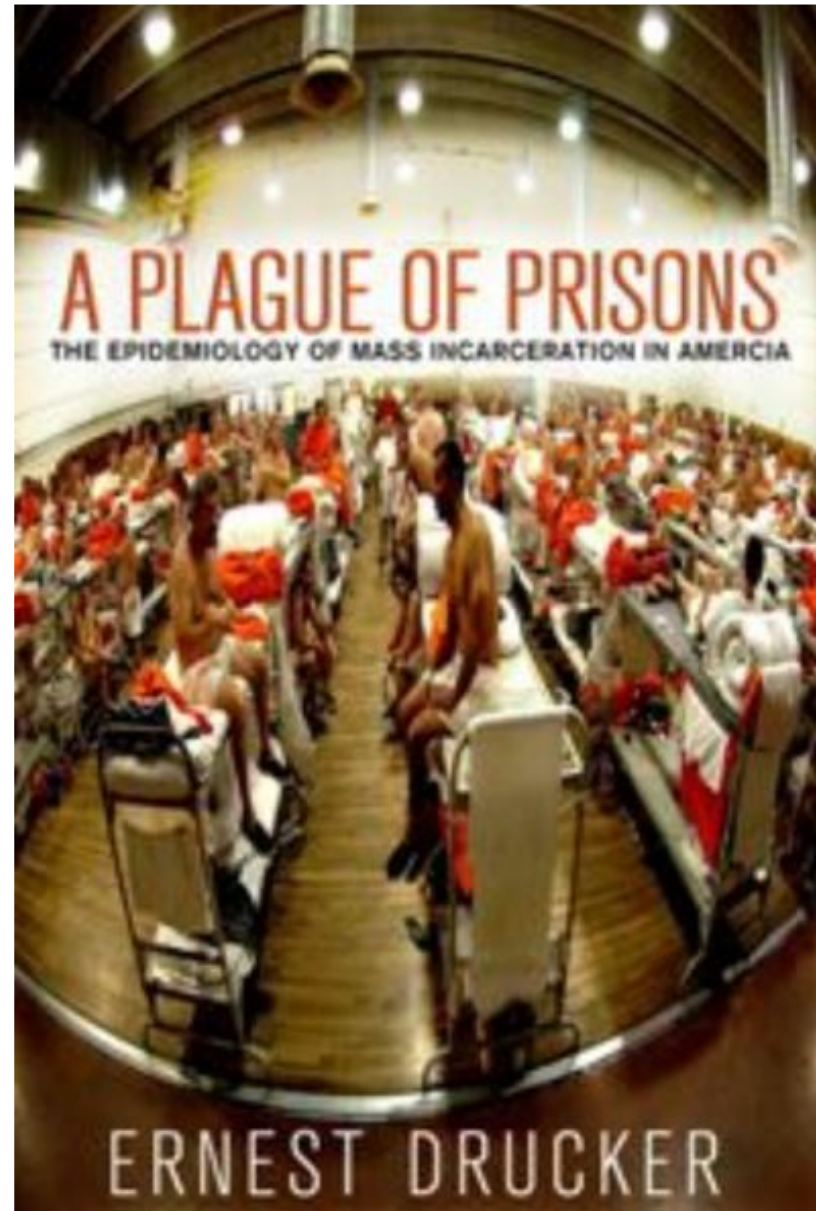




2012 Conference
on Law Enforcement &
Public Health

Melbourne, Australia
Nov 11- 14



**Public Health
Impact
Of Incarceration**

Ernest Drucker

KEY QUESTION:

Is imprisonment a public health phenomenon ?

This model of imprisonment has two components : an individual case vs. an epidemic - e.g. AIDS

1- A case of disease is an individual phenomenon:

Biology of disease agent , etiology and pathophysiology of the illness, course of the disease in individuals (natural history) . Intervention is based on individual diagnosis, treatment , and outcomes.

2- An epidemic is a social phenomenon :

The public health model is based on determinants and patterns of disease in populations - concerned with risks and modes of transmission, and measured in outcomes for entire populations .





Individual Impact of Incarceration;

Physical and Mental Health
Family and Community Ties
Life Course Prospects
Future Criminality
Recidivism

The Public Health Model of Imprisonment :

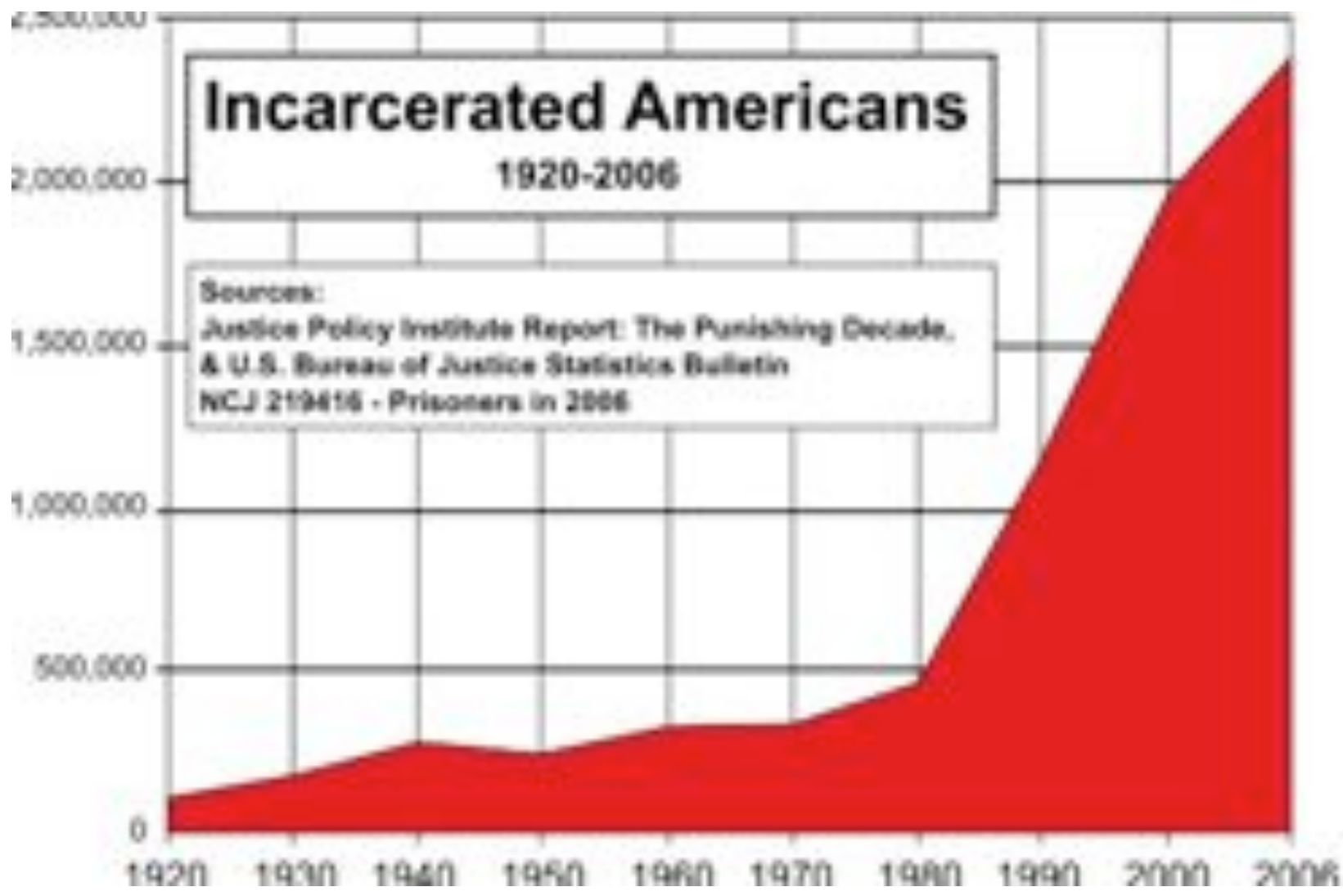
The Epidemiology of Mass Incarceration

Anatomy of the Epidemic of Mass Incarceration in USA

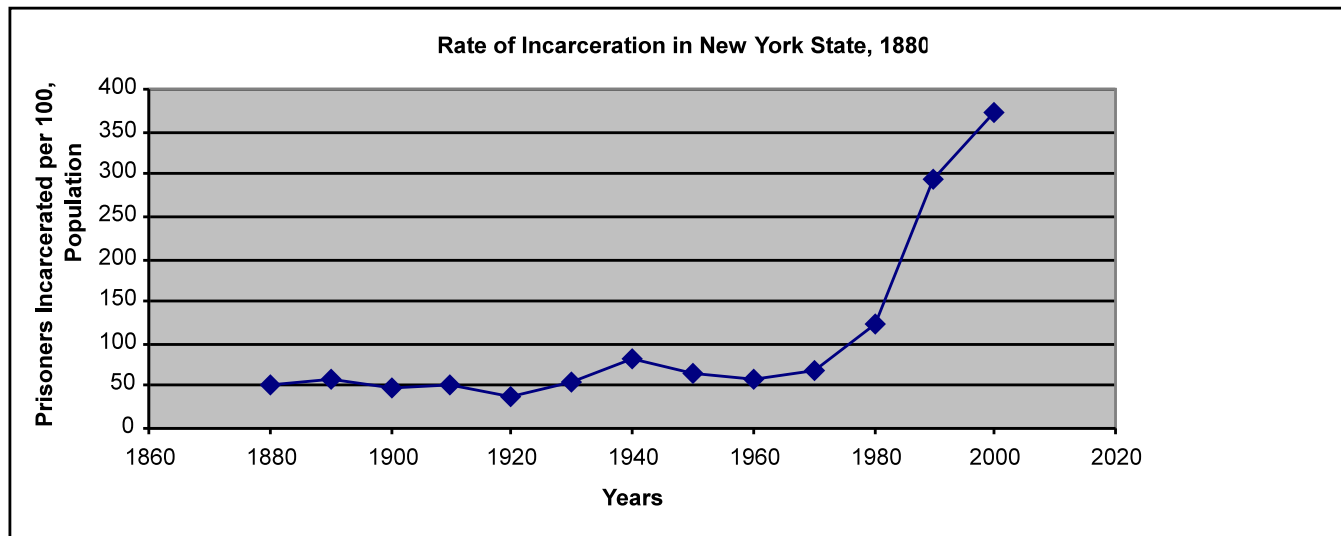
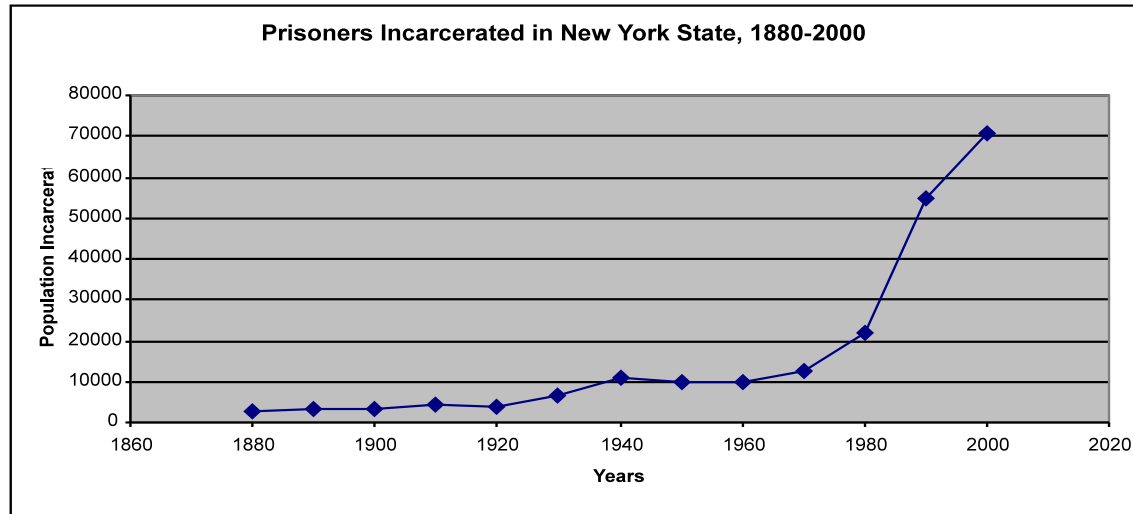
Time

Person

Place



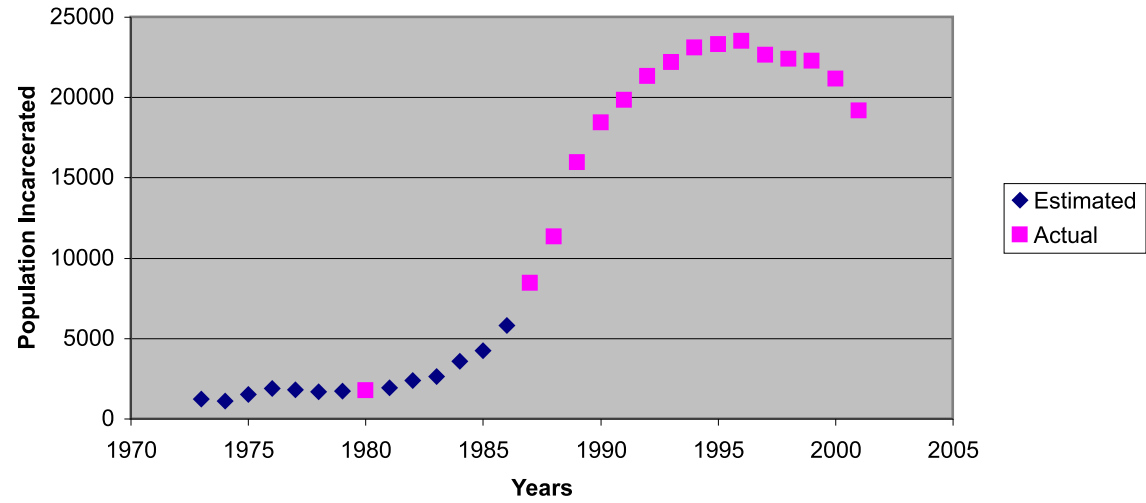
TIME



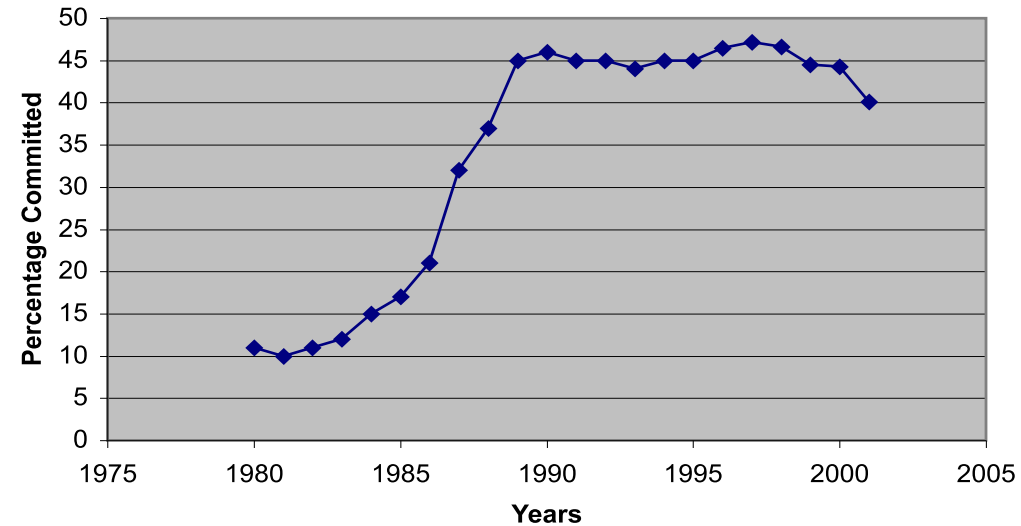
Outbreak



Drug Offenders Incarcerated in New York State under the Rockefeller Drug Laws by Year

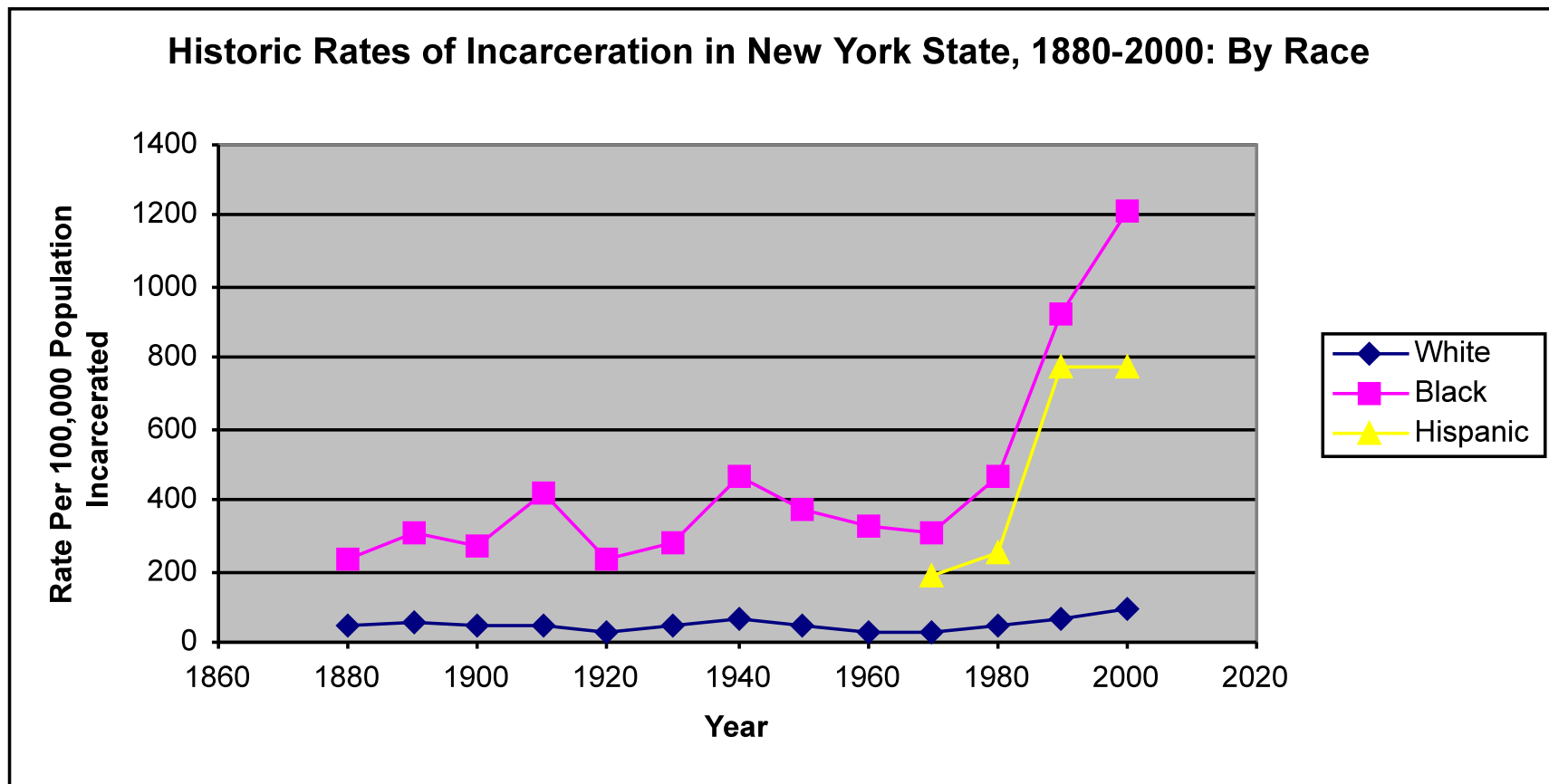


Rockefeller Drug Commitments as a Percentage of Total Commitments, 1980-2001



PERSON :

Racial and Ethnicity as Risk Factor for Imprisonment



Rate of Incarceration /1 00,000 population under RDL for Male s
for the year ending Jan. 1, 200 1

Age Groups	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Under 21	1.7	74.7	39.5	3.1
21-44	38.3	1656.8	1168.4	48.3
Above 44	10.2	329.3	465.9	9.1
Total	17.6	717.7	597.3	21.6

Lifetime Likelihood of Going to State or Federal Prison

By Thomas P. Bonczar
and Allen J. Beck, Ph.D.
BJS Statisticians

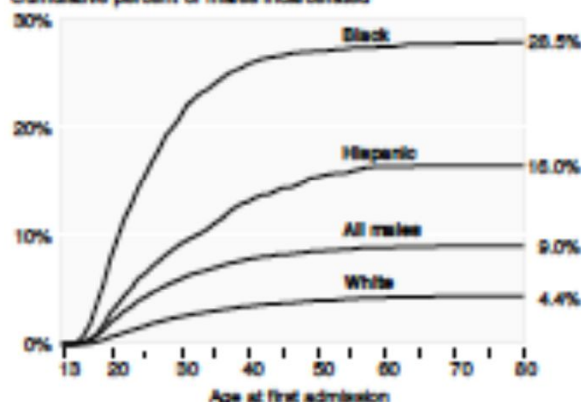
An estimated 5.1% of all persons in the United States will be confined in a State or Federal prison during their lifetime, if incarceration rates recorded in 1991 remain unchanged in the future. The lifetime chances of a person going to prison are higher for men (9.0%) than for women (1.1%) and higher for blacks (16.2%) and Hispanics (9.4%) than for whites (2.5%). At current levels of incarceration a black male in the United States today has greater than a 1 in 4 chance of going to prison during his lifetime, while a Hispanic male has a 1 in 6 chance and a white male has a 1 in 23 chance of serving time.

The lifetime likelihood of incarceration, the focus of this study, represents the percentage of all U.S. residents expected to be incarcerated in a prison at some time in life. Such a measure is hypothetical — based on the assumption that recent rates of incarceration (and death rates) will not change in the future. Unlike a standard incarceration rate, which expresses the prevalence of incarceration on a single day, the lifetime likelihood measure summarizes the chances of a person being incarcerated at some time over an entire lifetime.

Highlights

Percentage of U.S. males likely to ever go to prison, based on constant 1991 rates of first incarceration, by age, race, and Hispanic origin

Cumulative percent of males incarcerated



• If recent incarceration rates remain unchanged, an estimated 1 of every 20 persons (5.1%) will serve time in a prison during their lifetime.

• Men (9.0%) are over 8 times more likely than women (1.1%) to be incarcerated in prison at least once during their life.

• Among men, blacks (28.5%) are about twice as likely as Hispanics (16.0%) and 6 times more likely than whites (4.4%) to be admitted to prison during their life.

• Among women, 3.6% of blacks, 1.5% of Hispanics, and 0.5% of whites will enter prison at least once.

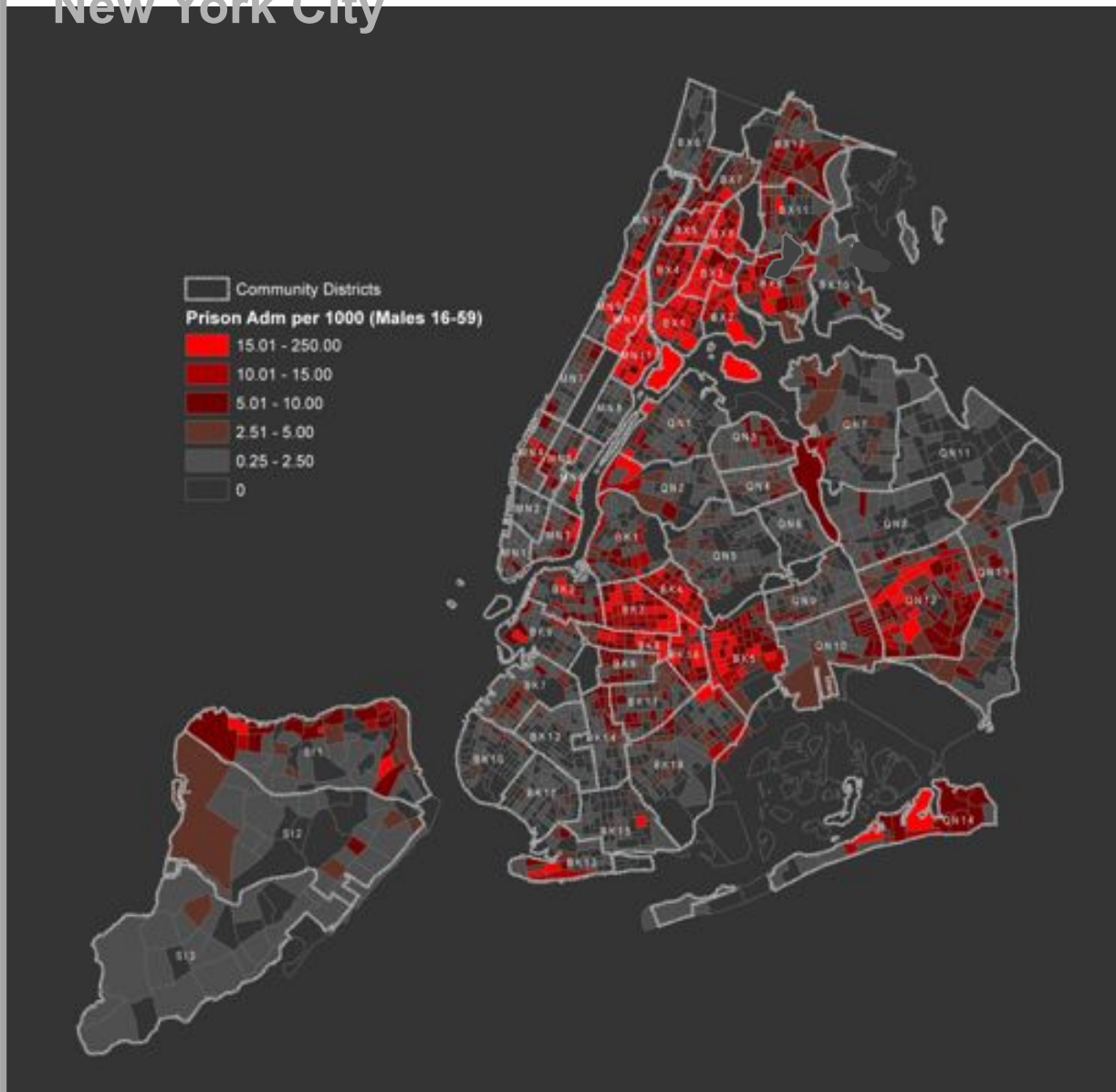
• The chance of going to prison for the first time declines with age —

Not yet incarcerated by age	Chance of going to prison during rest of life		
	All persons	White	Black
Birth	5.1%	4.4%	28.5%
20	4.5	4.1	25.0
25	3.1	3.0	17.0
30	2.1	2.1	10.0
35	1.4	1.5	6.5
40	.9	1.1	3.6
45	.5	.6	2.1

• Nearly two-thirds of those admitted to prison for the first time will have been on probation and a third will have served a sentence to a local jail or juvenile facility.

Place

New York City



Per 1000 Adult Males
(16–59)
Census Tracts
with Community Districts

Admissions per 1000

Boro	CD	Count	Rate
MN	10	748	25.7
MN	11	671	19.8
BX	3	328	19.2
BX	2	226	17.4
BX	1	358	16.8
BX	5	531	14.7
BK	3	516	13.7
BK	16	274	13.7
BX	6	249	12.8
BK	8	289	12.1
MN	9	423	11.8
BX	4	396	10.6
BK	5	457	10.1



South Bronx 1975

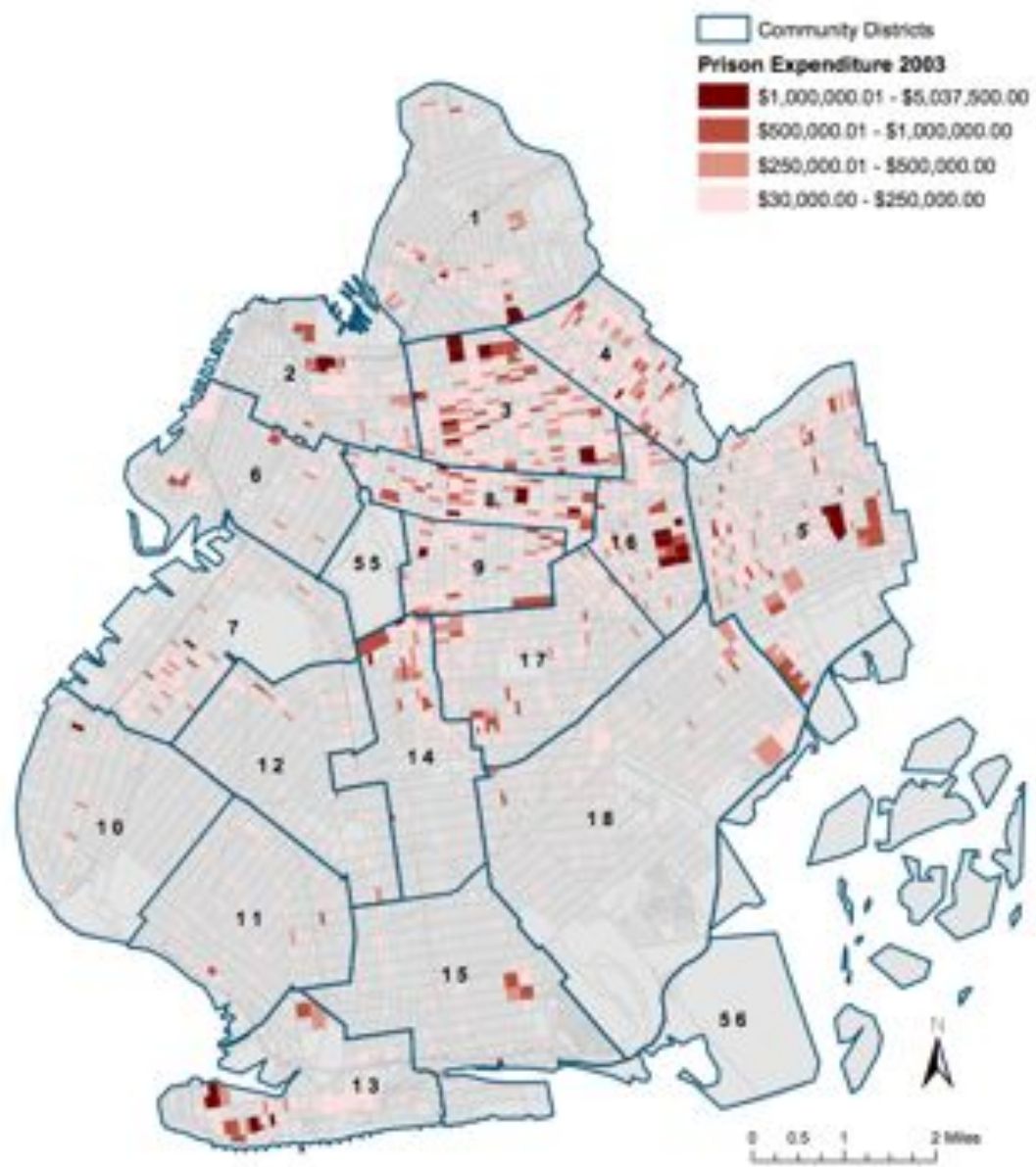
Bronx, New York , 2008



Copyright: James Hannon / Lantern-Media.com 2008

Prison Expenditure by Block

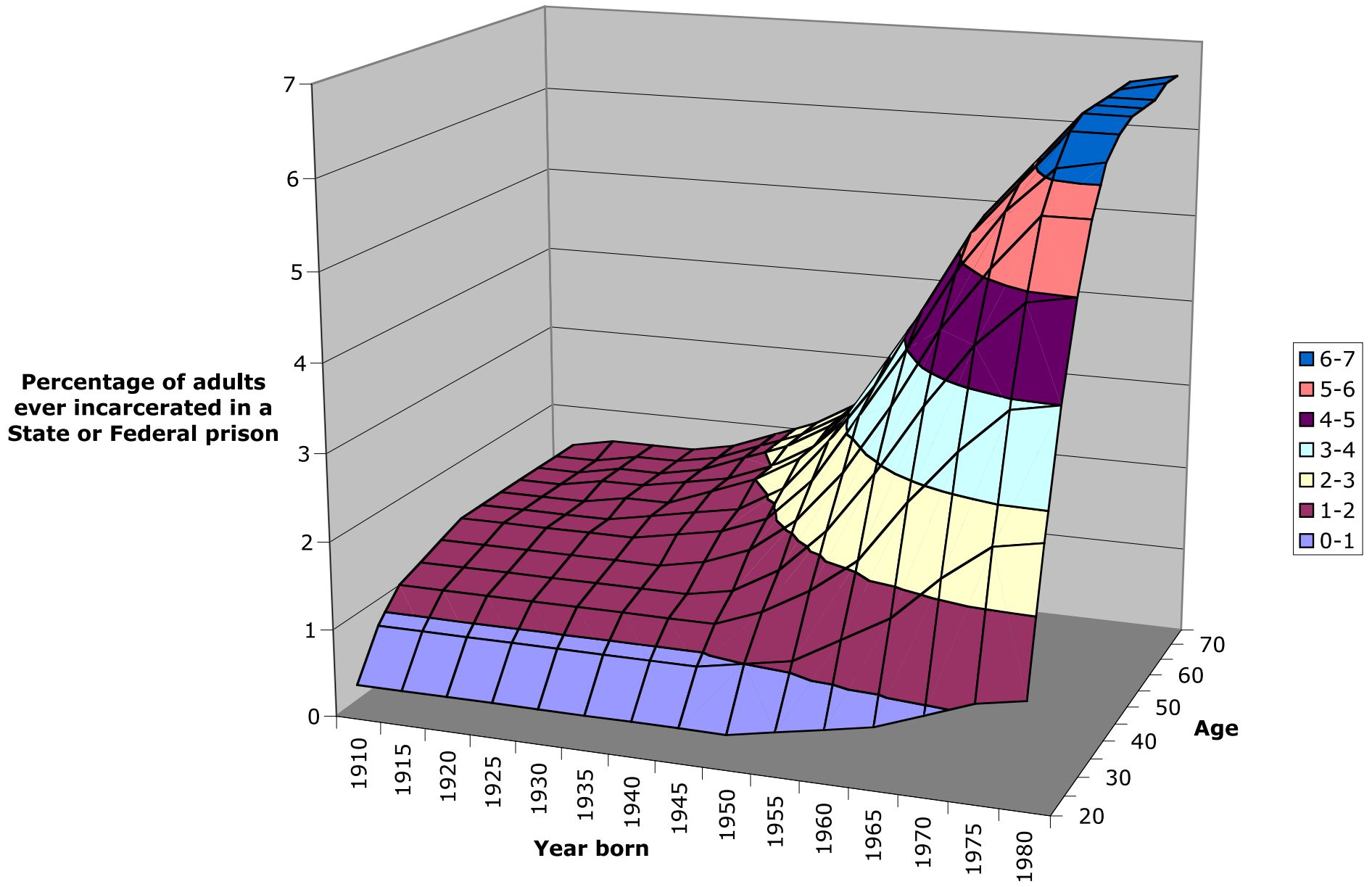
Brooklyn, New York



The Public Health
Model of Imprisonment :

The Population Impact of
Mass Incarceration

Percentage of adults ever incarcerated in State or Federal prison, by year of birth and age



Stopping the Epidemic of Mass Incarceration

Primary Prevention

Secondary Prevention

Tertiary Prevention

Primary Prevention

Reducing the number of drug users arrested and imprisoned

Division of Criminal Justice Services

Criminal Justice Interim Update



David A. Paterson
Governor

Sean M. Byrne
Acting DCJS Commissioner

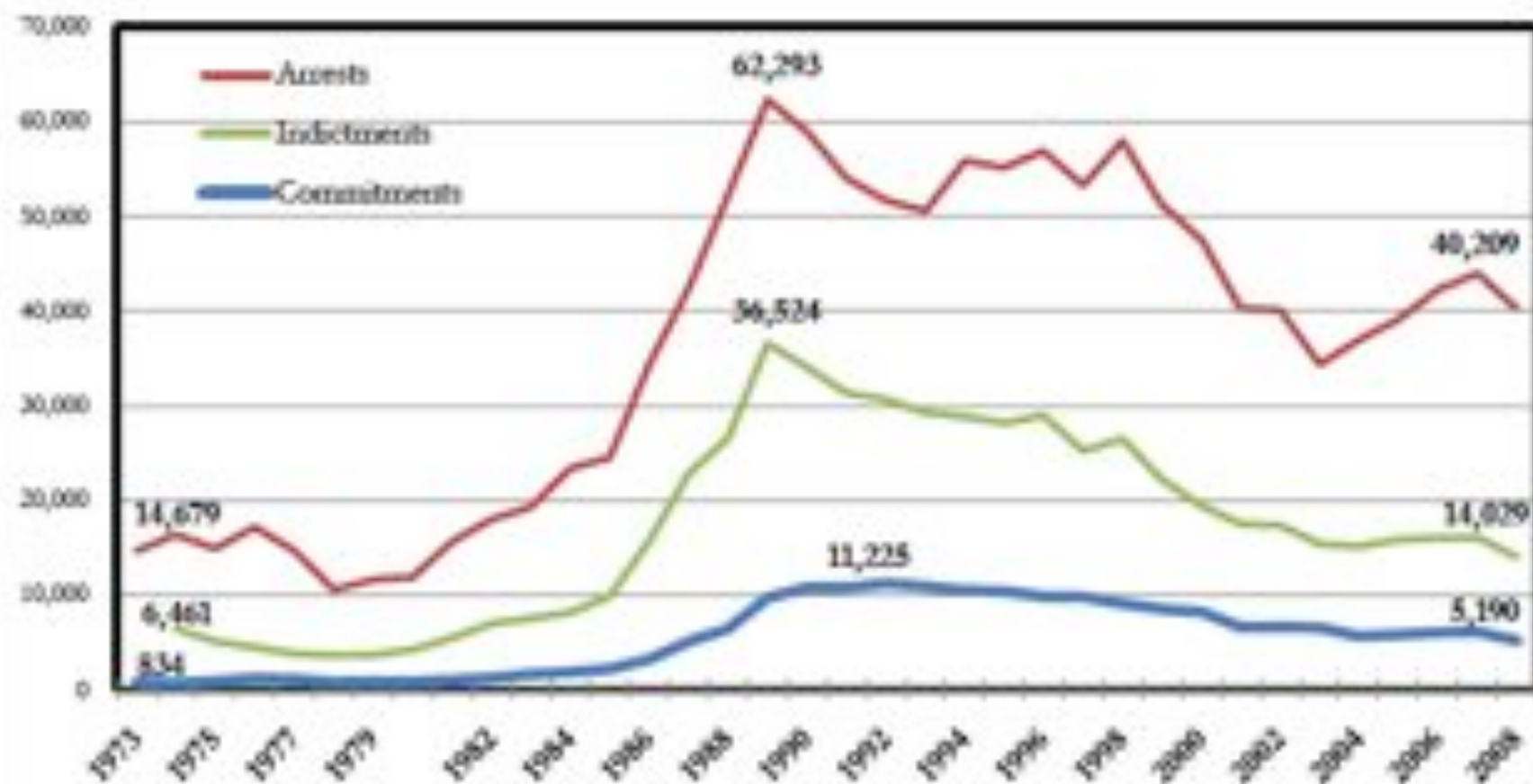
Drug Law Reform Series

Report No. 3

Issued October 2010

**Preliminary Impact of
2009 Drug Law Reform
October 2009 – September 2010**

Figure 1. Felony Drug Arrests, Indictments* and Commitments
1973 - 2008



Source: DCJS Felony Processing file, Computerized Criminal History file, DOCs Admission file and Crime and Justice Report

*Note: Indictments only available since 1974.

Legalize This! the case for
decriminalizing drugs

Douglas Husak

Secondary Prevention

Reducing the Harms of
Arrest and Incarceration

Massive Human Rights Abuses in Prisons

Coerced “Treatment”

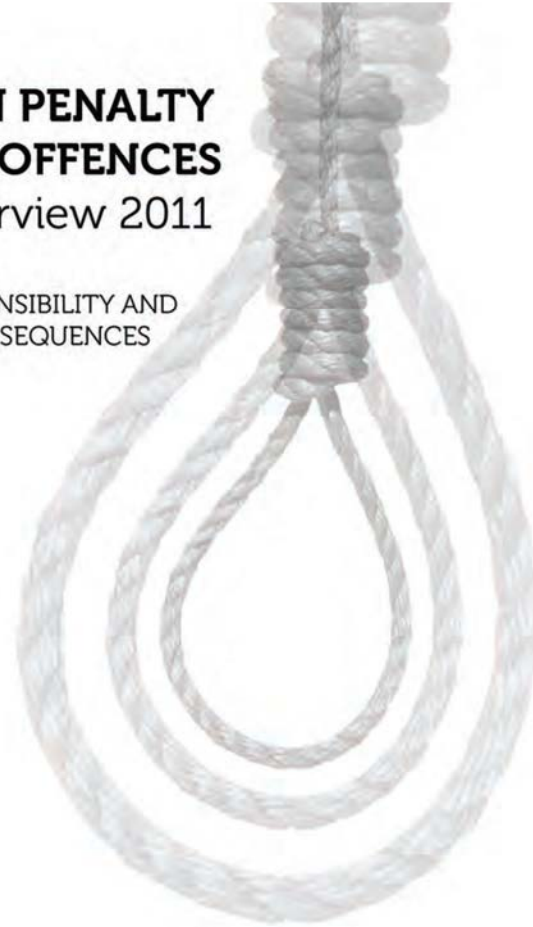
Torture

Executions

THE DEATH PENALTY FOR DRUG OFFENCES

Global Overview 2011

SHARED RESPONSIBILITY AND
SHARED CONSEQUENCES



Executions of Drug Offenders

Global Overview :

Approx. 1000 per year 2008- 2010

High application states

(95% of all executions)

China, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Viet Nam ,
Malaysia, Singapore

Low application states : Some executions

in last 10 years : Indonesia , Kuwait,
Thailand, Pakistan , Egypt Yemen Syria
Taiwan

Symbolic application states: no executions in last 10 years , but laws on books

Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates , India
USA, Gaza , Bangladesh, Bahrain,
Myanmar, Lao PDR , South Korea,
Sri Lanka , Brunei-Darussalam, Cuba
Source: Harm Reduction International ,

2011

Tertiary Prevention

Reduce the Long Term Population
Consequences of Mass Incarceration

Alter Public Attitudes about the Use of
Incarceration as Punishment Through
Restorative Justice Programs

Restorative Justice





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