

**Missouri Department Of Mental Health
Division Of Alcohol And Drug Abuse
State Advisory Council
October 5, 2011**

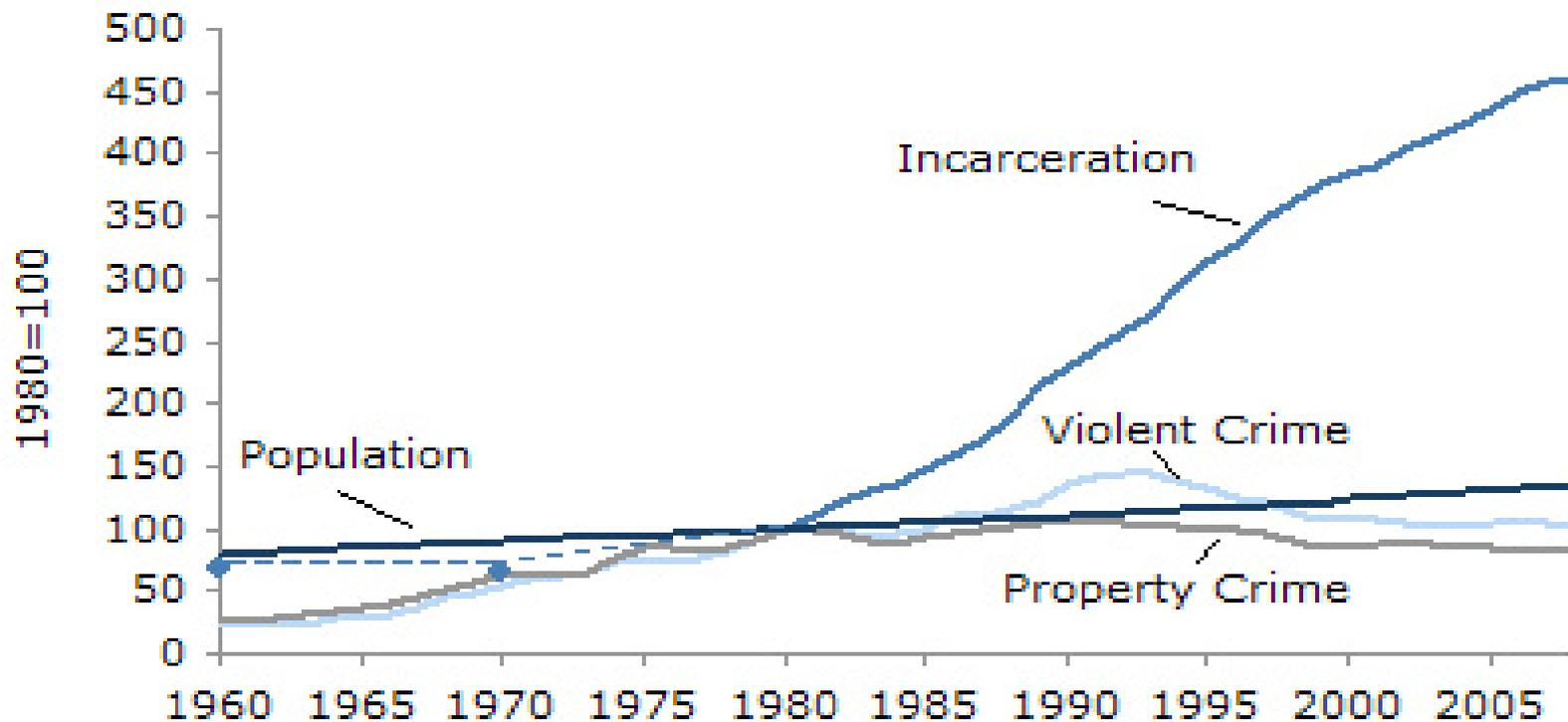
THE WAR ON DRUGS

1971

- PRESIDENT NIXON DECLARES WAR ON DRUGS
- “WAR PLANS” BY PROSECUTION, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND CORRECTIONS
- STRATEGY: ELIMINATE THE SUPPLY
- TACTICS: JAIL THE PRODUCERS, DISTRIBUTORS, AND USERS; INTERDICT THE PRODUCT
- GOAL: WORLD WITHOUT DRUG ADDICTION BECAUSE DRUGS ARE UNAVAILABLE

National Crime Rate vs. Incarceration Rates

**Change in Violent and Property Crime,
and Inmate and Total Population, 1960-2008**



Source: CEPR analysis of FBI and BJS data

The National War on Drugs

- Drug Arrests

- 1980 580,900
- 2007 1,841,200

- As Percentage of All Arrests

- 1980 5.5%
- 2006 13.14%

- Prison Population

- 1982 612,000
- 2008 2,304,000



1,692,000 more
people

behind bars

Missouri Corrections Costs

Total DOC Budget

- 1982 \$55 million**
- 1985 \$87 million**
- 1994 \$219.9 million**
- 2005 \$500.1 million**
- 2010 \$665 million**

Increase >1100% from '82 to '10

Cost per Prisoner: \$16,432. Missouri is spending \$233 million per year to incarcerate nonviolent offenders.

Missouri Correctional Population

	<i>1982</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>2009</i>
Total Population	27,376	58,266	103,432
Incarcerated	5,953	15,402	30,476
-- Violent	2,996	8,124	16,311
-- Nonviolent	2,957	7,278	14,148

From 1982 to 2009:

412% increase in **incarcerated** offenders

379% increase in **nonviolent** offenders

Missouri New Prison Admissions (FY2004)

– 1,239	13%	Drug Convictions
– 2,037	20%	Probation for Drug Offense Revoked
– 4,042	41%	Other Crimes But Active Substance Abuser
	<hr/>	
	74%	

74% related to illegal drug use

Missouri Cost of Incarceration

Cost Per Prisoner Per Year: \$16,432

Cost Per Year To Incarcerate Non-violent
Drug Offenders:

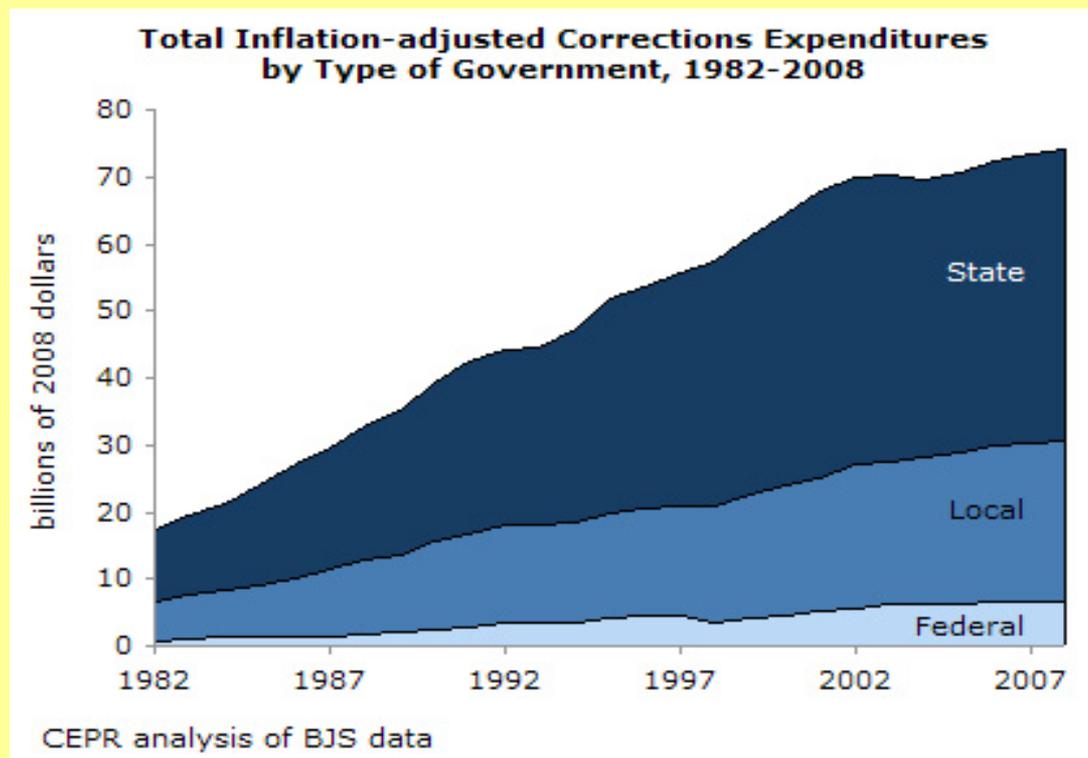
\$233 Million

National Cost of State Incarceration

State correctional spending:

1988 \$11.7 billion

2008 \$47.3 billion



MISSOURI EXPERIENCE

- 1982 PRISON POPULATION.....5,953
- 2009 PRISON POPULATION.....30,432
- 1982 DOC BUDGET.....\$55 million
- 2009 DOC BUDGET.....\$665 million.
- COST OF INCARCERATION PER INDIVIDUAL PER YEAR.....\$16,400
- 58.5 percent of nonviolent offenders are re-incarcerated within five years of release.

National Recidivism Rate

For **drug** offenders (released 1983 vs. released 1994):

- *Re-arrest* rate increased
50.4% → 66.7%
- *Reconviction* rate increased
35.3% → 47%

In practice, the global scale
of illegal drug markets –
largely controlled by
organized crime
–has **grown** dramatically
over this period

REPORT OF THE GLOBAL COMMISSION ON DRUG POLICY JUNE 2011

- ***The global war on drugs has failed.***
- Vast expenditures failed to effectively curtail supply or consumption.
- Apparent victories negated by the emergence of other sources and traffickers.
- Expenditures on supply reduction strategies and incarceration displace \$\$\$\$ from demand reduction.
- Incarcerating millions has filled prisons without reducing the availability of illicit drugs or the power of criminal organizations.

No one is suggesting that the failure of the War on Drugs is due to a lack of skill, diligence, or dedication of those in the Departments of Corrections or Probation and Parole. .

RECOMMENDATIONS of GLOBAL COMMISSION

- **End the criminalization of non-violent drug users.**
- **Try regulation of drugs to undermine the power of organized crime**
- **Offer health and treatment services to those in need.**
- **Eschew simplistic ‘just say no’ messages and ‘zero tolerance’ policies in favor of educational efforts grounded in credible information and prevention programs that focus on social skills and peer influences.**

State of the Judiciary Address
William Ray Price Jr.,
Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court
Feb. 9, 2011

- We were tough on crime, but we were not smart on crime.
- We over-incarcerate nonviolent drug offenders
- We waste tax dollars incarcerating non-violent offenders
- We tried to incarcerate our way out of illegal drug use.
- We thought jailing drug offenders would “cure” them or at least scare them straight.
- We spent billions of dollars and it did not work.

Judge Price's Recommendations

- expand our diversionary drug court programs.
- require education or job training and, if needed, drug treatment as a condition for early release from prison.
- establish more robust program for reentry supervision for those who are released.
- fund these efforts by reducing the number of nonviolent offenders in our prisons

Drug Courts

- Drug courts..... tough, effective, local alternatives to prisons.
- 60 TO 80 percent of people in prison are there for drug-related crimes or have drug or alcohol issues.
- Studies nationally and in Missouri, show drug courts are the most effective way to deal with drug- and alcohol-addicted people at a fraction of the cost of prison.

Missouri Drug Courts Cost Substantially Less Than Incarceration

Costs (per inmate per year)

Incarceration	\$16,832
---------------	----------

Drug Court	\$3,000 - 5,000
------------	-----------------

Joint Effort of Judicial, Executive, and Legislative Branches August 25, 2011

- Effort to revamp Missouri's criminal sentencing practices
- Eye toward diverting nonviolent offenders to treatment programs instead of prison.
- Working with the Pew Center on the States to analyze current sentencing laws, prison populations, probation programs and recidivism rates.
- Legislation being drafted

Writing On The Wall

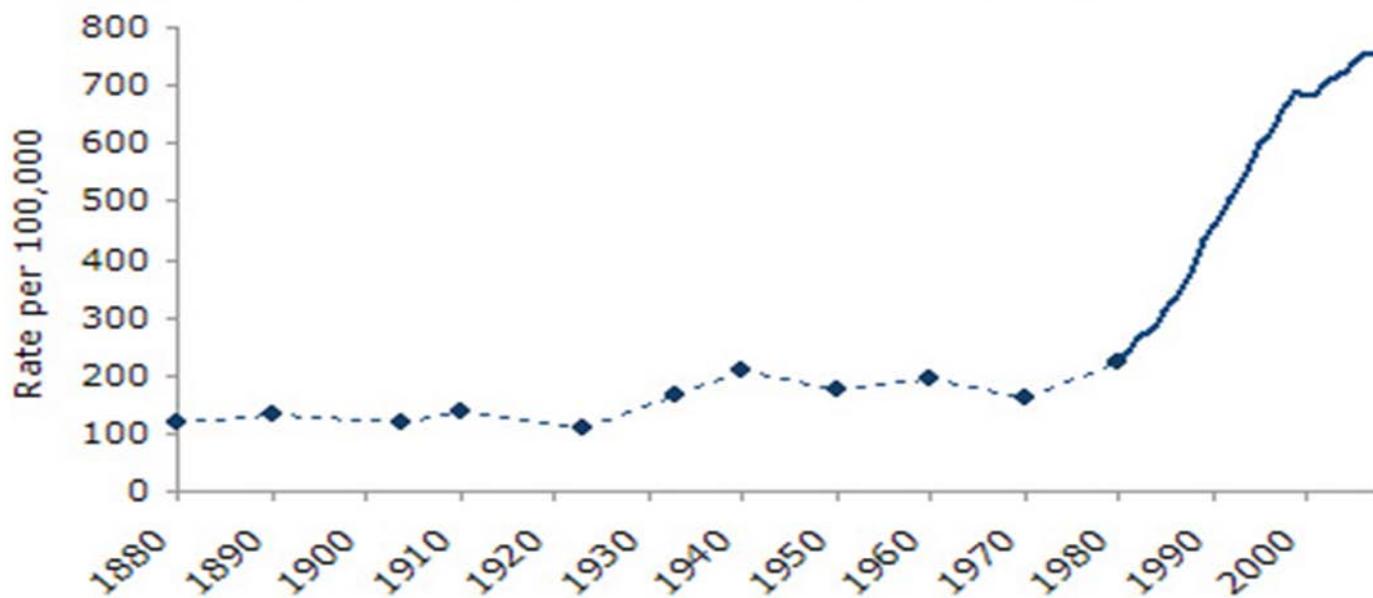
- **Dramatic Changes May Come**
- **Prepare to Offer Concrete Proposals for Treatment as Alternative to Prison**
- **Insure Necessary Resources are in Place If Changes Made**

In 1982, 612,000 people were behind bars in state prisons across the country.

By 2008, that number had risen almost fourfold to 2.3 million people.

State correctional spending across our country increased from \$11.7 billion, in 1988, to \$47.3 billion in 2008.

U.S. Incarceration Rate, 1880-2008



CEPR analysis of data from BJS, Census, and Cahalan (1986).