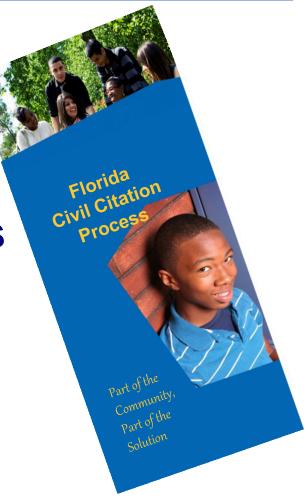


**Increasing Public Safety** 

Improving Youth Outcomes
And

Saving Taxpayer Money



#### Section 985.12, Florida Statutes, Civil Citation

- Mandates local civil citation
- Requires the concurrence of the chief judge, state attorney, public defender, and law enforcement
- Limits eligibility to first-time, nonviolent misdemeanants
- Authorizes DJJ to assist in implementing or improving civil citation
- Provides that youth are assessed for services
- Requires civil citation data be provided to DJJ
- Stipulates that youth must admit guilt and can refuse participation

#### **Process**

- Law enforcement may deliver a youth to a juvenile assessment center or issue a field citation
- DJJ determines eligibility for civil citation
- Youth and parents contact the local coordinator within seven days
- Youth is assessed to determine service needs
- Youth data is entered into the Juvenile Justice Information System
- The local coordinator provides case management
- Successful youth have no arrest record
- If unsuccessful, the original delinquent act is reported to the state attorney

#### **Sanctions**

- Up to 50 community service hours
- Restitution
- Letter of apology
- School progress monitoring
- Intervention services
- Substance abuse or mental health services
- Youth and Family Counseling
- Teen Court
- Urinalysis Monitoring



### **Benefits**

- Successful youth have no arrest record to impede military, educational, or employment opportunities
- Youth is held accountable with swift and effective sanctions
- Services are provided to the youth and family that specifically address behavior
- The cost of processing youth in various systems is reduced
- Youth outcomes are improved
- Disproportionate minority contact and school arrests are reduced
- Keeps youth that pose no real threat to public safety out of the juvenile justice system
- Frees up limited resources to focus on more serious, violent offenders



## **Eligible Offenses**

- ✓ Petit Theft
  - ✓ Battery
    Misdemeanor
- ✓ Drug Misdemeanor
  - √ Trespassing
- √ Vandalism

- ✓ Alcohol
  - ✓ Resisting Arrest
- ✓ Loitering or Prowling
  - √ Game Laws
- Disorderly Conduct

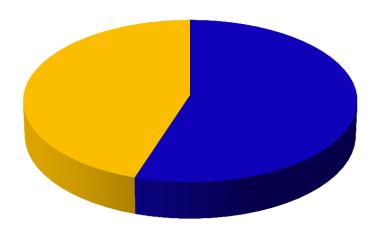
### **Challenges**

- Appearance of being soft on crime
- Perception of civil citation as a threat to existing diversion programs
- Law Enforcement buy-in
- Record confidentiality



### Florida's Fiscal Year 2011-12

- 58,173 youth were referred to FDJJ
- 30,715 (53%) of those committed misdemeanors
- 26,210 (45%) were first time misdemeanors
- ❖ 6,964 (26%) of eligible youth received a civil citation

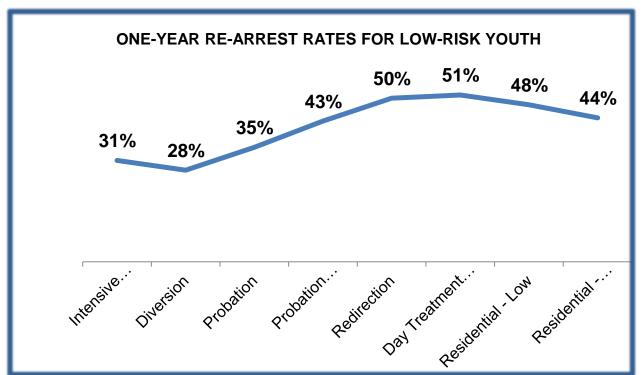


- Youth who committed misdemeanors
- Youth who committed other offenses



### **Increases Public Safety**

Communities are safest when low-risk youth are diverted from the juvenile justice system entirely, and re-arrest rates are much higher for youth committed to residential than for youth supervised on probation.

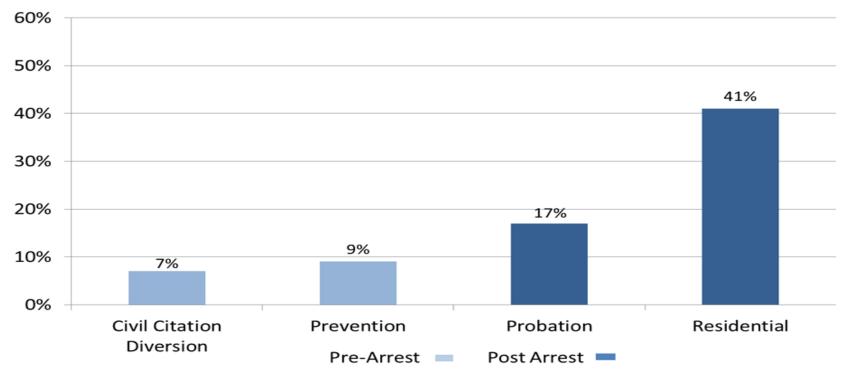


A recent study
found that low-risk
youth are much
more likely to reoffend if they are
committed to
residential
programs or placed
in intensive
interventions
designed for highrisk youth.



### **Improves Youth Outcomes**

#### FY 2009-10 12-Month Recidivism Rate





### **Saves Taxpayer Money**

\$5,000

• The cost of processing one youth through Law Enforcement, the State Attorney, the Public Defender, juvenile probation, and the Court

\$386

•The cost to process a youth through a Juvenile Assessment Center

6,964

•Number of youth receiving a civil citation in 2011-12

\$32 M

•Estimated cost savings of implementing civil citation in FY 2011-12



#### **Correlation Between Youth Disposed Per Population 10-17 and Civil Citation Utilization Rate**

Circuit	Counties	Civil Citation	% Youth Disposed Per
		<b>Utilization Rate</b>	Age 10-17
11	Miami-Dade	95%	1.80%
16	Monroe	86%	3.10%
6	Pasco, Pinellas	79%	3.10%
2	Leon, Gadsden, Franklin, Jefferson, Liberty, Wakulla	67%	2.70%
5	Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion, Sumter	57%	3.10%
13	Hillsborough	47%	3.30%
8	Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Gilchrist, Levy, Union	34%	4.00%
18	Brevard, Seminole	34%	3.00%
20	Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, Lee	32%	3.20%
19	Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, St. Lucie	25%	3.70%
7	Flagler, Putnam, St. Johns, Volusia	21%	4.10%
15	Palm Beach	19%	2.80%
14	Bay, Gulf, Calhoun, Holmes, Jackson, Washington	18%	3.70%
4	Clay, Duval, Nassau	14%	3.00%
3	Columbia, Dixie, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor	9%	3.30%
17	Broward	7%	3.20%
1	Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton	5%	3.80%
9	Orange, Osceola	1%	3.90%
12	Desoto, Manatee, Sarasota	0%	3.60%
10	Hardee, Highlands, Polk	0%	5.30%
State		35%	3.30%

## Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

The <u>right</u> combination of services and sanctions, in the <u>right</u> place, at the <u>right</u> time, to care for each youth and keep the public safe.

