



SAFE SCHOOLS APPROPRIATION EXPENDITURES REPORT

2003-2004 School Year

Florida Department of Education

<http://www.fldoe.org>



**Florida Department of Education
Division of K-12 Education
Bureau of Student Assistance
Office of Safe and Healthy Schools**

<http://www.firn.edu/doe/besss/safhome.htm>

This product was developed by the State of Florida, Department of Education, and Division of K-12 Education.

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INTRODUCTION

The Office of Safe and Healthy Schools, in the Bureau of Student Assistance, Florida Department of Education, prepared the *2003-2004 Safe Schools Appropriation Expenditures Report*. This report summarizes school district expenditures, budgeting, and activities of the Florida Safe Schools Appropriation for the 2003-2004 school year. This report includes a history of the safe schools efforts in Florida and presents the data collected from the *2003-2004 on-line Safe Schools Appropriation Survey*. The appendices include documents associated with these program activities as well as related reference information. For additional information on Safe Schools Appropriation activities, contact the Office of Safe and Healthy Schools, at (850) 245-0416 or Suncom 205-0416.

History and Background

The Safe Schools Program initially was funded for the 1983-1984 school year. In 1986, the Florida Legislature enacted the Florida Safe Schools Act, in which funding was based solely on the juvenile crime index and, therefore, went primarily to large urban school districts. This method of allocation continued through the 1992-1993 school year. Subsequently, the Florida Safe Schools Act remained unfunded for several years and was rescinded by the 1997 Florida Legislature.

However, in 1994, the Florida Legislature funded safe schools activities through proviso language in its General Appropriations Act. This funding has continued to the present (see Appendix A - Safe Schools Appropriation Proviso Language). The purpose of the funding is to provide resources for after-school middle school programs and alternative placements for adjudicated youth and to enhance the safety and security of the learning environment. This purpose has remained constant. Presently, each school district receives a minimum of \$30,000 towards the aforementioned purpose. The balance of the Safe Schools Appropriation fund is distributed based upon the following formula: two-thirds based on the latest Florida Department of Law Enforcement Crime Index and one-third on each district's share of the state's total unweighted student enrollment.

Data for this report were collected via a web-based survey from each school district in the spring of 2005 through the State Safe Schools Appropriation Survey of Activities. The survey was developed to collect information from each school district concerning actual expenditures of safe schools funds during the 2003-2004 school year. All 67 school districts that received Safe School funds responded to the survey and provided expenditure information. Although the four Developmental Research Schools (DRS) receive safe schools funds, their expenditures are managed through the university system, not the Department of Education and, therefore, are not included in this report. The district and DRS school breakdown of the 2003-2004 Safe Schools Appropriation allocation is provided in Appendix B.

The K-20 Flexibility Act allows for funds that were allocated for safe schools activities, to be expended in 2003-2004 fiscal year for specific academic instruction. This report contains information on districts that transferred safe school funds for specific academic instruction. Additionally, the format of this report follows closely the format of the online survey.

SAFE SCHOOLS APPROPRIATION ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Since 1996-1997, the Safe Schools Appropriation has continued to be a major source of funding for school districts toward developing, implementing, and enforcing school safety and security programs and activities. The Safe Schools Appropriation allows districts to use a portion of their allocation in a manner that best fits their safe schools needs. Specifically, school districts have spent safe school dollars in the following three categories: After-School Programs, Alternative Placement Programs for Adjudicated Youth, and School Safety and Security Activities. Beginning with fiscal years 1996-1997 through 1998-1999, the appropriation was established at \$50,350,000. Beginning fiscal year 1999-2000, the amount of the Safe Schools Appropriation was increased by \$20 million to \$70,350,000, and in 2001-2002, the amount increased by an additional five million dollars (\$75,350,000). Subsequent to 2001-2002, the appropriation allocation has remained constant at \$75,350,000. **Table 1** provides a comprehensive summary of the Safe Schools Appropriation funds allocated beginning the 1999-2000 academic school year.

Table 1 - Safe Schools Fiscal Summary

Program Components	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Safe Schools Appropriation	\$70,350,000	\$75,350,000	\$75,350,000	\$75,350,000	\$75,350,000
Safe Schools Appropriation (67 school districts only)*	\$70,242,326	\$75,199,219	\$75,194,945	\$75,195,071	\$75,189,206
Previous Year "Roll-Forward"**	\$4,368,243	\$6,167,468	\$5,944,815	\$7,876,414	\$9,426,135
Expenditures	\$67,846,358	\$75,421,871	\$72,820,029	\$72,903,516	\$73,052,212
Unexpended at Year End***	\$6,764,211	\$5,944,817	\$7,876,414	\$9,426,135	\$11,387,062

Safe School (FEFP) Appropriation (Source: Funding for Florida Schools)

*Row 2 reflects only the appropriations allocated to the 67 school districts. The four university laboratory schools also receive funding from the Safe Schools Appropriation, but their amounts are not reported in the amounts for "roll-forward" and expenditures, since they do not prepare an annual financial report that is submitted to the Department of Education.

**Roll-Forward dollars are unexpended dollars from the previous year.

***"Unexpended at Year End" is calculated by adding "Safe School Appropriation (67 Districts Only)" and "Roll-Forward" rows and subtracting the "Expenditures" and "Categorical Flexibility Expenditures" (not listed on table).

Prior to the 2000-2001 survey, districts were asked what percent of the safe school funds were expended on alternative placement programs for all students, not just for adjudicated youth. Beginning in 2001-2002, the survey was changed to determine what percent of the Safe School Appropriation funds were spent on alternative placement for adjudicated youth. **Table 2** reflects this change.

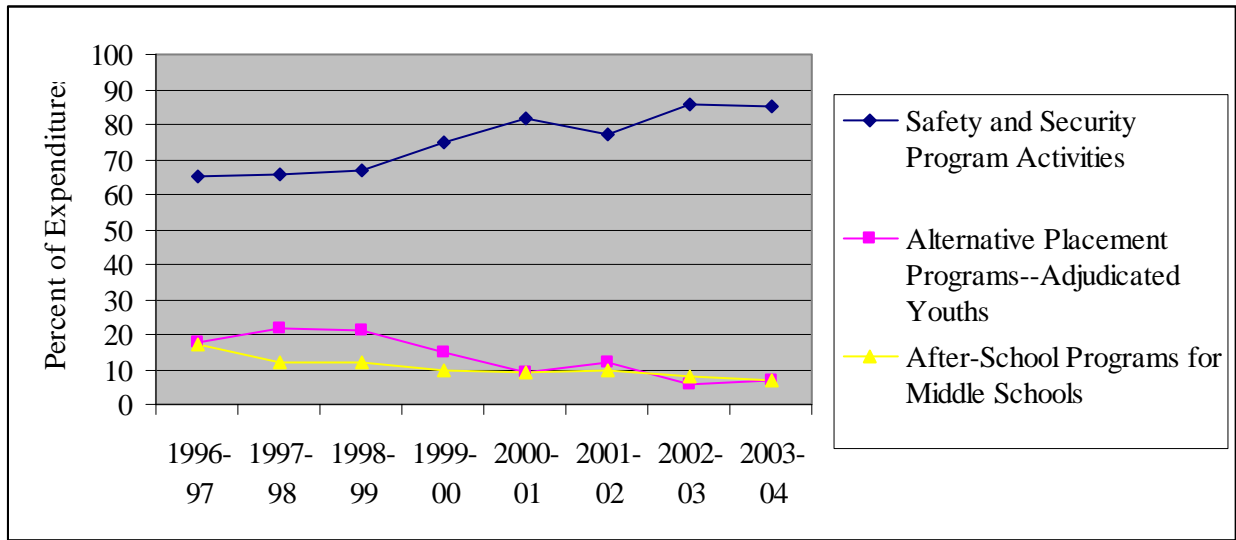
Table 2 - Total Safe Schools Funds Expended by Program Components

Program Component Totals Expended	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
After-School Activities for Middle Schools	10%*	8%	7%
Alternative Placement for Adjudicated Youth	12%	6%	7%
Safety/Security Program Activities	74%	86%	85%

*Reflects after-school activities for Elementary and Middle Schools.

Figure 1 depicts trend data about expenditures in each of the three authorized program areas over the past seven school years starting from 1996-1997 through 2002-2003. As illustrated in the graph below, the percent of Safe School Appropriation funds expended on school safety and security activities and other improvements to make schools safe has steadily increased since 1996-1997; however, a five percent (5%) decline was experienced in 2001-2002, but rebounded in 2002-2003. On the other hand, spending on school safety and security activities and other improvements to make schools safe increased by nine percent (9%) from 2001-2002 to 2002-2003, and then moderately retreated for 2003-2004. Funds expended on after-school programs for middle schools have shown some fluctuation since 1998-1999; however, a slight decline in spending was experienced in 2002-2003 and 2003-2004. Moreover, spending for Alternative Placement Programs for Adjudicated Youth, showed a significant decline from 1998-1999 to 2000-2001 (a decrease of 11%) and from 2001-2002 to 2002-2003 (a decrease of 6%). An increase of one percent (1%) has been measured for 2003-2004.

Figure 1 - Trend Analysis of Program Expenditures 1996-2003



AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Program Specifics

In 2003-2004, thirteen school districts used a portion of their safe schools funds for after-school programs, which accounted for nearly seven percent (7%) of the total appropriated dollars expended. As **Table 3** shows, only four of the districts spent at least twenty-five (25%) of their total appropriation dollars on after-school programming. During this surveying interval, districts were not asked to provide data concerning other sources of funding.

Table 3 - Analysis of Middle School (M.S.) After-School Programs

School Districts	No. of M.S. After-School Programs	No. of M.S. Students in After-School Programs	Total Amount Spent on After-School Programs	% of Safe Schools Total Expenditures
Broward	12	3001	\$743,911.74	11.80%
Collier	9	3850	\$137,458.59	14.66%
Dade	46	7548	\$445,387	3.50%
DeSoto	1	28	\$54,557.06	28.75%
Duval	23	3297	\$1,478,597.09	43.59%
Lee	19	15481	\$399,453.85	16.70%
Leon	9	3000	\$66,608.96	5.25%
Monroe	1	15	\$489.65	0.13%
Palm Beach	30	3000	\$1,657,252	28.94%
Pasco	10	866	\$97,825.12	6.65%
Sumter	2	240	\$21,965.29	10.72%
Suwannee	1	25	\$6,508.85	4.02%
Taylor	3	800	\$89,137.65	85.64%
Total	166	41,151	\$5,199,152.85	7.11%

Table 4 provides information on characteristics of after-school programs funded by the Safe Schools Appropriation. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, providing snacks for after-school programs is an opportunity to help students practice healthy eating habits and to help adults promote a healthy eating environment. There was a decrease of 17% this year in snack or meal provision from the 2003-2004 school year. The total number of programs operating on weekends and holidays has steadily declined since 1999-2000, but the most recent reporting period shows a 14.3% increase since the year prior. However, most categories continue to show a decline from one reporting period to the next. Note, prior to 2002-2003, the program characteristics of operating on weekends and operating on holidays were combined.

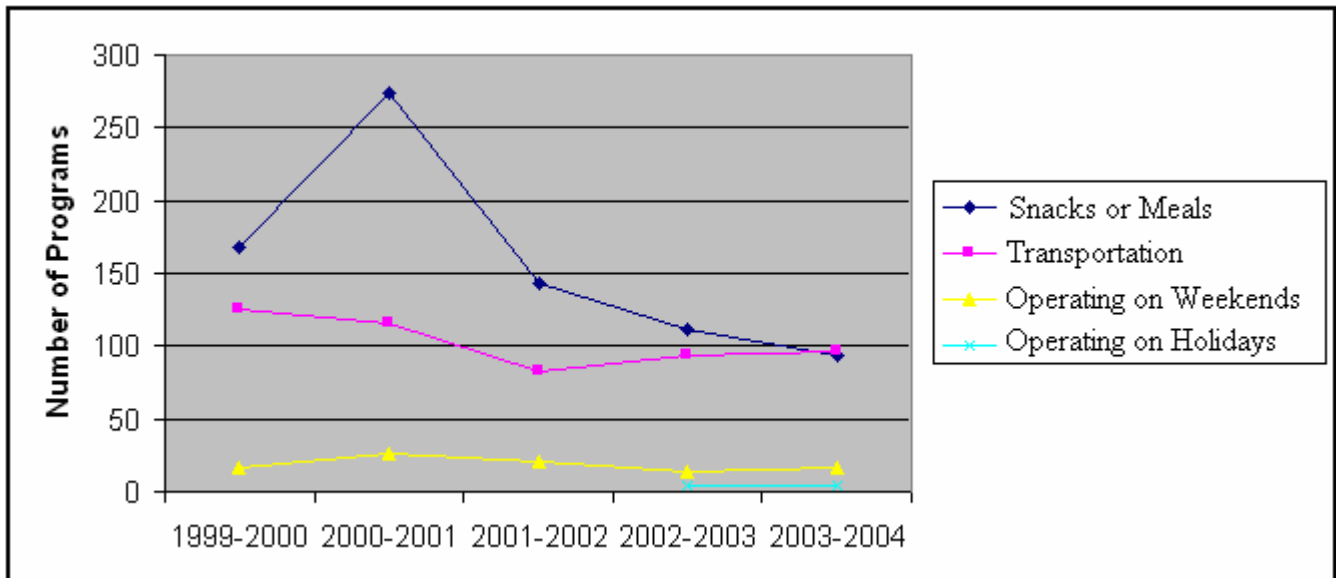
Table 4 - Operational Characteristics Middle School After-School Programs

Program Characteristics	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	% Change from 2002-2003 to 2003-2004
Provides Snacks or Meals	168	274	143	112	93	-17%
Operates on Weekends and Holidays	17	26	20	14	16	14.3%
Provides Transportation	125	115	82	93	96	3.2%
Operates on Holidays	-	-	-	4	4	No Change

Hyphens denote characteristic not requested on the Safe Schools Appropriation Survey.

Additionally, **Figure 2** depicts trends in the number of programs with the aforementioned characteristics.

**Figure 2 - Trend Analysis of Operational Characteristics/
Middle School After-School Programs**



Primary Goals of Middle School After-School Programs

Districts reported one or multiple primary goals for their after-school programs. **Table 5** presents the goals of the After-School Programs and the number of districts that indicated the goal for the school year 2003-2004. Shown below are the top nine primary goals of the Safe Schools Appropriation funding. Moreover, all of the primary goal categories experienced a decline or no change except “Provide Recreational Activities,” which increased by 14.3%.

Table 5 - Primary Goals Middle School After-School Programs

Program Goals	2000-2001 No. of Districts with Goals	2001-2002 No. of Districts with Goals	2002-2003 No. of Districts with Goals	2003-2004 No. of Districts with Goals	% Change from 2002-2003 to 2003-2004
Provide Homework Assistance	18	15	13	10	-23.1%
Provide Academic Remediation/ Instruction	20	15	12	12	No Change
Provide Supervision	15	12	12	10	-16.7%
Provide Enrichment	18	14	11	9	-18.2%
Provide Social Development	15	0	10	9	-10%
Prevent Negative Influences	20	12	10	9	-10%
Provide Recreational Activities	16	13	7	8	14.3%
Provide Violence Prevention	15	10	8	7	-12.5%
Provide Counseling	19	12	6	6	No Change

After-School Program Partners

Throughout the state, school districts collaborated with a variety of external agencies and organizations to offer and operate after-school programs for their students. Table 6 lists the agencies and programs that worked with school districts and the number of districts that have collaborated with them over the past five school years.

Table 6 - Middle School After-School Program Partners

Middle School After-School Partners	No. of Districts 1999-2000	No. of Districts 2000-2001	No. of Districts 2001-2002	No. of Districts 2002-2003	No. of Districts 2003-2004	% of Change 2002-2003 to 2003-2004
Associated Marine Institute	3	2	2	1	1	No Change
Boys and Girls Clubs	12	12	6	4	7	75%
Boy and Girl Scouts	7	4	5	2	3	50%
Business Partners	13	13	7	3	7	133.3%
Civic Organizations	-	3	5	5	5	No Change
City Government (Parks and Recreation)	10	9	8	4	6	50%
Community Colleges	4	5	3	1	2	100%
County Government (Parks and Recreation)	9	9	8	5	6	20%
Department of Children and Families	5	3	6	0	2	-
Department of Juvenile Justice	9	6	6	2	3	50%

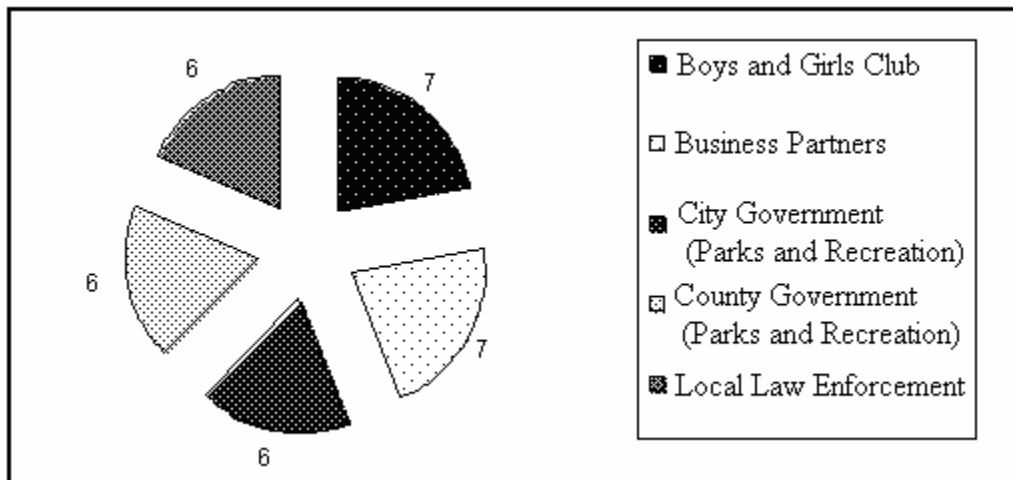
Table 6 - Middle School After-School Program Partners, continued

Middle School After-School Partners	No. of Districts 1999-2000	No. of Districts 2000-2001	No. of Districts 2001-2002	No. of Districts 2002-2003	No. of Districts 2003-2004	% of Change 2002-2003 to 2003-2004
Faith-Based Groups	8	7	6	1	2	100%
Local Law Enforcement	15	16	10	5	6	20%
Military Bases	3	2	2	1	0	-100%
Practical and Cultural Education	12	12	6	4	1	-75%
Private Industry Council	7	4	5	2	0	-100%
PTA/PTO	13	13	7	3	5	66.7%
School Volunteers	-	3	5	5	5	No Change
State Attorney's Office	10	9	8	4	2	-50%
Substance Abuse Agencies	4	5	3	1	1	No Change
Universities/Colleges	9	9	8	5	3	-40%
Urban League	5	3	6	0	2	-
YMCA/YWCA	9	6	6	2	2	No Change
Other	8	7	6	1	4	300%

Hyphens denote data unavailable.

The most common partners in 2003-2004 were prevention-oriented organizations such as youth organizations, as well as business partners and local law enforcement agencies. **Figure 3** illustrates the most prevalent categories of agencies and organizations that collaborated with school districts.

Figure 3 - Most Prevalent After-School Program Partners



ALTERNATIVE PLACEMENT PROGRAMS FOR ADJUDICATED YOUTH

The alternative placement program category for adjudicated youth is the second largest category in which Safe Schools Appropriation funds were spent. Note, during this survey period, districts were not asked to provide information pertaining to dollars spent from other sources nor were they asked to provide the number of programs funded by other sources or to provide the number of adjudicated youth served by funding from other sources. Additionally, two new data points were added in 2002-2003 that asked districts to provide the number of on- and off-campus housing facilities. In 2003-2004, districts spent approximately seven percent (7%) of the Safe Schools Appropriation funds on developing and maintaining alternative placement programs.

Collectively, Safe Schools Appropriations funds supported 12 school districts that provided a wide range of both on- and off-campus alternative placement programs. Districts served 21,785 (down 21% over 2002-2003) youths with Safe Schools Appropriations funds; however, youths may have been served through other funding sources. **Table 7** provides a district analysis of the number of youth served, the number of programs in each district, and the amount of safe schools funds expended on these programs.

Table 7 - Analysis by Districts of Alternative Placement Programs

District	Amount Expended	Number of Programs Housed On Campus	Number of Programs Housed Off Campus	Number of Adjudicated Students Served
Baker	\$50,000	0	1	70
Bay	\$102,654.20	0	5	1,026
Brevard	\$947,740.50	3	3	165
Broward	\$3,025,276.00	6	10	10,325
Clay	\$143,481.90	7	0	8,271
Escambia	\$375,526.20	0	2	1,000
Holmes	\$77,121.00	2	0	250
Jefferson	\$64,028.00	4	4	14
Lee	\$274,761.10	2	0	58
Liberty	\$5,129.38	0	1	8
Manatee	\$30,000.00	1	8	478
Polk	\$133,440.50	0	2	120
Total	\$5,229,159.00	25	36	21,785

Figure 4 presents a trend analysis of dollars spent for alternative placement programs from 2001-2002 to 2003-2004.

Figure 4 - Trend Analysis of Dollars Spent for Alternative Placement

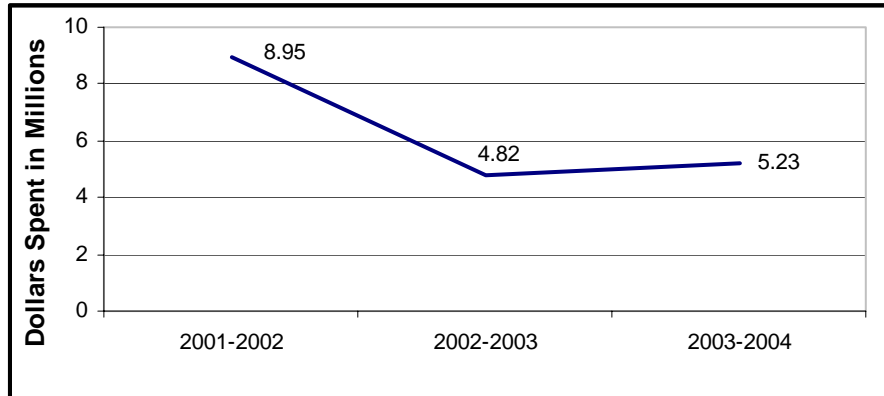


Table 8 presents the percent of change in the total number of adjudicated students served by Safe Schools Funds from 2002-2003 to 2003-2004.

Table 8 - Percent Change of Total Number of Students Served

District	Number of Adjudicated Served 2001-2002	Number of Adjudicated Served 2002-2003	Number of Adjudicated Served 2003-2004	% of Change 2002-2003 to 2003-2004
Baker	20	40	70	75%
Bay	934	252	1,026	307.1%
Brevard	821	886	165	-81.4%
Broward	21,423	17,761	10,325	-41.9%
Clay	2,420	3,671	8,271	125.3%
Collier	881	60	0	-100%
Dixie	0	11	0	-100%
Escambia	250	1,200	1,000	-16.7%
Gilchrist	0	30	0	-100%
Hardee	12	12	0	-100%
Hillsborough	0	464	0	-100%
Holmes	0	34	250	635.3%
Jefferson	0	0	14	-
Lee	6,389	2,500	58	-97.7%
Liberty	0	10	8	-20%
Manatee	100	364	478	31.3%
Monroe	15	12	0	-100%
Okeechobee	0	30	0	-100%
Palm Beach	58	66	0	-100%
Polk	125	120	120	No Change
Total	33,448	27,523	21,785	20.8%

Alternative Placement Program for Adjudicated Youth Program Specifics

The 2003-2004 survey asked school districts to identify the use of Safe Schools Appropriation funds for alternative placement programs for adjudicated youth. Throughout the state, just twelve districts used the Safe Schools Appropriation funds to support various alternative placements for adjudicated youth programs. **Table 9** provides the five major categories in which districts expended the funds and the number of districts that expended funds in each category. Sixty-three percent (63%) of the school districts funding alternative placement programs for adjudicated youth reported using portions of the funds to maintain existing programs.

Table 9 - Alternative Placement Programs Expenditure Categories

Expenditure Categories	No. of Districts 2000-2001	No. of Districts 2001-2002	No. of Districts 2002-2003	No. of Districts 2003-2004
Maintained Existing Programs	14	18	13	10
Enhanced (Improved) Existing Programs	5	4	5	3
Used Other District Programs	2	0	1	2
Created New Programs	1	0	0	0
Expanded Existing Programs	0	0	0	1

Alternative Placement Program Goals

An item was added to the 1999-2000 survey, which requested districts to identify the primary goals of the alternative placement programs within districts. Most districts indicated multiple goals for their alternative placement programs. **Table 10** provides the primary goals of alternative placement programs identified by districts and the number of school districts which reported these goals for the 2003-2004 school year. The two most prevalent district goals during the 2003-2004 reporting period were “providing alternative placements in lieu of expulsion” (10 districts) and “removing violent offenders” (10 districts). The third most frequently-reported goal was “providing a problem assessment referral to outside agencies for substance abuse, mental health services, etc.” (7 districts), “alternatively place due to behavior...” (7 districts), and “providing a “cooling off” period” (7 districts).

Table 10 - Alternative Placement Programs Primary Goals

Primary Goals	No. of Districts 2000-2001	No. of Districts 2001-2002	No. of Districts 2002-2003	No. of Districts 2003-2004
Provide an alternative placement in lieu of expulsion	15	17	15	10
Remove violent offenders from campus	15	16	15	10
Provide a problem assessment referral to outside agency for substance abuse, mental health services, etc.	9	7	10	7
Alternatively place due to behavior, commitment or detention programs, community control, parental request for behavioral modification, and smaller teacher-to-student ratios	7	6	9	7
Provide a “cooling-off” period	6	7	8	7

SCHOOL SAFETY AND SECURITY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

As with previous years, school safety continues to be a top priority at both the national and state levels. Accordingly, most districts spent the majority of the Safe Schools Appropriation funds to support school safety and security program initiatives. In 2003-2004, approximately 97% of school districts reported using Safe Schools Appropriation funds on school safety and security program activities. Of these districts, approximately 69% of them spent 100% (\$30.1 million) of their Safe Schools Appropriation Funds on this category. Note, only two districts did not spend dollars in this category. **Table 11** shows the total amount of safe school funds expended on safety and security and, of that amount, the percentage of the total amount expended from the Safe Schools Appropriations allocation.

Table 11 - Analysis of School Safety and Security Program Activities

Districts	Total Amount of Safe Schools Funds Expended on Safety and Security	Total Safe Schools Funds Expended	% of Total Amount Expended
Alachua	\$1,004,313.00	\$1,004,313.00	100.00%
Baker	\$49,962.00	\$99,962.00	49.98%
Bay	\$629,268.41	\$731,922.60	85.97%
Bradford	\$109,358.31	\$109,358.31	100.00%
Brevard	\$1,035,280.00	\$1,983,021.00	52.20%
Broward	\$2,534,087.34	\$6,303,275.10	40.20%
Calhoun	\$61,840.00	\$61,840.00	100.00%
Charlotte	\$462,394.00	\$462,394.00	100.00%
Citrus	\$338,439.00	\$338,439.00	100.00%
Clay	\$463,448.54	\$606,930.42	76.35%
Collier	\$799,628.41	\$937,087.00	85.33%
Columbia	\$209,399.25	\$209,399.25	100.00%
Dade	\$12,248,831.00	\$12,694,218.00	96.49%
DeSoto	\$135,173.79	\$189,730.85	71.24%
Dixie	\$3,927.75	\$3,927.75	100.00%
Duval	\$1,913,203.56	\$3,391,800.65	56.40%
Escambia	\$683,451.66	\$1,058,977.88	64.53%
Flagler	\$256,123.45	\$256,123.45	100.00%
Franklin	\$3,766.60	\$3,766.60	100.00%
Gadsden	\$196,359.11	\$196,359.11	100.00%
Gilchrist	\$77,578.00	\$77,578.00	100.00%
Glades	\$67,815.82	\$67,815.82	100.00%
Gulf	\$64,923.00	\$64,923.00	100.00%
Hamilton	\$78,815.22	\$78,815.22	100.00%
Hardee	\$135,515.31	\$135,515.31	100.00%
Hendry	\$195,930.00	\$195,930.00	100.00%
Hernando	\$598,905.76	\$598,905.76	100.00%
Highlands	\$355,031.00	\$355,031.00	100.00%
Hillsborough	\$5,868,484.00	\$5,868,484.00	100.00%

Table 11 - Analysis of School Safety and Security Program Activities, continued

Districts	Total Amount of Safe Schools Funds Expended on Safety and Security	Total	% of Total
		Total Safe Schools Funds Expended	Amount Expended
Holmes	\$0.00	\$77,121.00	-
Indian River	\$441,956.00	\$441,956.00	100.00%
Jackson	\$169,122.53	\$169,122.53	100.00%
Jefferson	\$0.00	\$64,028.00	-
Lafayette	\$27,593.53	\$27,593.53	100.00%
Lake	\$785,839.00	\$785,839.00	100.00%
Lee	\$1,358,294.61	\$2,032,509.55	66.82%
Leon	\$1,200,220.25	\$1,266,829.21	94.74%
Levy	\$174,385.05	\$174,385.05	100.00%
Liberty	\$49,294.94	\$54,424.32	100.00%
Madison	\$123,021.00	\$123,021.00	100.00%
Manatee	\$1,201,172.68	\$1,231,172.68	97.56%
Marion	\$993,017.00	\$993,017.00	100.00%
Martin	\$460,507.00	\$460,507.00	100.00%
Monroe	\$361,835.75	\$362,325.40	99.86%
Nassau	\$283,264.97	\$283,264.97	100.00%
Okaloosa	\$679,460.76	\$679,460.76	100.00%
Okeechobee	\$179,770.00	\$179,770.00	100.00%
Orange	\$4,027,470.10	\$4,027,470.10	100.00%
Osceola	\$979,955.00	\$979,955.00	100.00%
Palm Beach	\$4,068,466.99	\$5,725,718.99	71.05%
Pasco	\$1,373,101.74	\$1,470,926.86	93.34%
Pinellas	\$3,845,241.00	\$3,845,241.00	100.00%
Polk	\$2,090,567.52	\$2,224,008.00	94.00%
Putnam	\$550,674.00	\$550,674.00	100.00%
St. Johns	\$316,058.00	\$316,058.00	100.00%
St. Lucie	\$867,610.00	\$867,610.00	100.00%
Santa Rosa	\$310,213.05	\$310,213.05	100.00%
Sarasota	\$1,195,362.00	\$1,195,362.00	100.00%
Seminole	\$1,383,069.89	\$1,383,069.89	100.00%
Sumter	\$182,830.26	\$204,795.55	89.27%
Suwannee	\$155,018.15	\$161,527.00	95.97%
Taylor	\$14,944.61	\$104,082.26	14.35%
Union	\$29,292.00	\$29,292.00	100.00%
Volusia	\$1,798,243.00	\$1,798,243.00	100.00%
Wakulla	\$118,551.19	\$118,551.19	100.00%
Walton	\$161,115.19	\$161,115.19	100.00%
Washington	\$86,107.39	\$86,107.39	100.00%
Total	\$62,623,899.44	\$73,052,211.55	85.72%

Program Effectiveness

Districts were asked to provide information regarding the types of safety and security programmatic activities that were funded and how they measured the effectiveness of these activities. **Table 12** provides information on how districts measured the effectiveness of their programming activities.

Table 12 - Types of Safety and Security Activities and Types of Measurements

Safety and Security Activity	Types of Activity	No. of Districts	Objective Data Source*	Subjective Data Source**
A. Emergency Preparedness, Planning and Implementation	Crisis Intervention Plan Implementation	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance Data from Crisis Management and other Disaster Drills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety and Security Self-Assessment Interviews and Debriefing with Involved Parties Focus Group Data Climate Survey Results Customer Satisfaction Survey
	Critical Response Training	16		
	Mock Disaster Drills	11		
	Florida Association of School Resource Officers Conference Expenses	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crisis Incident Reports Reports of actual prevention of incidents 	
B. Establishing a Safe, Nurturing, Learning Environment	Assessing School Climate	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Environment Safety Incident Report Data (SESIR) Disciplinary Action Data Safety Report Safety Hotline Reports Performance Data Discipline Referral Data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency data flip charts Interview Data with Stakeholders Climate Surveys Participant Satisfaction Data Focus Groups Safety and Security Self-Assessment
	Teacher/Staff Resource Personnel Training	18		
	Developing Uniform Discipline Procedures	14		
	In-school Suspension Programs	15		
	Guidance Services	10		
	Implementing School wide Positive Behavior System	4		
	Implementing Single School Culture	5		
	Evaluation Activities	11		

Table 12 - Types of Safety and Security Activities & Types of Measurements, continued

Safety and Security Activity	Types of Activity	No. of Districts	Objective Data Source*	Subjective Data Source**
C. School Safety Equipment, Resources, and Personnel	Behavior Resource Teacher	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Appraisal • Performance Checklist of Desired Actions • Discipline Data: Suspensions and Expulsions • SESIR Data • Discipline Referral Data • User Reports • Safety Reports • Telephone Logs and Reports by SROs • No. of Incidents at School Crossings • Number of Incidents of Crime and Violence Prevented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Surveys • School Safety and Security Self-Assessment Data • Interviews with Parents and Key Informants • Focus Groups
	Crossing Guards	5		
	Metal Detectors	4		
	Radio/Communication Equipment	17		
	Safe Schools Coordinators	12		
	Security Personnel (non SRO)	17		
	School Facility/Safety Improvements	8		
	SROs or other campus Law Enforcement	49		
	School Safety Hotline	7		
	Surveillance Cameras	16		
	Staff Support for In-School Suspension	10		
	Trained Dogs for Dogs/Guns	8		
D. Student Programs	Big Brother Big Sister	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discipline Data • SESIR Data • Pre-Test, Post-Test Results • Performance Data of Desired Actions • Discipline Referrals • Counselor's Log • Hotline Data • Recidivism Data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Groups • School Climate Survey • Satisfaction Data • Interview with Key Informants
	Conflict Resolution Instruction	8		
	Mock DUIs	0		
	Peer Mediation	6		
	Student Assistance Program	4		
	Student to Student Violence Prevention Program	7		
	Teen Court	1		
	Violence Prevention Instruction	13		

Table 12 - Types of Safety and Security Activities & Types of Measurements, continued

E. School Improvement Planning for Safety	Assistance for the Development of School Improvement	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SESIR • Discipline Data • No. of Schools Utilizing Positive Behavior Support Systems/Single School Culture and Results Data After Implementation • Performance Data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Climate Survey • School Safety and Security Self-Assessment Data • Focus Group Data
F. Data System Improvements	Internet Firewall	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SESIR and Discipline Reports • Student Referral Records • Incident Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview with Key Informants • Focus Groups
	Truancy & Attendance Data System	5		
	SESIR Reporting System	9		

*Objective Data Source= independently quantifiable data.

**Subjective Data Source= opinion or perception data.

Types of School Safety and Security Program Activities

With the majority of the Safe Schools Appropriation funds expended for school safety and security program activities, the types of activities supported varied across districts. **Table 13** identifies activity categories that districts supported using safe schools funds and the percent change in numbers of districts participating in those activities from 2002-2003 to the current year. Across the board, there were numerous decreases in the number of districts that funded school safety and security activities. Programmatic activities that experienced the greatest decrease in spending were conflict resolution (-38.5%), peer mediation (-33.3%), student assistance programs (-60%), teen court (-75%), and metal detectors (-42.9%). Conversely, the areas of activities that experienced an increase in spending: guidance services (66.7%), in-school suspension programs (50%), and evaluation activities (50%).

Table 13 - Trend Analysis of School Safety and Security Program Activities

School Safety and Security Activities	No. of Districts in 2000-2001	No. of Districts in 2001-2002	No. of Districts in 2002-2003	No. of Districts in 2003-2004	% Change 2002-2003 to 2003-2004
1. School Resource Officers	57	60	49	49	No Change
2. Violence Prevention Curriculum	19	25	17	13	-23.5%
3. Security Personnel (Not SRO)	23	19	18	17	-5.6%
4. Teacher/Staff Training	25	18	14	18	28.6%
5. Development/Implementation of Crisis Management Plans	23	16	23	17	-26.1%
6. Conflict Resolution	18	15	13	8	-38.5%
7. Discipline Strategies and Implementation	19	15	13	14	7.7%
8. Develop School Improvement Plans	12	14	11	9	-18.2%
9. Other Security Equipment	21	13	-	-	--
10. Assessing School Climate	21	13	12	12	No Change
11. Surveillance Cameras	24	13	16	16	No Change
12. Discipline Incident Reporting Data Collection	15	11	12	9	-25%
13. Building Renovation for Safety	16	11	10	8	-20%
14. Peer Mediation	14	10	9	6	-33.3%
15. Student Assistance Programs	14	10	10	4	-60%
16. School Safety Hot Line	16	10	8	7	-12.5%
17. Evaluation Activities	-	10	7	11	57.1%
18. In-School Suspension Program	-	10	10	15	50%
19. Trained Dogs to Search for Drugs/Guns	10	9	9	8	-11.1%
20. School-Based Safe School Coordinators	11	9	9	12	33.3%
21. Student Crime Watch	12	7	-	-	--
22. Guidance Services	-	7	6	10	66.7%
23. Teen Court	6	6	4	1	-75%
24. Metal Detectors	9	6	7	4	-42.9%

Hyphens denote data unavailable.

Districts were also asked to provide additional information about categories of spending over and above the main categories of spending that were broken out in Table 13. **Table 14** provides a breakout of the spending on school safety and security activities by district that was greater than \$10,000 dollars.

Table 14 - Additional Breakout of Spending on School Safety and Security Programs

District	Activity	Amount
Alachua	• Behavior Resource Teachers	\$363,186.95
	• Charter School Portion	\$22,631
	• Drug Dog	\$18,885.83
Bay	• Attendance officers	\$52,777.00
Broward	• Charter Schools	\$342,719.00
Calhoun	• General Support Personnel	\$51,840.00
Clay	• Salary & Benefits for School Psychologists and Hearing Officer	\$132,707.08
Collier	• Alternative Programs to Suspension	\$799,628.41
Miami-Dade	• School Security Monitors	\$734,133.00
DeSoto	• Portable Communication & Library Security System	\$72,777.00
Flagler	• Nurses	\$56,540.45
Glades	• In School Suspension Programs	\$51,030.53
Hardee	• Alternative Placement Teacher	\$26,901.65
Hendry	• Alternative Schools	\$57,930.00
Hernando	• Alternative School Staff	\$378,580.44
Indian River	• Charter Schools	\$21,830.22
Lake	• Charter Schools	\$69,395.00
Leon	• Dean of Students Salary	\$387,834.21
Levy	• Crossing Guards	\$21,468.00
	• Life Program Manager and Teacher	\$78,774.00
Manatee	• Truancy Court Prep Secretary	\$27,145.00
Martin	• Deans at High School	\$109,953.47
	• Charter School- State Mandate	\$22,195.00
Okaloosa	• Bus Monitors	\$116,269.54
	• Traffic Control & Security	\$50,000.00
Pasco	• Charter School	\$20,000.00
	• Drop Out Prevention	\$676,112.00
Pinellas	• Safe Schools Staff	\$70,000.00

Table 14 - Additional Breakout of Spending on School Safety and Security Programs, continued

District	Activity	Amount
Santa Rosa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance Services 	\$19,802.28
Seminole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Security Officers 	\$798,868.00
St. Johns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative to expulsion program 	\$16,058.00
Sumter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charter School Distribution Health Counseling Services 	\$30,690.88 \$17,449.73
Volusia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campus Advisors Project Harmony 	\$920,385.00 \$158,546.00
Total		\$6,795,044.67

Table 15 lists programmatic activities that were reported by two or fewer districts.

Table 15 - Other Safety/Security Activities Reported by Two or Fewer Districts

Equip., Data, and Materials	Personnel	Services/Programs	Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instructional Materials School Police Department database SRO Support Equipment School Safety Kits Update Fire Safety Equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative School Staff Campus Advisors Dropout Prevention Program Other School Support Personnel Truancy Officers Behavior Resource Teachers Psychologists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative Education Truancy program Alternative Programs Before School Program Health Counseling Charter Schools Community Service Program Drug Prevention Program Mental Health Services Safety/Security Research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRO Training

School Resource Officers (SROs), School Campus Police, or other School Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs)

An area of increasing public interest is the presence of school resource officers (SROs) and other school law enforcement officers (LEOs) on school campuses across the state of Florida. **Table 16** shows the number of school resource officers and law enforcement officers (SROs/LEOs) at each school level within districts. “Multi-level” refers to SROs/LEOs, who were used at various school levels and who visit several schools throughout the week, since there is no funding to place one SRO/LEO permanently at each school within a district. Total SROs/LEOs for 2003-2004 increased by twelve percent (12%) from 2002-2003, for a total of 1,681 SROs/LEOs. This table reflects officers that may be supported by safe schools funds and other sources.

Table 16 - Number of SROs/LEOs in Districts

District	Number of Officers in Elementary Schools	Number of Officers in Middle Schools	Number of Officers in High Schools	Number of Officers in Alternative Schools	Number of Officers in Multi-Level Schools
Alachua	0	8	10	1	4
Baker	0	1	1	0	0
Bay	5	6	9	3	1
Bradford	0	1	1	0	0
Brevard	11	12	11	0	4
Broward	97	39	34	8	2
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	1
Charlotte	2	4	6	3	1
Citrus	2	4	3	1	1
Clay	4	4	5	1	1
Collier	14	9	10	1	0
Columbia	4	2	2	1	1
Miami-Dade	0	0	0	0	214
DeSoto	3	1	1	1	0
Dixie	0	1	1	0	0
Duval	5	26	18	3	1
Escambia	18	10	8	2	8
Flagler	0	1	2	2	1
Gadsden	4	1	3	0	0
Gilchrist	0	0	0	0	2
Glades	0	0	0	0	1
Gulf	0	0	2	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	2	0	0
Hardee	0	0	1	0	1
Hendry	0	2	2	2	0
Hernando	0	4	4	1	0
Highlands	0	0	0	1	5
Hillsborough	7	39	29	7	40
Indian River	1	3	4	1	0
Jackson	0	1	4	0	2
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	1
Lake	0	9	12	0	0
Lee	0	13	8	7	4
Leon	2	8	5	3	1
Levy	0	0	0	1	5
Liberty	0	0	0	0	2
Madison	0	0	2	1	2
Manatee	10	8	6	2	0
Marion	0	7	7	0	1
Martin	0	4	2	1	3
Monroe	1	1	3	0	4
Nassau	0	0	0	0	6
kalooosa	0	8	9	1	2

Table 16 - Number of SROs/LEOs in Districts, continued

District	Number of Officers in Elementary Schools	Number of Officers in Middle Schools	Number of Officers in High Schools	Number of Officers in Alternative Schools	Number of Officers in Multi-Level Schools
Okeechobee	1	2	2	1	0
Orange	28	27	35	3	0
Osceola	17	7	9	0	2
Palm Beach	21	39	52	7	0
Pasco	8	11	9	2	0
Pinellas	10	23	27	5	3
Polk	61	17	13	5	9
Putnam	0	3	5	1	0
St. Johns	7	6	4	2	1
St. Lucie	10	12	10	3	2
Santa Rosa	4	6	6	0	1
Sarasota	10	7	10	0	1
Seminole	9	11	8	1	0
Sumter	2	2	2	0	0
Suwannee	1	1	1	0	1
Taylor	1	1	1	1	0
Union	0	0	0	0	1
Volusia	0	11	10	2	1
Wakulla	0	2	1	1	0
Walton	0	0	0	1	6
Washington	0	2	2	0	0
Total	380	427	434	90	350

Note: "Multi-level" refers to SROs/LEOs, who were used at various school levels and who visit several schools throughout the week.

School Resource Officers (SROs), School Campus Police, or other School Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs), continued

Throughout the state, most districts collaborated with law enforcement agencies to provide SROs/LEOs and other security personnel in schools. Only five districts did not spend monies in this category. **Table 17** shows a breakout of the percent of salaries from each funding stream and the total amount spent on SROs, Police, and LEOs. By far, most of the salaries were paid for by Safe Schools Appropriation funds. The second largest funding stream was the county's sheriff office. There were eleven districts that spent over a million dollars on salaries.

Table 17 - Funding Sources for SRO/LEO Salaries

District	% Safe Schools funds	% City Police Department	% County Sheriffs Office	% Federal Grants	% General school district funds	% State Grant	District Total Expended
Alachua	29	17	45	-	9	-	\$475,009.00
Baker	50	-	50	-	-	-	\$40,000.00
Bay	92	6	2	-	-	-	\$465,595.00
Bradford	50	-	50	-	-	-	\$95,858.00
Brevard	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0.00
Broward	10	50	30	-	10	-	\$130,372.00
Calhoun	42	-	58	-	-	-	\$10,000.00
Charlotte	29	-	46	25	-	-	\$300,820.00
Citrus	50	-	50	-	-	-	\$310,924.00
Clay	54	3	43	-	-	-	\$325,000.00
Collier	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0.00
Columbia	41	9	41	9	-	-	\$187,001.00
Dade	73	-	-	21	-	-	\$11,514,698.00
DeSoto	18	-	82	-	-	-	\$34,792.00
Dixie	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0.00
Duval	66	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,913,204.00
Escambia	50	25	25	-	-	-	\$482,882.00
Flagler	100	-	-	-	-	-	\$98,096.00
Gadsden	33	-	33	-	-	-	\$149,977.00
Gilchrist	100	-	-	-	-	-	\$25,300.00
Glades	25	-	75	-	-	-	\$16,785.00
Gulf	80	-	20	-	-	-	\$64,923.00
Hamilton	75	-	25	-	-	-	\$35,000.00
Hardee	85	-	-	-	15	-	\$98,606.00
Hendry	75	-	25	-	-	-	\$138,000.00
Hernando	55	-	45	-	-	-	\$220,325.00
Highlands	50	15	35	-	-	-	\$355,031.00
Hillsborough	75	13	13	-	-	-	\$5,818,484.00
Indian River	50	-	50	-	-	-	\$249,146.00
Jackson	96	1	3	-	-	-	\$163,011.00
Lafayette	75	-	25	-	-	-	\$23,250.00
Lake	50	9	35	6	-	-	\$566,683.00

Table 17 - Funding Sources for SRO/LEO Salaries, continued

District	% Safe Schools funds	% City Police Department	% County Sheriff Office	% Federal Grants	% General school district funds	% State Grants	District Total Expended
Lee	33	42	25	-	-	-	\$1,167,282.00
Leon	89	-	-	11	-	-	\$738,664.00
Levy	30	-	70	-	-	-	\$59,398.00
Liberty	70	-	24	-	6	-	\$37,229.00
Madison	77	-	-	-	23	-	\$123,021.00
Manatee	55	2	43	-	-	-	\$968,000.00
Marion	50	15	35	-	-	-	\$619,185.00
Martin	50	-	50	-	-	-	\$350,554.00
Monroe	16	28	56	-	-	-	\$88,547.00
Nassau	85	8	6	-	1	-	\$283,265.00
Okaloosa	50	-	50	-	-	-	\$540,298.00
Okeechobee	50	-	50	-	-	-	\$124,909.00
Orange	50	25	25	-	-	-	\$1,409,615.00
Osceola	50	15	35	-	-	-	\$979,955.00
Palm Beach	21	-	0	31	48	-	\$1,938,000.00
Pasco	50	8	42	-	-	-	\$1,154,566.00
Pinellas	50	-	50	-	-	-	\$1,716,350.00
Polk	25	50	25	-	-	-	\$1,690,000.00
Putnam	100	-	-	-	-	-	\$550,674.00
St. Johns	37	-	63	-	-	-	\$300,000.00
St. Lucie	39	35	26	-	-	-	\$867,610.00
Santa Rosa	37	4	33	26	-	-	\$290,411.00
Sarasota	39	9	43	9	-	-	\$1,195,362.00
Seminole	50	-	50	-	-	-	\$461,495.00
Sumter	8	8	32	17	35	-	\$115,660.00
Suwannee	60	-	40	-	-	-	\$148,122.00
Taylor	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0.00
Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0.00
Volusia	50	-	50	-	-	-	\$719,312.00
Wakulla	70	-	10	-	20	-	\$118,551.00
Walton	70	-	17	-	-	-	\$152,667.00
Washington	60	-	3	8	29	-	\$79,243.00
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$43,296,717

Hyphens denote data unavailable.

Security Equipment

The use of appropriation funds to purchase or maintain security technology has increased statewide in 2003-2004. The greatest advance for a school level in total detectors belongs to elementary schools with an increase of 37.3% from the 2002-2003 report. Surveillance cameras were the most common types of security equipment used by districts to monitor and enforce safety and security on school campuses. **Table 18** provides information on the number of metal detectors present at the various school levels within districts. In 2003-2004, 696 schools across the state used metal detectors, a 5.3% increase from the previous year. Of the various types of metal detectors, the vast majority (99%) were hand-held, which allowed SROs/LEOs and other security personnel to be very mobile during security checks.

Table 18 - Number and Type of Metal Detectors by School Level

School Level	Hand-Held				Walk-Through				Total Detectors			
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
High School	410	228	249	254	6	2	2	0	416	230	251	254
Middle School	351	258	258	279	4	0	0	0	355	258	258	279
Elementary School	122	163	67	92	1	0	0	0	123	163	67	92
Second Chance Schools	-	-	35	43	-	-	3	5	-	-	38	48
Other	87	75	45	22	3	2	2	1	90	77	47	23
Total	970	724	654	690	14	4	7	6	984	728	661	696

Hyphens denote data unavailable.

Table 19 provides detailed information on the number of surveillance cameras present state-wide at the different school levels and in school buses. In the 2002-2003 school year, more than \$474,000 was spent on cameras and surveillance equipment. From the 2002-2003 school year to the 2003-2004 school year, the total number of cameras increased from 15,265 to 17,992 (an increase of 17.9%). Additionally, the number of school bus surveillance cameras increased by 18% while cameras at alternative schools increased by 169.4% over the previous year.

The figures reflected in Tables 18 and 19 do not necessarily reflect equipment purchased using Safe Schools Appropriation funds. As indicated in Appendices C, D, and E, districts differ considerably in how they choose to spend their funds.

Table 19 - Number of Surveillance Cameras by School Level

School Level	No. of Cameras 2000-2001	No. of Cameras 2001-2002	No. of Cameras 2002-2003	No. of Cameras 2003-2004	% Change from 2002-2003 to 2003-2004
High School	3,448	3,903	4,530	4,205	-7.2%
Middle School	1,948	2,254	2,791	3,013	8%
Elementary School	1,411	1,499	1,893	3,384	78.8%
Alternative Schools	-	-	284	765	169.4%
School Buses	3,843	3,978	5,314	6,269	18%
Other	729	233	453	356	-21.4%
Total	11,379	11,867	15,265	17,992	17.9%

Hyphens denote information not collected during that period.

Critical Issues for School Safety

Districts were asked to rank the top three school safety concerns affecting their schools. **Table 20** provides a summary of the top safety concerns for each priority. In 2003-2004, three of the same critical safety issues were in the top three ratings for priorities: “Disrespect towards Teachers,” “Controlling Aggressive Student Behavior,” and “Controlling Access to Campus.” **Figure 5** provides a graphical analysis of district ranking of the top three issues: controlling aggressive student behavior, disrespect towards teachers and staff, and controlling access to campus.

Table 20 - Critical Safety Issues

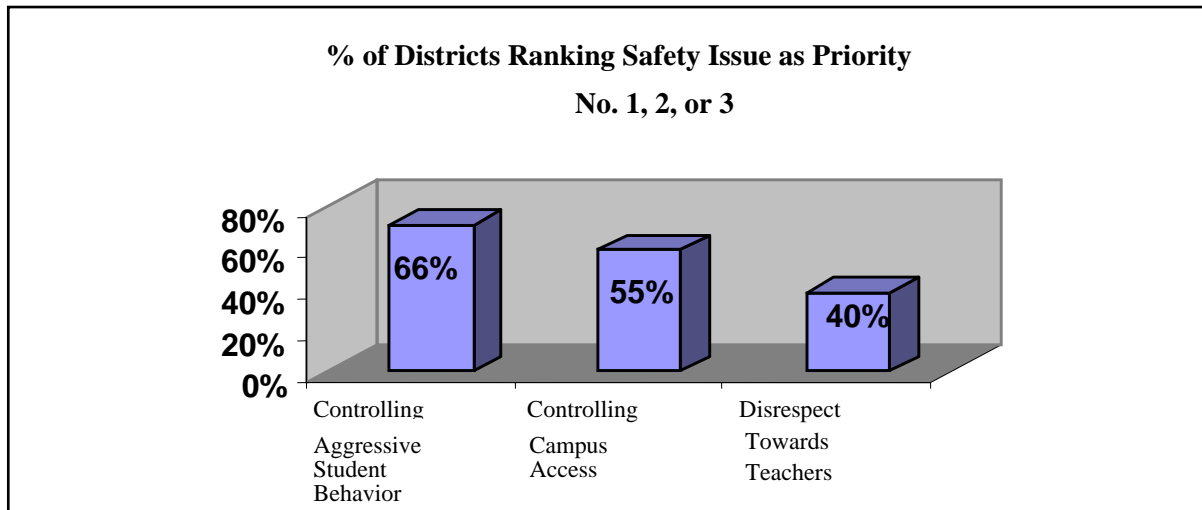
Priority #1	2000-2001 No. of Districts	2001-2002 No. of Districts	2002-2003 No. of Districts	2003-2004 No. of Districts
Controlling Aggressive Student Behavior	19	19	18	16
Disrespect Towards Teachers and Staff	11	11	7	6
Controlling Access to Campus	11	9	16	16
Lack of SROs and Security Personnel on Campus	10	6	7	6

Table 20 - Critical Safety Issues, continued

	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Priority #2	No. of Districts	No. of Districts	No. of Districts	No. of Districts
Disrespect Towards Teachers and Staff	16	21	13	16
Controlling Aggressive Student Behavior	15	14	15	16
Controlling Access to Campus	9	5	10	7
Lack of Security Equipment	8	-	3	4
Priority #3				
Controlling Aggressive Behavior	-	14	10	12
Controlling Access to Campus	12	11	10	14
Disrespect Towards Teachers and Staff	12	7	12	5
Controlling Drugs on campus	-	8	5	5

Hyphens denote data was unavailable.

Figure 5 - Top Three Critical Safety Issues



K-20 FLEXIBILITY ACT

The K-20 Flexibility Act allows for funds allocated for safe schools activities to be expended in 2003-2004 fiscal year for specific academic instruction. Only two school districts reported spending flex dollars (\$176,067.28) during the reporting period. **Table 21** shows the districts and how the funds were spent.

Table 21 - Flexibility Activities

District	Amount Expended from Safe Schools Funds	Computer hardware & software	Contracted Professional/ Technical Services	Materials and Supplies	Teacher Salaries and Benefits	Curriculum
Franklin	\$66,011.40	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Santa Rosa	\$110,055.88	No	No	No	Yes	No
Total	\$176,067.28	1	1	1	2	1

SUMMARY

Since 2000-2001, Safe Schools Appropriations has remained at \$75,350,000. Districts rolled-forward approximately \$7.8 million from the 2001-2002 funding appropriation to help strengthen their efforts to make schools safe. Moreover, at the end of this reporting period, districts left approximately \$11.3 million unspent to be rolled-forward to the next appropriation period. Of the three primary spending categories, After-School Programs (\$5.2 million), Alternative Placement Programs (\$5.2 million), and Safety and Security (\$62.6 million), most districts expended the majority of their Safe Schools Appropriation funds for safety and security activities and other improvements to make schools safe. Within the safety and security activities category, districts spent the majority of their funds for the services of 1,681 school resource officers. The total expenditure for SROs was approximately \$43.2 million; however, multiple funding streams were used to support this effort.

After school program spending, accounted for 7% (\$5.2 million) of the total appropriated dollars spent for the 13 districts that funded activities in this category. Over 40,000 middle-school students were served because of spending to enhance the quality of life for those students. Numerous districts reported spending additional funds in areas to address student behavior issues such as in-school suspension activities and guidance services. Districts identified the three most critical school safety issues affecting their schools as:

- Priority 1 - Controlling Aggressive Student Behavior
- Priority 2 - Disrespect Towards Teachers and Staff
- Priority 3 - Controlling Access to Campus

Disciplinary issues of “Controlling Aggressive Behavior,” “Disrespect towards Teachers and Staff,” and “Controlling Access to Campus” were all ranked by the districts in the top three of each priority. Sixty-four percent (66%) of districts responding rated “Controlling Aggressive Student Behavior” as one of the top three priorities. While student behavior continues to be an issue for 2003-2004, as it was in 2001-2002, an emergent critical safety issue is in controlling campus access.

Beginning with the 2000-2001 survey, a data collection question was added for districts to report on methods used to determine the effectiveness of their safety and security activities/strategies. Responses indicated use of both objective data sources, such as performance data and the School Environmental Safety Incident Reporting (SESIR) data, as well as subjective data sources, such as school climate survey results and interview data.

Fiscal year 2001-2002, was the first year districts could choose to use their safe schools funds for classroom instruction activities according to the K-20 Flexibility Act. Accordingly, the 2003-2004 funding period observed that two districts chose to spend approximately \$176,067 for teacher salaries, textbooks, and other approved flexibility expenditures. The total flexibility expenditure was less than one percent (1%) of the total Safe Schools Appropriation expenditures.

While the current report provides information on each district’s use of safe schools funds, it does not provide insight into the reasons for annual changes in expenditure categories.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Safe Schools Appropriation Proviso Language

Proviso Language in 2003-2004 General Appropriation Act

From the funds in Specific Appropriation 81, \$75,350,000 is provided for Safe Schools activities and shall be allocated as follows: \$30,000 shall be distributed to each district, and the remaining balance shall be allocated as follows: two-thirds based on the latest official Florida Crime Index provided by the Department of Law Enforcement and one-third based on each district's share of the state's total unweighted student enrollment. Safe Schools activities include: (1) after school programs for middle school students; (2) other improvements to enhance the learning environment, including implementation of conflict resolution strategies; (3) alternative school programs for adjudicated youth; and (4) other improvements to make the school a safe place to learn. Each district shall determine, based on a review of its existing programs and priorities, how much of its total allocation to use for each authorized Safe Schools activity.

Proviso Language in 2002-2003 General Appropriation Act

From the funds appropriated in Specific Appropriation 105, \$75,350,000 is provided for Safe Schools activities and shall be allocated as follows: \$30,000 shall be distributed to each district, and the remaining balance shall be allocated as follows: two-thirds based on the latest official Florida Crime Index provided by the Department of Law Enforcement and one-third based on each district's share of the state's total unweighted student enrollment. Safe school activities include: (1) after school programs for middle school students, (2) other improvements to enhance the learning environment, including implementation of conflict resolution strategies, (3) alternative school programs for adjudicated youth, and (4) other improvements to make the school a safe place to learn. For the purpose of a school district's compliance with the approved Safety and Security Best Practices, the local school board may determine that an appropriate use of these funds would be for the implementation of a parental emergency notification system that includes a personalized identification and validation component. Each district shall determine, based on a review of its existing programs and priorities, how much of its total allocation to use for each authorized Safe School activity.

Proviso Language in 2001-2002 General Appropriation Act

From the funds provided in Specific Appropriation 118, \$75,350,000 is provided for Safe schools activities and shall be allocated as follows: \$30,000 shall be distributed to each district, and the remaining balance shall be allocated as follows: two-thirds based on the latest official Florida Crime Index provided by the Department of Law Enforcement and one-third based on each district's share of the state's total unweighted student enrollment. Safe schools activities include (1) after-school programs for middle school students, (2) other improvements to enhance the learning environment, including implementation of conflict resolution strategies, (3) alternative school programs for adjudicated youth, and (4) other improvements to make the school a safe place to learn. Each district shall determine, based on a review of its existing programs and priorities, how much of its total allocation to use for each authorized safe schools activity.

Proviso Language in 2000-2001 General Appropriation Act

From the funds provided in Specific Appropriation 78, \$75,350,000 is provided for Safe schools activities and shall be allocated as follows: \$30,000 shall be distributed to each district, and the remaining balance shall be allocated as follows: two-thirds based on the latest official Florida Crime Index provided by the Department of Law Enforcement and one-third based on each district's share of the state's total unweighted student enrollment. Safe schools activities include (1) after-school programs for middle school students, (2) other improvements to enhance the learning environment, including implementation of conflict resolution strategies, (3) alternative school programs for adjudicated youth, and (4) other improvements to make the school a safe place to learn. Each district shall determine, based on a review of its existing programs and priorities, how much of its total allocation to use for each authorized safe schools activity.

Proviso Language in 1999-2000 General Appropriation Act

From the funds provided in Specific Appropriation 109, \$70,350,000 is provided for safe schools activities and shall be allocated as follows: \$30,000 shall be distributed to each district, and the remaining balance shall be allocated as follows: two-thirds based on the latest official Florida Crime Index provided by the Department of Law Enforcement and one-third based on each district's share of the state's total weighted student enrollment. Safe schools activities include (1) after-school programs for middle school students, (2) other improvements to enhance the learning environment, including implementation of conflict resolution strategies, (3) alternative school programs for adjudicated youth, and (4) other improvements to make the school a safe place to learn. Each district shall determine, based on a review of its existing programs and priorities, how much of its total allocation to use for each authorized safe schools activity.

Proviso Language in 1998-1999 General Appropriation Act

From the funds provided in Specific Appropriation 117, \$50,350,000 is provided for the safe schools activities and shall be allocated as follows: two-thirds shall be based on the latest official Florida Crime Index provided by the Department of Law Enforcement and one-third shall be based on each district's share of the state's total weighted student enrollment. Safe schools activities include (1) after-school programs for middle school students, (2) other improvements to enhance the learning environment, including implementation of conflict resolution strategies, and (3) alternative school programs for adjudicated youth. Each district shall determine, based on a review of its existing programs and priorities, how much of its total allocation to use for each authorized safe schools activity.

Proviso Language in 1997-1998 General Appropriation Act

From the funds provided in Specific Appropriation 105, \$50,350,000 is provided for safe schools activities and shall be allocated as follows: two-thirds based on the latest official Florida Crime Index provided by the Department of Law Enforcement and one-third shall be based on each district's share of the state's total weighted student enrollment. Safe schools activities include (1) after-school programs for middle school students, (2) other improvements to enhance the learning environment, including implementation of conflict resolution strategies, and (3) alternative school programs for adjudicated youth. Each district shall determine, based on a review of its existing programs and priorities, how much of its total allocation to use

for each authorized safe schools activity. Districts may use funds provided in Specific Appropriation 105 for authorized safe schools activities and to support any other instructional activity designated by the district school board.

Proviso Language in 1996-1997 General Appropriation Act

From the funds provided in Specific Appropriation 140, \$50,350,000 is provided for safe schools activities and shall be allocated as follows: two-thirds based on the latest official Florida Crime Index provided by the Department of Law Enforcement, and one-third shall be based on each district's share of the state's total weighted student enrollment. Safe schools activities include (1) after-school programs for middle school students, (2) other improvements to enhance the learning environment, including implementation of conflict resolution strategies, and (3) alternative school programs for adjudicated youth. Each district shall determine, based on a review of its existing programs and priorities, how much of its total allocation to use for each authorized safe schools activity. Districts may use funds provided in Specific Appropriation 140 for authorized safe schools activities and to support any other instructional activity designated by the district school board.

Proviso Language in 1995-1996 General Appropriation Act

From the funds provided in Specific Appropriation 150, \$70,350,000 is provided for safe schools activities and shall be allocated as follows: 80% based on the latest official Florida Crime Index provided by the Department of Law Enforcement, and 20% shall be based on each district's share of the state's total weighted student enrollment. The entire amount of a district's allocation of safe schools funds must be used for authorized safe schools activities. Those activities are (1) after-school programs for middle school students, (2) other improvements to enhance the learning environment, and (3) alternative school programs for adjudicated youth. However, each district shall determine, based on a review of its existing programs and priorities, how much of its total allocation to use for each authorized Safe School activity. Each district may choose to use none, some, or all of its total allocation for a particular authorized activity.

Proviso Language in 1994-1995 General Appropriation Act

From the funds provided in Specific Appropriation 528, \$37,000,000 is provided for an after-school program designed for at-risk students in middle schools. Districts are encouraged to build on existing after-school programs within their communities. Districts are further encouraged to form partnerships with community groups in an effort to maximize resources. \$12,000,000 is provided for an Alternative School Program for adjudicated students, and \$11,350,000 for a security program that will provide for school resource officers, equipment, and other improvements to enhance the environment for learning. The school districts shall not use these funds to supplant programs that are currently operational in the school districts. The school districts shall develop plans for the implementation of the specified programs and each affected school shall report on the progress of the programs in their Annual School Report. However, in the case of school districts with FTE enrollment of 25,000 or less, the funds from Alternative School Program and the Security Program in Specific Appropriation 528 may be combined to allow the development of a coordinated plan for the district.

APPENDIX B

Longitudinal Analysis of Safe Schools Appropriations Final Calculations 1998-1999 through 2003-2004

District	Total Allocation 2000-2001*	Total Allocation 2001-2002	% Change from 2000 -2001	Total Allocation 2002-2003	% Change from 2001- 2002	Total Allocation 2003-2004	% Change from 2002- 2003 to 2003-2004
Alachua	\$1,237,394	\$1,151,811	-7%	\$1,036,221	-10%	\$1,003,928	-3.1%
Baker	\$103,683	\$101,781	-2%	\$102,584	1%	\$100,186	-2.3%
Bay	\$698,742	\$657,975	-6%	\$757,036	15%	\$803,805	6.2%
Bradford	\$116,370	\$120,549	4%	\$114,962	-5%	\$106,304	-7.5%
Brevard	\$1,860,166	\$1,915,142	3%	\$2,022,302	6%	\$1,985,728	-1.8%
Broward	\$7,109,294	\$7,007,289	-1%	\$6,747,402	-4%	\$6,549,769	-2.9%
Calhoun	\$65,766	\$57,006	-13%	\$61,089	7%	\$62,068	1.6%
Charlotte	\$383,059	\$366,385	-4%	\$431,692	18%	\$461,702	7%
Citrus	\$335,561	\$330,303	-2%	\$331,122	<1%	\$339,235	2.5%
Clay	\$545,311	\$562,513	3%	\$606,038	8%	\$575,373	-5.1%
Collier	\$883,879	\$907,935	3%	\$942,921	4%	\$937,595	<-1%
Columbia	\$285,418	\$296,885	4%	\$278,039	-6%	\$281,434	1.2%
Dade	13,937,044	13,802,205	-1%	13,027,822	-6%	\$12,689,993	-2.6%
DeSoto	\$149,030	\$146,434	-2%	\$140,175	-4%	\$147,593	5.3%
Dixie	\$79,842	\$77,568	-3%	\$80,668	4%	\$85,604	6.1%
Duval	\$4,047,591	\$4,009,746	-1%	\$4,165,845	4%	\$4,151,394	<-1%
Escambia	\$1,241,519	\$1,214,742	-2%	\$1,215,371	<1%	\$1,280,343	5.3%
Flagler	\$162,669	\$160,914	-1%	\$178,072	11%	\$183,095	2.8%
Franklin	\$67,567	\$63,803	-6%	\$76,160	19%	\$69,738	-8.4%
Gadsden	\$212,132	\$196,208	-8%	\$195,988	<-1%	\$184,315	-6%
Gilchrist	\$70,107	\$75,840	8%	\$77,389	2%	\$77,691	<1%
Glades	\$58,927	\$61,602	5%	\$57,598	-6%	\$57,358	<-1%
Gulf	\$71,547	\$74,203	4%	\$65,112	-12%	\$64,943	<-1%
Hamilton	\$77,663	\$72,673	-6%	\$71,439	-2%	\$79,148	10.8%
Hardee	\$131,266	\$135,954	4%	\$136,660	1%	\$136,864	<1%
Hendry	\$210,425	\$187,140	-11%	\$193,449	3%	\$195,509	1.1%
Hernando	\$411,846	\$470,960	14%	\$523,152	11%	\$549,974	5.1%
Highlands	\$356,302	\$337,234	-5%	\$318,369	-6%	\$354,658	11.4%
Hillsborough	\$5,301,781	\$5,553,052	5%	\$5,680,093	2%	\$5,869,021	3.3%
Holmes	\$80,558	\$74,498	-8%	\$73,094	-2%	\$77,095	5.5%
Indian River	\$442,479	\$443,897	<1%	\$409,397	-8%	\$442,028	8%
Jackson	\$157,120	\$177,249	13%	\$160,124	-10%	\$167,371	4.5%
Jefferson	\$73,585	\$64,142	-13%	\$67,280	5%	\$64,085	-4.7%
Lafayette	\$41,863	\$41,409	-1%	\$40,980	-1%	\$40,620	<-1%
Lake	\$722,587	\$781,751	8%	\$780,608	<-1%	\$769,122	-1.5%

Source: Florida Department of Education (2003-2004 FEFP Final Calculation for Safe Schools)

Note: These figures represent actual allocation, and not actual expenditures.

APPENDIX B

Longitudinal Analysis of Safe Schools Appropriations Final Calculations 1999-2000 through 2003-2004

District	Total Allocation 2000-2001*	Total Allocation 2001-2002	% Change from 2000- 2001	Total Allocation 2002-2003	% Change from 2001- 2002	Total Allocation 2003-2004	% Change from 2002- 2003 to 2003-2004
Lee	\$1,610,437	\$1,701,753	6%	1,799,009	6%	\$1,823,514	1.4%
Leon	\$1,223,621	\$1,229,179	<1%	1,213,058	-1%	\$1,189,135	-2%
Levy	\$178,078	\$189,741	7%	173,542	-9%	\$171,802	-1%
Liberty	\$47,865	\$49,409	3%	48,257	-2%	\$47,966	<-1%
Madison	\$111,263	\$122,895	10%	125,592	2%	\$123,218	-1.9%
Manatee	\$1,065,651	\$1,131,503	6%	1,252,556	11%	\$1,323,243	5.6%
Marion	\$980,591	\$1,031,629	5%	998,956	-3%	\$992,158	<-1%
Martin	430,636	431,491	0.20%	436,630	1%	\$460,738	5.5%
Monroe	\$423,378	\$282,946	-33%	405,638	43%	\$399,072	-1.6%
Nassau	\$234,202	\$272,199	16%	258,659	-5%	\$262,311	1.4%
Okaloosa	\$644,578	\$591,392	-8%	626,381	6%	\$616,265	-1.6%
Okeechobee	\$117,949	\$172,091	46%	178,528	4%	\$179,594	<1%
Orange	\$4,955,654	\$5,256,054	6%	5,243,364	<-1%	\$5,217,509	<-1%
Osceola	\$891,268	\$952,904	7%	948,018	-1%	\$978,227	3.2%
Palm Beach	\$5,707,657	\$5,533,835	-3%	5,484,859	-1%	\$5,707,414	4.1%
Pasco	\$1,240,940	\$1,269,602	2%	1,354,601	7%	\$1,376,167	1.6%
Pinellas	\$3,869,934	\$3,872,746	<1%	3,828,791	-1%	\$3,846,702	<1%
Polk	\$2,550,383	\$2,247,782	-12%	2,253,945	<1%	\$2,222,659	-1.4%
Putnam	\$353,720	\$380,837	8%	419,132	10%	\$406,096	-3.1%
St. Johns	\$448,499	\$467,922	4%	460,366	-2%	\$315,824	-31.4%
St. Lucie	\$801,834	\$771,782	-4%	822,418	7%	\$866,424	5.4%
Santa Rosa	\$440,749	\$401,906	-9%	406,434	1%	\$405,791	<-1%
Sarasota	\$1,064,851	\$1,052,072	-1%	1,174,568	12%	\$1,196,670	1.9%
Seminole	\$1,372,828	\$1,446,339	5%	1,477,235	2%	\$1,393,162	-5.7%
Sumter	\$159,786	\$158,615	-1%	166,495	5%	\$173,383	4.1%
Suwannee	\$161,119	\$158,779	-1%	166,543	5%	\$161,652	-2.9
Taylor	\$108,797	\$109,360	1%	103,915	-5%	\$111,323	7.1%
Union	\$59,826	\$58,434	-2%	59,658	2%	\$58,190	-2.5%
Volusia	\$1,885,735	\$1,820,625	-3%	1,786,793	-2%	\$1,840,441	3%
Wakulla	\$110,139	\$111,471	1%	112,298	1%	\$119,976	6.8%
Walton	\$144,002	\$140,336	-3%	159,838	14%	\$173,721	8.7%
Washington	\$73,223	\$78,859	8%	82,677	5%	\$83,926	1.5%
FAMU Lab	\$34,853	\$34,722	<1%	34,525	-1%	\$34,438	<-1%
FAU Lab	\$34,420	\$34,716	1%	34,821	<1%	\$34,599	<-1%
FSU Lab	\$41,345	\$43,674	5%	44,393	2%	\$51,025	13.8%
UF Lab	\$40,096	\$41,602	4%	\$41,254	-1%	\$40,976	<-1%
Total	\$75,350,000	\$75,350,000	0%	\$75,350,000	0%	\$75,350,000	0%

Source: Florida Department of Education (2003-2004 FEFP Final Calculation for Safe Schools)

Note: These figures represent actual allocation, and not actual expenditures.

APPENDIX C

Analysis of Safety & Security Expenditures Based On Total Expenditures

Districts	Total Amount of Safe Schools Funds Expended on Safety and Security	Total Safe Schools Funds Expended	% of Total Amount Expended
Alachua	\$1,004,313.00	\$1,004,313.00	100.00%
Baker	\$49,962.00	\$99,962.00	49.98%
Bay	\$629,268.41	\$731,922.60	85.97%
Bradford	\$109,358.31	\$109,358.31	100.00%
Brevard	\$1,035,280.00	\$1,983,021.00	52.20%
Broward	\$2,534,087.34	\$6,303,275.10	40.20%
Calhoun	\$61,840.00	\$61,840.00	100.00%
Charlotte	\$462,394.00	\$462,394.00	100.00%
Citrus	\$338,439.00	\$338,439.00	100.00%
Clay	\$463,448.54	\$606,930.42	76.35%
Collier	\$799,628.41	\$937,087.00	85.33%
Columbia	\$209,399.25	\$209,399.25	100.00%
Dade	\$12,248,831.00	\$12,694,218.00	96.49%
DeSoto	\$135,173.79	\$189,730.85	71.24%
Dixie	\$3,927.75	\$3,927.75	100.00%
Duval	\$1,913,203.56	\$3,391,800.65	56.40%
Escambia	\$683,451.66	\$1,058,977.88	64.53%
Flagler	\$256,123.45	\$256,123.45	100.00%
Franklin	\$0.00	\$3,766.60	-
Gadsden	\$196,359.11	\$196,359.11	100.00%
Gilchrist	\$77,578.00	\$77,578.00	100.00%
Glades	\$67,815.82	\$67,815.82	100.00%
Gulf	\$64,923.00	\$64,923.00	100.00%
Hamilton	\$78,815.22	\$78,815.22	100.00%
Hardee	\$135,515.31	\$135,515.31	100.00%
Hendry	\$195,930.00	\$195,930.00	100.00%
Hernando	\$598,905.76	\$598,905.76	100.00%
Highlands	\$355,031.00	\$355,031.00	100.00%
Hillsborough	\$5,868,484.00	\$5,868,484.00	100.00%
Holmes	\$0.00	\$77,121.00	-
Indian River	\$441,956.00	\$441,956.00	100.00%
Jackson	\$169,122.53	\$169,122.53	100.00%
Jefferson	\$0.00	\$64,028.00	-
Lafayette	\$27,593.53	\$27,593.53	100.00%
Lake	\$785,839.00	\$785,839.00	100.00%

Note: Expenditures may vary from allocation amount due to Roll-Forward funds from the previous year, or if a district did not expend their total allocation.

APPENDIX C

Analysis of Safety & Security Expenditures Based On Total Expenditures

District	Safety and Security Expenditure	Total Expenditures	% Spent of Total Expenditures
Lee	\$1,358,294.61	\$2,032,509.55	66.82%
Leon	\$1,200,220.25	\$1,266,829.21	94.74%
Levy	\$174,385.05	\$174,385.05	100.00%
Liberty	\$49,294.94	\$54,424.32	100.00%
Madison	\$123,021.00	\$123,021.00	100.00%
Manatee	\$1,201,172.68	\$1,231,172.68	97.56%
Marion	\$993,017.00	\$993,017.00	100.00%
Martin	\$460,507.00	\$460,507.00	100.00%
Monroe	\$361,835.75	\$362,325.40	99.86%
Nassau	\$283,264.97	\$283,264.97	100.00%
Okaloosa	\$679,460.76	\$679,460.76	100.00%
Okeechobee	\$179,770.00	\$179,770.00	100.00%
Orange	\$4,027,470.10	\$4,027,470.10	100.00%
Osceola	\$979,955.00	\$979,955.00	100.00%
Palm Beach	\$4,068,466.99	\$5,725,718.99	71.05%
Pasco	\$1,373,101.74	\$1,470,926.86	93.34%
Pinellas	\$3,845,241.00	\$3,845,241.00	100.00%
Polk	\$2,090,567.52	\$2,224,008.00	94.00%
Putnam	\$550,674.00	\$550,674.00	100.00%
St. Johns	\$316,058.00	\$316,058.00	100.00%
St. Lucie	\$867,610.00	\$867,610.00	100.00%
Santa Rosa	\$310,213.05	\$310,213.05	100.00%
Sarasota	\$1,195,362.00	\$1,195,362.00	100.00%
Seminole	\$1,383,069.89	\$1,383,069.89	100.00%
Sumter	\$182,830.26	\$204,795.55	89.27%
Suwannee	\$155,018.15	\$161,527.00	95.97%
Taylor	\$14,944.61	\$104,082.26	14.35%
Union	\$29,292.00	\$29,292.00	100.00%
Volusia	\$1,798,243.00	\$1,798,243.00	100.00%
Wakulla	\$118,551.19	\$118,551.19	100.00%
Walton	\$161,115.19	\$161,115.19	100.00%
Washington	\$86,107.39	\$86,107.39	100.00%
Total	\$62,620,132.84	\$73,052,211.55	85.71%

Note: Expenditures may vary from allocation amount due to Roll-Forward funds from the previous year, or if a district did not expend their total allocation.

APPENDIX D

Analysis of After-School Program Expenditures Based On Total Expenditures

District	After-School Expenditure	Total Expenditures	% Spent of Total Expenditures
Broward	\$743,911.74	\$6,303,275.10	11.80%
Collier	\$137,458.59	\$937,087.00	14.66%
Dade	\$445,387	\$12,694,218.00	3.50%
DeSoto	\$54,557.06	\$189,730.85	28.75%
Duval	\$1,478,597.09	\$3,391,800.65	43.59%
Lee	\$399,453.85	\$2,032,509.55	16.70%
Leon	\$66,608.96	\$1,266,829.21	5.25%
Monroe	\$489.65	\$362,325.40	0.13%
Palm Beach	\$1,657,252	\$5,725,718.99	28.94%
Pasco	\$97,825.12	\$1,470,926.86	6.65%
Sumter	\$21,965.29	\$204,795.55	10.72%
Suwannee	\$6,508.85	\$161,527.00	4.02%
Taylor	\$89,137.65	\$104,082.26	85.64%
Total	\$5,199,152.85	\$34,844,826.42	14.92%

Note: Expenditures may vary from allocation amount due to Roll-Forward funds from the previous year, or if a district did not expend their total allocation.

APPENDIX E

Analysis of Alternative Placement Program Expenditures Based On Total Expenditures

District	Amount Expended	Total Expenditures	% Spent of Total Expenditures
Baker	\$50,000	\$99,962.00	50.01%
Bay	\$102,654.20	\$731,922.60	14.025%
Brevard	\$947,740.50	\$1,983,021.00	47.79%
Broward	\$3,025,276.00	\$6,303,275.10	47.99%
Clay	\$143,481.90	\$606,930.42	23.64%
Escambia	\$375,526.20	\$1,058,977.88	35.46%
Holmes	\$77,121.00	\$77,121.00	100%
Jefferson	\$64,028.00	\$64,028.00	100%
Lee	\$274,761.10	\$2,032,509.55	13.51%
Liberty	\$5,129.38	\$54,424.32	9.42%
Manatee	\$30,000.00	\$1,231,172.68	2.43%
Polk	\$133,440.50	\$2,224,008.00	6.00%
Total	\$5,229,159.00	\$16,467,352.55	31.75%

Note: Expenditures may vary from allocation amount due to Roll-Forward funds from the previous year, or if a district did not expend their total allocation.



**JOHN
WINN
COMMISSIONER**

An affirmative action/
Equal opportunity employer
