

***EXPENDITURES
&
PERSONNEL***

HOW ARE EXPENDITURE AND PERSONNEL DATA REPORTED?

Expenditure data are obtained from the State of California *Governor's Budget* and the annual report of financial transactions concerning cities and counties in California. Both reports are provided by the Controller of the State of California.

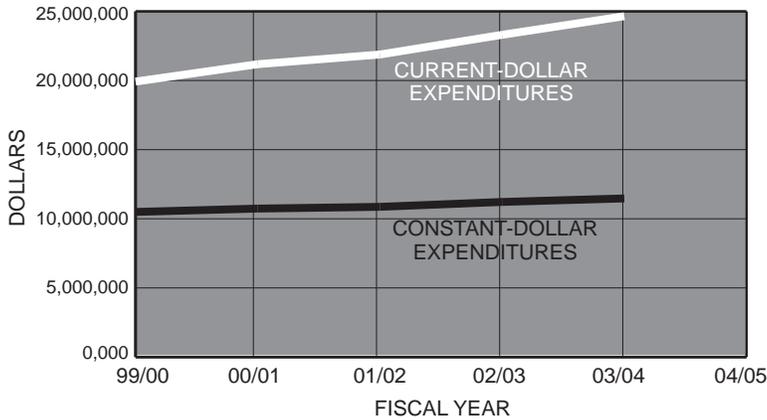
Included in the criminal justice expenditures are salaries and employee benefits, services, and supplies. Capital outlay expenditures are excluded. Expenditures by the Department of Justice and regulatory agencies are also excluded.

Personnel data are obtained from the State of California *Governor's Budget*, the annual report of the Administrative Office of the Courts, and personnel surveys (one-day counts) conducted by staff of the Department of Justice. Personnel counts for the Department of Justice and other regulatory agencies are not included.

Note: The 2004/05 expenditure data were not available from the Controller of the State of California in time for inclusion in this publication. Therefore, charts and narrative for expenditure data cover the four-year period, 1999/00 to 2003/04, only.

Expenditures

Figure 107
CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEARS 1999/00–2004/05
 By Type of Agency
 (Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars)



Source: Table 49.

Note: The 2004/05 criminal justice expenditure data were not available in time for inclusion in this publication.

Criminal justice expenditures are shown in both current and constant dollars.

Comparing fiscal year 1999/00 to 2003/04:

- There was a 23.7 percent increase in current-dollar expenditures and a 9.3 percent increase in constant-dollar expenditures.

Constant dollars are adjusted to reduce the effects of inflation. The State and Local Government Implicit National Deflator, provided by the California Department of Finance, is used to make this adjustment. Fiscal year 1980/81 is used as the base year.

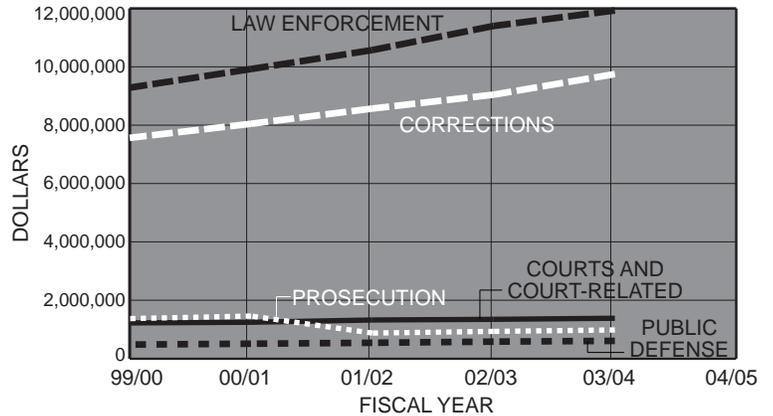
Expenditures (continued)

Comparing fiscal year 1999/00 to 2003/04:

- Law enforcement agency expenditures increased 28.5 percent.
- Prosecution agency expenditures decreased 28.4 percent.
- Public defense agency expenditures increased 26.1 percent.
- Courts and court-related expenditures increased 13.1 percent.
- Corrections expenditures increased 28.9 percent.

The 28.4 percent decrease in prosecution expenditures is the result of an organizational shift. Assembly Bill 196 (1999) required that county-level child support programs, previously administered by district attorneys, be operated by local child support agencies.

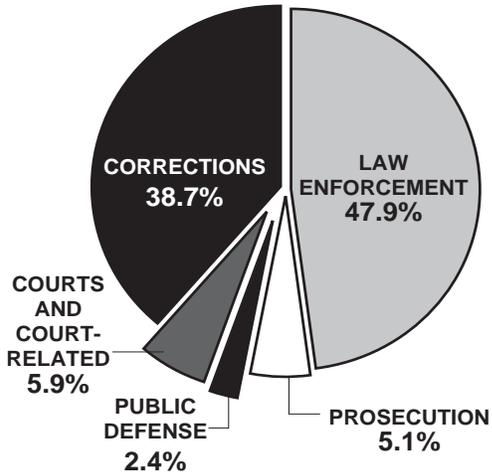
Figure 108
CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES
 FISCAL YEARS 1999/00–2004/05
 By Type of Agency
 (Data Shown in Thousands of Current Dollars)



Source: Table 51.

Note: The 2004/05 criminal justice expenditure data were not available in time for inclusion in this publication.

Figure 109
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES
 AVERAGE OF FISCAL YEARS 1999/00–2003/04
 By Type of Agency



Source: Table 50.

Expenditures (continued)

For the last five fiscal years in which expenditure data were available, the average current-dollar expenditures reported by criminal justice agencies showed that:

- Law enforcement spent 47.9 percent.
- Prosecution spent 5.1 percent.
- Public defense spent 2.4 percent.
- Courts and court-related agencies spent 5.9 percent.
- State and local corrections spent 38.7 percent.

Personnel

Data for full-time personnel were obtained from one-day annual surveys and from the *Governor's Budget*.

Comparing 2000 to 2005:

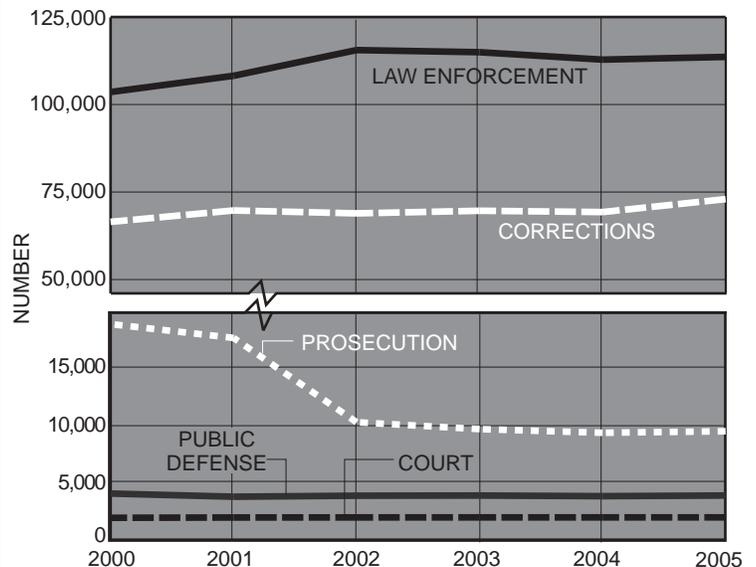
- Total reported criminal justice full-time personnel increased 3.7 percent.
- Law enforcement personnel increased 9.7 percent.
- Prosecution personnel decreased 49.7 percent.
- Public defense personnel decreased 4.1 percent.
- Court personnel increased 2.0 percent.
- Corrections personnel increased 9.8 percent.

From 2004 to 2005:

- Total reported criminal justice full-time personnel increased 2.4 percent.
- Law enforcement personnel increased 0.7 percent.
- Prosecution personnel increased 1.4 percent.
- Public defense personnel increased 1.5 percent.
- Court personnel increased 0.1 percent.
- Corrections personnel increased 5.3 percent.

The 49.7 percent decrease in prosecution personnel is the result of an organizational shift. Assembly Bill 196 (1999) required that county-level child support programs, previously administered by district attorneys, be operated by local child support agencies.

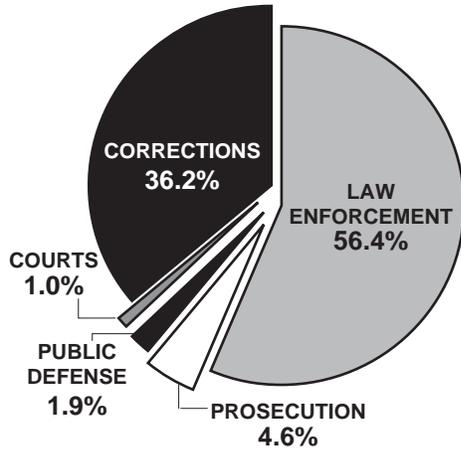
Figure 110
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 2000–2005
By Type of Agency



Source: Table 53.

Personnel (continued)

Figure 111
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 2005
By Type of Agency



Source: Table 55.
Note: Percentages do not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

In 2005, of 201,589 reported criminal justice full-time personnel:

- Law enforcement personnel accounted for 56.4 percent (113,604).
- Prosecution personnel accounted for 4.6 percent (9,297).
- Public defense personnel accounted for 1.9 percent (3,790).
- Court personnel accounted for 1.0 percent (1,917).
- Corrections personnel accounted for 36.2 percent (72,981).