



UNIVERSITY of  
**SOUTH FLORIDA**

**College of Behavioral & Community Sciences**

Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and  
Substance Abuse Technical Assistance Center

# Juvenile Sequential Intercept Mapping Glades County, Florida

**Grantee: Hanley Foundation**

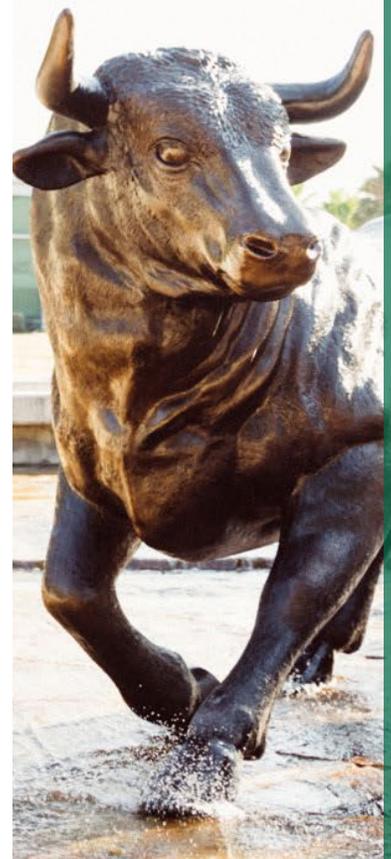
**February 18-19, 2021**

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# Glades County Juvenile Sequential Intercept Mapping Report Abbreviations

Below is a list of abbreviations that may be helpful when reading the Glades County Juvenile Sequential Intercept Mapping (SIM) narrative and map.

## General List of Abbreviations

ADC	Average Daily Census
ADP	Average Daily Population
AHCA	Agency for Health Care Administration
BA	Baker Act
CCSU	Children's Crisis Stabilization Unit
CINS/FINS	Children In Need of Services/Families In Need of Services
CIT	Crisis Intervention Team
CJMHPA	Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse
CJMHPA TAC	Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Technical Assistance Center
CoC	Continuum of Care
CRS	Central Receiving System
CRF	Central Receiving Facility
CSU	Crisis Stabilization Unit
DCF	Florida Department of Children and Families
DJJ	Florida Department of Juvenile Justice
EBP	Evidence-Based Practice
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
ER	Emergency Room
FACT	Florida Assertive Community Treatment Team
FDC	Florida Department of Corrections
FDLE	Florida Department of Law Enforcement
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
HUD-VASH	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development- Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing
JAC	Juvenile Assessment Center
JARF	Juvenile Addictions Receiving Facility
JDAP	Juvenile Alternative Diversion Program
JDO	Juvenile Detention Officer
JPO	Juvenile Probation Officer
LE	Law Enforcement

MA	Marchman Act
MH	Mental Health
MHFA	Mental Health First Aid
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAMI	National Alliance on Mental Illness
PACT	Positive Achievement Change Tool Assessment (R-PACT is residential PACT, C-PACT is community PACT)
PAT	Prevention Assessment Tool (used by FL DJJ in prevention and civil citation programs)
SA	Substance Abuse
SAMH	Substance Abuse and Mental Health
SIM	Sequential Intercept Mapping
SIPP	Statewide Inpatient Psychiatric Program for Children
SMI	Serious Mental Illness
SOAR	SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery
USF	University of South Florida
VA	U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
VOP	Violation of Probation
YES Plan	Youth-Empowerment Success Plan (JPOs and case managers use to establish goals/outcomes with youth and family; also referred to as probation's case plan); it is becomes part of the Performance Plan when youth transition into the community

### Glades County Abbreviations

DRAI	Detention Risk Assessment Instrument
GCSO	Glades County Sheriff's Office
MAYSI-2	Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument
YMHFA	Youth Mental Health First Aid

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# Glades County, Florida: Transforming Services for Juveniles with Mental Illness and Substance Use Disorders in Contact with the Juvenile Justice System

## Introduction

This report provides a summary of the *Sequential Intercept Mapping (SIM)* convened virtually by way of Zoom on February 18-19, 2021. The SIM provided a strategic plan for a targeted population, namely youth with substance use and/or mental health disorders (SAMH) who are involved in or at risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system in Glades County, FL. Moreover, the SIM is an integrated tool that can facilitate other community planning related to behavioral healthcare and diversion from the juvenile justice system or plans to address prevention of youth homelessness.

This report includes:

A brief review of the background for the SIM

- A detailed summary of the information gathered during the SIM, presented by intercept
- A sequential intercept map developed with input from the participants during the SIM
- An action planning (priorities in rank order) matrix developed by the participants
- Recommendations to assist Glades County in achieving their goals

## Background

Hanley Foundation, the Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse (CJMHS) Reinvestment grantee for Glades County, requested the SIM as a top priority in the implementation of a one-year planning grant awarded by the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) SAMH Program Office. The SIM provided Hanley Foundation and Glades County with the activities and products listed below.

- Creation of a “point-in-time” map of the current juvenile justice system indicating points of “interception” where diversion strategies and programs for youth with SAMH disorders can be developed and implemented.
- Identification of resources, gaps in services, and opportunities within the existing school system, behavioral healthcare system, juvenile justice system, law enforcement, and the judiciary.
- Development of a strategic action plan to implement identified priorities to address juvenile justice diversion, reentry, and treatment needs of youth with SAMH disorders involved with the juvenile justice system.

The SIM was comprised of 17 participants representing cross-systems stakeholders including Hanley Foundation, Glades County Sheriff’s Office, Central Florida Behavioral Health Network, Centerstone, the 20th Judicial Circuit Public Defender’s Office, Health Department, and a number of other community partners. A complete list of participants is available in Appendix A at the end of this report. Abby Shockley and Katelind Halldorsson with the University of South Florida (USF) Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Technical Assistance Center (CJMHS) TAC facilitated the mapping.

## Objectives of the Sequential Intercept Mapping

The SIM is based on the Sequential Intercept Model developed by Patricia Griffin, Ph.D. and Mark Munetz, M.D. for the National GAINS Center for Behavioral Health and Justice Transformation funded by SAMHSA. During the mapping, the facilitators guided participants to identify resources, gaps in services, and opportunities at each of the six distinct intercept points of the juvenile justice system.

The SIM has three primary objectives:

- Development of a comprehensive map of how youth with substance use and mental health disorders flow through six distinct intercept points of the Glades County juvenile justice system: Community and Crisis Services, Law Enforcement and Emergency Services, Initial Detention and Hearings, Detention and Courts, Reentry and Transition, and Community Supervision.
- Identification of resources, service gaps, and opportunities for improvements at each intercept for youth with SAMH disorders involved in the juvenile justice system (target population).
- Development of priorities to improve the system and service-level responses for youth.

The Glades County Juvenile SIM map is on page 23.

## Keys to Success

### Existing Cross-Systems Partnerships

Glades County's history of collaboration between the behavioral healthcare and juvenile justice systems is reflected in a number of existing local efforts that were identified prior to and during the SIM.

Examples include:

- Hendry/Glades Mental Health Forum
- Drug Free Hendry County Coalition
- Hendry, Okeechobee, and Glades Opioid Consortium

## Glades County Data Snapshot

Included in this report (Appendix B) are relevant juvenile and community health indicators for Glades County prepared by Scott Young, Ph.D. for the TAC. This data should be considered in ongoing planning and implementation processes for systems development associated with addressing juvenile justice and behavioral health needs. Additional indicators summarized in this report are drawn from Glades County's 2018 Reinvestment grant application, the Glades County needs assessment, the U.S. Census, and the USF Baker Act Reporting Center.

Glades County is a rural county located in the DCF Suncoast Region of the state. The population in 2019 was 13,811, with approximately 14.4% under age 18. In 2018, the median household income was \$39,879 compared to the statewide average of \$53,267. Notably, about a quarter (24.5%) of youth under age 18 were living below the poverty level. Within Glades County, there are 9 schools representing 1,756 students. Only 11.2% of Glades County residents have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to the state average of 29.9%. There were 32 involuntary examinations for youth ages 18 and under in 2018, comprising 26.23% of all exams in Glades County. Residents (youth and adults) received involuntary examinations at Park Royal Hospital, Jerome Golden Center (Belle Glades and West Palm Beach).

## Glades County Juvenile Sequential Intercept Map Narrative

This narrative reflects information gathered during the two-day mapping and often verbatim from the participants or local experts. This narrative is a reference guide to navigate the Glades County Juvenile SIM map, especially with regard to program specifics and acronyms used on the map.

### Intercept 0—Prevention & Community Services

#### Prevention and Early Intervention Programs

##### *Mental Health First Aid (MHFA)*

- There is not one dedicated organization providing MHFA training in Glades County.
  - However, MHFA training is provided by these nearby organizations: Galasano Hospital, Florida Department of Health, and the Palm Beach Behavioral Health Coalition.
- At the time of the mapping, the Department of Health was pursuing grant funding for MHFA training initiatives.

##### *Hendry/Glades Mental Health Forum convened by United Way*

- The forum began meeting about 2 years ago to foster collaboration among local providers, community leaders, social service agencies, and the managing entity regarding community issues related to mental health.
- The forum convenes every 3-to-4 months and maintains an inventory of services each provider offers to distribute to community partners.
- The group was established to enhance provider understanding of services existing within the community.

##### *Teen Leadership Coalition*

- The Teen Leadership Coalition is led by teenagers from Hendry, Glades, Lee, Charlotte, and Collier Counties who work towards promotion of drug-free and tobacco-free initiatives, including a town hall event.

##### *Drug Free Hendry*

- This coalition meets monthly in partnership with tobacco-free to promote campaigns raising awareness regarding common substances in the community and resources on how to access and engage in treatment services.
- Glades utilizes Drug Free Hendry to address substance use in both counties, as the counties share a town and many resources cross the county lines

#### Glades County School Prevention/Intervention Efforts

- Glades County Schools licensed mental health counselor (LMHC) conducts threat assessments and action planning. If the youth meet criteria for the Baker Act, then the LMHC will reach out to the parent to admit voluntarily instead of an involuntary Baker Act. School will coordinate with law enforcement and CCSU provider (likely in Lee County).
- Glades County Sheriff's Office school resource officers (SROs) work diligently to build



relationships with students to ensure they feel protected.

- SROs may discuss peer pressure, gang involvement, drugs, and alcohol with students.
- SROs will connect youth with counselor when necessary and try to work collaboratively to address concerns.
- Glades County Schools has a mentoring period each Thursday for academics.

#### *2018-19 Glades County Schools Mental Health Allocation Plan*

- Teachers and staff receive training on restorative discipline practices, trauma-informed care, youth MHFA, suicide prevention, and child maltreatment.
- All schools practice Youth MHFA. Teachers are trained in MHFA.
- Glades County Schools have a minimum of one guidance counselor or student services support personnel on campus. They are listed in each school's staff page.
- Glades County School District employs a full-time mental health specialist to support students and families with coordination of care to promote mental wellness and improve student outcomes.
- Glades County School District will employ a full-time mental health specialist to facilitate mental health services to students including, but not limited to, providing mental health consultation; designing treatment plans; providing direct counseling services to targeted students; providing education on mental health issues; and providing case management.
- Various levels of intervention (Tier I – Tier III) are available in the schools for all students. The tiered system is a work in progress, but the social worker and mental health specialists provide some services and immediately address critical need students
  - Individual and/or group intervention will be provided to address the student's mental health needs identified through assessment/referral procedures. Interventions will be implemented for students at different levels of risk (e.g. immediate, crisis referral, referral to a school based or community mental health provider). Services are available for students with an emerging need and students experiencing a serious mental health problem. Any students endorsing risk of harm to self or others will receive immediate intervention.

#### *Florida Department of Health Programming in Glades County Schools*

- The Florida Department of Health utilizes evidence-based curriculums including Real Essentials and Choosing the Best.
- Substance Misuse and Mental Health Program
  - The Florida Department of Health visits schools to raise awareness surrounding substance use and mental health.
- Prevention Messaging Program facilitated by Drug Free Hendry County
  - The program provides 3-to-5 day classes and discusses differences in the types of drugs and promotes healthy decision making. The program is available to middle and high school students.
- Live Positive 863
  - Live Positive is a campaign by the Drug Free Partnership where they select high school students who lead by example who are drug free and have are doing well academically. These students will make posters that will be posted in local schools to promote the drug free lifestyle. This serves as a positive social norming campaign.

### *Hanley Center Foundation*

- Hanley Foundation is a non-profit organization that provides prevention programming, education, access to treatment, and advocacy for substance use disorders.
- Prevention programs are facilitated in Glades County middle and high schools.
- These programs include:
  - The Alcohol Literacy Challenge explores norms related to alcohol use and how it is presented in the media.
  - Marijuana and Vaping Prevention (MPPW)
  - Botvin Life Skills Training (LST) is a research-validated substance use prevention program (convened in schools and virtually) proven to reduce the risks of alcohol, tobacco, drug abuse, and violence by targeting the major social and psychological factors that promote the initiation of substance use and other risky behaviors.

### Crisis Response

#### *211 Helpline operated by United Way of Lee, Hendry, Glades & Okeechobee Counties*

- 211 is a free information and referral helpline to social service agencies within Lee, Hendry, Glades, and Okeechobee Counties.
- The 211 hotline is based in Lee County and calls for Hendry/Glades County are answered in Lee County as well and are then referred to appropriate services.
- United Way receives updated information for Hendry and Glades Counties. Outreach is conducted annual to update information.
- Call data is collected, but Glades County residents do not comprise a large number of callers.
- 211 links referrals to the Cornerstone CAT team if a Glade's family calls in crisis.

#### *Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (CFBHN) Crisis Line*

- CFBHN, managing entity for Glades County operates a crisis referral line as well as online support on their webpage, to access providers in the DCF Suncoast Region.

#### *Community Action Team (CAT) operated by Centerstone*

- The CAT Team serves Glades and Hendry Counties.
- The CAT Team operates a 24/7 hotline staffed by a therapist and a mentor to engage with youth, young adults and families in crisis.
- Referrals may be initiated by parents, schools, the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) or self-referral.
  - Most common referral sources are the schools and DJJ.
- The team is comprised of therapists, mentors, case managers, licensed clinicians, and an on-call psychiatrist (who can prescribe medications, when needed).
  - There are currently 14 staff members on the CAT Team.
- There are 40 youth and young adults currently enrolled in CAT in Hendry/Glades.
  - Glades/Hendry youth served: 22 youth Labelle; 5 youth Moorehaven; 13 youth Clovestone
- There is a capacity to serve a minimum 35 youth and maximum of 45 youth.
- The CAT works with youth, families, and young adults at-risk of out of home placement (ages 5-21) due to their mental health or co-occurring disorder. CAT services are more intensive than traditional mental health treatment services.
  - The case manager will work with families to assist with financial issues, referrals to services, provide in-home wraparound services, and engage in employment and

vocational services. If a youth requires an involuntary commitment, the CAT team will initiate it. However, the goal is to keep the youth in the community.

- CAT mentors participate in community and recreational activities with youth and families (e.g. sports, games).

#### *The Center for Progress and Excellence (CPE)*

- The Center for Progress and Excellence is a CARF-accredited behavioral and social services agency serving Circuit 20.
- Services include crisis intervention and outpatient mental health treatment for youth, adolescents, and adults.
- The Center for Progress and Excellence was not present at the SIM. Therefore, limited information was provided.

#### *Mobile Response Team*

- The Mobile Response Team is operated by the Center for Progress and Excellence and funded by CFBHN.

#### *Beyond Barriers*

- Beyond Barriers provides mental health assessment and counseling, substance use group and individual counseling, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy group counseling, and individual parent counseling.
- At the time of the mapping, Beyond Barriers served youth in Glades County who were referred through the DCF dependency system. They did not receive any referrals from DJJ.
  - All youth were teens with a history of trauma and self-harm.
- Beyond Barriers conducts outreach in Glades County a few times a week to host therapy, group counseling, but primarily provide telehealth services.
  - All youth are engaged with Beyond Barriers are receiving weekly or bi-weekly services. If they need inpatient treatment, they will be referred to SalusCare.
- Beyond Barriers may be able to provide step-down services or work collaboratively with the CAT within Glades County.
- They were granted utilization of the vacant United Way office space by the Hendry County Board of County Commissioners.

#### *Florida Community Health Centers (need more info)*

- Florida Community Health Centers is the Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) in Glades County and provides primary medical care and mental health services.

#### *Impower*

- Impower is a local treatment provider for telemedicine, but has no physical presence in Glades County. They primarily provide tele mental health services for the county jail, but also have the capacity to serve the general public.
- Impower is contracted by the managing entity to serve Hendry and Glades counties since they do not have a local provider

#### *Positive Behavior Services*

- Positive Behavior Services serves Glades County and provides in-home supports for Applied Behavioral Analysis (ABA) related to autism.

### *Healing Hearts*

- Healing Hearts provides trauma-therapy and EMDR for youth in Hendry County and are willing to serve Glades County youth, if the need arises.

### Strengths

- Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (CFBHN) can assist in identifying MHFA trainers for Glades County.
- Glades County Schools works to limit law enforcement involvement during mental health crises in schools, as GCSO does not want to be viewed as a threat to youth.
- There may be the potential for the CAT team to increase capacity and numbers served.
- United Way operates a robust 211 system for Glades County and is a leader in mental health planning.
- Beyond Barriers has the capacity to expand their services for youth in Glades County. They are not currently receiving referrals from DJJ and are exploring the opportunity to occupy vacant office space at the United Way building in Glades County.
- Glades County has a robust substance use prevention system.

### Opportunities for Improvement

- At the time of the mapping, Centerstone was the only child psychiatrist within Hendry and Glades Counties to prescribe medications for youth.
- Explore SAMHSA HRSA grant opportunities for Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC) to secure funding for substance use treatment and integration of services for primary and behavioral health. The FQHC already holds designated as a Patient-Centered Medical Home.
- There is a need for a brick and mortar facility within Glades County to meet the behavioral health treatment needs of youth who reside in the county.
- Expand the use of MOUs among community providers to facilitate better care coordination of shared clients.
- There is a need for Applied Behavioral Analysis services within Glades County, that accept Medicaid.
- A more localized crisis response or mobile crisis model should be explored.

## Intercept 1—Law Enforcement & Emergency Services

### Emergency Services and 911

#### 911

- If a youth is experiencing an apparent behavioral health crisis and involved with a possible law violation, the Glades County Sheriff's Office is the first point of emergency contact and system response.

*211 operated by United Way (See Intercept 0)*

### Law Enforcement

#### *Glades County Sheriff's Office (GCSO)*

- GCSO has participated in a one-day mental health training but has not engaged in formal or structured Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training.

### Crisis Services

#### *Baker Act*

- When a law enforcement officer arrives to an incident involving a youth, the law enforcement officer must determine if the youth in crisis meets the standard for involuntary commitment in accordance with the Baker Act (Chapter 394, F.S.) or Marchman Act (Chapter 397, F.S.). This determination is often at the discretion of the officer.
  - If the youth meets the criteria for an involuntary Baker Act examination, he/she is transported to the SalusCare CCSU in Lee County for assessment (applies to youth who have committed a misdemeanor or no law violation).
  - If the youth meets the criteria for an involuntary Baker Act examination, but has committed a felony offense, he/she is transported to the Lee County Juvenile Assessment Center for assessment.
- If a youth is in crisis while at school, the teacher will contact the school counselor who will conduct an assessment to determine if the youth meets the criteria for an involuntary commitment. They will then contact the parent or guardian and allow them to voluntarily commit the youth. If the parent declines, the counselor will initiate a Baker Act order.
- According to the Baker Act Reporting Center at the University of South Florida, there were 32 involuntary Baker Act examinations of Glades County juveniles (age 18 and under) in 2018, comprising 26.23% of all exams in Glades County.
- Law enforcement's policy is only to handcuff juveniles during transportation to a Baker Act receiving facility if they are very violent.

#### *Marchman Act*

- If the youth meets the criteria for a Marchman Act Order (Chapter 397, F.S.) and has not committed a law violation, law enforcement transports the youth to co-located Juvenile Assessment Facility/Juvenile Addictions Receiving Facility in Lee County.

#### *Children's Crisis Stabilization Unit (CCSU) operated by SalusCare*

- The SalusCare CCSU has the capacity to serve 16 youth.
- In 2020, approximately 8 Glades County youth were served at the CCSU.

*The Center for Progress and Excellence (CPE) (need more info on services specific to this Intercept)*



- The Center for Progress and Excellence is a CARF-accredited behavioral and social services agency serving Circuit 20.
- Services include crisis intervention and outpatient mental health treatment for youth, adolescents, and adults.

#### *Beyond Barriers (see Intercept 0)*

- Beyond Barriers provides mental health assessment and counseling, substance use group and individual counseling, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy group counseling, and individual parent counseling.
- At the time of the mapping, Beyond Barriers served youth in Glades County who were referred through the DCF dependency system. They did not receive any referrals from DJJ.
  - All youth were teens with a history of trauma and self-harm.
- Beyond Barriers conducts outreach in Glades County a few times a week to host therapy, group counseling, but primarily provide telehealth services.
  - All youth are engaged with Beyond Barriers are receiving weekly or bi-weekly services. If they need inpatient treatment, they will be referred to SalusCare.
- Beyond Barriers may be able to provide step-down services or work collaboratively with the CAT within Glades County.
- They were granted utilization of the vacant United Way office space by the Hendry County Board of County Commissioners.

#### Pre-arrest Diversion

##### *Civil Citation (pre-arrest diversion)*

- Civil citation is a pre-arrest diversion option available to eligible youth in Glades County.
- Between April 2020 and March 2021, there were 6 youth eligible for civil citation, but only civil citation was issued.

#### Strengths

- There is willingness to explore CIT training for law enforcement
- It is not standard practice to handcuff youth during a Baker Act transport.

#### Opportunities for Improvement

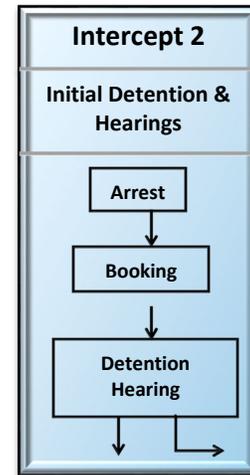
- There is interest to conduct CIT training for GCSO.
- LE does not utilize the Mobile Response Tea (MRT) as it is not a streamlined process to do so. and want to protect youth.
- The CCSU is located out-of-county. However, it seems that the Lee County CCSU/ARF is meeting the need for Glades County youth.
- There is a need for in-county mental health services.
- Consider engaging Beyond Barrier when identifying additional capacity for localized mental health services.
- Transportation is a barrier to receiving mental health services.
- Conduct outreach to NAMI to determine interest in serving Glades County youth and families.

## Intercept 2—Initial Detention & Hearings

### Arrest and Booking

#### *Arrest/Taken into Custody*

- If a youth is arrested, GCSO deputies will take them back to the office in an effort to keep the youth separated from adults in the Glades County Jail until they contact DJJ. However, youth arrested for serious offenses will be processed into the Glades County Jail while awaiting transport to DJJ detention facility.
- GCSO has three hours to conduct outreach to DJJ and see if they score on the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI). The DRAI is used to determine where the youth will go; secure detention, supervised release, or unsupervised release, prior to the detention hearing.
  - If the youth does not score, their parents will be contacted to come and pick up the youth (less than 13 points).
  - If they do score, they will be transferred to the DJJ facility in Lee County (13 points or higher).
- When considering youth in a crisis situation who also committed a law violation, the mental health crisis will take precedence over arrest. Youth with suicidal ideations or self-harm will be transported to the SalusCare CCSU in Lee County and once release they will return to processing to be seen before the judge. The CCSU contacts law enforcement when youth are being released and law enforcement will provide transport back to Glades County for processing.



#### *Juvenile Assessment Center (JAC) operated by DJJ*

- At the JAC, the youth will be assessed for substance use and receive medical clearance by nursing staff or they will be transported to the hospital. There is not a JAC in Glades County. The closest JACs are located in Lee County/Ft. Myers and Collier County/Naples.

### Detention Hearing

- If a juvenile is placed in secure detention, a detention hearing occurs in person, within 24 hours of initial detainment to determine the need for continued secure detention.
- The detention hearing occurs in Lee County or the county of holding (since detention center is located in Lee County).
  - Lee County public defender will represent youth until Glades/Hendry public defender gets case referral.
  - The Public Defender's Office does not receive screening results.
- Designated juvenile probation officers (JPOs) are assigned to attend detention hearings.
- The juvenile may remain in detention for 21 days before another detention hearing is required.

### Arraignment Hearing

- The SAO determines diversion opportunities prior to arraignment hearing.
- The arraignment occurs within 24-to-48 hours of arrest.
- The juvenile may plead guilty, not guilty, or no contest; or he/she may request an extension.
- A juvenile may be formally charged or the State Attorney's Office may request that the juvenile be direct filed into the adult criminal justice system. The judge may judicially waive a juvenile

into the adult criminal justice system also.

- The State Attorney's Office may make recommendations for diversion.

#### DJJ Intake

- At Intake, DII administers the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI-2) to determine if the youth has any immediate concerns, such as suicidal ideation, that need to be addressed. The scores then inform DJJ of the behavioral health services that will be needed during and after detention.

#### Post-arrest Diversion Opportunities

There is one juvenile probation officer serving the Hendry/Glades County region and they serve youth throughout the entire process (diversion, intake, probation, commitment, and post-commitment).

#### *Juvenile Arbitration*

- Juvenile arbitration is a process where youth who have committed very minor crimes may see a juvenile arbiter instead of going to court. The youth and parent must agree and must attend all arbitration meetings. The youth must be willing to admit to the crime to go to the arbiter, who hears out the circumstances of the crime and renders the sanction that they feel is most appropriate. Sanctions may include community service, a drug evaluation, restitution, counseling, or other sanctions as they see fit. The program is voluntary, but failure to follow the rules, miss an arbitration meeting, or fail to do the sanctioned activity sends the case back up to be tried in court. Completion of all tasks is sent to DJJ and The District Attorney and no further legal action is taken against the youth for that offense.

#### *Juvenile Diversion Alternate Program (JDAP) operated by BAYS*

- JDAP is a diversion program that provides services based on individual youth and family needs. Only youth referred by the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) and approved by the SAO in the judicial circuit in which services are to be provided, shall be admitted to the JDAP.

#### Strengths

- The Glades County juvenile court docket for the last several years is only four pages. The target population of youth to focus prevention/intervention efforts do not appear to be court-involved youth.

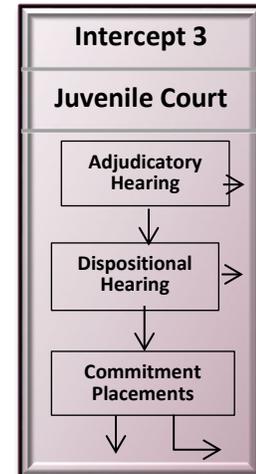
#### Opportunities for Improvement

- There is an opportunity to enhance post-arrest diversion options in Glades County.

## Intercept 3—Jails & Courts

### Secure Detention

- Glades County youth may be placed in secure detention in Lee County at the Lee County-Tupelo Detention Center or in Collier County at the Collier Juvenile Assessment and Detention Center.
- DJJ utilizes the MAYSI screening instrument, the CAT, suicide risk assessment, and the DRAI.
- Medical staff at the secure detention engage youth for physicals and mental health counseling while they are at the detention facility.
- The psychiatrist visits the detention center once a week to assess youth's needs for medications.
  - If parents inform the law enforcement officer, judge, or detention center staff that they are currently on medication, the parents will be directed to bring the medication to the detention center to provide to youth. They maintain the use of medications, when possible and verified.
- The medical staff will facilitate a warm hand-off for youth being released from secure detention and assist with scheduling community appointments.
- Outside providers may engage youth in secure detention, but only on a case-by-case basis and it is dependent upon the detention center.
- Since the COVID-19 pandemic, support groups are not utilized as widely as 1:1 counseling with youth.
- The juvenile probation officer will maintain engagement with families regarding their youth in secure detention and keep them updated on the youth's progress/disposition.
- Family visitation is permitted twice weekly.



### *Lee County-Tupelo Juvenile Detention Center*

- The Lee County Detention Center has the capacity to securely house 22 youth.
- Juvenile programs include a Learning Center designed to teach youth how to work in professional environments, 5 days a week; individualized educational instruction.
  - Full-time education staff include an educational coordinator, teachers, master's level counselor who is a social worker/marriage family therapist. Part time personnel include art literacy, reading specialist, math specialist, visual motor development instructor, drop-out prevention position, and health instructor who is a registered nurse.

### *Collier Juvenile Assessment and Detention Center*

- Glades County youth may occasionally be transported to the Collier facility. However, it was not discussed in detail at the mapping.

### Juvenile Court

- There are no juvenile problem-solving courts in Glades County.
- Discussions are in place about the feasibility of developing a problem-solving court that serves both Glades and Hendry County

## Dispositional Options

Dispositional options include diversion (JDAP, juvenile arbitration), probation, and residential commitment (non-secure/secure), judicial warning (in place of diversion, rarely utilized in Glades County).

### *Department of Juvenile Justice Residential Commitment Programs*

- After all community interventions and treatment options are exhausted, a juvenile will be placed in a DJJ commitment program. Commitment programs are organized by levels: minimum risk nonresidential, non-secure residential, high-risk residential, and maximum-risk residential.
- Wait time for residential commitment programs vary; there can be a two-to-six month wait for a commitment placement. Juveniles awaiting placement in a residential commitment program are waiting in secure detention.
- A mental health and substance use overlay program will begin in 2019.
- Services provided in residential commitment programs include education, vocational skills training, and substance use and mental health treatment services.

## Strengths

- The medical staff will facilitate a warm hand-off for youth being released from secure detention and assist with scheduling community appointments.
- The juvenile probation officer will maintain engagement with families regarding their youth in secure detention and keep them updated on the youth's progress/disposition.

## Opportunities for Improvement

- There are no juvenile problem-solving courts.
- Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the detention centers have not utilized support groups as they did previously, more emphasis on 1:1 counseling.

## Intercept 4—Reentry

### Reentry/Discharge Planning

#### *Release from Secure Detention*

- After 21 days in secure detention, youth are released on probation or, subject to another detention hearing and order, retained in secure detention.
- There is no formal transition planning for direct release youth.
- Juveniles beginning probation upon release and JPOs will follow-up with community providers within 10 days of release to refer youth to appropriate services.

#### *Release from DJJ Residential Commitment Programs*

- The Community Reentry Team (CRT) convenes 30 day prior to a youth's release from residential commitment. Members of the reentry committee include the CRT liaison, youth, family, commitment program case managers, educational staff, and medical team; transitional specialist, juvenile probation officer (JPO), Glades County School Board, Project Bridge, and the CAT team.
- The commitment program medical team provides youth with a 30-day supply of medication as well as a 30-day prescription.
- The JPO maintains monthly contact with the youth and family and participates in team meetings. They also coordinate with the family to ensure a warm hand-off for follow-up appointments.

#### *Project Bridge*

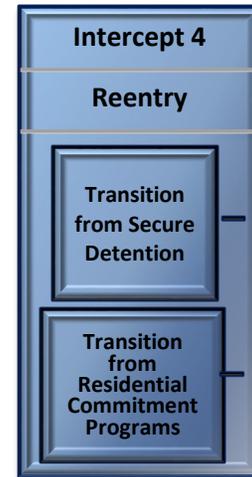
- Eckerd Connects' Project Bridge is a DJJ contracted program that provides transitional services to boys and girls ages 11-21 reintegrating to their home communities from juvenile justice residential commitment programs.
- Services include education, mentoring, vocational programming, and transportation assistance.
- There is a youth and family involvement in Project Bridge, but it is not a formalized program component.

### Strengths

- There is a formalized transition process in place for youth reentering the community from residential commitment.
- Youth are provided with a 30-day supply of medicine and a 30-day prescription refill. This assists with medication compliance and access while waiting for services to be available in the community.

### Opportunities for Improvement

- The Community Reentry Team experiences difficulties regarding parent buy-in for treatment efforts upon release from residential commitment.
- There is no formal transition planning for direct release youth. There is a need to explore what minimal information or referral resources could be offered to support MH/SUD needs.
- There is a need to develop local capacity for reentry services for youth, especially to address the needs of high-risk youth to reduce recidivism among these youth.



- Youth and families involved in the behavioral health system and the juvenile justice system experience transportation-related barriers to accessing out-of-county services. The community should engage Transition Commute Solutions (Transitions), the new transportation vendor engaged by Glades County Board of County Commissioners. Transitions is open to meeting the needs of the community.

## Intercept 5—Community Supervision

### Community Supervision

#### *Department of Juvenile Justice Probation*

- There is one DJJ probation officer serving Glades and Hendry County with an average caseload of 1:105.

### Community Services

#### *Community Action Team operated by Centerstone*

#### *Mobile Response Team operated by Center for Progress and Excellence*

#### *Project Bridge*

- Eckerd Connects’ Project Bridge is a DJJ contracted program that provides transitional services to boys and girls ages 11-21 reintegrating to their home communities from juvenile justice residential commitment programs.
- Services include education, mentoring, vocational programming, and transportation assistance.
- There is a youth and family involvement in Project Bridge, but it is not a formalized program component.

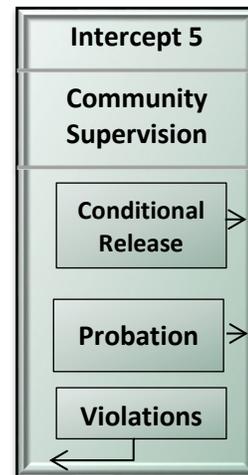
#### *Family Functional Therapy (FFT) provided by South Keys*

### Strengths

- There is an opportunity to engage Mitch Wells, a leader of faith-based community services to address the need for community programming for youth reentering the community.

### Opportunities for Improvement

- At the time of the mapping, NAMI did not serve Glades County. It may be helpful to engage NAMI regarding juvenile-focused community programs.
- There are no alternative schooling options within Glades County.



## Glades County Priority Areas & Action Planning Process

Based on the Sequential Intercept Mapping (SIM) discussion and the opportunities for improvement discussed at the end of day 1, the participants developed a list of potential priority areas for Glades County. Participants voted on the priority areas using an anonymous Qualtrics survey to select the top three areas of focus for the action plan development. On day 2, the stakeholders were split into Zoom breakout rooms to write objectives and action steps for each priority area identified. Then, each breakout group shared their work on the assigned priority area with the larger group and participated in an open discussion. The following priority areas were ranked based on the Qualtrics survey completed by the participants and the action plan reflects the collaborative effort of the group on day 2 of the SIM workshop. As a result of day 1 discussions, 7 areas emerged. Only the top 3 of the 7 areas are addressed in the action plan, as they were voted most important by the group. However, the entire list of the 7 areas is provided below to guide future planning efforts.

### Top Priorities

1. Identify champion to serve as primary in-county mental health service provider for youth (e.g. regional access point to triage need, shared location among provider agencies, provider MOUs).
2. Review mobile crisis team data to determine need and opportunity to develop more local response (enhance law enforcement, community, and school-based referrals).
3. Expand mental health prevention programming in schools (e.g. Youth MOVE).

### Priority Area Ranking Survey Results

Priority Area	Rank
Identify champion to serve as primary in county mental health service provider for youth.	1
Review mobile crisis team data to determine need and opportunity to develop more local response (e.g. law enforcement, community, and school-based referrals)	2
Expand mental health prevention programming in schools (e.g. Youth MOVE).	3
Revisit Glades County Schools Mental Health Allocation Plan with school administration/school board to determine what is currently in practice.	4
Explore/implement training opportunities for CIT and MHFA.	5
Identify opportunities to mitigate barriers to transportation (e.g. leverage relationship with new transportation provider- Transitions and meet with transportation disadvantage committee).	6
Explore opportunities to promote CAT to increase referrals among school/community partners.	7

The Action Plan is presented on the following pages.

## Glades County Action Plan

Priority Area 1: Identify champion to serve as primary in-county mental health service provider for youth (e.g. regional access point to triage need, shared location among provider agencies, provider MOUs).			
Objective	Action Step	Who	When
1.1 Determine the needs for the new United Way Mental Health Building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet with United Way to document a list of all needs in order to conceptualize a plan for operation of the United Way Mental Health Building (as a regional access point in Glades County). These needs may include front desk staffing, additional FTEs, MOUs).</li> <li>Determine the funding and resources necessary to support needs</li> <li>Explore funding opportunities to support operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Way (Lisa Sands)</li> <li>Hanley Foundation (Chris Glymph, Liam Lipham)</li> </ul>	February 2021
1.2 Identify barriers to services for the target population of Glades County youth with mental health, substance use, and/or co-occurring disorders. (e.g. language and transportation needs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research and engage translator services for Glades County.</li> <li>Engage new Hendry/Glades contracted transportation provider, Transitions Commute Solutions.</li> <li>Review newly executed contract and transportation disadvantage plan with Glades County BOCC and Transitions Commute Solutions.</li> <li>Explore grant opportunities to fund transportation (e.g. bus passes).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Way (Lisa Sands)</li> <li>Hanley Foundation (Chris Glymph, Liam Lipham)</li> <li>Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (Niaja Jackson)</li> <li>Transitions Commute Solutions representative</li> </ul>	2021
1.3 Promote available services (both those that are currently available and new services upon implementation).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update 211 array of services guide.</li> <li>Disseminate updated services guide to community partners.</li> <li>Educate physicians and medical centers on available resources.</li> <li>Promote information at local community buildings and events (e.g. grocery stores,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Way (Lisa Sands)</li> <li>Hanley Foundation (Chris Glymph, Liam Lipham)</li> </ul>	2021

**Priority Area 1: Identify champion to serve as primary in-county mental health service provider for youth (e.g. regional access point to triage need, shared location among provider agencies, provider MOUs).**

Objective		Action Step	Who	When
		schools, February Swamp Cabbage Festival/Summer Sugar Festival/Rodeo).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hendry Okeechobee Glades Opiate Consortium</li> <li>• Hendry/Glades Mental Health Forum</li> </ul>	
1.4	Engage additional community partners in Hendry/Glades Mental Health Forum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invite DJJ partners in Hendry and Glades Counties.</li> <li>• Extend invite to all providers who are in contact with the target population of youth with mental health, substance use, and/or co-occurring disorders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Way (Lisa Sands)</li> <li>• Hanley Foundation (Chris Glymph, Liam Lipham)</li> <li>• Hendry/Glades Mental Health Forum</li> </ul>	2021

**Priority Area 2: Review mobile crisis team data to determine need and opportunity to develop more local response (enhance law enforcement, community, and school-based referrals).**

Objective		Action Step	Who	When
2.1	Verify who is responsible for Mobile Response Team (MRT) services for youth and young adults in Glades County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct outreach to Center for Progress and Excellence (CPE) to determine if they are the provider for MRT services.</li> <li>Conduct outreach to CFBHN to verify MRT service provide.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hanley Foundation (Chris Glymph)</li> <li>Center for Progress and Excellence</li> <li>CFBHN (Niaja Jackson)</li> </ul>	Spring 2021
2.2	Convene a meeting with identified MRT provider.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss service array, determine capacity, and need for services.</li> <li>Understand the funding and resource capacity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hanley Foundation (Chris Glymph)</li> <li>Center for Progress and Excellence</li> <li>CFBHN (Niaja Jackson)</li> </ul>	2021
2.3	Promote the MRT services to community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet and present at community meetings (e.g. Mental Health Forum, planning council meeting) to advertise service capacity.</li> <li>Distribute promotional materials to the community.</li> <li>Share resource in an ongoing manner with community partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hanley Foundation</li> <li>MRT Provider</li> <li>United Way 211</li> <li>Community Partners</li> </ul>	2021-ongoing
2.4	Explore barriers to engaging with and providing Mobile Response Team services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss challenges with MRT provider and youth and families in the community.</li> <li>Determine appropriate referral sources and conduct outreach to these organizations/agencies to foster relationship with MRT.</li> <li>Meet with law enforcement leadership to discuss opportunities to increase LE calls to MRT in the community</li> <li>Meet with school district leadership to discuss opportunities to increase school calls to MRT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hanley Foundation</li> <li>MRT Provider</li> <li>United Way 211</li> <li>Community Partners</li> <li>School District</li> <li>Glades County Sheriff's Office</li> </ul>	2021-ongoing

**Priority Area 3: Expand mental health prevention programming in schools (e.g. Youth MOVE).**

Objective		Action Step	Who	When
3.1	Work with local coalitions, community partners, and school districts to expand mental health prevention programming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create an inventory of existing mental health programming in schools and request associated action plans.</li> <li>• Convene meetings with local organizations to gauge interest in partnerships for school-based prevention programming.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glades County Schools</li> <li>• Department of Health/Drug-Free Hendry/Glades (Edwin Melendez)</li> <li>• Centerstone</li> </ul>	Ongoing
3.2	Review the 2018-2019 Glades County School District Mental Health Allocation Plan and identify how it fits with the Mission of Hanley Foundation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convene a meeting with Glades County School Board to review the 2018-19 Mental Health Allocation Plan to review what is currently implemented and determine what the needs are to implement other components of this plan.</li> <li>• <a href="#">2018-19 Glades County Schools Mental Health Allocation Plan</a> (click to view allocation plan)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glades County Schools</li> <li>• Department of Health/Drug-Free Hendry/Glades (Edwin Melendez)</li> <li>• Centerstone</li> <li>• Hanley Foundation</li> </ul>	2021
3.3	Connect with Youth MOVE Royal Palm Beach Chapter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct outreach to Palm Beach chapter to learn more about program goals and startup requirements.</li> <li>• Research best practices for implementing Youth MOVE.</li> <li>• Determine the feasibility of establishing a Youth MOVE Chapter in Glades County.</li> <li>• Contact Youth MOVE National for technical assistance in exploring chapter. (<a href="https://youthmovenational.org/">https://youthmovenational.org/</a>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hanley Foundation (Chris Glymph)</li> <li>• Youth MOVE Royal Palm Beach (Nicole; <a href="mailto:nicole@flfamilies.net">nicole@flfamilies.net</a>; 561-506-7144)</li> </ul>	2021-ongoing
3.4	Promote Hanley Foundation programs that provide substance use disorder and mental health prevention efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify which Hanley Foundation programs align with Glades County Schools and work collaboratively with schools and community to implement these programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hanley Foundation</li> </ul>	2021-ongoing
3.5	Provide Mental Health First Aid Training in the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify MHFA trainers in the area (e.g. Department of Health, Galasano Hospital, Palm Beach Behavioral Health Coalition)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Health/Drug-Free Hendry/Glades (Edwin Melendez)</li> <li>• Hanley Foundation</li> </ul>	2021-ongoing

**Priority Area 3: Expand mental health prevention programming in schools (e.g. Youth MOVE).**

Objective		Action Step	Who	When
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide/promote training opportunities to community members, partners, and organizations.</li> </ul>		
3.6	Create a campaign for Mental Health Awareness Month in May.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote social norming campaign that will include information regarding accessing services, a mental health screening, and stigma reduction. E.g. GAIN-Short Screener (SS) is appropriate for screening youth in school-based and community settings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hanley Foundation</li> <li>United Way</li> </ul>	May 2021

## Conclusion

The two-day Sequential Intercept Mapping was very productive for all stakeholders involved and contributed to planning efforts as well as developing a focused approach to addressing the needs of this target population. To that end, as discussed and observed during the SIM, the USF CJMHSa TAC recommend the following actions:

1. Glades County and Hendry County share a large network of services. In future planning efforts such as grant proposals, it may be helpful to take a cross-county approach and strengthen services for both counties.
2. Even with a cross-county approach, it is essential that stakeholders develop localized mental health services for youth as a major barrier in accessing services was transportation.
3. During the mapping, it was stated that the Glades County juvenile court docket for the last several years is extremely small. Therefore, it is likely the target population of youth to focus prevention/intervention efforts are not court-involved youth. Glades County stakeholders should focus interventions on community-based mental health services (Intercepts 0, 1, and 5).
  - a. Given the focus on prevention and early intervention intercepts and the relatively low number of high-risk youth in Glades County, there is tremendous opportunity to make a significant impact on youth outcomes.
4. It is imperative that the planning council determine if the 2018-2019 Mental Health Allocation Plan has been implemented. If it has not, this may be an opportunity to revisit this plan and see what is feasible to be supported through future grant opportunities.
5. Glades County has champions within the county such as United Way and the Mental Health Forum. In order to support new initiatives, all relative stakeholders must be involved in planning efforts. The Center for Progress and Excellence and Department of Juvenile Justice should be engaged in future meetings related to this target population of youth with mental health, substance use, and co-occurring disorders.
6. Consumer-led organizations are essential partners in informing system-wide initiatives. Engaging NAMI of Lee, Charlotte, and Hendry Counties as a resource and partner is crucial.

In summary, it is encouraging to observe the local leadership and commitment to taking the juvenile justice and behavioral healthcare systems to a new level in Glades County. This plan, like other plans, requires follow through.

For information or clarification regarding this Sequential Intercept Mapping, action plan, and report, contact:

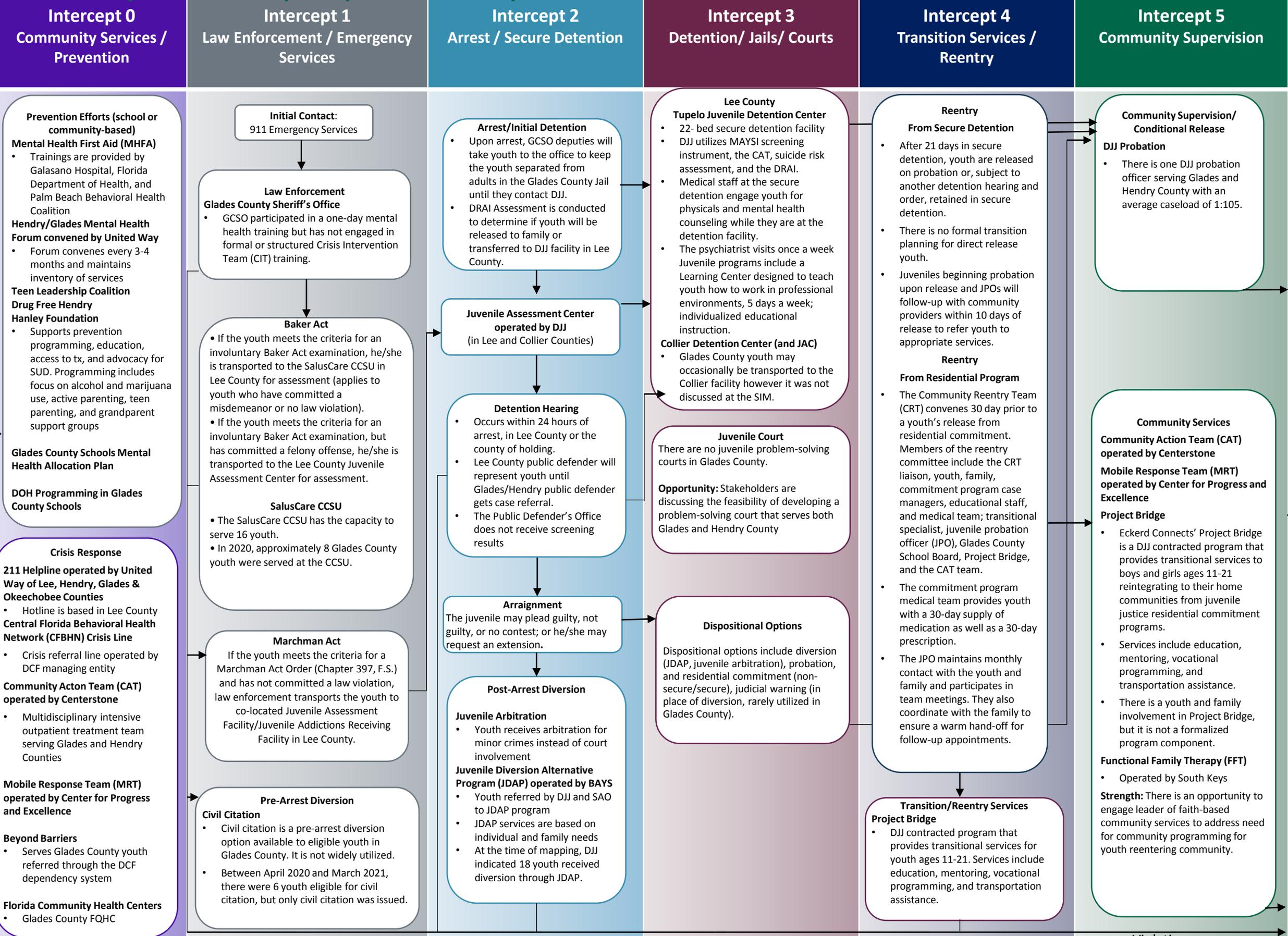
Abby Shockley, MPH, CJMHSa TAC Director at [ashockley1@usf.edu](mailto:ashockley1@usf.edu)

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Please visit the USF CJMHSa Technical Assistance website at [www.floridatac.org](http://www.floridatac.org)

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# Juvenile Sequential Intercept Map: Glades County, Florida



## Appendix A: Participant List

Name	Organization
Victor Alvarez	Glades County Sheriff's Office
Peggy Baxter	Florida Department of Health Hendry/Glades
Byron Brown	Florida Department of Juvenile Justice
Amanda Busbin	Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network
Chris Glymph	Hanley Foundation
Kalenthia Hobbs	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network
Niaja Jackson	Central Florida Behavioral Health Network
Garrett Kaisner	Hanley Foundation
Liam Lipham	Hanley Foundation
Kevin Mace	Hanley Foundation
Edwin Melendez	Florida Department of Health Hendry/Glades
Tania Ruiz	Centerstone
Lisa Sands	United Way
Tim Stanley	Glades County Board of County Commissioners
Beatriz T	Public Defender's Office
Beth Vickery	Hanley Foundation
Charity Williams	Beyond Barriers

## Appendix B: Glades County Data Snapshot

### Census Data on Glades County, Florida

The following tables represent a portion of the United States Census Bureau’s QuickFacts summarizing information Glades County. The complete report is available at: [U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Glades County, Florida](#)

<b>Population estimates, July 1, 2019, (V2019)</b>	<b>13,811</b>
<b>PEOPLE</b>	
<b>Population</b>	
<b>Population estimates, July 1, 2019, (V2019)</b>	<b>13,811</b>
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2019)	12,881
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2019, (V2019)	7.2%
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	12,884
<b>Age and Sex</b>	
Persons under 5 years, percent	△ 2.9%
Persons under 18 years, percent	△ 14.4%
Persons 65 years and over, percent	△ 27.6%
Female persons, percent	△ 44.2%
<b>Race and Hispanic Origin</b>	
White alone, percent	△ 78.8%
Black or African American alone, percent (a)	△ 13.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a)	△ 5.2%
Asian alone, percent (a)	△ 0.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a)	△ 0.1%
Two or More Races, percent	△ 1.5%
Hispanic or Latino, percent (b)	△ 21.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	△ 59.5%
<b>Households, 2015-2019</b>	
<b>Households, 2015-2019</b>	<b>4,700</b>
Persons per household, 2015-2019	2.57
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2015-2019	88.0%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2015-2019	22.0%
<b>Computer and Internet Use</b>	
Households with a computer, percent, 2015-2019	74.9%
Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2015-2019	60.2%
<b>Education</b>	
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2015-2019	74.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2015-2019	11.2%
<b>Health</b>	
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2015-2019	9.5%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	△ 25.9%

<b>Economy</b>	
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2015-2019	37.8%
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2015-2019	33.8%
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	4,699
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	D
Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	D
Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	D
Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	11,717
Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c)	\$894
<b>Transportation</b>	
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2015-2019	33.8
<b>Income &amp; Poverty</b>	
Median household income (in 2019 dollars), 2015-2019	\$40,977
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2019 dollars), 2015-2019	\$21,953
Persons in poverty, percent	19.3%

<b>BUSINESSES</b>	
<b>Businesses</b>	
Total employer establishments, 2018	1,241
Total employment, 2018	12,162
Total annual payroll, 2018 (\$1,000)	434,750
Total employment, percent change, 2017-2018	-1.7%
Total nonemployer establishments, 2018	4,248
All firms, 2012	4,849
Men-owned firms, 2012	2,398
Women-owned firms, 2012	1,938
Minority-owned firms, 2012	1,238
Nonminority-owned firms, 2012	3,446
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	600
Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012	4,071
<b>GEOGRAPHY</b>	
<b>Geography</b>	
Population per square mile, 2010	102.2
Land area in square miles, 2010	727.62
FIPS Code	12107

National Center for Education Statistics Data on Glades County, Florida

The information below was retrieved from the National Center for Education Statistics at:  
[https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/schoolsearch/school\\_list.asp?County=Glades%20County&State=12](https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/schoolsearch/school_list.asp?County=Glades%20County&State=12)

	School Name	Phone	County*	Students*	Grades
1.	<a href="#">"PEMAYETV EMAHAKV CHARTER ""OUR WAY SCHOOL """"</a> 100 E HARNEY POND RD NE, OKEECHOBEE, FL 34974	(863)467-2501	Glades County	197	PK-8
2.	<a href="#">GLADES VIRTUAL FRANCHISE</a> PO BOX 459, MOORE HAVEN, FL 33471	(863)946-2083	Glades County	12	6-12
3.	<a href="#">GLADES VIRTUAL INSTRUCTION PROGRAM</a> PO BOX 459, MOORE HAVEN, FL 33471	(863)946-2083	Glades County	1	KG-12
4.	<a href="#">GLADES VIRTUAL INSTRUCTION PROGRAM (DISTRICT PROVIDED)</a> P O BOX 459, MOORE HAVEN, FL 33471	(863)946-2083	Glades County	1	6-12
5.	<a href="#">GLADES WEST</a> 2586 COUNTY ROAD 731, LABELLE, FL 33935	(863)612-0783	Glades County	5	PK
6.	<a href="#">MOORE HAVEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL</a> PO BOX 160, MOORE HAVEN, FL 33471	(863)946-0737	Glades County	357	PK-5
7.	<a href="#">MOORE HAVEN MIDDLE HIGH SCHOOL.</a> PO BOX 99, MOORE HAVEN, FL 33471	(863)946-0811	Glades County	500	6-12
8.	<a href="#">RCMA-BOOKER T. WASHINGTON</a> 1183 GAMBLE ST, MOORE HAVEN, FL 33471	(863)946-1922	Glades County	10	PK
9.	<a href="#">WEST GLADES SCHOOL</a> 2586 COUNTY ROAD 731, LABELLE, FL 33935	(863)675-3490	Glades County	592	KG-8

Source: CCD Public school data 2018-2019, 2019-2020 school years

District Directory Information (2019-2020 school year)		<a href="#">Modify Search</a>	<a href="#">Data Notes/Grant IDs</a>	<a href="#">Help</a>
<b>District Name:</b> Glades <a href="#">schools for this district</a>	<b>NCES District ID:</b> 1200660	<b>State District ID:</b> FL-22		
<b>Mailing Address:</b> Po Box 459 Moore Haven, FL 33471-0459	<b>Physical Address:</b>  <a href="#">400 10th St SW</a> <a href="#">Moore Haven, FL 33471-0459</a>	<b>Phone:</b> (863)946-2083		
<b>Type:</b> Local school district	<b>Status:</b> No change	<b>Total Schools:</b> 9		
<b>Supervisory Union #:</b> N/A	<b>Grade Span:</b> (grades PK - 12) <a href="#">PK</a> <a href="#">KG</a> <a href="#">1</a> <a href="#">2</a> <a href="#">3</a> <a href="#">4</a> <a href="#">5</a> <a href="#">6</a> <a href="#">7</a> <a href="#">8</a> <a href="#">9</a> <a href="#">10</a> <a href="#">11</a> <a href="#">12</a>			
<b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.gladesedu.org">http://www.gladesedu.org</a>	<b>District Demographics:</b>  <a href="#">School District Demographic Dashboard</a>			
District Details (2018-2019 school year; Fiscal data from 2016-2017)				
<a href="#">Characteristics</a>		<a href="#">Staff</a>		<a href="#">Fiscal</a>
<b>County:</b> Glades County		<b>County ID:</b> 12043		
<b>Locale:</b> Town: Distant (32)		<b>Total Students:</b>	1,756	
<b>CSA/CBSA:</b> †		<b>Classroom Teachers (FTE):</b>	135.00	
		<b>Student/Teacher Ratio:</b>	13.01	
		<b>ELL (formerly LEP) Students:</b>	76	
		<b>Students with IEPs:</b>	369	

Information in the table above was retrieved from:  
[https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/districtsearch/district\\_detail.asp?details=1&ID2=1200660](https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/districtsearch/district_detail.asp?details=1&ID2=1200660)



Quality of Life			Health Insurance Status		
<b>Crime</b>	<b>Glades County</b>	<b>Florida</b>	<b>Percent Insured by Age Group</b>	<b>Glades County</b>	<b>Florida</b>
Crime rate, 2019 (index crimes per 100,000 population)	1,135.6	2,551.1	Under 65 years	74.1%	83.9%
Admissions to prison FY 2019-20	15	21,276	Under 19 years	86.2%	92.4%
Admissions to prison per 100,000 population FY 2019-20	110.2	98.5	18 to 64 years	70.3%	80.8%
<b>State Infrastructure</b>			<b>State and Local Taxation</b>		
<b>Transportation</b>	<b>Glades County</b>	<b>Florida</b>	<b>2019 Ad Valorem Millage Rates</b>	<b>Glades County</b>	
State Highway				County-Wide	Not County-Wide*
Centerline Miles	85.8	12,128.1	County	9.1367	2.9000
Lane Miles	229.5	45,030.3	School	6.0440	
State Bridges			Municipal		0.3061
Number	37	7,044	Special Districts	0.2398	0.4484
<b>State Facilities</b>			*MSTU included in Not County-Wide "County" category		
Buildings/Facilities (min. 300 Square Feet)			<b>Education</b>		
Number	23	9,630	<b>Public Education Schools</b>	<b>Glades County</b>	
Square Footage	285,834	66,989,245	<b>Traditional Setting (2019-20)</b>	<b>School District</b>	<b>Florida</b>
<b>Conservation Land (land acres only)</b>			Total (state total includes special districts)	5	3,721
State-Owned (includes partially-owned)	45,570	5,383,024	Elementary	2	1,878
% of Total Conservation Land (CL)	49.4%	51.6%	Middle	0	575
% of Total Area Land	8.9%	15.7%	Senior High	0	713
% of Florida State-Owned CL	0.8%		Combination	3	555
State-Managed	71,932	5,486,474	<b>Educational attainment</b>		
% of Total Conservation Land (CL)	78.0%	52.6%	<b>Persons aged 25 and older</b>	<b>Glades County</b>	<b>Florida</b>
% of Total Area Land	14.0%	16.0%	% HS graduate or higher	74.5%	88.2%
% of Florida State-Managed CL	1.3%		% bachelor's degree or higher	11.2%	29.9%

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The table above is excerpted from <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/area-profiles/county/glades.pdf>

## Baker Act Reporting Center Data for Glades County, Florida

The following information is taken from a more comprehensive report available from Florida's Baker Act Reporting Center at: [https://www.usf.edu/cbcs/baker-act/documents/ba\\_usf\\_annual\\_report\\_2018\\_2019.pdf](https://www.usf.edu/cbcs/baker-act/documents/ba_usf_annual_report_2018_2019.pdf)

Glades County is in the Department's SunCoast region and Florida Judicial Circuit 20. Central Florida Behavioral Health Network is the Managing Entity for Glades County.

- Percentage of population living below the poverty level (2018):
  - All ages: 17.00%
  - Under 18: 24.50%
- Median Household Income (2018) = \$39,879 (statewide = \$53,267)
- County Public Health Department Expenditures Per Person (2018/2019) = \$85.20

**Table A: Crude Rate of Suicide Per 100,000 Population (2015 and 2018)**

Age Group	2015 Suicide Rate per 100,000	2018 Suicide Rate per 100,000
All Ages	23.3	10.2
Children (< 18)	0.0	0.0
Older Adults (65+)	28.9	0.0

Counts and rates of involuntary examinations for residents of Glades County are shown for ten fiscal years in Table B for all ages, children, and older adults. Involuntary examination rates for children and older adults are based on age specific population totals, not the total county population. Percent change in population is based on comparisons to 2018 county population totals.

**Table B: Involuntary Examinations: Residents of Glades County for Ten Years\***

Fiscal Year	All Ages		Children % (<18)			Older Adults % (65+)			% Change in Exams for All Ages to 2018/2019	Total County Population All Ages	% Change in Population All Ages to 2018
	Exams	Rate Per 100,000	Exams		Rate Per 100,000	Exams		Rate Per 100,000			
			#	%		#	%				
2018-2019	122	925	32	26.23%	1945.29	< 25	***	***	N/A	13,193	N/A
2017-2018	83	634	< 25	***	***	< 25	***	***	46.99%	13,087	0.81%
2016-2017	63	483	< 25	***	***	< 25	***	***	93.65%	13,047	1.12%
2015-2016	64	498	< 25	***	***	< 25	***	***	90.63%	12,853	2.65%
2014-2015	58	451	< 25	***	***	< 25	***	***	110.3%	12,852	2.65%
2013-2014	59	466	< 25	***	***	< 25	***	***	106.8%	12,658	4.23%
2012-2013	45	355	< 25	***	***	< 25	***	***	171.1%	12,671	4.12%
2011-2012	28	219	< 25	***	***	< 25	***	***	335.7%	12,812	2.97%
2010-2011	< 25	124	< 25	***	***	< 25	***	***	662.5%	12,884	2.40%
2009-2010	< 25	203	< 25	***	***	< 25	***	***	430.4%	11,311	16.64%

\*Population estimates are available by calendar year only. This means that calendar year 2018 population estimates were used for the row showing FY18/19 data, 2017 for the row for FY17/18 data and so on. Cells containing \*\*\* indicate that these percentages and rates were redacted due to involuntary examination counts of less than 25. Please refer to [page 21](#) for additional details about population statistics and redaction.

The majority of Glades County residents who received an involuntary examination were seen at SalusCare (59.84%), Park Royal Hospital (9.02%), The Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health (Belle Glades) (6.56%), and The Jerome Golden Center for Behavioral Health (West Palm Beach) (6.56%).

**Table C: FY18/19 Involuntary Examinations for Glades County Residents by Initiation Type**

	Professional Certificate	Law Enforcement	Ex Parte Order
<b>Total</b>	40.98%	54.10%	4.92%
<b>Professional Certificate Type</b>			
Physician (not a Psychiatrist)	52.00%	← These percentages are out of the total for involuntary examinations initiated by professional certificate (not out of the total number of involuntary examinations).	
Physician (Psychiatrist)	6.00%		
Licensed Clinical Social Worker	10.00%		
Licensed Mental Health Counselor	20.00%		
Clinical Psychologist	0.00%		
Psychiatric Nurse	6.00%		
Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist	0.00%		
Physician Assistant	2.00%		
Multiple Professional Types Reported	0.00%		
Not Reported	4.00%		

County Health Rankings and Roadmaps Data on Glades County, Florida

The following tables are based on the County Health Rankings and Roadmaps data available at: <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/florida/2020/rankings/glades/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

Health Outcomes					41
Length of Life					44
Premature death	 9,600		7,000-12,200	5,500	7,300
Quality of Life					29
Poor or fair health	 21%		21-22%	12%	17%
Poor physical health days	 4.6		4.4-4.7	3.1	3.7
Poor mental health days	 4.3		4.2-4.4	3.4	4.0
Low birthweight	<b>8%</b>		5-10%	6%	9%
Additional Health Outcomes (not included in overall ranking) –					
Life expectancy	<b><u>84.5</u></b>		81.1-87.8	81.1	80.0
Premature age-adjusted mortality	380		320-430	270	340
Child mortality				40	50
Infant mortality				4	6
Frequent physical distress	14%		14-15%	9%	12%
Frequent mental distress	14%		14-15%	11%	13%
Diabetes prevalence	21%		16-26%	7%	11%
HIV prevalence	669			41	611

Health Factors					54
Health Behaviors					50
Adult smoking	 20%		20-21%	14%	16%
Adult obesity	36%		31-42%	26%	27%
Food environment index	5.3			8.6	6.9
Physical inactivity	34%		29-40%	20%	26%
Access to exercise opportunities	10%			91%	89%
Excessive drinking	 17%		17-18%	13%	17%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	28%		20-36%	11%	23%
Sexually transmitted infections	385.3			161.4	476.6
Teen births	<u>18</u>		13-25	13	21
Additional Health Behaviors (not included in overall ranking) -					
Food insecurity	14%			9%	13%
Limited access to healthy foods	31%			2%	7%
Drug overdose deaths				10	23
Motor vehicle crash deaths	30		20-44	9	14
Insufficient sleep	37%		37-38%	27%	34%
Clinical Care					66
Uninsured	26%		23-29%	6%	16%
Primary care physicians				1,030:1	1,380:1
Dentists	3,430:1			1,240:1	1,690:1
Mental health providers				290:1	620:1
Preventable hospital stays	<u>7,077</u>			2,761	5,086
Mammography screening	<u>34%</u>			50%	43%
Flu vaccinations	<u>36%</u>			53%	43%
Additional Clinical Care (not included in overall ranking) -					
Uninsured adults	30%		26-33%	7%	19%
Uninsured children	15%		10-19%	3%	7%
Other primary care providers	1,961:1			665:1	906:1

Social & Economic Factors					46
High school graduation	85%		96%	82%	
Some college	32%		23-40%	73%	63%
Unemployment	4.0%			2.6%	3.6%
Children in poverty	<b>28%</b>		19-37%	11%	20%
Income inequality	3.9		2.9-4.9	3.7	4.7
Children in single-parent households	34%		21-48%	20%	38%
Social associations	4.4			18.4	7.1
Violent crime	234			63	484
Injury deaths	93		72-119	58	79
Additional Social & Economic Factors (not included in overall ranking) -					
Disconnected youth				4%	7%
Reading scores	<b>3.1</b>			3.4	3.3
Math scores	<b>3.1</b>			3.4	3.2
Median household income	<b>\$38,700</b>		\$34,100-43,200	\$69,000	\$55,400
Children eligible for free or reduced price lunch	54%			32%	57%
Residential segregation - Black/White	26			23	54
Residential segregation - non-white/white	30			14	44
Homicides				2	6
Suicides	19		10-33	11	14
Firearm fatalities	20		11-34	8	13
Juvenile arrests	18				30

Physical Environment					21
Air pollution - particulate matter	 7.1			6.1	8.2
Drinking water violations	Yes				
Severe housing problems	16%		11-20%	9%	20%
Driving alone to work	76%		69-84%	72%	79%
Long commute - driving alone	38%		28-48%	16%	42%
Additional Physical Environment (not included in overall ranking) -					
Traffic volume	43				453
Homeownership	79%		74-85%	81%	65%
Severe housing cost burden	12%		8-16%	7%	17%

## 2020 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS) Data on Glades County, Florida

The 2020 Glades County Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS) was completed by 257 students enrolled in Glades County’s publicly-funded middle schools (N = 181) and high schools (N = 76). Key findings related to youth substance use are reproduced below.

A detailed report with the complete results is available at <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/2020/docs/county-tables/glades.pdf>

**Table 1. Major demographic characteristics of surveyed Glades County and Florida Statewide youth, 2020**

	Glades County		Florida Statewide	
	N	%	N	%
<b>Sex</b>				
Female	128	49.8	25,191	48.4
Male	125	48.6	26,328	50.5
<b>Race/Ethnic group</b>				
African American	35	13.6	11,284	21.7
American Indian	10	3.9	491	0.9
Asian	1	0.4	671	1.3
Hispanic/Latino	98	38.1	11,091	21.3
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	0.4	68	0.1
Other/Multiple	41	16.0	7,227	13.9
White, non-Hispanic	71	27.6	20,904	40.1
<b>Age</b>				
10	1	0.4	44	0.1
11	18	7.0	3,151	6.0
12	62	24.1	7,124	13.7
13	52	20.2	7,698	14.8
14	40	15.6	7,616	14.6
15	29	11.3	7,582	14.6
16	26	10.1	7,502	14.4
17	19	7.4	7,073	13.6
18	8	3.1	3,807	7.3
19 or older	2	0.8	394	0.8
<b>Grade</b>				
6th	62	24.1	7,718	14.8
7th	65	25.3	7,555	14.5
8th	54	21.0	7,632	14.6
9th	17	6.6	7,668	14.7
10th	22	8.6	7,481	14.4
11th	24	9.3	7,117	13.7
12th	13	5.1	6,923	13.3
Overall Middle School	181	70.4	22,904	44.0
Overall High School	76	29.6	29,189	56.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52,093</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Some categories do not sum to 100% of the total due to missing values (e.g., not all survey questions were answered). In addition, rounding can produce totals that do not equal 100%. “N” represents the number of valid cases. In this table, county data are unweighted while statewide data are weighted.

**Table 2. Percentages of Glades County and Florida Statewide youth who reported having used various drugs in their lifetimes, 2020**

	Glades County							Florida Statewide						
	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total
Alcohol	20.9	37.5	32.6	20.8	18.5	40.1	26.4	23.0	44.9	38.3	32.5	24.4	44.8	35.3
Blacking Out	--	7.4	10.2	5.0	--	7.8	--	--	13.8	14.2	13.3	--	13.4	--
Cigarettes	14.4	13.2	15.0	12.0	13.7	15.8	14.0	6.1	11.3	8.5	9.6	6.2	11.1	9.0
Vaping Nicotine	13.2	16.6	21.5	7.1	14.3	17.6	14.3	13.5	30.0	24.9	20.8	14.8	30.1	22.8
Vaping Marijuana	8.7	11.4	15.0	4.1	9.6	11.8	9.6	6.8	22.2	16.6	14.5	7.5	22.3	15.5
Marijuana or Hashish	9.7	17.6	15.9	8.5	10.1	18.2	12.2	8.2	29.2	21.0	19.2	9.3	29.2	20.1
Synthetic Marijuana	--	3.7	7.5	0.0	--	5.0	--	--	2.9	2.9	2.9	--	2.8	--
Inhalants	9.6	5.0	12.9	3.1	9.9	5.8	8.1	8.3	5.1	7.7	5.2	8.1	5.0	6.5
Club Drugs	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	2.1	1.3	1.8	0.7	2.1	1.5
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.9	1.9	0.5	2.0	0.9	2.1	1.2	1.1	4.3	2.5	3.4	1.1	4.3	2.9
Methamphetamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	1.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.6	1.3
Heroin	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
Prescription Depressants	2.5	4.1	4.7	1.2	3.6	2.1	3.0	2.2	4.9	4.2	3.2	2.4	4.9	3.7
Prescription Pain Relievers	4.9	1.9	4.8	3.2	5.1	2.0	4.0	2.9	3.2	3.7	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.1
Prescription Amphetamines	2.3	3.5	4.8	0.5	2.4	3.9	2.7	2.1	4.5	3.7	3.2	2.3	4.4	3.4
Over-the-Counter Drugs	2.6	2.0	4.8	0.0	2.7	2.3	2.4	3.0	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.0	4.3	3.7
Needle to Inject Illegal Drugs	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	0.7	0.6	0.9	--	0.8	--
Any illicit drug	20.0	21.3	25.3	15.9	20.9	21.9	20.4	18.7	35.7	31.0	25.6	19.7	35.5	28.3
Any illicit drug other than marijuana	14.3	8.8	17.7	7.5	15.9	7.5	12.5	13.2	15.2	15.9	12.7	13.2	15.0	14.3
Alcohol only	9.1	21.2	14.1	12.0	7.1	21.6	12.9	11.9	17.1	15.3	14.3	12.5	17.1	14.8
Alcohol or any illicit drug	28.6	43.5	39.5	28.2	27.6	44.3	33.5	30.4	52.4	46.1	39.6	32.0	52.2	42.8
Any illicit drug, but no alcohol	7.4	6.4	6.6	7.8	8.7	5.0	7.1	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.6

Note: The first 18 data rows show results for alcohol, cigarettes, and other drugs. The last five data rows show results for various combinations of drugs. For "Blacking Out," respondents were asked on how many occasions in their lifetime they woke up after a night of drinking and did not remember the things they did or the places they went. Ecstasy, Rohypnol, GHB and ketamine are provided as examples in the question about club drugs. The symbol "--" indicates that data are not available.

Table excerpted from: <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/2020/docs/county-tables/glades.pdf>

**Table 3. Percentages of Glades County and Florida Statewide youth who reported having used various drugs in the past 30 days, 2020**

	Glades County							Florida Statewide						
	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total
Alcohol	8.8	11.2	13.1	6.2	8.4	11.5	9.6	8.2	19.9	15.9	13.7	8.7	19.7	14.8
Binge Drinking	8.8	5.2	12.3	2.4	9.1	5.8	7.6	3.4	9.2	6.8	6.4	3.6	8.9	6.7
Cigarettes	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.4	1.4	2.1	1.1	2.3	1.8
Vaping Nicotine	6.6	7.7	9.3	4.6	7.8	6.5	6.9	5.8	15.6	12.3	10.4	6.5	15.6	11.4
Vaping Marijuana	5.7	2.4	7.0	2.5	6.9	0.0	4.7	3.0	10.6	7.3	7.3	3.4	10.6	7.3
Marijuana or Hashish	4.0	6.4	8.0	0.8	4.3	7.1	4.8	3.8	15.9	10.6	10.7	4.4	15.8	10.7
Synthetic Marijuana	--	2.1	4.1	0.0	--	2.8	--	--	0.9	0.8	1.0	--	0.9	--
Inhalants	5.6	2.1	8.3	0.7	5.7	2.5	4.5	2.8	1.2	2.4	1.4	2.6	1.2	1.9
Club Drugs	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.9
Methamphetamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4
Heroin	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Prescription Depressants	0.0	4.5	1.9	0.8	1.0	2.3	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0
Prescription Pain Relievers	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1
Prescription Amphetamines	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1
Over-the-Counter Drugs	0.4	3.1	2.4	0.0	0.4	3.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
Any illicit drug	11.3	10.1	16.2	5.3	11.9	11.0	10.9	8.8	19.5	15.5	14.1	9.2	19.4	14.8
Any illicit drug other than marijuana	7.2	9.3	12.9	2.9	8.5	7.9	7.8	5.7	5.4	6.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5
Alcohol only	3.1	6.3	4.4	3.8	3.2	4.1	4.0	4.9	10.0	8.6	7.0	5.1	9.9	7.7
Alcohol or any illicit drug	15.1	15.5	22.0	8.2	15.1	16.1	15.2	13.6	29.1	23.9	20.8	14.2	29.0	22.3
Any illicit drug, but no alcohol	6.7	5.2	9.7	2.3	7.1	5.5	6.3	5.5	9.4	8.1	7.2	5.6	9.5	7.7

Note: The first 17 data rows show results for alcohol, cigarettes, and other drugs. The last five data rows show results for various combinations of drugs. Binge drinking is defined as having had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past two weeks. Ecstasy, Rohypnol, GHB and ketamine are provided as examples in the question about club drugs. The symbol "--" indicates that data are not available.

Table excerpted from: <https://www.myffamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/2020/docs/county-tables/glades.pdf>

**Table 4. Lifetime trend in alcohol, tobacco and other drug use for Glades County, 2010 to 2020**

	2010			2012			2014			2016			2018			2020		
	Middle School	High School	Total															
Alcohol	44.1	70.9	56.0	38.6	46.2	41.6	28.0	47.3	35.9	26.3	49.2	35.0	24.7	47.2	32.9	20.9	37.5	26.4
Blacking Out	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	18.8	--	--	15.7	--	--	7.4	--
Cigarettes	24.1	51.7	36.3	24.0	33.4	27.8	16.7	30.2	22.0	11.0	21.3	14.9	4.6	22.4	11.1	14.4	13.2	14.0
Vaping Nicotine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.2	16.6	14.3
Vaping Marijuana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7	11.4	9.6
Vaporizer / E-Cigarette	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.0	34.1	18.5	12.9	35.0	21.0	--	--	--
Marijuana or Hashish	10.5	25.1	17.0	17.1	25.0	20.2	6.8	26.4	14.8	5.4	28.0	13.9	3.9	24.7	11.5	9.7	17.6	12.2
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	8.6	--	--	6.0	--	--	3.7	--	--	3.7	--
Inhalants	11.4	8.8	10.3	9.4	3.3	7.0	8.1	2.4	5.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	7.9	5.5	7.0	9.6	5.0	8.1
Club Drugs	1.2	5.0	2.9	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	1.4	3.3	2.3	3.8	2.1	3.1	1.2	3.6	2.2	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.0	2.4	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.2
Methamphetamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine or Crack	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.9	2.1	3.2	1.8	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.0	1.5	0.0	1.0
Heroin	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Prescription Depressants	0.7	6.6	3.3	4.4	8.0	5.8	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.1	2.4	1.6	2.4	5.7	3.6	2.5	4.1	3.0
Prescription Pain Relievers	5.0	4.8	4.9	10.5	12.1	11.1	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.8	3.8	2.5	0.9	2.6	1.5	4.9	1.9	4.0
Prescription Amphetamines	0.8	0.0	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.5	4.5	2.0	0.4	3.6	1.5	2.3	3.5	2.7
Over-the-Counter Drugs	5.5	4.2	4.9	6.4	4.1	5.5	4.3	0.0	2.6	3.3	5.5	4.2	2.0	13.1	5.9	2.6	2.0	2.4
Needle to Inject Drugs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	1.4	--	--	0.0	--
Any illicit drug	25.1	36.9	30.3	29.2	29.9	29.5	14.8	26.4	19.5	13.1	29.7	19.3	10.5	32.0	18.3	20.0	21.3	20.4
Any illicit drug other than marijuana	20.7	19.2	20.0	21.3	17.2	19.7	13.3	6.1	10.4	9.8	13.3	11.1	9.1	18.8	12.5	14.3	8.8	12.5
Alcohol only	26.2	35.4	30.3	17.0	22.4	19.1	18.6	24.6	21.0	19.0	23.8	20.8	16.8	22.1	18.7	9.1	21.2	12.9
Alcohol or any illicit drug	51.4	72.3	60.6	45.8	53.0	48.7	33.1	51.0	40.3	31.8	53.5	39.9	26.9	55.2	37.2	28.6	43.5	33.5
Any illicit drug, but no alcohol	7.2	1.4	4.6	7.6	7.2	7.5	5.6	3.7	4.8	6.1	4.3	5.4	2.4	8.2	4.5	7.4	6.4	7.1

Note: The first 19 data rows show results for alcohol, cigarettes, and other drugs. The last five data rows show results for various combinations of drugs. For "Blacking Out," respondents were asked on how many occasions in their lifetime they woke up after a night of drinking and did not remember the things they did or the places they went. Ecstasy, Rohypnol, GHB and ketamine are provided as examples in the question about club drugs. In 2020, the vaping/e-cigarette item was replaced with separate questions about vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana. The symbol "--" indicates that data are not available.

Table excerpted from: <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/2020/docs/county-tables/glades.pdf>

**Table 5. Past-30-day trend in alcohol, tobacco and other drug use for Glades County, 2010 to 2020**

	2010			2012			2014			2016			2018			2020		
	Middle School	High School	Total															
Alcohol	14.8	47.4	29.3	22.9	25.0	23.8	19.1	26.4	22.1	12.5	27.0	18.0	15.6	22.8	18.2	8.8	11.2	9.6
Binge Drinking	9.2	26.8	17.0	11.2	19.4	14.4	8.4	17.2	12.0	6.8	15.1	10.0	3.0	10.3	5.7	8.8	5.2	7.6
Cigarettes	3.0	10.8	6.5	9.6	23.1	15.0	3.4	9.3	5.7	0.6	10.0	4.1	0.8	8.9	3.7	0.8	1.0	0.9
Vaping Nicotine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.6	7.7	6.9
Vaping Marijuana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.7	2.4	4.7
Vaporizer / E-Cigarette	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	22.4	10.8	2.4	13.4	6.4	--	--	--
Marijuana or Hashish	4.3	10.7	7.2	12.3	19.8	15.1	3.6	19.3	10.0	1.5	10.2	4.8	0.0	13.3	4.6	4.0	6.4	4.8
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	0.0	--	--	1.6	--	--	0.0	--	--	2.1	--
Inhalants	5.1	1.4	3.4	3.9	1.1	2.9	3.0	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.6	2.5	1.3	2.0	5.6	2.1	4.5
Club Drugs	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	0.0	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methamphetamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine or Crack	2.3	0.0	1.3	3.1	0.0	2.0	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Heroin	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5
Prescription Depressants	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.6	5.2	2.8	0.0	4.5	1.3
Prescription Pain Relievers	3.7	1.8	2.8	8.2	4.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
Prescription Amphetamines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.5
Over-the-Counter Drugs	3.5	1.5	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.5	2.4	0.0	1.4	2.9	4.9	3.7	1.6	5.0	2.7	0.4	3.1	1.2
Any illicit drug	11.2	18.6	14.6	20.7	20.3	20.6	6.9	19.1	11.8	5.1	13.5	8.2	2.8	15.8	7.5	11.3	10.1	10.9
Any illicit drug other than marijuana	9.0	8.0	8.5	13.2	6.3	10.6	5.9	1.2	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.5	2.8	8.4	4.8	7.2	9.3	7.8
Alcohol only	9.1	33.4	20.1	10.2	11.1	10.5	13.2	14.9	13.9	11.7	22.7	15.9	12.6	11.8	12.3	3.1	6.3	4.0
Alcohol or any illicit drug	20.8	52.0	34.6	30.5	32.0	31.1	20.0	34.3	25.8	16.2	36.9	23.9	15.5	27.1	19.7	15.1	15.5	15.2
Any illicit drug, but no alcohol	6.4	4.6	5.6	7.9	7.2	7.6	1.2	8.1	4.0	4.3	10.4	6.6	0.0	4.5	1.6	6.7	5.2	6.3

Note: The first 18 data rows show results for alcohol, cigarettes, and other drugs. The last five data rows show results for various combinations of drugs. Binge drinking is defined as having had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past two weeks. Ecstasy, Rohypnol, GHB and ketamine are provided as examples in the question about club drugs. In 2020, the vaping/e-cigarette item was replaced with separate questions about vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana. The symbol "--" indicates that data are not available.

Table excerpted from: <https://www.myffamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/2020/docs/county-tables/glades.pdf>

**Table 7. Trends in early ATOD use and attitudes toward substance use for Glades County, 2010 to 2020**

	2010			2012			2014			2016			2018			2020		
	Middle School	High School	Total															
<b>Early ATOD use</b>																		
Try alcohol	--	37.8	--	--	29.0	--	--	34.5	--	--	27.3	--	--	18.8	--	--	12.1	--
Drink monthly	--	5.0	--	--	9.4	--	--	12.5	--	--	9.4	--	--	8.7	--	--	0.0	--
Smoke cigarettes	--	41.7	--	--	19.0	--	--	17.6	--	--	14.3	--	--	13.0	--	--	8.5	--
Smoke marijuana	--	12.8	--	--	12.7	--	--	14.5	--	--	14.7	--	--	9.9	--	--	8.9	--
<b>Great risk of harm</b>																		
Daily alcohol use	41.0	38.8	40.0	36.9	30.8	34.4	38.7	27.5	34.2	46.0	30.1	40.1	44.7	36.8	41.8	45.1	39.3	43.2
5+ drinks daily	--	--	--	--	--	--	48.3	41.9	45.7	49.1	48.8	49.0	49.8	35.5	44.5	61.5	46.8	56.8
Daily cigarette use	71.4	56.7	65.0	56.0	49.9	53.5	63.6	53.4	59.4	67.9	68.7	68.2	57.6	58.4	57.9	61.7	52.3	58.7
Vaping nicotine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49.0	38.5	45.7
Vaping marijuana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56.8	29.1	48.1
Marijuana weekly*	--	--	--	--	--	--	49.8	24.0	39.2	52.0	25.0	41.7	41.5	23.9	35.0	46.8	15.8	37.0
Try marijuana	46.7	30.8	39.8	27.2	20.0	24.3	41.5	18.0	32.0	31.1	17.9	26.1	31.4	16.7	26.0	36.7	12.7	29.0
Prescription drugs	--	--	--	--	43.1	43.1	68.9	59.2	64.9	68.6	72.8	70.2	63.1	56.5	60.7	71.8	61.4	68.5
<b>Think it wrong</b>																		
Smoke cigarettes	88.2	62.8	76.8	88.2	73.2	82.2	92.0	93.1	92.5	96.5	82.5	91.1	92.8	83.1	89.0	95.2	94.0	94.8
Drink regularly	76.8	49.1	64.4	86.8	64.6	77.9	84.9	71.2	79.2	86.4	59.8	76.4	79.2	62.4	72.6	82.5	74.2	79.7
Smoke marijuana	90.8	72.6	82.7	85.9	70.2	79.6	93.8	73.6	85.4	93.5	60.7	81.1	88.0	56.6	75.8	90.3	67.9	82.9
Vape nicotine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	89.0	86.8	88.3
Vape marijuana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	94.3	82.1	90.3
Other illicit drugs	96.1	95.5	95.9	98.0	87.1	93.6	97.3	98.8	97.9	97.1	87.5	93.5	96.5	93.1	95.2	98.1	90.1	95.4
<b>Friends think it wrong</b>																		
Daily alcohol use	--	--	--	--	--	--	87.3	59.9	76.6	89.0	67.6	81.0	83.5	72.2	79.3	91.0	85.3	89.2
Smoke tobacco	--	--	--	--	--	--	93.8	74.3	86.2	94.2	80.0	88.9	92.8	80.9	88.4	95.7	85.6	92.6
Smoke marijuana	--	--	--	--	--	--	89.5	47.4	72.8	91.7	61.2	80.2	88.6	55.0	76.4	90.8	65.5	83.0
Vape nicotine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	87.8	81.9	86.0
Vape marijuana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	92.1	73.6	86.4
Prescription drugs	--	--	--	--	--	--	94.9	88.6	92.4	95.6	86.1	92.0	95.8	88.9	93.3	96.9	95.7	96.6

Note: Early ATOD use is defined as the percentage of high school students who started using at age 13 or younger. The symbol "--" indicates that data are not available.

\* In 2014, the description of marijuana use in the risk of harm question was changed from "regularly" to "once or twice a week." For these items, care should be exercised when comparing 2014 data to previous years.

Table excerpted from: <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/2020/docs/county-tables/glades.pdf>

**Table 8. Among high school drinkers, usual source of alcohol within the past 30 days, Glades County and Florida Statewide youth, 2020**

	Glades County							Florida Statewide						
	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total
Bought in a store	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	6.5	4.6	8.9	--	5.9	--
Bought in a restaurant, bar, or club	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	1.9	1.9	2.0	--	1.5	--
Bought at a public event	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	1.2	0.7	1.7	--	1.1	--
Someone bought it for me	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	13.8	12.9	15.0	--	13.5	--
Someone gave it to me	--	66.1	57.6	100.0	--	66.1	--	--	40.2	42.9	36.9	--	41.1	--
Took it from a store	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	1.6	0.8	2.5	--	1.7	--
Took it from a family member	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	15.8	17.6	13.7	--	16.3	--
Some other way	--	33.9	42.4	0.0	--	33.9	--	--	19.0	18.7	19.3	--	18.8	--

Note: The symbol "--" indicates that data are not available.

**Table 9. Among high school drinkers, usual drinking location within the past 30 days, Glades County and Florida Statewide youth, 2020**

	Glades County							Florida Statewide						
	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total
My home	--	19.9	24.1	0.0	--	19.9	--	--	42.7	44.1	40.8	--	43.3	--
Another person's home	--	50.2	39.5	100.0	--	50.2	--	--	35.2	37.2	33.0	--	35.4	--
Car or other vehicle	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	2.4	1.9	3.0	--	2.5	--
Restaurant, bar, or club	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	3.0	3.5	2.6	--	2.2	--
Public place	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	3.8	2.5	5.5	--	4.2	--
Public event	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	1.6	1.3	1.9	--	1.4	--
School property	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	1.2	1.0	1.4	--	1.2	--
Some other place	--	29.9	36.3	0.0	--	29.9	--	--	10.2	8.7	11.8	--	9.9	--

Note: The symbol "--" indicates that data are not available.

Tables excerpted from: <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/2020/docs/county-tables/glades.pdf>

**Table 11. Percentages of Glades County and Florida Statewide youth who reported drinking alcohol, smoking marijuana, or using another drug to get high before or during school in the past 12 months, 2020**

	Glades County							Florida Statewide						
	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total
Drinking alcohol	2.3	4.3	5.0	0.8	2.4	4.7	3.0	4.0	6.1	5.9	4.4	4.2	6.1	5.2
Smoking marijuana	4.1	15.1	11.9	3.3	5.3	11.6	7.7	4.0	13.6	9.9	9.1	4.5	13.9	9.5
Using another drug to get high	2.7	1.2	4.3	0.0	2.8	1.3	2.2	2.6	4.2	3.8	3.2	2.8	4.2	3.5

**Table 13. Trends in delinquent behaviors for Glades County, 2010 to 2020**

	2010			2012			2014			2016			2018			2020		
	Middle School	High School	Total															
Carrying a handgun	9.5	9.0	9.2	16.6	5.2	12.2	11.0	12.2	11.5	13.4	18.1	15.2	7.7	12.5	9.4	7.8	10.0	8.5
Selling drugs	1.4	3.5	2.3	7.1	3.3	5.7	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.9	5.9	3.4	0.9	5.3	2.4	1.5	5.6	2.9
Attempting to steal a vehicle	2.7	7.5	4.8	3.7	4.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Being arrested	1.5	4.5	2.8	9.2	4.8	7.5	2.7	1.3	2.1	1.9	3.7	2.6	0.8	10.1	4.1	2.7	2.5	2.6
Taking a handgun to school	0.7	1.7	1.1	2.4	4.8	3.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Getting suspended	14.5	18.0	16.0	20.7	15.1	18.6	10.6	12.8	11.4	9.4	9.0	9.3	10.9	15.3	12.4	10.8	9.7	10.5
Attacking someone with intent to harm	15.1	17.8	16.3	13.4	5.0	10.2	6.9	4.6	6.0	6.1	5.0	5.7	4.8	10.2	6.7	12.7	4.5	10.0

**Table 14. Percentages of Glades County and Florida Statewide youth who reported symptoms of depression, 2020**

	Glades County							Florida Statewide						
	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total
Sometimes I think that life is not worth it	27.3	26.1	32.9	20.9	28.0	26.5	26.9	29.9	31.4	39.5	21.9	29.9	31.7	30.7
At times I think I am no good at all	37.5	39.1	49.5	25.4	40.1	36.6	38.0	44.7	44.6	55.8	33.5	44.8	45.2	44.7
All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure	22.4	22.9	27.8	17.7	23.4	22.0	22.6	28.8	28.6	36.6	20.8	28.5	29.0	28.7
In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt OK sometimes?	34.3	44.2	41.3	33.2	34.6	44.0	37.5	44.5	47.6	57.0	35.5	44.6	48.0	46.2

Tables excerpted from: <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/2020/docs/county-tables/glades.pdf>

**Table 15. Percentages of Glades County and Florida Statewide youth who reported involvement in bullying behavior, 2020**

	Glades County							Florida Statewide						
	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total
Skipped school because of bullying	8.8	11.1	13.0	6.0	8.8	13.0	9.6	8.8	9.7	13.3	5.4	8.8	9.8	9.3
Was ever kicked or shoved	30.4	23.8	30.2	25.7	31.0	26.5	28.1	39.8	24.8	30.7	31.9	38.8	24.8	31.4
Was ever taunted or teased	60.0	33.4	54.7	47.1	59.2	40.9	50.9	64.1	51.4	61.4	52.6	63.5	51.9	57.0
Was ever a victim of cyber bullying	24.5	24.1	33.1	16.3	26.5	22.7	24.3	25.7	29.0	35.0	20.4	26.1	29.2	27.5
Ever physically bullied others	24.1	12.4	14.7	25.0	23.4	13.6	20.0	22.4	12.5	14.2	19.3	21.3	12.6	16.8
Ever verbally bullied others	28.1	23.6	22.6	30.6	28.9	22.1	26.6	33.4	25.8	26.8	31.3	32.9	26.1	29.1
Ever cyber bullied others	10.7	6.7	10.0	8.9	12.2	3.6	9.3	11.2	12.4	12.3	11.5	11.4	12.4	11.9

**Table 16. Percentages of Glades County and Florida Statewide high school youth who reported adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), 2020**

	Glades County							Florida Statewide						
	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total
Emotional abuse	--	13.1	12.7	13.7	--	12.8	--	--	15.7	20.8	10.6	--	15.7	--
Physical abuse	--	8.0	11.7	4.9	--	8.2	--	--	10.5	11.9	9.1	--	10.5	--
Sexual abuse	--	6.0	12.6	0.0	--	5.5	--	--	5.5	8.7	2.2	--	5.7	--
Parents separated or divorced	--	37.8	34.1	39.6	--	34.8	--	--	40.1	43.1	37.1	--	40.6	--
Physical abuse in household	--	5.1	7.6	3.1	--	4.7	--	--	8.8	11.0	6.6	--	8.6	--
Substance abuse in household	--	27.1	47.0	10.9	--	24.7	--	--	26.8	30.3	23.1	--	26.5	--
Mental illness in household	--	21.9	30.7	14.4	--	23.7	--	--	30.5	38.0	22.8	--	30.6	--
Incarcerated household member	--	39.2	52.0	29.0	--	37.6	--	--	26.8	29.3	24.3	--	26.6	--
Emotional neglect	--	24.6	34.8	15.2	--	23.8	--	--	29.2	36.6	21.7	--	29.1	--
Physical neglect	--	5.4	10.2	1.4	--	7.3	--	--	7.4	8.7	6.1	--	7.2	--

Tables excerpted from: <https://www.myfamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/2020/docs/county-tables/glades.pdf>

**Table 18. Percentages of Glades County and Florida Statewide youth who “agree” or “strongly agree” with statements indicating impulsiveness or a lack of self-control, 2020**

	Glades County							Florida Statewide						
	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total
I often do what brings me pleasure now	30.9	25.0	32.4	25.8	33.2	20.7	29.0	32.0	28.8	30.9	29.4	31.5	29.2	30.2
I'm more concerned with the short run	32.2	30.1	32.5	30.8	34.0	26.5	31.5	28.1	23.1	26.8	23.8	27.6	23.1	25.3
Getting in trouble is exciting	22.3	22.8	24.7	20.0	22.7	23.3	22.5	27.5	28.2	29.1	26.6	27.6	28.8	27.9
Excitement is more important than security	28.7	20.2	26.1	25.9	28.6	25.7	26.0	25.1	23.9	23.3	25.5	25.0	24.3	24.4
People better stay away from me when I'm really angry	38.7	33.8	44.1	30.1	40.9	32.2	37.1	35.7	29.7	35.1	29.6	34.8	30.0	32.3
I get upset when I have a disagreement with someone	43.2	41.8	57.4	29.0	47.0	40.8	42.8	48.7	37.9	49.9	35.3	47.9	38.3	42.6

Note: The symbol "--" indicates that data are not available.

**Table 19. Percentages of Glades County and Florida Statewide youth who reported participation in extracurricular activities, 2020**

	Glades County							Florida Statewide						
	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total	Middle School	High School	Female	Male	Ages 10-14	Ages 15-17	Total
School Sports	54.5	50.6	52.9	53.5	54.3	46.6	53.2	36.6	38.4	34.5	40.8	37.0	38.7	37.6
Organized Sports Outside of School	33.3	3.5	23.0	23.7	33.8	5.7	23.1	39.4	22.7	27.9	32.4	38.1	23.1	30.1
School Band	11.8	4.6	11.0	7.9	11.8	3.7	9.3	15.6	7.8	11.1	11.3	14.9	7.6	11.2
School Club(s)	20.1	19.6	24.2	15.6	19.6	18.8	19.9	22.7	31.5	35.3	20.2	23.0	31.8	27.6
Community Club(s)	6.0	10.8	9.9	5.6	5.8	12.7	7.6	8.6	12.8	13.8	8.3	8.7	12.5	11.0

Tables excerpted from: <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/2020/docs/county-tables/glades.pdf>

**Table 21. Trends for high school students *riding in* a vehicle within the past 30 days driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana, or *driving* a vehicle within the past 30 days after drinking alcohol or using marijuana, for Glades County, 2012 and 2020**

	2010			2012			2014			2016			2018			2020		
	Middle School	High School	Total															
<b><i>Riding in a vehicle</i></b>																		
Alcohol	--	--	--	--	23.0	--	--	17.3	--	--	27.2	--	--	14.5	--	--	19.6	--
Marijuana	--	--	--	--	20.8	--	--	15.7	--	--	25.2	--	--	32.9	--	--	33.9	--
<b><i>Driving a vehicle</i></b>																		
Alcohol	--	--	--	--	14.7	--	--	4.1	--	--	10.3	--	--	8.2	--	--	7.6	--
Marijuana	--	--	--	--	12.4	--	--	10.9	--	--	13.1	--	--	15.1	--	--	13.4	--

Note: The symbol "--" indicates that data are not available.

**Table 22. Protective factor prevalence rates for Glades County, Florida Statewide youth and the national normative database, 2020**

Domain	Scale	Glades County		Florida Statewide		National Norms	
		Middle School	High School	Middle School	High School	Middle School	High School
Family	Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	61	50	57	57	59	54
	Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	51	46	50	53	54	55
School	School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	56	42	51	60	57	60
	School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	48	56	44	54	53	58
Peer and Individual	Religiosity	52	47	42	52	56	62
<b>Average Prevalence Rate</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>58</b>

Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Tables excerpted from: <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/2020/docs/county-tables/glades.pdf>

**Table 23. Risk factor prevalence rates for Glades County, Florida Statewide youth and the national normative database, 2020**

Domain	Scale	Glades County		Florida Statewide		National Norms	
		Middle School	High School	Middle School	High School	Middle School	High School
Community	Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	44	42	41	32	42	42
	Perceived Availability of Drugs	32	14	34	20	45	45
	Perceived Availability of Handguns	29	29	23	31	25	42
Family	Poor Family Management	44	48	43	35	44	45
	Family Conflict	35	32	42	34	42	37
School	Poor Academic Performance	49	41	46	46	45	48
	Lack of Commitment to School	67	75	69	63	47	46
Peer and Individual	Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	49	43	49	38	40	46
	Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	33	21	35	32	39	45
	Early Initiation of Drug Use	29	13	24	17	41	46
<b>Average Prevalence Rate</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>44</b>

Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

**Table 24. Protective factor prevalence rate trends among middle school students for Glades County, 2010 to 2020**

Domain	Scale	Glades County					
		2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Family	Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59	56	49	69	48	61
	Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	52	57	55	61	48	51
School	School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	47	55	58	56	41	56
	School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54	67	59	59	46	48
Peer and Individual	Religiosity	61	43	50	58	50	52
<b>Average Prevalence Rate</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>54</b>

Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Tables excerpted from: <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/2020/docs/county-tables/glades.pdf>

**Table 25. Risk factor prevalence rate trends among middle school students for Glades County, 2010 to 2020**

Domain	Scale	Glades County					
		2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Community	Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	48	45	48	45	47	44
	Perceived Availability of Drugs	51	52	35	38	37	32
	Perceived Availability of Handguns	36	41	35	35	30	29
Family	Poor Family Management	51	49	44	36	41	44
	Family Conflict	36	39	31	32	37	35
School	Poor Academic Performance	46	45	50	41	47	49
	Lack of Commitment to School	39	47	49	43	72	67
Peer and Individual	Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	50	48	39	36	47	49
	Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	50	41	40	33	41	33
	Early Initiation of Drug Use	47	41	35	24	22	29
<b>Average Prevalence Rate</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>

Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

**Table 26. Protective factor prevalence rate trends among high school students for Glades County, 2010 to 2020**

Domain	Scale	Glades County					
		2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Family	Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	57	48	54	55	65	50
	Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	55	43	43	57	50	46
School	School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	53	57	46	53	49	42
	School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	51	61	67	65	57	56
Peer and Individual	Religiosity	64	44	62	62	62	47
<b>Average Prevalence Rate</b>		<b>56</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>48</b>

Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Tables excerpted from: <https://www.myffamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/2020/docs/county-tables/glades.pdf>

**Table 27. Risk factor prevalence rate trends among high school students for Glades County, 2010 to 2020**

Domain	Scale	Glades County					
		2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
<b>Community</b>	Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	47	38	22	38	33	42
	Perceived Availability of Drugs	40	29	31	32	21	14
	Perceived Availability of Handguns	58	32	50	41	41	29
<b>Family</b>	Poor Family Management	57	71	41	49	41	48
	Family Conflict	33	26	19	24	24	32
<b>School</b>	Poor Academic Performance	44	45	51	42	43	41
	Lack of Commitment to School	59	48	53	70	45	75
<b>Peer and Individual</b>	Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	52	34	38	32	44	43
	Favorable Attitudes toward ATOD Use	44	39	32	42	37	21
	Early Initiation of Drug Use	52	32	31	25	24	13
<b>Average Prevalence Rate</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>

Note: Because risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes, it is better to have lower risk factor scale scores, not higher. Conversely, because protective factors are associated with better student behavioral outcomes, it is better to have protective factor scale scores with high values.

Table excerpted from: <https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/samh/prevention/fysas/2020/docs/county-tables/glades.pdf>

## Appendix C: Resources

### Web Resources

#### [Baker Act Reporting Center at USF](#)

The Baker Act Reporting Center has received, processed and analyzed statewide involuntary (Baker Act) examination data for almost two decades. As of 2018, The Baker Act Reporting Center also collects petitions, orders, and treatment plans for involuntary placement from County Clerks of Court. The Center receives this data on behalf of the Florida Department of Children and Families. The Center is housed in the Department of Mental Health Law & Policy, de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, College of Behavioral and Community Sciences at the University of South Florida. The most recent Florida Baker Act Data Reports can be found on the Baker Act Reporting Center Website.

#### [Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Technical Assistance Center](#)

The Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Technical Assistance Center website serves as a clearing house for resources and research relevant to Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Reinvestment Grantees. The website is updated weekly with upcoming webinar opportunities and other recent publications in the fields of behavioral health and criminal justice.

#### [Florida KIDS COUNT](#)

The objective of Florida KIDS COUNT (FKC) is to inform Floridians and policymakers about the quality of life for Florida's children, and to build leadership and accountability for action on behalf of our children. FKC annually updates and disseminates national, statewide and county-level data on key indicators for Florida's children.

#### [Florida Child Well-Being Index](#)

The 2020 Index emulates the annual ranking of states published by the Annie E. Casey Foundation's annual KIDS COUNT Data Book that compares child well-being on 16 indicators in the areas of Economic Well-Being, Education, Health, and Family and Community.

#### [2020 Florida Child Well-Being Index: Glades County \(Florida KIDS COUNT\)](#)

#### [Rural Community Action Guide: Building Stronger, Healthier, Drug-Free Communities](#)

The Rural Community Action Guide complements the 2019 National Drug Control Strategy by providing topical insights on how rural leaders can and are addressing drug use and its consequences to build strong and healthy rural places. Developed with input from a series of roundtables on opioid misuse hosted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and key partners, this comprehensive report presents strategies to strengthen the local responses to addiction in rural communities and fresh ideas to adopt flexible, creative solutions at the local level.

#### [Safe to Learn: An Assessment of School Climate and Discipline in Florida \(ACLU, 2019\)](#)

As a result of legislation following the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Tragedy, the American Civil Liberties Union assessed trends related to policing, discipline, and the school climate in the State of Florida. The Glades County School-to-Prison Pipeline Profile was created as a supplemental material to this report.

#### [Glades County School-to-Prison Pipeline Profile](#)

## Additional Web Resources

Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute- Department of Mental Health Law and Policy (MHLP)	<a href="http://www.usf.edu/cbcs/mhlp/">http://www.usf.edu/cbcs/mhlp/</a>
Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF)- Mental Health and Substance Use Policy Research Associates (PRA)	<a href="http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/mental-health">http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/mental-health</a>
SAMHSA's GAINS Center for Behavioral Health and Justice Transformation	<a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/gains-center">https://www.samhsa.gov/gains-center</a>

## The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Web Resources

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)	<a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/">https://www.samhsa.gov/</a>
Center for Mental Health Services	<a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/about-us/who-we-are/offices-centers/cmhs">https://www.samhsa.gov/about-us/who-we-are/offices-centers/cmhs</a>
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	<a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/about-us/who-we-are/offices-centers/csat">https://www.samhsa.gov/about-us/who-we-are/offices-centers/csat</a>
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	<a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/about-us/who-we-are/offices-centers/csat">https://www.samhsa.gov/about-us/who-we-are/offices-centers/csat</a>
Homelessness Programs and Resources	<a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/homelessness-programs-resources">https://www.samhsa.gov/homelessness-programs-resources</a>
National Center for Trauma Informed Care (NCTIC)	<a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/nctic/about">https://www.samhsa.gov/nctic/about</a>
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	<a href="https://www.addiction.com/a-z/samhsas-national-clearinghouse-for-alcohol-and-drug-information/">https://www.addiction.com/a-z/samhsas-national-clearinghouse-for-alcohol-and-drug-information/</a>
National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP)	<a href="http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/01_landing.aspx">http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/01_landing.aspx</a>
Partners for Recovery	<a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/partners-for-recovery">https://www.samhsa.gov/partners-for-recovery</a>
SAMHSA Grant Announcements	<a href="https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grant-announcements-2017">https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grant-announcements-2017</a>

## Other Web Resources

Council of State Governments (CSG)	<a href="http://www.csg.org/">http://www.csg.org/</a>
Florida Partners in Crisis	<a href="http://flpic.org/">http://flpic.org/</a>
CSG Justice Center	<a href="https://csgjusticecenter.org/">https://csgjusticecenter.org/</a>
Grant Opportunities	<a href="http://www.grants.gov/">http://www.grants.gov/</a>
National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI)	<a href="http://www.nami.org/">http://www.nami.org/</a>
National Alliance to End Homelessness	<a href="http://www.endhomelessness.org/pages/housing_first">http://www.endhomelessness.org/pages/housing_first</a>
National Center for Cultural Competence	<a href="https://nccc.georgetown.edu/">https://nccc.georgetown.edu/</a>
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	<a href="https://www.ncjrs.gov/">https://www.ncjrs.gov/</a>
National Institute of Corrections	<a href="http://nicic.gov/">http://nicic.gov/</a>
National Institute on Drug Abuse	<a href="https://www.drugabuse.gov/">https://www.drugabuse.gov/</a>
Office of Justice Programs	<a href="https://ojp.gov/">https://ojp.gov/</a>
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)	<a href="https://www.ojjdp.gov/mpg">https://www.ojjdp.gov/mpg</a>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services - Mental Health	<a href="https://www.mentalhealth.gov/index.html">https://www.mentalhealth.gov/index.html</a>

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs - Mental Health

<http://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/>

United State Interagency Council on Homelessness

<https://www.usich.gov/>