

State of New York
Department of Correctional Services

Building Number 2
Harriman Office Campus
Albany, New York 12226

**THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN-BORN INMATES
ON THE NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

JULY 2008



**David Paterson
Governor**



**Brian Fischer
Commissioner**

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

Table Of Contents

	Page
Executive Summary _____	1
New York State’s Foreign-Born Prison Population _____	2
The Origin and Status of the Foreign-Born Prison Population _____	2
Potential Problems Associated with an Increasing Foreign-Born Prison Population _____	3
Violent Felony Trend Chart _____	4
Drug Offense Trend Chart _____	5
Conclusion _____	5
Chart 1: Rate of Population Change _____	6
Table 1.1: Number of Inmates Under DOCS Custody on December 31, 2007 by Place of Birth _____	7
Table 1.2: Number of Inmates Under DOCS Custody by Place of Birth at Year End _____	8
Table 1.3: Annual Average Rates of Change by Place of Birth _____	9
Table 2: Rates of Growth Among United States Born and Foreign-Born Inmates Under DOCS Custody, April 1, 1985 – December 31, 2007 _____	9
Table 3.1: Number of Inmates Under DOCS Custody on December 31, 2007 by Country of Birth _____	10
Table 3.2: Comparison of Foreign-Born Inmates Under DOCS Custody on December 31, 1996 and December 31, 2007 _____	13
Table 4: Foreign-Born Inmates Under DOCS Custody on December 31, 2007 by Region of Birth _____	17

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

Table 5.1: Rates of Increase by Region Among Foreign-Born Inmates Under DOCS Custody April 1, 1985 – December 31, 1996 _____	18
Table 5.2: Rates of Increase by Region Among Foreign-Born Inmates Under DOCS Custody April 1, 1985 – December 31, 2007 _____	18
Table 6.1: Top Ten Countries of Origin for Foreign-Born Inmates Under DOCS Custody on December 31, 2007 with 1996 Totals for Those Countries _____	19
Table 6.2: Top Ten Countries of Origin of Foreign-Born Inmates Under DOCS Custody December 31, 1996 and December 31, 2007 _____	19
Chart 2: Foreign-Born Inmate Population for Selected Countries _____	20
Table 7: Alien Status of Foreign-Born Inmates Under DOCS Custody on December 31, 2007 _____	21
Table 8: Predominant Language of Native Country for Foreign-Born Inmates Under DOCS Custody on December 31, 2007 _____	21
Table 9: Distribution of Native and Foreign-Born Inmates Under DOCS Custody on December 31, 2007 in Each Felony Class of Commitment Offense _____	22
Table 10.1: Distribution of Native and Foreign-Born Inmates Under DOCS Custody on December 31, 2007 in Each Crime Category of Commitment Offense _____	22
Table 10.2: Distribution of Native and Foreign-Born Inmates Under DOCS Custody on December 31, 1996-December 31, 2007 In Each Crime Category by Commitment Offense _____	23
Table 11: Distribution of Inmates Under DOCS Custody 1996-2007 From the Top Ten Countries of Origin in Each Crime Category of Commitment Offense _____	24

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN-BORN INMATES ON THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As of December 31, 2007 there were 6,528 foreign-born inmates under Department custody. These foreign-born inmates represent 10 percent of the total inmate population.

Between April 1, 1985 and December 31, 2007, the Department's overall inmate population increased 81 percent. While the number of inmates born in the United States increased 79 percent during this time period, the number of foreign-born inmates increased sharply by 148 percent.

The dramatic growth in the native-born and foreign-born inmate populations occurred during the first ten years of the 1985-2007 time period. However, an examination of the last twelve years of the time period indicates that the rates of growth in the native-born and foreign-born inmate populations stabilized from 1995 through 1999 before declining between 1999 and 2007.

While the number of inmates from most other nations has declined since 1999, the number of inmates from certain countries has increased, particularly the countries of Mexico and El Salvador. Between 1996 and 2007, the under custody inmate population claiming birth in Mexico increased 163%, while the under custody population claiming birth in El Salvador increased 89%.

The rate of growth in the foreign-born inmate population was almost two times the rate of growth in the native-born inmate population between 1985 and 1995 (12.5 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively). However, the pattern was reversed between 1999 and 2007 when the rate of decline in the native-born inmate population was less than the rate of decline in the foreign-born inmate population.

The foreign-born inmates come from 124 different countries throughout the world. However, nearly three-quarters (74%) of the inmates who claim foreign-birth come from just ten countries. Three of every five (or 61 percent) foreign-born inmates were born in one of six countries: Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, Cuba, Guyana, and Trinidad & Tobago.

In 1996, foreign-born inmates and U.S. Born inmates were equally likely to have been convicted of a violent felony offense. However, between 1996 and 2007, the proportion of the foreign-born inmate population convicted of violent felonies began to increase at a faster rate than the U.S. Born inmate population that was convicted of violent felony offenses. In 2007, 70% percent of the foreign-born inmate population were convicted of a violent felony offense as compared to 56% of the U.S. Born population having been convicted of a violent felony offenses. Moreover, the percentage of foreign-born inmates committed for class A felonies (28%) was double the percentage of U.S. born inmates sentenced for these crimes (14%). Consequently, foreign-born inmates are currently more likely to be convicted of violent felony offenses and more serious felonies than inmates born in the United States.

July 2008

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

NEW YORK STATE'S FOREIGN-BORN PRISON POPULATION

The number of inmates under the custody of the New York State Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) on December 31, 2007 was 62,599. Approximately 10 percent (or 6,528) of these inmates claimed birth in a foreign country (see Table 1.1).

By comparison, an examination of the under custody population on April 1, 1985 indicates that the total number of inmates under DOCS custody was 34,617. Approximately 8 percent (or 2,629) of these inmates claimed birth in a foreign country (see Table 2). Therefore, during the twenty-two and three-quarter year period between April 1, 1985 and December 31, 2007, the number of foreign-born inmates under DOCS custody increased by 3,899 (or 148 percent).

While striking, it does not provide a complete picture of the increase in foreign-born inmates under DOCS custody. As Chart 1 shows, the total number of inmates under DOCS custody steadily increased between 1985 and 1996 and then began to stabilize. In similar fashion, the number of native-born inmates and foreign-born inmates under DOCS custody steadily increased between 1985 and 1996. The rate of growth then slowed, producing a slight increase between 1996 and 1999 before declining between 1999 and 2007.

However, while the population trends were similar for the native-born and foreign-born inmate populations between 1985 and 2007, there was a significant difference in their rates of growth during the first ten years of the time period. For example, the average annual increase in the native-born inmate population between 1985 and 1995 was 6.2 percent. This rate of growth was very close to the 6.6 percent average annual increase in the total inmate population. In contrast, the average annual increase in the foreign-born population between 1985 and 1995 was 11.9 percent (i.e., almost twice the rate of growth for the native-born inmate population) (see Table 1.3).

The period of relative stability between 1995 and 1999 saw average annual increases of just over one percent, with the foreign-born population increasing at a slightly higher rate than the native-born population. In contrast, the total DOCS population decreased an average of 1.6 percent annually between 1999 and 2007. The foreign-born population decreased at a slightly higher rate than the native-born population during this time period (-4.2 percent and -1.3 percent, respectively).

THE ORIGIN AND STATUS OF THE FOREIGN-BORN PRISON POPULATION

The foreign-born inmates come from 124 different countries throughout the world (see Table 3.1). However, when examined by region (see Table 3.2), 67 percent of the inmates who claim foreign-birth come from either the Caribbean, South America, or Central America (see Table 4).

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

The data presented in Table 5.1 indicate that between 1985 and 1996 all regions of foreign-birth exhibited growth rates in excess of 200 percent with the exception of Europe. In contrast, the only region experiencing more than a double-digit growth rate between 1996 and 2007 was North America (see Table 5.2). Since the number of inmates reporting birth in Canada (the only other North American country) increased by only 3 percent (see Table 3.2), the triple-digit growth rate in North America was the direct result of a triple-digit rate of growth in the Mexican-born inmate population which rose from 187 Mexican-born inmates in 1996 to 492 Mexican-born inmates in 2007 (see Table 6.1).

Almost three-quarters (74%) of the foreign-born inmate population are from only ten countries. It is interesting to note that only the Central American region exhibited an increase in the number of inmates claiming birth in that region. The growth was largely due to an increase in the number of inmates claiming birth in El Salvador and Guatemala (see Table 3.2). This increase more than offset the 45 percent drop in the number of inmates claiming birth in Panama.

Sixty-one percent (61%) of the foreign-born inmates under DOCS custody on December 31, 2007 were born in one of six countries: Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, or Trinidad and Tobago. The Dominican Republic alone accounts for 24 percent of all foreign-born inmates. Each of these countries showed a net decrease between 1996 and 2007 with the exception of Mexico, which had a 163 percent increase. It is interesting to note that inmates born in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Jamaica all decreased at a rate greater than the rate of decrease in the foreign born under custody population as a whole (see Table 6.1).

It is clear then that the number of foreign-born inmates under DOCS custody increased at a significant rate between 1985 and 1996 and then decreased between 1996 and 2007. While a relatively small proportion of these inmates are naturalized citizens (approximately 16 percent), the alien status of many foreign-born inmates is tenuous at best. For example, 36 percent of the foreign-born inmates under the Department's custody on December 31, 2007 were in the United States illegally. Another 2 percent were classified as Mariel Cubans. In addition, the status of 6 percent of the foreign-born inmates had yet to be determined by the United States Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (formerly the Immigration and Naturalization Service) (see Table 7). Forty percent of the 6,528 foreign-born inmates have been determined to have entered the United States legally.

POTENTIAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH AN INCREASING FOREIGN-BORN PRISON POPULATION

The significant number of foreign-born inmates is of great concern in DOCS for security and programming reasons, as well as the obvious drain placed on DOCS' resources. One of the major concerns centers on language. Successful programming and institutional security depend upon effective communication. However, only 28 percent of the foreign-born inmates come from countries where English is the predominant language. By comparison, 54 percent come from countries where Spanish is the predominant language and 18 percent come from countries where Oriental languages, European languages, or more than one language predominate (see Table 8). Given the significant

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

number of foreign-born inmates under custody, the Department may have to expand its capacity to deal with a diversity of languages.

In addition to language differences between foreign-born and native born inmates, the foreign-born inmates tend to be serving sentences for more serious crimes than native-born inmates. For example, the data in Table 9 show that only 14 percent of the native-born inmates were convicted of Class A felonies as compared to 28 percent of the foreign-born inmates. In New York State, the minimum sentence for a Class A-1 Felony is 15 years while the maximum is life. In contrast, the minimum sentence for a Class E felony is 1 year and the maximum sentence is 4 years.

Amendments to the New York State Penal Law in 1995 and 1998 imposed determinate sentences on violent offenders. These sentencing changes have had the effect of increasing sentence length. Foreign-born inmates were more likely to be convicted of violent felony offenses than native-born inmates (70 percent versus 56 percent) (see Table 10.1).

This is a relatively recent trend. Table 10.2 shows that between 1996 and 1999, foreign-born inmates as native-born inmates were equally likely to have been convicted of violent felony offenses. Table 10.2 also indicates that in 1996, foreign-born inmates were convicted of a drug offense at a higher rate than U.S Born inmates.

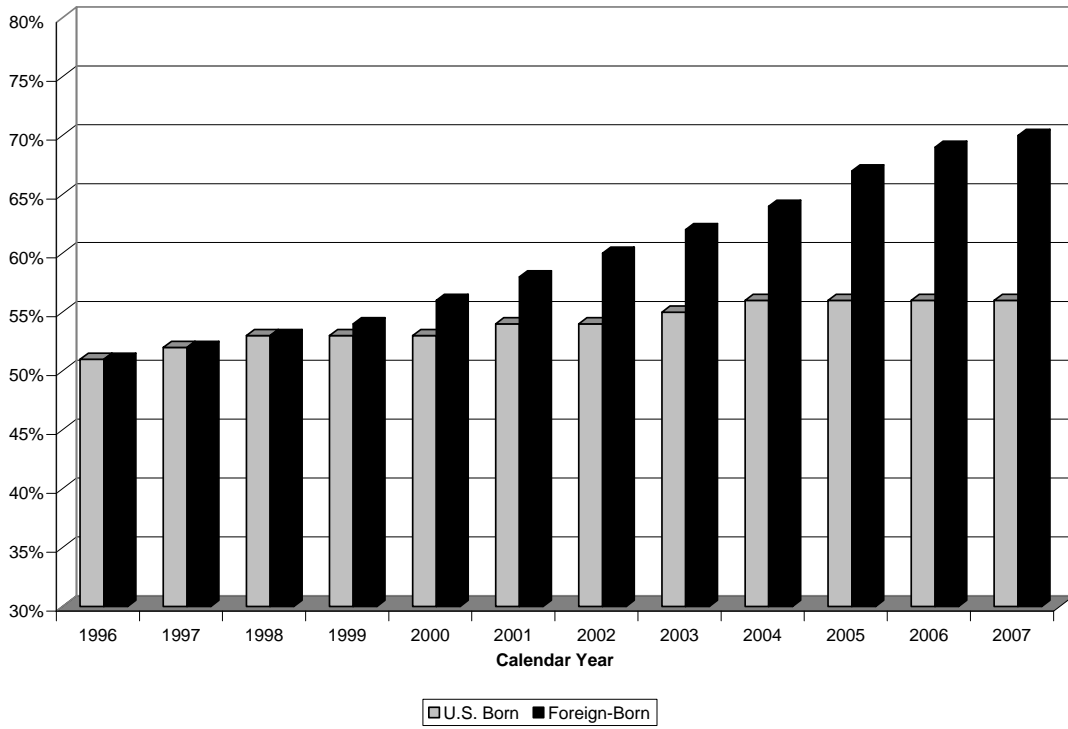
However, between 2000 and 2007, the gap between foreign-born inmates convicted of violent felony offenses and native-born inmates convicted of violent felony offenses significantly widened. During that same time period, the U.S. Born population convicted of a drug offense was 30% in 2000 and decreased to 22% in 2007. In contrast, the Foreign-Born population convicted of a drug offense was 35% in 2000 and decreased to 18% in 2007.

Table 11 indicates that all of the foreign-born inmates in the top ten countries convicted of violent felony offenses rose significantly between 1996 and 2007. While all of the top ten foreign countries saw an increase in the level of violent felony offense convictions between 1996 and 2007, the countries of Jamaica, Mexico, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti, El Salvador and Ecuador had a significantly higher proportion of violent felony offenses than the native-born inmate population.

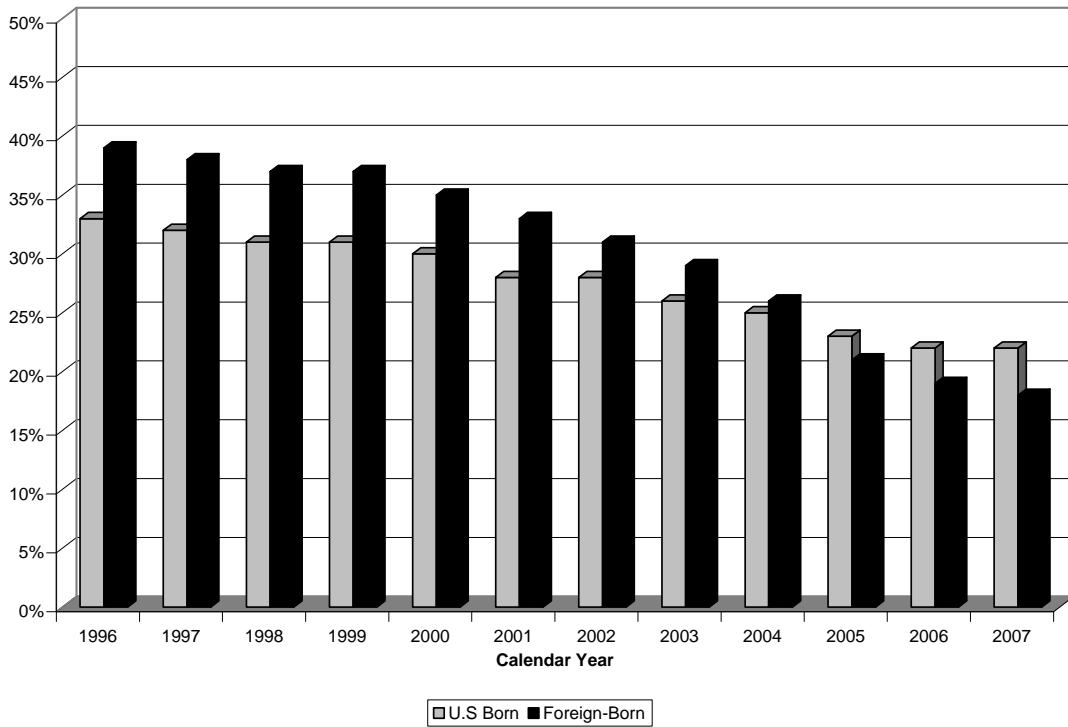
The difference between the conviction crimes of foreign-born and native-born inmates is particularly striking with respect to felony class (see Table 9). The percentage of foreign-born inmates under custody on December 31, 2007 for Class A felonies (28%) is double the percentage of native-born (14%) under custody for these crimes. (See Table 12 and Table 13 for a detailed breakdown of crime by felony classification for U.S. Born and Foreign-Born inmates). Focusing on Class A felonies only, the proportion of foreign-born inmates convicted of Class A felony murder in 1996 was 41 percent and for Class A felony drug offenses it was 57 percent. In contrast, foreign-born inmates convicted of Class A felony murder in 2007 was 87 percent while those convicted of Class A felony drug offenses was 7 percent.

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

Violent Felony Trend 1996-2007



Drug Offense Trend 1996-2007

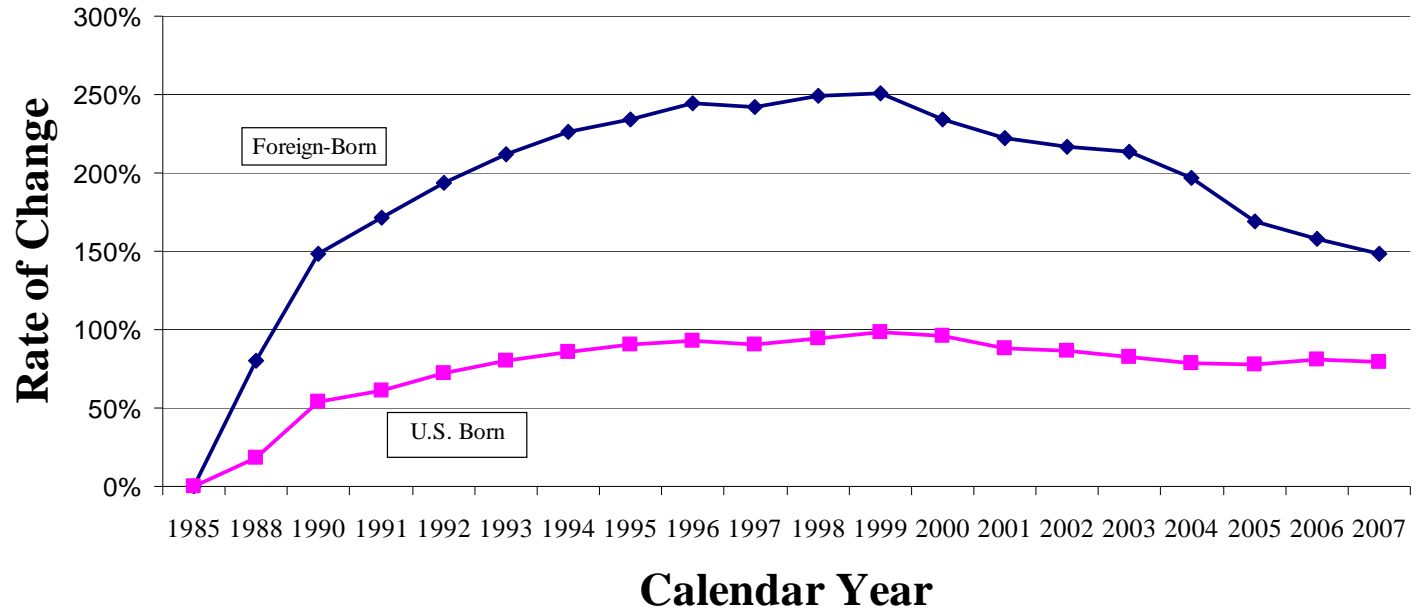


CONCLUSION

To summarize, the number of foreign-born inmates under DOCS custody has greatly increased during the last twenty-one and three-quarter years. The majority of this increase occurred between 1985 and 1995. However, the rates of growth in the U.S. born and foreign-born inmate populations stabilized from 1995 through 1999 before declining between 1999 and 2007. While inmates from most foreign-countries declined since 1999, inmates originating in Mexico, El Salvador, and Ecuador increased.

In addition to the decline in foreign-born inmates in recent years, the nature of the foreign-born under custody population has also undergone a significant change. Changes in New York State's sentencing law have resulted in a larger proportion of the overall inmate population being sentenced for violent felony offenses. However, the proportion of foreign-born inmates committed for violent felony offenses is significantly larger than the proportion of U.S. born inmates convicted of violent felony offenses. This change has been due, in large part, to the high percentage of foreign-born inmates convicted of violent felony offenses who originated in the countries of Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, and Trinidad & Tobago, as well as the early release for deportation of non-violent foreign-born individuals.

Chart 1: Rate of Population Change Since 1985



The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 1.1

**NUMBER OF INMATES UNDER
DOCS CUSTODY ON DECEMBER 31, 2007
BY PLACE OF BIRTH**

Place of Birth	Frequency	Percent
United States	56,018	89.5%
Foreign-Born	6,528	10.4%
Not Yet Known	53	0.1%
Total	62,599	100.0%

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 1.2

**NUMBER OF INMATES UNDER DOCS CUSTODY
BY PLACE OF BIRTH AT YEAR END**

	1985*	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Place of Birth														
U.S. Born	31,213	59,449	60,209	59,494	60,616	62,007	61,169	58,764	58,335	56,882	55,817	55,562	56,451	56,018
Foreign-Born	2,629	8,774	9,052	9,003	9,180	9,231	8,786	8,461	8,320	8,241	7,800	7,080	6,791	6,528
Not Yet Known	775	263	423	611	208	228	198	169	90	74	82	90	62	53
Total	34,617	68,486	69,684	69,108	70,004	71,466	70,153	67,394	66,745	65,197	63,699	62,732	63,304	62,599

*1985 data is for April 1, not December 31.

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 1.3

**ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES OF CHANGE
BY PLACE OF BIRTH**

Place of Birth	1985-1995	1995-1999	1999-2007
U.S. Born	6.2%	1.1%	-1.3%
Foreign-Born	11.9%	1.3%	-4.2%
Total	6.6%	1.1%	-1.6%

Note: The Total includes cases for which Place of Birth was not yet known

TABLE 2

**RATES OF GROWTH AMONG UNITED STATES BORN AND
FOREIGN-BORN INMATES UNDER DOCS CUSTODY
APRIL 1, 1985 - DECEMBER 31, 2007**

Place of Birth	April 1, 1985	December 31, 2007	Percent Change: 1985-2007
United States	31,213	56,018	79%
Foreign Born	2,629	6,528	148%
Not Yet Known	775	53	-93%
Total	34,617	62,599	81%

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 3.1

**NUMBER OF INMATES UNDER DOCS CUSTODY ON
DECEMBER 31, 2007 BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH**

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	FREQUENCY
AFGHANISTAN	10
ALBANIA	18
ALGERIA	2
ANTIGUA	14
ARGENTINA	7
AUSTRIA	1
BAHAMA ISLANDS	16
BANGLADESH	15
BARBADOS	64
BELGIUM	1
BELIZE	35
BENIN	1
BERMUDA	5
BOLIVIA	3
BOTSWANA	1
BRAZIL	14
BRITISH VIRGIN IS	8
BULGARIA	1
BURMA	2
BURUNDI	1
CAMBODIA	2
CAMEROON	1
CANADA	60
CAYMAN ISLANDS	1
CHILE	6
CHINA	124
COLOMBIA	244
CONGO	1
COSTA RICA	14
CUBA	305
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	2
DENMARK	1
DOMINICA	12
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,585
ECUADOR	167
EGYPT	12
EL SALVADOR	232
ENGLAND	49
ESTONIA	1
FIJI ISLANDS	1
FRANCE	10
GAMBIA	5
GERMANY	46
GHANA	13
GREECE	18
GRENEADA	25
GUATAMALA	104
GUINEA	5
GUYANA	310

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 3.1 (CONTINUED)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	FREQUENCY
HONDURAS	140
HUNGARY	6
INDIA	33
INDONESIA	1
IRAN	6
IRAQ	1
IRELAND	4
ISRAEL	19
ITALY	37
IVORY COAST	3
JAMAICA	984
JAPAN	5
JORDAN	10
KENYA	2
KUWAIT	1
LAOS	8
LATVIA	2
LEBANON	4
LIBERIA	13
LIBYA	1
LITHUANIA	2
MALAYSIA	6
MALI	2
MARTINIQUE	3
MAURITANIA	1
MEXICO	492
MOROCCO	7
NAMIBIA	4
NEPAL	1
NETHERLANDS	2
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	12
NEW ZEALAND	1
NICARAGUA	20
NIGERIA	27
NORTH KOREA	2
PANAMA	126
PAKISTAN	29
PARAGUAY	2
PERU	49
PHILIPPINES	19
POLAND	27
PORTUGAL	3
ROMANIA	11
SAINT LUCIA	10
ST CHRIS,NEVIS,ANGUILA	7
SAINT VINCENT	16
SAN MARINO	1
SAUDI ARABIA	2
SENEGAL	3
SIERRA LEONE	2

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 3.1 (CONTINUED)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	FREQUENCY
SOUTH AFRICA	4
SOUTH KOREA	46
SPAIN	6
SRI LANKA	2
SUDAN	5
SURINAM	2
SWITZERLAND	2
TAIWAN	5
TANZANIA	1
THAILAND	6
TOGO	1
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	277
TUNISIA	2
TURKEY	11
TURKS AND CAICOS	1
URUGUAY	9
USSR	72
VENEZUELA	20
VIETNAM	29
YEMEN	10
YUGOSLAVIA	47
ZAIRE	1
ZAMBIA	2
Total	6,528

Note: Certain country codes that were established in 1987 include nations that have subsequently emerged or separated. Czechoslovakia includes the new nations of the Czech Republic and Slovakia while the USSR includes the former Soviet Republics that are now independent nations. The Department coding scheme has been revised to reflect nations such as Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. Yugoslavia includes new nations that formerly comprised a unified state.

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

**TABLE 3.2
COMPARISON OF FOREIGN-BORN INMATES
UNDER DOCS CUSTODY ON
DECEMBER 31, 1996 AND DECEMBER 31, 2007**

Region of Birth	Country of Birth	DECEMBER 31, 1996	DECEMBER 31, 2007	Percent Change
NORTH AMERICA	CANADA	58	60	3%
	MEXICO	187	492	163%
	TOTAL	245	552	125%
CARRIBEAN	ANTIGUA	26	14	-46%
	BAHAMA ISLANDS	22	16	-27%
	BARBADOS	87	64	-26%
	BERMUDA	2	5	150%
	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	6	8	33%
	CAYMAN ISLANDS	2	1	-50%
	CUBA	669	305	-54%
	DOMINICA	20	12	-40%
	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2,732	1,585	-42%
	GRENEADA	20	25	25%
	HAITI	219	219	0%
	JAMAICA	1,447	984	-32%
	MARTINIQUE	2	3	50%
	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	16	12	-25%
	SAINT LUCIA	4	10	150%
	ST CHRIS, NEVIS, ANGUILA	12	7	-42%
	SAINT VINCENT	30	16	-47%
	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	351	277	-21%
TURKS AND CAICOS	0	1	N/A	
	TOTAL	5,667	3,564	-37%
CENTRAL AMERICA	BELIZE	35	35	0%
	COSTA RICA	20	14	-30%
	EL SALVADOR	123	232	89%
	GUATAMALA	45	104	131%
	HONDURAS	103	140	36%
	NICARAGUA	25	20	-20%
	PANAMA	228	126	-45%
	TOTAL	579	671	16%
SOUTH AMERICA	ARGENTINA	23	7	-70%
	BOLIVIA	2	3	50%
	BRAZIL	4	14	250%
	CHILE	10	6	-40%
	COLOMBIA	674	244	-64%
	ECUADOR	160	167	4%
	GUYANA	395	310	-22%
	PARAGUAY	2	2	0%
	PERU	67	49	-27%
	SURINAM	1	2	100%
	URUGUAY	11	9	-18%
	VENEZUELA	41	20	-51%
	TOTAL	1,390	833	-40%

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 3.2 (CONTINUED)

Region of Birth	Country of Birth	DECEMBER 31, 1996	DECEMBER 31, 2007	Percent Change	
EUROPE	ALBANIA	17	18	6%	
	AUSTRIA	4	1	-75%	
	BELGIUM	3	1	-67%	
	BULGARIA	5	1	N/A	
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	5	2	-60%	
	DENMARK	1	1	0%	
	ENGLAND	106	49	-54%	
	ESTONIA	1	1	0%	
	FRANCE	21	10	-52%	
	GERMANY	46	46	0%	
	GREECE	24	18	-25%	
	HUNGARY	5	6	20%	
	IRELAND	14	4	-71%	
	ITALY	77	37	-52%	
	LATVIA	1	2	N/A	
	LICHTENSTEIN	3	0	-100%	
	LITHUANIA	1	2	100%	
	MALTA	2	0	-100%	
	NETHERLANDS	4	2	-50%	
	NORWAY	1	0	-100%	
	POLAND	30	27	-10%	
	PORTUGAL	8	3	-63%	
	ROMANIA	12	11	-8%	
	SAN MARINO	0	1	N/A	
	SPAIN	6	6	0%	
	SWITZERLAND	4	2	-50%	
	USSR	54	72	33%	
	YUGOSLAVIA	44	47	7%	
		TOTAL	499	370	-26%

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 3.2 (CONTINUED)

Region of Birth	Country of Birth	DECEMBER 31, 1996	DECEMBER 31, 2007	Percent Change
AFRICA	ALGERIA	4	2	-50%
	BENIN	0	1	N/A
	BOTSWANA	3	1	-67%
	BURUNDI	1	1	N/A
	CAMEROON	1	1	0%
	CAPE VERDE	1	0	-100%
	CONGO	0	1	N/A
	ETHIOPIA	6	0	-100%
	GAMBIA	1	5	400%
	GHANA	16	13	-19%
	GUINEA	2	5	150%
	IVORY COAST	3	3	0%
	KENYA	2	2	0%
	LIBERIA	17	13	-24%
	LIBYA	0	1	N/A
	MALI	0	2	N/A
	MAURITANIA	3	1	N/A
	MOROCCO	5	7	40%
	MOZAMBIQUE	1	0	-100%
	NAMIBIA	3	4	33%
	NIGER	0	0	N/A
	NIGERIA	24	27	13%
	SENEGAL	0	3	N/A
	SIERRA LEONE	4	2	-50%
	SOMALIA	2	4	100%
	SOUTH AFRICA	3	4	33%
	SUDAN	3	5	67%
	TANZANIA	1	1	0%
	TOGO	0	1	N/A
	TUNISIA	0	2	N/A
	ZAIRE	0	1	N/A
	ZAMBIA	0	2	N/A
	TOTAL	106	115	8%
NEAR EAST	EGYPT	12	12	0%
	IRAN	8	6	-25%
	IRAQ	1	1	0%
	ISRAEL	28	19	-32%
	JORDAN	5	10	100%
	KUWAIT	0	1	N/A
	LEBANON	7	4	-43%
	SAUDI ARABIA	2	2	0%
	SYRIA	1	0	-100%
	TURKEY	17	11	-35%
	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1	0	-100%
	YEMEN	10	10	0%
		TOTAL	92	76

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 3.2 (CONTINUED)

Region of Birth	Country of Birth	DECEMBER 31, 1996	DECEMBER 31, 2007	Percent Change
ASIA	AFGHANISTAN	15	10	-33%
	BANGLADESH	3	15	400%
	BURMA	13	2	-85%
	CAMBODIA	4	2	-50%
	CHINA	212	124	-42%
	INDIA	19	33	74%
	INDONESIA	0	1	N/A
	JAPAN	23	5	-78%
	LAOS	11	8	-27%
	MALAYSIA	6	6	0%
	NEPAL	0	1	N/A
	NORTH KOREA	7	2	-71%
	PAKISTAN	20	29	45%
	SOUTH KOREA	52	46	-12%
	SRI LANKA	1	2	100%
	TAIWAN	15	5	-67%
	THAILAND	1	6	500%
	VIETNAM	49	29	-41%
	TOTAL	451	326	-28%
SOUTH PACIFIC	FIJI ISLANDS	0	1	N/A
	NEW HEBRIDES	2	0	-100%
	NEW ZEALAND	0	1	N/A
	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	8	0	-100%
	PHILIPPINES	13	19	46%
		TOTAL	23	21
GRAND TOTAL		9,052	6,528	-28%

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 4
FOREIGN-BORN INMATES
UNDER DOCS CUSTODY ON DECEMBER 31, 2007
BY REGION OF BIRTH

	Frequency	Percent
NORTH AMERICA	547	8.4%
CARRIBEAN	3,565	54.6%
CENTRAL AMERICA	676	10.4%
SOUTH AMERICA	834	12.8%
EUROPE	368	5.6%
AFRICA	115	1.8%
NEAR EAST	76	1.2%
ASIA	326	5.0%
SOUTH PACIFIC	21	0.3%
Total	6,528	100.0%

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 5.1

RATES OF INCREASE BY REGION AMONG FOREIGN-BORN
INMATES UNDER DOCS CUSTODY
APRIL 1, 1985 - DECEMBER 31, 1996

Region of Birth	April 1, 1985	December 31, 1996	Percent Change: 1985-1996
North America	46	245	433%
Caribbean	1,660	5,667	241%
Central America	186	579	211%
South America	367	1,390	279%
Europe	261	499	91%
Africa	15	106	607%
Near East	N/A	92	N/A
Asia	87	451	418%
South Pacific	7	23	229%
Total	2,629	9,052	244%

TABLE 5.2

RATES OF CHANGE BY REGION AMONG FOREIGN-BORN
INMATES UNDER DOCS CUSTODY
DECEMBER 31, 1996 - DECEMBER 31, 2007

Region of Birth	December 31, 1996	December 31, 2007	Percent Change: 1996-2007
North America	245	547	123%
Caribbean	5,667	3,565	-37%
Central America	579	676	17%
South America	1,390	834	-40%
Europe	499	368	-26%
Africa	106	115	8%
Near East	92	76	-17%
Asia	451	326	-28%
South Pacific	23	21	-9%
Total	9,052	6,528	-28%

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 6.1

**TOP TEN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN FOR
FOREIGN-BORN INMATES UNDER DOCS CUSTODY
ON DECEMBER 31, 2007 WITH 1996 TOTALS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES**

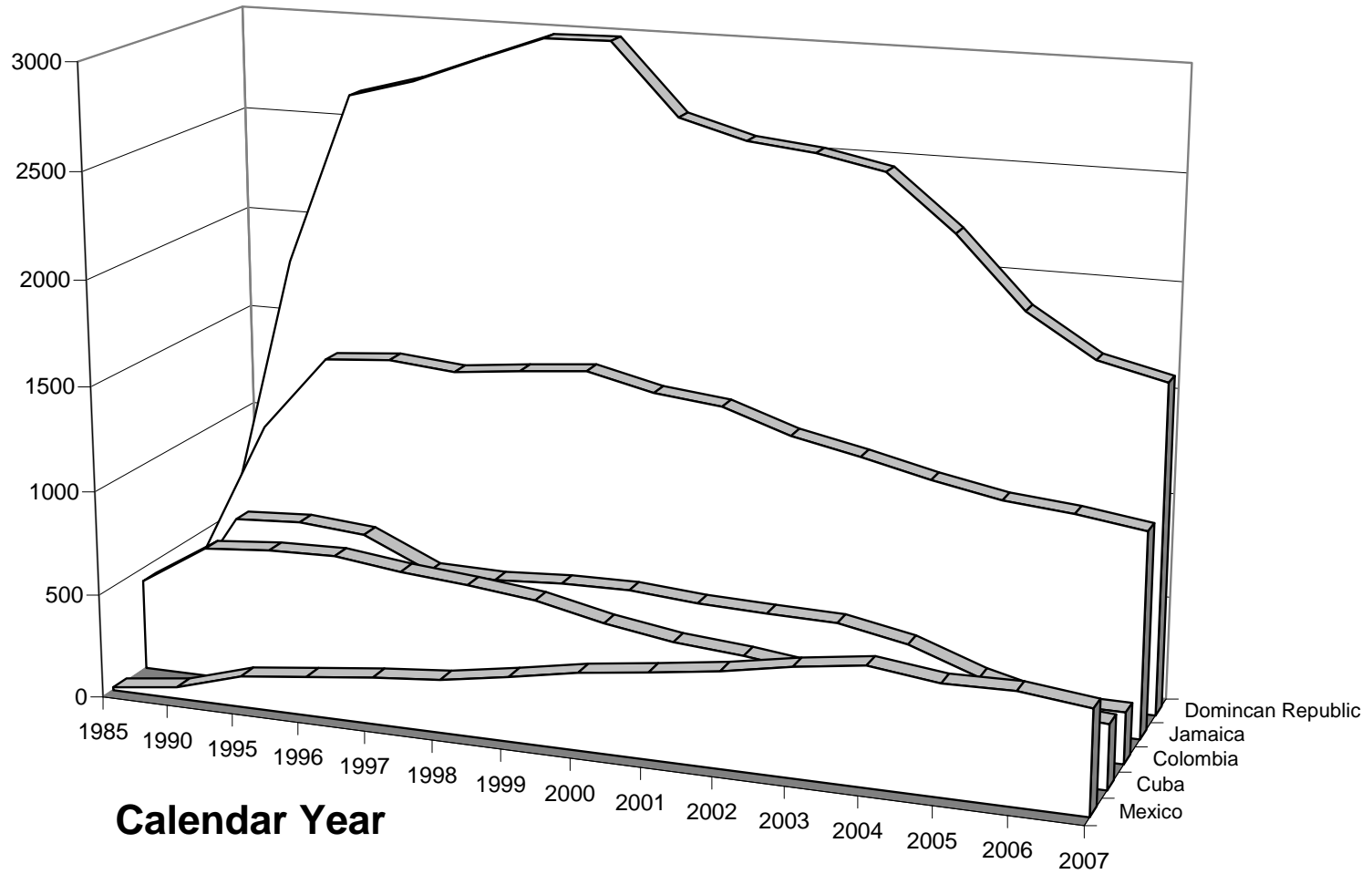
Place of Birth	December 31, 1996	December 31, 2007	Percent Change: 1996-2007
Dominican Republic	2,732	1,585	-42%
Jamaica	1,447	984	-32%
Mexico	187	492	163%
Guyana	395	310	-22%
Cuba	669	305	-54%
Trinidad & Tobago	351	277	-21%
Colombia	674	244	-64%
El Salvador	123	232	89%
Haiti	219	219	0%
Ecuador	160	167	4%
All Other Countries	2,095	1,713	-18%
Total	9,052	6,528	-28%

TABLE 6.2

**TOP TEN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF FOREIGN-BORN INMATES
UNDER DOCS CUSTODY
DECEMBER 31, 1996 & DECEMBER 31, 2007**

Country	1996	Country	2007
Dominican Republic	2,732	Dominican Republic	1,585
Jamaica	1,447	Jamaica	984
Colombia	674	Mexico	492
Cuba	669	Guyana	310
Guyana	395	Cuba	305
Trinidad & Tobago	351	Trinidad & Tobago	277
Panama	228	Colombia	244
Haiti	219	El Salvador	232
China	212	Haiti	219
Mexico	187	Ecuador	167
Top Ten Total	7,114	Top Ten Total	4,815
Total Foreign-Born Population	9,052	Total Foreign-Born Population	6,528
Percent of Total Foreign-Born Population In Top Ten Countries	79%	Percent of Total Foreign-Born Population In Top Ten Countries	74%

Chart 2: Foreign-Born Inmate Population For Selected Countries



The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 7

**ALIEN STATUS OF FOREIGN-BORN INMATES
UNDER DOCS CUSTODY
ON DECEMBER 31, 2007**

Alien Status	Frequency	Percent
Awaiting Determination by ICE	360	5.5%
Illegal Alien	2,382	36.5%
Legal Permanent Resident	2,598	39.8%
Naturalized Citizen	1,033	15.8%
Mariel Cuban	155	2.4%
Total	6,528	100.0%

TABLE 8

**PREDOMINANT LANGUAGE OF NATIVE COUNTRY
FOR FOREIGN-BORN INMATES UNDER DOCS CUSTODY
ON DECEMBER 31, 2007**

Predominant Language of Native Country	Frequency	Percent
English	1,840	28.2%
Spanish	3,530	54.1%
Oriental	211	3.2%
European	324	5.0%
Multiple	623	9.5%
Total	6,528	100.0%

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 9

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN
INMATES UNDER DOCS CUSTODY
ON DECEMBER 31, 2007
IN EACH FELONY CLASS OF COMMITMENT OFFENSE

Felony Class of Commitment Offense	US Born		Foreign-Born	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Class A Felony	7,683	14%	1,819	28%
Class B Felony	16,543	30%	2,543	39%
Class C Felony	11,585	21%	959	15%
Class D Felony	14,093	25%	866	13%
Class E Felony	5,208	9%	279	4%
Youthful Offender	906	2%	62	1%
Total	56,018	100%	6,528	100%

TABLE 10.1

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE AND
FOREIGN-BORN INMATES UNDER DOCS CUSTODY
ON DECEMBER 31, 2007
IN EACH CRIME CATEGORY OF COMMITMENT OFFENSE

Crime Category of Commitment Offense	U.S. Born		Foreign-Born	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Violent Felony	31,678	56.5%	4,540	70%
Other Coercive Felony	4,527	8.1%	358	5%
Drug Offenses	12,239	21.8%	1,183	18%
Property & Other Offenses	6,477	11.6%	369	6%
Youthful Offender	906	1.6%	62	1%
Juvenile Offender	191	0.3%	16	0%
Total	56,018	100.0%	6,528	100%

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 10.2

**DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN INMATES UNDER DOCS CUSTODY
DECEMBER 31, 1996 - DECEMBER 31, 2007 IN EACH CRIME CATEGORY OF COMMITMENT OFFENSE**

U.S. Born	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Violent Felony	51%	52%	53%	53%	53%	54%	54%	55%	56%	56%	56%	56%
Other Coercive Felony	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%
Drug Offenses	33%	32%	31%	31%	30%	28%	28%	26%	25%	23%	22%	22%
Property & Other Offenses	9%	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%	11%	12%	12%
Youthful Offender	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Juvenile Offender	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Foreign-Born												
Violent Felony	51%	52%	53%	54%	56%	58%	60%	62%	64%	67%	69%	70%
Other Coercive Felony	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Drug Offenses	39%	38%	37%	37%	35%	33%	31%	29%	26%	21%	19%	18%
Property & Other Offenses	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	6%	6%	6%
Youthful Offender	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Juvenile Offender	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 11
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES UNDER DOCS CUSTODY 1996 - 2007
FROM THE TOP TEN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
IN EACH CRIME CATEGORY OF COMMITMENT OFFENSE

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Dominican Republic												
Violent Felony Offense	38%	38%	37%	37%	38%	40%	42%	43%	46%	52%	56%	56%
Other Coercive Offense	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Drug Offense	56%	57%	58%	58%	56%	54%	53%	52%	47%	41%	37%	36%
Property & Other Offense	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Youthful Offender	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Juvenile Offender	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Jamaica												
Violent Felony Offense	61%	65%	65%	66%	69%	70%	73%	75%	76%	78%	80%	80%
Other Coercive Offense	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Drug Offense	30%	27%	27%	27%	24%	22%	20%	19%	17%	15%	12%	11%
Property & Other Offense	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
Youthful Offender	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Juvenile Offender	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mexico												
Violent Felony Offense	71%	68%	77%	79%	79%	80%	79%	81%	80%	82%	75%	81%
Other Coercive Offense	10%	8%	4%	4%	5%	6%	7%	6%	7%	7%	8%	8%
Drug Offense	13%	14%	15%	13%	12%	8%	8%	8%	7%	6%	8%	6%
Property & Other Offense	6%	8%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	9%	5%
Youthful Offender	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Juvenile Offender	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Colombia												
Violent Felony Offense	31%	35%	32%	31%	29%	31%	31%	32%	36%	45%	50%	49%
Other Coercive Offense	4%	3%	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	6%	5%	6%
Drug Offense	62%	56%	60%	61%	65%	60%	61%	60%	54%	41%	38%	37%
Property & Other Offense	3%	5%	3%	2%	2%	3%	4%	4%	5%	7%	6%	7%
Youthful Offender	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Juvenile Offender	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Guyana												
Violent Felony Offense	69%	69%	70%	72%	72%	73%	74%	72%	70%	72%	73%	74%
Other Coercive Offense	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	7%	8%	9%	6%	7%
Drug Offense	19%	19%	20%	20%	18%	17%	16%	16%	17%	14%	13%	13%
Property & Other Offense	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%	5%	6%	5%
Youthful Offender	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%
Juvenile Offender	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The Impact Of Foreign-Born Inmates

TABLE 11 (Continued)

**DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES UNDER DOCS CUSTODY 1996 - 2007
FROM THE TOP TEN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
IN EACH CRIME CATEGORY OF COMMITMENT OFFENSE**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cuba												
Violent Felony Offense	41%	43%	44%	46%	50%	53%	54%	55%	56%	54%	55%	56%
Other Coercive Offense	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	4%	5%	4%
Drug Offense	51%	47%	47%	46%	44%	39%	39%	37%	35%	34%	32%	32%
Property & Other Offense	5%	7%	6%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	7%	8%	7%
Youthful Offender	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Juvenile Offender	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Trinidad & Tobago												
Violent Felony Offense	65%	65%	69%	72%	74%	76%	76%	78%	78%	81%	81%	79%
Other Coercive Offense	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	3%	4%	5%	4%	5%	7%
Drug Offense	27%	23%	22%	21%	18%	18%	16%	13%	12%	10%	10%	9%
Property & Other Offense	4%	7%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	4%
Youthful Offender	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Juvenile Offender	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Haiti												
Violent Felony Offense	67%	66%	67%	67%	71%	69%	73%	73%	76%	74%	72%	74%
Other Coercive Offense	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	7%	6%	5%	6%	5%	6%
Drug Offense	20%	19%	17%	19%	17%	17%	13%	11%	9%	11%	13%	14%
Property & Other Offense	5%	7%	6%	5%	3%	4%	4%	9%	8%	7%	9%	6%
Youthful Offender	1%	1%	2%	1%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Juvenile Offender	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
El Salvador												
Violent Felony Offense	69%	69%	73%	71%	73%	72%	76%	80%	81%	81%	77%	82%
Other Coercive Offense	3%	6%	11%	13%	10%	8%	9%	7%	5%	5%	9%	7%
Drug Offense	15%	10%	9%	7%	8%	6%	6%	8%	6%	6%	6%	7%
Property & Other Offense	12%	13%	7%	9%	10%	11%	8%	5%	8%	7%	8%	4%
Youthful Offender	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Juvenile Offender	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ecuador												
Violent Felony Offense	58%	60%	59%	68%	67%	68%	74%	74%	70%	73%	78%	83%
Other Coercive Offense	1%	1%	6%	3%	2%	3%	1%	4%	6%	7%	6%	6%
Drug Offense	32%	28%	26%	22%	28%	22%	19%	17%	15%	14%	10%	5%
Property & Other Offense	9%	11%	9%	7%	3%	7%	5%	5%	9%	6%	7%	6%
Youthful Offender	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Juvenile Offender	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101% *	101%*	100%	100%	100%

Prepared by:

**David D. Clark
Chief, Special Projects Unit**

Program Planning, Research & Evaluation