

# A LOOK AT FLORIDA CORRECTIONS

2023



# **A LOOK AT FLORIDA CORRECTIONS**

**Madison Jenkins**

**Eric Petterson**

**Brandon Smith**

Law Student Cohort, Race and Crime Center for Justice

**Dr. Vanessa Miller**

Postdoctoral Associate, Race and Crime Center for Justice

**Dr. Katheryn Russell-Brown**

Professor of Law

Director, Race and Crime Center for Justice

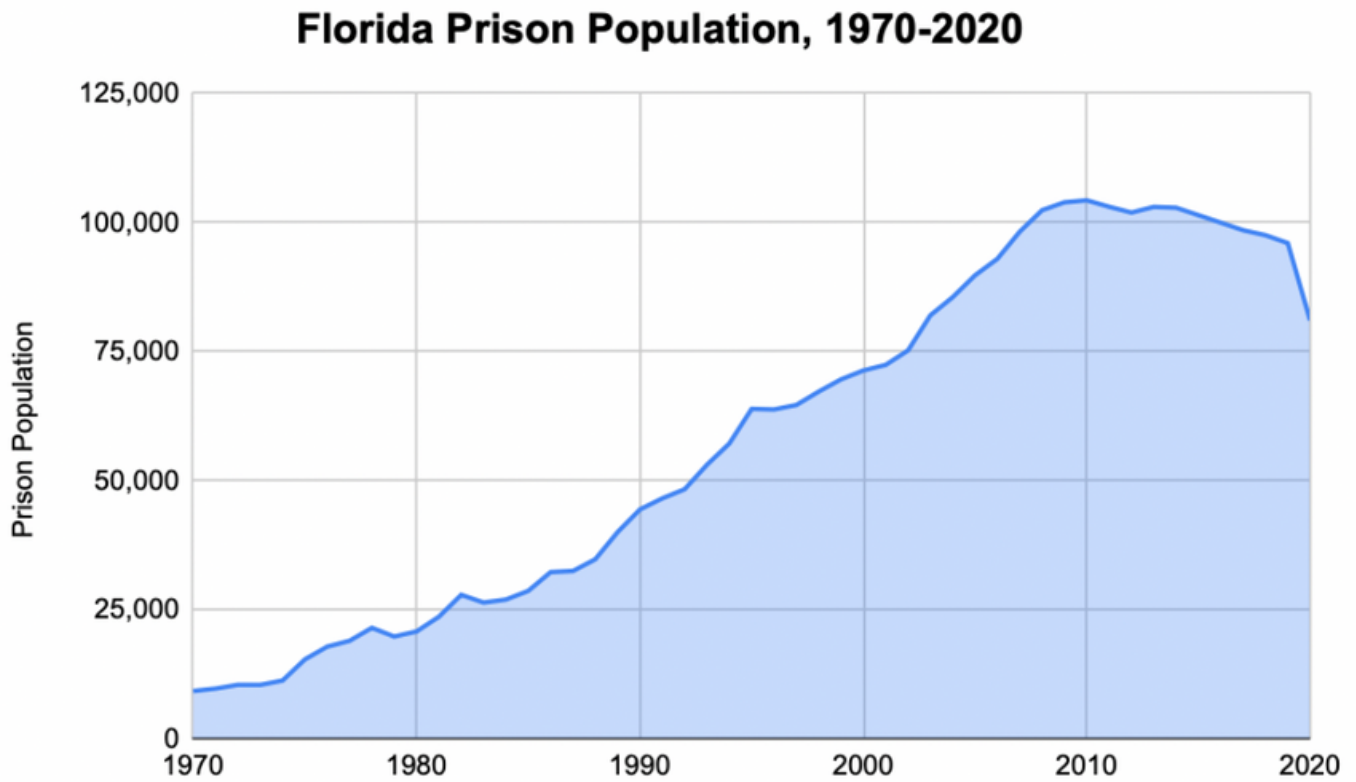
**University of Florida**

**Levin College of Law**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Trends in Florida Corrections	<b>01</b>
Mass Incarceration	<b>04</b>
Drug Policy	<b>07</b>
Gender	<b>09</b>
Racial Disparities	<b>10</b>
Youth	<b>11</b>
Felony Disenfranchisement	<b>13</b>
Capital Punishment	<b>15</b>

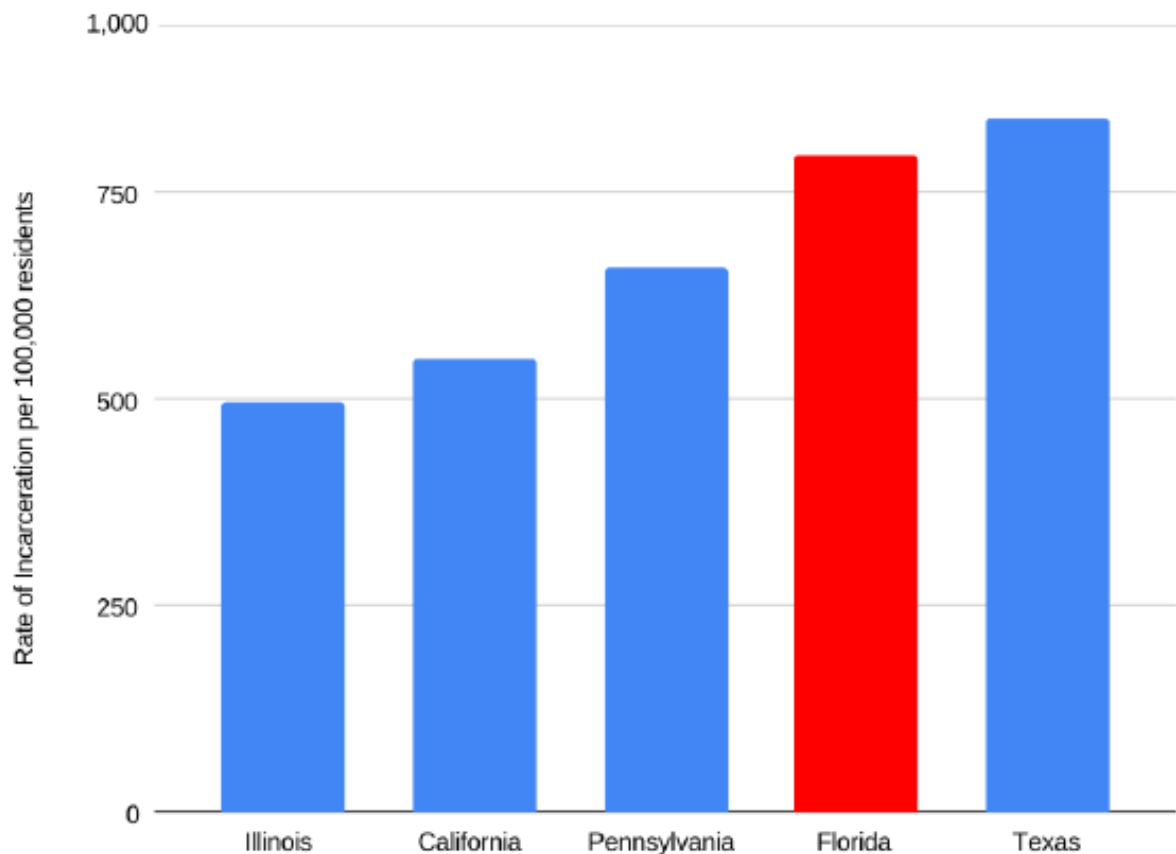
# TRENDS IN FLORIDA CORRECTIONS



Source: <https://csat.bjs.ojp.gov/map-query>

Since 1970, the rate of incarceration in the state of Florida has more than tripled. Florida's prison population began a marginal decline in 2010 but maintains one of the highest rates for incarceration in the United States.

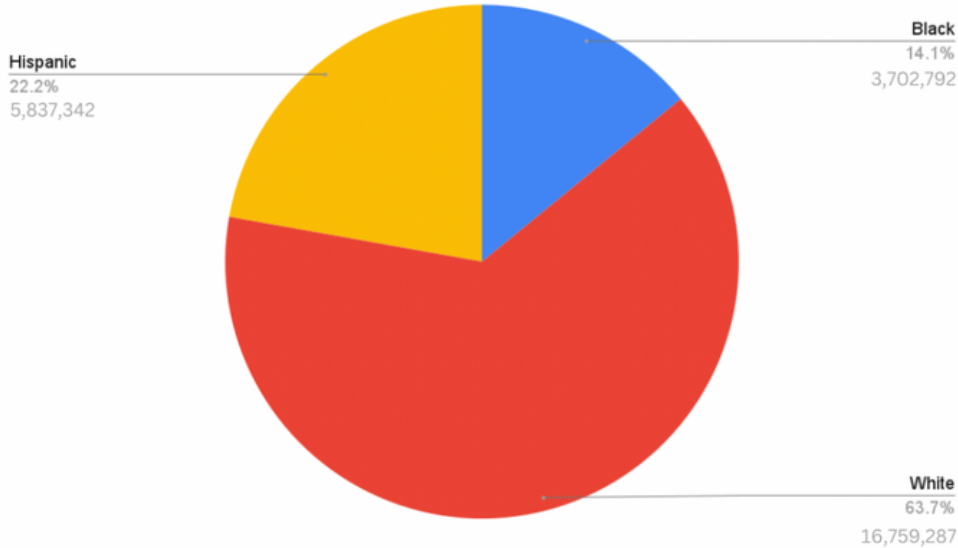
### Incarceration Rate for Five Most Populous States, 2020



Source: [https://www.prisonpolicy.org/global/appendix\\_states\\_2021.html](https://www.prisonpolicy.org/global/appendix_states_2021.html)

The United States has one of the highest incarceration rates in the world with nearly 2 million people behind bars and over 5 million people under supervision by the criminal legal system. Black people are disproportionately incarcerated and under state supervision. Black men are six times as likely to be incarcerated than White men and Latino men are almost three times as likely to be incarcerated than White men. One in every seven people behind bars is serving a life sentence.

Florida Population, 2020

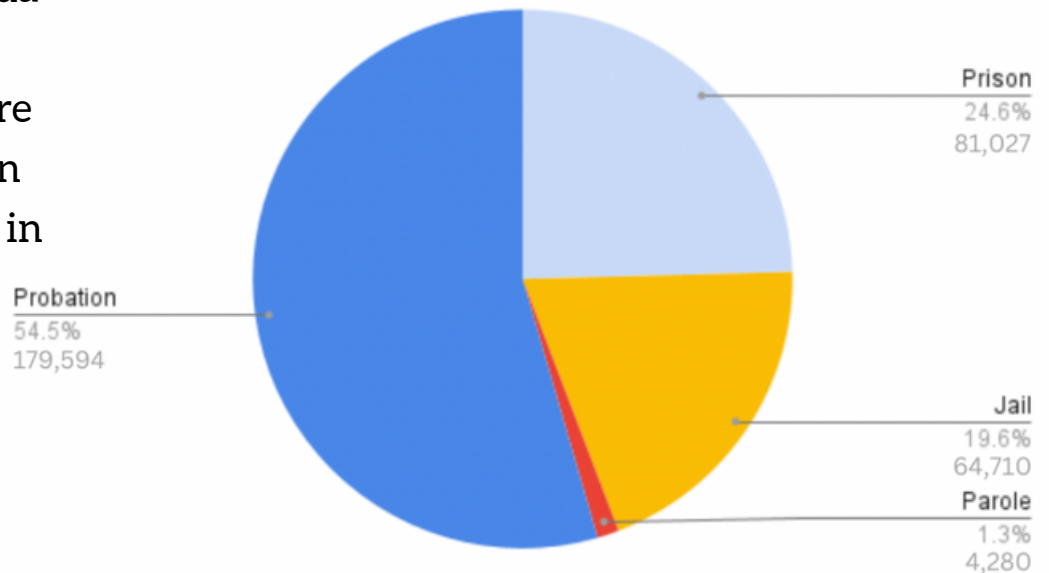


Source: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/FL>

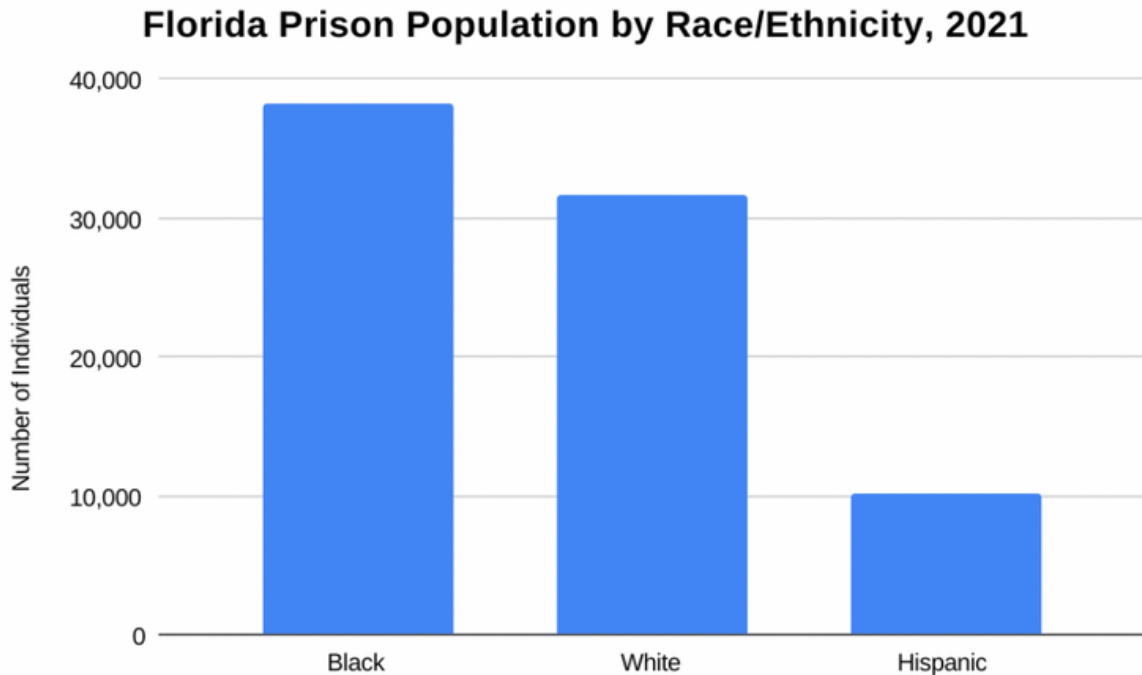
In 2020, Florida had a population of nearly 22 million people. Approximately 64 percent of the state's population is White, 22 percent Hispanic, 14 percent Black, 3 percent Asian, less than one percent American Indian or Alaskan Native, and less than one percent is Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.

In 2020, there were approximately 330,000 people under correctional supervision in Florida. According to the Florida Department of Corrections (FDC), there were 81,000 inmates in prisons, 65,000 people in jails, 4,300 people on parole, and 180,000 people on probation. Notably, most of the people who are under Florida correctional supervision are not behind bars.

Florida Corrections, 2020



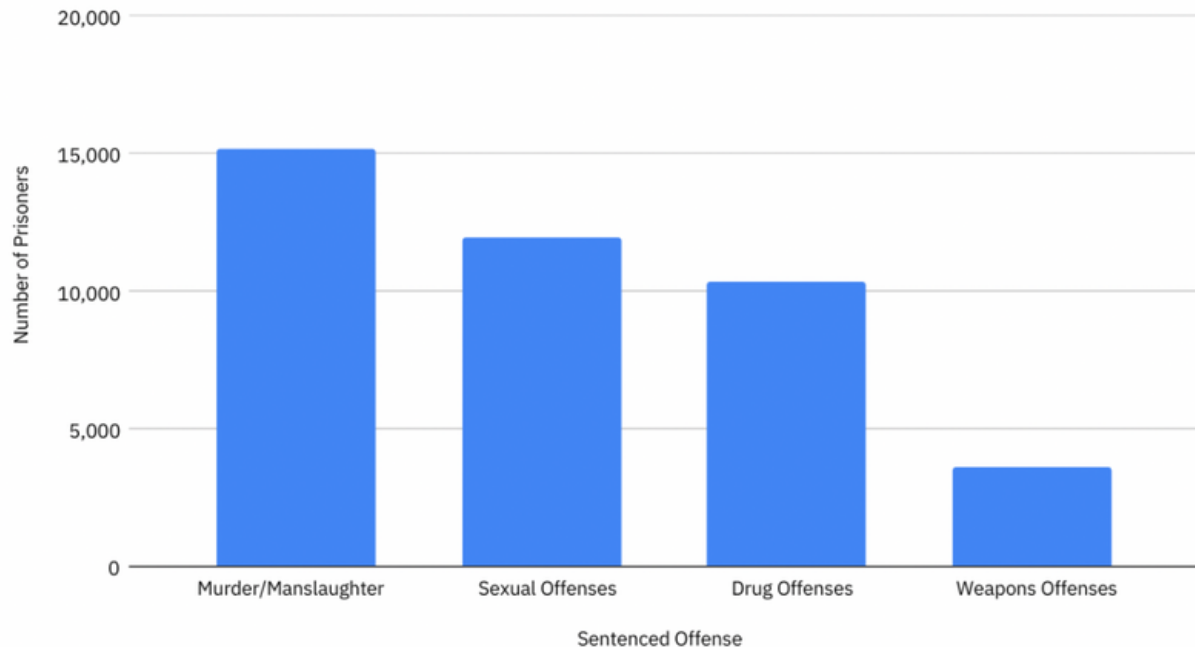
# MASS INCARCERATION



Source: <http://edocs.dlis.state.fl.us/fldocs/dcor/areports/index.htm>

There are 230 facilities throughout the state of Florida. Florida has 87 jails, and the FDC operates 143 correctional facilities. The latter includes 50 correctional institutes, 33 work camps, and three re-entry centers. Other types of facilities include work-release centers, private facilities, annexes, work-release centers, road prisons, and a forestry camp. The FDC is Florida's largest state agency. It is also the third largest state prison system in the country, with an estimated annual budget of \$2.7 billion.

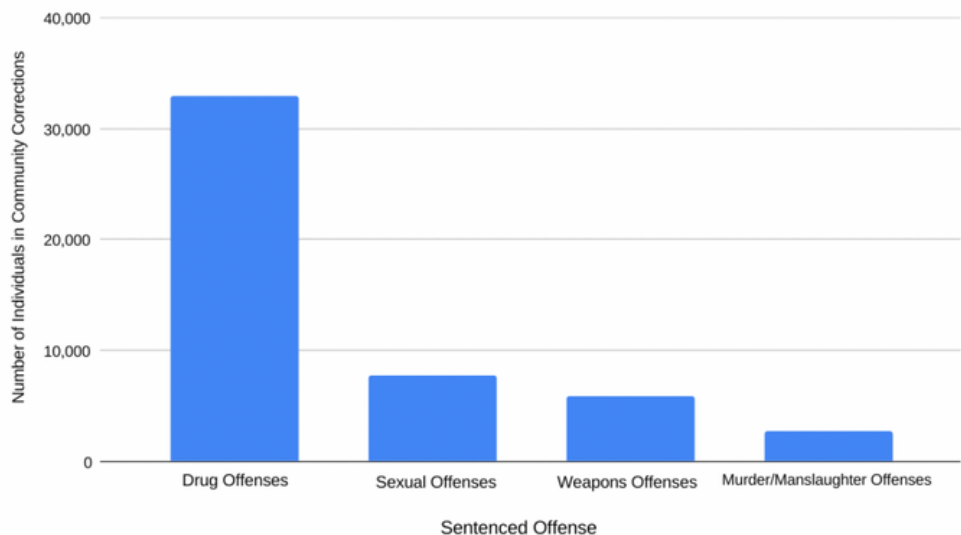
**Florida Prison Population by Offense, 2020**



Source: <http://edocs.dlis.state.fl.us/fldocs/dcor/areports/index.htm>

Data for 2020 show that approximately 15,000 people are serving time for murder or manslaughter offenses in Florida; just under 12,000 people are serving time for sexual offenses; about 10,000 inmates are serving time for drug offenses, and under 5,000 people are serving time for weapons offenses.

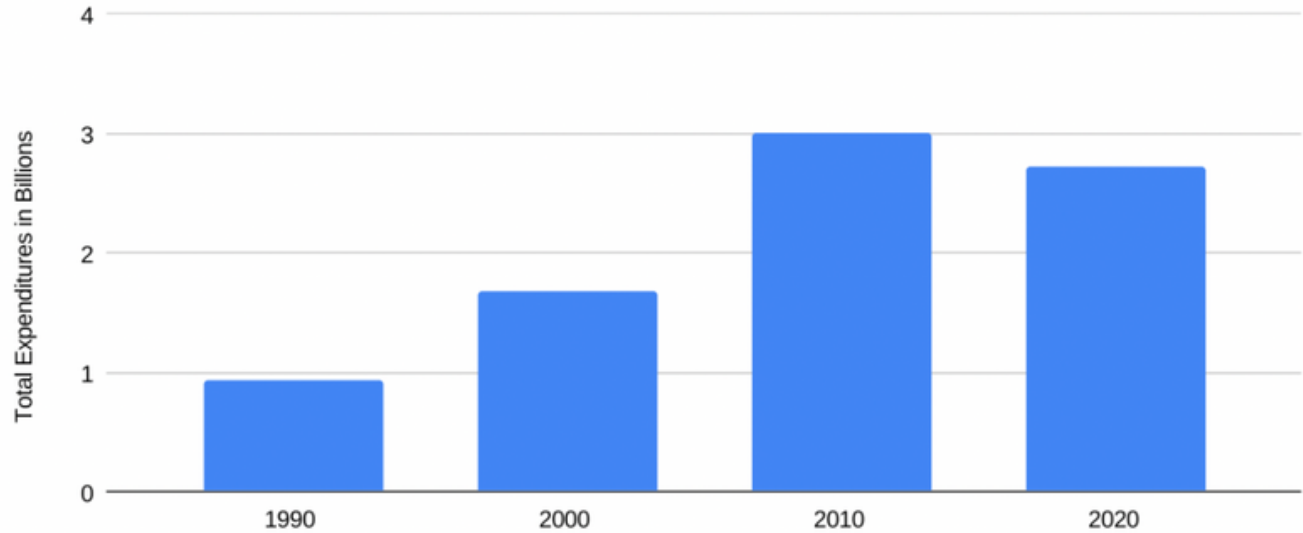
**Florida Community Corrections Population by Offense, 2020**



Source: <http://edocs.dlis.state.fl.us/fldocs/dcor/areports/index.htm>

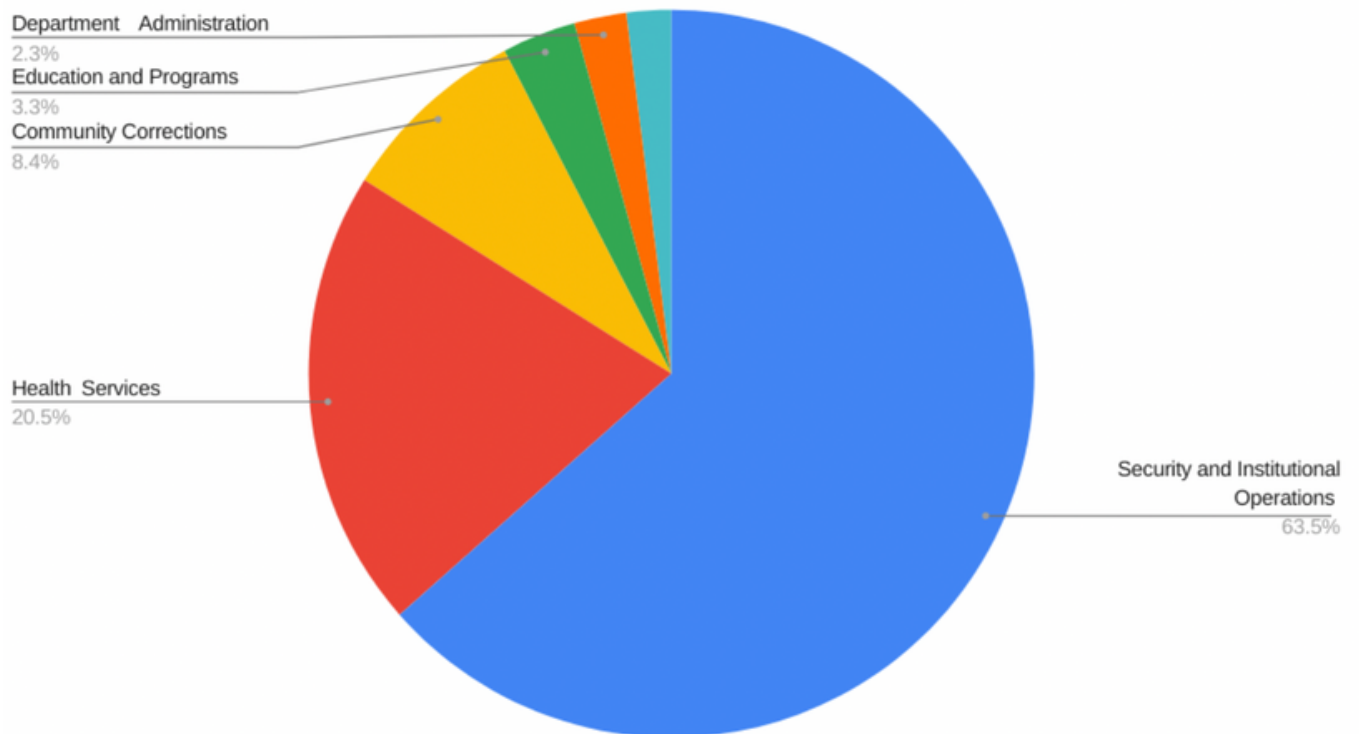


### Florida Department of Corrections Expenditures, 1990-2020



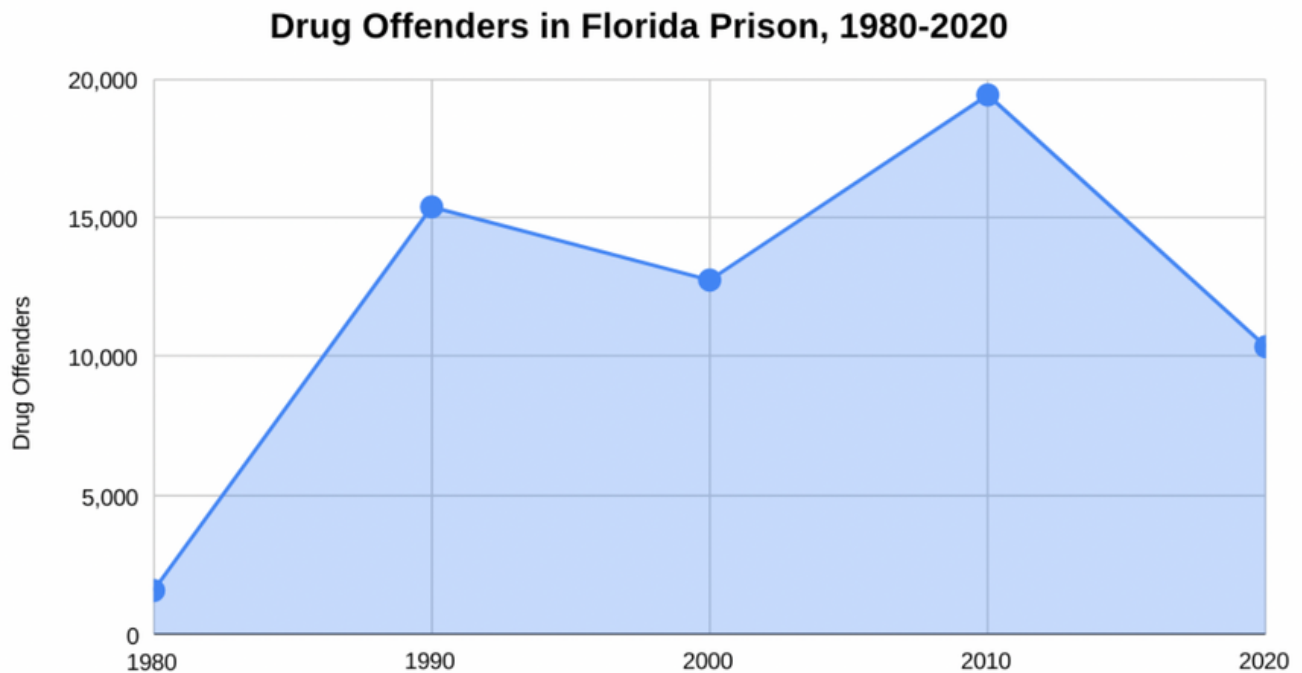
Source: <http://edocs.dlis.state.fl.us/fldocs/dcor/areports/index.htm>

### Florida Department of Corrections Expenditures, 2020



Source: <http://edocs.dlis.state.fl.us/fldocs/dcor/areports/index.htm>

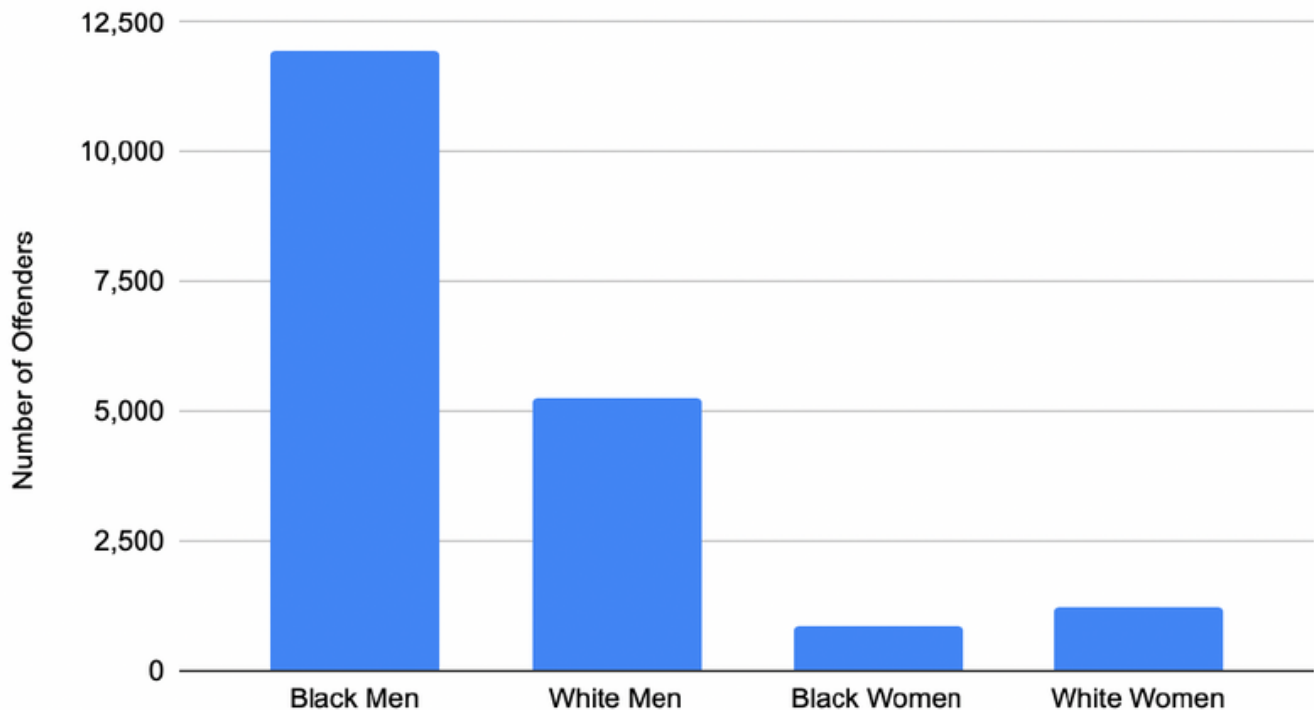
# DRUG POLICY



Source: <http://edocs.dlis.state.fl.us/fldocs/dcor/areports/index.htm>

Over the decades, the number of offenders sentenced for drug offenses has dramatically increased. From 1980 to 1990, the number of people in Florida prisons incarcerated for drug offenses rose tenfold –from approximately 1,500 in 1980 to over 15,000 in 1990. Mandatory minimum sentences for drug offenses have resulted in large numbers of non-violent drug offenders receiving longer prison sentences. In recent years, the number of people incarcerated for drug-related offenses into Florida prisons have decreased due in large part to COVID-19 and is reflected in total prison admissions.

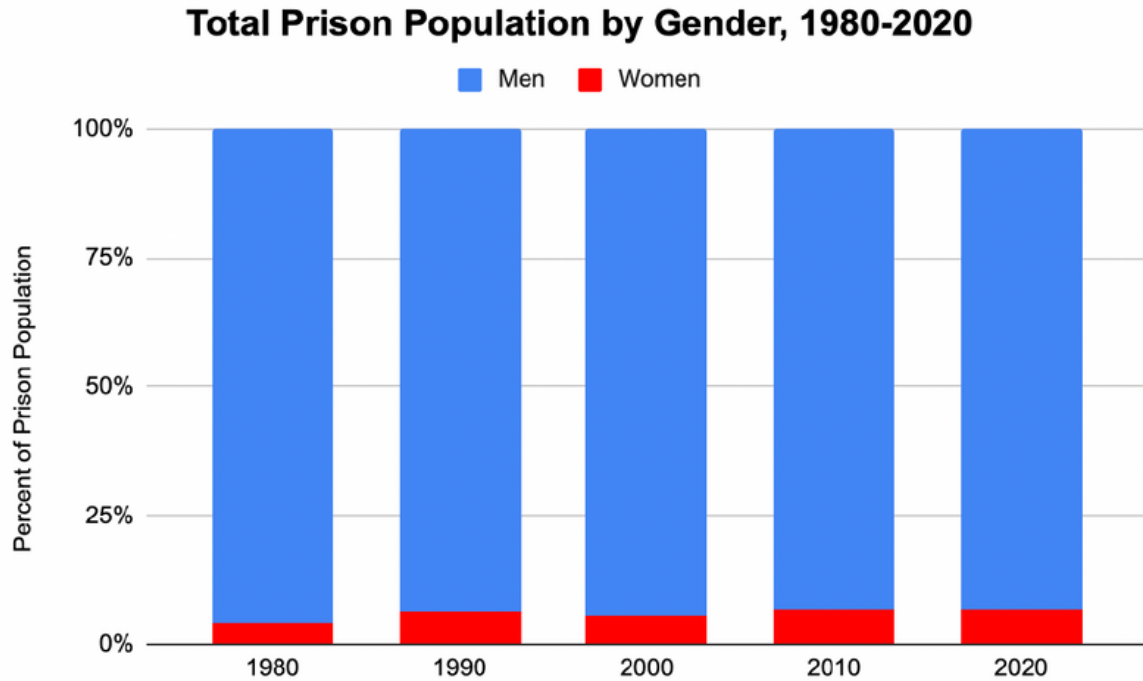
**Drug Offenders by Race and Gender, 2008**



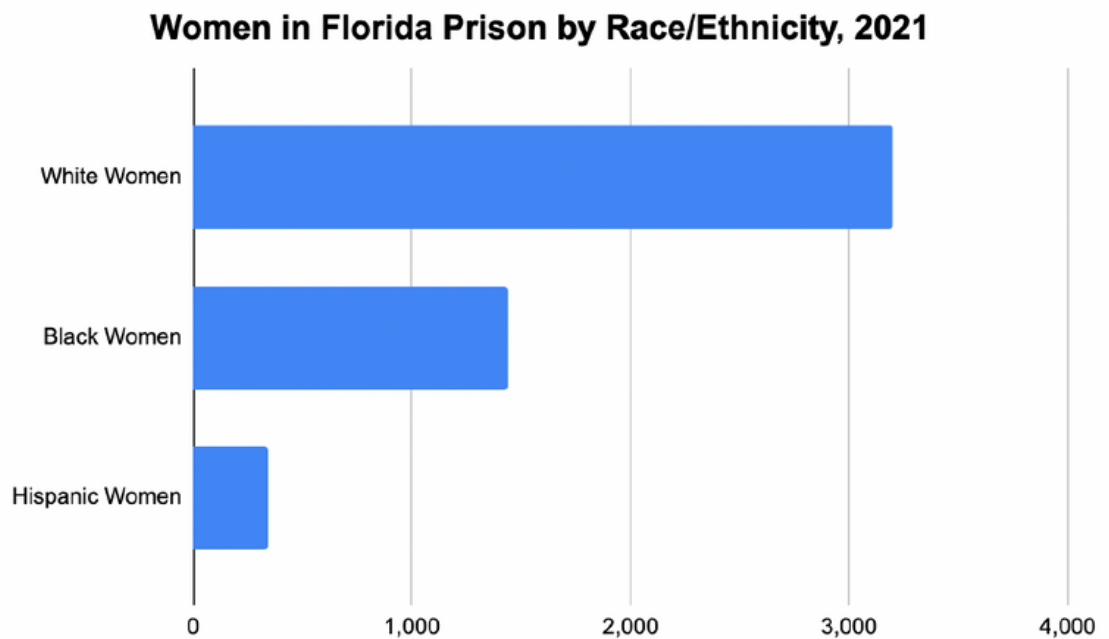
Source: <http://edocs.dlis.state.fl.us/fldocs/dcor/areports/index.htm>

Black men, who comprise less than seven percent of the state population, constitute the majority of people who have been admitted to Florida prisons for drug-related crimes. They have been disproportionately affected by the War on Drugs. This is evidenced by the demographics of Florida prisons, which dramatically shifted from being predominantly White in 1980, to being predominantly Black in 1990.

# GENDER



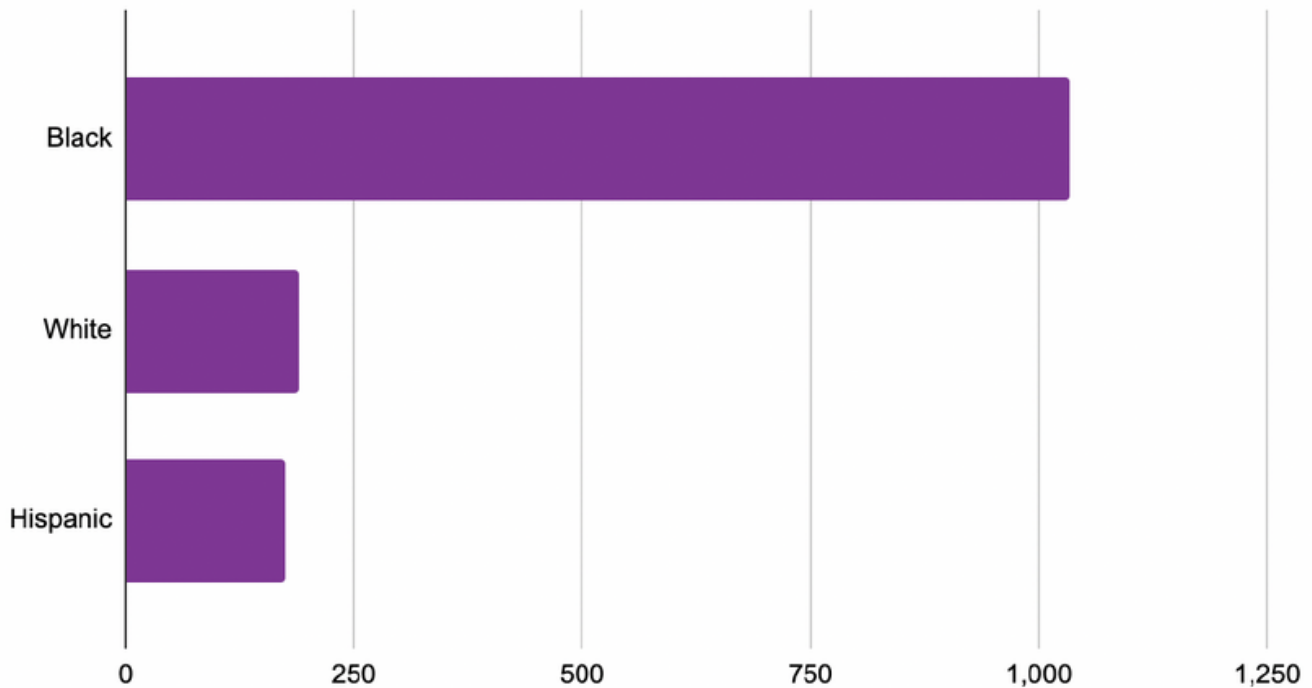
Source: <http://edocs.dlis.state.fl.us/fldocs/dcor/areports/index.htm>



Source: <http://edocs.dlis.state.fl.us/fldocs/dcor/areports/index.htm>

# RACIAL DISPARITIES

**Rate of Imprisonment per 100,000 by Race and Ethnicity, 2021**

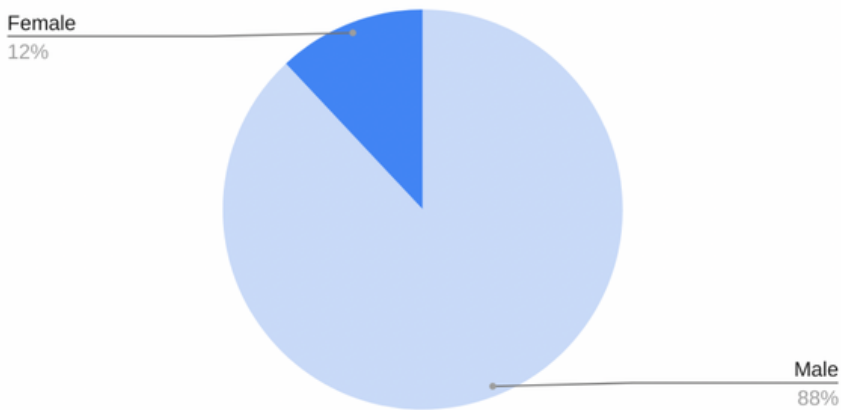


Source: <http://edocs.dlis.state.fl.us/fldocs/dcor/areports/index.htm>

Florida has a disproportionate number of Black people held in its prison system. The contrast between the percentage of the Black population in the state and the percentage of the Black prison population is stark. While Black people make up 14 percent of Florida's population, they make up 48 percent of the state's prison population-- Black people are incarcerated at three times their percentage in the population and at five times the rate of White people.

# YOUTH

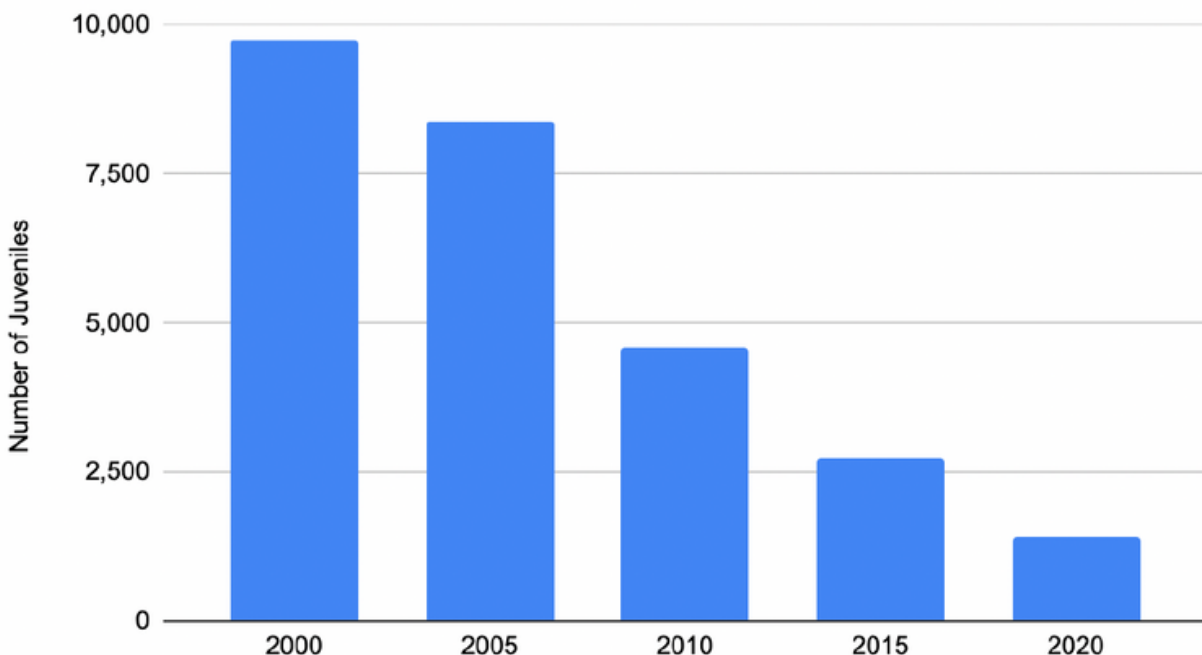
**Juveniles in Residential Commitment by Gender (2020)**



Source: <https://www.djj.state.fl.us/research/reports-and-data/interactive-data-reports/delinquency-profile/delinquency-profile-dashboard>

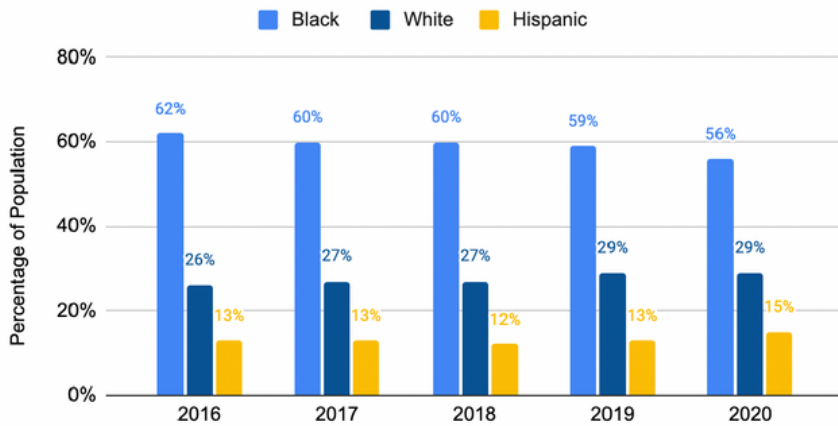
The number of juveniles sentenced to residential commitment facilities after a delinquent adjudication has sharply declined since 2000. Nearly 10,000 juveniles were sentenced to residential facilities in 2000 and almost 1,500 juveniles were sentenced to residential facilities in 2020 – an 85 percent decrease.

**Juveniles in Residential Commitment Facilities, 2000-2020**



Source: <http://edocs.dlis.state.fl.us/fldocs/dcor/areports/index.htm>

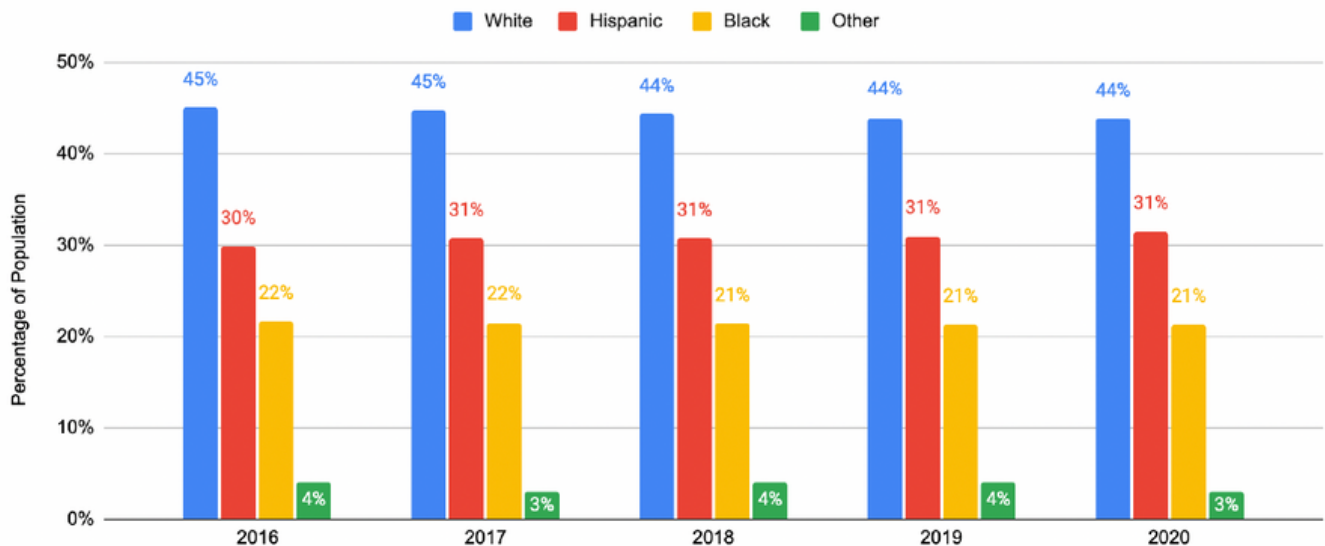
### Juvenile Population in Residential Commitment Facilities by Race/Ethnicity, 2016-2020



Source: <https://www.djj.state.fl.us/research/reports-and-data/interactive-data-reports/delinquency-profile/delinquency-profile-dashboard>

This decline, however, has not reduced racial disparities in Florida's juvenile delinquency system. For instance, the number of Black youths held in residential commitment facilities is greater than the proportion of Black youth in the general population. Specifically, Black youth represent 62 percent of Florida's juvenile population in residential commitment facilities, but Black youth represent only 22 percent of Florida's juvenile population.

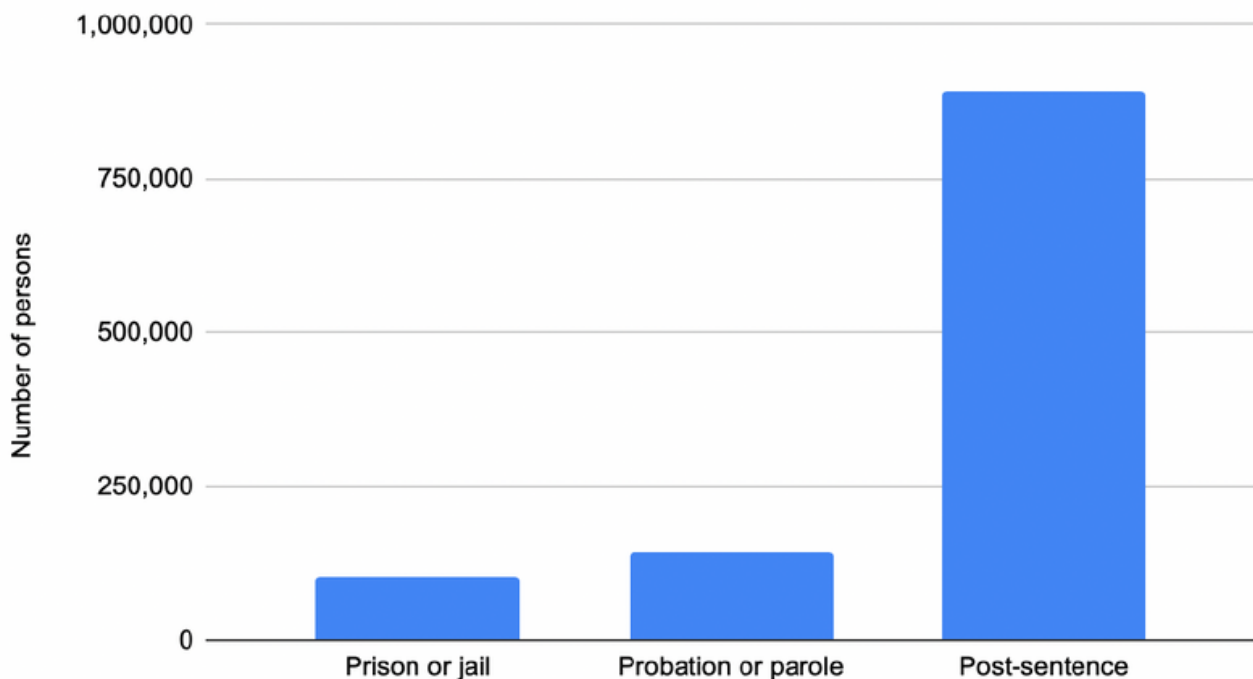
### Florida's Juvenile Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2016-2020



Source: <https://www.djj.state.fl.us/research/reports-and-data/interactive-data-reports/delinquency-profile/delinquency-profile-dashboard>

# FELONY DISENFRANCHISEMENT

**Disenfranchised Population by Incarceration Status, 2020**

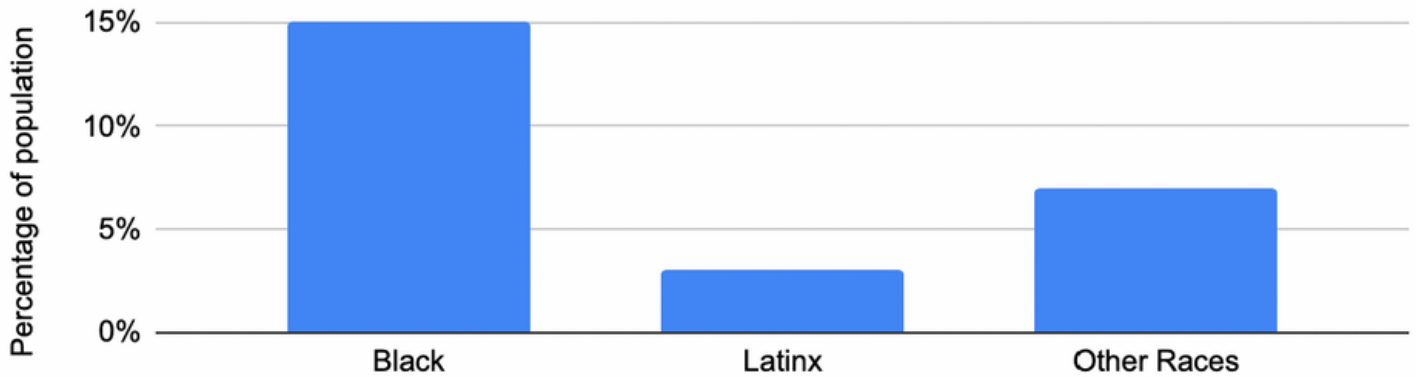


Source: <https://www.sentencingproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Locked-Out-2020.pdf#page=16>

In Florida, a felony conviction results in the loss of one's voting rights. Over 1.1 million people have lost their right to vote due to a felony conviction. Florida is the state with the largest number of disenfranchised people. More than one in ten formerly incarcerated Black adults who live in Florida is disenfranchised.



## Rate of Felony Disenfranchisement by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

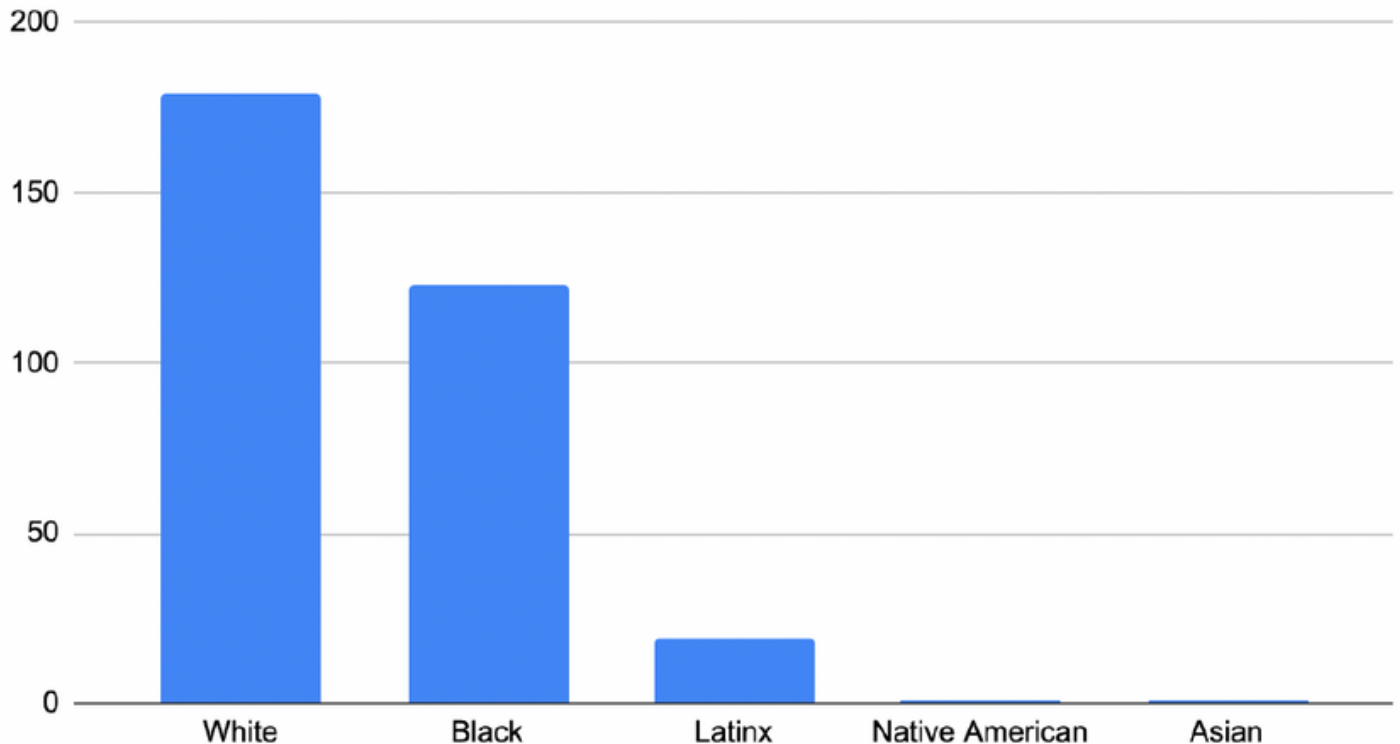


Source: <https://www.sentencingproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Locked-Out-2020.pdf#page=16>

More than one in ten formerly incarcerated Black adults who live in Florida is disenfranchised. In 2018, Florida voters approved a constitutional amendment to automatically restore the voting rights of persons convicted of a felony after they complete the terms of their sentence including parole or probation. However, in 2019, Florida's governor added an additional step. Now former offenders must pay all restitution, fines and fees before their rights can be restored.

# CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

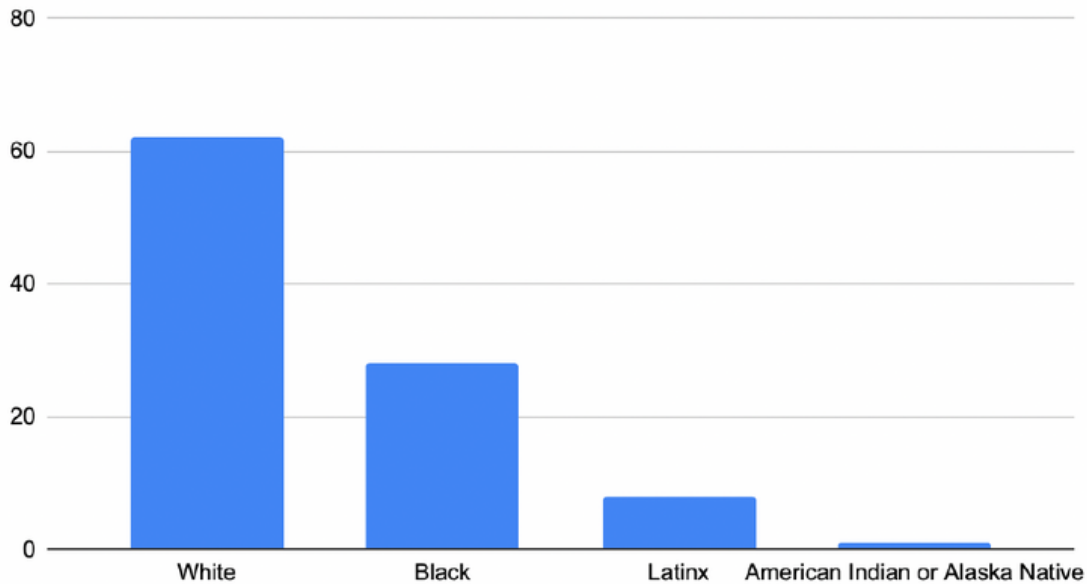
**Death Row Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2022**



Source: <https://deathpenaltyinfo.org/death-row/overview/demographics>

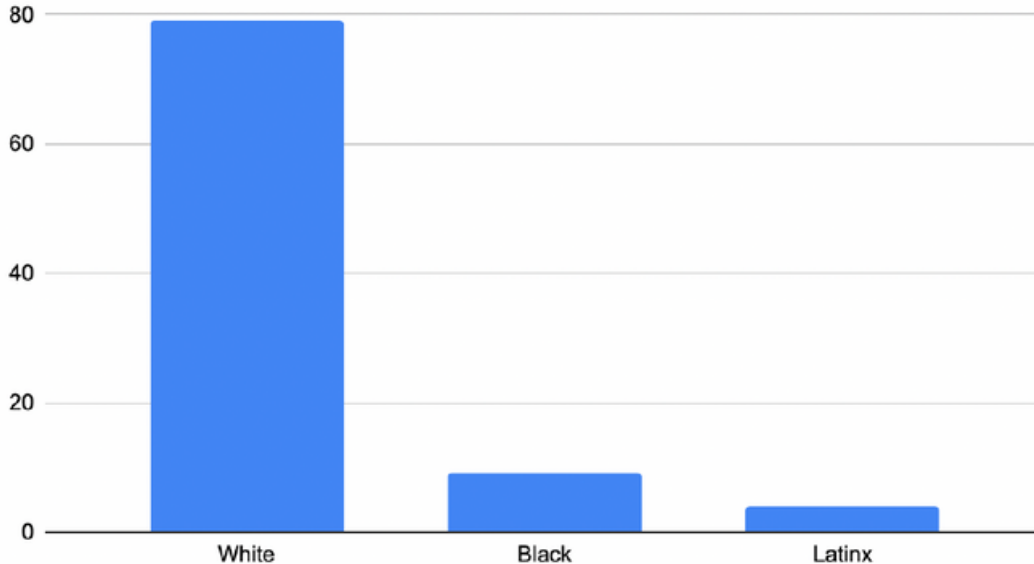
In 2022, Florida had 323 inmates on death row. Florida has the second highest number of inmates on death row (after California). White inmates make up more than 50 percent of the inmates on Florida's death row and Black inmates make up 40 percent. The racial demographics of Florida's death row show acute racial disparity for Black people who make up 14 percent of the state's population.

### Executions by Race/Ethnicity, 1976-2022



Source: <https://deathpenaltyinfo.org/executions/executions-overview/executions-by-race-and-race-of-victim>

### Executions by Race/Ethnicity of Victim, 1976-2022



Source: <https://deathpenaltyinfo.org/executions/executions-overview/executions-by-race-and-race-of-victim>

Since the death penalty was reinstated in 1976, more than 100 Florida death row inmates have been executed. Death row inmates with White victims are the most likely to be executed.

# RESOURCES

<https://csat.bjs.ojp.gov/map-query>

[https://www.prisonpolicy.org/global/appendix\\_states\\_2021.html](https://www.prisonpolicy.org/global/appendix_states_2021.html)

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/FL>

<http://edocs.dlis.state.fl.us/fldocs/dcor/areports/index.htm>

<https://www.djj.state.fl.us/research/reports-and-data/interactive-data-reports/delinquency-profile/delinquency-profile-dashboard>

<https://www.sentencingproject.org/app/uploads/2022/10/locked-out-2020>

<https://deathpenaltyinfo.org/death-row/overview/demographics>

<https://deathpenaltyinfo.org/executions/executions-overview/executions-by-race-and-race-of-victim>