

***Sources for “One Nation Under Guard” by Samuel Bowles and Arjun Jayadev
17th February 2014***

.. as high school teachers Figure based on comparison of series compiled by Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2011. The comparison is based on series <http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes339032.htm> and series <http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes252031.htm> Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2011. Available at <http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes339032.htm>

...over 1 million or double their number Kevin Strom, Marcus Berzofsky, Bonnie Shook-Sa, Kelle Barrick, Crystal Daye, Nicole Horstmann, Susan Kinsey (2010) “The Private Security Industry: A Review of the Definitions, Available Data Sources, and Paths Moving Forward”. Figure 4. Available at <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bjs/grants/232781.pdf>

..5.2 million in 2011 Private Security Guards number 1,032,940 people from BLS OES May 2011 estimates. The other categories under ‘protective service occupations included in this calculation were: Supervisors of Correctional Officers, Supervisors of Police and Detectives, Supervisors of all other Protective Service Workers, Bailiffs, Correctional Officers and Jailers, Detectives and Criminal Investigators, Fish and Game Wardens, Parking Enforcement Workers, Police and Patrol Officers, Transit and Railroad Police, Private Detectives and Investigators, Gaming Surveillance Officers, Transportation Security Screeners who together numbered 1,586,570. Full Time members of the armed forces numbered 1466545, and the data was obtained from [^ "Armed Forces Strength Figures For September 30, 2011"](#). United States Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. September 2011. Data available at <http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/MILITARY/ms0.pdf>. Employment in weapons manufacturing was obtained from Deloitte (2012). The Aerospace and Defense Industry in the U.S. A financial and economic impact study. Available at www.aia-aerospace.org/assets/deloitte_study_2012.pdf

...5 fold since 1890 Guards and Military constituted 0.6% of the labor force in 1890 (see Jayadev (2007) "Estimating Guard Labor" available at <http://ideas.repec.org/p/mab/wpaper/7.html>. The current fraction, as noted above is 3.3%/

..homicide rate was much higher than today <http://thepublicintellectual.org/2011/05/02/a-crime-puzzle/>

..4 times what it is in Sweden Swedish Statistics based on Employment in Protective Services Occupations/Employed in 2010 from The Swedish Occupational Register with statistics 2010. Available at http://www.scb.se/Pages/Product_59075.aspx. U.S statistic based on Protective Services Occupations/Employed in 2010 Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2011

..rivaling the U.S http://www.economist.com/media/pdf/QUALITY_OF_LIFE.pdf

..substantially less guard labor as does the U.S. UK Statistics based on Employment in Protective Services Occupations/Employed in 2012 from The Office of National Statistics. Available at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-statistics/december-2012/table-emp16.xls> U.S statistic based on Protective Services Occupations/Employed in 2010 Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2011

..... we have elsewhere adopted a broader definition: Bowles, S., & Jayadev, A. (2006). Guard labor. *Journal of Development Economics*, 79(2), 328-348.

... employ twice as many security personnel. Guard labor here comprises the following categories of protective service occupations as a percentage of the labor force in each state in 2012 on the vertical axis:

First-Line Supervisors of Correctional Officers ; First-Line Supervisors of Police and Detectives ; Bailiffs ; Correctional Officers and Jailers ; Detectives and Criminal Investigators ; Fish and Game Wardens ; Parking Enforcement Workers ; Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers ; Transit and Railroad Police ; ; Private

Detectives and Investigators ; Gaming Surveillance Officers and Gaming Investigators ; Security Guards ; Transportation Security Screeners ;

The employment data were obtained from the Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2012 release of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.oes.bls.gov). Labor force data were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics civilian labor force statistics, November 2012 release.

http://www.bls.gov/opub/ee/2013/lau/tablec2_201306.pdf

On the horizontal axis is the state level Gini coefficient for household aggregate income over the year (including transfers) as reported for 2010 in the American Community Survey. Income includes wages and salaries, unemployment insurance, disability payments, child support payments received, regular rental receipts, as well as any personal business, investment, or other kinds of income received routinely.

...*When we look across advanced industrialized countries.* For every country but the US, we use employment as “protective service workers” as the indicator of guard labor and using the data from the ILO SEGREGAT database. (<http://laborsta.ilo.org/STP/guest>). This occupational category corresponds to code (516) and includes Firefighters, Police Officers, prison Guards and Protective Services Workers not elsewhere classified. The data are for the 2000 or nearest year. More disaggregated data is not available for many countries.

For the US, the data is not available from the ILO database as code 516 so we use employment in “Protective Service Occupations” for the year 2000 from the Office of Employment Statistics. This corresponds most closely to the category 516 in the SEGREGAT database.

We use labor force statistics from the world development indicators (as available from <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/reports/tableview.aspx>) and the protection ratio is defined by protective service workers/labor force.

The Gini coefficient is for disposable income as calculated by Chen Wang and Koen Caminada “ LIS , Working Paper Series No. 567 Disentangling Income Inequality and the Redistributive Effect of Social Transfers and Taxes in 36 LIS Countries. Table 2, and refers to years around 2003 and 2004 (the 5th LIS wave).

For the US in the year 1979, we use data from Bowles and Jayadev (2006) to estimate protective service occupation employment. Labor Force data for that year is from the BLS. The Gini coefficient data are obtained from <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/data/historical/measures/rdi5.html>. And the Gini is for disposable income including capital gains and health insurance supplements to wage and salary income of households (Definition 15). According to Brandolini and Smeeding (2007) Inequality Patterns in Western-Type Democracies: Cross-Country Differences and Time Changes Luxembourg Income Studies Paper 458, this is the most comparable number to later estimates of Gini coefficients for disposable income. The countries included are those for which data are available except for France, which we omit since there appears to be a serious non-comparability of the measures used for France. . Including France reduces the correlation coefficient from 0.83 to 0.79.

countries in which there is greater equality of economic opportunity by this measure.

Data on Intergenerational Transmission of Inequality is from Miles Corak "Do Poor Children Become Poor Adults? Lessons from a Cross Country Comparison of Generational Earnings Mobility. IZA Paper DP 1993, March 2006.

a common measure of distrust of strangers is strongly correlated with both the guard labor fraction and inequality. Data are taken from Society at a Glance 2011: OECD Social Indicators: http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/soc_glance-2011-en/08/01/index.html;jsessionid=ty8xez7dd3v4.delta?contentType=&itemId=/content/chapter/soc_glance-2011-26-en&containerItemId=/content/serial/19991290&accessItemIds=/content/book/soc_glance-2011-en&mimeType=text/html

Trust data is based on the question: "Generally speaking would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?" . Data come from two different surveys: the European Social Survey (ESS) (2008 wave 4) for OECD-Europe and the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) (2007 wave) for non-OECD Europe. For the ESS, interviewees answer using a 10-point scale with the lowest category being "You can't be too careful" and the highest "Most people can be trusted" . The ISSP has four categories: "People can almost always be trusted" , "People can usually be trusted" , "You usually can't be too careful in dealing with people" , and "You almost always can't be too careful in dealing with people" . The trust measure aggregates the top five categories for the ESS and the top two categories for the ISSP to

give a percentage of people expressing high levels of trust. Distrust is measured as 1-the fraction expressing high levels of trust. Across countries, the correlation coefficient between guard labor and distrust is 0.56 and the correlation between trust and inequality is 0.80.

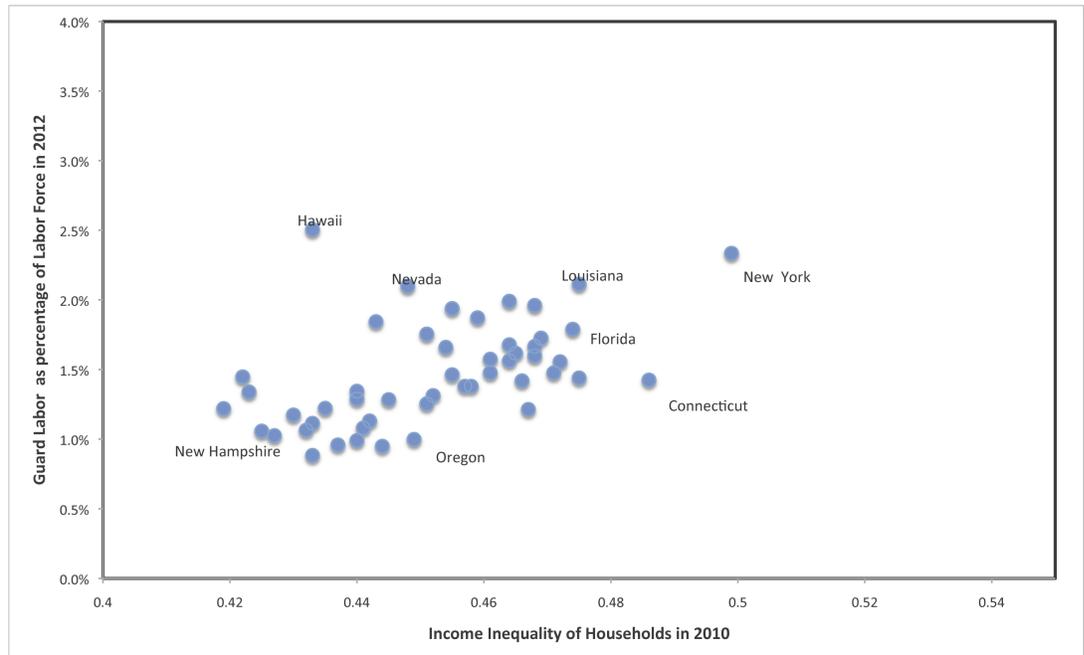
...*Across the U.S. states* For the US states, trust is measured by the response from the Generalized Social Survey. It refers to the percentage of people responding "can be trusted" in the GSS question "Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Data are from 2000 as reported by Fairbrother, M and Martin I (2013) Does inequality erode social trust? Results from multilevel models of US states and counties) [□ HYPERLINK "http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23347481"](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23347481) \o "Social science research." [□ Soc Sci Res.](#) [□ 2013 Mar;42\(2\):347-60. doi: 10.1016/j.ssresearch.2012.09.008. Epub 2012 Sep 27.](#) The correlation between distrust and guard labor is 0.61 and the correlation between distrust and inequality is 0.66.

..*Social spending is strongly and inversely correlated with guard labor across the nations in Figure 2* Government social spending as a percentage of GDP is obtained from http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=SOCX_AGG for the year 2000 and refers to aggregate public and private expenditure as a percentage of GDP. The correlation with guard labor is -0.61 Details on the calculation of social spending are available at: <http://www.oecd.org/els/soc/SOCXAnnex-DescriptionProjections.pdf>

..*in more productive activities* "High Crime Stifles Latin Economies" by Jens Eric Gould. New York Times, 10/17/2006. Available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/10/17/business/worldbusiness/17crime.html>.

reduce this wretched waste John Stuart Mill, *Principles of Political Economy*, 1965 [1848] New York.

Guard Labor and Inequality Across States



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http://www.bls.gov/opub/ee/2013/lau/tablec2_201306.pdf

On the horizontal axis is the state level Gini coefficient for household aggregate income over the year (including transfers) as reported for 2010 in the American Community Survey. Income includes wages and salaries, unemployment insurance, disability payments, child support payments received, regular rental receipts, as well as any personal business, investment, or other kinds of income received routinely.

The correlation coefficient is 0.52.

