



Justice Expenditures and Employment, FY 1982-2007 - Statistical Tables

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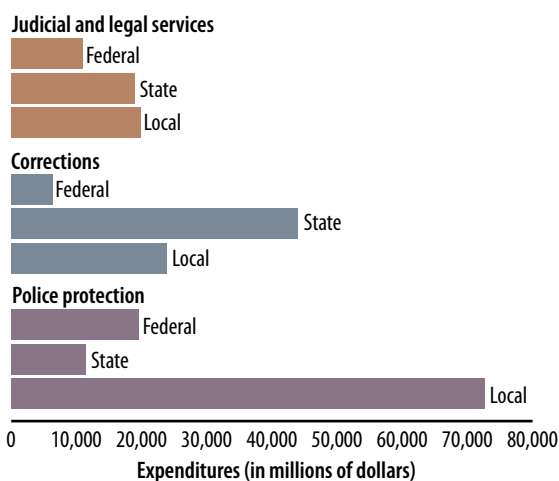
In 2007, federal, state, and local governments spent \$228 billion and employed 2.5 million persons for police protection, corrections, and judicial and legal services (figures 1 and 2). Local police protection represented the largest share of both total justice expenditures (32%) and employment (36%), followed by state corrections (19% of expenditures and employment).

The findings in this report are based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts (JEE) series, based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau's *Government Finance Survey* and *Annual Survey of Public Employment*. The data include yearly information on federal, state, and local government expenditures

and employment for three justice functions: corrections, police protection, and judicial and legal services (for definition of terms, see page 9). Expenditure data are presented in real terms (see *Methodology* for more details). Extract tables from this series are accessible on the BJS website.

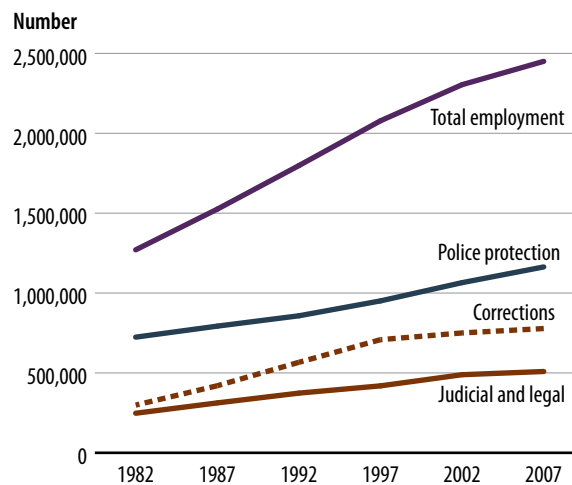
This report presents trend data in 5-year increments from 1982 to 2007 on direct justice expenditures. Intergovernmental expenditures, the sum of payments made from one government entity to another, appear as direct expenditures when the receiving government purchases goods or services with the funds (see *Methodology* for further explanation).

FIGURE 1
Justice expenditures, by function, FY 2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Survey.

FIGURE 2
Justice employees, by function, FY 1982-2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of Public Employment.

Direct expenditures, by justice function and level of government

- During 2007, the cost of the nation's police protection, corrections, and judicial and legal services was \$228 billion, an increase of 171% since 1982, after adjusting for inflation. Between 2002 and 2007, public expenditures for criminal and civil justice remained flat (table 1).
- Between 1982 and 2002, federal expenditures increased 276%; state, 208%; and local, 132%, after adjusting for inflation. Between 2002 and 2007, federal expenditures increased 7% and local expenditures increased 1%, while state expenditures declined 5%.
- Federal expenditures increased from 11% of total expenditures to 16% between 1982 and 2007, while state expenditures increased from 30% to 33%, and local expenditures declined from 59% to 51% of total expenditures during this same period.
- Between 1982 and 2002, after adjusting for inflation, judicial and legal services expenditures increased 182%; police protection, 126%; and corrections, 255%. Between 2002 and 2007, judicial and legal services expenditures declined 3% and corrections declined 2%, while police protection expenditures increased 3% (table 2).
- Judicial and legal services spending remained at 22% of total expenditures in 1982 and 2007, varying slightly over this time. During this same period, police protection declined from 53% to 46%, and corrections increased from 25% to 33%.
- Across all levels of government and justice functions, local police protection and state corrections expenditures were the largest components of justice spending between 1982 and 2007. Local police protection expenditures fell from 40% of total spending in 1982 to 32% in 2007, while state corrections increased from 16% in 1982 to 21% in 1997 and then decreased to 19% in 2007 (not shown in table).
- In 1982, local governments supplied about half (49%) of total judicial and legal services funding; by 2007, local (40%) and state (38%) governments contributed about the same percentage of total judicial and legal services funding (table 3).
- The federal government contributed about a fifth of total expenditures on judicial and legal services both in 2007 (22%) and 1982 (16%).
- Most police protection expenditures were at the local level, 75% in 1982 and 70% in 2007, while federal government spending on police protection increased from 11% to 19% during this same period. State spending on police protection was stable from 1982 to 2007, comprising between 11% and 13% of total spending (table 4).
- Corrections expenditures were concentrated primarily at the state level, varying slightly between 59% and 63% from 1982 to 2007 (table 5).
- From 1982 to 2007, local corrections expenditures varied between 30% and 34% of total corrections spending while federal spending varied between 5% and 9% during this same period.

Per capita expenditures

- Per capita justice expenditures totaled \$755 per U.S. resident in 2007, a decline of 5% from the inflation adjusted 2002 peak of \$791 per resident (table 6).
- In 2007, per capita expenditures were highest for police protection (\$344), followed by corrections (\$246) and judicial and legal services (\$165).
- Between 2002 and 2007, per capita expenditures fell the most for judicial and legal services (-7%) and corrections (-7%), followed by police protection (-2%).

Employment, by justice function and level of government

- In 2007, a total of 2.5 million persons were employed in the nation's justice system, an increase of 93% from 1982, when 1.3 million persons were employed (table 7).
- Between 1982 and 2002, federal justice system employment increased 115%; state, 118%; and local, 63%. Between 2002 and 2007, federal justice system employment increased 30%; state, 3%; and local, 5%.
- Federal employment increased from 7% of total justice employment in 1982 to 11% in 2007, while state employment increased from 27% to 31%, and local employment declined from 66% to 58% during this same period.
- Between 1982 and 2002, employment for judicial and legal services increased 97%; police protection, 47%; and corrections, 151%. Between 2002 and 2007, judicial and legal services employment increased 4%; police protection, 9%; and corrections, 4% (table 8).
- As a percentage of total justice employment, judicial and legal services held steady, comprising 20% of total justice employment in 1982 and 21% in 2007. During this same period, police protection employment declined from 57% to 48% of total justice employment, and corrections employment increased from 24% to 32%.
- Across all levels of government and justice functions, local police protection employment and state corrections employment had the greatest percentage of justice employees between 1982 and 2007. Local police protection employment fell from 47% of total justice employment in 1982 to 36% in 2007, while state corrections employment increased from 15% to 22% between 1982 and 1997, and declined to 19% in 2007 (not shown in table).
- Between 1982 and 2007, over half (53% to 57%) of judicial and legal services employees worked at the local level, about a third (30% to 35%) worked at the state level, and 11% to 14% worked at the federal level (table 9).
- Between 1982 and 2007, about two-thirds (61% to 65%) of corrections employees worked at the state level, about a third (31% to 35%) worked at the local level, and 3% to 5% worked at the federal level (table 10).
- Over three-quarters (76% to 82%) of police protection employees worked at the local level between 1982 and 2007. During this same period, 9% to 11% worked at the state level, and 8% to 14% worked at the federal level (table 11).

Employment rate

- The justice employment rate increased from 5.5 employees per 1,000 U.S. residents in 1982 to 8.1 in 2001. This rate held steady between 2002 and 2007 (table 12).
- Across justice functions in 2007, the employment rate for police protection was the highest (3.9 per 1,000 U.S. residents), followed by corrections (2.6 per 1,000) and judicial and legal services (1.7 per 1,000).

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TABLE 1**Total justice expenditures, by level of government, FY 1982–2007 (real dollars)**

Year	Expenditures (in millions)				Percent of total distribution			
	Total	Federal	State	Local	Total	Federal	State	Local
1982	\$84,129	\$9,146	\$25,295	\$49,688	100%	10.9%	30.1%	59.1%
1987	114,484	13,553	36,090	64,841	100%	11.8	31.5	56.6
1992	154,912	21,543	50,309	83,060	100%	13.9	32.5	53.6
1997	189,463	28,053	62,563	98,847	100%	14.8	33.0	52.2
2002	227,672	34,359	77,964	115,349	100%	15.1	34.2	50.7
2007	227,563	36,899	74,326	116,338	100%	16.2	32.7	51.1
Percent change								
1982–2002	170.6%	275.7%	208.2%	132.1%				
2002–2007	0.0	7.4	-4.7	0.9				

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Government expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2007 were inflation adjusted to 2007 constant dollars, as appropriate for state and local government spending and nondefense federal spending. (See *Methodology*.)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Survey.

TABLE 2**Total justice expenditures, by justice function, FY 1982–2007 (real dollars)**

Year	Expenditures (in millions)				Percent of total distribution			
	Total	Judicial and legal services	Police protection	Corrections	Total	Judicial and legal services	Police protection	Corrections
1982	\$84,129	\$18,132	\$44,625	\$21,371	100%	21.6%	53.0%	25.4%
1987	114,484	24,356	55,903	34,226	100%	21.3	48.8	29.9
1992	154,912	34,576	68,216	52,120	100%	22.3	44.0	33.6
1997	189,463	41,383	84,198	63,884	100%	21.8	44.4	33.7
2002	227,672	51,052	100,685	75,933	100%	22.4	44.2	33.4
2007	227,563	49,721	103,643	74,198	100%	21.8	45.5	32.6
Percent change								
1982–2002	170.6%	181.6%	125.6%	255.3%				
2002–2007	0.0	-2.6	2.9	-2.3				

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Government expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2007 were inflation adjusted to 2007 constant dollars, as appropriate for state and local government spending and nondefense federal spending. (See *Methodology*.)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Survey.

TABLE 3**Distribution of judicial and legal services expenditures, by level of government, FY 1982–2007 (real dollars)**

Year	Expenditures (in millions)				Percent of total distribution			
	Total	Federal	State	Local	Total	Federal	State	Local
1982	\$18,132	\$2,978	\$6,189	\$8,965	100%	16.4%	34.1%	49.4%
1987	24,356	4,256	7,984	12,116	100%	17.5	32.8	49.7
1992	34,576	7,030	10,891	16,655	100%	20.3	31.5	48.2
1997	41,383	9,408	12,655	19,320	100%	22.7	30.6	46.7
2002	51,052	10,997	18,526	21,529	100%	21.5	36.3	42.2
2007	49,721	10,954	18,921	19,846	100%	22.0	38.1	39.9
Percent change								
1982–2002	181.6%	269.3%	199.3%	140.1%				
2002–2007	-2.6	-0.4	2.1	-7.8				

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Government expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2007 were inflation adjusted to 2007 constant dollars, as appropriate for state and local government spending and nondefense federal spending. (See *Methodology*.)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Survey.

TABLE 4**Distribution of police protection expenditures, by level of government, FY 1982–2007 (real dollars)**

Year	Expenditures (in millions)				Percent of total distribution			
	Total	Federal	State	Local	Total	Federal	State	Local
1982	\$44,625	\$5,069	\$5,904	\$33,652	100%	11.4%	13.2%	75.4%
1987	55,903	7,564	7,128	41,211	100%	13.5	12.8	73.7
1992	68,216	10,674	8,255	49,287	100%	15.6	12.1	72.3
1997	84,198	13,819	9,853	60,526	100%	16.4	11.7	71.9
2002	100,685	17,648	12,533	70,504	100%	17.5	12.4	70.0
2007	103,643	19,617	11,383	72,643	100%	18.9	11.0	70.1
Percent change								
1982–2002	125.6%	248.2%	112.3%	109.5%				
2002–2007	2.9	11.2	-9.2	3.0				

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Government expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2007 were inflation adjusted to 2007 constant dollars, as appropriate for state and local government spending and nondefense federal spending. (See *Methodology*.)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Survey.

TABLE 5**Distribution of corrections expenditures, by level of government, FY 1982–2007 (real dollars)**

Year	Expenditures (in millions)				Percent of total distribution			
	Total	Federal	State	Local	Total	Federal	State	Local
1982	\$21,371	\$1,099	\$13,204	\$7,068	100%	5.1%	61.8%	33.1%
1987	34,226	1,732	20,978	11,516	100%	5.1	61.3	33.6
1992	52,120	3,839	31,163	17,118	100%	7.4	59.8	32.8
1997	63,884	4,826	40,057	19,001	100%	7.6	62.7	29.7
2002	75,933	5,715	46,904	23,314	100%	7.5	61.8	30.7
2007	74,198	6,328	44,021	23,849	100%	8.5	59.3	32.1
Percent change								
1982–2002	255.3%	420.0%	255.2%	229.9%				
2002–2007	-2.3	10.7	-6.1	2.3				

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Government expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2007 were inflation adjusted to 2007 constant dollars, as appropriate for state and local government spending and nondefense federal spending. (See *Methodology*.)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Survey.

TABLE 6**Per capita justice expenditures, by function, FY 1982–2007 (real dollars)**

Year	U.S. population	Total expenditures (in millions)	Expenditures (per capita)			
			Total	Judicial and legal services	Police protection	Corrections
1982	231,664,000	\$84,129	\$363	\$78	\$193	\$92
1987	242,289,000	114,484	473	101	231	141
1992	255,030,000	154,912	607	136	267	204
1997	267,784,000	189,463	708	155	314	239
2002	287,804,000	227,672	791	177	350	264
2007	301,580,000	227,563	755	165	344	246

Note: Government expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2007 were inflation-adjusted to 2007 constant dollars, as appropriate for state and local government spending and nondefense federal spending. (See *Methodology*.)

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Survey, Annual Population Estimates 2000–2009, and Historical National Population Estimates: July 1, 1900 to July 1, 1999.

TABLE 7
Total justice employment, by level of government, FY 1982–2007

Year	Number of employees				Percent of total distribution			
	Total	Federal	State	Local	Total	Federal	State	Local
1982	1,270,342	94,555	341,010	834,777	100%	7.4%	26.8%	65.7%
1987	1,524,976	121,321	451,633	952,022	100%	8.0	29.6	62.4
1992	1,797,704	162,202	548,139	1,087,363	100%	9.0	30.5	60.5
1997	2,078,192	176,739	690,807	1,210,646	100%	8.5	33.2	58.3
2002	2,304,201	203,099	742,373	1,358,729	100%	8.8	32.2	59.0
2007	2,450,195	263,840	761,201	1,425,154	100%	10.8	31.1	58.2
Percent change								
1982–2002	81.4%	114.8%	117.7%	62.8%				
2002–2007	6.3	29.9	2.5	4.9				

Note: Employment includes both full-time and part-time employees.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of Public Employment.

TABLE 8
Total justice employment, by justice function, FY 1982–2007

Year	Number of employees				Percent of total distribution			
	Total	Judicial and legal services	Police protection	Corrections	Total	Judicial and legal services	Police protection	Corrections
1982	1,270,342	247,697	723,923	298,722	100%	19.5%	57.0%	23.5%
1987	1,524,976	312,331	792,831	419,814	100%	20.5	52.0	27.5
1992	1,797,704	373,611	857,593	566,500	100%	20.8	47.7	31.5
1997	2,078,192	419,072	950,877	708,243	100%	20.2	45.8	34.1
2002	2,304,201	488,841	1,065,078	750,282	100%	21.2	46.2	32.6
2007	2,450,195	508,985	1,163,412	777,798	100%	20.8	47.5	31.7
Percent change								
1982–2002	81.4%	97.4%	47.1%	151.2%				
2002–2007	6.3	4.1	9.2	3.7				

Note: Employment includes both full-time and part-time employees.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of Public Employment.

TABLE 9
Employment distribution for judicial and legal services, by level of government, FY 1982–2007

Year	Number of employees				Percent of total distribution			
	Total	Federal	State	Local	Total	Federal	State	Local
1982	247,697	28,588	79,825	139,284	100%	11.5%	32.2%	56.2%
1987	312,331	35,668	100,108	176,555	100%	11.4	32.1	56.5
1992	373,611	50,768	113,548	209,295	100%	13.6	30.4	56.0
1997	419,072	52,636	138,674	227,762	100%	12.6	33.1	54.3
2002	488,841	59,576	164,624	264,641	100%	12.2	33.7	54.1
2007	508,985	60,742	177,530	270,713	100%	11.9	34.9	53.2
Percent change								
1982–2002	97.4%	108.4%	106.2%	90.0%				
2002–2007	4.1	2.0	7.8	2.3				

Note: Employment includes both full-time and part-time employees.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of Public Employment.

TABLE 10**Employment distribution for corrections, by level of government, FY 1982–2007**

Year	Number of employees				Percent of total distribution			
	Total	Federal	State	Local	Total	Federal	State	Local
1982	298,722	10,045	183,647	105,030	100%	3.4%	61.5%	35.2%
1987	419,814	12,860	263,954	143,000	100%	3.1	62.9	34.1
1992	566,500	23,818	347,985	194,697	100%	4.2	61.4	34.4
1997	708,243	29,809	458,188	220,246	100%	4.2	64.7	31.1
2002	750,282	34,245	466,824	249,213	100%	4.6	62.2	33.2
2007	777,798	36,654	475,024	266,120	100%	4.7	61.1	34.2
Percent change								
1982–2002	151.2%	240.9%	154.2%	137.3%				
2002–2007	3.7	7.0	1.8	6.8				

Note: Employment includes both full-time and part-time employees.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of Public Employment.

TABLE 11**Employment distribution for police protection, by level of government, FY 1982–2007**

Year	Number of employees				Percent of total distribution			
	Total	Federal	State	Local	Total	Federal	State	Local
1982	723,923	55,922	77,538	590,463	100%	7.7%	10.7%	81.6%
1987	792,831	72,793	87,571	632,467	100%	9.2	11	79.8
1992	857,593	87,616	86,606	683,371	100%	10.2	10.1	79.7
1997	950,877	94,294	93,945	762,638	100%	9.9	9.9	80.2
2002	1,065,078	109,278	110,925	844,875	100%	10.3	10.4	79.3
2007	1,163,412	166,444	108,647	888,321	100%	14.3	9.3	76.4
Percent change								
1982–2002	47.1%	95.4%	43.1%	43.1%				
2002–2007	9.2	52.3	-2.1	5.1				

Note: Employment includes both full-time and part-time employees.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of Public Employment.

TABLE 12**Rate of justice employment, by function, FY 1982–2007**

Year	U.S. population	Total justice employment	Employment (per 1,000 U.S. residents)			
			Total	Judicial and legal services	Police protection	Corrections
1982	231,664,000	1,270,342	5.5	1.1	3.1	1.3
1987	242,289,000	1,524,976	6.3	1.3	3.3	1.7
1992	255,030,000	1,797,704	7.0	1.5	3.4	2.2
1997	267,784,000	2,078,192	7.8	1.6	3.6	2.6
2002	287,804,000	2,304,201	8.0	1.7	3.7	2.6
2007	301,580,000	2,450,195	8.1	1.7	3.9	2.6

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance Survey, Annual Population Estimates 2000–2009, and Historical National Population Estimates: July 1, 1900 to July 1, 1999.

Definition of Terms

Expenditures include only external cash payments made from any source of funds, including any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. It excludes any intragovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also excludes retirement of debt, investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions.

Direct expenditures are all expenditures except those classified as intergovernmental. It includes direct current expenditures (e.g., salaries, wages, fees, and commissions and purchases of supplies, materials, and contractual services) and capital outlays (e.g., construction and purchase of equipment, land, and existing structures). Note that capital outlays are included for the year in which the direct expenditure is made, regardless of how the funds are raised (e.g., bond issue) or when they are paid back.

Intergovernmental transfers are the sum of payments made from one government entity to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (e.g., payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners). It excludes amounts paid to other governments for purchase of commodities, property, or utility services.

Employees are all persons on government payrolls during the pay period including March 15, 2007. They include all paid officials and persons on paid leave, but exclude unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners, and contractors.

Methodology

The Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts (JEE) series is an annual data collection published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Data presented are extracted from the U.S. Census Bureau's *Government Finance Survey* and *Annual Survey of Public Employment*. This report includes federal, state, and local (e.g., city, county, municipal, and township) government direct expenditures and employment for three justice functions: police protection, corrections, and judicial and legal services.

Intergovernmental transfers are excluded to avoid the inflation of expenditures that would result from the adding of intergovernmental transfers plus the direct expenditure of the funds by the recipient government. In addition, intergovernmental transfers themselves may be duplicated. The federal government may transfer money to a state, which then divides that money among localities, causing duplication in the counting of intergovernmental transfers. This also makes it difficult to determine the original source of the intergovernmental transfer. Funds received through

Police protection is the justice function of enforcing the law, preserving order, and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a city police department, sheriffs' office, state police, or federal law enforcement agency such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) or the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Private security police are outside the scope of the survey.

Judicial and legal services include all civil and criminal courts and activities associated with courts such as law libraries, grand juries, petit juries, court reporters, judicial councils, bailiffs, and probate functions. It also includes the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, state's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents and corporate counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names. It excludes legal units of noncriminal justice agencies, whose functions may be performed by legal services departments in other jurisdictions (e.g., a county counsel).

Corrections involves the community supervision, confinement, and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses and the confinement of persons awaiting trial or adjudication. It includes the costs of operation and employment for jails, prisons, probation and parole offices, pardon proceedings, and correctional administrations. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners beyond arraignment (usually 48 hours or more) are included in this definition.

intergovernmental transfers are ultimately captured in the receiving government's direct expenditures.

Data collection

This report includes data in 5-year increments from 1982 to 2007. Data were obtained for the federal government, every state government, and all local governments. Beginning in 1997, expenditure data for the federal government were obtained from the *Budget of the United States Government* using the definitions contained in the federal budget. Prior to 1997, the U.S. Census Bureau compiled expenditures from the federal budget according to Census definitions. Federal government employment data were obtained from the U.S. Office of Personnel Management records.

Expenditures for state as well as local large county and city governments were compiled by U.S. Census Bureau representatives from government audits, budgets, and other financial reports with the advice of state and local officers

and employees. The information from these reports was then placed into expenditure categories using the U.S. Census Bureau's classification system. The data were verified with government officials before being released. Data from other localities were collected from state central collections and through mail surveys to local governments. State and local employment data were collected through a mail survey of all state and local departments, agencies, and institutions. The *Government Finance Survey* is available on the U.S. Census Bureau's website at <http://www.census.gov/govs/>.

Response rates, imputation, and standard errors

The response rates for localities are presented in the methodology sections of each year's collection, available on the BJS website. Prior to 1994, the U.S. Census Bureau imputed data of nonresponding jurisdictions from previous years' data to estimate national, state, and local totals. From 1994 to 2007, the U.S. Census Bureau imputed data from similar nonresponding jurisdictions to estimate national, state, and local totals.

Other BJS employment and expenditure collections

The data here differ from other BJS series, which also collect agency-based employment and expenditure data, due to different units of analysis and data collection purposes. All other collections provide more detailed employment data with a more narrow scope than the JEE. Some other collections also include expenditure data with varying levels of detail. These include—

- The *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics* (LEMAS), which collects operating expenditure data and the number of sworn and civilian personnel for law enforcement agencies. Unlike the JEE, LEMAS classifies expenditures and employment by type of agency as opposed to function. For example, transit police for a transportation agency are coded as transportation personnel in LEMAS but as police protection personnel in the JEE. Further discussion of LEMAS is accessible on the BJS website at <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=248>.
- The *National Census of State Court Prosecutors* (NCSP), which collects employment and expenditure data on prosecutors' offices in state court systems. It provides detail on the number and type of staff in prosecutors' offices, including number and types of prosecutors and number of other staff such as investigators and victim advocates. It also includes data on the annual budget of the office and the annual salary of the chief prosecutor. The data it provides are a subset of the judicial and legal services function in the JEE collection. Further discussion of the NCSP is accessible on the BJS website at <http://bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=265>.

- The *Census of Jail Facilities* (CJF), which provides the number of full- and part-time employees on the government payroll in responding jail jurisdictions. It includes the number and demographic characteristics of correctional officers and the number of other types of personnel such as administrators, professional and technical staff, clerical and maintenance staff, and educational staff. Operating costs collected by the CJF include total salaries, wages, benefits, and other operating expenditures. Capital expenditures for jail jurisdictions include construction costs; equipment, such as vehicles, furnishings, and computers; and other capital costs, such as the purchase of land. Further discussion of the CJF is accessible on the BJS website at <http://bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=254>.
- The *Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities*, which contains the same detail on the number and types of personnel as the CJF but it lacks expenditure data. Further discussion is accessible on the BJS website at <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=255>.

Adjusting for Inflation

Government expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2007 were inflation adjusted to 2007 constant dollars, as appropriate for state and local government spending and nondefense federal spending. Annual chain-type price indices for gross domestic product were employed as divisors and unadjusted expenditures were employed as dividends to produce inflation adjusted expenditures in 2007 constant dollars.

The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, developed the price indices used in all inflation adjustments, as published in the *Economic Report of the President*. For more information on price indices, see the *Economic Report of the President (2009)*, Table B-7. Chain-type price indexes for gross domestic product, 1959-2008, U.S. Government Printing Office, retrieved from <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/eop/tables09.html>.

Below is a comparison of total justice expenditures in nominal dollars (before adjusting for inflation) and real dollars (after adjusting for inflation).

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Total justice expenditures, by nominal and real dollars, FY 1982-2007

Year	Nominal dollars (in millions)	Real dollars (in millions)
1982	\$35,842	\$84,129
1987	58,871	114,484
1992	93,777	154,912
1997	129,793	189,463
2002	179,580	227,672
2007	227,563	227,563

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