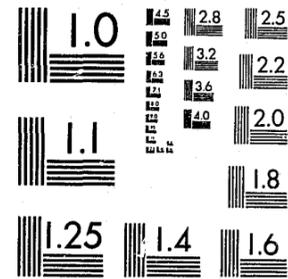


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APPENDUM
TO THE
FINAL PROJECT REPORT
ST. LOUIS DETOXIFICATION AND DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION CENTER.
OF THE
ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
WITH THE SUPPORT OF GRANT NUMBER 284 (S-033)
FROM THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ADDENDUM
TO THE
FINAL PROJECT REPORT
ST. LOUIS DETOXIFICATION AND DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION CENTER
OF THE
ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
WITH THE SUPPORT OF GRANT NUMBER 284 (S-093)
FROM THE
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I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This report is an Addendum to the Final Project Report for the St. Louis Detoxification and Diagnostic Evaluation Center which was initiated by the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department with a grant (Number 093) from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, United States Department of Justice, in 1966, and was designed and operated with the participation of the Sisters of St. Mary and the Social Science Institute of Washington University, St. Louis. The Final Project Report, which compares 1967 to 1966, contains the police procedures, patient follow-up study, and statistical impact of the Detoxification Center on the justice process.

Before reviewing the results of the Detoxification Center operation in 1967, and presenting the impact of the Center for 1968 in this Addendum, mention will be made of the relocation of the Detoxification Center from St. Mary's Infirmary to a permanent location at the St. Louis State Hospital.

Because of the successful nature of this demonstration project, the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners initiated negotiations with the Missouri Division of Mental Diseases in 1968 to determine the feasibility of establishing the Detoxification Center as a permanent treatment facility. As a consequence of these negotiations, it was agreed that the Missouri Division would absorb the Center as part of the St. Louis State Hospital and that the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department would continue to support it.

On December 1, 1968, the location of the Center was moved from St. Mary's Infirmary, 1536 Papin Street, to Ward E-O of the St. Louis State Hospital, 5400 Arsenal Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63139. To effect an orderly move before the expiration of LEAA Grant Number 284 (S-093) on November 30, 1968, and to eliminate the necessity of moving patients to a ward which needed renovation, the last day for admissions to the Center at St. Mary's Infirmary was set for November 22, 1968. Many Center personnel moved with the Center and became employees of the State of Missouri.

After the ward at the State Hospital had been prepared for the Detoxification Center operation and the internal administrative procedures had been developed, the first patient was admitted on January 14, 1969. Admissions to the Center were restricted to the public intoxication offenders located in the Third Police District. This limited admission policy was extended to include the Fourth Police District on January 21, 1969. Finally, on January 29, 1969, admission to the Detoxification Center of persons arrested only for public drunkenness was expanded to include police Districts Two (where the St. Louis State Hospital is located), Three, Four, and Nine. These four districts accounted for 83.4 percent, or 671, of the City's 805 drunkenness arrests in 1967.

On Wednesday, December 4, 1968, the Sisters of St. Mary received the Law Enforcement Assistance Certificate from the Board of Police Commissioners for their outstanding contribution to the success of the St. Louis Detoxification and Diagnostic Evaluation Center which was located in St. Mary's Infirmary during the two year demonstration period of November, 1966 through November, 1968.

The St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department will always remember the dedication and spirit that the Sisters of St. Mary brought to this project, and that this project became a national model with their participation and support.

As was indicated at the inception of the second year of operation of the Detoxification Center in 1968, the focus of the project report would be limited to the continuing effect of the Center on the justice process (the police, court and City Workhouse). However, to put this Addendum in perspective, the goals of the project and its results in 1967 will be summarized.

Broadly stated, the goals of the Detoxification Center were twofold:

1. To determine to what extent this new process might effect a time saving on the part of the police, and indirectly upon the court and penal institution.

2. To determine what rehabilitative effect a short-time treatment approach might have on the life style of the chronic public intoxicant and to what extent his "revolving door" pattern could be altered.

With regard to the potential time-saving effect of the Center on the operations of several law enforcement agencies, findings were arrived at essentially by comparing relevant data from 1966 with those from 1967. The following results were revealed: through the use of the Center the time required to "process" a public drunkenness offender was reduced 50.2 percent, from 95.8 minutes to 47.7 minutes. This reflects only the time saved by the arresting officer, and does not include the savings experienced by other Department personnel. There was a 34.5 percent decrease, from 409 to 268, in the number of public drunkenness cases appearing on the docket of the City Court; and, there was a 38.7 percent reduction, from 204 to 125, in the number of prisoners confined in the Workhouse on the charge of being Drunk On The Street.

Findings relative to the impact of the Detoxification Center and its seven day treatment program on the public intoxicant stemmed from a study of 200 male patients made through interviews conducted an average of four months after discharge. Five areas were evaluated - drinking, employment, income, health, and housing. Fully 19 percent of the study group had been for all practical purposes abstinent from discharge until the time of the follow-up interview - an average of 120 days of sobriety.

Using pooled rating scores that reflected a composite of all five indices, it was found that 50 percent of the patients studied demonstrated significant overall improvement. Examination of the total sample group according to each of the five categories revealed that almost half of them (47 percent and 49 percent respectively) showed marked improvement in their drinking pattern and general health, and 15 percent to 18 percent showed significant improvement in the areas of housing, income, and employment.

As an additional indicator of a change in life style for this sample of the chronic police case inebriate, the "before-and-after" arrest record was also examined. The findings revealed an average of 1.0 arrests for intoxication in the three months prior to treatment, as compared to an average of only 0.3 after treatment. This latter figure represents arrests plus readmissions. As another index, 46 percent had been arrested for drunkenness in the three months prior to their first admission, while only 13 percent had been arrested in the same period after discharge.

With the above summary of the results of the Center's first full year of operation, 1967, the continuing impact of the Center on police, City Courts and Workhouse in 1968 is presented.

Joseph B. Kendis, M.D.
Medical Director

Michael Laski
Project Co-Director

II. CONTINUING EFFECT OF THE DETOXIFICATION CENTER ON THE JUSTICE PROCESS

One of the primary expectations of the demonstration project was to allow the police officer to return to service more quickly than was possible under the procedure of handling the public intoxicant through the criminal process. It is necessary, therefore, to examine the two procedures, taking into account not only the time of the arresting officer and other related personnel, but also other variables, such as the number of arrests per incident, warrants, etc. Further, one cannot overlook the potential ramifications of the project on related law enforcement agencies, such as the Court and the City penal institution. This section is devoted to a discussion of the measurable impact of the Center on these three agencies.

This Addendum is for the year 1968, and comparisons are made with 1966 and 1967 data to show the continuing effects of the Center in 1968. Thus, it should be noted that the following text reflects the operation of the Detoxification Center as it was in 1968, and not its current expanded operation at the St. Louis State Hospital.

A. St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department

Procedures

To determine the time saved by a police officer who admits a public intoxicant to the Detoxification Center for remedial medical and social treatment of an illness, rather than processing the inebriate as a criminal, a description of the two procedural methods is necessary.

When a public intoxication offender comes to the attention of a police officer in the Third, Fourth, and Ninth Police Districts, the officer, after determining that the Center has room, conveys the subject directly to the Detoxification Center.

The officer fills in an admitting form and a City Court Summons for the charge of "Public Drunkenness," and verifies that the subject is not wanted by any police agency for a previously reported offense or bench warrant issued by a judge. The officer then returns immediately to his patrol assignment. Appendix A contains a Special Order of the Chief of Police which indicates the police procedure for Detoxification Center admissions, the admitting form, and the City Court Summons.

It is to be noted that although the offender is actually placed under arrest and issued a summons to appear in City Court, the summons is voided, and no record is kept in the Department's Record Section of the subject's arrest or admission to the Center, if the subject remains until medical release.

Public drunkenness offenders arrested by a police officer in the six districts not serviced by the Detoxification Center, as well as those arrested in the three participating districts when the Center is at capacity, are processed according to a procedure published by the Department in 1963 (see Appendix B-1). This written procedure requires that all public drunkenness offenders be conveyed to one of the two City Hospitals for a medical examination and treatment of any injuries prior to being forwarded to Prisoner Processing Division, located in the Headquarters Building at 1200 Clark Avenue, for booking on the charge of Drunk On The Street and confinement. The arresting officer then must prepare the Intoxicated Person Report (see Appendix B-2) and subsequently appear at the City Counselor's Office for an Information (Warrant) application. If the Information is issued, the subject is sent to City Court for trial.

Intoxicated persons removed from private property by the police where the owner or agent does not desire prosecution of the subject, but removal from the premises, are handled in the same manner as persons arrested for public intoxication, with the exception being that the charge placed against the subject is

"Protective Custody" and the subject is released within 20 hours of arrest. Consequently, the arresting officer does not make an Information application and the subject is not sent to City Court.

From the description of the arrest procedure for public drunkenness offenders charged with Drunk On The Street, it can be seen that the arresting officer must convey the public inebriate to a City Hospital, await medical examination and treatment, convey the subject to Prisoner Processing Division for booking and detention, determine if the subject is wanted by a police agency for a previously reported crime, prepare the Intoxicated Person Report, and apply for an Information at the City Counselor's Office, which is located in the Municipal Courts Building. If the Information is issued, the arresting officer will appear in City Court at the trial of the offender if he does not plead guilty. This involved procedure is circumvented when the arresting officer admits the public intoxication offender into the Detoxification Center and then returns to his patrol area.

Police Time

To learn the average time required by officers to handle an admission to the Center involving only one person per incident, a copy of each admission form filled in by the officer who admitted the subject was secured for all persons admitted from January 1, 1967 through November 22, 1968, when the last patient was admitted to the Center at St. Mary's Infirmary.

These admitting forms revealed that there were 1,120 admissions in 1967 and 1,174 admissions in 1968. A comparison by district totals revealed 609 admissions in 1967 compared to 614 admissions in 1968 from the Fourth District; 348 admissions in 1967 compared to 370 in 1968 from the Third District; and, 160 admissions in 1967 compared to 186 in 1968 from the Ninth District. The

remaining 3 admissions in 1967 and 4 in 1968 were admitted from the other six non-participating Police Districts for special individual reasons. Eight hundred and fifty-one of the admissions were used to develop data in 1967 and 881 in 1968. The remaining 269 admissions in 1967 and 293 admissions in 1968 were not used because many involved multiple admissions to the Center per incident and others contained incomplete data relevant to the time required to handle the assignments.

From these 1,732 admission forms, it was learned that it required an average of 47.7 minutes per each assignment in 1967 and 45.4 minutes per assignment in 1968 when the assignment involved a single admission to the Center.

Officers assigned to the Third District required an average of 49.6 minutes on 257 admissions in 1967 and 46.2 minutes on 262 admissions in 1968. A similar comparison of admissions from the Fourth District revealed an average of 43.1 minutes on 476 admissions in 1967 and 41.5 minutes on 484 admissions in 1968. The Ninth District officers required an average of 62.0 minutes on 118 admissions in 1967 and 57.7 minutes on 135 admissions in 1968.

The reporting officers indicated that a district cruiser (conveyance) assisted in 331 of the 851 admissions in 1967 and 308 of the 881 admissions in 1968.

The map on the next page indicates the location of the Center, the two City Hospitals, Prisoner Processing Division, and their relation to the three districts.

A comparison of admittance forms revealed that the distance to the Center from the scene of the incident is a significant factor in determining the amount of time required to complete the assignment; however, the availability of a conveyance, as well as the physical condition of the subject and other factors could increase the time required to handle the incident.



- ① City Hospital #1 (Starkloff Memorial Hospital)
1515 Lafayette Avenue
- ② City Hospital #2 (Homer G. Phillips Hospital)
2601 North Whitter Street
- Police Headquarters Bldg.. (Including Fourth District, Prisoner Processing Division and Planning and Research Division) 1200 Clark Avenue
- △ St. Louis Detoxification and Diagnostic Evaluation Center
1536 Papin Street
- ⊗ Districts serviced by Detoxification Center

Pop. - Population as indicated by Police District

Population of City of St. Louis 750,036 - per 1960 Census

To learn the number of persons arrested for drunkenness offenses in 1966, 1967, and 1968, a listing was prepared by the Computer Center of the Police Department indicating by charge persons arrested for Drunk On the Street, Protective Custody, Drunk, and Drinking in a Public Place. This listing indicated the date, time, district of arrest, subject's name, age, race, sex, as well as warrant status, and complaint number of the police report indicating the circumstances of the arrest.

Using the Computer listing, the complaint number of all reports originating in the Third, Fourth and Ninth Districts concerning the arrest of persons charged with Drunk On the Street and Protective Custody were noted and a copy of each report was obtained. Since we are comparing drunkenness arrest time and Detoxification Center admission time, only reports where the drunkenness charge was the sole charge placed against the subject were used and then only when the Intoxicated Person Report was the form used to record the incident.

On 243 assignments in 1967 and 163 assignments in 1968 in the Third, Fourth, and Ninth Districts under the aforescribed circumstances and when the intoxicated person was charged with Protective Custody, the officers required an average of 95.5 minutes in 1967 and 94.8 minutes in 1968 to complete the assignment.

On 67 assignments in the three districts in 1967 when the subject was booked for Drunk On The Street, an average of 96.9 minutes was required to complete the assignment. On 59 assignments in the three districts in 1968, an average of 105.4 minutes was required to complete the assignment.

Combining the above totals we find that an average of 95.8 minutes was required to handle 310 assignments in 1967 and 97.6 minutes to handle 222 assignments in 1968.

Appendix C-1 is a table indicating at what time the officers of the three districts indicated that they received their assignments on the 851 Detoxification Center admissions and the 310 drunkenness arrests in 1967. Appendix C-2 is a table indicating the same type information from these districts on 881 Detoxification Center admissions and 222 drunkenness arrests in 1968. For both years, the most Center admissions occur between midnight and noon the next day.

From the admission reports reviewed on the 851 Detoxification Center admissions in 1967 and the 881 admissions in 1968 (which were not considered as arrests), it was found as indicated earlier that 47.7 minutes average were required in 1967 and 45.4 minutes in 1968, to handle an assignment of this type occurring in the Third, Fourth, and Ninth Districts. The police reports on the 310 drunkenness arrests in 1967 and the 222 drunkenness arrests in 1968 in these same three police districts indicate that an average of 95.8 minutes were required to handle an assignment of this nature in 1967 and 97.6 minutes in 1968. It is thus apparent that in 1967 an average of 48.1 minutes or 50.2 percent less police time was required to handle an assignment of this type. In 1968, an average of 52.2 minutes or 53.5 percent less police time was required in handling an assignment of this type.

Stating, however, that an average of 95.8 minutes in 1967 and 97.6 minutes in 1968 is all of the police time required to handle an assignment involving the arrest of an intoxicated person would be erroneous. The time expended by officers at Prisoner Processing Division in booking and handling these intoxicated persons during their period of confinement has not been taken into consideration nor has any consideration been given to the time used by supervisory officers and clerical personnel in processing the police report and arrest data. The time spent by the officer applying for an "Information" on persons arrested for Drunk On The Street, as well as possible court time by the officer if an Information is issued, has not been taken into consideration. For these reasons, although it has

been indicated that a reduction of 50.2 percent in police time was effected in 1967 and 53.5 percent in 1968, the total police time saved would be far in excess of these figures.

Arrest Statistics

The Computer listing furnished by the Police Department indicated 540 persons arrested for Drunk On The Street in 1966, 215 in 1967 and only 168 so arrested in 1968. On the charge of Protective Custody, 1,068 were arrested in 1966, 526 in 1967, and 332 in 1968. For the charge of Drunk, the number of persons arrested in 1966 was 7, in 1967 it was 6, and in 1968 it was 5. For the charge of Drinking in a Public Place, the number of persons arrested in 1966 was 104, in 1967, 49, and in 1968, it was 46.

Adults arrested for all four drunkenness charges in 1966 totaled 1,719. In 1967, this figure had lessened to 796 and in 1968, it reached 551. It is thus apparent that there was a decrease of 1,168 persons arrested for drunkenness offenses comparing 1966 to 1968, or a decrease of 67.9 percent.

The annual reports of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department indicate that 1,733 persons were arrested for drunkenness offenses in 1966, 805 in 1967, and 560 in 1968. The difference of 14 in 1966, 9 in 1967, and 9 in 1968, is caused by the inclusion of juveniles in the annual report who are not included in the Computer listing.

These 1,733, 805, and 560 persons indicated as arrested or taken into custody in 1966, 1967, and 1968 for drunkenness offenses represent cases where the drunkenness offense is the charge of the highest severity. In 1966, the total number of drunkenness offense charges amount to 1,799; in 1967, it was 864; and, in 1968, it declined to 623. This difference in figures occur because one

person could be arrested and charged with several offenses but his arrest would only be indicated in the persons arrested category as being charged with the crime with the highest severity, thereby not being indicated as a drunkenness arrest.

Appendix D is a table comparing 1966, 1967, and 1968 drunkenness arrests and Detoxification Center admissions by monthly and annual totals. Appendix E is a table comparing 1966, 1967, and 1968 drunkenness arrests and Detoxification Center admissions by district annual totals.

Informations (Warrants) Issued

As previously indicated, the Computer listing of persons arrested for drunkenness offenses also indicated the warrant status. A review of those cases involving an arrest for the charge of Drunk On The Street revealed a warrant issuance rate of 65.3 percent on a City-wide basis in 1966, 84.4 percent in 1967, and 84.8 percent in 1968. The issuance rate on cases involving the Third, Fourth, and Ninth Districts was 65.1 percent in 1966, 83.1 percent in 1967, and 83.8 percent in 1968.

It is apparent that there was no decrease in the Information issuance rate comparing 1966 to 1967 and 1968 which could have resulted in fewer cases appearing on the docket of the City Courts. In reality, the issuance rate on Informations for the charge of Drunk On The Street for the entire city increased 19.1 percent comparing 1966 to 1967, and 19.5 percent comparing 1966 to 1968. In Districts Three, Four, and Nine, there was an 18 percent increase comparing 1966 to 1967, and a 18.2 percent increase comparing 1966 to 1968. Appendix F is a table indicating prosecution statistics for the charge of Drunk On The Street in 1966, 1967, and 1968.

B. City Courts

In order to learn what effect the Detoxification Center had on the City Courts in 1967 and 1968 concerning the number of persons appearing on the charge of Drunk On The Street, monthly Computer listings showing the final dispositions on all cases tried in the City Courts in 1966 and 1967 were secured. A Computer listing could not be secured for 1968, as it had in 1966 and 1967, because of a change in data processing equipment in the middle of 1968. For this reason data was secured for 1968 by manually abstracting the information required from the dockets of the City Courts.

A summary of this information revealed a total of 409 such cases receiving a final disposition in 1966, 268 in 1967, and 140 in 1968. It is thus evident that there was a reduction of 141 such cases, or a 34.5 percent decrease, comparing 1967 to 1966; a decrease of 128 cases, or 47.8 percent, comparing 1967 to 1968; and a decrease of 268 cases, or a decrease of 65.6 percent, comparing 1966 to 1968.

From this data it was learned that 277 persons, or 67.7 percent, were found guilty in 1966; 181 persons, or 67.5 percent, were found guilty in 1967; and 91 persons, or 65.5 percent, were found guilty in 1968. These figures reveal no significant change in the percentage of persons found guilty, which could have affected the percentage and number of persons sentenced to the Workhouse.

It is to be noted that although a 34.5 percent decrease was indicated on the docket of the City Courts in 1967, and a 47.8 percent reduction in 1968 comparing to 1967, this decrease was effected with an increase of 19.1 percent in warrant issuance rate comparing 1967 to 1966, and a 19.5 percent increase comparing 1968 to 1966.

Appendix G-1 is a table indicating the final dispositions on all 409 cases in 1966 and 268 cases in 1967 that appeared on the dockets of the Courts for persons charged with Drunk On The Street, as indicated by monthly totals from the Computer listing.

Appendix G-2 is a table indicating the final dispositions on the 268 persons charged with Drunk On The Street in 1967 compared to the 140 persons so charged in 1968.

Appendix G-3 is a table indicating the final dispositions on the 409 persons charged with Drunk On The Street in 1966 compared to the 140 so charged in 1968.

C. St. Louis Medium Security Institution (Workhouse)

From data supplied by the St. Louis Medium Security Institution (Workhouse), it was found that 204 persons were committed in 1966, 125 in 1967, and 41 in 1968, for the charge of Drunk On The Street. This represents a 38.7 percent decrease in commitments comparing 1967 to 1966, a 67.2 percent decrease comparing 1968 to 1967, and a 79.9 percent decrease comparing 1968 to 1966.

It was also learned from data supplied by the St. Louis Medium Security Institution that a total of 3,325 inmate days were served in 1966, 1,941 inmate days were served in 1967, and 673 inmate days were served in 1968 by persons committed on the charge of Drunk On The Street. This indicated a reduction of 1,384 (41.6 percent) in inmate days comparing 1967 to 1966. A similar comparison revealed a reduction of 1,268 (65.3 percent) in inmate days comparing 1968 to 1967. Comparing 1968 to 1966, it was found that there was a decrease of 2,652 (79.8 percent) in inmate days served by persons committed for the charge of Drunk On The Street.

Since there was no appreciable change in the percentage found guilty by the Courts, the 19.1 percent increase in Information issuance in 1967 compared to 1966 and the 19.5 percent increase in Information issuance in 1968 compared to 1966 could easily have had an effect on both commitments and inmate days by increasing the number of commitments in 1967 and 1968 and limiting their reduction percentage.

Appendix H is a table indicating by monthly totals the number of persons committed to the Workhouse in the years 1966, 1967, and 1968 for the charge of Drunk On The Street.

Appendix I is a table indicating the monthly total of inmate days served at the Workhouse in 1966, 1967, and 1968.

III. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The following statements summarize the findings of the impact of the Detoxification Center on the justice process.

Compared to the time required for processing the public drunkenness offender through the criminal justice approach (arrest - city hospital - police holdover - court), the Detoxification Center method achieved a substantial reduction of police time and involvement. The average time required to process a public drunkenness offender in 1967 was reduced from 95.8 minutes (criminal process) to 47.7 minutes (Detoxification Center process), or a reduction of 50.2 percent; in 1968, it was reduced from 94.8 minutes to 45.4 minutes, or a reduction of 53.5 percent. This reflects only the time saved by the arresting officers, not other involved police personnel.

A significant reduction in the number of public drunkenness cases appearing on the docket of the City Courts has also been achieved. In 1966, a total of 409 such cases had a final disposition rendered while in 1967, there were only 268 cases, indicating a decrease of 34.5 percent. In 1967, a total of 268 such cases had a final disposition rendered compared to 140 in 1968, a decrease of 47.8 percent. The percentage of decrease comparing 1968 to 1966 was 65.8 percent.

A reduction in Workhouse commitments for persons sentenced for the charge of Drunk On The Street was also found. The number of commitments dropped 38.7 percent, from 204 in 1966 to 125 in 1967. Similarly, it was reduced another 67.2 percent the following year from 125 in 1967 to 41 in 1968. Therefore, there was an overall reduction of 79.9 percent from 1966 to 1968. Likewise, there has been a parallel decrease in the number of inmate days for persons in the Workhouse on the charge of Drunk On The Street. This number decreased from 3,325 in 1966 to 1,941 in 1967, and to 673 in 1968. These reductions represented a decrease of 41.6 percent and 65.3 percent, respectively, or a total decrease of 79.8 percent from 1966 to 1968.

In 1966, a total of 1,719 persons 17 years of age and over were arrested for drunkenness offenses, and in 1967 the total was 796, while in 1968 only 551 persons in this category were arrested. These decreases are reductions of 53.7 percent and 30.8 percent, respectively, or a total of 67.9 percent from 1966 to 1968. This decrease reflects a time saving on the part of the two City Hospitals since, had the Center not been available, they would have been handled at those facilities. It must be remembered that these figures refer only to those cases handled as drunkenness arrests and do not include the 1,120 cases that were admitted to the Detoxification Center in 1967 and the 1,174 admitted in 1968.

Although there has been a reduction of police time in processing a public drunkenness offender, it is impossible to show the reduction of police assignments

that can be effected by the rehabilitation of the chronic alcoholic contacted by the police.

Because of the chronic inebriate's unkempt appearance, he is frequently the cause of many additional police assignments due to his public presence even when he is not intoxicated. Also, because of his general poor health many assignments for sick cases, accidental injuries, and victims of assaults are handled by police in which the chronic alcoholic is contacted by the police.

As indicated above, the City Hospitals are the medical facilities used by the chronic alcoholic when he is ill or injured. Officers handling cases involving "Sudden Deaths" of these persons frequently find a long list of treatments and admissions when investigating the medical history of these persons. Rehabilitation of the public inebriates would also reduce the workload of the City Hospital involving treatment of these persons.

If the Detoxification Center were later to be used for all intoxicated persons in the entire City rather than in just the three police districts indicated, a larger facility will be necessary. From the number of times that an officer, prior to conveying an alcoholic to Center facilities, has been told that there is no room, it is felt that for every two persons admitted to the Center, one person has been refused. To accommodate this group plus those from the other six districts, it is felt that a facility of about 50 or 60 beds would be required if public drunkenness offenders from the entire City were referred to the Center.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

This Addendum to the Final Project Report for the St. Louis Detoxification and Diagnostic Evaluation Center, for reporting purposes, was limited to the continuing impact of the Center on the criminal justice processes during the Center's second year of operation, 1968, with financial assistance from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, United States Department of Justice. Because of this reporting situation, and because there was no basic change in the operation of the Center from 1967 to 1968, the recommendations contained in the Final Project Report will be presented again.

The project staff, in the Final Project Report, formulated a number of pertinent recommendations. Only one of these related specifically to the on-going treatment procedure and that was that it would be desirable to have more flexibility in the length of the hospitalization period. Instead of the relatively fixed period of seven days, it was felt that potential variability ranging from a matter of hours up to ten to fourteen days would be preferable.

Other recommendations are of a more general nature and are related to the capacity for the expansion and extension of basic services. It is recommended that consideration be given to developing the concept of a single detoxification and diagnostic center to handle these functions for the entire City and possibly the metropolitan area, incorporating the role of "clearing house" to avoid duplicating and possibly conflicting treatment of individual patients. Under such an arrangement it is felt that sounder diagnostic evaluations could be made along with more appropriate and effective referrals for further treatment, if feasible. The success of such an approach is obviously contingent upon a close liaison and smooth working relationship between such a center and the various other alcoholism treatment services and facilities.

It is further recommended that admissions not be limited to those patients brought in by the police but that center staff have the freedom to accept "walk-ins" and referrals from other sources.

Moreover, it is recommended that continuing and expanded efforts be made to strengthen and develop a wide range of aftercare services and facilities - outpatient, day hospital, night hospital, half-way house, domiciliary care, sheltered workshop, a broad court-related program, etc.

Finally, it is recommended that the special training of the police in the handling of public intoxicants be continued and, if possible, expanded. Further, that intensified efforts be made to interject the whole area of the treatment of alcoholism into the training programs of such helping professions as medicine, nursing, social work, ministry, etc.

Although most of these recommendations are neither new nor profound, they are brought to the forefront by the tremendous need for services which appears daily in the operation of the St. Louis Detoxification and Diagnostic Evaluation Center.

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Appendix A-1

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT – CITY OF ST. LOUIS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
SPECIAL ORDER

Date Issued March 3, 1967 Order No. 67-S-8

Effective Date March 6, 1967 Expiration Indefinite

Reference _____

Cancelled Publications _____

Subject St. Louis Detoxification Center Procedure – (Participating Districts To Be Determined By The Chief of Field Operations)

TO: ALL BUREAUS, DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

A. This Department has applied for and received a Federal grant from the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance for the operation of a "Detoxification Center." The Center, located on the third floor at St. Mary's Infirmary, 1536 Papin Street, phone CH 1-8720 or police phone station 237, will accommodate a maximum of thirty (30) patients. Treatment is limited to persons brought to police attention on the charge of public drunkenness only. The following procedures will outline the necessary action on the part of police officers in order to assemble the data agreed to in the grant, serving all concerned with the information required for analysis.

B. A new form, the St. Louis Detoxification Center Admitting Form, MPD Form 150-1, Rev. 1, is to be used exclusively when the intoxicated persons are admitted to the Center for treatment.

II. PURPOSE

The desired result of this Center is to provide medical treatment for chronic alcoholics in any case where their only offense is public drunkenness, and to attempt to rehabilitate them. An after-care program will refer them to community agencies for the necessary service. Thus, it is planned to remove the chronic police case inebriate from the streets, court and jail.

III. ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DETOXIFICATION CENTER

A. A police officer, when observing a publicly intoxicated person, will detain the individual, request a Code 27 conveyance, and transport the individual to the Detoxification Center when:

1. There are no other charges against the individual;
2. No signs of injury or illness requiring emergency medical attention at a City Hospital are present or the patient is not unconscious; and,

3. No complainant wishes to pursue the incident as a prosecuting witness; or,

4. The subject does not indicate a wish for trial or legal representation.

B. If the conditions listed above (III., A.) are not met by the publicly intoxicated person, he must be processed as a Code 26 -- that is, taken to a City Hospital for a physical examination and then forwarded to Prisoner Processing Division for booking as "Drunk-on-Street" or "Protective Custody."

C. Intoxicated persons removed from private property must be handled as a Code 26 and booked as "Protective Custody." Being on private property, they cannot be issued a City Court Summons for Public Drunkenness.

D. Only those people who meet the above standards and are conveyed by officers of this Department can be admitted to the St. Louis Detoxification Center.

E. The Center can accept admissions every day of the week, 24 hours each day.

IV. FIELD PROCEDURES

A. Code 27 is the designation to be used when calling the dispatcher to transport a publicly intoxicated person to the Detoxification Center.

B. If an officer is on a radio assignment, such as "Person Down," etc., and he decides that a Code 27 disposition is more appropriate, he will reclassify the incident to a Code 27, inform the dispatcher of the number of subjects to be conveyed to the Detoxification Center, and request a cruising patrol.

C. If the officer has more subjects than the Center can admit, the dispatcher will inform the officer to handle the incident according to present procedure for Drunk-on-Street arrests (as Code 26).

D. When the subject(s) are to be processed as a Code 27 the officer will initiate a wanted check by name on the radio whenever possible.

E. If the patrol car on the Code 27 assignment is a two-man car, one officer, upon arrival of the conveyance, will accompany the subject(s) in the cruising patrol to the Center and the second officer will return to service as a one-man car.

F. The Detoxification Center has no provisions for handling juveniles. If the subject is a juvenile, he will be conveyed to the nearest City Hospital and the Juvenile Detention Center notified.

NOTE: Code 26 and intoxicated juvenile cases require a complaint number; no complaint number is required for a Code 27.

V. ADMITTING PROCEDURE AT DETOXIFICATION CENTER

A. Officers are to use the west entrance door at the Infirmary for admissions. The door marked ST. LOUIS DETOXIFICATION CENTER - ENTRANCE.

B. Upon arrival at the Infirmary, an officer will press the bell-button designated for the 3RD FLOOR. An attendant will then meet the officers at the entrance with a wheelchair to assist with handling of the patients. The attendant will escort the officers and patient(s) to the third floor Detoxification Center.

NOTE: Patient must be placed in a wheelchair upon arrival to prevent possible injury.

C. At the admitting station on the third floor of the Infirmary, the assisting officer (normally the Cruising Patrol Officer) will accompany the patient until the nurse indicates that his assistance is no longer needed. Each subject is to be thoroughly searched.

D. The reporting officer, first of all, will initiate a wanted check by name via police phone station 237, located at the admitting station on the third floor, if this was not accomplished on the radio.

E. The reporting officer will then prepare in triplicate, an admitting form MPD Form 150-1, Rev. 1, and a City Court Summons with the charge of "Public Drunkenness" for each patient admitted.

F. Distribution of copies of the admitting form and City Court Summons:

1. The Officer's Copy (blue) of the summons is attached to the second carbon copy of the admitting form. This second carbon copy, with summons, and the ORIGINAL copy of the admitting form, are taken by the reporting officer when he returns to service and given to his Precinct Sergeant.

2. The Precinct Sergeant will give the forms to the District Desk Officer. The District Desk Officer will daily forward the original copy of the admitting form to the Planning and Research Division via transmittal envelope; the second carbon copy of the admitting form and the Officer's Copy of the summons will be filed in the District.

3. The Court Copy (white) and Defendant's Copy (pink) of the City Court Summons will remain at the Center with the first carbon copy of the admitting form.

NOTE: Because a police report is not required, (only the admission form) there will be no record of a Code 27 in the Records Section.

G. After the intoxicated person is admitted to the Detoxification Center, his stay is strictly voluntary.

VI. COURT DATE

- A. The court date on the City Court Summons will be set at least ten (10) days from the patient's admission to the Center, or on the officer's next court day past the ten (10) days.
- B. When the patient is released after treatment, the summons will be forwarded to Planning and Research Division where same will be voided by that Unit.
- C. If the patient leaves the Center prior to medical release, the Court Copy of the summons will be forwarded by the Center personnel to the Fourth District where an officer will apply for an information. In most cases the inebriate will be a "defendant not found" (DNF), and the next time he is arrested, he will be booked and sent to court for trial.

VII. PREPARATION OF ADMITTING FORM (MPD Form 150-1, Rev. 1)

- A. When preparing the admitting form, the reporting officer will make every effort to fill in all of the requested information.
- B. The only items NOT to be filled in by the reporting officer are: Box 34, Box 35, Box 36, and Box 39.
- C. The following items are explained for clarity:

Item 4 The "Admission Number" is the patient identification number and will be issued by the admitting personnel at the Center.

Item 23 "Education refers to the last grade completed by the subject (6th, 8th, 11th, High School Graduate, etc.).

Item 24 "Wanted Check Per." If the wanted check was obtained by radio, write "RADIO." If the wanted check was obtained from the Records Section, give the clerk's name and DSN.

Item 25 "Name of Spouse or Nearest Relative." Include relationship such as wife, cousin, friend, etc. This might be thought of as "Whom to notify in case of emergency." This notification is made by Detoxification Center personnel.

Item 29 "Time Out of Service."

Item 30 "Arrive Medical" - time arrived at St. Mary's Infirmary.

Item 31 "Leave Medical" - time when leaving the Center.

Item 32 "Time In Service."

Item 33 "Remarks (Include List of Property)." - This space is for a brief description of the subject's condition when found (i.e., Subject found asleep in alley, stated he had been drinking, subject staggering in middle of street, stated he was lost) and listing of all his personal property, EXCEPT CLOTHING WORN.

NOTE: After listing the patient's property on the admitting form, the police officer will place the items in the property envelope. He will list all items on the envelope, together with the subject's name and admission number. The officer and admitting nurse will both sign the property envelope as evidence to its contents. The property envelope will remain at the Center.

VIII. REVISION OF INTOXICATED PERSON REPORT (MPD Form 42, Rev. 1)

- A. A condition of the grant provides that a comparison be made of the time elements involved in the Code 26 and 27 operations. To meet this condition, the Intoxicated Person Report was revised to include four (4) additional boxes:

Box 24 "Time Out of Service."

Box 25 "Arrival Medical." Time arrived at a City Hospital.

Box 26 "Leave Medical." Time when leaving a City Hospital.

Box 27 "Time In Service."

- B. On the effective date of this Special Order, the revised Intoxicated Person Report is to be used and Form 42 is to be cancelled.

IX. COMMUNICATIONS

A. On-View Incident

- 1. When an officer calls out-of-service for an on-view incident, and the incident develops into a Code 27 or Code 26, he shall so advise the dispatcher. No complaint number will be issued by radio. If the incident develops into a Code 26, where a report is required, the officer will obtain a no-dispatch complaint number by telephone and proceed in the usual manner.
- 2. Dispatchers, upon request, can reclassify a self-initiated call out-of-service to either a 4227 (Code 27) or 4226 (Code 26). The dispatcher will not place a complaint number on this ticket.

B. Radio Assignment

- 1. When a patrol vehicle receives a radio assignment, and the incident develops into a Code 27, the dispatcher upon request will reclassify the incident as a 4227 (Code 27); the disposition will be Code R (Robert).

BUREAU OF FIELD OPERATIONS
PILOT PROGRAM

Date Issued February 11, 1963 Effective Date 7:00 a.m., February 13, 1963

Subject "Drunk on Street" - Pilot Program

PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this pilot program is to ascertain the best method for removing intoxicated persons from the streets, alleys and public places in the city. The proposed method minimizes the paper work of arresting officers and expedites the processing of these people. The program is restricted to those individuals whose only violation is a state of drunkenness. Intoxicated persons creating disturbances, driving automobiles, or participating in any additional crime will be processed in accordance with standard practice.
- 1.2 The "Drunk on Street" pilot program presents four major changes in current practice:
 - a. Officers who arrest subjects for "Drunk on Street" shall not complete the Intoxicated Person Report.
 - b. Arresting officers need not apply for information in these cases.
 - c. During the Second Watch, each District will operate a two-man cruising patrol. On the other watches, intoxicated persons will be transported by two-man cruising patrols from the Second, Fourth and Sixth Districts.
 - d. Subjects arrested "Drunk on Street" shall be booked in the Fourth District "Drunk on Street" or "Protective Custody."

ARRESTING OFFICERS

- 2.1 Commissioned personnel of this Bureau shall extend every effort to arrest and remove intoxicated persons from the streets, alleys and public view. Officers making such arrests shall frisk the subject for weapons, request a conveyance via radio for Code 26, and keep the prisoner secure and safe until a cruising patrol arrives. When the subject is placed in the conveyance, the arresting officer shall immediately return to service.
- 2.2 When the arrest is made as a result of radio assignment, the arresting officer shall record the complaint number and give it to the cruising patrol personnel who will place it in the report.
- 2.3 When the arrest results from an on-sight observation, the arresting officer will not be given a complaint number. Instead, the officer making the report will get the complaint number via telephone from the Radio Clerk.

CRUISING PATROL PERSONNEL

- 3.1 On the first and third watches, intoxicated persons will be transported by two-man cruising patrols from the Second, Fourth and Sixth Districts. On the Second Watch, each District shall staff one cruising patrol with two men. Watch Commanders shall advise the Communications Division of the radio call number of the two-man cruising patrol.
- 3.2 Intoxicated persons shall be transported from the scene of arrest to the nearest City Hospital for diagnosis, and then to the Fourth District where they shall be booked and confined. With the exceptions of subjects arrested in the Fourth District, intoxicated persons shall not be booked in the District of arrest.

REPORT WRITING

- 4.1 The intoxicated person report shall be completed by police officers assigned to the cruising patrols. At the discretion of the writer, the report may be completed at the hospital or Headquarters. Instructions for completing the report will be provided to cruising patrol personnel. In accordance with current practice, the report form is a multilith mat requiring the use of Department issued multilith pencils or pens.

BOOKING

- 5.1 Intoxicated persons arrested on the street or in alleys shall be booked "Drunk on Street." Intoxicated persons removed from private property shall be booked "Protective Custody." If additional charges are placed, the arresting officer shall complete the regular reports and follow normal procedure.
- 5.2 A Fourth District Court Officer shall be responsible for applying for informations on all persons charged "Drunk on Street."
- 5.3 Intoxicated persons charged "Protective Custody" will be released when sober. Informations shall not be applied for on subjects booked "Protective Custody."

By Order of:

Lt. Col. James L. Shea
Chief, Field Operations

HAD/mjz

Time Indicated By Officers' Original Report
That Assignment Was Received As Indicated By Scale
For The Period Of January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1967

*Time	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total	
<u>Detoxification Center Admissions</u>																										
District 3	8	4	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	7	13	15	19	24	18	25	23	17	20	18	13	14	3		257
District 4	16	6	3	4	1	-	-	3	5	16	15	29	33	42	29	38	45	38	32	27	25	27	24	18		476
District 9	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	6	6	10	12	8	5	10	6	10	11	2	9	9	2	5		118
Total	25	11	8	6	3	1	1	6	9	25	28	52	60	69	58	66	76	71	60	49	52	49	40	26		851
<u>Protective Custody</u>																										
District 3	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	4	5	5	6	4	2	3	-	3		42
District 4	3	7	4	6	3	3	2	-	3	7	6	9	9	11	7	11	11	10	17	10	12	7	7	1		166
District 9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	3	1	2	2		35
Total	7	7	7	7	3	3	2	-	4	7	8	12	12	13	11	18	18	17	27	17	17	11	9	6		243
<u>Drunk On The Street</u>																										
District 3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		5
District 4	2	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	11	8	1	4	3	4	3	6	1	2	1	1	2	-	1		57
District 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5
Total	2	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	13	10	2	4	4	5	4	6	1	2	2	1	2	-	1		67
<u>Total Detoxification Center Admissions, Protective Custody, Drunk On The Street</u>																										
District 3	10	4	6	2	1	1	1	2	4	3	10	14	17	20	25	22	30	28	23	25	20	16	14	6		304
District 4	21	15	7	12	1	3	3	3	10	31	29	39	46	56	40	52	62	49	51	38	38	36	31	20		699
District 9	3	1	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	8	7	13	13	10	9	14	8	12	15	5	12	10	4	7		158
Total	34	20	16	15	6	4	4	6	15	45	46	66	76	86	74	88	100	89	89	68	70	62	49	33		1161

*12:00 Midnight to 1:00 AM as 1
1:00 AM to 2:00 AM as 2
2:00 AM to 3:00 AM as 3
3:00 AM to 4:00 AM as 4
4:00 AM to 5:00 AM as 5
5:00 AM to 6:00 AM as 6
6:00 AM to 7:00 AM as 7
7:00 AM to 8:00 AM as 8

8:00 AM to 9:00 AM as 9
9:00 AM to 10:00 AM as 10
10:00 AM to 11:00 AM as 11
11:00 AM to 12:00 Noon as 12
12:00 Noon to 1:00 PM as 13
1:00 PM to 2:00 PM as 14
2:00 PM to 3:00 PM as 15
3:00 PM to 4:00 PM as 16

4:00 PM to 5:00 PM as 17
5:00 PM to 6:00 PM as 18
6:00 PM to 7:00 PM as 19
7:00 PM to 8:00 PM as 20
8:00 PM to 9:00 PM as 21
9:00 PM to 10:00 PM as 22
10:00 PM to 11:00 PM as 23
11:00 PM to 12:00 Midnight as 24

Appendix C-1

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Time Indicated By Officers' Original Report
That Assignment Was Received As Indicated By Scale
For The Period Of January 1, 1968 to November 22, 1968

*Time	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total
Detoxification Center Admissions																									
District 3	12	3	4	1	-	1	-	-	4	11	19	15	21	18	16	16	29	18	21	20	13	8	10	2	262
District 4	7	6	6	3	1	1	1	4	19	33	36	50	31	52	31	26	42	30	24	31	22	14	6	8	484
District 9	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	9	10	9	14	12	8	6	8	16	8	4	6	9	5	1	135
Total	21	11	11	5	1	2	2	4	26	53	65	74	66	82	55	48	79	64	53	55	41	31	21	11	881
Protective Custody																									
District 3	4	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	5	3	2	3	2	3	3	40
District 4	6	5	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	5	3	2	1	4	3	6	7	9	7	7	8	5	5	3	98
District 9	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	2	3	5	-	1	1	-	25
Total	14	7	5	4	3	3	1	2	2	7	4	2	1	7	3	7	14	16	13	14	11	8	9	6	163
Drunk On The Street																									
District 3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	10
District 4	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	5	5	3	5	2	5	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	-	46
District 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Total	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	5	6	4	5	2	5	2	1	4	2	4	4	3	1	1	1	59
Total Detoxification Center Admissions, Protective Custody, Drunk On The Street																									
District 3	16	7	8	2	-	2	-	1	5	12	20	15	21	19	16	17	34	23	25	23	17	10	13	6	312
District 4	14	11	10	6	3	2	3	7	25	43	42	57	34	61	35	33	52	41	33	41	32	20	12	11	628
District 9	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	3	11	11	9	14	14	9	6	11	18	12	9	6	10	6	1	163
Total	36	20	19	9	4	5	4	8	33	66	73	81	69	94	60	56	97	82	70	73	55	40	31	18	1103

*12:00 Midnight to 1:00 AM as 1
1:00 AM to 2:00 AM as 2
2:00 AM to 3:00 AM as 3
3:00 AM to 4:00 AM as 4
4:00 AM to 5:00 AM as 5
5:00 AM to 6:00 AM as 6
6:00 AM to 7:00 AM as 7
7:00 AM to 8:00 AM as 8

8:00 AM to 9:00 AM as 9
9:00 AM to 10:00 AM as 10
10:00 AM to 11:00 AM as 11
11:00 AM to 12:00 Noon as 12
12:00 Noon to 1:00 PM as 13
1:00 PM to 2:00 PM as 14
2:00 PM to 3:00 PM as 15
3:00 PM to 4:00 PM as 16

4:00 PM to 5:00 PM as 17
5:00 PM to 6:00 PM as 18
6:00 PM to 7:00 PM as 19
7:00 PM to 8:00 PM as 20
8:00 PM to 9:00 PM as 21
9:00 PM to 10:00 PM as 22
10:00 PM to 11:00 PM as 23
11:00 PM to 12:00 Midnight as 24

City Drunkenness Arrests And Detoxification Center Admissions
By District For 1966, 1967, and 1968

District/Division	1966				1967				1968			
	Drunkenness Arrests		Detox Admissions	Total	Drunkenness Arrests		Detox Admissions	Total	Drunkenness Arrests		Detox * Admissions	Total
	Adult	Juvenile			Adult	Juvenile			Adult	Juvenile		
1	41			41	14		1	15	16		2	18
2	41	1		42	32			32	35			35
3	259	8	12	279	136	6	348	490	84	5	370	459
4	915	2	48	965	408		610	1018	243	1	614	858
5	49			49	18	1	1	20	19	1		20
6	14			14	13			13	13	1		14
7	109			109	52		1	53	64	1	1	66
8	43	2		45	31	1		32	25		1	26
9	232	1		233	88	1	159	248	48		186	234
B.I.**	1			1					1			1
T.D.***	10			10	2			2	1			1
Other	5			5	2			2	2			2
Total	1719	14	60	1793	796	9	1120	1925	551	9	1174	1734

Appendix E

1966, 1967 and 1968 Comparison of Drunkenness Arrests And Detoxification Center Admissions
By District Totals

District/Division	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	B.I.	T.D.	Other	Total
1966	41	42	279	965	49	14	109	45	233	1	10	5	1793
1967	15	32	490	1018	20	13	53	32	248	-	2	2	1925
% Of Increase/Decrease	-63.4	-23.8	+75.6	+5.5	-59.2	-7.1	-51.4	-28.9	+6.4	-100	-80	-60	+7.4
1967	15	32	490	1018	20	13	53	32	248	-	2	2	1925
1968	18	35	459	858	20	14	66	26	234	1	1	2	1734
% Of Increase/Decrease	+20.0	+9.4	-6.3	-15.7	-	+7.7	+24.5	-18.8	-5.6	+100	-50	-	-9.9
1966	41	42	279	965	49	14	109	45	233	1	10	5	1793
1968	18	35	459	858	20	14	66	26	234	1	1	2	1734
% Of Increase/Decrease	-56.1	-16.7	+64.5	-11.1	-59.2	-	-39.4	-42.2	+4	-	-90	-60	-3.3

This information was obtained from the Age, Race and Sex Report of Persons Arrested or taken into custody for Drunkenness and Admission Form of Persons Admitted to the Detoxification Center.

* Last Detoxification Center Admission - November 22, 1968
 ** Bureau of Investigation
 *** Tactical Deployment Division

Prosecution Statistics

Charge: Drunk On The Street

For The Period: January 1, 1966 to December 31, 1966; January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1967; January 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968

	1966			1967			1968		
	Districts 3, 4, 9 Amount	% of City	City	Districts 3, 4, 9 Amount	% of City	City	Districts 3, 4, 9 Amount	% of City	City
Information Applications	479	90	530	207	85	244	142	80	178
Informations Issued	312	90	346	172	83.5	206	119	79	151
Informations Refused	167	91	184	35	92	38	23	85	27
% Issued	65.1		65.3	83.1		84.4	83.8		84.8
Number Released On Summons	26	81	32	11	100	11	9	41	22
Pending	22	92	24	10	100	10	8	47	17
No Information Application	1	33	3	1	100	1			
Bench Warrant	1	33	3	2	50	4	1	33	3
Withdrawn	3	100	3	1	100	1	1	100	1
Authorized	1	100	1						

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Appendix F

Information Abstracted From Police Department's Computer Division's Daily Arrest Register Listing

Comparison City Court Final Disposition
Charge - Drunk On The Street
 Periods January 1, 1966 to December 31, 1966 and January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1967

1966		Acq	Guilty	DNF	NPWE	NPCA	NPCC	DWE	Total	Monthly Total	1967		Acq	Guilty	DNF	NPWE	NPCA	NPCC	DWE	Total	Monthly Total
Jan.	Court 1		11	1			2	9	23		Jan.	Court 1		10	3		1		2	16	
	Court 2		24				3	27	50			Court 2		2		1			3	19	
Feb.	Court 1	1	10				1	4	16		Feb.	Court 1		4	2	1		5	2	14	
	Court 2	2	6					8	24			Court 2		7	2		1		10	24	
Mar.	Court 1		14				1	12	27		Mar.	Court 1		6					3	10	
	Court 2	1	32				1	34	61			Court 2		5	1	1		1	8	18	
Apr.	Court 1		6				2	18	26		Apr.	Court 1		2				1	2	5	
	Court 2		7		2			9	35			Court 2		9	1			1	11	16	
May	Court 1	1	8	3				7	19		May	Court 1		2	1				3	5	
	Court 2		22		1			23	42			Court 2		10		1			11	14	
June	Court 1		9	2			1	7	19		June	Court 1		14	1			2	2	19	
	Court 2	1	25	2			1	4	33			Court 2		11	2		1	1	14	33	
July	Court 1		10	2			1	3	16		July	Court 1		10				1	2	13	
	Court 2		9					9	25			Court 2	1	13		2			16	29	
Aug.	Court 1		10					4	14		Aug.	Court 1		8	2	1		1	3	15	
	Court 2		7	3			2	12	26			Court 2	1	14	3			1	1	19	34
Sept.	Court 1		9				2	2	13		Sept.	Court 1		6	2	3		2	2	15	
	Court 2		9	1				10	23			Court 2	1	4			2		7	22	
Oct.	Court 1	1	16		2			19	33		Oct.	Court 1		10	2	1			1	14	
	Court 2	2	9		3			14	33			Court 2	1	9	2	1		1	14	28	
Nov.	Court 1		6				2	3	11		Nov.	Court 1		5			2	1	8	8	
	Court 2		5	1	3		3	12	23			Court 2		8			1	1	9	17	
Dec.	Court 1		4					1	5		Dec.	Court 1		5					1	6	
	Court 2		9		1			10	15			Court 2		7	1				8	14	
Total		9	277	15	12		22	74	409	409	Total	4	181	25	14	1	21	22	268	268	

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Acq - Acquitted
 DNF - Defendant Not Found (Warrant)
 NPWE - No Prosecution Want of Evidence
 NPFA - No Prosecution Cause Abated
 NPCC - No Prosecution Cause Consolidated
 DWE - Discharged Want of Evidence

Information Abstracted From Computer Listing
 Monthly Statistics, Court Dispositions By Charge
 Prepared By Abstracting Data From Court Docket

Total Drunk On The Street Dispositions
 1966 - 409; 67.7% found guilty
 1967 - 268; 67.5% found guilty
 Decrease of Dispositions - 141, or 34.5%

Appendix G-1

Comparison City Court Final Disposition
Charge - Drunk On The Street
 Periods January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1967 and January 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968

1967		Acq	Guilty	DNF	NPWE	NPCA	NPCC	DWE	Total	Monthly Total	1968		Acq	Guilty	DNF	NPWE	NPCA	NPCC	DWE	Total	Monthly Total	
Jan.	Court 1		10	3		1		2	16	16	Jan.	Court 1		3	1			2	1	7	7	
	Court 2		2		1				3	19		Court 2		2	1			2	1	6	13	
Feb.	Court 1		4	2	1		5	2	14	24	Feb.	Court 2		4						4	4	
	Court 2		7	2			1		10	24		Court 2		2		1	1			4	8	
Mar.	Court 1		6		1		1	3	10	18	Mar.	Court 1		11	1	2			1	15	15	
	Court 2		5	1			1		8	18		Court 2		11						11	26	
Apr.	Court 1		2				1	2	5	16	Apr.	Court 1		10	1	1				12	12	
	Court 2		9	1			1		11	16		Court 2		5					5	17		
May	Court 1		2	1					3	14	May	Court 1		5	1			1	3	10	10	
	Court 2		10		1				11	14		Court 2		4				1	5	15		
June	Court 1		14	1			2	2	19	33	June	Court 1		3				2		5	5	
	Court 2		11	2			1		14	33		Court 2	2	7	5		1		15	20		
July	Court 1		10				1	2	13	29	July	Court 1		3						3	3	
	Court 2	1	13		2				16	29		Court 2		3					1	4	7	
Aug.	Court 1		8	2	1		1	3	15	34	Aug.	Court 1		15							15	15
	Court 2	1	14	3				1	19	34		Court 2		2					2	4	4	
Sept.	Court 1		6	2	3		2	2	15	22	Sept.	Court 1		4	1						5	5
	Court 2	1	4				2		7	22		Court 2		4						5	5	
Oct.	Court 1		10	2	1			1	14	28	Oct.	Court 1		1		1		1		3	3	
	Court 2	1	9	2	1			1	14	28		Court 2		2	1					3	6	
Nov.	Court 1		5		2				8	17	Nov.	Court 1		1	1			1	2	5	5	
	Court 2		8				1		9	17		Court 2		3						3	8	
Dec.	Court 1		5					1	6	14	Dec.	Court 1		4	2			1		7	7	
	Court 2		7	1					8	14		Court 2		1	2	1				4	11	
Total		4	181	25	14	1	21	22	268	268	Total	2	91	17	6		13	11	140	140		

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Acq - Acquitted
 DNF - Defendant Not Found (Warrant)
 NPWE - No Prosecution Want of Evidence
 NPCA - No Prosecution
 NPCC - No Prosecution Cause Consolidated
 DWE - Discharged Want of Evidence

Information Abstracted From Computer Listing
 Monthly Statistics, Court Dispositions By Charge
 Prepared By Abstracting Data From Court Docket

Total Drunk On The Street Dispositions
 1967 - 268; 67.5% found guilty
 1968 - 140; 65.5% found guilty
 Decrease of Dispositions - 128, or 47.8 %

Appendix G-2

Comparison City Court Final Disposition
 Charge - Drunk On The Street
 Periods January 1, 1966 to December 31, 1966 and January 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968

1966	Acq	Guilty	DNF	NPWE	NPCA	NPCC	DWE	Total	Monthly Total	1968	Acq	Guilty	DNF	NPWE	NPCA	NPCC	DWE	Total	Monthly Total
Jan. Court 1		11	1			2	9	23		Jan. Court 1		3	1			2	1	7	
Jan. Court 2		24				3	27	50		Jan. Court 2		2	1			2	1	6	13
Feb. Court 1	1	10				1	4	16		Feb. Court 1		4						4	
Feb. Court 2	2	6					8	24		Feb. Court 2		2		1		1		4	8
Mar. Court 1		14				1	12	27		Mar. Court 1		11	1	2			1	15	
Mar. Court 2	1	32				1	34	61		Mar. Court 2		11						11	26
Apr. Court 1		6				2	18	26		Apr. Court 1		10	1	1				12	
Apr. Court 2		7		2			9	35		Apr. Court 2		5						5	17
May Court 1	1	8	3				7	19		May Court 1		5	1			1	3	10	
May Court 2		22		1			23	42		May Court 2		4				1		5	15
June Court 1		9	2			1	7	19		June Court 1		3				2		5	
June Court 2	1	25	2			1	4	33	52	June Court 2	2	7	5			1		15	20
July Court 1		10	2			1	3	16		July Court 1		3						3	
July Court 2		9					9	25		July Court 2		3					1	4	7
Aug. Court 1		10					4	14		Aug. Court 1									
Aug. Court 2		7	3			2	12	26		Aug. Court 2		2					2	4	4
Sept. Court 1		9				2	2	13		Sept. Court 1									
Sept. Court 2		9	1				10	23		Sept. Court 2		4	1					5	5
Oct. Court 1	1	16		2			19	33		Oct. Court 1		1		1		1		3	
Oct. Court 2	2	9		3			14	33		Oct. Court 2		2	1					3	6
Nov. Court 1		6				2	3	11		Nov. Court 1		1	1			1	2	5	
Nov. Court 2		5	1	3		3	12	23		Nov. Court 2		3						3	8
Dec. Court 1		4					1	5		Dec. Court 1		4	2			1		7	
Dec. Court 2		9		1			10	15		Dec. Court 2		1	2	1				4	11
Total	9	277	15	12		22	74	409	409	Total	2	91	17	6		13	11	140	140

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Appendix G-3

Acq - Acquitted
 DNF - Defendant Not Found (Warrant)
 NPWE - No Prosecution Want of Evidence
 NPCA - No Prosecution Cause Abated
 NPCC - No Prosecution Cause Consolidated
 DWE - Discharged Want of Evidence

1966 Information Abstracted From Computer Listing
 Monthly Statistics, Court Dispositions by Charge
 1968 Information Manually Abstracted From City
 Dockets, City Courts Number One and Two

Total Drunk On The Street Dispositions
 1966 - 409; 67.7% found guilty
 1968 - 140; 65.5% found guilty
 Decrease of Dispositions - 269, or 65.8%

Appendix H

Yearly Comparison

Commitments For Charge "Drunk On The Street"
To The St. Louis Medium Security Institution
Calendar Years 1966, 1967, and 1968

Month	Number Of Persons Committed		
	1966	1967	1968
January	25	6	3
February	13	8	3
March	28	9	9
April	14	9	5
May	21	7	3
June	12	18	5
July	22	15	1
August	14	16	3
September	16	8	3
October	24	13	1
November	8	7	2
December	7	9	3
Total	204	125	41

Decrease In Persons Committed

1967 Compared To 1966:	79	-	A Decrease Of 38.7 Percent
1968 Compared To 1967:	84	-	A Decrease Of 67.2 Percent
1968 Compared To 1966:	163	-	A Decrease Of 79.9 Percent

The information for the totals was obtained from the Medium Security Institution Records and supplied by the Commissioner of Adult Services, Department of Welfare.

Appendix I

Yearly Comparison

Inmate Days For Charge "Drunk On The Street"
At The St. Louis Medium Security Institution
Calendar Years 1966, 1967, and 1968

Month	Number Of Inmate Days		
	1966	1967	1968
January	412	95	53
February	297	88	26
March	495	153	112
April	253	106	123
May	331	95	31
June	224	263	35
July	367	260	7
August	232	271	116
September	179	126	17
October	291	229	9
November	136	144	95
December	108	111	49
Total	3325	1941	673

Decrease In Inmate Days

1967 Compared To 1966:	1384	-	A Decrease Of 41.6 Percent
1968 Compared To 1967:	1268	-	A Decrease Of 65.3 Percent
1968 Compared To 1966:	2652	-	A Decrease Of 79.8 Percent

The information for the totals was obtained from the Medium Security Institution Records and supplied by the Commissioner of Adult Services, Department of Welfare.

END