

All young people need
safe places to go,
worthwhile things to do,
a sense of belonging,
a sense of competence,
a feeling of hope,
and relationships with people
who can help
make a difference in their lives

Delinquency Prevention

Presented by:

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Project Payback

State Attorney's Office

Gainesville, Florida

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Total Juvenile Offenses

(2007: 14.5% reduction from 2006)

YEAR	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
# OF OFFENSES	2,373	2,250	2,308	2,138	2,180	2,150	2,377	2,031
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	Not available	-123	+58	-170	+42	-30	+227	-346

2007 Age and Gender at time of Offense

Def Age:	Female	Male	Total
7-10	7	29	36
11	8	24	32
12	36*	52	88
13	50	144	194
14	85	251	336
15	107	290	397
16	146*	319	465
17	121	359	480*
18	2	1	3
Total	562 28%	1,469 72%	2,031

2007 Juvenile Offense categories

Type of Offense	Frequency	Percent
Property	787	39%
Domestic*	36	2%
Gun*	15	.7%
Sex*	19	1%
All Other Personal*	549	27%
Total Personal	619	30.7%
Other	335	16.5%
Drug	250	12%
Combination	40	2%
Total	2,031	100.0

Time of Day 2007/ 2006

Note: The first category is a six-hour time period.

TIME	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
12:01am – 6:00am	233 / 267	11.5% / 11.2%
6:01am – 9:00am	181 / 163	9% / 7%
9:01am – noon	265 / 323	13% / 13.5%
12:01pm – 3:00pm	344 / 393	17% / 16.5%
3:01pm – 6:00pm	356 / 471	17.5% / 19.8%
6:01pm – 9:00pm	311 / 385	15.3% / 16.2%
9:01pm – midnight*	341 / 375	16.8% / 15.8%
TOTALS	2,031 / 2,377	100%

Teen Zone is Juvenile Delinquency Prevention

- ✓ Long term: 3-10 years
- ✓ Community wide Support
- ✓ Building on Protective factors

Areas of Our Delinquency Prevention Focus:

- **School Attendance**
- **Teenage pregnancy**
- **Drug/alcohol/substance abuse**
- **Juvenile violence and property crime**
- **Mental Health needs**
- **Academic Success: Tutoring/Mentoring**
- **Other: Parenting skills, Job Skills, recreational/after school programming**

- ♦ Two 8th grade factors gave students at least a 75% probability of dropping out of school: 1) attending school less than 80% of the time in 8th grade (that is, missing at least 5 weeks of school), and 2) receiving a failing final grade in mathematics and/or English during 8th grade. Of those 8th graders who attended school less than 80% of the time, 78% became high school dropouts. Of those 8th graders who failed mathematics and/or English, 77% dropped out of high school. Importantly, gender, race, age, and test scores did not have the strong predictive power of attendance and course failure.

Unexcused Absences, Frequency and Percentages 8/20/07 – 5/8/08

	10 or more Unexcused Absences	20 or more Unexcused Absences
Elementary 1st-5 th grade Enroll: 9,263	1,737 (19%)	710 (8%)
Middle 6-8 th grade Enroll: 6,016	917 (15%)	488 (8%)
High School 9-12 grade Enroll: 8,440	2,739 (33%)	1,701 (20%)

Middle school Truancy

Middle School	students with 10+ absences	students with 20+ absences
Bishop	180 (23%)	90 (18%)
Ft. Clarke	106 (13%)	50 (6%)
Hawthorne (6-8 th)	81 (45%)	52 (29%)
Kanapaha	89 (10%)	49 (6%)
Lincoln	170 (23%)	108 (15%)
Mebane	94 (20%)	42 (9%)
Oak View	65 (16%)	34 (8%)
Westwood	101 (11%)	45 (5%)

2007 Alachua County Dropouts **by Grade**

- **9th: 142**
- **10th: 220**
- **11th: 166**
- **12th: 217**

Teen Pregnancy's Link to Poverty & Other Social Issues

- What are the chances of a child growing up in poverty if his/her mother: (1) gave birth as a teen, (2) was unmarried when the child was born, and (3) did not receive a high school diploma or GED?
 - 27% if one of these things happen.
 - 42% if two of these things happen.
 - 64% if three of these things happen.
- If *none* of these things happen, a child's chance of growing up in poverty is 7%.
- A child born to a teen mother who has not finished high school and is not married is *nine times* more likely to be poor than a child born to an adult who has finished high school and is married.

**"When the issue of responding
to at risk youth was decided...
Were you involved? Where did
you stand?"**