



STATISTICAL BRIEF

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State and Local Government Expenditures on Police Protection in the U.S., 2000-2017

This report presents statistics on state and local expenditures on police protection from 2000 to 2017, based on data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series. The tables show nominal

(not inflation-adjusted) spending, inflation-adjusted spending, spending as a percentage of GDP, spending in the 25 largest cities, and how that spending has changed over time.

Highlights

State and local spending on police protection

- In nominal (not inflation-adjusted) dollars, state and local police-protection spending per capita was \$351.54 in 2017 (table 3).
- The portion of state and local direct general expenditures that were devoted to police protection fell 1.3% from 2000 to 2017 (from 3.78% to 3.73%) (based on table 1).
- In real (inflation-adjusted) dollars, state and local police-protection expenditures per capita rose 26% from 2000 to 2017, as they rose 26% from 2000 to 2009 and were essentially identical in 2009 and 2017 (based on table 1).
- State and local police-protection expenditures represented 0.587% of the U.S. GDP in 2017 (table 5).
- State and local police-protection expenditures as a percentage of the U.S. GDP rose 6% from 2000 to 2017, rising 19% from 2000 to 2009 before falling 11% from 2009 to 2017 (based on table 5).

Local spending on police protection

- In nominal (not inflation-adjusted) dollars, local police-protection spending per capita was \$304.18 in 2017 (table 3a).
- The portion of local direct general expenditures that were devoted to police protection rose 8.6% from 2000 to 2017 (from 5.57% to 6.05%), hitting its highest mark over that span in 2017 (based on table 1a).

- In real (inflation-adjusted) dollars, local police-protection expenditures per capita rose 29% from 2000 to 2017, rising 30% from 2000 to 2009 before falling 0.7% from 2009 to 2017 (based on table 1a).
- Local police-protection expenditures represented 0.508% of the U.S. GDP in 2017 (table 5a).
- Local police-protection expenditures as a percentage of the U.S. GDP rose 8% from 2000 to 2017, rising 22% from 2000 to 2009 before falling 11% from 2009 to 2017 (based on table 5a).

Spending by the 25 largest U.S. cities

- Of the 25 largest U.S. cities in 2017, 18 increased their real (inflation-adjusted) per capita expenditures on police protection between 2000 and 2017, with Austin, Texas showing the largest increase (up 77%) and San Diego, Calif. showing the largest decrease (down 27%) (table 2).
- Of the 25 largest U.S. cities in 2017, 15 decreased their percentage of direct general expenditures devoted to police protection between 2000 and 2017, with Jacksonville, Fla. showing the largest increase (up 82%) and Seattle, Wash. showing the largest decrease (down 43%) (table 2).
- While local police-protection expenditures as a percentage of U.S. GDP rose 8% nationwide from 2000 to 2017, that trend did not hold for most of the largest U.S. cities: 16 of the 25 largest U.S. cities spent less on police protection as a percentage of U.S. GDP in 2017 than they did in 2000 (based on tables 5a and 6).

TABLE 1**Real (inflation-adjusted) state and local government expenditures on police protection in the U.S., 2000-2017**

Year	Real police-protection expenditures (thousands of 2012 dollars; using GDP price deflator)	Real direct general expenditures (thousands of 2012 dollars; using GDP price deflator)	U.S. population	Real police-protection expenditures per capita	Real direct general expenditures per capita	Police-protection expenditures as a percent of direct general expenditures
2000	\$72,745,294	\$1,924,700,455	282,162,411	\$257.81	\$6,821.25	3.78%
2001	\$74,676,295	\$2,032,532,093	284,968,955	\$262.05	\$7,132.47	3.67%
2002	\$79,527,211	\$2,137,490,124	287,625,193	\$276.50	\$7,431.51	3.72%
2003	\$81,593,793	\$2,201,524,820	290,107,933	\$281.25	\$7,588.64	3.71%
2004	\$82,670,804	\$2,245,712,845	292,805,298	\$282.34	\$7,669.65	3.68%
2005	\$84,797,779	\$2,296,347,858	295,516,599	\$286.95	\$7,770.62	3.69%
2006	\$87,127,167	\$2,350,677,761	298,379,912	\$292.00	\$7,878.14	3.71%
2007	\$90,826,884	\$2,442,925,475	301,231,207	\$301.52	\$8,109.80	3.72%
2008	\$94,885,745	\$2,546,977,116	304,093,966	\$312.03	\$8,375.63	3.73%
2009	\$100,013,772	\$2,627,153,657	306,771,529	\$326.02	\$8,563.88	3.81%
2010	\$99,646,976	\$2,640,584,238	309,338,421	\$322.13	\$8,536.23	3.77%
2011	\$98,622,246	\$2,628,986,501	311,644,280	\$316.46	\$8,435.86	3.75%
2012	\$96,879,449	\$2,588,307,963	313,993,272	\$308.54	\$8,243.20	3.74%
2013	\$97,161,774	\$2,578,059,927	316,234,505	\$307.25	\$8,152.37	3.77%
2014	\$98,179,250	\$2,615,804,397	318,622,525	\$308.14	\$8,209.73	3.75%
2015	\$100,427,156	\$2,711,554,280	321,039,839	\$312.82	\$8,446.16	3.70%
2016	\$103,222,160	\$2,783,198,068	323,405,935	\$319.17	\$8,605.90	3.71%
2017	\$106,224,341	\$2,849,126,455	325,719,178	\$326.12	\$8,747.19	3.73%

Note: Police-protection expenditures are funds spent on regular police services, police patrols and communications, crime-prevention activities, temporary lockups and holding tanks, traffic safety and engineering (but not highway planning and engineering), vehicular inspection and licensing, buildings used exclusively for police purposes, maintenance of buildings used for police purposes, medical examiners and coroners, law enforcement activities of sheriffs' offices, and, if employed by a police agency, unsworn school-crossing guards, parking meter-readers, and animal wardens.

Source: BJS analysis of Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, U.S. Census Bureau, 2000-2017.

TABLE 1a**Real (inflation-adjusted) local government expenditures on police protection in the U.S., 2000-2017**

Year	Real police-protection expenditures (thousands of 2012 dollars; using GDP price deflator)	Real direct general expenditures (thousands of 2012 dollars; using GDP price deflator)	U.S. population	Real police-protection expenditures per capita	Real direct general expenditures per capita	Police-protection expenditures as a percent of direct general expenditures
2000	\$61,755,383	\$1,108,012,978	282,162,411	\$218.86	\$3,926.86	5.57%
2001	\$63,562,251	\$1,161,533,851	284,968,955	\$223.05	\$4,076.00	5.47%
2002	\$67,920,344	\$1,217,313,198	287,625,193	\$236.14	\$4,232.29	5.58%
2003	\$69,650,070	\$1,254,577,097	290,107,933	\$240.08	\$4,324.52	5.55%
2004	\$71,470,607	\$1,279,177,968	292,805,298	\$244.09	\$4,368.70	5.59%
2005	\$73,381,876	\$1,298,294,307	295,516,599	\$248.32	\$4,393.30	5.65%
2006	\$75,130,976	\$1,331,755,041	298,379,912	\$251.80	\$4,463.29	5.64%
2007	\$78,515,283	\$1,397,953,279	301,231,207	\$260.65	\$4,640.80	5.62%
2008	\$82,096,996	\$1,456,311,900	304,093,966	\$269.97	\$4,789.02	5.64%
2009	\$87,154,976	\$1,501,770,650	306,771,529	\$284.10	\$4,895.40	5.84%
2010	\$86,769,868	\$1,487,608,231	309,338,421	\$280.50	\$4,809.00	5.83%
2011	\$85,518,573	\$1,449,085,333	311,644,280	\$274.41	\$4,649.81	5.90%
2012	\$84,007,351	\$1,421,995,545	313,993,272	\$267.55	\$4,528.75	5.91%
2013	\$83,873,339	\$1,403,000,424	316,234,505	\$265.23	\$4,436.58	5.98%
2014	\$84,629,462	\$1,419,225,082	318,622,525	\$265.61	\$4,454.25	5.96%
2015	\$86,564,182	\$1,445,421,155	321,039,839	\$269.64	\$4,502.31	5.99%
2016	\$89,041,750	\$1,485,320,716	323,405,935	\$275.33	\$4,592.74	5.99%
2017	\$91,914,048	\$1,519,396,952	325,719,178	\$282.19	\$4,664.75	6.05%

Note: Police-protection expenditures are funds spent on regular police services, police patrols and communications, crime-prevention activities, temporary lockups and holding tanks, traffic safety and engineering (but not highway planning and engineering), vehicular inspection and licensing, buildings used exclusively for police purposes, maintenance of buildings used for police purposes, medical examiners and coroners, law enforcement activities of sheriffs' offices, and, if employed by a police agency, unsworn school-crossing guards, parking meter-readers, and animal wardens.

Source: BJS analysis of Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, U.S. Census Bureau, 2000-2017.

TABLE 2**Real (inflation-adjusted) local government spending on police protection in the 25 most-populous U.S. cities, 2000-2017**

City ^a	2000 population	2017 population	Per capita direct expenditures on police protection (2012 dollars; GDP price deflator)			Percent of direct general expenditures spent on police protection		
			2000	2017	Percent change, 2000-2017 ^b	2000	2017	Percent change, 2000-2017 ^b
New York, NY	8,008,278	8,438,271	\$515.75	\$625.02	21.19%	7.35%	5.67%	-22.88%
Los Angeles, CA	3,694,820	3,982,002	\$344.31	\$511.17	48.46%	19.09%	22.81%	19.47%
Chicago, IL	2,896,016	2,713,067	\$488.59	\$497.96	1.92%	22.99%	18.74%	-18.48%
Houston, TX	1,953,631	2,317,445	\$264.51	\$291.61	10.25%	19.35%	17.92%	-7.40%
Phoenix, AZ	1,321,045	1,634,984	\$256.55	\$257.28	0.28%	15.02%	18.72%	24.61%
Philadelphia, PA	1,517,550	1,580,221	\$387.85	\$395.31	1.92%	10.97%	9.93%	-9.47%
San Antonio, TX	1,144,646	1,511,409	\$194.50	\$238.85	22.80%	16.25%	17.11%	5.29%
San Diego, CA	1,223,400	1,414,427	\$285.27	\$208.98	-26.74%	15.56%	12.50%	-19.65%
Dallas, TX	1,188,580	1,343,087	\$224.66	\$283.79	26.32%	13.45%	12.70%	-5.61%
San Jose, CA	894,943	1,032,136	\$233.61	\$219.96	-5.85%	14.34%	15.85%	10.52%
Honolulu, HI	876,156	986,429	\$222.98	\$270.36	21.25%	14.88%	14.86%	-0.14%
Austin, TX	656,562	951,750	\$191.50	\$338.82	76.93%	11.17%	17.29%	54.85%
Jacksonville, FL	735,617	891,736	\$228.33	\$367.09	60.77%	11.52%	21.00%	82.21%
Columbus, OH	711,470	881,763	\$323.34	\$327.50	1.29%	18.30%	17.79%	-2.78%
San Francisco, CA	776,733	879,166	\$539.63	\$553.90	2.65%	7.38%	5.11%	-30.71%
Fort Worth, TX	534,694	875,456	\$250.98	\$301.92	20.29%	20.60%	21.92%	6.42%
Indianapolis, IN	791,926	871,572	\$211.89	\$234.62	10.73%	8.06%	8.95%	11.14%
Charlotte, NC	540,828	859,347	\$280.06	\$291.35	4.03%	18.10%	17.58%	-2.89%
Seattle, WA	563,374	729,601	\$359.42	\$273.33	-23.95%	14.47%	8.31%	-42.56%
Denver, CO	554,636	705,439	\$318.84	\$311.25	-2.38%	9.76%	7.88%	-19.28%
Washington, DC	572,059	695,691	\$737.72	\$844.50	14.47%	6.40%	4.78%	-25.30%
Nashville, TN	569,891	689,006	\$230.75	\$287.19	24.46%	6.87%	7.46%	8.51%
Boston, MA	589,141	688,276	\$509.45	\$506.13	-0.65%	11.16%	10.54%	-5.61%
El Paso, TX	563,662	682,938	\$165.59	\$162.48	-1.88%	19.85%	16.06%	-19.08%
Detroit, MI	951,270	674,188	\$412.85	\$373.88	-9.44%	8.21%	12.89%	56.99%

Note: Police-protection expenditures are funds spent on regular police services, police patrols and communications, crime-prevention activities, temporary lockups and holding tanks, traffic safety and engineering (but not highway planning and engineering), vehicular inspection and licensing, buildings used exclusively for police purposes, maintenance of buildings used for police purposes, medical examiners and coroners, law enforcement activities of sheriffs' offices, and, if employed by a police agency, unsworn school-crossing guards, parking meter-readers, and animal wardens.

^aCity list and order are based on 2017 population. Louisville, KY (770,377 population in 2017) consolidated with its county government in 2003, making a comparison of 2000 to 2017 inappropriate. Comparisons across cities should be made with caution as different local government arrangements affect cities' responsibilities for police protection and other government functions.

^bPercentages were calculated using un-rounded numbers and cannot be reproduced exactly using the rounded statistics in the table.

Source: BJS analysis of Justice Employment and Expenditure Extracts, based on Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances conducted by U.S. Census Bureau, 2000-2017.

TABLE 3**Nominal (not inflation-adjusted) state and local government expenditures on police protection in the U.S., 2000-2017**

Year	Nominal police-protection expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Nominal direct general expenditures (thousands of dollars)	U.S. population	Nominal police-protection expenditures per capita	Nominal direct general expenditures per capita	Police-protection expenditures as a percent of direct general expenditures
2000	\$56,798,071	\$1,502,767,621	282,162,411	\$201.30	\$5,325.90	3.78%
2001	\$59,584,216	\$1,621,757,357	284,968,955	\$209.09	\$5,691.00	3.67%
2002	\$64,458,395	\$1,732,478,495	287,625,193	\$224.11	\$6,023.39	3.72%
2003	\$67,361,388	\$1,817,512,846	290,107,933	\$232.19	\$6,264.95	3.71%
2004	\$70,088,308	\$1,903,915,350	292,805,298	\$239.37	\$6,502.33	3.68%
2005	\$74,131,066	\$2,007,490,261	295,516,599	\$250.85	\$6,793.16	3.69%
2006	\$78,471,954	\$2,117,161,432	298,379,912	\$262.99	\$7,095.52	3.71%
2007	\$84,002,152	\$2,259,364,055	301,231,207	\$278.86	\$7,500.43	3.72%
2008	\$89,463,025	\$2,401,417,374	304,093,966	\$294.20	\$7,896.96	3.73%
2009	\$95,017,084	\$2,495,901,060	306,771,529	\$309.73	\$8,136.03	3.81%
2010	\$95,771,705	\$2,537,891,917	309,338,421	\$309.60	\$8,204.26	3.77%
2011	\$96,766,175	\$2,579,508,975	311,644,280	\$310.50	\$8,277.09	3.75%
2012	\$96,879,449	\$2,588,307,963	313,993,272	\$308.54	\$8,243.20	3.74%
2013	\$98,866,963	\$2,623,304,879	316,234,505	\$312.64	\$8,295.44	3.77%
2014	\$101,751,011	\$2,710,967,361	318,622,525	\$319.35	\$8,508.40	3.75%
2015	\$105,164,305	\$2,839,458,295	321,039,839	\$327.57	\$8,844.57	3.70%
2016	\$109,210,078	\$2,944,651,388	323,405,935	\$337.69	\$9,105.12	3.71%
2017	\$114,503,466	\$3,071,187,371	325,719,178	\$351.54	\$9,428.94	3.73%

Note: Police-protection expenditures are funds spent on regular police services, police patrols and communications, crime-prevention activities, temporary lockups and holding tanks, traffic safety and engineering (but not highway planning and engineering), vehicular inspection and licensing, buildings used exclusively for police purposes, maintenance of buildings used for police purposes, medical examiners and coroners, law enforcement activities of sheriffs' offices, and, if employed by a police agency, unsworn school-crossing guards, parking meter-readers, and animal wardens.

Source: BJS analysis of Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, U.S. Census Bureau, 2000-2017.

TABLE 3a**Nominal (not inflation-adjusted) local government expenditures on police protection in the U.S., 2000-2017**

Year	Nominal police-protection expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Nominal direct general expenditures (thousands of dollars)	U.S. population	Nominal police-protection expenditures per capita	Nominal direct general expenditures per capita	Police-protection expenditures as a percent of direct general expenditures
2000	\$48,217,368	\$865,114,373	282,162,411	\$170.89	\$3,066.02	5.57%
2001	\$50,716,320	\$926,787,860	284,968,955	\$177.97	\$3,252.24	5.47%
2002	\$55,050,797	\$986,656,693	287,625,193	\$191.40	\$3,430.36	5.58%
2003	\$57,501,008	\$1,035,741,214	290,107,933	\$198.21	\$3,570.19	5.55%
2004	\$60,592,781	\$1,084,487,081	292,805,298	\$206.94	\$3,703.78	5.59%
2005	\$64,151,170	\$1,134,981,866	295,516,599	\$217.08	\$3,840.67	5.65%
2006	\$67,667,465	\$1,199,458,495	298,379,912	\$226.78	\$4,019.90	5.64%
2007	\$72,615,645	\$1,292,911,070	301,231,207	\$241.06	\$4,292.09	5.62%
2008	\$77,405,153	\$1,373,083,675	304,093,966	\$254.54	\$4,515.33	5.64%
2009	\$82,800,713	\$1,426,742,188	306,771,529	\$269.91	\$4,650.83	5.84%
2010	\$83,395,388	\$1,429,755,147	309,338,421	\$269.59	\$4,621.98	5.83%
2011	\$83,909,113	\$1,421,813,547	311,644,280	\$269.25	\$4,562.30	5.90%
2012	\$84,007,351	\$1,421,995,545	313,993,272	\$267.55	\$4,528.75	5.91%
2013	\$85,345,316	\$1,427,623,081	316,234,505	\$269.88	\$4,514.44	5.98%
2014	\$87,708,282	\$1,470,856,491	318,622,525	\$275.27	\$4,616.30	5.96%
2015	\$90,647,414	\$1,513,601,671	321,039,839	\$282.36	\$4,714.68	5.99%
2016	\$94,207,062	\$1,571,484,171	323,405,935	\$291.30	\$4,859.17	5.99%
2017	\$99,077,829	\$1,637,818,750	325,719,178	\$304.18	\$5,028.32	6.05%

Note: Police-protection expenditures are funds spent on regular police services, police patrols and communications, crime-prevention activities, temporary lockups and holding tanks, traffic safety and engineering (but not highway planning and engineering), vehicular inspection and licensing, buildings used exclusively for police purposes, maintenance of buildings used for police purposes, medical examiners and coroners, law enforcement activities of sheriffs' offices, and, if employed by a police agency, unsworn school-crossing guards, parking meter-readers, and animal wardens.

Source: BJS analysis of Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, U.S. Census Bureau, 2000-2017.

TABLE 4**Nominal (not inflation-adjusted) local spending on police protection in the 25 most-populous U.S. cities, 2017**

City	Nominal police-protection expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Nominal direct general expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Population	Nominal police-protection expenditures per capita	Nominal direct general expenditures per capita	Police-protection expenditures as a percent of direct general expenditures
New York, NY	\$5,685,111	\$100,303,777	8,438,271	\$673.73	\$11,886.77	5.67%
Los Angeles, CA	\$2,194,127	\$9,618,230	3,982,002	\$551.01	\$2,415.43	22.81%
Chicago, IL	\$1,456,302	\$7,769,195	2,713,067	\$536.77	\$2,863.62	18.74%
Houston, TX	\$728,467	\$4,065,294	2,317,445	\$314.34	\$1,754.21	17.92%
Phoenix, AZ	\$453,426	\$2,422,265	1,634,984	\$277.33	\$1,481.52	18.72%
Philadelphia, PA	\$673,356	\$6,781,475	1,580,221	\$426.12	\$4,291.47	9.93%
San Antonio, TX	\$389,142	\$2,273,708	1,511,409	\$257.47	\$1,504.36	17.11%
San Diego, CA	\$318,625	\$2,548,601	1,414,427	\$225.27	\$1,801.86	12.50%
Dallas, TX	\$410,867	\$3,235,586	1,343,087	\$305.91	\$2,409.07	12.70%
San Jose, CA	\$244,718	\$1,544,222	1,032,136	\$237.10	\$1,496.14	15.85%
Honolulu, HI	\$287,476	\$1,934,111	986,429	\$291.43	\$1,960.72	14.86%
Austin, TX	\$347,610	\$2,010,385	951,750	\$365.23	\$2,112.30	17.29%
Jacksonville, FL	\$352,863	\$1,680,409	891,736	\$395.70	\$1,884.42	21.00%
Columbus, OH	\$311,285	\$1,749,477	881,763	\$353.03	\$1,984.07	17.79%
San Francisco, CA	\$524,927	\$10,262,871	879,166	\$597.07	\$11,673.42	5.11%
Fort Worth, TX	\$284,917	\$1,299,586	875,456	\$325.45	\$1,484.47	21.92%
Indianapolis, IN	\$220,425	\$2,462,058	871,572	\$252.91	\$2,824.85	8.95%
Charlotte, NC	\$269,884	\$1,535,364	859,347	\$314.06	\$1,786.66	17.58%
Seattle, WA	\$214,965	\$2,586,164	729,601	\$294.63	\$3,544.63	8.31%
Denver, CO	\$236,678	\$3,002,785	705,439	\$335.50	\$4,256.62	7.88%
Washington, DC	\$633,302	\$13,255,086	695,691	\$910.32	\$19,053.12	4.78%
Nashville, TN	\$213,301	\$2,860,520	689,006	\$309.58	\$4,151.66	7.46%
Boston, MA	\$375,505	\$3,563,534	688,276	\$545.57	\$5,177.48	10.54%
El Paso, TX	\$119,609	\$744,645	682,938	\$175.14	\$1,090.36	16.06%
Detroit, MI	\$271,710	\$2,108,499	674,188	\$403.02	\$3,127.46	12.89%

Note: City list and order are based on 2017 population, excluding Louisville, KY. (See table 2). Comparisons across cities should be made with caution as different local government arrangements affect cities' responsibilities for police protection and other government functions. Police-protection expenditures are funds spent on regular police services, police patrols and communications, crime-prevention activities, temporary lockups and holding tanks, traffic safety and engineering (but not highway planning and engineering), vehicular inspection and licensing, buildings used exclusively for police purposes, maintenance of buildings used for police purposes, medical examiners and coroners, law enforcement activities of sheriffs' offices, and, if employed by a police agency, unsworn school-crossing guards, parking meter-readers, and animal wardens.

Source: BJS analysis of Justice Employment and Expenditure Extracts, based on Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances conducted by U.S. Census Bureau, 2017.

TABLE 5**State and local government police-protection and direct general expenditures as a percent of U.S. Gross Domestic Product, 2000-2017**

Year	Nominal police-protection expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Nominal direct general expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Nominal U.S. GDP (millions of dollars)	Police-protection expenditures as a percent of U.S. GDP	Direct general expenditures as a percent of U.S. GDP	Police-protection expenditures as a percent of direct general expenditures
2000	\$56,798,071	\$1,502,767,621	\$10,252,347	0.554%	14.658%	3.78%
2001	\$59,584,216	\$1,621,757,357	\$10,581,822	0.563%	15.326%	3.67%
2002	\$64,458,395	\$1,732,478,495	\$10,936,418	0.589%	15.841%	3.72%
2003	\$67,361,388	\$1,817,512,846	\$11,458,246	0.588%	15.862%	3.71%
2004	\$70,088,308	\$1,903,915,350	\$12,213,730	0.574%	15.588%	3.68%
2005	\$74,131,066	\$2,007,490,261	\$13,036,637	0.569%	15.399%	3.69%
2006	\$78,471,954	\$2,117,161,432	\$13,814,609	0.568%	15.326%	3.71%
2007	\$84,002,152	\$2,259,364,055	\$14,451,860	0.581%	15.634%	3.72%
2008	\$89,463,025	\$2,401,417,374	\$14,712,845	0.608%	16.322%	3.73%
2009	\$95,017,084	\$2,495,901,060	\$14,448,932	0.658%	17.274%	3.81%
2010	\$95,771,705	\$2,537,891,917	\$14,992,052	0.639%	16.928%	3.77%
2011	\$96,766,175	\$2,579,508,975	\$15,542,582	0.623%	16.596%	3.75%
2012	\$96,879,449	\$2,588,307,963	\$16,197,007	0.598%	15.980%	3.74%
2013	\$98,866,963	\$2,623,304,879	\$16,784,851	0.589%	15.629%	3.77%
2014	\$101,751,011	\$2,710,967,361	\$17,527,258	0.581%	15.467%	3.75%
2015	\$105,164,305	\$2,839,458,295	\$18,224,780	0.577%	15.580%	3.70%
2016	\$109,210,078	\$2,944,651,388	\$18,715,040	0.584%	15.734%	3.71%
2017	\$114,503,466	\$3,071,187,371	\$19,519,424	0.587%	15.734%	3.73%

Note: Police-protection expenditures are funds spent on regular police services, police patrols and communications, crime-prevention activities, temporary lockups and holding tanks, traffic safety and engineering (but not highway planning and engineering), vehicular inspection and licensing, buildings used exclusively for police purposes, maintenance of buildings used for police purposes, medical examiners and coroners, law enforcement activities of sheriffs' offices, and, if employed by a police agency, unsworn school-crossing guards, parking meter-readers, and animal wardens.

Source: BJS analysis of Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, U.S. Census Bureau, 2000-2017.

TABLE 5a**Local government police-protection and direct general expenditures as a percent of U.S. Gross Domestic Product, 2000-2017**

Year	Nominal police-protection expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Nominal direct general expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Nominal U.S. GDP (millions of dollars)	Police-protection expenditures as a percent of U.S. GDP	Direct general expenditures as a percent of U.S. GDP	Police-protection expenditures as a percent of direct general expenditures
2000	\$48,217,368	\$865,114,373	\$10,252,347	0.470%	8.438%	5.57%
2001	\$50,716,320	\$926,787,860	\$10,581,822	0.479%	8.758%	5.47%
2002	\$55,050,797	\$986,656,693	\$10,936,418	0.503%	9.022%	5.58%
2003	\$57,501,008	\$1,035,741,214	\$11,458,246	0.502%	9.039%	5.55%
2004	\$60,592,781	\$1,084,487,081	\$12,213,730	0.496%	8.879%	5.59%
2005	\$64,151,170	\$1,134,981,866	\$13,036,637	0.492%	8.706%	5.65%
2006	\$67,667,465	\$1,199,458,495	\$13,814,609	0.490%	8.683%	5.64%
2007	\$72,615,645	\$1,292,911,070	\$14,451,860	0.502%	8.946%	5.62%
2008	\$77,405,153	\$1,373,083,675	\$14,712,845	0.526%	9.333%	5.64%
2009	\$82,800,713	\$1,426,742,188	\$14,448,932	0.573%	9.874%	5.80%
2010	\$83,395,388	\$1,429,755,147	\$14,992,052	0.556%	9.537%	5.83%
2011	\$83,909,113	\$1,421,813,547	\$15,542,582	0.540%	9.148%	5.90%
2012	\$84,007,351	\$1,421,995,545	\$16,197,007	0.519%	8.779%	5.91%
2013	\$85,345,316	\$1,427,623,081	\$16,784,851	0.508%	8.505%	5.98%
2014	\$87,708,282	\$1,470,856,491	\$17,527,258	0.500%	8.392%	5.96%
2015	\$90,647,414	\$1,513,601,671	\$18,224,780	0.497%	8.305%	5.99%
2016	\$94,207,062	\$1,571,484,171	\$18,715,040	0.503%	8.397%	5.99%
2017	\$99,077,829	\$1,637,818,750	\$19,519,424	0.508%	8.391%	6.05%

Note: Police-protection expenditures are funds spent on regular police services, police patrols and communications, crime-prevention activities, temporary lockups and holding tanks, traffic safety and engineering (but not highway planning and engineering), vehicular inspection and licensing, buildings used exclusively for police purposes, maintenance of buildings used for police purposes, medical examiners and coroners, law enforcement activities of sheriffs' offices, and, if employed by a police agency, unsworn school-crossing guards, parking meter-readers, and animal wardens.

Source: BJS analysis of Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, U.S. Census Bureau, 2000-2017.

TABLE 6**Nominal expenditures on police protection as a percent of U.S. Gross Domestic Product in the 25 most-populous U.S. cities, 2000-2017**

City ^a	Nominal police-protection expenditures (thousands of dollars)		Nominal police-protection expenditures as a percent of U.S. GDP		
	2000	2017	2000 ^b	2017 ^c	Percent change, 2000-2017 ^d
New York, NY	\$3,224,846	\$5,685,111	0.031%	0.029%	-7.41%
Los Angeles, CA	\$993,294	\$2,194,127	0.010%	0.011%	16.02%
Chicago, IL	\$1,104,781	\$1,456,302	0.011%	0.007%	-30.76%
Houston, TX	\$403,466	\$728,467	0.004%	0.004%	-5.17%
Phoenix, AZ	\$264,614	\$453,426	0.003%	0.002%	-10.00%
Philadelphia, PA	\$459,557	\$673,356	0.004%	0.003%	-23.04%
San Antonio, TX	\$173,830	\$389,142	0.002%	0.002%	17.58%
San Diego, CA	\$272,491	\$318,625	0.003%	0.002%	-38.58%
Dallas, TX	\$208,493	\$410,867	0.002%	0.002%	3.51%
San Jose, CA	\$163,237	\$244,718	0.002%	0.001%	-21.26%
Honolulu, HI	\$152,540	\$287,476	0.001%	0.001%	-1.01%
Austin, TX	\$98,167	\$347,610	0.001%	0.002%	85.99%
Jacksonville, FL	\$131,145	\$352,863	0.001%	0.002%	41.32%
Columbus, OH	\$179,617	\$311,285	0.002%	0.002%	-8.97%
San Francisco, CA	\$327,260	\$524,927	0.003%	0.003%	-15.75%
Fort Worth, TX	\$104,780	\$284,917	0.001%	0.001%	42.82%
Indianapolis, IN	\$131,014	\$220,425	0.001%	0.001%	-11.63%
Charlotte, NC	\$118,261	\$269,884	0.001%	0.001%	19.86%
Seattle, WA	\$158,097	\$214,965	0.002%	0.001%	-28.58%
Denver, CO	\$138,072	\$236,678	0.001%	0.001%	-9.97%
Washington, DC	\$329,503	\$633,302	0.003%	0.003%	0.95%
Nashville, TN	\$102,675	\$213,301	0.001%	0.001%	9.12%
Boston, MA	\$234,340	\$375,505	0.002%	0.002%	-15.84%
El Paso, TX	\$72,874	\$119,609	0.001%	0.001%	-13.79%
Detroit, MI	\$306,638	\$271,710	0.003%	0.001%	-53.46%

Note: Police-protection expenditures are funds spent on regular police services, police patrols and communications, crime-prevention activities, temporary lockups and holding tanks, traffic safety and engineering (but not highway planning and engineering), vehicular inspection and licensing, buildings used exclusively for police purposes, maintenance of buildings used for police purposes, medical examiners and coroners, law enforcement activities of sheriffs' offices, and, if employed by a police agency, unsworn school-crossing guards, parking meter-readers, and animal wardens.

^aCity list and order are based on 2017 population. Louisville, KY (770,377 population in 2017) consolidated with its county government in 2003, making a comparison of 2000 to 2017 inappropriate. Comparisons across cities should be made with caution as different local government arrangements affect cities' responsibilities for police protection and other government functions.

^bU.S. nominal Gross Domestic Product in 2000 was \$10.252 trillion. See table 5 for full value.

^cU.S. nominal Gross Domestic Product in 2017 was \$19.519 trillion. See table 5 for full value.

^dPercentages were calculated using un-rounded numbers and cannot be reproduced exactly using the rounded statistics in the table.

Source: BJS analysis of Justice Employment and Expenditure Extracts, based on Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances conducted by U.S. Census Bureau, 2000-2017.

Methodology

The Bureau of Justice Statistics has extracted justice expenditure and employment data from the Census Bureau's Annual Government Finance Survey and Annual Survey of Public Employment every year since 1980. These data are published as part of the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which presents estimates of government expenditures and employment for the following justice categories: police protection, all legal and judicial functions (including prosecution, courts, and public defense), and corrections. The series includes data on federal, state, and large local governments (counties with populations of 500,000 or more and cities with populations of 300,000 or more).

Three modes of data collection are used to obtain finance statistics for states, large counties, and cities: mail canvass, Internet collection, and central collection from state sources. Collection methods vary by state and type of government. Data extracted from the Census Bureau's annual surveys for the purposes of producing the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts receive additional examination. After compiling the government finance survey, a Census Bureau reviewer carefully examines the expenditure data for state and large local governments, investigates special data-compilation problems, and adjusts data as needed. The local government expenditure and employment estimates are

also reviewed, potential problems investigated, and data revised where necessary.

These tables focus on police-protection expenditures, which include funds spent on regular police services, police patrols and communications, crime-prevention activities, temporary lockups and holding tanks, traffic safety and engineering (but not highway planning and engineering), vehicular inspection and licensing, buildings used exclusively for police purposes, maintenance of buildings used for police purposes, medical examiners and coroners, law enforcement activities of sheriffs' offices, and, if employed by a police agency, unsworn school-crossing guards, parking meter-readers, and animal wardens.

Where noted, government expenditures were adjusted for inflation using 2012 dollars. Annual chain-type price indices for the gross domestic product (GDP) were employed as divisors, and unadjusted expenditures were employed as dividends to produce inflation-adjusted expenditures in 2012 dollars. The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis developed the price indices used in all inflation adjustments. Data were downloaded from <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/A191RD3A086NBEA> to make these adjustments.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Jeffrey H. Anderson is the director.

This report was prepared by Emily Buehler and Kevin Scott. Shelley Hyland and Amy Lauger verified the report.

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