

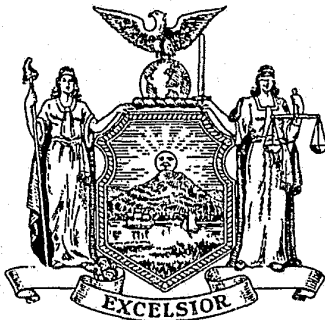
State of New York
Department of Correctional Services

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**THE COST OF INCARCERATING
FOREIGN-BORN INMATES**

FEBRUARY 1994

149280



Mario M. Cuomo
Governor



Thomas A. Coughlin III
Commissioner

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OF INCARCERATING
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**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

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FEBRUARY 1994

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The foreign-born under custody population in general, and the illegal alien and Mariel Cuban under custody populations in particular have increased significantly since 1985. By law, matters of immigration are a federal responsibility, however, the states have increasingly been forced to accept the financial burden of incarcerating criminal aliens.

During the seven year period from 1986 to 1993 the Department spent approximately **\$1.23 BILLION** to incarcerate foreign-born individuals. Moreover, it cost the Department slightly less than **ONE-HALF OF A BILLION DOLLARS** to incarcerate illegal aliens during that same eight year period.

Although Congressionally mandated, the states do not receive any reimbursement for incarcerating illegal aliens and only partial reimbursement (approximately 4 percent of total costs) for incarcerating Mariel Cubans. These costs represent a burden on the states that should be addressed by the Federal Government either by providing full reimbursement for illegal aliens and Mariel Cubans or by accepting these criminal aliens into federal custody.

CRIMINAL ALIENS UNDER DOCS CUSTODY

The number of foreign-born inmates (i.e., criminal aliens) under the Department's custody has been increasing at a significantly faster rate than the number of inmates who have been born in the United States. For example, on April 1, 1985 there were 31,213 inmates under custody who were born in the United States. On December 31, 1993 there were 56,144 U.S. born inmates under custody, representing a 80 percent increase.

In contrast, on April 1, 1985 there were 2,629 inmates under custody who had been born in a country other than the United States or one of its possessions (i.e., foreign-born inmates). On December 31, 1993 there were 8,197 foreign-born inmates under custody, representing a 212 percent increase.

This dramatic rate of increase in the number of foreign-born inmates under custody has very serious financial implications for New York State. For example, operating costs (e.g., correction officer salaries, program development, teacher salaries, etc.) increase as the under custody population expands. Therefore, the growing number of foreign-born inmates in the under custody population will produce a corresponding increase in operating costs.

The purpose of this report is to provide an estimate of the operating costs associated with the incarceration of foreign-born inmates; particularly illegal aliens, who the Department maintains are a federal responsibility. This estimate is not intended to show an actual cost figure derived by a detailed budget analysis, rather, it is intended to illustrate the magnitude of the resources that New York State must dedicate to the foreign-born under custody population.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION STATUS

By law (see the Immigration and Nationality Act) matters of immigration are a federal responsibility. According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) any person who is not a citizen or national of the United States is referred to as an alien. Aliens who are convicted of acts that violate Federal or state laws are referred to as criminal aliens.

The New York State Department of Correctional Services (herein referred to as the Department) identifies foreign-born inmates during the intake process at one of the Department's reception centers. The Department provides office space to INS investigators at the reception centers and notifies them of newly admitted foreign-born inmates.

Upon notification that a new admission is foreign-born INS investigators commence an investigation by interviewing the inmate. The purpose of this investigation is two fold. First, INS must determine the immigration status of the alien and assign a file folder number (called an alien registration number) if a file does not already exist. Second, INS must determine whether to go forward with exclusion or deportation proceedings which may result in the removal of the alien from the United States.

There are four alien immigration status' that are relevant to the Department:

Illegal Alien: aliens without legal status, who have typically entered the United States because INS has failed to protect the borders,

Legal Permanent Resident: Aliens who have been lawfully admitted into the United States,

Naturalized Citizens: aliens who have been granted United States citizenship

Mariel Cubans: Cuban refugees entering the United States in 1980 as part of a flotilla who were allowed to enter the United States pending INS inspection; some of these Cuban refugees had criminal and psychiatric histories which would have been grounds for excluding them from entry into the United States had INS properly investigated them.

In addition, there are always foreign-born inmates for whom alien immigration status and an alien registration number are not readily available. The immigration status of these aliens is classified as NOT YET KNOWN: AWAITING DETERMINATION BY INS. At various points in time this NOT YET KNOWN category has ranged from a low of 21 percent of the foreign-born under custody population to a high of 59 percent.

COST ESTIMATES FOR INCARCERATING THE FOREIGN-BORN UNDER CUSTODY POPULATION¹

Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7 show how the annual costs are calculated for each alien status category. The costs are derived by simply multiplying the per capita costs for a given year by the estimated number of foreign-born inmates in the alien status category for that given year.

Table 8 consolidates the cost information presented in Tables 4, 5, 6 and 7. These data estimate that between 1986 and 1993 the Department spent \$420,031,483 for the incarceration of illegal aliens. these figures represent a 138 percent increase from \$27,921,411 for incarcerating illegal aliens in 1986 to \$66,499,206 in 1993.

Table 9 shows the end of year under custody distribution by place of birth. Tables 10 and 11 utilize the per capita costs used in Tables 4, 5, 6 and 7 to estimate the incarceration costs for inmates born in the United States and for inmates whose birthplace is unknown. These data show that inmates born in the United States account for 88 percent of the per capita expenditures, illegal aliens 4 percent, legal permanent residents 6 percent, naturalized citizens 1 percent, Mariel Cubans 1 percent, and inmates whose birthplace is unknown 1 percent.

1. See Appendix A for a description of the data and methods used to derive the estimates presented in the tables.

CONCLUSION

During the seven year period from 1986 to 1993 it is estimated that the Department spent approximately **\$1.23 BILLION** to incarcerate foreign-born individuals. More specifically, in 1986 it cost \$91,081,062 to incarcerate foreign-born offenders and by 1993, that figure had jumped to \$201,662,594. This \$110,581,532 (or 121 percent) increase over the seven year period is particularly noteworthy because while the foreign-born under custody population was consistently increasing the per capita costs of incarceration moderately increased between 1986 and 1990 and then decreased from 1990 to 1992. In fact, in 1992, when the foreign-born under custody population was the greatest, the per capita costs of incarceration (\$24,331) were lower than they were at the beginning of the period in 1986 (\$24,471).

In addition, during the seven year period from 1986 to 1992 the Department spent a little less than **ONE-HALF OF A BILLION DOLLARS** to incarcerate illegal aliens. The cost of incarcerating illegal aliens ranged from a low in 1986 of \$27,921,411 to a high of \$66,499,206 in 1993, representing a 138 percent increase in expenditures. This is a particularly onerous statistic for it represents a burden on New York State resources that exists only because the Federal Government failed to perform its legally mandated obligation of protecting the borders of the United States. In addition, the Federal Government has yet to establish a Congressionally mandated program to reimburse the states for costs associated with incarcerating illegal aliens (see the Immigration and Control Act of 1986 [8 U.S.C. 1365]).

Unfortunately, the Federal strategy of forcing the states to accept the financial burdens associated with illegal immigration is not without precedent. For example, in 1980, the Federal Government allowed criminal aliens from the Mariel Cuban boatlift to enter U.S. communities (see the Department report "The Mariel Cuban Problem", April, 1991). The criminal Mariels soon found their way into state and local criminal justice systems and presented not only a danger to communities but also strained criminal justice resources.

It was not until 1985 that Congress admitted federal responsibility and established the Mariel Cuban Reimbursement Program. This program was designed to partially reimburse states for costs associated with incarcerating a group of Cuban immigrants that would not have been admitted into the United States had the Federal Government performed its legally mandated obligations. Under this program, the Department received approximately \$1 million annually to offset the costs of incarcerating the Mariel Cubans. This reimbursement represented between eight and ten percent of actual costs incurred for any given year.

The United States Department of Justice (DOJ) was charged by Congress with administering the program in 1985, but appears to view the appropriation as a part of its operating budget. Since the inception of the program, the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) has been lobbying Congress to eliminate reimbursement to the states arguing that it could better spend the money elsewhere, particularly since the program only partially reimburses the states. In 1992, the effect of DOJ lobbying efforts became apparent when the programs funds were cut in half. As a result, during the 1992-1993 federal fiscal year the Department received less than \$500,000, or approximately four percent of the costs of incarceration (see the Department report "The Mariel Cuban Reimbursement Program," April, 1993). Finally, the Congress eliminated the Mariel Cuban Reimbursement Program for the 1993-1994 federal fiscal year, thereby leaving the states to provide 100 percent funding for a problem that is clearly a federal responsibility.

In summation, the Department allocates a significant proportion of its annual operating budget (approximately 12 percent of the budget) for the incarceration of foreign-born individuals. At least two-fifths of this budget is dedicated to incarcerating illegal aliens and Mariel Cubans; individuals who would not be in the United States had the Federal Government performed its legally mandated duties. These costs represent a burden on the states that should be addressed by the Federal Government either by providing full reimbursement or by accepting these criminal aliens into federal custody.

APPENDIX A

DATA AND METHODS

DATA

The data analyzed in this report are the end of year under custody populations for the years 1986 through 1992. These data are cross-sectional, which means that they are a snapshot of the under custody population at one point in time. Therefore, cost estimates derived from these data do not represent precise budgetary figures, but do provide a reasonable estimation of the magnitude of resources that are required to incarcerate the foreign-born under custody population.

METHODS

The derivation of annual cost estimates is a straightforward procedure. All non-capital operating costs (e.g., staff salaries, programs, etc.) associated with the incarceration of the under custody population for a given year are added together to generate a total non-capital cost figure. This total is divided by the number of inmates in the under custody population thereby providing an annual per capita cost figure.

Once a per capita cost figure has been generated, it is then possible to estimate the costs associated with the incarceration of sub-groups of the under custody population such as illegal aliens, legal permanent residents, or Mariel Cubans. However, the presence a sizable group of foreign-born inmates for whom alien status is NOT YET KNOWN requires additional consideration for several statistical treatments of this group are possible for purposes of cost estimation.

One possible approach would be to exclude the NOT YET KNOWN category from consideration. the problem with this approach is that it would exclude a significant proportion of the under custody foreign-born population. For this reason, this approach will not be used herein.

A second approach would be to develop a cost estimate for the NOT YET KNOWN category as if it were a meaningful alien status category. The advantage to this approach is that it would include all of the under custody foreign-born population. the disadvantage to this approach is that legitimate alien status categories are included under the NOT YET KNOWN umbrella. Therefore, costs estimates for illegal aliens, legal permanent residents, naturalized citizens, and Mariel Cubans would be considerably lower than they actually are. Since alien status is a variable of concern in this report, this approach will not be used herein.

A third approach, which will be used for purposes of this report, is to estimate the number of cases in the NOT YET KNOWN category that would fall into the known alien status categories. This estimate can be derived by calculating the proportion of foreign-born inmates falling into each alien status category using the total number of foreign-born inmates for whom alien status information is known as the base.

The figures presented in Table 1 represent the number of foreign-born inmates under custody at the end of each year. These data show a large range (59% -21% = 38%) in the annual proportion of foreign-born inmates for whom alien status has yet to be determined by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) (herein referred to as NOT YET KNOWN CASES).

This large range (38%) makes it difficult to simply redistribute the NOT YET KNOWN CASES across the known alien status categories. As mentioned above, the redistribution procedure entails a calculation of the proportion of foreign-born inmates in each alien status category excluding the NOT YET KNOWN CASES

from the base. These adjusted proportions are then multiplied by the total number of NOT YET KNOWN CASES thereby providing an alien status distribution from those cases. the alien status estimates derived from the NOT YET KNOWN CASES are then added to the known alien status categories to construct a composite estimate.

However, when alien status information is NOT YET KNOWN for 59 percent of the foreign-born inmates (as displayed in Table 1), the base becomes artificially small and the proportions derived from this base are not likely to represent the true distribution. The data in Table 2 display data calculated by the redistribution procedure described above. These data show that in 1986, 23 percent of the foreign-born under custody population were illegal aliens and in 1987 41 percent were illegal aliens. This represents a range of 18 percent; a range that is more likely to be an artifact of poor data as opposed to a reflection of the true proportion of illegal aliens.

In an effort to address this problem, the average proportion of foreign-born inmates in each known alien status category (i.e., excluding the NOT YET KNOWN cases from the base) was calculated for the years 1989 through 1993. The NOT YET KNOWN CASES were then redistributed for all alien status' (except Mariel Cubans who have been identified independently since 1985) and for all under custody years (1986 through 1993) using these average percentages. The data presented in Table 3 show that this method reduces the annual variation within alien status categories and presumably provides a more accurate reflection of the alien status distribution. Therefore, the data provided in Table 3 are used to estimate the annual costs of incarcerating foreign-born inmates.

TABLE 1 ALIEN STATUS OF UNDER CUSTODY POPULATION BY YEAR

ALIEN STATUS	UNDER CUSTODY YEAR*							
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
AWAITING DETERMINATION BY INS	2,201 59%	2,011 45%	1,784 34%	1,885 31%	2,215 34%	2,744 38%	1,646 21%	1,589 20%
ILLEGAL ALIEN	350 9%	1,033 23%	1,275 25%	1,374 23%	1,388 21%	1,438 20%	1,934 25%	2,133 26%
LEGAL PERMANENT RESIDENT	655 18%	873 19%	1,463 28%	2,065 34%	2,220 34%	2,352 33%	3,343 43%	3,694 45%
NATURALIZED CITIZEN	24 1%	88 2%	155 3%	190 3%	233 4%	211 3%	328 4%	354 4%
MARIEL CUBAN	492 13%	496 11%	510 10%	550 9%	467 7%	423 6%	478 6%	427 5%
TOTAL	3,722 100%	4,501 100%	5,187 100%	6,064 100%	6,523 100%	7,168 100%	7,729 100%	8,197 100%

* THESE FIGURES REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN-BORN INMATES UNDER CUSTODY
AT THE END OF THE YEAR

TABLE 2 ADJUSTED ALIEN STATUS OF UNDER CUSTODY POPULATION BY YEAR

ALIEN STATUS	UNDER CUSTODY YEAR*							
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
ILLEGAL ALIEN	856 23%	1,867 41%	1,934 37%	1,994 33%	2,102 32%	2,330 33%	2,457 32%	2,646 33%
LEGAL PERMANENT RESIDENT	1,603 43%	1,578 35%	2,230 43%	2,996 49%	3,361 52%	3,811 53%	4,248 55%	4,582 56%
NATURALIZED CITIZEN	59 2%	159 4%	236 5%	276 5%	353 5%	342 5%	417 5%	439 5%
MARIEL CUBAN	1,204 32%	897 20%	778 15%	798 13%	707 11%	685 10%	607 8%	530 6%
TOTAL	3,722 100%	4,501 100%	5,178 100%	6,064 100%	6,523 100%	7,168 100%	7,729 100%	8,197 100%

THE NOT YET KNOWN CATEGORY IS DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO THE ANNUAL KNOWN ALIEN STATUS PERCENTS.

*THESE FIGURES REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN-BORN INMATES UNDER CUSTODY
AT THE END OF THE YEAR

TABLE 3 BEST ESTIMATE FOR ALIEN STATUS OF UNDER CUSTODY POPULATION BY YEAR

ALIEN STATUS	UNDER CUSTODY YEAR*							
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1992
ILLEGAL ALIEN	1,141 31%	1,756 39%	1,916 37%	2,051 34%	2,184 33%	2,424 34%	2,525 33%	2,703 33%
LEGAL PERMANENT RESIDENT	1,941 52%	2,048 46%	2,506 48%	3,167 52%	3,514 54%	3,956 55%	4,305 56%	4,623 57%
NATURALIZED CITIZEN	148 4%	201 4%	255 5%	296 5%	358 5%	365 5%	421 5%	444 5%
MARIEL CUBAN	492 13%	496 11%	510 10%	550 9%	467 7%	423 6%	478 6%	427 5%
TOTAL	3,722 100%	4,501 100%	5,187 100%	6,064 100%	6,523 100%	7,168 100%	7,729 100%	8,197 100%

THE NOT YET KNOWN CATEGORY IS DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO THE AVERAGED 1989-1992 KNOWN ALIEN STATUS PERCENTS WITH THE MARIELS CONSIDERED AS CORRECT PRIOR TO ADJUSTMENT.

* THESE FIGURES REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN-BORN INMATES UNDER CUSTODY AT THE END OF THE YEAR

TABLE 4 ESTIMATED COST OF INCARCERATING ILLEGAL ALIENS

UNDER CUSTODY YEAR	PER CAPITA COSTS	FISCAL YEAR	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ILLEGAL ALIENS UNDER CUSTODY AT END OF YEAR	ANNUAL COST OF INCARCERATING ILLEGAL ALIENS
1986	\$24,471	86-87	1,141	\$27,921,411
1987	\$25,285	87-88	1,756	\$44,400,460
1988	\$25,499	88-89	1,916	\$48,856,084
1989	\$26,120	89-90	2,051	\$53,572,120
1990	\$26,412	90-91	2,184	\$57,683,808
1991	\$24,331	91-92	2,424	\$58,978,344
1992	\$24,602	92-93	2,525	\$62,120,050
1993	\$24,602	92-93*	2,703	\$66,499,206
TOTAL			16,700	\$420,031,483

* MOST RECENT PER CAPITA COST FIGURE AVAILABLE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA COSTS REPRESENT FISCAL YEAR (APRIL 1, THROUGH MARCH 31)
NON-CAPITAL COSTS THAT INCLUDES THE END OF YEAR POPULATION. FOR EXAMPLE,
FISCAL YEAR 1986-1987 INCLUDES THE 12/31/86 YEAR END POPULATION FOR 1986.

TABLE 5 ESTIMATED COST OF INCARCERATING RESIDENT ALIENS

UNDER CUSTODY YEAR	PER CAPITA COSTS	FISCAL YEAR	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF RESIDENT ALIENS UNDER CUSTODY AT END OF YEAR	ANNUAL COST OF INCARCERATING RESIDENT ALIENS
1986	\$24,471	86-87	1,941	\$47,498,211
1987	\$25,285	87-88	2,048	\$51,783,680
1988	\$25,499	88-89	2,506	\$63,900,494
1989	\$26,120	89-90	3,167	\$82,722,040
1990	\$26,412	90-91	3,514	\$92,811,768
1991	\$24,331	91-92	3,956	\$96,253,436
1992	\$24,602	92-93	4,305	\$105,911,610
1993	\$24,602	92-93*	4,623	\$113,735,046
TOTAL			26,060	\$654,616,285

* MOST RECENT PER CAPITA COST FIGURE AVAILABLE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA COSTS REPRESENT FISCAL YEAR (APRIL 1 THROUGH MARCH 31)
NON-CAPITAL COSTS THAT INCLUDES THE END OF YEAR POPULATION. FOR EXMAPLE,
FISCAL YEAR 1986-1987 INCLUDES THE 12/31/86 YEAR END POPULATION FOR 1986.

TABLE 6 ESTIMATED COST OF INCARCERATING NATURALIZED CITIZENS

UNDER CUSTODY YEAR	PER CAPITA COSTS	FISCAL YEAR	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS UNDER CUSTODY AT END OF YEAR	ANNUAL COST OF INCARCERATING NATURALIZED CITIZENS
1986	\$24,471	86-87	148	\$3,621,708
1987	\$25,285	87-88	201	\$5,082,285
1988	\$25,499	88-89	255	\$6,502,245
1989	\$26,120	89-90	296	\$7,731,520
1990	\$26,412	90-91	358	\$9,455,496
1991	\$24,331	91-92	365	\$8,880,815
1992	\$24,602	92-93	421	\$10,357,442
1993	\$24,602	92-93*	444	\$10,923,288
TOTAL			2,488	\$62,554,799

* MOST RECENT PER CAPITA COST FIGURE AVAILABLE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA COSTS REPRESENT FISCAL YEAR (APRIL 1 THROUGH MARCH 31)
NON-CAPITAL COSTS THAT INCLUDES THE END OF YEAR POPULATION. FOR EXAMPLE,
FISCAL YEAR 1986-1987 INCLUDES THE 12/31/86 YEAR END POPULATION FOR 1986.

TABLE 7 ESTIMATED COST OF INCARCERATING MARIEL CUBANS

UNDER CUSTODY YEAR	PER CAPITA COSTS	FISCAL YEAR	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MARIEL CUBANS UNDER CUSTODY AT END OF YEAR	ANNUAL COST OF INCARCERATING MARIEL CUBANS
1986	\$24,471	86-87	492	\$12,039,732
1987	\$25,285	87-88	496	\$12,541,360
1988	\$25,499	88-89	510	\$13,004,490
1989	\$26,120	89-90	550	\$14,366,000
1990	\$26,412	90-91	467	\$12,334,404
1991	\$24,331	91-92	423	\$10,292,013
1992	\$24,602	92-93	478	\$11,759,756
1993	\$24,602	92-93*	427	\$10,505,054
TOTAL			3,843	\$96,842,809

* MOST RECENT PER CAPITA COST FIGURE AVAILABLE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA COSTS REPRESENT FISCAL YEAR (APRIL 1 THROUGH MARCH 31)
NON-CAPITAL COSTS THAT INCLUDES THE END OF YEAR POPULATION. FOR EXAMPLE,
FISCAL YEAR 1986-1987 INCLUDES THE 12/31/86 YEAR END POPULATION FOR 1986.

TABLE 8 ESTIMATED COSTS OF INCARCERATING FOREIGN-BORN INMATES

UNDER CUSTODY YEAR	ILLEGAL ALIENS	RESIDENT ALIENS	NATURALIZED CITIZENS	MARIEL CUBANS	TOTAL
1986	\$27,921,411	\$47,498,211	\$3,621,708	\$12,039,732	\$91,081,062
1987	\$44,400,460	\$51,783,680	\$5,082,285	\$12,541,360	\$113,807,785
1988	\$48,856,084	\$63,900,494	\$6,502,245	\$13,004,490	\$132,263,313
1989	\$53,572,120	\$82,722,040	\$7,731,520	\$14,366,000	\$158,391,680
1990	\$57,683,808	\$92,811,768	\$9,455,496	\$12,334,404	\$172,285,476
1991	\$58,978,344	\$96,253,436	\$8,880,815	\$10,292,013	\$174,404,608
1992	\$62,120,050	\$105,911,610	\$10,357,442	\$11,759,756	\$190,148,858
1993	\$66,499,206	\$113,735,046	\$10,923,288	\$10,505,054	\$201,662,594
TOTAL	\$420,031,483	\$654,616,285	\$62,554,799	\$96,842,809	\$1,234,045,376

TABLE 9 UNDER CUSTODY POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 1986-1993

UNDER CUSTODY YEAR*	UNITED STATES	PLACE OF BIRTH FOREIGN-BORN	BIRTHPLACE UNKNOWN	TOTAL
1986	34,563	3,722	396	38,681
1987	35,747	4,501	567	40,815
1988	39,176	5,187	214	44,577
1989	44,834	6,064	345	51,243
1990	48,063	6,523	323	54,909
1991	50,369	7,168	278	57,815
1992	53,711	7,729	295	61,735
1993	56,144	8,197	228	64,569
TOTAL	362,607 88%	49,091 12%	2,646 1%	414,344 100%

*** UNDER CUSTODY POPULATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR**

TABLE 10 ESTIMATED COST OF INCARCERATING INMATES BORN IN THE UNITED STATES

UNDER CUSTODY YEAR	PER CAPITA COSTS	FISCAL YEAR	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF U.S. BORN INMATES UNDER CUSTODY AT END OF YEAR	ANNUAL COST OF INCARCERATING U.S. BORN INMATES
1986	\$24,471	86-87	34,563	\$845,791,173
1987	\$25,285	87-88	35,747	\$903,862,895
1988	\$25,499	88-89	39,176	\$998,948,824
1989	\$26,120	89-90	44,834	\$1,171,064,080
1990	\$26,412	90-91	48,063	\$1,269,439,956
1991	\$24,331	91-92	50,369	\$1,225,528,139
1992	\$24,602	92-93	53,711	\$1,321,398,022
1993	\$24,602	92-93*	56,144	\$1,381,254,688
TOTAL			362,607	\$9,117,287,777

* MOST RECENT PER CAPITA COST FIGURE AVAILABLE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA COSTS REPRESENT FISCAL YEAR (APRIL 1, THROUGH MARCH 31)
NON-CAPITAL COSTS THAT INCLUDES THE END OF YEAR POPULATION. FOR EXAMPLE,
FISCAL YEAR 1986-1987 INCLUDES THE 12/31/86 YEAR END POPULATION FOR 1986.

TABLE 11 ESTIMATED COST OF INCARCERATING INMATES WHO'S BIRTHPLACE IS UNKNOWN

UNDER CUSTODY YEAR	PER CAPITA COSTS	FISCAL YEAR	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INMATES BIRTHPLACE UNKNOWN UNDER CUSTODY AT END OF YEAR	ANNUAL COST OF INCARCERATING INMATES BIRTHPLACE UNKNOWN
1986	\$24,471	86-87	396	\$9,690,516
1987	\$25,285	87-88	567	\$14,336,595
1988	\$25,499	88-89	214	\$5,456,786
1989	\$26,120	89-90	345	\$9,011,400
1990	\$26,412	90-91	323	\$8,531,076
1991	\$24,331	91-92	278	\$6,764,018
1992	\$24,602	92-93	295	\$7,257,590
1993	\$24,602	92-93*	228	\$5,609,256
TOTAL			2,646	\$66,657,237

* MOST RECENT PER CAPITA COST FIGURE AVAILABLE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA COSTS REPRESENT FISCAL YEAR (APRIL 1, THROUGH MARCH 31)
NON-CAPITAL COSTS THAT INCLUDES THE END OF YEAR POPULATION. FOR EXAMPLE,
FISCAL YEAR 1986-1987 INCLUDES THE 12/31/86 YEAR END POPULATION FOR 1986.

TABLE 12 ESTIMATED COSTS OF INCARCERATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND ALIEN STATUS, 1986-1993

UNDER CUSTODY YEAR									
PLACE OF BIRTH	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	TOTAL
UNITED STATES	\$845,791,173	\$903,862,895	\$998,948,824	\$1,171,064,080	\$1,269,439,956	\$1,225,528,139	\$1,321,398,022	\$1,381,254,688	\$9,117,287,777
FOREIGN-BORN:									
ILLEGAL ALIEN	\$27,921,411	\$44,400,460	\$48,856,084	\$53,572,120	\$57,683,808	\$58,978,344	\$62,120,050	\$66,499,206	\$420,031,483
LEGAL PERMANENT RESIDENT	\$47,498,211	\$51,783,680	\$63,900,494	\$82,722,040	\$92,811,768	\$96,253,436	\$105,911,610	\$113,735,046	\$654,616,285
NATURALIZED CITIZEN	\$3,621,708	\$5,082,285	\$6,502,245	\$7,731,520	\$9,455,496	\$8,880,815	\$10,357,442	\$10,923,288	\$62,554,799
MARIEL CUBAN	\$12,039,732	\$12,541,360	\$13,004,490	\$14,366,000	\$12,334,404	\$10,292,013	\$11,759,756	\$10,505,054	\$96,842,809
BIRTHPLACE UNKNOWN	\$9,690,516	\$14,336,595	\$5,456,786	\$9,011,400	\$8,531,076	\$6,764,018	\$7,357,590	\$5,609,256	\$66,757,237
TOTAL	\$946,562,751	\$1,032,007,275	\$1,136,668,923	\$1,338,467,160	\$1,450,256,508	\$1,406,696,765	\$1,518,904,470	\$1,588,526,538	\$10,418,090,390

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