

CARCERAL CASH

**AN ANALYSIS OF NEW YORK LOCAL,
COUNTY AND STATE BUDGETS IN 2019**



**CENTER FOR
COMMUNITY
ALTERNATIVES**



Published By: Center for Community Alternatives

Center for Community Alternatives (CCA) was founded in 1981 with the belief that solutions to poverty, substance use and violence rest in communities, not imprisonment. Recognizing the devastating impact of incarceration on low-income communities and communities of color, CCA became one of the first community-based alternative-to-incarceration programs in New York State. Today, CCA continues to be a leader in decarceration efforts. Through organizing and advocacy with formerly incarcerated people and families with incarcerated loved ones, CCA works to dismantle systems of incarceration, criminalization and perpetual punishment. www.communityalternatives.org.

Authored by: Katie Schaffer & Rob Callahan

Suggested Citation:

Katie Schaffer, Robert Callahan. *Carceral Cash: An Analysis of New York Local, County and State Budgets in 2019*. New York, NY: Center for Community Alternatives, 2021.

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Methodology.....	5
A Note on Language.....	6
Carceral Spending: An Overview	7
State-Level Spending.....	9
County-Level Spending	9
Local-Level Spending.....	11
Carceral Spending Per Capita	13
Recommendations.....	14
A Note for Organizers.....	15
Appendix	16
Endnotes.....	20

Introduction

On May 25, 2020, George Floyd was murdered by a Minneapolis police officer who kneeled on his neck for a total of 8 minutes and 46 seconds. Protests in Minneapolis began immediately. In the days and weeks that followed hundreds of thousands of people in over 400 cities, across all 50 U.S. states, and internationally joined public demonstrations expressing outrage at yet another murder of an unarmed Black person at the hands of police. Demands included an end to anti-Black state violence, defunding the police, and reinvesting in communities.

In the wake of these protests, much of the public attention has focused on policing and police budgets, but there is a far larger apparatus that serves to criminalize and incarcerate Black and Latinx communities and low-income people. From policing to prosecution, jails, prisons, parole and probation, the tentacles of the carceral system ensnare hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers each year at a tremendous human and fiscal cost.

Budgets are moral documents with material consequences. Funding allocated to the carceral system expands the state violence of criminalization and incarceration that targets Black and Latinx communities. It is also money that is consequently unavailable for housing, healthcare,

education, youth programs, and mental health services. During fiscal crises, we see funding for these services slashed as police and sheriff budgets balloon. The perversity of this budget trade-off is on stark display in some New York counties where the local jail is the only “provider” of substance use treatment, demonstrating that the state’s funding priorities are unconscionably skewed towards the carceral system.¹ In order to shift these policy and budget choices, we must first understand the full cost and scope of the carceral system in New York State.

By analyzing local, county and state budgets, we found that in 2019, New York state, county, and local governments spent over \$18.2 billion on the carceral system, including \$10.35 billion on policing and \$5.94 billion on jails and prisons. While the largest carceral expenditure was indeed policing (57%), other carceral costs - from jails and prisons to parole and probation - accounted for 43% or \$7.8 billion.

The contrast to spending on community-based services is stark. In 2019, spending on jails and prisons (\$5.94 billion) was nearly 7 times the funding for mental health services by local, county and state governments (\$853.6 million), a comparison particularly appalling in light of the death of Daniel Prude at the hands of the Rochester Police Department during a mental health crisis call.

The COVID-19 pandemic has made even starker the disparities in our state. As New York faces a new fiscal crisis, it is critical that funding for urgently needed community-based services not be on the chopping block. Instead, we must commit to decarceration and decriminalization and a corresponding re-allocation of resources from the carceral system back into communities.

Key Findings

- In 2019, New York State, including local, county and state governments, spent \$18.2 billion on the carceral system. This included:
 - \$10.35 billion spent on policing
 - \$5.94 billion spent on jails and prisons
 - \$712.8 million spent on prosecution
 - \$528.7 million spent on parole and probation
 - \$395 million spent on civil rights lawsuits
 - \$271.8 million spent on youth criminalization
- In contrast, New York spent only \$6.2 billion on mental health services, public health, youth programs and services, recreation, and elder services combined.

Methodology

The spending data in this report comes from the New York State Comptroller's public database.ⁱⁱ Since 1996, the State Comptroller has required annual, standardized reporting from local and county governments, which are made available, along with state budget expenditures, on Open Book New York.ⁱⁱⁱ We cross-checked this data with the county Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports from 2019, which function as end-of-year accounting documents.

In our effort to calculate the annual fiscal cost of the carceral system in New York State, we have sought to include the full range of budget items related to the carceral system, including policing, prosecution, youth criminalization, jails, prisons, parole, probation and payouts from lawsuits related to police abuse and misconduct.

To do so, we analyzed budget data from local, county and state budgets as spending for different components of the carceral system occurs at different levels of government. For example, the prison and parole system is controlled and funded at the state-level, whereas the millions of dollars spent on jails, youth criminalization, prosecution, and probation come out of county budgets. Police spending occurs at the local, county and state-level. In some counties, like Westchester, the vast majority of police funding comes out of local budgets as each town or village has their own police department. In counties like Nassau, most of the police funding is at the county level. (We have left out all federal funding to focus on budgetary decisions that can be made at the local and state level.)

In some cases, we have renamed budget categories to clarify the actual use of the funds. For example, in the Comptroller's data, counties report spending on "juvenile services." In our report, we have labeled this category "youth criminalization" as these funds are allocated to the policing, criminalization, detention and surveillance of young people. We have also renamed the budget category "judgments and claims" as "lawsuits." This budget line refers to money set aside by the county or locality for settling civil rights lawsuits and other claims against the government. In our analysis of the fiscal cost of the carceral system, we have included 40% of the total "judgments and claims" budget line as an estimation of the percentage of these claims that are civil rights lawsuits brought against police departments. This figure is based on the long-term data in New York City and the percentage of judgments and claims attributable to lawsuits against the police. For example, in 2019, New York City paid \$220.1 million to settle lawsuits against the NYPD, which accounted for 36% of the total overall cost of resolved tort claims by New York City in 2019.^{iv}

It is important to note that our final carceral budget figures are likely an undercount as they do not include fringe benefits, pensions, insurance and other costs of the carceral system outside of police or sheriff budgets. For example, in many localities and counties, police budgets as reported to the State Comptroller do not include fringe benefits for police officers which are instead lumped into a larger pool of governmental employee costs. We have also excluded certain categories of spending, such as “public safety” which is a catchall category that includes firefighting budgets as well as policing budgets.

While some of the funding for “corrections” (local jails) and “juvenile services” (youth criminalization) is allocated to programs that are intended to be supportive or rehabilitative, they still operate fundamentally within the coercive confines of the carceral system. Instead, local and county investment in supportive services should be made outside of the criminal legal system, including to anti-violence programs and youth programs.

A Note on Language

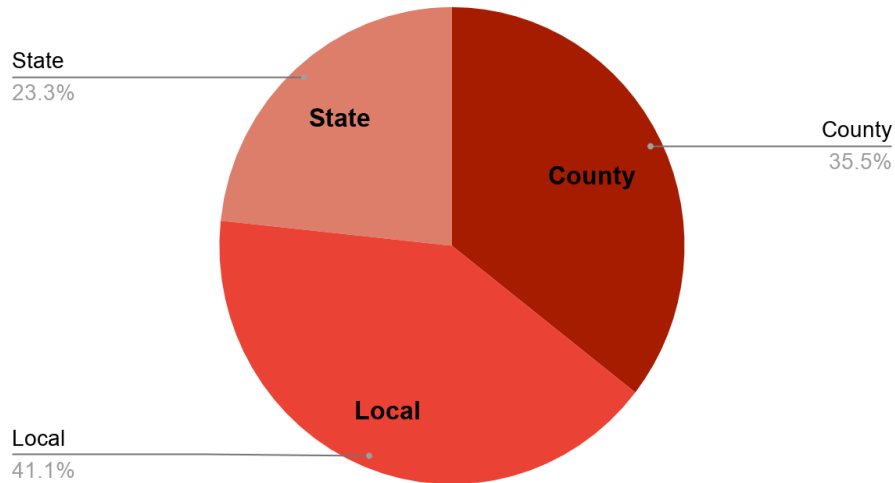
In this report, we refer to the system of policing, jails, prisons, parole and probation as the “carceral system.” In its etymology, carceral means “relating to prisons,” and has been used by scholars and activists - from Michel Foucault to Ta-Nehisi Coates - to refer to the vast network of prisons and jails as well as broader systems of criminalization and surveillance. Some also refer to this system of surveillance, policing and imprisonment as the “prison industrial complex,” including academic and organizer Angela Davis who coined the term. What is important about both phrases is that they highlight the full scope of a system that extends far beyond the prison wall.

As noted in the methodology section, we use the term “youth criminalization” to refer to the funds spent on the policing, criminalization, detention and surveillance of young people. In budget documents, this category is euphemistically referred to as “juvenile services.” We object to this phrase. The term “services” suggests voluntary or supportive programs. While some of these funds may, for example, pay for an educational program in a youth prison, fundamentally these funds support a carceral - not educational or supportive - system. While in some fields, the term “juvenile” simply means “young” or “not yet developed,” in this context it refers to young people who are entangled in the criminal legal system. The process of turning a young person into a “juvenile” is a process of criminalization governed by policy decisions. By using the term “criminalization,” we hope to highlight the active set of policy choices by which young people are criminalized.

Carceral Spending: An Overview

In 2019, New York State spent \$18.2 billion on the carceral system. This includes \$7.49 billion spent by local governments, \$6.47 billion spent by counties, and \$4.25 billion spent by the state government.

Carceral Spending: Local, County, State (2019)



Note: As New York City represents both a locality and five counties, we split the carceral budget of New York City between “local” and “county,” allocating New York City’s police budget to “local” and the remainder of New York City’s carceral expenses (jails, prosecutors, etc.) to “county.”

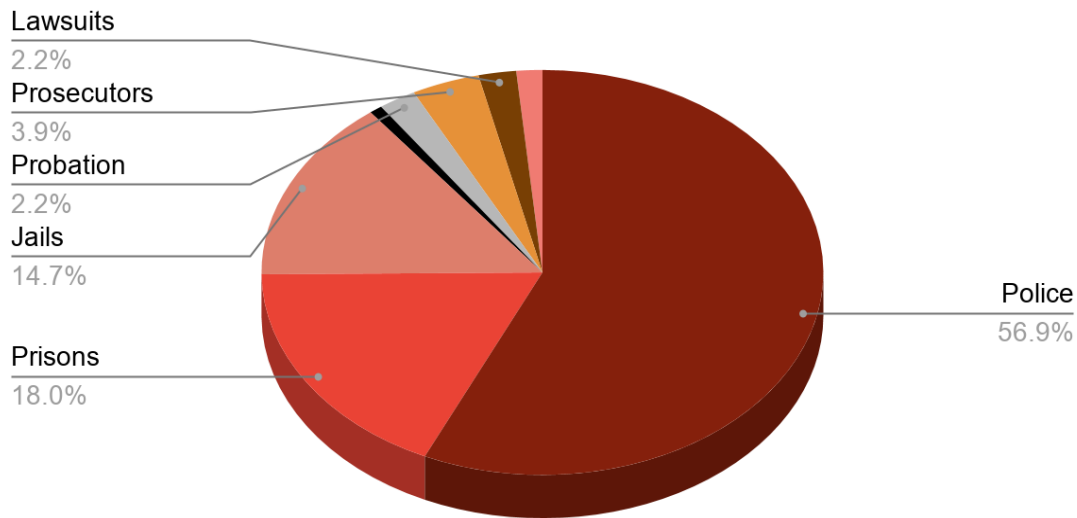
The largest category of carceral spending is policing, which in 2019 amounted to over \$10.35 billion of local, county and state funds, the vast majority of it paid at the local and county levels. While a staggering figure, this analysis is likely a substantial undercount as fringe benefits of governmental employees are pooled in many localities and not included in the police budget.

Policing Budget in NYS (2019)	
Level of Gov’t	Budget
State Police	\$837,201,517
County Police	\$2,065,723,581
Local Police	\$7,448,630,855
TOTAL	\$10,351,555,953

Note: As in the above chart, we allocated New York City’s policing budget as a “local” cost. If that is excluded, police spending is relatively evenly split between local and county governments.

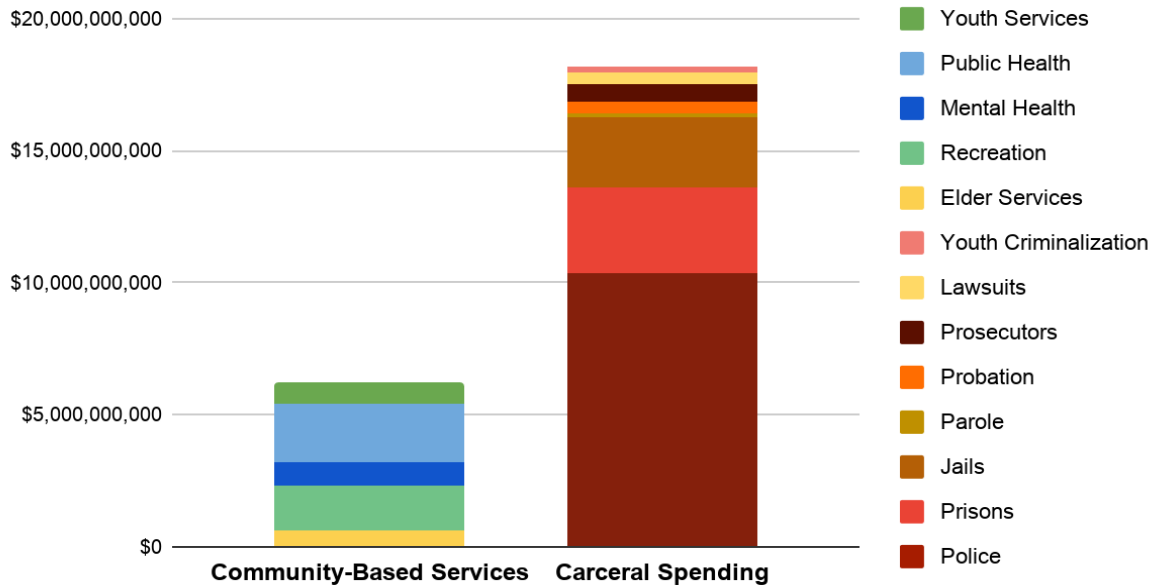
While policing is the single largest expenditure, the remaining carceral categories also consume a vast amount of resources, amounting to 43% of carceral spending at an annual cost of nearly \$7.7 billion. The vast majority of this - \$5.94 billion - is spent on jails and prisons. While it is a relatively small fraction of the total carceral expenditures, it is worth noting that in 2019 alone, New York counties spent an estimated \$395 million on civil rights lawsuits related to abuses by the police.

Carceral Spending by Category (2019)



For reference, it is helpful to compare carceral budgets to various kinds of spending on community-based services. In 2019, New York spent \$18.2 billion on the carceral system while only \$6.2 billion was spent on mental health services, public health, youth programs and services, recreation, and elder services combined.

Carceral Spending vs. Community-Based Services in 2019



State-Level Spending

Of the 18.2 billion spent on the carceral system, approximately 23% was allocated under the state-level budget. **In 2019, New York’s state government spent \$4.2 billion on state police, the prison system and the parole system.**

New York State-Level Carceral Spending (2019)	
Agency	Spending
Department of Corrections and Community Supervision	\$3,341,365,854
Department of Correctional Services (Corcraft)	\$66,906,908
Division of State Police	\$837,201,517
TOTAL	\$4,245,474,279

County-Level Spending

County governments spend enormous portions of their budget on police, prosecutors, jails, youth detention, probation and settling lawsuits against county police and jail staff. **Across all New York counties in 2019, this amounted to \$12.1 billion in spending.**

On average, counties dedicated 12.36% of their budget to carceral expenditures. But in some counties, this figure is far higher. **In Nassau County, for example, over 35% of the county budget was allocated to the carceral system.** (It is important to note that some of the differences in carceral spending by county depend on whether police are primarily controlled and funded at the county or local level. Westchester, for example, has 42 separate, local police departments each funded by the individual town or village.)

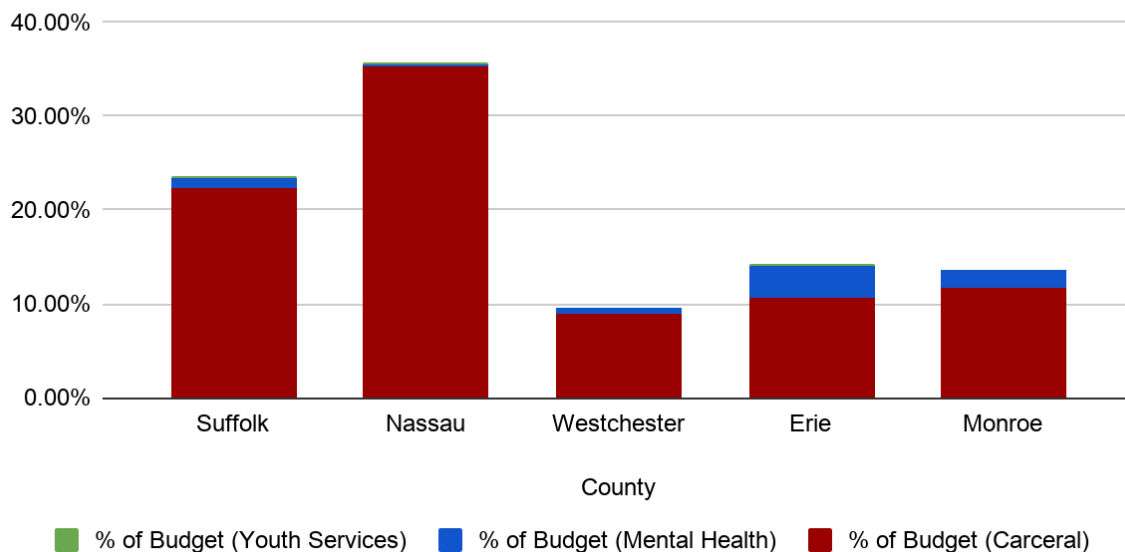
Carceral Spending by County (2019), 5 largest counties & NYC							
County	Police	Prosecutors	Jailing	Youth Criminalization	Probation	Lawsuits	County Carceral Spending
New York City	\$5,668,823,293	\$420,356,800	\$1,350,148,199	\$206,141,901	\$102,575,248	\$241,275,405	\$7,989,320,846
Suffolk	\$560,579,614	\$37,925,490	\$137,941,428	\$1,659,007	\$30,143,101	\$124,008	\$768,372,648
Nassau	\$891,297,000	\$62,938,000	\$212,664,000	\$1,888,000	\$31,265,000	\$48,901,110	\$1,248,953,110
Westchester	\$38,724,368	\$27,299,669	\$130,174,259	\$2,449,734	\$36,797,379	\$5,637,653	\$241,083,062
Erie	\$38,007,222	\$20,319,013	\$96,338,467	\$11,375,070	\$13,606,463	\$0	\$179,646,234
Monroe	\$76,932,656	\$15,587,523	\$77,179,708	\$4,803,406	\$23,638,756	\$1,510,126	\$199,652,175
TOTAL (5 counties & NYC)	\$7,274,364,153	\$584,426,495	\$2,004,446,061	\$228,317,118	\$238,025,947	\$297,448,302	\$10,627,028,075
TOTAL (all counties)	\$7,734,546,874	\$712,808,358	\$2,666,461,122	\$271,684,290	\$393,106,185	\$325,171,540	\$12,088,304,952

Note: In each of these counties, local police paid settlements related to abuses. This table only captures lawsuits relating to county police.

Total carceral spending in New York’s counties far outmatches spending on social services. In the five largest counties (excluding New York City), carceral spending is over 19 times higher than mental health services spending and over 42 times higher than youth services spending. Whereas carceral spending accounts for an average of 18% of these county budgets, mental health spending and youth services spending account for 1% and 0.5%, respectively. In Nassau County, for every dollar spent on the carceral system, half of one penny is spent on mental health services.

Carceral Spending vs. Mental Health & Youth Services (2019), 5 largest counties outside NYC				
County	Total County Budget	Carceral Spending	Mental Health Spending	Youth Services Spending
Suffolk	\$3,442,336,683	\$768,372,648	\$33,500,236	\$5,835,816
Nassau	\$3,559,581,000	\$1,248,953,110	\$6,621,000	\$6,709,000
Westchester	\$2,787,887,995	\$241,083,062	\$13,630,730	\$0
Erie	\$1,706,585,511	\$179,646,234	\$55,938,554	\$2,249,081
Monroe	\$1,716,193,968	\$199,652,175	\$30,586,577	\$1,344,741
TOTAL	\$13,212,585,157	\$2,637,707,229	\$140,277,098	\$16,138,638

Carceral Spending vs. Mental Health & Youth Services Spending (2019)



Note: Most of the policing budget for Westchester, Erie and Monroe County is allocated at the local level, so this chart undercounts the carceral spending for these three counties.

Local-Level Spending

In total, New York’s local governments, including village, town and city, spent \$7.49 billion on the carceral system in 2019. While spending on policing accounts for the vast majority of carceral

expenditures, local governments also allocated funds to jailing, youth criminalization, probation and lawsuits.

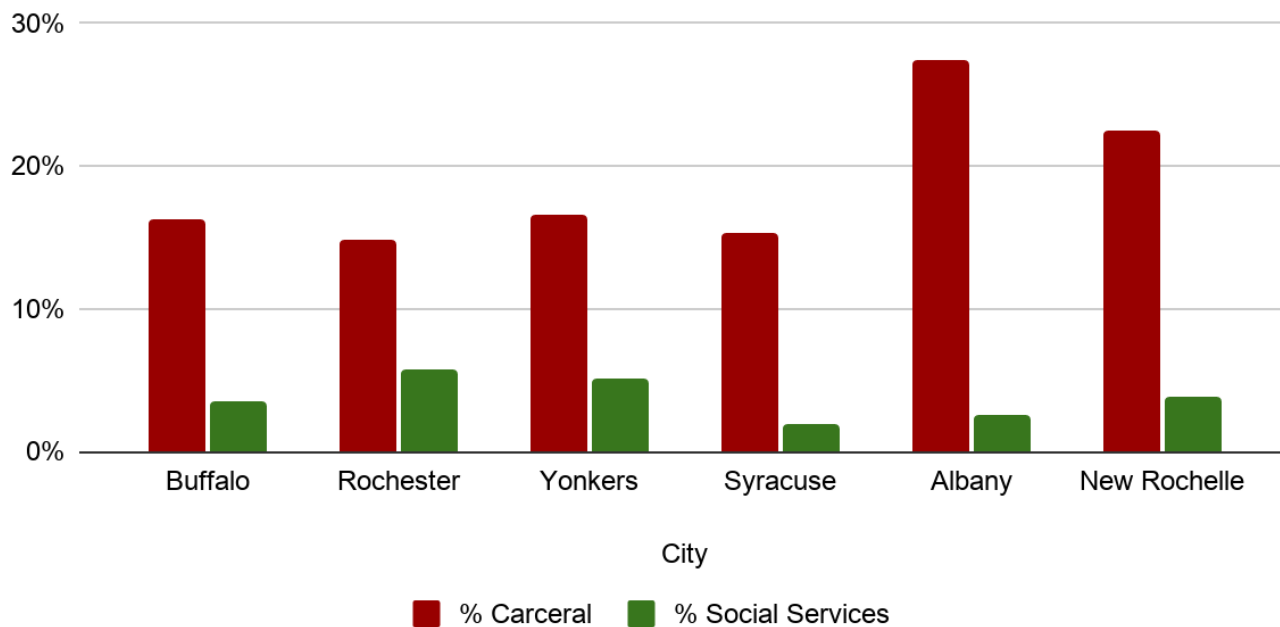
Local Carceral Spending (2019)					
Police (Local)	Jailing	Youth Criminalization	Probation	Lawsuits	Total
\$7,448,630,856	\$1,458,906	\$149,213	\$11,070	\$34,950,199	\$7,485,200,244

The money spent on policing by New York’s cities dwarfs the spending on social services. In 2019, New York’s five largest cities outside of New York City spent over \$435.9 million on policing. (While a stunning sum, this figure likely undercounts the total spending by a significant amount as fringe benefits for police officers are pooled with other city employees and not included in the police budget.) This compares to just \$107.7 million spent on social services. **In total, these cities spent 4 times more on policing than on mental health, youth programs and services, recreation, public health, and direct family assistance combined.** On average, these cities spend 19% on policing versus just 4% on these critical community-based services.

Police Spending in New York's 5 Largest Cities (2019, excluding NYC)				
City	Population	Police Budget	Youth, Health & Family Spending	Total Budget
Buffalo	255,284	\$88,864,096	\$19,235,658	\$545,369,496
Rochester	210,565	\$95,253,666	\$36,841,411	\$643,075,233
Yonkers	195,976	\$106,716,423	\$33,078,663	\$641,277,573
Syracuse	145,252	\$48,681,549	\$6,197,678	\$317,584,252
Albany	97,856	\$55,917,910	\$5,362,770	\$203,436,002
New Rochelle	77,062	\$40,486,505	\$6,997,234	\$179,702,765
TOTAL	981,995	\$435,920,149	\$107,713,414	\$2,530,445,321

Note: The category “Youth, Health and Family Spending” includes mental health, youth programs and services, recreation, public health, and direct family assistance.

% of City Budget Spent on Policing vs. Youth, Health & Family Spending in 2019



Carceral Spending Per Capita

To compare carceral spending in each county, we looked at spending per 100,000 residents. To do this, we added together all local carceral spending within the county, all county-level spending, and state spending proportionate to the number of people incarcerated in state prisons originating from that county. We were then able to estimate the total fiscal cost of the carceral system in each county and compare per capita.

In total, carceral spending per 100,000 residents ranges from just over \$32.1 million (Tompkins County) to a high of over \$117.1 million (Nassau County).

Total Carceral Spending for 5 Largest Counties & NYC (2019), includes state & local spending						
County	Population	State Carceral Spending	County Carceral Spending	Local Carceral Spending	TOTAL Carceral Spending	Carceral Spending per 100k residents
New York City	8,336,817	\$1,734,060,095	\$2,320,497,553	\$5,668,823,293	\$4,054,557,648	\$48,634,361
Suffolk	1,476,601	\$177,110,016	\$768,372,648	\$124,201,855	\$1,069,684,519	\$72,442,354
Nassau	1,356,924	\$140,557,316	\$1,248,953,110	\$193,146,313	\$1,582,656,739	\$116,635,621
Westchester	967,506	\$110,145,470	\$241,083,062	\$406,908,789	\$758,137,320	\$78,359,961
Erie	918,702	\$218,438,936	\$179,646,234	\$215,160,711	\$613,245,881	\$66,751,338
Monroe	741,770	\$273,901,566	\$199,652,175	\$146,597,328	\$620,151,069	\$83,604,226
TOTAL (5 counties & NYC)	13,798,320	\$2,654,213,399	\$4,958,204,782	\$6,754,838,288	\$8,698,433,177	\$63,039,799
TOTAL (all counties)	19,453,561	\$4,245,084,383	\$6,419,481,659	\$7,485,200,244	\$18,149,766,286	\$93,297,912

The counties with the highest level of carceral spending per capita are New York City, Nassau, Albany, Schenectady, and Sullivan.

Total Carceral Spending for Counties with Highest per Capital Spending (2019)						
County	Population	State Carceral Spending	County Carceral Spending	Local Carceral Spending	TOTAL Carceral Spending	Carceral Spending per 100k residents
New York City	8,336,817	\$1,734,060,095	\$2,320,497,553	\$5,668,823,293	\$9,723,380,941	\$116,631,815
Nassau	1,356,924	\$140,557,316	\$1,248,953,110	\$193,146,313	\$1,582,656,739	\$116,635,621
Albany	305,506	\$148,745,121	\$66,396,730	\$85,949,316	\$301,091,168	\$98,554,911
Schenectady	155,299	\$81,975,522	\$29,222,606	\$36,522,642	\$147,720,770	\$95,120,233
Sullivan	75,432	\$32,556,272	\$30,732,809	\$4,649,346	\$67,938,427	\$90,065,790

Recommendations

New York’s local, county and state governments have poured billions of dollars into the carceral system, justifying it as necessary for “public safety.” However, organizers, advocates and everyday

New Yorkers are challenging this carceral logic and demanding that funding for police be re-allocated to housing, healthcare, education and community-based services. Alongside New Yorkers across the state, we call for our government - at all levels - to:

- 1. DECRIMINALIZE:** New York, like the rest of the United States, has sought to address all manner of complex social problems through policing and incarceration. This carceral orientation has ballooned jail and prison populations, but does not address basic needs or root causes, including the universal needs for housing and healthcare. At minimum, New York State should decriminalize drugs and crimes of poverty and ensure access to mental health treatment rather than criminalizing mental illness.
- 2. DECARCERATE:** Right now, over 48,000 New Yorkers languish in jails and prisons. In addition to those behind bars, over 100,000 New Yorkers each year are ensnared in the carceral apparatus that extends into communities through probation and parole. (In 2018, there were 96,000 New Yorkers on probation and 43,000 on parole.^v) Prisons, jails and carceral supervision do not provide justice, healing or safety. Instead, incarceration exacerbates economic instability and worsens trauma. Parole and probation, rather than assisting people with reintegration or providing assistance with employment or housing, act as another branch of law enforcement designed to return New Yorkers to jail and prison. In New York, 41% of prison admissions are the result of a technical parole violation.^{vi} New York must commit to decarceration by protecting the pretrial freedom of all New Yorkers, ending re-incarceration for technical parole violations, and overhauling New York's racist and draconian sentencing and parole laws.
- 3. DIVEST & INVEST:** Instead of allocating \$18.2 billion to systems of criminalization and incarceration, New York's local, county and state governments must re-allocate this spending to affordable housing, universal healthcare and community-based supportive services. This could and should include summer youth employment programs, mental health response teams that do not include police, and permanent supportive housing programs. Study after study has shown that these investments are far more effective at keeping communities safe than systems of criminalization and incarceration.

A Note for Organizers

We hope this report will be useful to organizers and advocates across New York State developing budget justice and decarceration campaigns. While some of these demands require changes of state law, many can be accomplished through campaigns focused on local and county budgets and

prosecutors' offices. Although each county and locality has a different budget process, campaigns can focus mayors, County Executives, town and village boards, and County Legislatures. If we can be helpful to you, please reach out to Katie Schaffer at kschaffer@communityalternatives.org.

Appendix

Appendix Table 1

TOTAL Carceral Spending (2019): Local, County, State						
County	Population	County Carceral Spending	Local Carceral Spending	State Carceral Spending	TOTAL Carceral Spending	Carceral Spending per 100k residents
Albany	305,506	\$66,396,730	\$85,949,316	\$148,745,121	\$301,091,168	\$98,554,911
Allegany	46,091	\$17,642,641	\$2,045,752	\$6,238,327	\$25,926,720	\$56,251,155
Broome	190,488	\$56,378,329	\$27,520,690	\$73,397,822	\$157,296,841	\$82,575,722
Cattaraugus	76,117	\$28,408,962	\$3,974,079	\$16,180,662	\$48,563,703	\$63,801,389
Cayuga	76,576	\$18,232,175	\$7,249,240	\$25,440,679	\$50,922,095	\$66,498,765
Chautauqua	126,903	\$36,528,968	\$11,559,397	\$21,151,829	\$69,240,194	\$54,561,510
Chemung	83,456	\$20,220,050	\$8,492,788	\$29,144,686	\$57,857,524	\$69,326,980
Chenango	47,207	\$11,426,910	\$2,227,443	\$12,769,077	\$26,423,430	\$55,973,542
Clinton	80,485	\$19,920,356	\$3,962,282	\$37,137,543	\$61,020,181	\$75,815,594
Columbia	59,461	\$13,656,652	\$3,604,101	\$15,010,976	\$32,271,728	\$54,273,773
Cortland	47,581	\$15,570,447	\$5,361,189	\$13,451,394	\$34,383,029	\$72,262,099
Delaware	44,135	\$8,743,090	\$1,435,636	\$10,917,073	\$21,095,799	\$47,798,343
Dutchess	294,218	\$64,732,171	\$47,147,438	\$68,329,181	\$180,208,790	\$61,250,090
Erie	918,702	\$179,646,234	\$215,160,711	\$218,438,936	\$613,245,881	\$66,751,338
Essex	36,885	\$10,776,340	\$2,209,968	\$8,967,596	\$21,953,904	\$59,519,869
Franklin	50,022	\$10,214,351	\$1,773,567	\$13,743,815	\$25,731,733	\$51,440,832
Fulton	53,383	\$12,680,169	\$3,909,139	\$15,888,240	\$32,477,548	\$60,838,747
Genesee	57,280	\$15,773,768	\$4,909,402	\$21,541,725	\$42,224,894	\$73,716,645
Greene	47,188	\$11,860,334	\$2,142,742	\$10,332,230	\$24,335,306	\$51,570,963
Hamilton	4,416	\$1,484,421	\$2,728	\$584,843	\$2,071,992	\$46,920,118

Herkimer	61,319	\$35,221,369	\$6,066,271	\$11,112,021	\$52,399,661	\$85,454,200
Jefferson	109,834	\$20,984,056	\$10,351,097	\$22,321,516	\$53,656,669	\$48,852,513
Lewis	26,296	\$6,857,759	\$489,453	\$7,115,592	\$14,462,804	\$55,000,017
Livingston	62,914	\$25,640,513	\$2,712,898	\$14,231,185	\$42,584,595	\$67,686,994
Madison	70,941	\$18,173,776	\$4,660,856	\$13,451,394	\$36,286,025	\$51,149,583
Monroe*	741,770	\$199,652,175	\$146,597,328	\$273,901,566	\$620,151,069	\$83,604,226
Montgomery	49,221	\$9,215,914	\$5,043,507	\$15,400,871	\$29,660,292	\$60,259,425
Nassau	1,356,924	\$1,248,953,110	\$193,146,313	\$140,557,316	\$1,582,656,739	\$116,635,621
New York City	8,336,817	\$2,320,497,553	\$5,668,823,293	\$1,734,060,095	\$9,723,380,941	\$116,631,815
Niagara	209,281	\$49,628,289	\$32,426,788	\$58,679,268	\$140,734,346	\$67,246,595
Oneida	228,671	\$57,239,821	\$28,737,743	\$86,361,846	\$172,339,410	\$75,365,661
Onondaga	460,528	\$145,867,824	\$67,817,889	\$166,972,734	\$380,658,447	\$82,656,960
Ontario	109,777	\$35,655,701	\$7,286,238	\$40,939,024	\$83,880,963	\$76,410,326
Orange	384,940	\$98,412,748	\$89,874,251	\$94,744,599	\$283,031,597	\$73,526,159
Orleans	40,352	\$7,961,767	\$2,658,343	\$11,794,338	\$22,414,448	\$55,547,304
Oswego	117,124	\$19,836,667	\$8,687,505	\$30,216,899	\$58,741,071	\$50,152,890
Otsego	59,493	\$7,966,218	\$360,714	\$12,866,550	\$21,193,482	\$35,623,489
Putnam	98,320	\$35,391,198	\$14,064,579	\$6,823,171	\$56,278,948	\$57,240,590
Rensselaer	158,714	\$38,191,469	\$26,562,229	\$36,455,226	\$101,208,925	\$63,768,114
Rockland	325,789	\$95,542,586	\$79,109,786	\$34,895,644	\$209,548,017	\$64,320,163
Saratoga	229,863	\$41,831,504	\$17,719,452	\$34,018,380	\$93,569,336	\$40,706,567
Schenectady	155,299	\$29,222,606	\$36,522,642	\$81,975,522	\$147,720,770	\$95,120,233
Schoharie	30,999	\$5,197,021	\$1,022,608	\$4,191,376	\$10,411,005	\$33,584,970
Schuyler*	17,807	\$4,035,473	\$424,826	\$4,678,746	\$9,139,045	\$51,322,764
Seneca*	34,016	\$11,438,144	\$2,549,445	\$6,140,854	\$20,128,443	\$59,173,456
St. Lawrence	107,740	\$19,426,691	\$8,511,931	\$30,021,951	\$57,960,573	\$53,796,708
Steuben	95,379	\$22,324,940	\$6,139,204	\$31,581,533	\$60,045,677	\$62,954,820
Suffolk	1,476,601	\$768,372,648	\$124,201,855	\$177,110,016	\$1,069,684,519	\$72,442,354
Sullivan	75,432	\$30,732,809	\$4,649,346	\$32,556,272	\$67,938,427	\$90,065,790
Tioga	48,203	\$12,678,702	\$1,123,191	\$8,480,226	\$22,282,119	\$46,225,586
Tompkins	102,180	\$17,969,869	\$2,057,273	\$12,769,077	\$32,796,218	\$32,096,514
Ulster	177,573	\$47,269,929	\$26,004,048	\$46,592,508	\$119,866,486	\$67,502,653

Warren	63,944	\$27,317,122	\$3,040,024	\$26,707,840	\$57,064,986	\$89,242,127
Washington	61,204	\$14,612,916	\$2,306,381	\$23,686,150	\$40,605,447	\$66,344,433
Wayne	89,918	\$23,221,225	\$2,513,910	\$16,862,979	\$42,598,114	\$47,374,401
Westchester	967,506	\$241,083,062	\$406,908,789	\$110,145,470	\$758,137,320	\$78,359,961
Wyoming	39,859	\$12,153,449	\$2,125,540	\$10,332,230	\$24,611,219	\$61,745,702
Yates	24,913	\$8,883,555	\$1,265,090	\$6,920,645	\$17,069,290	\$68,515,593
TOTAL	19,453,561	\$6,434,955,276	\$7,485,200,244	\$4,245,084,383	\$18,165,239,903	

Note: We apportioned state carceral spending by county based on the number of people incarcerated in the state prison system who were sentenced in that county.

Appendix Table 2

Breakdown of Carceral Spending by County & Locality (2019)							
County	Police	Prosecutors	Jailing	Youth Criminalization	Probation	Lawsuits	County Carceral Spending
Albany	\$104,373,683	\$6,210,966	\$34,907,879	\$0	\$6,616,963	\$236,555	\$152,346,047
Allegany	\$3,926,721	\$730,551	\$6,141,085	\$7,746,397	\$1,031,212	\$112,427	\$19,688,392
Broome	\$39,922,658	\$7,919,931	\$27,691,421	\$4,201,821	\$3,731,967	\$431,221	\$83,899,019
Cattaraugus	\$12,604,998	\$1,357,556	\$7,588,529	\$399,637	\$2,650,159	\$7,782,162	\$32,383,041
Cayuga	\$12,066,528	\$1,551,558	\$9,968,187	\$362,287	\$1,458,821	\$74,034	\$25,481,415
Chautauqua	\$21,403,101	\$2,305,434	\$12,013,169	\$690,301	\$3,069,083	\$8,607,277	\$48,088,364
Chemung	\$15,026,876	\$1,392,807	\$9,278,565	\$0	\$3,011,757	\$2,833	\$28,712,838
Chenango	\$4,510,823	\$832,204	\$7,540,433	\$240,646	\$507,064	\$23,183	\$13,654,353
Clinton	\$8,807,211	\$1,993,373	\$10,300,627	\$576,542	\$2,585,105	-\$380,222	\$23,882,637
Columbia	\$10,158,363	\$1,182,926	\$4,712,998	\$336,543	\$822,375	\$47,548	\$17,260,753
Cortland	\$10,676,206	\$1,038,824	\$7,257,521	\$113,551	\$1,840,215	\$5,319	\$20,931,636
Delaware	\$3,517,675	\$725,479	\$4,772,737	\$38,715	\$1,122,767	\$1,351	\$10,178,725
Dutchess	\$62,356,680	\$5,302,136	\$30,227,810	\$1,560,816	\$12,338,322	\$93,845	\$111,879,609
Erie	\$249,261,255	\$20,319,013	\$96,516,964	\$11,375,070	\$13,606,463	\$3,728,181	\$394,806,945
Essex	\$4,996,980	\$1,109,891	\$5,681,360	\$80,516	\$1,097,329	\$20,233	\$12,986,308
Franklin	\$2,551,293	\$1,226,506	\$6,611,326	\$0	\$1,593,817	\$4,977	\$11,987,918

Fulton	\$8,312,194	\$931,203	\$6,323,769	\$6,124	\$1,012,079	\$3,940	\$16,589,308
Genesee	\$12,484,605	\$1,052,175	\$5,282,109	\$305,713	\$1,352,424	\$206,144	\$20,683,170
Greene	\$7,167,115	\$1,201,254	\$4,093,133	\$17,526	\$1,474,225	\$49,823	\$14,003,076
Hamilton	\$723,879	\$215,506	\$431,879	\$0	\$114,893	\$992	\$1,487,149
Herkimer	\$7,282,017	\$1,058,334	\$30,998,261	\$128,584	\$1,776,976	\$43,468	\$41,287,640
Jefferson	\$17,277,040	\$1,878,647	\$8,269,151	\$0	\$3,879,538	\$30,777	\$31,335,153
Lewis	\$3,955,602	\$577,979	\$2,304,969	\$0	\$505,354	\$3,309	\$7,347,212
Livingston	\$10,984,060	\$1,467,572	\$7,102,680	\$1,223,394	\$1,281,785	\$6,293,919	\$28,353,411
Madison	\$11,557,494	\$1,305,062	\$6,458,476	\$1,778,590	\$1,324,793	\$410,217	\$22,834,632
Monroe	\$220,647,849	\$15,587,523	\$77,179,708	\$4,803,406	\$23,638,756	\$4,392,260	\$346,249,503
Montgomery	\$7,562,782	\$698,039	\$4,232,250	\$991,722	\$711,411	\$63,217	\$14,259,421
Nassau	\$1,077,681,724	\$62,938,000	\$212,664,000	\$1,888,000	\$31,265,000	\$55,662,699	\$1,442,099,423
New York City	\$5,668,823,293	\$420,356,800	\$1,350,148,199	\$206,141,901	\$102,575,248	\$241,275,405	\$7,989,320,846
Niagara	\$49,558,893	\$3,733,353	\$20,015,141	\$733,374	\$4,867,422	\$3,146,895	\$82,055,078
Oneida	\$46,681,439	\$5,244,668	\$23,624,364	\$5,015,934	\$5,079,104	\$332,056	\$85,977,564
Onondaga	\$105,619,133	\$10,409,794	\$71,052,447	\$7,109,145	\$19,320,813	\$174,381	\$213,685,713
Ontario	\$20,789,839	\$3,192,931	\$13,650,904	\$803,552	\$4,477,290	\$27,423	\$42,941,939
Orange	\$112,426,117	\$10,446,347	\$52,438,597	\$1,033,886	\$9,787,375	\$2,154,677	\$188,286,999
Orleans	\$5,854,491	\$906,314	\$3,014,924	\$172,861	\$668,650	\$2,870	\$10,620,110
Oswego	\$16,485,000	\$1,782,220	\$7,142,710	\$220,200	\$2,867,773	\$26,269	\$28,524,172
Otsego	\$2,352,728	\$744,340	\$4,712,452	\$52,537	\$464,875	\$0	\$8,326,932
Putnam	\$33,927,783	\$2,238,526	\$10,623,179	\$93,069	\$2,308,945	\$264,275	\$49,455,777
Rensselaer	\$32,065,035	\$2,699,748	\$22,864,257	\$1,440,666	\$5,678,222	\$5,771	\$64,753,698
Rockland	\$114,708,749	\$12,393,492	\$36,509,394	\$748,600	\$7,313,956	\$2,978,182	\$174,652,372
Saratoga	\$40,716,025	\$4,247,725	\$11,425,401	\$314,810	\$2,724,293	\$122,702	\$59,550,956
Schenectady	\$39,699,892	\$4,033,748	\$17,494,725	\$876,821	\$3,489,568	\$150,494	\$65,745,248
Schoharie	\$2,649,226	\$451,461	\$2,270,650	\$137,865	\$708,709	\$1,717	\$6,219,629
Schuyler*	\$1,663,666	\$567,126	\$1,485,745	-\$14,707	\$333,643	\$0	\$4,035,473
Seneca*	\$4,201,842	\$693,141	\$5,453,798	\$2,699	\$1,086,664	\$0	\$11,438,144
St. Lawrence	\$13,630,022	\$1,941,477	\$7,611,311	\$1,068,349	\$3,302,620	\$384,843	\$27,938,622
Steuben	\$13,161,243	\$2,302,155	\$9,562,338	\$0	\$3,050,278	\$388,130	\$28,464,144
Suffolk	\$680,614,285	\$37,925,490	\$138,717,684	\$1,659,007	\$30,143,101	\$3,514,937	\$892,574,503

Sullivan	\$15,637,791	\$2,098,758	\$14,500,552	\$683,725	\$2,371,600	\$89,729	\$35,382,155
Tioga	\$6,249,732	\$720,084	\$4,868,222	\$423,614	\$1,530,252	\$9,989	\$13,801,893
Tompkins	\$8,327,270	\$1,845,426	\$5,808,111	\$524,162	\$3,322,974	\$199,199	\$20,027,142
Ulster	\$38,131,054	\$4,769,852	\$22,770,877	\$931,018	\$6,533,495	\$137,681	\$73,273,977
Warren	\$17,050,036	\$1,586,516	\$10,100,649	\$0	\$1,617,004	\$2,942	\$30,357,146
Washington	\$7,773,729	\$1,415,117	\$6,514,141	\$16,531	\$1,194,866	\$4,914	\$16,919,297
Wayne	\$13,318,279	\$1,264,959	\$8,390,081	\$37,470	\$2,708,179	\$16,166	\$25,735,135
Westchester	\$434,539,919	\$27,299,669	\$130,190,162	\$2,449,734	\$36,797,379	\$16,714,988	\$647,991,851
Wyoming	\$7,845,547	\$936,698	\$4,620,452	\$88,539	\$787,754	\$0	\$14,278,989
Yates	\$5,091,633	\$449,974	\$3,787,565	\$202,240	\$584,550	\$32,683	\$10,148,645
TOTAL	\$9,511,391,100	\$712,808,358	\$2,667,920,028	\$271,833,503	\$393,117,255	\$360,111,004	\$13,917,181,248

Note: This table includes both local and county spending.

Endnotes

ⁱ <https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2019/11/going-jail-substance-abuse-treatment/602206/>

ⁱⁱ <http://wwe1.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/findata/financial-data-for-local-governments.cfm>

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://wwe2.osc.state.ny.us/transparency/spending/spndMain.cfm>

^{iv} <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/annual-claims-report/>

^v <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/profiles/NY.html>

^{vi} <https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/confined-and-costly.pdf>