The Drug War, Mass Incarceration and Race

February 2016

With less than 5 percent of the world’s population but nearly 25 percent of its incarcerated population, the United States imprisons more people than any other nation in the world – largely due to the war on drugs. Misguided drug laws and harsh sentencing requirements have produced profoundly unequal outcomes for people of color. Although rates of drug use and sales are similar across racial and ethnic lines, black and Latino people are far more likely to be criminalized than white people.

Drug law violations have been the main driver of new admissions to prison for decades. An analysis by Brookings Institution found that there were more than 3 million admissions to prison for drug offenses between 1993 and 2009 in the United States. In each year during that period, more people were admitted to prisons for drug law violations than violent crimes. During that same timeframe, there were more than 30 million drug arrests.

People of color experience discrimination at every stage of the judicial system and are more likely to be stopped, searched, arrested, convicted, harshly sentenced and saddled with a lifelong criminal record. This is particularly the case for drug law violations.

Black people comprise 13 percent of the U.S. population and are consistently documented by the U.S. government to use drugs at similar rates to people of other races. But black people comprise 31 percent of those arrested for drug law violations and nearly 40 percent of those incarcerated in state or federal prison for drug law violations.

Similarly, Latinos make up 17 percent of the U.S. population, but comprise 20 percent of people in state prisons for drug offenses and 37 percent of people

**World Incarceration Rates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Incarceration Rate Per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>301</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>152</td>
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<td>China</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: International Centre for Prison Studies, World Prison Brief


- **Possession**
- **Sales**

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports

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Similarly, Latinos make up 17 percent of the U.S. population, but comprise 20 percent of people in state prisons for drug offenses and 37 percent of people
incarcerated in federal prisons for drug offenses. In 2013, Latinos comprised almost half (47 percent) of all cases in federal courts for drug offenses. National-level data on arrests of people of Latino ethnicity are incomplete. Yet among drug arrest incidents in 2014 in which ethnicity was reported, more than 22 percent of those arrested were Latino. State and local level data show that Latinos are disproportionately arrested and incarcerated for drug possession violations.\(^{17}\)

Nearly 80 percent of people in federal prison and almost 60 percent of people in state prison for drug offenses are black or Latino.\(^{19}\)

Widely adopted in the 1980s and ‘90s, mandatory minimum sentencing laws have contributed greatly to the number of people of color behind bars. Research shows that prosecutors are twice as likely to pursue a mandatory minimum sentence for black people as for white people charged with the same offense. Among people who received a mandatory minimum sentence in 2011, 38 percent were Latino and 31 percent were black.\(^{21}\)

Mass Incarceration Destroys Families
2.7 million children are growing up in U.S. households in which one or more parents are incarcerated. Two-thirds of these parents are incarcerated for nonviolent offenses, including a substantial proportion who are incarcerated for drug law violations. One in nine black children has an incarcerated parent, compared to one in 28 Latino children and one in 57 white children.\(^{23}\)

Collateral Consequences of Mass Incarceration
Punishment for a drug law violation is not only meted out by the criminal justice system, but is also perpetuated by policies denying child custody, voting rights, employment, business loans, licensing, student aid, public housing and other public assistance to people with criminal convictions. Criminal records often result in deportation of legal residents or denial of entry for noncitizens trying to visit the U.S. Even if a person does not face jail or prison time, a drug conviction often imposes a lifelong ban on many aspects of social, economic and political life.\(^{25}\)

“Nothing has contributed more to the systematic mass incarceration of people of color in the United States than the War on Drugs.”

Such exclusions create a permanent second-class status for millions of Americans, and, like drug war enforcement itself, fall disproportionately on people of color. Nearly eight percent of black people of voting age are denied the right to vote because of laws that disenfranchise people with felony convictions.\(^{26}\)

Policy Recommendations
1. Decriminalize drug possession, removing a major cause of arrest and incarceration of primarily people of color, helping more people receive drug treatment and redirecting law enforcement resources to prevent serious and violent crime.
2. Eliminate policies that result in disproportionate arrest and incarceration rates by changing police practices, rolling back harsh mandatory minimum sentences, and repealing sentencing disparities.
3. End policies that exclude people with a record of arrest or conviction from key rights and opportunities. These include barriers to voting, employment, public housing and other public assistance, loans, financial aid and child custody.


11 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, “Results from the 2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables,” (Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2015), Table 1.19B.

12 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2014,” Table 49A.


16 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2014,” Table 49A.


