanic, 2% Other (N=246)
- **Judicially Disposed**: 84% White, 12% Black, 2% Hispanic, 2% Other (N=147)
- **Non-Judicially**: 84% White, 14% Hispanic, 1% Other (N=115)
- **Detained**: 81% White, 16% Hispanic, 2% Other (N=62)
- **Committed**: Not Applicable (N=11)
- **Transferred to Adult Court**: Not Applicable (N=9)

Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

- Ranking: 5

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

- Ranking: 8

School Referral Index

- Ranking: 47

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

In Walton County, the rate of black youth to be referred was 1.6 times higher than the rate of white youth to be referred in FY 07-08. This was a 5% decrease from FY 03-04 and 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 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

Recommendations and Available Resources

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

- 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/cjny.html
  - http://www.buildingblocksfortyouth.org/
Washington

Washington County is approximately 611 square miles, with a population of around 23,719 people. It is located in Florida’s Fourteenth Circuit in the Northwest region of the state.

In 2007, this non-metropolitan county had 37 sworn officers, and the local unemployment rate was around 4.0%. There were approximately 2,558 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 2007-08)

<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=2,558)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals Received: (N=158)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicially Disposed: (N=99)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Judicially (N=83)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detained: (N=39)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed: (N=28)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Adult Court: (N=)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMC Benchmark

One-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 26

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Washington</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of Washington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worst County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five-Year Relative Rate Index

Ranking: 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Washington</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of Washington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worst County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School Referral Index

Ranking: 44

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Washington</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Best County</th>
<th>Worst County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of Washington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worst County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Disproportionate Minority Contact Benchmark Reports 145
In Washington 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 07-08. This was a 12% increase from FY 03-04 and nearly the same as 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 07-08; therefore, no RRI scores were calculated for this county.

County and Statewide Relative Rate Index Trends (Hispanic Youth)

**Recommendations and Available Resources**

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

**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/cjny.html


http://mesapartners.org/mkap.aspx

http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/

http://www.100blackmen.org/ChapterInfo_List.asp