

The Price of Prisons | New York

WHAT INCARCERATION COSTS TAXPAYERS

FACT SHEET • JANUARY 2012

Key Findings

\$2.7 billion

DOCS prison budget

\$3.6 billion

Total state cost of prisons

\$60,076

Average annual cost
per inmate

IN FISCAL YEAR 2010, the New York Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) had \$2.7 billion in prison expenditures. (In 2011, DOCS merged with the Division of Parole to become the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision.) However, the state also had \$812.5 million in prison-related costs outside the department's budget. The total cost of New York's prisons—to incarcerate an average daily population of 59,237—was therefore almost \$3.6 billion, of which 22.8 percent were costs outside the corrections budget.

Determining the total cost of state prisons requires accounting for expenditures in all areas of government that support the prison system—not just those within the corrections budget. The additional costs to taxpayers can include expenses that are centralized for administrative purposes (such as employee benefits and capital costs) and services for inmates funded through other agencies. Prison costs also include the cost of underfunded contributions to corrections employees' pensions and retiree health care plans; states must pay the remainder of those contributions in the future.

Prison costs outside the DOCS budget included the following:

- > **PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS.** The state of New York made a contribution of \$179.5 million for corrections employees in 2010.
- > **RETIREE HEALTH CARE CONTRIBUTIONS.** The state paid \$223.9 million for corrections employees in 2010.
- > **UNDERFUNDED RETIREE HEALTH CARE CONTRIBUTIONS.** In 2010, New York contributed 37.6 percent of the amount necessary to fully fund retiree health care benefits. The state will need to pay the remaining \$371.7 million, plus interest, to provide for the retiree health care benefits for corrections employees that are scheduled under current law.
- > **EMPLOYEE BENEFITS.** Fringe benefits, such as health insurance and the employer's share of Social Security taxes, are funded outside the corrections department. Vera could not obtain this information and these costs are not included in this fact sheet. Therefore, the state's total prison cost calculated for this report is a conservative estimate.

Taxpayer Costs (dollars in millions)

DOCS prison budget	\$2,746.2
Other state costs	
Employee benefits	NE
Pension contributions	\$179.5
Retiree health care contributions	\$223.9
Underfunded retiree health care	\$371.7
Statewide administrative costs	\$37.4
Subtotal: Other state costs	\$812.5
TOTAL TAXPAYER COST	\$3,558.7

Source: Vera Institute of Justice, *True Cost of Prisons* survey. See "Methodology" for more details. Taxpayer costs include expenses funded by state and federal revenue. Vera could not obtain information about all prison costs outside the state's corrections budget. These costs were not estimated and appear as NE. Apparent discrepancies between subtotals and totals are the result of rounding.

Download the report, which fully explains the methodology, at www.vera.org/priceofprisons.

> About this project

State corrections departments pay most of the cost of prisons. However, other state government agencies may take on some of the costs, such as capital expenditures and inmate hospital care. Prison costs also include the costs of underfunded contributions to state employees' pensions and retiree health care, because some of these benefits are for corrections personnel. States must pay the remainder of these contributions in the future. Specific prison costs outside the corrections budget vary from state to state. Thus, the cost of incarceration states report is often understated—and in different ways by each state.

In August 2011, the Vera Institute of Justice distributed a survey to the department of corrections in every state to collect the information necessary to calculate the total cost of prisons in fiscal year 2010. Corrections departments from 40 states completed and returned the survey, which asked respondents to provide prison expenditures by the department of corrections and associated costs other departments paid. Vera researchers then used publicly available documents to collect information regarding pension and retiree health care funding to estimate the cost of underfunded contributions to those benefits.

The full report, *The Price of Prisons: What Incarceration Costs Taxpayers*, provides data for 40 states and a full description of the methodology. Download the report at vera.org/priceofprisons.

METHODOLOGY

The Vera Institute of Justice conducted a survey to collect data on spending by corrections departments and other state agencies. For the survey, prisons are defined as residential facilities that hold sentenced adult offenders in state custody. Prison costs include expenses for the operation of state-run prisons, privately run prisons, and any payments made to local jails and to other states for housing state-sentenced inmates. Taxpayer costs include expenses funded by state and federal revenue. Vera excluded from this analysis any corrections department expenses that do not directly relate to prison operations, such as community corrections or juvenile justice.

Vera obtained information regarding the underfunding of pensions and retiree health care through Consolidated Annual Financial Reports for fiscal year 2010. Prison-related administrative costs were determined per each state's most recent publicly available Statewide Cost Allocation Plan (SWCAP).

This fact sheet and the report The Price of Prisons: What Incarceration Costs Taxpayers were produced by Vera's Center on Sentencing and Corrections and its Cost-Benefit Analysis Unit in partnership with the Public Safety Performance Project of the Pew Center on the States.



The Center on Sentencing and Corrections and the Cost-Benefit Analysis Unit are part of the Vera Institute of Justice, an independent nonprofit organization that combines expertise in research, demonstration projects, and technical assistance to help leaders in government and civil society improve the systems people rely on for justice and safety.



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