



# Urban Partnership Drug-Free Community Coalition (UPDFCC)

## 2018 Needs Assessment Report: What the Data Tells Us?

July 19<sup>th</sup>, 2018

*"An urban coalition dedicated to the reduction/prevention of youth substance abuse including the use/abuse of drugs and underage drinking in the Greater Liberty City/Little Haiti communities of Miami, Florida."*

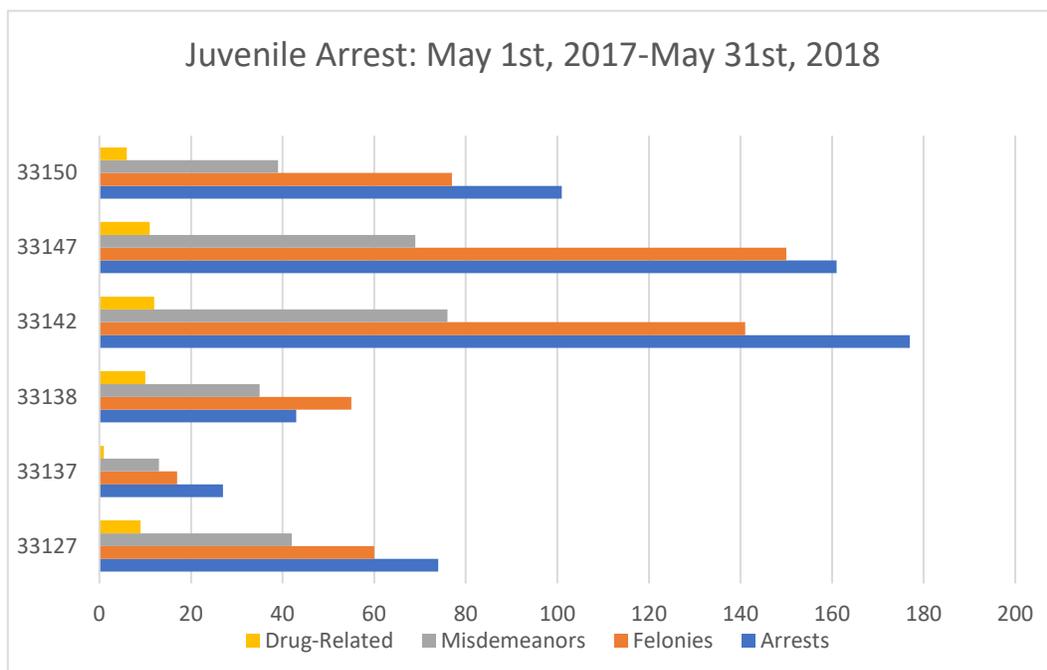
## Local Crime and Delinquency Trends

Presented by Elena Napolez, *Miami-Dade Juvenile Services Department*

The data below shows the arrests in the zip codes of 33127, 33137, 33138, 33142, 33147, & 33150 from May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017-May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018. From the Data below 541 of the arrest were drug-related on the county level, out of those arrest 24 youth in Little Haiti were arrested and 23 youth in Liberty City. Youth who were reported under Prevention has not been arrested. These are referrals that the JSD receives from Teachers, Police Officers, and Social Service Providers of youth that are at-risk.

Civil citation is state wide, if a teen is arrested here in Miami-Dade County and they are not from South Florida and may live in Tampa they are able to complete the Civil Citation program. Now they have up to three chances to do the civil citation. For example, if a teen gets in arrested at age 12, 15, and 17 they are eligible for the program---- if it is a misdemeanor charge; upon state attorney approval.

Miami-Dade County Juvenile Services Department				
Juvenile Arrests*				
May 1, 2017 - May 31, 2018				
Zip Codes: 33127, 33137, 33138, 33142, 33147, 33150**				
Zip Code	Arrests	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Drug-Related
<i>Countywide</i>	3107	2984	1621	541
33127	74	60	42	9
33137	27	17	13	1
33138	43	55	35	10
33142	177	141	76	12
33147	161	150	69	11
33150	101	77	39	6



Zip Code	Civil Citation***	Diversion programs****	Prevention*****
Countywide	1197	722	181
33127	20	11	0
33137	5	0	1
33138	14	17	0
33142	65	43	12
33147	55	45	3
33150	28	28	11

**\*Juvenile Arrest is defined by the number of bookings (not number of individuals) for**

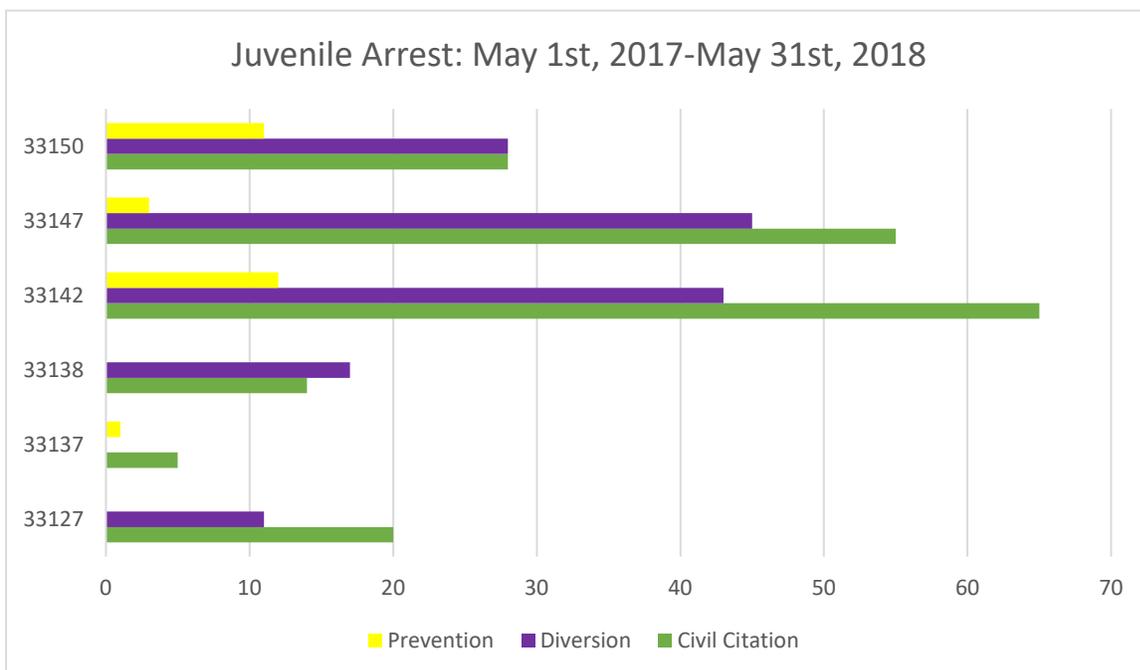
**\*\*Zip Code represent youth's residence at the time of arrest.**

**\*\*\*Civil Citation is an alternative to a formal arrest. Program serves eligible first, second and third time misdemeanor offenders.**

**\*\*\*\*Diversion Programs (JASS, JDAP) are intervention programs that redirects youths away from formal processing in the juvenile justice system.**

**\*\*\*\*\*The Miami-Dade County Prevention Initiative is designed for any youth 17 years of age and under who may be experiencing behavior and family difficulties, as well as those at risk of being arrested.**

**Data Source: Miami-Dade County Juvenile Services Department/Quest Analytics and**



## Local Youth Substance Abuse Trends

Presented by Ezra Dieuveille, *Urban Partnership Drug-Free Community Coalition*

Number of Youth Admissions (ages 12-17)	Total # Youth Admissions (CSA/DCF Funding Only)	Rate per 1000	% Male	% Female	% Alcohol	% Marijuana	% Heroin	% Other Drug
Little Haiti/Liberty City	788	129	63%	37%	1%	38%	0%	2%
Miami-Dade County	4,958	114	72%	28%	1%	53%	0%	2%

July 1, 2016- June 30, 2017	Concept House- Boys	Concept House- Girls	Here's Help- Boys
# of youth beds we have available	8	6	17
# of youth beds we have filled (Children Placed)	20	14	51
What is the wait list for admissions*	0	0	0

\*“Waitlist” means the child has a complete packet/ documentation and meets eligibility criteria. However, there are no beds available for residential or no availability for the program at the time the child meets eligibility. This does not include wait times due to insurance verification. Only true waitlists for programs should be counted and not waiting times due to other variables.

According to the data below the 37 % of females are higher than the county 28% females being admitted to the shelters. And 63% of males from the Little Haiti/Liberty City are only 9% behind the county’s 72% admission rate for shelters. Marijuana is an issue amongst the youth for the county by 53% compared to the youth in Little Haiti/Liberty City by 38%. All do this is lower than the county, our youth are only 15% behind the county.

The shelters: Concept House-Boys, Concept House-Girls and Here’s Help-Boys house more boys than girls and more boys being placed in beds than girls at Concept House.

Source: South Florida Behavioral Health Network

## UPDFCC Six Schools Data

Presented by Mary Rae Smith, *Urban Partnership Drug-Free Community Coalition*

### UPDFCC Six Coalition Schools

#### Middle:

Georgia Ayers

Horace Mann

Brownsville

#### High School:

Miami Northwestern

Miami Edison

Miami Central

**Total Students at 6 schools:** 5,428

**Demographic:** 72.7% of students are African American and 24.7%

- 8% decrease in UPDFCC student population and 1% decrease for MDCPS overall.
- Increase in Hispanic population in UPDFCC area (3 percentage points)
- 7% increase in poverty for UPDFCC and county students.

**Average performance grade:** C-

**Reduce Lunch:** 94.3% of students are on the free-reduced lunch program vs. 77.1% of Miami-Dade County youth.

#### **Absenteeism:**

- 9 percentage point decrease in 21 day + absenteeism rate for UPDFCC students vs. 1.5 percentage point decrease for county students.
- At 19.4% UP youth are 2 times as likely than their county peers to miss over 21+ days of school. This is a high-risk factor for youth. However, this represents a 9-percentage point reduction in absenteeism for UPDFCC youth over the prior year which is good.

### **Mobility:**

- UP youth have a higher rate of transferring in/out of schools with a mobility of index of 42.7 % vs. the county rate of 23%. Mobility is another risk factor.
- 3 percentage point increase in the mobility rate for UPDFCC students whereas county rate remained the same at 23. At 42.7 the UPDFCC youth are almost two times as likely to move from school to school.

### **Health:**

- At 16.6% UP youth are over 1 and ½ % more likely than their county peers (10.5%) to identified as disabled. Underlying factors such as pre-natal care, drug use during pregnancy, poor nutrition, child safety, merit further investigation.

### **Drop-out Rate:**

- The drop-out rate for UP students is 3.3%. County students at 5.7% are over 1 and ½ times more likely to drop-out of school than UPDFCC youth.

### **Graduation Rate:**

- At 79% the graduation rate for UP students is on a par with that of county students at 80%. Northwestern SHS has a very high 85% graduation rate

#### Data Source:

- DOE-EIAS - Data Publication & Reports - Students; School Accountability Reports

<http://www.fldoe.org/accountability/data-sys/edu-info-accountability-services/pk-12-public-school-data-pubs-reports/students.stml>

- OADA.dadeschools.net

<http://oada.dadeschools.net/StudentMembership/Membership.asp>

## Demographic Data

Presented by Widlinn Pierre, *Urban Partnership Drug-Free Community Coalition*

The demographic data below shows the total average of Little Haiti & Liberty Demographic Data in the zip codes of 33127, 33137, 33138, 33142, 33147, & 33150 for 2013, 2014, and 2015.

**UP Total Population:** 217,730; **MDC:** 2,712,952

**Total % Families Below Poverty Level:** 28.58; **MDC:** 16.90

**Total % Children Living in Poverty:** 45.37; **MDC:** 27.70%

**Total % Child Population-All:** 47,741; **MDC:** 543,376

**Total Child Population 12-17:** 14,628; **MDC:** 184,472

**Total % Child Population – Black:** 57.5; **MDC:** 22.70%

**Total % Child Population – Hispanic:** 35.3; **MDC:** 62.90%

**Total % of Children Speak Language Other Than English at Home:** 16.48; **MDC:** 8.3%

**Total % Children-Single Parent Family:** 63.7; **MDC:** 42.1%

**Total % Youth Charged with a Crime:** 0.38; **MDC:** 0.2

**Total % Youth Charged with a Felony:** 2.35; **MDC:** 1.1

**Total # Child Homicides:** 5; **MDC:** 18.0

**Total Rate of children hospitalized for unintentional injury per 1000:** 166.4; **MDC:** 162.3

**Total Teen Birth Rate/per 1000:** 40; **MDC:** 16.5

**Total % Birth to Teen Mothers with Previous Birth:** 16.1; **MDC:** 15.6

**Data Source:** Miami-DadeMatters.org & The Children's Trust (TCT) Kids Stats

## Health and other Child Indicator Data

Presented by LaTonda James, *MDEAT Teen Court*

Miami-Dade County Teen Court (MDCTC) is an alternative sanctioning program for first-time youthful offenders who agree to allow their peers to determine sentencing instead of the juvenile justice system. Through youth participation, the program helps decrease juvenile delinquency by interrupting the beginning stages of criminal behavior. Unlike any other diversion program in Miami-Dade County, Teen Court serves a range of youth within its peer sanctioning process such as teens needing a second chance and youth looking for opportunities to serve their community.

### **Who qualifies?**

- Youth must be under the age of 18 at the time of the commission of the offense
- Must NOT have a prior record of a criminal (misdemeanor or felony) offense
  - The State Attorney's Office or another designated approving agency must first refer the youth for consideration
- The juvenile must admit his/her guilt
- The juvenile and parent/guardian must sign a "Waiver of Speedy Trial" form

### **Sentencing:**

- Attending educational workshops
- Providing oral/written apologies to victims and/or parents
- Writing essays
- Adhering to a curfew
- Receiving counseling and/or tutorial sessions

Source: <http://www.miamidade.gov/economicadvocacytrust/library/teen-court.pdf>

## Health and other Child Indicator Data

Presented by LaTonda James, *MDEAT Teen Court*

Referral Sources:		
Juvenile Services Department (TASC 4, J-DAP 4)		8
JSD: Civil Citation Program		2
JSD: Prevention Initiative Program (PIP)		4
CPR: Community Parental Referral		0
Broward		0
Other Agencies		0
<b>TOTAL REFERRALS FOR JUNE</b>		<b>14</b>

Monthly Sanctions for Referrals Completed (June 2018):			
Anti-Theft Class Attendees	2	Jail Tour Attendees	10
Declined Referrals	0	Jury Duties Completed	80
Conflict Resolution Attendees	2	Letter of Apology	1
Substance Abuse Attendees	10	Peer Circle Attendees	0
Essay Completed	1	Victim Awareness Panel Workshop Attendees (VAP)	22
Entrepreneurship Attendees	18	Psychological Service Sessions for Participants	12
Ethics Workshops Attendees	51	Psychological Service Sessions for Client Family Members	14
Hours of Community Service	294	Successful Completion Cases	6
Verbal Apology to Parent	8	Unsuccessful Completion Cases	3

The data from Teen Court shows that 10 teens were sanctioned for substance abuse compared to the 49 teens that were arrested for drug-related offenses. Also, the coalitions zip codes: 33127, 33137, 33138, 33142, 33147, & 33150 are under not being referred to Teen Court by the Juvenile Service Department.

Commission Districts and Zip Codes June 2018:			
District 1: 33179-1	1	District 8:	0
District 2: 33147-1	1	District 9: 33030-1 33034-1	3
District 3: 33136-1 33143-1	2	District 10: 33175-1	1
District 4:	0	District 11: 33193-2	2
District 5: 33130-1 33131-1	3	District 12:	0
District 6:	0	District 13: 33013-1	1
District 7:	0	Broward	0

The agency has 187 from our zip codes that were in Civil Citation and 144 were of their Diversion Program. There is a need of a program such as this one in our community that allows the youth to be judged a jury of their own peers.

Source: Miami-Dade County Teen Court (MDCTC)

## Community Voices (Parent Perspective)

Presented by Regina Davis, *Urban League*

Presented by Jean Giordany, *FAMN, INC.*

Jean Giordany, FAMN, INC.

### ***Haitian Community***

Providing information to the Haitian parents, the best way is through the Haitian radio and churches.

#### **Problems FAMN faces with parents...**

Raising a child in Haiti vs. Raising a child in the United States.

When the parent sends their child(ren) to school without checking on them, especially pertaining to their child(ren) academic success. The only time the parent may come is when the child is failing or has been suspended.

They trust the principals and the teachers they have the same mind set that they had in their country. If everything in the school is fine and their child is safe.

So, of the parents say they do not feel welcome when they attend the school because some of the school does not have a translator.

Parental involvement is a major issue for FAMN because the parents do not know that their child(ren) have a truancy issue. All do the district makes a point call the parents about their child(ren) absent they cannot reach them.

The parents are working multiple jobs to provide for their child(ren), so it makes it impossible for them to be more involve in the success of their child(ren).

Regina Davis, Urban League

### ***African-American Community***

There has been a decrease when it pertains to the youth using narcotics because of the new law that says, "There must a preauthorization that every patient must go through before receiving any medication." As a result, it is not getting in the hands of the youth as easy as it did before. And when they do get an amount it is only a small amount they receive.

Education to parents...

When it comes to grades and medications—Miami-Dade County has no “F” school, but the parents found out that their child(ren) school was a failing school through a School Board meeting last year. Educating the public is a way to educate the parents.

### **Mental Health and Trauma**

Why is mental health and trauma health support accessible to our youth or urban youth during school hours?

For example, a youth that is killed in the community creates a mental impact and trauma to the students he/she went to school with. They do not have the skills and resources to handle that, so they self-medicate to cope.

Solution could be to offer free space from the school to insurance companies, so the students would not need to go any place else to receive mental services.

### **Medical Marijuana**

The grandparents are getting prescribed marijuana and once it gets in the home, the youth have access to it. This is a major issue because the youth are going to be self-medicating themselves and will sell the medical marijuana for money. They know that it will be an endless supply if their grandparents are refilling the medication.

## Community Voices (Youth Perspective)

Presented by Nathalie Apollon & Ashley Vassor, *Youth Frontliners Coalition of Little Haiti & Liberty City*

The Urban Partnership Drug-Free Community Coalition hosted a Youth Dialogue day, May 4<sup>th</sup>, 2018 at Miami Edison Senior High School where approximately 60 students participated in interactive dialogue regarding substance abuse issues in their community.

The students did a great job at carrying the discussion and letting the adults into their perception of the world around them. Here are some of the important takeaways from the youth-led conversations.

### Marijuana:

Marijuana is being sold in our school every day especially in class. There are being sold in the form of edibles. Such a cookies, gummies, brownies, and rice krispies. Finding people in the school selling marijuana is very easy even though some teachers may not know. But there are a few who are aware of the selling and just choose to ignore it. People drink in school with water bottles filled with Vodka.

### Peer Pressure for using substances:

It is a social norm because everyone is using it and our peers believe you are not cool until you drink and take drugs.

### Social Media increases accessibility to drugs:

Social Media just makes it easy to take down orders of the edibles that the students want to purchase. The customer transaction will happen at school during class or after class. Also, there are so many group chats where teens are talking about drugs, alcohol and where to purchase them.

### Cultural Norms:

In the Haitian culture there is a drink called Kremas, which is made with 100% rum, sugar, and milk. When the girls moderated a youth focus group this summer at Miami Northwestern Senior High School, the youth said that drinking Kremas is nothing because they were drinking since they were 6,7, and 8 years old. They also said that they access the drink at family functions like communions, baby showers, and at their birthday parties.

*What do you consider the five key conditions contributing to youth substance abuse in our community?*

**Group 1**

1. Lack of youth program within our community.
2. Peer Pressure
3. Cultural Norms
4. Lack of Understanding the Law
5. Lack of mental health programs in the school systems.

**Group 2**

1. Community Norm/ Cultural Norm
2. Youth and their parents do not understand the law
3. Lack of education and lack of resource.
4. Lack of Mental health program (Teachers do not have the necessary training)