



State Corrections Expenditures, FY 1982-2010

Tracey Kyckelhahn, *BJS Statistician*

Between 1982 and 2001, total state corrections expenditures increased each year, rising from \$15.0 billion to \$53.5 billion in real dollars. Between 2002 and 2010, expenditures fluctuated between \$53.4 billion and \$48.4 billion. Preliminary data from the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of State Government Finances indicated that states spent \$48.5 billion on corrections in 2010, a decline of 5.6% since 2009.

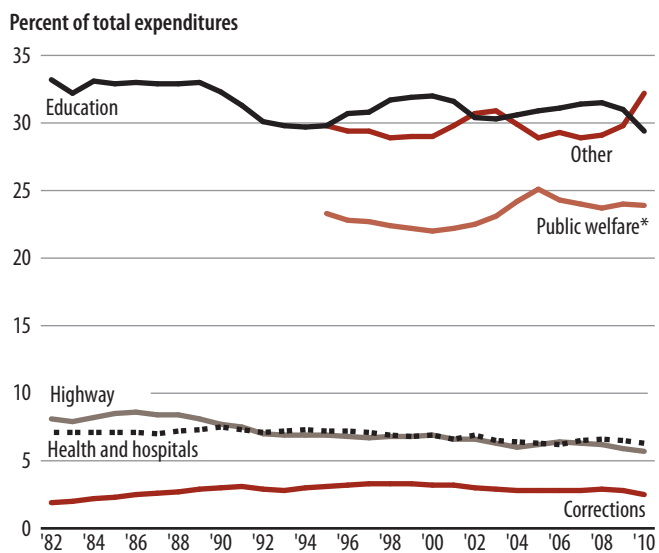
Corrections expenditures fund community supervision, confinement, and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses, as well as confinement of persons awaiting trial or adjudication. State corrections expenditures also include the costs of operation and employment for prisons, probation and parole offices, pardon proceedings, correctional administration, and intergovernmental transfers.

State expenditures

In 2010, state expenditures totaled \$1.9 trillion dollars while state spending on corrections was \$48.5 billion. Between fiscal years 1982 and 2010, spending on corrections represented between 1.9% and 3.3% of total expenditures by state governments. Since 2003, corrections expenditures, as a share of total spending, fluctuated between 2.5% and 2.9% of state expenditures (**figure 1**).

Between 1982 and 2010, spending on education varied between 29% and 33% of total state expenditures, spending on public welfare varied between 22% and 25%, spending on highways varied between 5.7% and 8.6%, and spending on health care and hospitals varied between 6.2% and 7.5%. Other expenditures (including air transportation, financial administration, police protection, and public safety expenditures) ranged between 29% and 32% of state expenditures.

FIGURE 1
Selected components of state expenditures, FY 1982–2010



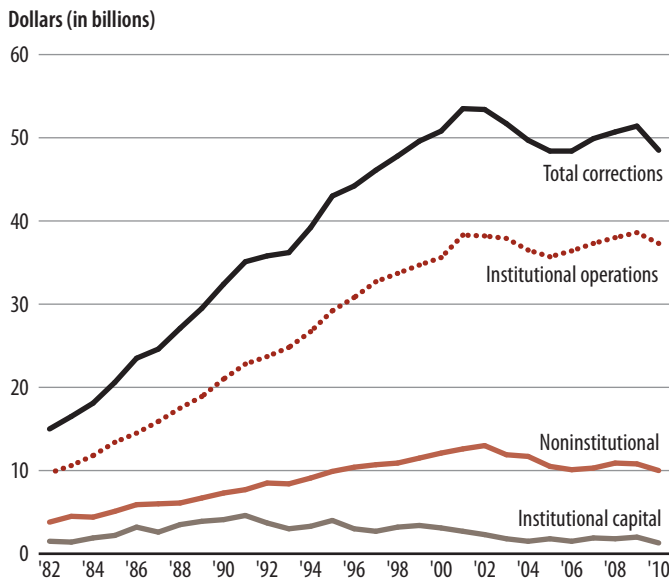
Note: Expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2010 were inflation-adjusted to 2010 dollars, as appropriate for state spending. See *Methodology*.
*Information on public welfare was available from 1995 to 2010.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State Government Finances, 1982–2010.

States spent about three-quarters of the corrections budget on correctional institutions

Between 1982 and 2010, spending on correctional institutions, such as state prisons and residential work release units, represented the largest component of state corrections expenditures, ranging from \$11.2 billion to \$41.0 billion. As a share of total corrections expenditures, spending on institutions ranged from 73% to 80%. (For information on correctional institutions, see *Methodology*.)

Expenditures related to probation, parole, the administration of a correctional agency, the training of correctional employees, and nonresidential halfway houses and community corrections centers were counted as other (noninstitutional) correctional expenditures (figure 2). Noninstitutional corrections expenditures ranged from \$3.8 billion to \$12.9 billion, and comprised between 20.4% and 27.3% of total corrections expenditures.

FIGURE 2
Components of state corrections expenditures, FY 1982–2010



Note: Expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2010 were inflation-adjusted to 2010 dollars, as appropriate for state spending. See *Methodology*.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State Government Finances, 1982–2010.

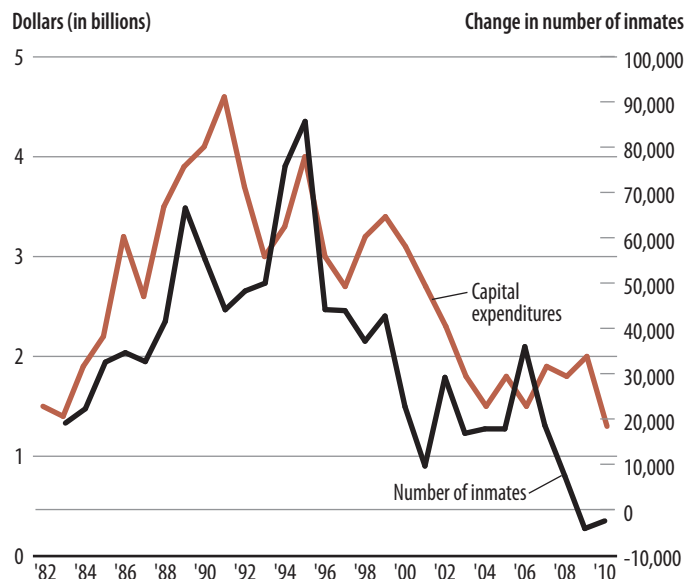
Direct expenditures on institutions were divided between capital outlay and operations

Capital outlay expenditures included spending on construction, renovations, and major repair of institutions; purchase of land, rights-of-way, and existing structures; title searches and related costs; and purchase of equipment having a useful life of more than 5 years.

Between 1982 and 1991, institutional capital outlays increased, reaching a peak of \$4.6 billion in 1991 (figure 3). Capital outlays comprised between 8.5% and 13.6% of total corrections expenditures during those years. Between 1992 and 2001, capital outlays varied between \$2.7 billion and \$4.0 billion, comprising between 5.0% and 10.3% of total corrections expenditures. From 2002 to 2010, capital outlays made up \$2.3 billion or less each year and less than 5% of state correctional expenditures.

Part of capital outlay expenditures represents spending to construct new prisons to house additional inmates. Between 1982 and 2010, spending on institutional capital outlay correspond strongly with changes in state prison population (correlation coefficient of .75).

FIGURE 3
Institutional capital outlay expenditures and change in state prison population, FY 1982–2010



Note: Expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2010 were inflation-adjusted to 2010 dollars, as appropriate for state spending. See *Methodology*.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State Government Finances 1982–2010.

At its peak, spending on capital outlay for institutions was widespread among states (**table 1**). Between 1982 and 1991, 32 states spent at least 20% of their total corrections expenditures on capital outlays for 1 year or more. From 2002 to 2010, this was true of only two states (not shown in table). (See appendix table 3 for state comparisons.)

TABLE 1
Distribution of state spending on institutional capital outlay as a percent of total corrections spending, FY 1982–2010

Year	Number of states spending between 0% and 5%	Number of states spending between 5% and 10%	Number of states spending between 10% and 20%	Number of states spending 20% or more
1982	19	7	16	8
1983	19	15	9	7
1984	19	10	15	6
1985	11	20	13	6
1986	18	11	9	12
1987	21	12	11	6
1988	15	15	13	7
1989	20	5	18	7
1990	16	12	15	7
1991	20	9	15	6
1992	22	11	14	3
1993	23	13	9	5
1994	32	9	8	1
1995	29	14	6	1
1996	25	18	6	1
1997	28	14	7	1
1998	24	16	7	3
1999	28	10	6	6
2000	30	10	8	2
2001	33	10	7	0
2002	39	9	2	0
2003	40	8	2	0
2004	43	6	1	0
2005	42	4	3	1
2006	42	5	2	1
2007	41	4	5	0
2008	38	8	2	2
2009 ^a	39	7	3	1
2010 ^b	42	7	1	0

^aData on expenditures for 2009 are preliminary.

^bData on total corrections expenditures for 2010 are preliminary. See *Methodology*.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State Government Finances, 1982–2010.

The number of prisoners held in state and private prisons increased every year from 371,522 inmates in 1982 to a peak of 1,323,557 in 2008 (table 2). This report uses custody counts. (See *Methodology* for a description of custody counts and jurisdiction counts). The population decreased in 2009

(1,319,364 inmates) and 2010 (1,316,858). The annual population growth rate declined to less than 3% starting in 2000, after remaining more than 6% from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s. The annual population growth reached a high of 12% in 1989.

TABLE 2
Per capita state corrections institution expenditures, FY 1982–2010

Year	Institutional current operations		State and private prison population		Per capita expenditures ^a			
	Dollars (in billions)	Percent change from previous year	Number of inmates	Percent change from previous year	Dollars (mean)	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile
1982	\$9.7	~	371,522	~	\$26,036	\$22,214	\$30,609	\$38,942
1983	10.6	9.3%	390,609	5.1%	27,165	23,561	31,524	40,672
1984	11.8	11.3	412,868	5.7	28,682	23,735	31,535	41,637
1985	13.4	13.6	445,408	7.9	29,983	24,246	31,472	42,675
1986	14.5	8.2	480,037	7.8	30,137	23,516	31,103	42,152
1987	15.9	9.7	512,691	6.8	31,109	23,895	32,521	43,178
1988	17.5	10.1	554,224	8.1	31,524	24,369	32,490	42,494
1989	18.9	8.0	620,777	12.0	30,447	24,381	30,591	40,653
1990	21.0	11.1	675,907	8.9	31,123	24,296	30,637	40,851
1991	22.8	8.6	720,002	6.5	31,679	25,809	33,094	42,308
1992	23.7	3.9	768,252	6.7	30,864	26,010	32,483	39,208
1993	24.8	4.6	818,224	6.5	30,307	25,165	31,739	40,856
1994	26.7	7.7	894,050	9.3	29,918	24,595	32,663	39,742
1995	29.2	9.4	979,727	9.6	29,783	24,532	32,083	40,464
1996	30.8	5.5	1,023,857	4.5	30,046	25,008	32,269	38,681
1997	32.7	6.2	1,067,761	4.3	30,615	26,359	32,450	39,875
1998	33.7	3.1	1,104,919	3.5	30,459	26,452	33,392	41,052
1999	34.7	3.0	1,147,637	3.9	30,264	25,259	33,564	40,305
2000	35.6	2.6	1,170,350	2.0	30,449	25,555	33,517	41,321
2001	38.3	7.6	1,179,964	0.8	32,459	26,211	35,382	40,700
2002	38.2	-0.3	1,209,145	2.5	31,588	25,283	34,099	39,290
2003	37.9	-0.8	1,225,971	1.4	30,949	24,053	32,635	39,806
2004	36.5	-3.7	1,243,777	1.5	29,376	23,612	30,804	38,353
2005	35.7	-2.2	1,261,578	1.4	28,263	22,734	28,690	37,207
2006	36.4	2.0	1,297,536	2.9	28,028	23,018	29,549	37,084
2007	37.3	2.5	1,316,134	1.4	28,319	21,243	29,091	39,145
2008	38.0	1.9	1,323,557	0.6	28,722	22,400	29,227	40,934
2009 ^b	38.6	1.6	1,319,364	-0.3	29,270	22,832	29,231	40,934
2010 ^c	37.3	-3.4	1,316,858	-0.2	28,323	21,417	29,094	40,175

Note: Government expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2010 were inflation-adjusted to 2010 dollars, as appropriate for state spending. See *Methodology*.

~Not applicable.

^aThe mean was calculated at the national level (total institutional current operations divided by total state and private prison population).

^bData on expenditures for 2009 are preliminary.

^cData on total corrections expenditures for 2010 are preliminary. See *Methodology*.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of State Government Finances, 1982–2010; and Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 1982–2010.

Operational expenditures, as a share of total expenditures, grew from 1982 to 2010

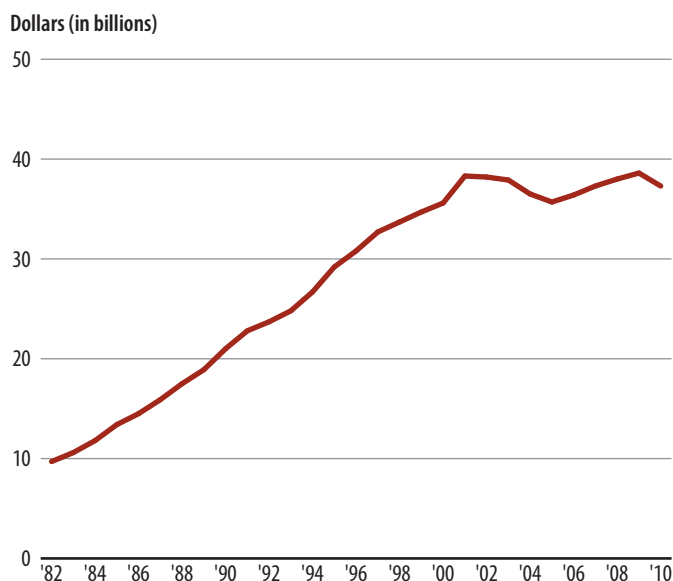
Correctional institutions' operational expenditures included compensation of officers and employees and supplies, materials, and contractual services exclusive of capital outlay. The costs incurred by states to operate institutions steadily increased from 1982 to 2000, after which they remained steady (figure 4). Due to the decline in other components of state corrections expenditures between 2000 and 2010, institutions' operational expenditures increased steadily as a share of total expenditures from just under two-thirds in the 1980s to three-quarters after 2005 (not shown in table or figure).

At the national level, operational expenditures per inmate in a state or private prison declined to under \$30,000 per year starting around 2004, a level last seen in the early 1980s. At the state level, the median operational expenditures per inmate posted a similar trend as the national mean, declining to under \$30,000 per year in 2005. From 1982 to 2010, the 25th percentile fluctuated between \$21,243 and \$26,452, and the 75th percentile fluctuated between \$37,084 and \$43,178.

Changes in state operations expenditures from 1999 to 2010

Regression analysis was used to assess increases and decreases in state correction expenditures from 1999 to 2010. For each state, three regressions were run to determine trends in expenditures during this time period. States were grouped according to patterns of changes, including linear decreases and increases and other changes in direction (table 3). (See *Methodology* for a description of the technique used to detect change, determine statistical significance, and classify the direction of the change in per capita expenditures.)

FIGURE 4
Type of change in per capita institutional operations expenditures, by state, FY1999-2010



Note: See appendix table 4 for year change began by state.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State Government Finances, 1982–2010.

TABLE 3
Change in per capita institutional current operations expenditures, by states with linear increases and decreases, FY 1999-2010

Trends and state groupings	
Linear decrease	Yearly per capita decrease
Connecticut	\$524
Florida	1,186
Idaho	1,232
Iowa	1,169
Kansas	1,046
Maine	602
Michigan	1,010
Nevada	646
Ohio	1,294
Pennsylvania	1,371
Rhode Island	1,948
Linear increase	Yearly per capita increase
California	\$1,014
Maryland	1,897
Montana	1,852
North Dakota	880
Oklahoma	742

Note: Government expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2010 were inflation-adjusted to 2010 dollars, as appropriate for state spending. See *Methodology*. Excludes Utah and West Virginia due to data quality issues.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of State Government Finances, 1982–2000; and Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 1982–2000.

The regression analysis of per capita trends from 1999 to 2010 included 48 states. Utah and West Virginia were excluded due to data quality issues.

- 11 states showed a linear decrease in current operations expenditures per inmate from 1999 to 2010, with an average annual decline of \$1,093 per inmate (figure 5).
- 5 states had a linear increase, with an average annual increase of \$1,277 per inmate.

Among 32 states, the patterns of change in per capita expenditures fluctuated from 1999 to 2010 (figure 6).

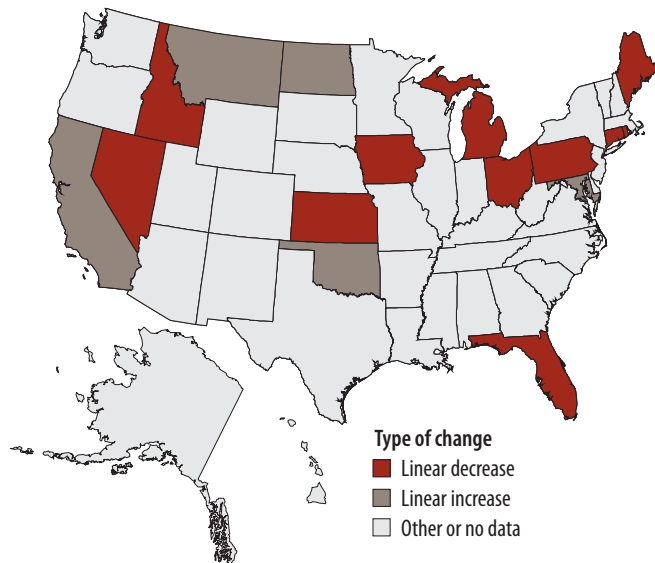
- 14 states had a decrease in per capita expenditures, followed by an increase. In 12 of the states, the increase started in 2005 or later.
- 1 state had an increase followed by a decrease.

- 8 states experienced an increase in per capita expenditures, followed by a decrease and a subsequent increase in expenditures.
- 2 states had a decrease in per capita expenditures followed by an increase and then another decrease.
- 7 states experienced either flat per capita expenditures or did not have a discernible trend in the analyses conducted.

Medical care expenditures increased for correctional institutions in most states

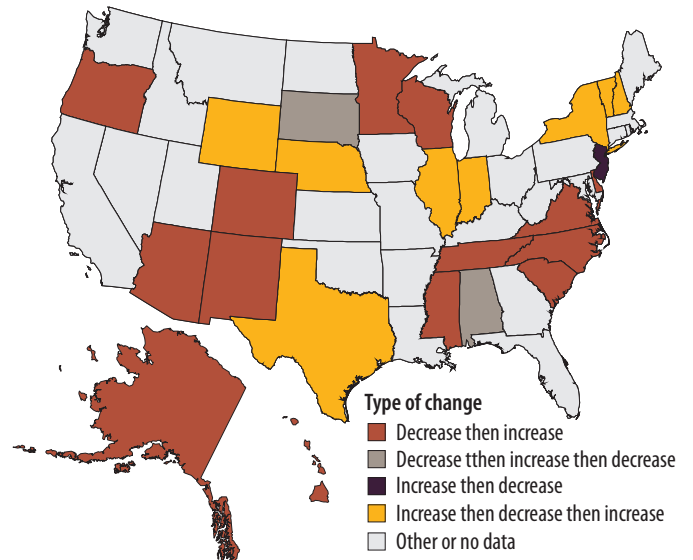
Forty-four states provided information on medical expenditures for both 2001 and 2008. For all states except Texas (down 8.1%) and Illinois (down 1.9%), medical expenditures increased during the 7-year period (table 4). New Hampshire (up 372%) exhibited the highest increase, while Nevada (up 4.5%) had the lowest increase.

FIGURE 5
Trends in per capita institutional operations expenditures, by states with linear increases or decreases, FY1999-2010



Note: See appendix table 4 for year change began by state.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State Government Finances, 1982–2010.

FIGURE 6
Trends in per capita institutional operations expenditures, by states with both increases and decreases, FY1999-2010



Note: See appendix table 4 for year change began by state.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State Government Finances, 1982–2010.

Thirty-six of the 44 states had an increase in per capita medical costs from 2001 to 2008, with seven reporting increases of 100% or more: New Hampshire (up 300%), Oregon (up 240%), North Carolina (up 199%), Alabama (up 120%), Arkansas (up 105%), Montana (up 103%), and Maryland (up 101%). Eight

states reported decreases in medical expenditures per inmate: Nevada (down 17.5%), Maine (down 14.3%), Texas (down 12.7%), Pennsylvania (down 12.4%), Oklahoma (down 7.6%), West Virginia (down 5.2%), Illinois (down 4.3%), and North Dakota (down 4.0%).

TABLE 4
State prison medical expenditures, FY 2001 and 2008

Region	Medical expenditures (in thousands)			State prison population (custody)			Per capita medical expenditures		
	2008	2001	Percent change	2008	2001	Percent change	2008	2001	Percent change
Northeast									
Connecticut	\$109,597	\$95,865	14.3%	18,978	17,507	8.4%	\$5,775	\$5,476	5.5%
Maine	14,024	13,304	5.4	2,047	1,664	23.0	6,851	7,995	-14.3
Massachusetts	91,629	60,973	50.3	11,174	10,203	9.5	8,200	5,976	37.2
New Hampshire	26,268	5,561	372.3	2,854	2,419	18.0	9,204	2,299	300.4
New Jersey	149,991	128,585	16.6	22,194	23,432	-5.3	6,758	5,488	23.2
New York	360,583	308,281	17.0	60,198	67,554	-10.9	5,990	4,563	31.3
Pennsylvania	217,720	192,615	13.0	47,917	37,141	29.0	4,544	5,186	-12.4
Rhode Island	20,908	16,583	26.1	3,739	3,364	11.1	5,592	4,930	13.4
Midwest									
Illinois	\$100,811	\$102,746	-1.9%	45,474	44,348	2.5%	\$2,217	\$2,317	-4.3%
Indiana	75,679	52,753	43.5	23,750	18,731	26.8	3,186	2,816	13.1
Iowa	35,224	23,448	50.2	8,723	7,962	9.6	4,038	2,945	37.1
Michigan	309,213	192,788	60.4	48,738	48,400	0.7	6,344	3,983	59.3
Minnesota	53,498	35,717	49.8	8,419	6,406	31.4	6,354	5,576	14.0
Missouri	116,786	70,439	65.8	30,137	28,575	5.5	3,875	2,465	57.2
Nebraska	27,964	17,405	60.7	4,470	3,915	14.2	6,256	4,446	40.7
North Dakota	5,146	4,057	26.8	1,379	1,044	32.1	3,732	3,886	-4.0
Ohio	199,898	156,702	27.6	48,751	42,944	13.5	4,100	3,649	12.4
South Dakota	14,609	7,667	90.5	3,337	2,764	20.7	4,378	2,774	57.8
Wisconsin	109,527	66,055	65.8	22,236	17,337	28.3	4,926	3,810	29.3
South									
Alabama	\$90,348	\$40,265	124.4%	25,262	24,741	2.1%	\$3,576	\$1,627	119.8%
Arkansas	65,424	27,953	134.1	13,135	11,489	14.3	4,981	2,433	104.7
Delaware	39,675	20,711	91.6	6,944	6,841	1.5	5,714	3,027	88.7
Florida	428,311	339,704	26.1	90,720	68,409	32.6	4,721	4,966	-4.9
Louisiana	50,109	42,840	17.0	17,929	16,732	7.2	2,795	2,560	9.2
Maryland	142,730	73,225	94.9	22,955	23,611	-2.8	6,218	3,101	100.5
Mississippi	51,457	36,401	41.4	12,399	11,497	7.8	4,150	3,166	31.1
North Carolina	236,957	192,441	23.1	39,740	32,012	24.1	5,963	6,012	-0.8
Oklahoma	71,861	65,178	10.3	17,965	15,061	19.3	4,000	4,328	-7.6
South Carolina	65,323	40,288	62.1	23,673	21,713	9.0	2,759	1,855	48.7
Tennessee	77,327	50,427	53.3	14,224	13,788	3.2	5,436	3,657	48.6
Texas	424,518	461,804	-8.1	139,196	132,149	5.3	3,050	3,495	-12.7
Virginia	136,883	122,507	11.7	31,050	29,906	3.8	4,408	4,096	7.6
West Virginia	22,092	16,204	36.3	4,896	3,403	43.9	4,512	4,762	-5.2
West									
Alaska	\$31,281	\$23,832	31.3%	3,547	3,033	16.9%	\$8,819	\$7,858	12.2%
Arizona	140,610	105,256	33.6	31,086	26,281	18.3	4,523	4,005	12.9
California	2,014,515	1,010,749	99.3	168,066	152,690	10.1	11,986	6,620	81.1
Colorado	95,047	61,042	55.7	17,937	14,888	20.5	5,299	4,100	29.2
Hawaii	17,607	13,732	28.2	3,347	3,865	-13.4	5,260	3,553	48.1
Idaho	20,941	13,689	53.0	4,919	3,922	25.4	4,257	3,490	22.0
Montana	7,991	4,205	90.1	1,598	1,708	-6.4	5,001	2,462	103.1
Nevada	43,330	41,452	4.5	11,895	9,384	26.8	3,643	4,417	-17.5
Oregon	74,157	48,416	53.2	13,541	10,950	23.7	5,476	4,422	23.8
Utah	21,531	10,253	110.0	5,132	4,145	23.8	4,196	2,474	69.6
Washington	143,632	72,952	96.9	16,325	15,226	7.2	8,798	4,791	83.6

Note: Government expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2010 were inflation-adjusted to 2010 dollars, as appropriate for state spending. See *Methodology*. Excludes Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, New Mexico, Vermont, and Wyoming.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State Government Finances, 2001 and 2008; state agencies responsible for corrections expenditures, and Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2001 and 2008.

Methodology

Expenditure data were extracted from the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Survey of State Government Finances. The survey collects expenditure information for federal, state, and local governments. This report includes state government corrections expenditures and components of those expenditures compiled by U.S. Census Bureau representatives. Data were collected from government audits, budgets, and other financial reports with the advice of state officers and employees. The information from these reports was placed into expenditure categories using the U.S. Census Bureau's classification system. Data were verified with government officials before being released. Differences in functional responsibilities from state to state may prohibit the comparability of expenditure data across all jurisdictions, and caution should be exercised when comparing government expenditures. The Survey of State Government Finances is available on the U.S. Census Bureau's website at <http://www.census.gov/govs/>. For information about the state component of the survey, see <http://www.census.gov/govs/state>.

Medical expenditures

State medical expenditures for correctional institutions were compiled using state government accounting spreadsheets. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) categorized all costs associated with medical care, including mental health and dental costs. Medical expenditures included medical personnel costs, contract medical services, operational costs associated with medical units, and capital outlay and supply expenditures related to providing medical care. The categorized expense data were sent to state budget officers twice for verification: once after the initial categorization and again for confirmation before publication.

National Prisoner Statistics

Data on custody and private prison counts were from the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) series. The NPS began in 1926 under a mandate from Congress and collects annual statistics on prisoners at yearend. State departments of corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons voluntarily submit NPS data. The NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody and prisoners under jurisdiction. The NPS custody counts include all inmates held within a state's facilities, including inmates housed for other states. The custody counts exclude inmates held in local jails and in other jurisdictions. Therefore, in this report, inmate counts will differ from BJS reports that use jurisdiction counts. The NPS also includes information on private prisoners, which is included with the custody count in the inmate populations used in this report. However, some states are unable to distinguish between custody and jurisdiction. For information on those states, see *Jurisdiction notes* in the yearly *Prisoners* series reports located on the BJS website. The NPS has historically included counts of inmates in the combined jail-prison systems of Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Preliminary data

Preliminary data were used for fiscal years 2009 and 2010. They are subject to change and will be superseded by data released approximately a year from their original publication. Although every effort is made to obtain financial information from state and local government entities, financial statements and completed questionnaires may not be available at the time the Census Bureau closes the processing. Missing data are imputed until complete data can be obtained. See the Census Bureau's website for updates on release information: <http://www.census.gov/govs/state/>.

Data from the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of State Government Finances further detail state governments' corrections expenditures, including data on capital outlay and current operations expenditures. Data describing government expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2010 were inflation-adjusted to 2010 dollars.

Per capita calculations

Total per capita expenditures were calculated using each state's institutional current operations expenditures divided by its custody and private prison population. Per capita medical expenditures were calculated using each state's medical expenditures divided by its custody population. Current operations expenditures pay for the housing of inmates in private prisons and in prisons operated by the state, while intergovernmental expenditures pay for state inmates under a state's jurisdiction in facilities other than that state's prisons, such as local jails. Given the inability to determine how much of a state's intergovernmental expenditures pays for the housing of inmates versus other correctional costs, such as probation and parole, as well as the difficulty in determining the location of all prisoners under a state's jurisdiction, operational expenditures were calculated only for those inmates in physical custody, including those in private prisons.

To categorize states based on trends in per capita expenditures from 1999 to 2010, three regressions were run for each state: an equation to detect a linear increase or decrease per capita expenditures, an equation with a squared term to detect a single change in expenditure trends (increase to decrease or decrease to increase), and an equation with a cubed term to detect two changes during the time period. Two-tailed significance tests were conducted at the .05 confidence level.

States were then categorized by the equation that had the most number of changes and was significant. For example, if a state was significant for both the linear equation and the squared equation but not the cubed equation, the state was classified by the squared equation. Those states which did not test as significant in any of the three equations either did not have a statistically significant pattern in per capita expenditures or had per capita expenditures that remained flat. Utah and West Virginia were removed from the analyses due to data quality concerns.

For those states classified as having a linear trend in per capita expenditures, the linear term provided the annual increase or decrease in expenditures. For those states that had significant squared or cubed equations, the year(s) at which per capita expenditures changed direction was calculated by taking the first derivative of the equation and solving for the year(s).

Adjusting for Inflation

Government expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2010 were inflation adjusted to 2010 dollars, as appropriate for state government 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 2010 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 (2011), Table B-7. Chain-type price indices for gross domestic product, 1962-2010, U.S. Government Printing Office, retrieved from <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/ERP-2011/pdf/ERP-2011-table7.pdf>.

Terms and Definitions

Correctional institutions—includes facilities, such as prisons, residential work release units, and detention centers, in addition to correctional farms, industrial schools and training schools. Correctional institutions also include the related educational, training, and health care programs for inmates, and some hospitals for the criminally insane.

Corrections—involve the community supervision, confinement, and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses and the confinement of persons awaiting trial or adjudication.

Education expenditures—include the financing of schools, colleges, and other educational institutions (e.g., for blind, deaf, and other handicapped individuals), and educational programs for adults, veterans, and other special classes. Also included are activities of higher education institutions operated by the state, except for agricultural extension services and experiment stations and hospitals serving the public.

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.

Intergovernmental transfers—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). They exclude amounts paid to other governments for purchase of commodities, property, or utility services.

Direct expenditures—all expenditures except those classified as intergovernmental. They include 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 was made, regardless of how the funds were raised (e.g., bond issue) or when they were paid back.

Highway expenditures—include construction, maintenance, and operation of highways, streets, and related structures, including toll highways, bridges, tunnels, ferries, street lighting, and snow and ice removal.

Health expenditures—include outpatient health services; public health administration; research and education; categorical health programs; treatment and immunization clinics; nursing; environmental health activities, such as air and water pollution control; ambulance service, if provided separately from fire protection services; school health services, if provided by health agencies rather than school agencies; and other general public health activities, such as mosquito abatement.

Hospital expenditures—include the financing, construction, acquisition, maintenance, or operation of hospital facilities, provision of hospital care, and support of public and private hospitals. Financing of nursing homes is included if they are directly associated with a government hospital.

Public welfare expenditures—include support of and assistance to persons contingent upon their need, such as cash assistance paid directly to needy persons under the categorical programs (Old Age Assistance, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials, and other commodities and services provided under welfare programs; and provision and operation by the government of welfare institutions. Other public welfare includes payments to other governments for welfare purposes, amounts for administration, support of private welfare agencies, and other public welfare services.

State custody count—the number of inmates a state holds in its facilities. A state may have custody of a prisoner over whom another state maintains jurisdiction.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Selected components of state expenditures, FY 1982–2010**

Year	Total state expenditures (In billions)	Education	Public welfare ^a	Health and hospital	Highways	Corrections	Other
1982	\$790.7	\$262.6	...	\$56.4	\$64.1	\$15.0	\$392.6
1983	814.6	262.9	...	57.5	64.5	16.5	413.8
1984	820.8	271.3	...	58.4	67.4	18.1	405.7
1985	879.4	289.4	...	62.1	74.6	20.6	432.7
1986	927.2	306.4	...	65.9	80.1	23.5	451.3
1987	956.1	314.5	...	67.4	80.3	24.6	469.3
1988	986.2	324.5	...	71.0	82.8	27.1	480.8
1989	1,032.6	340.6	...	75.9	84.0	29.5	503.0
1990	1,075.5	347.5	...	80.2	83.2	32.4	532.2
1991	1,146.1	358.4	...	83.6	85.7	35.1	583.3
1992	1,251.7	377.0	...	88.5	87.3	35.8	663.1
1993	1,294.4	385.8	...	92.8	89.4	36.2	690.2
1994	1,314.1	390.5	...	95.9	90.6	39.2	697.9
1995	1,381.9	411.8	\$321.7	99.1	94.7	43.0	411.6
1996	1,389.2	425.9	316.3	100.3	94.2	44.2	408.4
1997	1,417.9	437.3	322.2	100.2	95.5	46.1	416.6
1998	1,453.4	460.8	325.0	100.0	99.4	47.8	420.4
1999	1,506.7	480.8	333.8	102.6	103.1	49.6	436.8
2000	1,567.7	501.0	345.5	107.9	107.6	50.8	454.9
2001	1,664.1	525.3	368.6	109.8	110.5	53.5	496.4
2002	1,762.7	535.1	396.5	121.0	115.5	53.4	541.2
2003	1,792.7	542.3	414.7	116.9	113.1	51.7	554.0
2004	1,781.6	545.3	431.6	114.9	107.7	49.7	532.4
2005	1,755.7	542.0	439.9	109.8	108.6	48.4	507.0
2006	1,757.9	546.0	426.8	108.7	112.8	48.4	515.2
2007	1,756.0	551.9	421.7	114.1	110.8	49.9	507.6
2008	1,764.2	555.9	417.9	116.5	109.1	50.6	514.1
2009 ^b	1,864.2	578.7	447.3	121.7	109.3	51.4	555.8
2010 ^c	1,942.8	571.3	462.7	123.6	110.8	48.5	626.4

Note: Government expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2010 were inflation-adjusted to 2010 dollars, as appropriate for state spending. See *Methodology*.

...Not available.

^aData available for 1995 to 2010.

^bData on expenditures for 2009 are preliminary.

^cData on total corrections expenditures for 2010 are preliminary. See *Methodology* for further explanation.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State Government Finances, 1982–2010.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Components of state corrections expenditures, FY 1982–2010**

Year	Total corrections (in billions)	Institutional current operations		Institutional capital outlay		Other corrections	
		Expenditures (in billions)	Percent of total corrections	Expenditures (in billions)	Percent of total corrections	Expenditures (in billions)	Percent of total corrections
1982	\$15.0	\$9.7	64.7%	\$1.5	10.0%	\$3.8	25.3%
1983	16.5	10.6	64.2	1.4	8.5	4.5	27.3
1984	18.1	11.8	65.6	1.9	10.6	4.3	23.9
1985	20.6	13.4	65.0	2.2	10.7	5.0	24.3
1986	23.5	14.5	61.7	3.2	13.6	5.8	24.7
1987	24.6	15.9	64.6	2.6	10.6	6.1	24.8
1988	27.1	17.5	64.6	3.5	12.9	6.1	22.5
1989	29.5	18.9	64.1	3.9	13.2	6.7	22.7
1990	32.4	21.0	64.8	4.1	12.7	7.3	22.5
1991	35.1	22.8	65.0	4.6	13.1	7.7	21.9
1992	35.8	23.7	66.2	3.7	10.3	8.4	23.5
1993	36.2	24.8	68.5	3.0	8.3	8.4	23.2
1994	39.2	26.7	68.1	3.3	8.4	9.2	23.5
1995	43.0	29.2	67.9	4.0	9.3	9.8	22.8
1996	44.2	30.8	69.7	3.0	6.8	10.4	23.5
1997	46.1	32.7	70.9	2.7	5.9	10.7	23.2
1998	47.8	33.7	70.5	3.2	6.7	10.9	22.8
1999	49.6	34.7	70.0	3.4	6.9	11.5	23.2
2000	50.8	35.6	70.1	3.1	6.1	12.1	23.8
2001	53.5	38.3	71.6	2.7	5.0	12.5	23.4
2002	53.4	38.2	71.5	2.3	4.3	12.9	24.2
2003	51.7	37.9	73.3	1.8	3.5	12.0	23.2
2004	49.7	36.5	73.4	1.5	3.0	11.7	23.5
2005	48.4	35.7	73.8	1.8	3.7	10.9	22.5
2006	48.4	36.4	75.2	1.5	3.1	10.5	21.7
2007	49.9	37.3	74.7	1.9	3.8	10.7	21.4
2008	50.7	38.0	75.0	1.8	3.6	10.9	21.5
2009 ^a	51.4	38.6	75.1	2.0	3.9	10.8	21.0
2010 ^b	48.5	37.3	76.9	1.3	2.7	10.0	20.4

Note: Government expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2010 were inflation-adjusted to 2010 dollars, as appropriate for state spending. See *Methodology*.

^aData on expenditures for 2009 are preliminary.

^bData on total corrections expenditures for 2010 are preliminary. The categories of corrections expenditures are estimates based on total corrections expenditures and previous years' expenditures. See *Methodology*.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State Government Finances, 1982–2010.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Percent of corrections expenditures on institutional capital outlay, by state, FY 1982–2010**

State	Mean yearly percent of corrections expenditures spent on capital outlay		
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2010
Northeast			
Connecticut	10.2%	9.8%	2.0%
Maine	9.0	3.3	0.4
Massachusetts	15.9	7.1	1.4
New Hampshire	19.9	6.3	4.1
New Jersey	10.0	2.3	0.8
New York	12.0	10.2	8.3
Pennsylvania	9.7	10.0	8.2
Rhode Island	6.0	1.6	1.9
Vermont	6.5	4.8	0.4
Midwest			
Illinois	13.0%	8.0%	2.8%
Indiana	12.0	6.6	2.5
Iowa	2.5	1.1	2.4
Kansas	11.5	4.9	4.2
Michigan	9.5	3.4	2.2
Minnesota	4.4	2.6	5.0
Missouri	12.8	6.3	4.6
Nebraska	7.6	4.7	1.7
North Dakota	9.2	8.3	2.8
Ohio	13.1	9.0	3.0
South Dakota	2.6	1.1	1.7
Wisconsin	8.5	5.2	4.0
South			
Alabama	9.0%	1.1%	1.0%
Arkansas	10.6	3.5	7.0
Delaware	2.4	4.1	1.0
Florida	9.9	5.7	3.2
Georgia	4.7	3.8	2.7
Kentucky	11.3	6.5	4.9
Louisiana	6.6	2.0	2.2
Maryland	7.1	1.7	2.2
Mississippi	11.4	6.6	1.6
North Carolina	7.6	8.3	5.2
Oklahoma	7.0	3.2	1.1
South Carolina	12.0	9.8	3.4
Tennessee	10.3	5.2	3.9
Texas	11.4	11.3	2.3
Virginia	5.2	2.5	1.0
West Virginia	2.3	10.2	2.0
West			
Alaska	18.3%	2.1%	1.0%
Arizona	12.2	6.5	2.9
California	14.4	7.0	2.3
Colorado	12.5	14.1	3.4
Hawaii	16.6	6.6	2.4
Idaho	13.4	10.9	5.4
Montana	13.9	8.5	1.9
Nevada	16.2	13.5	9.0
New Mexico	14.4	2.8	0.9
Oregon	6.6	11.3	6.1
Utah	17.9	1.5	1.0
Washington	11.8	17.5	9.2
Wyoming	14.3	14.5	15.0

Note: Government expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2010 were inflation-adjusted to 2010 dollars, as appropriate for state spending. See *Methodology*.

^aData on expenditures for 2009 are preliminary.

^bData on total corrections expenditures for 2010 are preliminary. See *Methodology*.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State Government Finances, 1982–2010.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Type of change in per capita institutional operations expenditures,
by state and year change began, FY1999-2010****Trends and state groupings**

Decrease then increase	Year increase began	
Alaska	2008	
Arizona	2009	
Colorado	2010	
Delaware	2005	
Hawaii	2004	
Minnesota	2008	
Mississippi	2008	
New Mexico	2004	
North Carolina	2010	
Oregon	2006	
South Carolina	2010	
Tennessee	2005	
Virginia	2007	
Wisconsin	2006	
Increase then decrease	Year decrease began	
New Jersey	2007	
Increase to decrease to increase	Year decrease began	Year increase began
Illinois	2001	2008
Indiana	2001	2009
Nebraska	2000	2008
New Hampshire	2002	2008
New York	2004	2005
Texas	2001	2008
Vermont	2001	2008
Wyoming	2003	2007
Decrease to increase to decrease	Year increase began	Year decrease began
Alabama	2001	2008
South Dakota	2001	2009
No pattern		
Arkansas		
Georgia		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Massachusetts		
Missouri		
Washington		

Note: Government expenditures for fiscal years preceding 2010 were inflation-adjusted to 2010 dollars, as appropriate for state spending. See *Methodology*. Excludes Utah and West Virginia due to data quality issues.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of State Government Finances, 1982–2000; and Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 1982–2000.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. James P. Lynch is director.

This report was written by Tracey Kyckelhahn. Thomas H. Cohen verified the report.

Catherine Bird and Jill Thomas edited the report, and Barbara Quinn produced the report under the supervision of Doris J. James.

December 2012, NCJ 239672



Office of Justice Programs
Innovation • Partnerships • Safer Neighborhoods
www.ojp.usdoj.gov