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California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S OFFICE

Presented to:

Senate Budget Subcommittee No. 4

On State Administration

Hon. Mark DeSaulnier, Chair



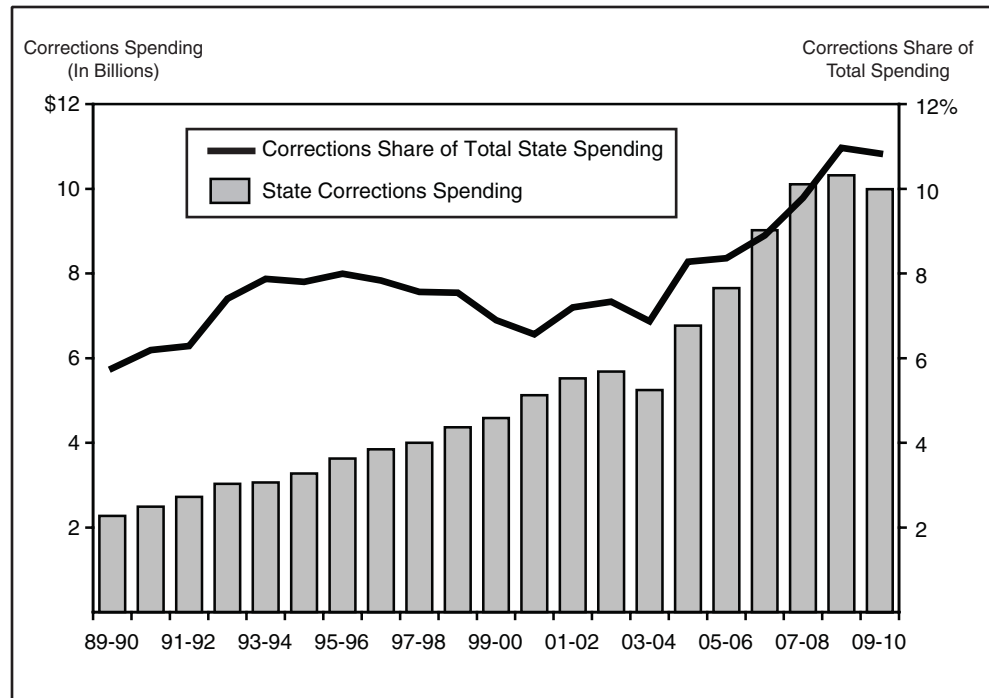


Overview of CDCR Budget

- ☑ **Background.** The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is responsible for the incarceration and care of adult felons and non-felon narcotics addicts at 33 state prisons, as well as juvenile offenders at 6 youth correctional facilities. The CDCR also supervises parolees and wards released to the community. The department has nearly 70,000 employees.
- ☑ **Operations Budget.** The 2009-10 budget includes about \$9.8 billion—almost entirely from the General Fund—to operate CDCR. Over 90 percent of these funds support adult inmates and parolees. The budget includes a \$180 million unallocated reduction to the Receiver’s medical services program and a \$400 million unallocated reduction resulting from a Governor’s veto.
- ☑ **Capital Outlay Budget.** The budget also reflects about \$4.5 billion in total expenditures for CDCR capital outlay projects. These projects are mainly funded with the proceeds of lease-revenue bonds and \$252 million from the General Fund.



Significant Growth In State Spending on Corrections

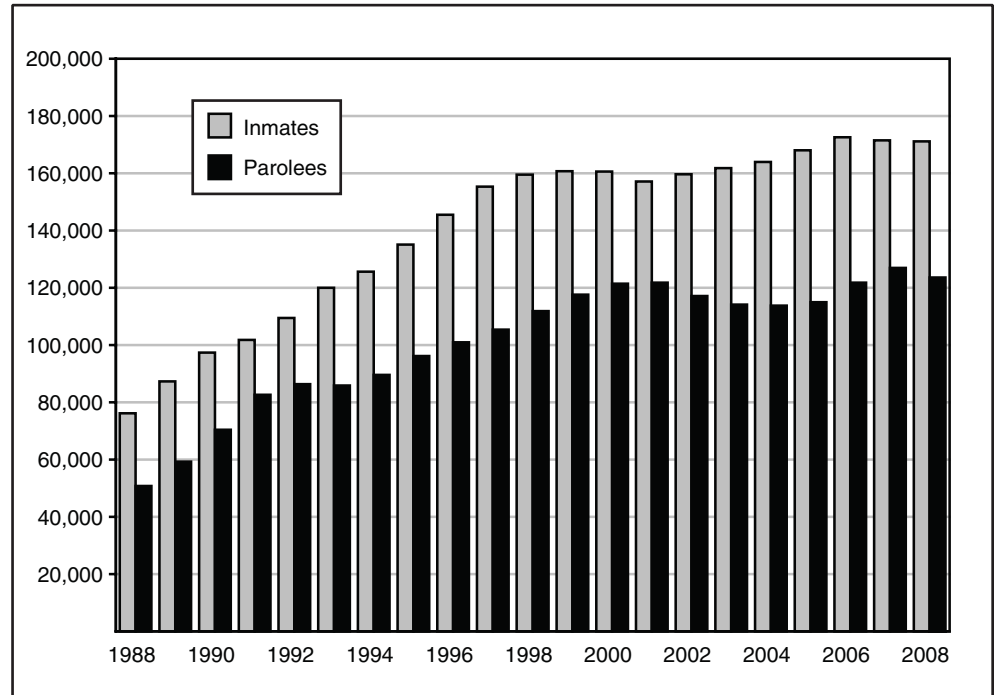


- State spending has increased by approximately \$8 billion, or 340 percent, between 1989-90 and 2009-10, an average annual increase of about 8 percent.
- Spending on corrections takes up twice as much of the state budget than it did 20 years ago, increasing from about 6 percent to 11 percent of total state spending.



Changes in Adult and Juvenile Population

Growth in Inmate and Parole Population



- The adult prison population has increased by 125 percent (an average of 4 percent annually) over the past 20 years, growing from 76,000 inmates to 171,000 inmates. The parole population has grown at a similar pace over that period.
- Several factors contribute to changes in the inmate and parole populations, including the number of new court admissions, number of inmates with life sentences, and the number of parolees returned to prison.
- Unlike the adult prison population, the number of juvenile wards in state youth correctional facilities has declined from around 10,000 wards in 1995-96 to about 1,700 today. This partly reflects recent changes to shift key juvenile offender responsibilities to counties.



California's Annual Cost to Incarcerate an Inmate in Prison

2008-09

Type of Expenditure	Per Inmate Costs
Security	\$21,089
Inmate Health Care	\$11,607
Medical care	6,866
Psychiatric services	2,232
Pharmaceuticals	1,376
Dental care	1,133
Operations	\$7,333
Facility operations (maintenance, utilities)	4,560
Classification services	1,821
Maintenance of inmate records	663
Reception, testing, assignment	271
Transportation	18
Administration	\$3,186
Inmate Support	\$2,610
Food	1,499
Inmate activities and canteen	446
Inmate employment	422
Clothing	171
Religious activities	73
Rehabilitation Programs	\$2,894
Substance abuse programs	1,564
Academic education	983
Vocational training	347
Miscellaneous	\$125
Total	\$48,843

- The average cost to incarcerate an inmate has more than doubled over the past 20 years from about \$19,000 in 1988-89 to about \$49,000 in 2008-09, an average annual increase of roughly 5 percent.



Other Major Factors Driving Corrections Costs

- Employee Compensation.** The cost to operate corrections has been impacted by significant increases in employee compensation. For example, salary increases for Bargaining Unit 6 employees—mostly correctional officers—have added more than \$1 billion to CDCR’s budget over the past decade.
- Inflation.** Costs have also risen with general price increases. For example, inflation increases the costs of supplies and utilities that are purchased by prisons.
- Court Orders and Settlements.** Federal court orders and settlements affecting CDCR operations (such as inmate health care) have required specific program improvements. Over the past decade, these court cases have increased state costs by over \$1.5 billion.
- New and Expanded Programs.** Spending on corrections has increased from the creation and expansion of various programs. For example, a couple of hundred million dollars have been added recently for rehabilitation programs.



Status of Legislatively Required CDCR Reports

Report	Due Date	Status
Progress in implementing the Proof Project.	9/1/08, 3/1/09	Overdue
Modifications to improve population budget process.	1/10/09	Overdue
Improving training for Board of Parole Hearings commissioners.	1/10/09	Received
Positions and resources for out-of-state correctional facility program.	1/10/09	Overdue
Reducing conflicts between dental treatment and rehabilitation program placements.	1/10/09	Overdue
Evaluation of Project Incarcerated Men Putting Away Childish Things.	1/10/09	Overdue
Evaluation of SB 618 pilot in San Diego County.	1/10/09	Received
Annual plans developed by community partnership managers.	1/10/09	Overdue
Effectiveness of sex offender treatment programs.	1/10/09	Overdue
Capital outlay master plan.	1/10/09	Overdue
Expenditures related to class action lawsuits.	1/10/09	Received
Use of funds restricted to various purposes.	2/1/09, 5/1/09	Overdue
Operating budget for each correctional facility.	2/17/09	Overdue
Programs to be provided at reentry facilities.	4/1/09	Pending
Reconciliation of funds appropriated for minor capital outlay projects.	5/1/09	Pending
Reconciliation of reentry site evaluations, real property purchase options, and consultant services	5/1/09	Pending