Sentencing
Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Miami-Dade Criminal Justice

Incarcerated and County Populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White non-Hispanic</th>
<th>White Hispanic</th>
<th>Black non-Hispanic</th>
<th>Black Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incarcerated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>32%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>58%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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</tbody>
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Racial Disparities in Sentencing
Whites are more likely to be given probation than Blacks.

- 30% Probation Sentence
- 34% Black non-Hispanic
- 24% Black Hispanic
- 19% other groups

Racial Disparities in Sentence Length
Of defendants sentenced to prison, Black non-Hispanics are sentenced to the longest prison terms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>71.19</td>
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Black non-Hispanic Defendants

Neighborhood Incarceration Rates
Higher rates of pretrial detention stem from arrests in downtown, Miami Beach, and neighborhoods with a larger Black population.

- Miami Beach
- Hialeah
- Downtown Miami
- Allapattah
- Brickell
- Coconut Grove
- Little Havana
- Liberty City

Percent Black
- 0 - 5%
- 5.1 - 10%
- 10.1 - 20%
- 20.1 - 40%
- 40.1 - 70%
- Over 70%

Melissa Gutierrez 2018
www.aclufl.org/uneqaltreatment