

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Shorter than the novel

Hon. Stephen M. Warning
Cowlitz County Superior Court



■ 1 in 100

■ Of all adults in the United States

■ 1 in 30

■ Of all males between 20 and 34

■ 1 in 9

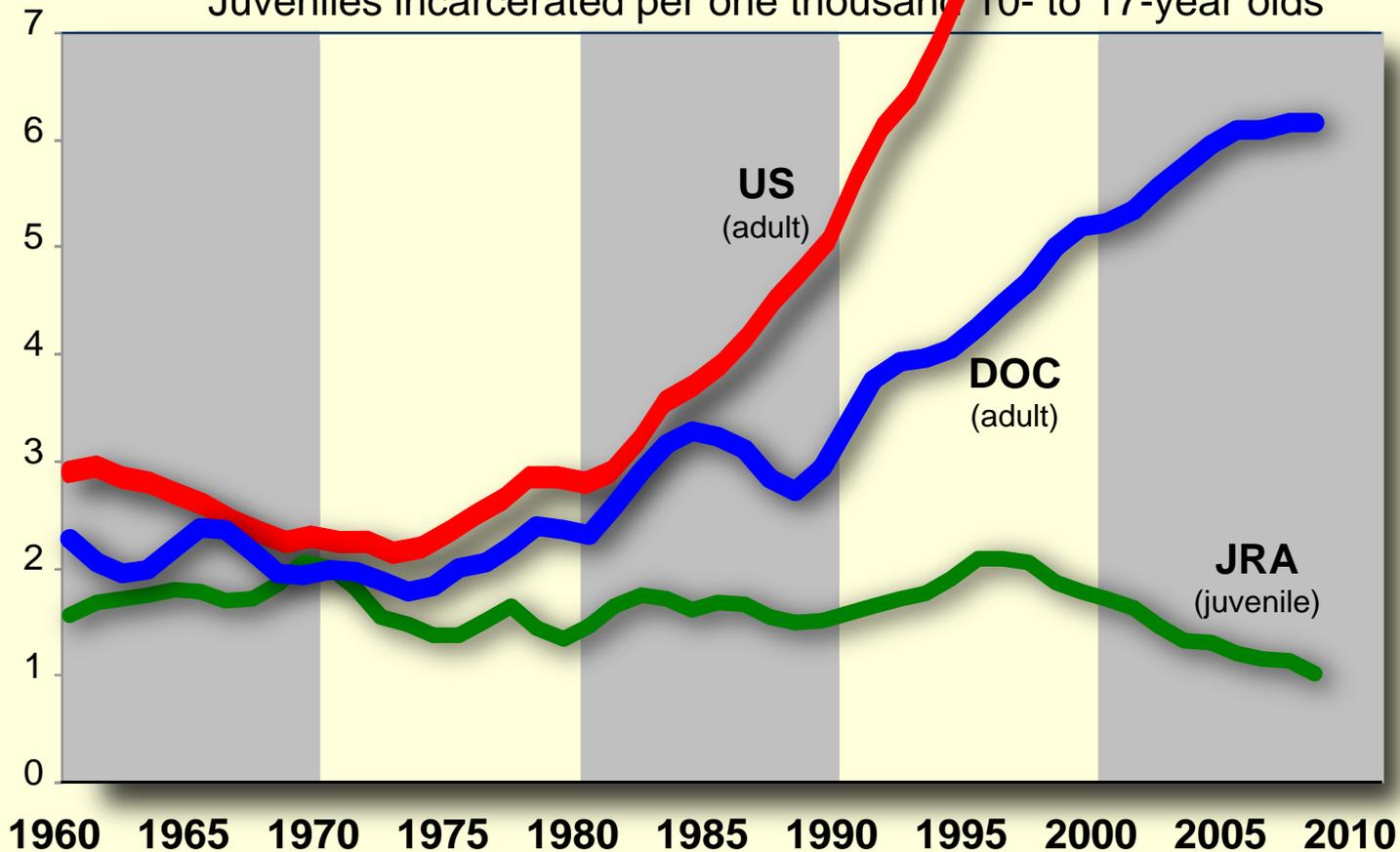
■ Of all black males between 20 and 34

■ Are locked up!

- In 2007 the states spent \$44 Billion on corrections. An inflation adjusted increase since 1987 of 127%
- State spending on higher education increased 21% since 1987

Adult and Juvenile (State) Incarceration Rates In Washington: 1960 to 2008

Adults incarcerated per one thousand 18- to 49-year olds
Juveniles incarcerated per one thousand 10- to 17-year olds

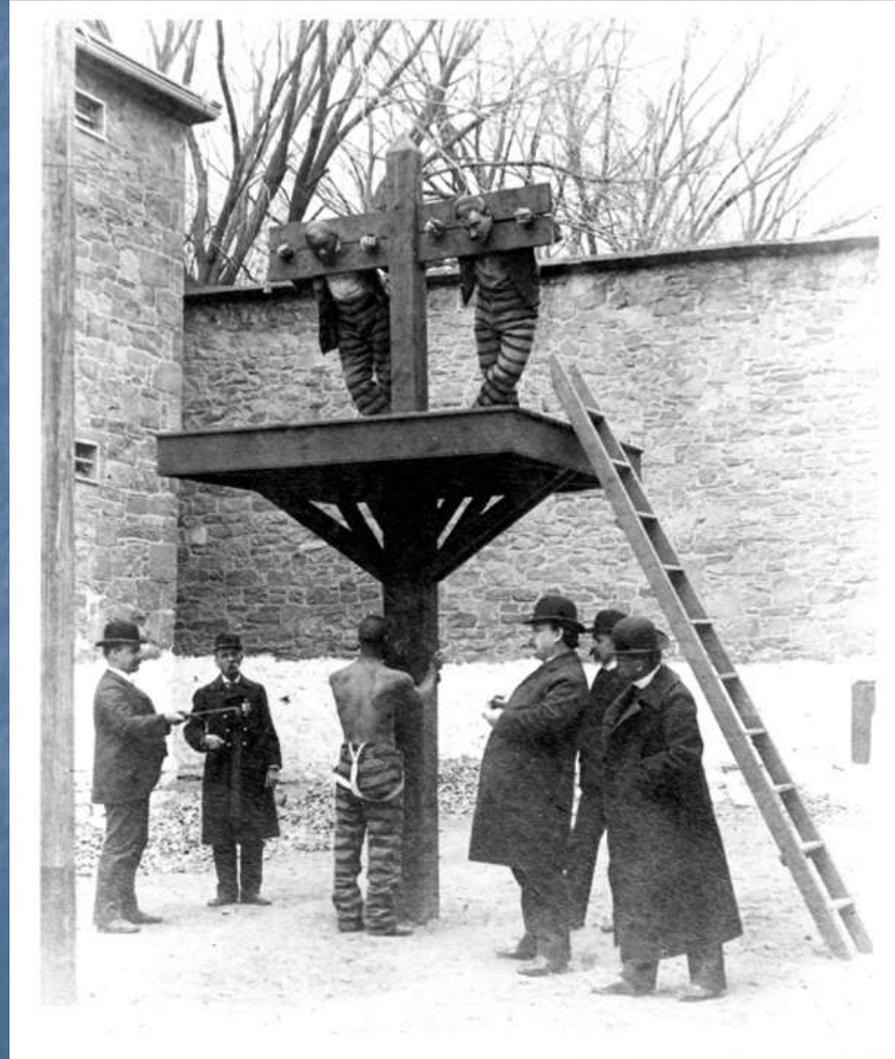


Source: WSIPP analysis of data from the Caseload Forecast Council, OFM, and the US Bureau of Justice Statistics

A Bit of History



Progress



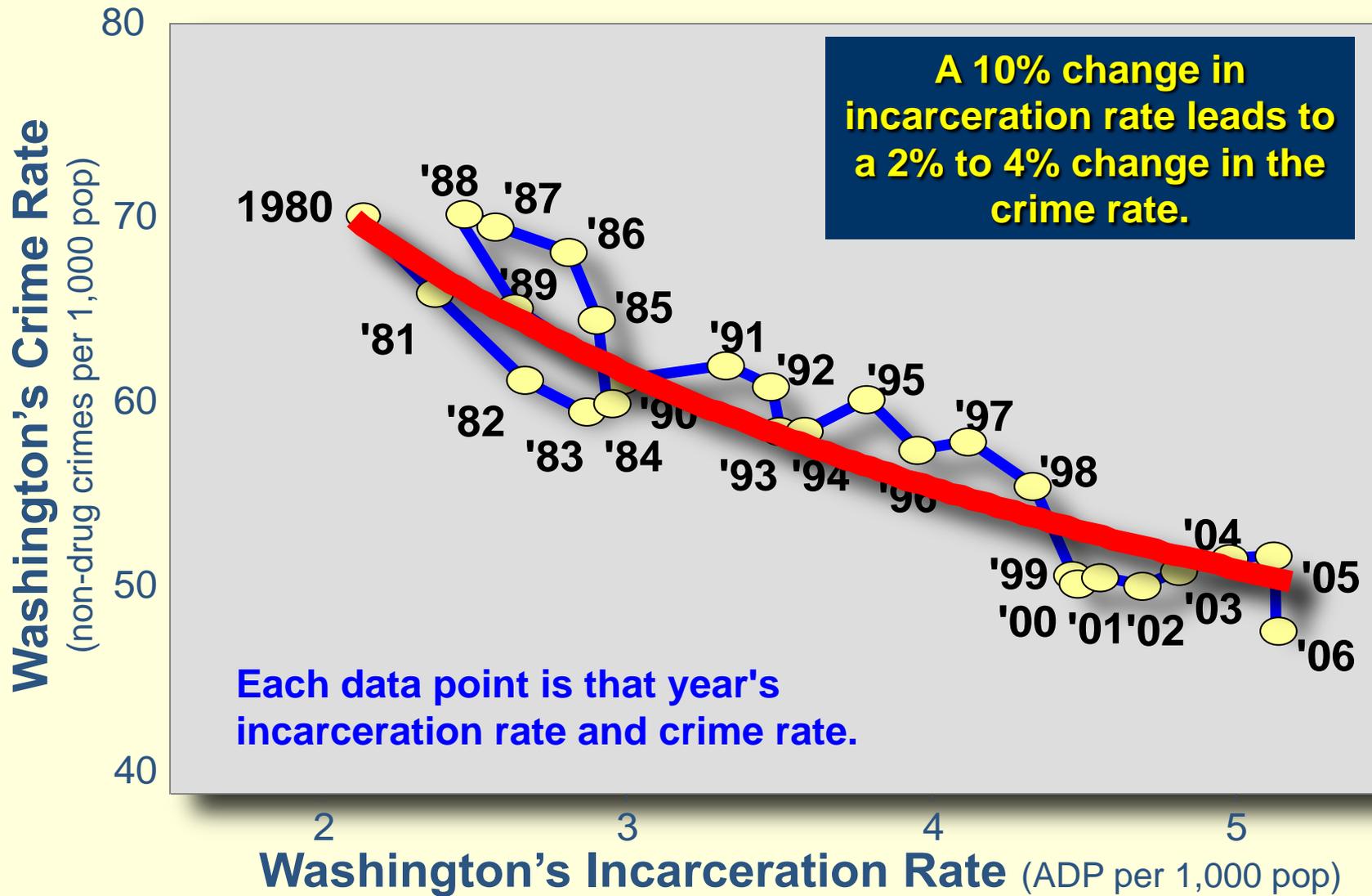
A Fundamental Question- Why Do We Incarcerate?

- Punish for past crime
 - “Just Desserts”
 - “Pay” for the crime
- Avoiding future crime
 - Incapacitation-while in custody
 - Deterrence- offender and general public
 - Rehabilitation-crime the offender doesn't commit in the future

The Next Question

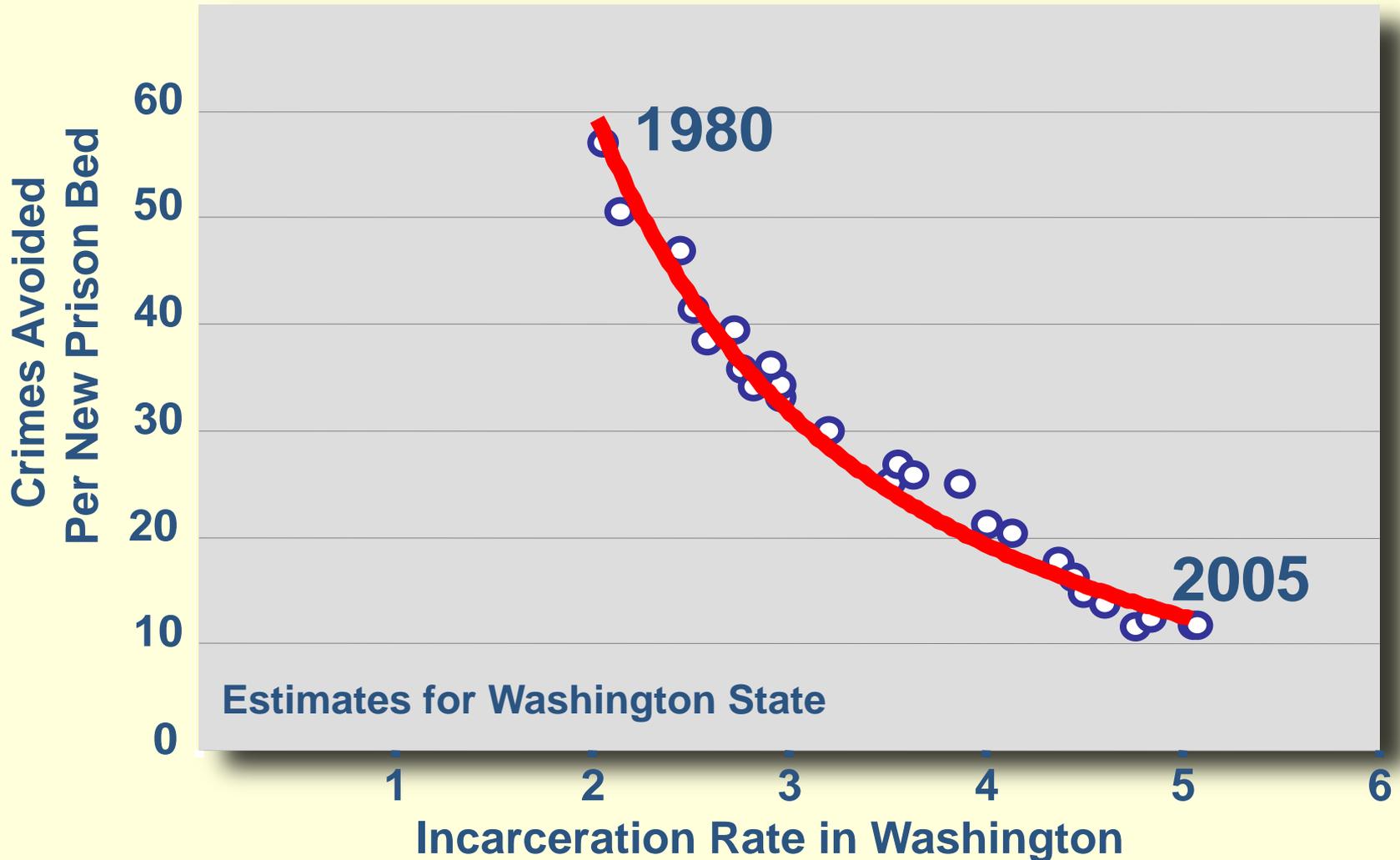
Does incarceration work?

- It does punish (most folks).
 - Just Desserts/Retribution
- Does it impact future crime?



Prison & Diminishing Returns

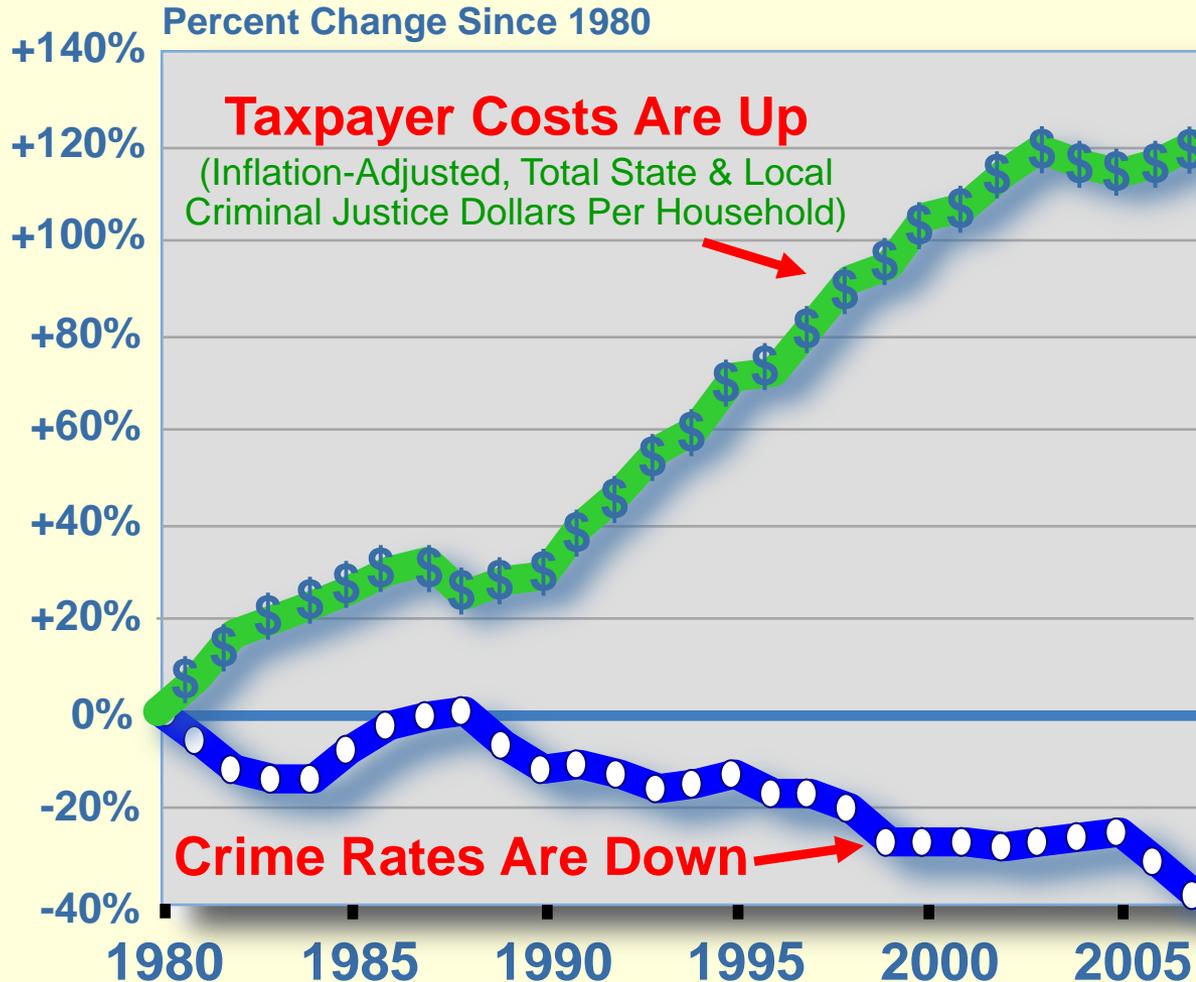
As incarceration rates are raised, prison's marginal effectiveness declines



Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;

- But it takes money to run a prison
- Annual cost of incarceration per inmate in Washington (2008)
 - State Prison- \$33,617
 - County jail- \$26,991

In Washington-The Big Picture: Crime Rates & Taxpayer Costs: 1980 to 2007



In 1980, taxpayers spent \$557 per household on the criminal justice system.

Today they spend \$1,223 per year.

A 120% increase.

In 2007, crime rates were 39% lower than they were in 1980.

All data are for Washington State. Monetary values in 2007 dollars. Crime rates cover major felony crimes as reported to police.

Are there alternatives to jail cells?

- Punishment-No
- Impacting recidivism-Yes
 - EBP- Evidence based practices

| | Change In Crime (# of EB Studies) | Benefits - Costs (per-person, life cycle) |
|--|---|---|
|--|---|---|

Adult Offenders

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Adult Drug Courts | -8.0% (57) | \$4,767 |
| Education Prgs., Prison | -7.0% (17) | \$10,669 |
| Drug Tx in Prison (TC or out-patient) | -5.7% (20) | \$7,835 |
| Cog-Behavioral Treatment | -6.3% (25) | \$10,299 |
| ISP: surveillance | -0.0% (23) | -\$3,747 |
| ISP: treatment | -17.1% (11) | \$11,563 |

Juvenile Offenders

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Functional Family Thpy. | -15.9% (7) | \$31,821 |
| Multisystemic Therapy | -10.5% (10) | \$18,213 |
| Aggression Repl. Trng. | -7.3% (4) | \$14,660 |
| Family Int. Transitions | -13.0% (1) | \$40,545 |
| Restorative Justice (low risk) | -8.7% (21) | \$7,067 |

Prevention

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------|----------|
| Pre-School* (low income) | -14.2% (8) | \$12,196 |
| Nurse Family Partnership* | -36.3% (2) | \$18,052 |

Now What?

