

PINELLAS COUNTY

Pinellas County Schools serves all of Pinellas County, Florida, and consists of 166 schools serving 104,001 students.

Juvenile Population Characteristics (2013)

Sex	Race				Ethnicity		Total
	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	
Male	377,799	49,657	2,053	16,013	39,553	405,969	445,522
Female	407,527	55,309	1,989	18,701	40,469	443,057	483,526
Total	785,326	104,966	4,042	34,714	80,022	849,026	929,048

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available:

Classification of Status Offenders.

In Florida, running away from parents or guardians, habitual truancy, being beyond the control of parents or guardians and disobedience of the reasonable demands of parents or guardians are status offense behaviors. The upper age for delinquency jurisdiction and status offense jurisdiction in Florida is 17. The lower age for delinquency jurisdiction and status offense jurisdiction in Florida is not specified.

Status offense cases are classified as children in need of services*. The circuit court has jurisdiction over status offenders and delinquents. A court may extend jurisdiction until a juvenile reaches 22.

Notes: Table information is as of the end of the 2013 legislative session.

***In need of services** includes variations such as Children in Need of Protection or Services, Child in Need of Services (CHINS), Family in Need of Services (FINS), Family in Need of Court-Ordered Services, Family with Service Needs, and Juvenile Alleged to Be in Need of Protection or Services.

Internet citation: *OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*. Online. Available:

http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04122.asp?qaDate=2013. Released on August 29, 2014.

Upper, Lower, and Extended Age of Jurisdiction

State	Delinquency			Status	
	Lower Age	Upper Age	Extended Age	Lower Age	Upper Age
Florida	NS	17	21	NS	17

Note: Table information is as of the end of the 2013 legislative session. NS: lower age not specified. Extended jurisdiction may be restricted to certain offenses or juveniles.

Source: *OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*. Online. Available: http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04102.asp?qaDate=2013. Released on April 24, 2014.

Yearly Case Count (2013)

	2011 Population Estimates			Delinquency		Status		Dependency
	Total	10 - upper age	0 - upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition
Pinellas	917,400	75,900	160,700	3,373	1,920	16	-	-

Source: Division of Child and Family Services, Juvenile Justice Programs Office

1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

Estimated Arrests of Persons under age 18 in Pinellas County, Florida

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Coverage Indicator	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total Arrests	See notes	See notes	See notes	See notes
Violent Crime Index				
Murder/nonneg. mans.				
Forcible rape				
Robbery				
Aggravated assault				
Property Crime Index				
Burglary				
Larceny-theft				
Motor vehicle theft				
Arson				
Nonindex				
Other assaults				
Forgery and counterfeiting				
Fraud				
Embezzlement				
Stolen property				
Vandalism				
Weapons				
Prostitution/ commercialized vice				
Sex offenses (other)				
Drug abuse violations				
Gambling				
Offenses against family				
Driving under influence				
Liquor laws				
Drunkenness				

Disorderly conduct				
Vagrancy				
All other offenses				
Suspicion				
Curfew and loitering				
Runaways				
Population Ages 10 to 17	77,207	77,203	76,888	75,633

These statistics are estimates that account for missing data and may differ from other published sources. The county-level files which are the source of this information are not official FBI releases and are being provided for research purposes.

The Coverage Indicator refers to the relative size of the sample from which these estimates are based. A coverage indicator of 90% means that data covering 10% of the jurisdiction's population are estimated and that data from 90% of the jurisdiction's population are based on actual reports. Only jurisdictions with a coverage indicator at or above 90% are displayed in this application.

Suggested Citation: Puzanchera, C. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics 1994-2012" Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezaucr/>

Administration of Community Supervision (Probation)

Delinquency services are centralized in Florida. The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) administers probation, aftercare, and commitment to state facilities. Juvenile probation officers solely supervise youth, as opposed to carrying caseloads with adults and youth. Probation and aftercare services, called conditional release in Florida, fall under the DJJ's Probation and Community Intervention Office. Secure detention facilities are administered by the DJJ as well, with the exception of Marion, Polk, and Seminole counties which have locally administered detention facilities.

- Agencies that administer community supervision of delinquent youth, also called probation services, are responsible for maintaining operations and managing administrative functions, including finance and human resources.
- Judicial agencies that administer probation services can be at the state level, such as the Administrative Office of the Courts, or local juvenile courts.
- Executive agencies that administer probation services are mainly at the state level and include correctional agencies, child protection agencies, and social or human services agencies. Less often, adult corrections agencies are responsible for administering probation. In a few states, local government agencies, such as county commissioners, administer probation.
- In many states (14), a combination of executive and judicial agencies administers probation. There are several ways that this can be arranged. In some states, like Georgia and Louisiana, urban areas have locally court administered probation departments, while the state administers probation in other areas. In other states, like Nevada, district courts administer probation services except in the most populous county where probation is administered by the county executive agency. There are some states where the state-level judicial and executive agencies share administration responsibilities, and other states, such as Ohio, where probation services can be contracted out.

Internet citation: OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book. Online. Available: http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04203.asp?qaDate=2013. Released on April 05, 2013.

Addressing Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Florida has a full-time state-level DMC coordinator.

- Per Section 223(3)(A) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act, states participating in Part B of the Title II Formula Grants program are required to "provide for an advisory group, that shall consist of not less than 15 and not more than 33 members appointed by the chief executive officer of the state."
- Disproportionate minority contact (DMC) refers to the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. States participating in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act's Part B Formula Grants program are required to address juvenile delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the overrepresentation of minority youth in the nation's juvenile justice system.

Internet citation: *OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*. Online. Available: http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04303.asp?qaDate=2012. Released on April 24, 2014. Adapted from information in state DMC compliance plans submitted to OJJDP in fiscal year 2012.

Juvenile Defense – Florida

Juvenile Indigent Defense Delivery System

Florida provides counsel to indigent youth through a circuit-based public defender system. Each of Florida's 20 judicial circuits has an elected public defender and provides trial level representation. Five of the circuit public defender offices handle appeals in their regions. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 27.51(4). Public defenders represent juveniles "alleged to be a delinquent child pursuant to a petition filed before a circuit court" and in appeals. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 27.51(1). If the public defender cannot represent a youth because of a conflict, the defender shall withdraw from representation and ask the court to appoint counsel from the office of criminal conflict and civil regional. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 27.52(2)(c)(2). More information is available from the [Florida Public Defenders Association](#).

Florida's funding for indigent defense is supplied by the state, although counties may and do supplement the services in their areas.

Florida has no statutorily required or recommended training requirements or standards for attorneys representing youth in delinquency proceedings.

Juvenile Court Rules

In addition to statutes and case law, juvenile court proceedings are governed by court rules. These are often promulgated at the state level, and may or may not be supplemented by local court rules. Florida's juvenile court rules are called the [Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure](#).

Right to Counsel

Beyond the right to counsel in juvenile court guaranteed by the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution and [In re Gault, 387 U.S. 1 \(1967\)](#), states often have state constitution or statutory provisions further expanding upon or delineating that right. In Florida, youth in juvenile court have the right to counsel "at all stages of any delinquency court proceedings under this chapter." Fla. Stat. Ann. § 985.033(1). The right to counsel specifically applies to:

- Detention hearings (Fla. R. Juv. P. R. 8.010);

- Arraignments (Fla. R. Juv. P. R. 8.070);
- Disposition hearings (Fla. R. Juv. P. R. 8.115);
- Violation of probation hearings (Fla. Stat. Ann. § 985.439(3)).

The court shall advise the child of the child's right to counsel. Fla. R. Juv. P. R. 8.165. "If the child appears without counsel, the court shall advise the child of his or her rights with respect to representation of court-appointed counsel." Fla. Stat. Ann. § 985.033(1). A child's attorney "shall be allowed to provide advice and counsel to the child at any time subsequent to the child's arrest, including prior to a detention hearing while in secure detention care." Fla. Stat. Ann. § 985.033(1).

Determination of Indigence

Florida has no presumption of indigence in juvenile court proceedings. A person wanting court-appointed counsel must apply to the clerk of court and pay a \$50 application fee. A person qualifies for indigent defense if he or she has an income that is equal to or less than 200% of the current federal poverty level and meets other criteria related to the ownership of personal or real property. A person may also qualify if he or she is unable to pay for an attorney without substantial hardship. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 27.52. The clerk of the circuit court makes the determination of indigence. The clerk's decision can be appealed to the court. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 27.52(1).

When a minor requests court-appointed counsel, the determination of indigence appears to be based on the minor's income and assets, but a parent or guardian is required to provide legal services for a child facing delinquency charges. Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 27.52(2)(a) and (6). "The failure of a parent or legal guardian to furnish legal services and costs under this section does not bar the appointment of legal counsel pursuant to this section..." and if counsel is appointed, "the parents or the legal guardian shall be liable for payment of the fees, charges, and costs of the representation." The liability will "be imposed in the form of a lien against the property of the nonindigent parents or legal guardian of the minor...." Fla. Stat. Ann. § 27.52(6).

Waiver of Counsel

In Florida, "waiver of counsel can occur only after the child has had a meaningful opportunity to confer with counsel regarding the child's right to counsel, the consequences of waiving counsel, and any other factors that would assist the child in making the decision to waive counsel. This waiver shall be in writing.... If the child is entering a plea to or being tried on an allegation of committing a delinquent act, the written waiver shall also be submitted to the court in the presence of a parent, legal custodian, responsible adult relative, or attorney assigned by the court to assist the child, who shall verify on the written waiver that the child's decision to waive counsel has been discussed with the child and appears to be knowing and voluntary." Fla. R. Juv. P. R. 8.165. A child must be informed of his or her right to counsel at every stage of the proceedings, even if the child waived counsel at an earlier stage. Fla. R. Juv. P. R. 8.165. "No waiver shall be accepted when it appears that the party is unable to make an intelligent and understanding choice because of mental condition, age, education, experience, the nature or complexity of the case or other factors." Fla. R. Juv. P. R. 8.165(b)(4).

Detention Provisions

When and how the court may decide to detain a child or otherwise place restrictions on the child's freedom is defined by statute and court rules. In Florida, a detention hearing must occur within 24 hours of the child being taken into custody, unless the child is detained for failure to appear, in which case the hearing must occur within 72 hours. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 985.255. Provisions for the detention of juveniles are found in Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 985.203, 985.207, 985.21, 918.211, and 985.213 to 985.215, and in Fla. R. Juv. P. 8.005, 8.010, 8.013, and 8.015. The U.S. Constitution and Supreme Court case law are also sources of due process rights beyond local and state statutes and provisions.

Post-Disposition Advocacy

The legal needs of children in the delinquency system rarely end at disposition, and states vary in the way they provide a right to representation on these post-disposition issues. Florida statutes list one post-disposition proceedings at which youth have a right to counsel. In Florida, youth have a right to counsel in the following post-disposition proceeding: Fla. Stat. Ann. § 985.439(3) If the child denies violating the conditions of probation or post-commitment probation, the court shall, upon the child's request, appoint counsel to represent the child.

Ages of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction

The age of a child who comes within the jurisdiction of the state's juvenile courts is defined by state law. In Florida:

- The youngest age at which a juvenile can be adjudicated delinquent is not specified by any statute;
- Juvenile court has jurisdiction over offenses alleged to have been committed prior to a child's 18th birthday; after age 18, the youth is charged in adult court, Fla. Stat. Ann. § 985.0301;
- In most circumstances, juvenile court retains jurisdiction over youth until age 19, provided that the offense alleged to have been committed occurred before the youth turned 18, Fla. Stat. Ann. § 985.0301(5);
- If a juvenile is committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice for placement in a juvenile prison or in a high-risk or maximum risk residential commitment program to allow the child to participate in a juvenile conditional release program, the court may retain jurisdiction until the youth's 22nd birthday, Fla. Stat. Ann. § 985.0301(5)(d);
- In several situations, depending on the offense and the reason for commitment, the juvenile court may retain jurisdiction over the youth until the youth's 21st birthday. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 985.0301(5).

Youth in Adult Court

Despite the existence of juvenile courts, many youth are still tried as adults. Florida has four ways that juveniles can be prosecuted as adults:

- Statutory Exclusion: Juveniles 16 and 17 and alleged to have committed certain, statutorily delineated offenses, typically including committing or attempting to commit

most felonies involving a firearm or has been previously involved in firearm offense or committed a motor vehicle theft that resulted in the death of someone not involved in the underlying offense, or where the offense is a forcible felony and the juvenile has a history of delinquency. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 985.557(2).

- Discretionary Transfer: For certain offenses, and delinquency histories for children 14 and older, prosecutor must request the transfer. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 985.556(3).
- Prosecutorial Discretion: For all children 14 and older, prosecutor may request a transfer. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 985.556(2).
- Once an Adult, Always an Adult: Juvenile who is transferred or direct filed and found guilty of the offense or lesser included offense, unless given a juvenile sanction, is thereafter to be tried as an adult. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 985.557(3)(a); Fla. Stat. Ann. § 985.556(5)(a).

Assessments

NJDC conducts statewide assessments of access to counsel and the quality of juvenile defense representation in delinquency proceedings around the country. These assessments provide a state with baseline information about the nature and efficacy of its juvenile indigent defense structures, highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the indigent juvenile defense system, and provide tailored recommendations that address each state's distinctive characteristics to help decision-makers focus on key trouble spots and highlight best practices.

The [Florida Assessment](#) was completed in 2006.

Source: National Juvenile Defender Center
Current through January 2014.

Diversion Programs

Juvenile Arrest Avoidance Project (JAAP)

JAAP addresses ways to break the cycle of juvenile justice involvement of Pinellas County's youth. This large collaborative effort was borne of the growing concern with the incidence of juvenile re-arrest and the likelihood that these juveniles would gravitate toward more serious adult crimes.

To stem the tide of juvenile arrests and the recidivism, 16 key stakeholders devised a new way to deal with juveniles accused of a first-time misdemeanor offense. These cases are "direct" diverted, which means that eligible cases are offered participation in one of a half dozen existing diversion programs, without the filing of an arrest affidavit. Thus, a youth, through successful completion of diversion, earns a non-arrest record on a potential misdemeanor charge.

JAAP relies on the Court's Juvenile Arbitration Program to help screen cases for eligibility, collect statistics, and provide diversion programming in the areas of mental health substance

abuse and other social issues. About 70 percent of the direct diverted youths are in one of the programs.

Source: <http://www.jud6.org/ContactInformation/TeenCourt.html>

Juvenile Arbitration

Participants in this program for first time juvenile offenders charged with a misdemeanor are scheduled for a hearing, at which sanctions are assigned. Sanctions may include restitution, a letter of apology, an essay assignment, school attendance and behavior improvements, counseling assessment, community service, and/or educational classes.

The parent/legal guardian and youth will sign an Agreement that stipulates conditions for the youth to conclude before successful completion of Juvenile Arbitration.

The program offers more than 20 different classes, such as Conflict Resolution, Drug, Alcohol & Tobacco Awareness and Prevention, To Catch a Thief, Maximum Security Jail Tour, Judicial Education, Truancy Related Law, Medical Examiner's Class, Career Orientation, Removing Intoxicated Drivers (RID), and Controlling Abuse of Drug Prescriptions (CAP).

Follow-up hearings are held in six to eight weeks to determine if the offender has met the requirements for avoiding a juvenile record.

Source: <http://www.jud6.org/ContactInformation/TeenCourt.html>

Service & Treatment for Offender Prevention (STOP)

STOP is for juveniles who are repeat misdemeanor offenders and/or third degree felony offenders (exclusive of third degree felonies involving personal violence, auto theft, or the use of a weapon). It is a long-term intensive arbitration program that requires juvenile offenders to complete specified sanctions, such as community service, counseling (individual or family), school attendance and/or gainful employment, and various individualized sanctions. In most cases, fulfillment of all sanctions avoids prosecution and a juvenile record.

Certain repeat offenders are not eligible for the STOP program.

Participants enter this program through an initial hearing, at which appropriate sanctions are assigned. These sanctions include a minimum of 50 community service hours and mandatory weekly phone contact. Approximately 60 days after the initial hearing, participants also are required to attend a mid-term hearing, during which compliance with his/her sanctions is verified.

At a final hearing, the case is closed successfully if the juvenile has completed the assigned sanctions in approximately four months. When sanctions are not completed within 120 days,

the hearing officer has discretion to continue the case or close it unsuccessfully. The referring agency receives a final report indicating the disposition of the juvenile.

Source: <http://www.jud6.org/ContactInformation/TeenCourt.html>

Teen Court

Teen Court was conceived as a way to interrupt developing patterns of criminal behavior in youths under 18 years of age. The program promotes self-esteem, motivation for self-improvement, and a healthy attitude toward authority.

In addition, Teen Court is an educational forum for non-offending teens, who are allowed to participate in the legal process, become familiar with the court system, and learn about various career opportunities.

Juveniles who admit guilt are eligible for participation in Teen Court only one time and must have a parent/guardian at all proceedings. At the hearing, sanctions are imposed by a group of the defendant's peers. He/she is required to assume responsibility for the offending behavior and to accept the consequences or punishment set by the peer court, students from various high schools in the community.

The defendant has six weeks to complete his/her sanctions, which may include counseling, community service, essays, letters of apology, jail or funeral home tours, gang awareness program, and education about conflict resolution, dropout prevention, theft prevention, substance abuse/testing and pre-teen awareness. At the end of the six weeks, the defendant meets with Teen Court personnel to ensure that all assigned sanctions have been completed, earning a dismissal of his/her charge.

Pinellas County Traffic Teen Court: If deemed appropriate by a Traffic Court judge or hearing officer, certain criminal and non-criminal traffic offenses and traffic infractions incurred by juveniles may be referred to Teen Court. When Teen Court staff receives the referral, they notify the juvenile and his/her parent of the Traffic Teen Court hearing.

Pinellas County Truancy Teen Court: Early intervention is provided through the Teen Court process for youths who have established a pattern of non-attendance and unexcused absences (5-15 days). Truancy Teen Court operates in the same way as the standard Teen Court with hearings in a grand jury format.

Source: <http://www.jud6.org/ContactInformation/TeenCourt.html>

Juvenile Drug Court

Juvenile Drug Court (offered in Pinellas County only) is a diversion program for juveniles who have received misdemeanor and/or felony drug charges. Juveniles who enter the program and successfully complete it earn a dismissal of their charge.

Participants are required to submit to random urinalyses as well as a drug assessment. An initial hearing is scheduled with a hearing master, and participants are given appropriate sanctions, which must be completed. Hearings are scheduled monthly to monitor progress of participants in the Juvenile Drug Court Program.

Source: <http://www.jud6.org/ContactInformation/TeenCourt.html>

At-Risk Intervention & Motivation (AIM)

AIM (At-Risk Intervention and Motivation) is a voluntary summer prevention program in Pinellas County. It provides education and community referrals for siblings of Juvenile Diversion defendants, truants, siblings of Department of Juvenile Justice-involved youth, or other at-risk youths. It provides an education forum with a goal of preventing participants from ever entering into the juvenile justice system.

Source: <http://www.jud6.org/ContactInformation/TeenCourt.html>

Systems Integration – Florida

Agency Integration

Child welfare: [Florida Department of Children and Families](#)

- Centralizes child welfare administration services at the state level.

Juvenile Correction: [Department of Juvenile Justice](#)

- Centralizes administration of delinquency services at the state level.

Integration Level: Separate state-level centralized agencies.

Coordination

Data sharing: Facilitated through the use of statewide information systems allowing for consistent data sharing between systems.

Committees or advisory groups: Multidisciplinary groups that often have regularly scheduled meetings to brainstorm ways to improve systems integration.

Formal interagency MOUs: Collaborative agreements to guide systems integration efforts.

Informal interagency agreements: Commonly based on historical practice, mutual trust, and recognition of the need to collaborate in order to serve dual-status youth.

Statute and/or rules: Rules that mandate systems integration efforts.

Summary

In Florida, data sharing between the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Juvenile Court about dual status youth occurs at the state level through formal and informal inter-agency agreements, monthly interagency committees that focus on dual status youth issues, and state statute. There are also examples of data sharing and coordination for dual status youth at the local level in Florida including local committees or work groups that focus on dual status youth issues, formal inter-agency collaborative agreements, local court rules to coordinate dual status cases, and dual status prevalence research.

Dual status youth are identified at intake through the use of a 'Notice of Related Cases' Form in court and through questions asked of youth as part of the risk/need screening tool, called the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), administered to youth at intake. Sharing of case planning information between systems, inter-agency planning meetings, and joint case-level management meetings occur in some local jurisdictions to coordinate case management for dual status youth.

Examples of court coordination for dual status cases include consolidation of delinquency and dependency cases with one judge and specialized dockets for dually involved youth. In addition to these state and local coordination efforts there are also several jurisdictions in Florida that are working on special projects focused on dual status youth. The 4th, 7th, 10th, 11th, and 17th Judicial Circuits are participating in Georgetown University's Crossover Youth Practice Model.

Source: JJGPS - Juvenile Justice, Geography, Policy, Practice & Statistics.

School Data

District Enrollment

American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black	White	Two or more races	Total
456 (0.4%)	4,178 (4.0%)	287 (0.3%)	13,914 (13.4%)	19,795 (19.1%)	61,357 (59.1%)	3,829 (3.7%)	103,816

Source: Civil Rights Data Collection (2011). <http://ocrdata.ed.gov/Page?t=d&eid=31638&syk=6&pid=736>

Discipline of Students (without Disabilities)

Category	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black	White	Two or more races	Total	LEP*
Students receiving one or more in-school suspensions	88	267	79	2,964	10,605	12,374	910	27,287	237
Students receiving only one out-of-school suspension	16	31	12	253	635	793	85	1,825	72
Students receiving more than one out-of-school suspension	27	40	16	800	4,521	3,594	291	9,289	87
Expulsions with educational services	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
Expulsions without educational services	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Referral to law enforcement	2	13	0	38	72	179	16	320	6
School-related arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total enrollment	456	4,178	287	13,914	19,795	61,357	3,829	103,816	4,956

*Note: LEP=Limited English Proficiency.

Source: Civil Rights Data Collection (2011).

http://ocrdata.ed.gov/flex/Reports.aspx?type=district#/action%3DaddSearchParams%26tbSearchSchool%3Dpinellas%26btnSearchParams%3DSearch%26cblYears_4%3D1

Discipline of Students (with Disabilities)

Category	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black	White	Two or more races	Total (IDEA*)	SWD (Section 504 only)	Total	LEP**
Expulsions with educational services	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6	0	6	0
Expulsions without educational services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referral to law enforcement	0	2	0	46	6	47	10	111	4	115	2
School-related arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Students receiving more than one out-of-school suspension	19	10	2	1992	253	1127	134	3537	82	3619	36
Students receiving one or more in-school suspensions	72	39	4	1167	9723	5103	1163	17271	115	17386	48
Students receiving only one out-of-school suspension	0	10	0	225	84	272	32	623	18	641	18
Students served under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 but not served under IDEA	34	58	6	390	792	2540	186	-	4006	-	77
Students with Disabilities served under IDEA	4	107	<=2	1452	3441	6611	250	11865	-	-	442
Total enrollment	456	4178	287	13914	19795	61357	3829	-	-	103816	4956

Notes: *IDEA=Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

**LEP=Limited English Proficiency.

"-" Indicates missing or unavailable data.

Source: Civil Rights Data Collection (2011).

http://ocrdata.ed.gov/flex/Reports.aspx?type=district#/action%3DaddSearchParams%26tbSearchSchool%3Dpinellas%26btnSearchParams%3DSearch%26cblYears_4%3D1

Types of School Incidents

Type of Incident	Total Incidents	Incidents Reported to Law Enforcement
Alcohol	108	64
Arson	5	5
Battery	313	313
Breaking and entering/burglary	8	0
Bullying	558	74
Disruption on campus	138	59
Drug sales, except alcohol	41	29
Drug use/possess, except alcohol	596	424
Fighting	184	85
Harassment	80	21
Homicide	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0
Larceny/theft/motor vehicle	51	39
Other major offenses	88	17
Robbery	25	17
Sexual battery	4	4
Sexual harassment	63	24
Sex offenses	56	20
Threat/intimidation	477	164

Tobacco	344	165
Trespassing	21	16
Vandalism	11	2
Weapons possession	66	66
District Totals	3,237	1,608

Source: Florida Department of Education. <http://www.fldoe.org/schools/safe-healthy-schools/safe-schools/sesir-discipline-data/discipline-incident-data/statewide-report-on-school-safety-disc.stml>