

Defund Militarism:

How a Policy of Violence Has Bankrupted Our Communities in South Carolina

Militarism and violence are the hallmarks of U.S. policy at home and abroad. From war to mass incarceration and beyond, these policies amplify poverty, racism and environmental degradation. They can and must change.

Violence as Policy in the United States

Investment in a culture of war vs. a culture of care

- Spending on detention, deportation and border patrol totaled \$21.6 billion in 2018, more than six times as much as for federal homeless assistance programs (\$3.5 billion).ⁱ
- The prison industry cost governments \$179 billion a year, including paying for prison operators, courts and policing. Only \$4.5 billion (2.5%) of that total is for indigent defense.ⁱⁱ
- The U.S. ranks first in the world for military spending and has the fourth highest poverty rate.ⁱⁱⁱ
- The U.S. military budget, at \$716 billion in 2018, was 30 times larger than the federal public school budget (\$23.4 billion), 14 times larger than the federal housing budget (\$48.2 billion), and 81 times larger than the Environmental Protection Agency budget (\$8.8 billion).^{iv}
- The U.S. wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have cost \$6.4 trillion.^v It would take a full-time minimum wage worker more than 7 million lifetimes to earn that much.
- We could save as much as \$350 billion per year and achieve true security by ending wars, reducing our aggressive posture overseas, and reining in military contracts that drain public coffers for private gain.^{vi}

Lives at stake

- One in four U.S. adults has had a sibling incarcerated, one in five adults has had a parent incarcerated, and one in seven has had a child incarcerated.^{vii}
- In this country, guns kill 33,000 people and injure 80,000 more each year.^{viii}
- More than 5 million people have been deported since 2003, and annual deportations increased tenfold between 1976 and 2015.^{ix}
- The Iraq and Afghanistan (and beyond) wars of the last 18 years have resulted in 800,000 deaths and an estimated 21 million people displaced or forced to flee from their homes.^x

Private profit

- The top five Pentagon contractors paid their CEOs a combined \$100 million. The average Pentagon contractor salary is close to \$200,000, and entry level pay for a soldier is \$20,172.^{xi,xii}
- In a single year, the private prison industry drew \$14 billion. That would be more than enough to restore Temporary Assistance to Needy Families to its pre-1996 funding level.^{xiii}
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) gave out \$1.9 billion in contracts in 2018, more than the entire budget of the Meals on Wheels program that provides meal delivery to seniors.^{xiv,xv}

Poverty, racism, and environmental degradation

- Poor communities experience more wartime deaths compared to high-income communities.^{xvi}
- Native and Indigenous people serve in the military at higher rates than other ethnicities.^{xvii}
- Black boys and men are 2.5 times more likely to be killed by police than white boys or men, and are ten times more likely to be killed by gun violence than White men.^{xviii,xix}
- Black people are incarcerated at a rate nearly six times as high as White people.^{xx}
- Of 1,200 contaminated Superfund sites marked for environmental clean-up in the U.S., an estimated 900 were military facilities or military support sites.^{xxi}
- The U.S. military spends an estimated \$81 billion a year to protect the world's oil supplies, more than twice what the U.S. has spent over the past 70 years on developing renewable energy technology.^{xxii}

Violence as Policy in South Carolina

- South Carolina taxpayers will contribute \$6.8 billion to the Pentagon and military in 2019. That money could have created 121,000 infrastructure jobs, health care for 1.7 million adults, or full scholarships for every public 4-year college student in the state.^{xxiii} South Carolina received \$3.4 billion in Pentagon contracts, but only \$2.3 billion in education grants from the Department of Education.^{xxiv}
- South Carolina law enforcement agencies received 62,018 items worth \$62.2 million in surplus military equipment from the Department of Defense, such as rifles, armored vehicles, and military aircraft.^{xxv}
- There were 37,646 people incarcerated in South Carolina in 2018,^{xxvi} where Black people are incarcerated at 4.3 times the rate of White people.^{xxvii}
- South Carolina has 9 Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detention facilities. From 2002 to 2018, ICE deported 177 people from South Carolina.^{xxviii,xxix}
- South Carolina is home to 367,921 veterans, making up 9.8% of the adult population. Of those, 105,976 (29.3%) are on disability, and 415 were documented as homeless at a given time.^{xxx,xxxi}
- 98 South Carolinians were killed in the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, with an average age of 28. An additional 762 South Carolinian troops were wounded.^{xxxi}
- There were 893 gun deaths in South Carolina in 2017.^{xxxiii}

ⁱ Perl, Boyd, Duff, et al. "Homelessness: Targeted Federal Programs." October 18, 2018. <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL30442.pdf>

ⁱⁱ Peter Wagner and Bernadette Rabuy. "Following the Money of Mass Incarceration." January 25, 2017. <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/money.html>.

ⁱⁱⁱ OECD. <https://data.oecd.org>

^{iv} FY 2020 President's budget analysis by National Priorities Project at the Institute for Policy Studies. <https://www.govinfo.gov/features/budget-fy2020>.

^v Summary of Findings. <https://watson.brown.edu/costsofwar/papers/summary>

^{vi} Shailly Gupta Barnes, Lindsay Koshgarian and Ashik Siddique, "Poor People's Moral Budget: Everybody Has a Right to Live." June 2019.

<https://www.nationalpriorities.org/analysis/2019/poor-peoples-moral-budget/>

^{vii} Brian Elderbroom, et al. Every Second: The Impact of the Incarceration Crisis on America's Families. December 2018, <https://everysecond.fwd.us/downloads/EverySecond.fwd.us.pdf>.

^{viii} Jaeah Lee and Julia Lurie, "16 Charts That Show the Shocking Cost of Gun Violence in America," April 15, 2015, <https://www.motherjones.com/politics/2015/04/charts-show-cost-price-gun-violence-america/>.

^{ix} "Table 39. Aliens Removed or Returned: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2017," April 9, 2019. <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2017/table39>.

^x Summary of Findings. <https://watson.brown.edu/costsofwar/papers/summary>

^{xi} Silvia Ascarelli. "The average Defense Department contractor is paid nearly \$200,000." December 6, 2016. <https://www.marketwatch.com/story/the-average-defense-department-contractor-is-paid-nearly-200000-2016-12-06>

^{xii} Caitlin Foster. "Military pay: This is how much US troops are paid according to their rank." February 15, 2019. <https://www.businessinsider.com/how-much-military-service-members-make-2019-2>

^{xiii} Tim Requarth. "How Private Equity Is Turning Public Prisons Into Big Profits." April 30, 2019. <https://www.thenation.com/article/prison-privatization-private-equity-hig/>

^{xiv} USASpending.gov. Accessed January 24, 2020.

^{xv} Gregory Korte. "Here's the truth about Meals on Wheels in Trump's budget." March 19, 2017. <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2017/03/18/meal-on-wheels-trump-budget-proposal-cuts/99308928/>

^{xvi} Douglas L. Kriner and Francis X. Shen. "America's Casualty Gap." May 28, 2010.

<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2010-may-28-la-oe-0528-shen-warcosts-20100528-story.html>

^{xvii} Lindsay F. Holiday, Gabriel Bell, Robert E. Klein and Michael R. Wells. "American Indian and Alaska Native Veterans: Lasting Contributions." September 2006.

<https://www.va.gov/vetdata/docs/specialreports/aianpaper9-12-06final.pdf>

^{xviii} Frank Edwards, Hedwig Lee, and Michael Esposito. "Risk of being killed by police use of force in the United States by age, race-ethnicity, and sex." August 5, 2019. <https://www.pnas.org/content/116/34/16793>.

^{xix} Jaeah Lee and Julia Lurie, "16 Charts That Show the Shocking Cost of Gun Violence in America." <https://www.motherjones.com/politics/2015/04/charts-show-cost-price-gun-violence-america/>

^{xx} Peter Wagner. "Incarceration is not an equal opportunity punishment." August 28, 2012. <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/articles/notequal.html>.

^{xxi} Alexander Nazaryan. "The US Department of Defense Is One of the World's Biggest Polluters." June 17, 2014. <https://www.newsweek.com/2014/07/25/us-department-defence-one-worlds-biggest-polluters-259456.html>

^{xxii} "The Military Cost of Defending the Global Oil Supply." September 21, 2018. <https://secureenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Military-Cost-of-Defending-the-Global-Oil-Supply-Sep.-18.-2018.pdf>

^{xxiii} National Priorities Project. "Trade-Offs: Your Money, Your Choices." Updated April 2019. <https://www.nationalpriorities.org/interactive-data/trade-offs/>

^{xxiv} USA Spending. Accessed December 5, 2019. <https://www.usaspending.gov/#/state/37>.

^{xxv} Defense Logistics Agency. Accessed January 24, 2020. <https://www.dla.mil/DispositionServices/Offers/Reutilization/LawEnforcement/PublicInformation/>.

^{xxvi} Peter Wagner and Wendy Sawyer. "States of Incarceration: The Global Context 2018." https://www.prisonpolicy.org/global/appendix_2018.html

^{xxvii} Sentencing Project. <https://www.sentencingproject.org/the-facts/#rankings?dataset-option=BWR>

^{xxviii} Leanna Garfield, Shayanne Gal and Andy Kiersz. "Migrant detentions centers in the U.S. are under fire for their 'horrifying' conditions – and there's at least one in every state." July 5, 2019. <https://www.businessinsider.com/ice-immigrant-families-dhs-detention-centers-2018-6>

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