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Foreword

The annual criminal justice expenditure and employment survey has been conducted by the Census Bureau for the Department of Justice since 1971. The 1979 data collection effort, which was the last survey using methodologies and geographic coverage that have remained virtually unchanged throughout the period. There are two reasons for discontinuing the series: necessary economies in the Bureau of Justice Statistics data collection program and changes in the need for expenditure and employment data. In the past, the data from the survey were used in the formula distribution of funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to State and local governments—a purpose requiring geographic coverage and data precision that could be accomplished only with a large and costly sample of State and local governments.

The demise of the LEAA program in 1980 allowed BJS to pursue less costly data collection strategies. These take two forms:

First, for 1980 and 1981, selected data on police protection, correction, and judicial functions are being extracted from the Census Bureau's ongoing annual public finance, expenditure, and employment surveys and will be presented in a separate report. Those surveys use methods similar to those used in past criminal justice expenditure and employment surveys and will produce much data readily comparable to previously published data. However,

the geographic coverage will not be as extensive—data will not be available for cities with a population less than 300,000 nor counties under 500,000. In addition, because those surveys lack some substantive detail, national and State-by-State estimates will be available only for police protection and corrections, although total justice expenditure and other functional detail will be available for State governments and the large city and county governments. The report containing 1980 and 1981 data should be available in early 1983, although the actual data can be obtained before then by contacting BJS.

The second data collection strategy affects data beginning in 1982. The Census Bureau is revising its annual governmental surveys to provide justice data with more substantive detail than in the past. Beginning with that year's data, total justice expenditure and judicial estimates will be available for the Nation as a whole, State governments, and large cities and counties.

We believe these new data collection strategies will produce data that meet a wide variety of data needs at a sharply reduced cost. As always, we look forward to hearing from the users of our data and will make whatever refinements we can to improve the usefulness of the data.

Benjamin H. Renshaw III
Deputy Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Government and Table Designation

This guide lists all subjects covered in this report, but does not indicate all the detail shown in some tables, e.g. percent distributions, capital outlay, employment by full-time and full-time equivalent, etc. Expenditure data are for FY 1979 and employment and payroll data for October 1979. Numbers or letters in bold type refer to tables or figures showing only aggregate data for the designated type of government. All other numbers and letters relate to data for individual governments.

Subject	Total U.S.	Federal government	State governments	Local governments		
				Total, county, municipal	349 large counties	415 large cities
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM						
Direct expenditure: FY '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79	A	A	A	A		
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	2,4	2,6,8	2,6,8	12,14	17,19
Total expenditure from own sources (variable pass-through)			1	1		
Direct expenditure only	C	C	C,7	C,I,J,7	13	18
Number of employees: FY '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79	B	B	B	B		
Number of employees	D,3	D,E,3,5	D,F,3,9	D,G,H,3,9	15	20
Payroll	E,3	E,3,5	F,3,10	G,H,3,10	16	21
POLICE PROTECTION						
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	2,4	2,6,22	2,6,22	12,26	17,27
Direct expenditure only	C	C	C,7	C,I,J,7	13	18
Number of employees	D,3	D,E,3,5	D,F,3,9,24	D,G,H,3,9	15	20
Payroll	3	E,3,5	F,3,10,25	G,H,3,10,25	16	21
Average monthly salaries		Figure 6	Figure 6	Figure 6		
JUDICIAL						
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	2,4	2,6,28	2,6,29	12,32	17,35
Direct expenditure only	C	C	C,7,30	C,I,J,7	13,33	18
Number of employees	D,3	D,E,3,5	D,F,3,9,31	D,G,H,3,9	15,34	20
Payroll	3	E,3,5	F,3,10,31	G,H,3,10	16,34	21
Average monthly salaries		Figure 5	Figure 6	Figure 6		
Direct expenditure, employment and payroll, by type of court and miscellaneous			30,31		33,34	

Subject	Total U.S.	Federal government	State governments	Local governments		
				Total, county, municipal	349 large counties	415 large cities
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION						
Total expenditure: direct and intergovernmental	2	2,4	2,6,36,37	2,6,36	12,38	
Direct expenditure only	C	C	C,7	C,I,J,7	13	18
Number of employees	D,3	D,E,3,5	D,F,3,9	D,G,H,3,9	15	20
Payroll	3	E,3,5	F,3,10	G,H,3,10	16	21
Average monthly salaries		Figure 6	Figure 6	Figure 6		
PUBLIC DEFENSE						
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	2,4	2,6,40	2,6,40	12,40	17,43
Direct expenditure only	C	C	C,7	C,I,J,7	13	18
Number of employees	D,3	D,E,3,5	D,F,3,9	D,G,H,3,9	15	20
Payroll	3	E,3,5	F,3,10	G,H,3,10	16	21
Average monthly salaries		Figure 6	Figure 6	Figure 6		
CORRECTIONS						
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	2,4	2,6,44	2,6,44	12,54	17,57
Direct expenditure only	C	C	C,7,52	C,I,J,7	13,55	18,58
Number of employees	D,3	D,E,3,5	D,F,3,9,49,53	D,G,H,3,49,53	15,56	20,59
Payroll	3	E,3,5	F,3,10,53	G,H,3,10	16,56	21,59
Average monthly salaries		Figure 6	Figure 6	Figure 6		
Direct expenditure, employment and payroll for correctional institutions, by type, and for administration, probation/parole/pardon, and miscellaneous			52,53 49,50 45,46	49,50 45,46	55,56	58,59
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE						
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	2,4	2,6,60	2,6,60	12	17
Direct expenditure only	C	C	C,7	C,I,J,7	13	18
Number of employees	D,3	D,E,3,5	D,F,3,9	D,G,H,3,9	15	20
Payroll	E,3	E,3,5	F,3,10	G,H,3,10	16	21
Average monthly salaries		Figure 6	Figure 6	Figure 6		

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Selected findings

General

Total civil and criminal justice expenditure in fiscal year 1979 rose 8 percent to \$26 billion, less than the 12 percent increase in FY 1978 (table A). For the month of October 1979, civil and criminal justice full-time equivalent employment rose 1.8 percent to 1,178,011 (table B), a decline from the 2.3 percent increase in FY 1978.

Local governments (counties and municipalities) accounted for 59 percent of all direct justice expenditure; State governments for 28 percent; and the Federal Government for 13 percent (figure 7). Nearly the same distribution applies to full-time equivalent justice employment (figure 8).

On a sector basis, about \$14 billion or more than half of total justice expenditure (54 percent) was allocated for police protection; close to a fourth, \$6.0 billion, was expended for corrections. Judicial activities absorbed \$3.4 billion or 13 percent; \$1.7 billion or 6 percent was spent for prosecution and legal services; \$0.6 billion or 2.3 percent for public defense; and \$0.4 billion or 1.7 percent for other criminal justice activities.

The distribution of justice expenditure and employment by level of government within each of the six justice activities or sectors varies substantially, as shown by text tables C and D. State governments predominated in the corrections sector, while all other justice activities except public defense were supported primarily by local governments. In most sectors, the proportion of people employed by Federal, State, and local governments approximated each sector's proportion of total criminal justice expenditure.

Rates of justice expenditure growth declined in all regions except the South (figure 3).

An increase of \$355 million in corrections direct expenditure by State governments coupled with a \$390 million increment in municipalities' expenditure for police protection constituted 39 percent of the \$1.9 billion increase in justice expenditure of all governments (figure 5).

Federal Government

Total Federal justice expenditure rose \$232 million or 6 percent to \$4.1 billion in FY 1979, compared to a \$233 million or 6.5 percent increase in FY 1978. The largest percent increases occurred in the judicial sector (15 percent) and in legal services (25 percent).

Slightly more than half of direct Federal justice expenditure (51 percent or \$2.1 billion) was spent by Federal agencies in the police protection sector (figure 9), which also accounted for the largest dollar increase among the six Federal justice activities or sectors: \$101 million. In addition, Federal police agencies accounted for 71 percent of the total Federal justice full-time equivalent employment of 103,000 (figure 10); down about one percent from last year's total of 104,000.

A decline of \$30 million in Federal intergovernmental expenditure in the "other criminal justice" sector in 1979 was primarily the result of a decrease of \$30 million in Law Enforcement Assistance Administration block grants to State and local governments, which comprise nearly all of Federal intergovernmental outlays for civil and criminal justice.

State governments

Civil and criminal justice expenditure of State governments, increasing \$754 million or 12 percent to \$8.5 billion, constituted 4 percent of the total 1979 general expenditure of \$201 billion—the same proportion as in 1978.

As in past years, the corrections sector accounted for the largest portion of State justice expenditure, \$3.8 billion or 45 percent (figure 11).

The balance of State justice expenditure was distributed as follows: police protection, 25 percent; judicial, 16 percent; legal services and prosecution, 5 percent; public defense, 2 percent; and "other criminal justice," 7 percent (figure 11).

State corrections total expenditure rose \$483 million or 15 percent in 1979, a substantial rise from the 12

percent or \$366 million increment from 1977 to 1978. State capital outlay expenditure in the corrections sector rose 11 percent to \$358 million, which constitutes 62 percent of total corrections capital outlay for all governments—up from a 51 percent share in 1975. Although representing a substantial decline from the \$414 million increase in 1978, a \$168 million or 15 percent increase in State judicial expenditure to \$1.3 billion in 1979 is partly attributable to expanded State government responsibilities for court systems as a consequence of legislated court unification programs.

Overall State full-time equivalent justice employment rose 6 percent to 329 thousand. However, considerable variation was shown in sector changes, with the judicial, public defense, and "other criminal justice" sectors increasing by 17, 16, and 14 percent respectively. These increases were partly offset by a decline in police protection employment at the State level. Legal services employment rose 10 percent, and the corrections sector added 9,600 employees for a 4 percent gain.

Counties

County governments spent a total of \$6.2 billion for civil and criminal justice activities in 1979, up 8 percent or \$461 million over FY 1978. One-third of county justice expenditure was for police protection; 28 percent for corrections; 24 percent for judicial; 9 percent for legal services and prosecution; 3 percent for public defense; and 3 percent for "other criminal justice" (figure 15).

County full-time equivalent employment was 300,378, an increase of 4.4 thousand or 1.5 percent—one-half the 3 percent county increase in 1978 and one-fourth the increase in 1977.

The 349 counties with a 1978 population of 100,000 or more, containing 59 percent of total United States population (table 14), accounted for 72 percent (\$4.8 billion) of total county justice expenditure, 71 percent of all county full-time equivalent justice employment and 78 percent of the total county justice payroll (tables 12-16).

Municipalities

Municipal governments (cities, towns, and townships) outspent county governments on justice activities by \$3.2 billion, but the difference is solely attributable to the police protection sector, where municipal governments outspent counties by about 4 to 1 margin (figure 17). Municipal governments were outspent by county governments in the other justice sectors.

Municipal justice total expenditure increased by \$480 million or 5.4 percent to \$9.4 billion in 1979, about half the amount of increase in 1978.

Municipal full-time equivalent justice employment in 1979 declined 1.6 thousand (0.4 percent) to 445,600; with most of decline occurring in police protection (figure 18). However, municipalities total monthly payroll rose 10 percent to \$652 million.

The 415 city governments with a population of 50,000 or more in 1978 contain 46 percent of the total municipal population but account for 67 percent of all municipal justice expenditure and 61 percent of all municipal full-time equivalent justice employment (tables 17-21).

Introduction

This publication is the thirteenth in a series of annual reports that present public expenditure and employment data on civil and criminal justice activities in the United States. In this report, expenditure data cover the fiscal year (FY) 1979, and employment data are for the month of October 1979. Refer to the Methodology section of the text for a discussion of the variation in some fiscal year ending dates.

As in previous years, specific data are supplied for the Federal Government, each of the 50 State governments, and the aggregate local level of government within each State. Data are published separately for the aggregate county governments and the aggregate municipal governments (cities, towns, and townships) within each State, for each of the 349 counties with a 1978 population of 100,000 or more, and for the 415 municipalities with a 1978 population of 50,000 or more.¹ Data for the 17 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) with a population of 2,000,000 or more, which were presented in previous annual reports, are not available for the 1979 publication.

The annual survey of Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment, which provided the data for this report, was suspended beginning in FY 1980. The series will be resumed however, with publication in 1982 of comparable but less detailed data for FY 1980 and 1981 from an alternative source.

¹ Once a county or city is selected for individual presentation on the basis of its population, the unit continues to be shown individually even though its population may later drop below the established criterion. This is to retain comparability in the presentation of individual unit data from year to year.

Table A. Total justice direct expenditure and percent change by level of government, fiscal years 1971 to 1979

Year	Total	Federal	State	Local
Amount (millions of dollars)				
1971	10,517	1,215	2,681	6,621
1972	11,732	1,502	2,948	7,281
1973	13,007	1,651	3,304	8,052
1974	14,851	1,859	3,900	9,092
1975	17,249	2,188	4,612	10,449
1976	19,681	2,450	5,204	12,027
1977	21,574	2,779	5,812	12,983
1978	24,132	3,122	6,688	14,322
1979	26,028	3,379	7,393	15,257
Percent increase or decrease (—)				
1971 to 1972	11.6	23.6	10.0	10.0
1972 to 1973	10.9	9.9	12.1	10.6
1973 to 1974	14.2	12.6	18.0	12.9
1974 to 1975	16.1	17.7	18.3	14.9
1975 to 1976	14.1	12.0	12.8	15.1
1976 to 1977	9.6	13.4	11.7	7.9
1977 to 1978	11.9	12.3	15.1	10.3
1978 to 1979	7.9	8.2	10.5	6.5
1971 to 1979	147.5	178.1	175.8	130.4

Note: Because of rounding, detail does not always add to total.

Historical overview

Although this annual series of reports began in fiscal year 1967, caution should be exercised in comparing data in the FY 1971 and later volumes with data in earlier volumes. Beginning with FY 1971, the survey was greatly expanded. The survey panel of governmental units was increased by a third, and the number of units for which data are compiled in the field by specially trained agents was more than doubled. Data collection further benefited from a growing familiarity with the justice systems of the various States and of the individual units within the States. Data from the FY 1971 through FY 1979 annual volumes are essentially comparable. Data from FY 1971 through FY 1978 were collected in each year from the same panel of governments

and were edited and processed in a uniform fashion. For the FY 1979 survey, the sample panel of governments was redrawn and expanded. Refer to the Survey Methodology section of the text for more detail.

Table A shows the steady rise in expenditure for justice activities at all levels of government over the 9 years. Full-time equivalent justice employment also rose steadily at all levels of government (see table B). A report entitled *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-1977*, which summarizes data from the annual publications, is available. The next trends report, covering fiscal years 1971 through 1979, is being prepared for release in 1982.

Table B. Total full-time equivalent justice employees and percent change, by level of government, October 1971 to October 1979

Payroll period	Total	Federal	State	Local
Number of employees				
October 1971	861,776	77,523	205,859	578,394
October 1972	898,305	85,222	216,603	596,480
October 1973	945,309	87,139	232,299	625,871
October 1974	1,011,205	93,755	252,588	664,862
October 1975	1,050,503	96,136	263,208	691,159
October 1976	1,079,892	99,553	272,488	707,851
October 1977	1,131,780	100,088	298,571	733,121
October 1978	1,157,436	103,678	310,554	743,204
October 1979	1,178,011	102,914	329,095	746,002
Percent increase or decrease (-)				
October 1971 to October 1972 .	4.2	9.9	5.2	3.1
October 1972 to October 1973 .	5.2	2.2	7.2	4.9
October 1973 to October 1974 .	7.0	7.6	8.7	6.2
October 1974 to October 1975 .	3.9	2.5	4.2	4.0
October 1975 to October 1976 .	2.8	3.6	3.5	2.4
October 1976 to October 1977 .	4.8	0.5	9.6	3.6
October 1977 to October 1978 .	2.3	3.6	4.0	1.4
October 1978 to October 1979 .	1.8	-0.7	6.0	0.4
October 1971 to October 1979 .	36.7	32.8	59.9	29.0

Organization of this report

In this introductory text, Federal, State, and local government justice expenditure and employment data are discussed and compared with 1978 data. Accompanying tables are followed by a description of survey methodology, data sources and limitations, and a graphic summary.

Following the introductory text are the main tables, which are organized into three major parts. Section I presents "variable pass-through" data (table 1), with an accompanying explanation of this unique concept. Section II presents summary data for the justice system at the Federal, State, and local government levels and data for individual governments showing the interrelationship of the various sectors of the justice system (tables 2-21). Sections III-VIII cover each of the six "sectors" of the justice system individually, providing where possible a further breakdown of data on particular justice activities (tables 22-60). Two tables in Section VII display data on total and direct expenditure for the three corrections subfunctions (i.e., institutions, probation/parole, and miscellaneous) by State and type of government. Charts showing percent distribution of justice expenditure by

State and type of government appear at the beginning of Sections II-VIII (see figures 19-25).

Data presented in five tables in appendix 1 in previous annual reports are not available for the 1979 publication, as budget cuts prevented tabulation of the data. Tables A and B of appendix 1 exhibited expenditure and employment data for special police force activities in selected school districts and special districts not included in the summary totals for general local governments. Tables C and D of appendix 1 showed expenditure and employment data for campus police forces of State and local governments—data which are included in the summary table totals. Expenditure and employment data for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was presented in table E in the 1978 publication. Refer to the Survey Methodology section of the text for a discussion of the differences in general local governments and independent school districts and special districts in the presentation of data in this report.

Immediately preceding this introduction, a table-finding guide has been provided for quick reference to the subjects covered. The guide cross-

references all subjects contained in this report pertaining to civil and criminal justice activities by all governments combined and each level of government—Federal, State, and local. Local governments are further broken down into counties and municipalities.

Definitions for concepts, categories, and terms used in this report are contained in appendix 1. Appendix 2 exhibits the mail questionnaires used in the 1979 survey, followed by a registration form for the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

Important definitions

Although detailed definitions for the terms, concepts, and categories used in the survey and in this report are presented in appendix 1, two concepts that recur frequently, are worth noting. *Total expenditure* is comprised of direct and intergovernmental expenditure of a government or level of government for civil and criminal justice activities. In most expenditure tables, certain totals must be adjusted to exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. For example, money paid by a State government to a county government within that State is reported by the State government as an intergovernmental expenditure and by the county government as a direct expenditure when the money is spent. Therefore, in order to arrive at a combined State-local government total that does not duplicate these amounts, intergovernmental expenditure amounts are deducted from the State-local total, since those amounts are also reflected in the direct expenditures of the recipient governments. The same is true of intergovernmental payments between counties and municipalities within the same State.

The other concept that should be noted is full-time equivalent employment; this is a statistical measure that represents the total number of employees (full- and part-time), discounted by applying average full-time earning rates. It is calculated by dividing the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplying the resultant quotient by the number of full-time employees.

It is also important to note that in this report the judicial, legal services and prosecution, and public defense categories include expenditure and employment data for both criminal and civil justice activities because available source documents for many governments do not segregate these activities for courts or agencies that handle both. Nor are the state and local governmental officials who provide the survey data able to make this break reliably and consistently. Therefore, in the absence of a consistent and reliable basis for proration, both criminal and civil activities are included for these categories to preserve uniformity in the collection and presentation of data.

General, fiscal year 1979

Total expenditure for civil and criminal justice purposes in FY 1979 by all levels of government was \$26 billion. This is an increase of \$1.9 billion or 8 percent over FY 1978 but less than the 12 percent gain recorded from 1977 to 1978 (table A). In comparison, total general expenditure for all governmental functions by general purpose governments increased by 12 percent over FY 1978.

Over half, \$13.9 billion, was expended for police protection, and close to one-fourth, \$6.0 billion, was expended for corrections. The balance was distributed as follows: \$3.4 billion or 13 percent for judicial activities, \$1.7 billion or 6 percent for prosecution and legal services, \$0.6 billion or 2 percent for public defense, and \$0.4 billion or 2 percent for other criminal justice activities. All justice functions showed increases in 1979 over 1978. Public defense expenditure, rising 14 percent, led all sectors for the third straight year. Legal services and prosecution had the next highest increase, 13 percent, followed by judicial (up 10.2 percent), corrections (up 9.4 percent), police protection (up 6.1 percent), and "other criminal justice" (up 1.0 percent). The small rise recorded in "other criminal justice" was caused primarily by a large increase in State governments' intergovernmental expenditure, which more than offset a \$31 million decline in Federal intergovernmental spending by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

In October 1979, there were 1,178,011 justice employees at all levels of government on a full-time equivalent basis. This was 21 thousand more than in October 1978—an increase of 1.8 percent, but down from the 2.3 percent increase in 1978. As seen in table B, declines in the rate of employment growth occurred at Federal and local levels of government, while justice employment growth accelerated at the State government level.

On a per capita basis, using 1978 Bureau of the Census State population estimates,² direct expenditure of all State and local governments for civil and criminal justice activities was \$104 in 1979, a 7 percent increase over the \$97 recorded in 1979. Local governments spent \$70 per capita, or 67 percent of the total State and local government per capita expenditure (figure 2). The District of Columbia per capita expenditure of \$322 was the highest amount recorded in 1979. Among the State areas, Alaska at \$269 led the Nation, followed by Nevada (\$172), New York (\$174), California (\$138), and Arizona (\$138).

In 11 States (Alaska, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and West Virginia) per capita justice expenditure of the State government equaled or exceeded that of its local government units. This represents an increase of 1 State over 1978 and 4 States over 1977.

In making year-to-year comparisons of per capita changes at State and at local levels within each State, the following factors should be taken into account: 1) declines in State population which could result in a significant per capita increase with little or no increase in justice expenditure, 2) large population increases in some States which

² Since the time the per capita data presented here were computed, the Census Bureau issued revised intercensal population estimates that take into account the results of the 1980 Decennial Census. Per capita figures using the revised data are presented in other BJS reports and differ slightly from those presented here. The figures presented here are comparable, however, to those in earlier reports in this series and should be used in making comparisons over time.

negate the full effect of a large increase in expenditure, 3) transfer of some justice functions from local to State level and vice versa, resulting in a large expenditure increase or decrease for a particular level of government within a State area, and 4) a one-time temporary increase that can be attributed to an extraordinary increase in one justice function (e.g., caused by construction costs for a new justice facility).

The total expenditure increase of State and local governments from FY 1978 to FY 1979 varied sharply by region, as shown in figure 3 in the graphic summary. The South led all regions with an increase of \$575 million or 10.4 percent, followed by the Northeast, up \$399 million or 6.8 percent, the West region, up \$337 million or 7.1 percent, and the North Central region, up \$329 million or 6.7 percent. All regions except the South experienced declines in justice expenditure rate increases. The drop was most pronounced in the Northeast, with the rise in justice expenditure decreasing from \$849 million in 1978 to \$399 million in 1979—primarily due to a decline in justice expenditure growth in New York.

Year-to-year changes in expenditure of State and local governments by individual State areas are shown in figure 4. Following New York's \$169 million increase, California's justice expenditure rose \$152 million and Illinois' by \$89 million. After these States, the biggest dollar gains at State and local government levels were made by Florida (\$116 million), Texas (\$84 million), New Jersey (\$73 million), and Pennsylvania (\$62 million). In terms of percent increase, Kentucky led all States with a 17.3 percent (\$41 million) increase, followed by New Mexico (17.1 percent or 18 million), North Carolina (17.0 percent or \$67 million), Arizona (17.0 percent or \$41 million), and South Carolina (16.3 percent or \$30 million).

Twenty-three States containing 29 percent of U.S. population showed gains in rates of justice spending increase over 1978. In contrast, twenty-seven States and the District of Columbia; comprising 71 percent of the population registered declines in rates of justice expenditure growth.

Justice expenditure of State and local governments in the ten most populous States which comprise 54 percent of U.S. population, rose 6.3 percent or \$824.8 million from 1978 to 1979, accounting for slightly over one-half of the total State-local increase of \$1.64 billion. In contrast, from 1977 to 1978, justice expenditure in the ten most populous States rose 12.6 percent and accounted for 66 percent of the total State-local justice expenditure rise of \$2.2 billion.

Local governments continued to spend more than the Federal and State governments combined. Figure 7 in the graphic summary shows that local governments accounted for 59 percent of all direct justice expenditure; State governments contributed 28 percent; and the Federal Government 13 percent. However, when each activity is examined separately, the proportion accounted for by the different levels of government varies throughout the justice system.

As seen in table C, four of the activities—police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, and “other criminal justice” were supported mainly by local governments. State governments contributed the largest amount for corrections and the Federal Government contributed the largest share of expenditure to public defense.

Figure 5 shows the change in direct expenditure by type of government and by function from FY 1978 to FY 1979. The two largest direct expenditure increases in dollar amounts occurred in police protection of municipalities (up \$390 million) and in corrections expenditure of State governments (up \$355 million). These two increases alone accounted for 39 percent of the total increase in direct expenditure for all governments between FY 1978 and FY 1979. The legal services sector of the Federal Government registered the largest year-to-year percent increase (24 percent), followed by the State governments’ public defense sector (up 21 percent) and the States’ judicial sector (up 18 percent).

Table C. Percent distribution of total direct expenditure for the justice system by activity and level of government, fiscal year 1979

Level of government	Total	Police protection	Judicial	Legal services	Public defense	Corrections	Other criminal justice
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal	13.0	14.7	10.9	16.1	40.2	5.9	21.8
State	28.4	14.3	35.5	26.1	19.8	58.5	28.1
Local	58.6	71.0	53.6	57.8	40.0	35.7	50.1

Relationships similar to those found for expenditure among the various levels of government also apply to employment. Figure 8 shows that almost two-thirds of the total full-time equivalent justice employment of all governments was at the local level. As seen in table D, the proportion of people employed by the three levels of government in each sector generally approximated the proportion of expenditures made in the sector. Exceptions to this pattern are seen in the public defense and “other criminal justice” sectors. The Federal Government account for 40 percent of the total expenditure for public defense but only 3 percent of the employees. This is because the Federal Government makes more extensive use of court-appointed counsel systems, whereby fees are paid to private counsel to defend indigent clients accused of crimes, than do State and local governments, which more frequently have their own attorneys to provide public

defense services. It should also be noted that 90 percent of Federal public defense expenditure was in the form of payments to the Legal Services Corporation for counseling indigent persons in purely civil matters. Because the corporation is not an agency of the Federal Government, its employees are not included in the count of Federal employment. Other Federal public defense programs service clients in criminal matters. Local governments accounted for 50 percent of “other criminal justice” direct expenditure but only 38 percent of the employees, while State governments contributed 28 percent of the direct expenditure and 46 percent of the employees. This is due in part to the effect of large capital expenditures in this category at the local government level for construction of multipurpose justice buildings. Moreover, the “other criminal justice” category has smaller expenditure and employment totals and small changes have a greater proportionate impact.

Table D. Percent distribution of full-time equivalent employment in the justice system by activity and level of government, October 1979

Level of government	Total	Police protection	Judicial	Legal services	Public defense	Corrections	Other criminal justice
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal	8.7	11.2	5.2	10.7	2.8	4.4	16.3
State	27.9	14.0	31.1	27.3	41.5	58.1	46.2
Local	63.3	74.8	63.7	62.0	55.7	37.5	37.5

Federal Government (tables 4 and 5)

The Federal Government expended a total of \$4.1 billion on civil and criminal justice activities in fiscal year 1979. This represents about 1 percent of the total 1979 Federal general expenditure of \$390 billion. The \$4.1 billion spending level amounts to a \$210 million, or 6.0 percent increase over FY 1978. The increase in Federal justice *direct* expenditure (which includes current operating expenses and capital outlay but excludes Federal grants to State and local governments) was even greater at 8.2 percent.

The Federal police protection sector accounted for the largest proportion of the total dollar increase: \$100 million for an increase of 5.1 percent, down from the \$187 million or 11 percent increase from 1977 to 1978. The legal services sector accounted for the largest percentage increase, 25 percent or \$56 million.

The next largest increase occurred in Federal judicial expenditures, which rose 15 percent or \$48 million. Increases also occurred in corrections and public defense, up 5 and 15 percent, respectively. For the third straight year, total “other criminal justice” expenditure experienced a decline, dropping \$21 million or 3 percent. This is primarily the result of a decrease in intergovernmental expenditure. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grants (comprising nearly all of Federal intergovernmental outlays for criminal and civil justice), decreased from \$660 million in FY 1978 to \$629 million in FY 1979. A \$60 million drop (from \$585 million to \$525 million) in LEAA block grants distributed to State governments was only slightly offset by a \$29 million increase from \$75 million to \$104 million in discretionary grants made directly to local governments.

Figure 9 shows that, as in previous years, the largest share of Federal justice money was expended for police protection activities, including those agencies that enforce Federal law and those that provide security and police services to Federal property and buildings. Of the \$4.1 billion in total Federal criminal justice expenditure, 51 percent (\$2.1 billion) was for activities in the police protection sector,

Table E. Percent distribution of federal justice full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by activity, October 1979

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Full-time equivalent employees	October 1979 payroll	Percent distribution	
			Full-time equivalent employment	October 1979 payroll
Total	102,914	\$203,418	100.0	100.0
Police protection	73,133	135,992	71.1	66.9
Judicial	8,084	19,470	7.9	9.6
Legal services	7,822	15,996	7.6	7.9
Public defense	251	587	0.2	0.3
Corrections	12,145	28,386	11.8	14.0
Other criminal justice	1,479	2,987	1.4	1.5

¹ Because of rounding, detail does not add to total.

including those of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (\$534 million), the Bureau of Customs (\$415 million), the Drug Enforcement Administration (\$174 million), and the Postal Inspection Service (\$137 million). About 18 percent of all Federal justice expenditure was reported for activities classified in the “other criminal justice” sector. The other four sectors accounted for the remaining 31 percent of Federal justice expenditure.

Full-time equivalent Federal justice employment declined 0.7 percent from October 1978 to October 1979. There were nearly 103 thousand full-time equivalent employees in October 1979, including 73 thousand (71 percent) in the police protection sector; 12 thousand (12 percent) in the corrections sector; 7.8 thousand (8 percent) in the legal services and prosecution sector; and 8 thousand (8 percent) in the judicial sector (see figure 10). Public defense and “other criminal justice” together accounted for less than 2 thousand full-time equivalent employees (2 percent) although these two sectors accounted for 24 percent of the total Federal justice expendi-

ture. As previously mentioned, the greatest portion of public defense expenditure was for court-appointed counsel, who are not public employees, and the greatest portion of Federal “other criminal justice” expenditure was in the form of intergovernmental grants.

Federal justice employees drew an October 1979 payroll of \$203 million; each sector’s percentage of the total payroll was generally proportionate to the percentage of full-time equivalent employment (see table E). There is some disparity in a few sectors because of a concentration of higher paid employees. For example, the judicial sector had 8 percent of the employees but received 9.6 percent of the payroll; and corrections had 11.8 percent of the employees but had 14 percent of the payroll. On the other hand, Federal police personnel are receiving comparatively less pay than other Federal justice employees because they comprise 71 percent of Federal justice employment but received only 67 percent of the total Federal justice payroll.

State governments (tables 6-11)

The total general expenditure of State governments in FY 1978 was \$201 billion, of which \$8.5 billion or 4 percent was expended on civil and criminal justice activities, about the same proportion as in past years. This represents an increase of \$754 million or 12 percent in State justice expenditure from the previous fiscal year, slightly less than the 13 percent increase from 1977 to 1978.

The increase in total justice expenditure by State governments was reflected in all justice sectors. The judicial sector, rising \$168 million from 1978 to 1979 for a 15 percent increase, reflected additional increases in State judicial expenditures and expanded State government responsibility for the court systems in several States, including Alabama, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, and Virginia.

Following two years of decreases, State total "other criminal justice" expenditure rose from \$527 million in 1978 to \$588 million in 1979—a 12 percent increase. The increase is primarily attributable to a sharp rise in State intergovernmental payments to local governments in two States: Massachusetts and Virginia. In Massachusetts, an increase of \$91 million in State assistance to localities covered the costs of a State takeover of local courts, including prosecuting attorneys' offices and probation functions. In Virginia, State aid to county sheriffs for courts and corrections expenses rose \$28 million. In other large States such as California, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas, direct expenditure as well as intergovernmental payments to local governments in the "other criminal justice" category continued to decline. In addition, Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration block grants, which States redistribute to local governments, further declined from \$585 million in 1978 to \$525 million in 1979.

Total police protection and corrections expenditure of State governments both showed increased rates of growth from the previous year. Police protection expenditure increased 7 percent compared with 3 percent in 1978; and corrections expenditure rose 15 percent,

Table F. Percent distribution of State justice full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by activity, October 1979

Activity	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		Percent distribution	
	Full-time equivalent employees	October 1979 payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October 1979 payroll
Total	329,095	\$468,979	100.0	¹ 100.0
Police protection	91,595	130,915	27.8	27.9
Judicial	48,669	87,129	14.8	18.6
Legal services	19,961	32,499	6.1	6.9
Public defense	3,659	5,855	1.1	1.2
Corrections	161,019	206,983	48.9	44.1
Other criminal justice	4,192	5,599	1.3	1.2

¹ Because of rounding, detail does not add to total.

up from the 12 percent increase in the prior year. Public defense total expenditure rose 17 percent—4 percentage points lower than the increase of a year ago.

As in the past years, the corrections sector accounted for the largest portion of State justice expenditure (\$3.8 billion or 45 percent). These expenditures included the operation of State prison systems and, in many States, the operation of the probation and parole systems as well. The balance of State justice expenditure was distributed as follows: Police protection, \$2.2 billion, or 25 percent; judicial \$1.3 billion or 16 percent; legal services and prosecution, \$458 million, or 5 percent; public defense, \$128 million, or 2 percent; and "other criminal justice," \$588 million or 7 percent (see figure 11).

Full-time equivalent employment of State civil and criminal justice agencies increased by 6 percent to 329 thousand in 1978-79, up from the 4 percent increase from 1977 to 1978. This was 11 percent of the 3.1 million State total full-time equivalent employment. The judicial and public defense sectors registered increases in full-time equivalent employment of 17 and 16 percent respectively. Legal services and "other criminal justice" also showed strong gains. However, the "other

criminal justice" increase of 14 percent follows a 2 percent decline in 1978 whereas the legal services rise of 10 percent contrasts with a 21 percent increase in 1978. State corrections added 9,600 employees (an increase of 4 percent). Police protection full-time equivalent employment declined slightly to 91.6 thousand—the second consecutive year in which a small decrease has occurred. The percentage of full-time equivalent employment in each sector was generally proportionate to the percentage of total expenditure in each sector with the exception of "other criminal justice" (see figures 11 and 12).

The 329 thousand full-time equivalent employees received \$469 million in salaries, wages, or other compensation in the month of October 1979. This was an increase of 15 percent between October 1978 and October 1979.

The October 1979 payroll of \$469 million was divided among the six justice sectors roughly in proportion to the full-time equivalent employment in the sector (see table F). For those sectors characterized by higher-paid employees, namely judicial, legal services, and public defense (see figure 6), the sector's share of payroll of course exceeded the share of employment.

Local governments: Counties and municipalities (tables 6-10 and 12-21)

Total expenditure for justice by local governments in fiscal year 1979 was \$15.4 billion, a \$945 million or 7 percent increase from FY 1978—in comparison to an 11 percent increase from 1977 to 1978. As in past years, close to two-thirds of this expenditure occurred in the police protection sector (\$9.9 billion or 64 percent). The judicial sector and the corrections sector accounted for 12 and 14 percent of expenditure respectively, while the other three sectors accounted for smaller percents (see figure 13).

Local full-time equivalent employment was also distributed among the six sectors roughly in the same proportions as total expenditure (see figures 13 and 14). Two slight exceptions to this generalization are the public defense sector, where payments are frequently made to private court-appointed counsel who are not directly employees of the government, and the "other criminal justice" sector, where expenditures are frequently grant funds of private agencies associated with justice activities or are used for construction of multi-purpose justice facilities. In both instances, large expenditures may be made without the governments involved directly employing the workers.

Analyzing local justice expenditure in total, however, tends to obscure important differences between the county level of government and the municipal level. Municipal governments (cities, towns, and townships) outspent county governments for justice activities by about \$3.2 billion overall, but the difference can be attributed almost exclusively to the police sector, where the municipal governments outspent the county governments by about 4 to 1. Over one third (36 percent) of county justice expenditure was for activities in the judicial, legal services/prosecution, and public defense areas; another third (33 percent) was for police protection; corrections (28 percent) and other criminal justice (3 percent) round out the county justice total. Municipal governments spent \$79 billion (or 85 percent of all their justice expenditure) on police protection, more than county governments spent on all six sectors altogether.

Table G. Percent distribution of county justice full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by activity, October 1979

Activity	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		Percent distribution	
	Full-time equivalent employees	October 1979 payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October 1979 payroll
Total	300,378	\$373,026	100.0	100.0
Police protection	103,255	137,404	34.4	36.8
Judicial	77,545	84,475	25.8	22.6
Legal services	30,618	43,263	10.2	11.6
Public defense	4,493	7,741	1.5	2.1
Corrections	82,120	97,648	27.3	26.2
Other criminal justice	2,347	2,495	0.8	0.7

Table H. Percent distribution of municipal justice full-time equivalent employment and payroll; by activity, October 1979

Activity	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		Percent distribution	
	Full-time equivalent employees	October 1979 payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October 1979 payroll
Total	445,624	\$651,590	100.0	100.0
Police protection	385,598	571,441	86.5	87.7
Judicial	22,063	23,398	5.0	3.6
Legal services	14,768	22,876	3.3	3.5
Public defense	414	575	0.1	0.1
Corrections	21,729	32,040	4.9	4.9
Other criminal justice	1,052	1,260	0.2	0.2

However, county governments spent substantially more than municipal governments in the other five sectors. No one sector dominates county justice expenditure as police protection does municipal expenditure (see figures 15 and 17).

County justice total expenditure for all activities increased by 8 percent to \$6.2 billion, down from the 11 percent increase from 1977 to 1978. The greatest individual sector percent increase occurred in legal services, 12 percent. This was followed by police protection, 11 percent, public defense, 9 percent, corrections, 8 percent, and judicial, 3 percent. "Other criminal justice" had an actual decrease of 7 percent. The 1979 growth rates in all of the other five sectors represent declines from 1978.

Total justice expenditure for municipalities increased by almost \$480 million or 5.4 percent to \$9.4 billion

in 1979. This was about half the \$889 million or 11 percent increase in 1978. The total municipal police protection expenditure of \$7.9 billion, accounting for 85 percent of total municipal justice spending, consumed \$404 million of the \$480 million increase. Municipal legal services and public defense spending, although rising at 10 and 16 percent rates respectively in 1979, still constitute only a combined total of 4.5 percent of municipal justice spending. Municipal judicial expenditure rose only 0.2 percent in 1979, and "other criminal justice" decreased 10 percent, or \$7 million.

At both the county and municipal levels, employment and payrolls were distributed throughout the various sectors in roughly the same percentages as expenditure (see tables G and H).

There were 300 thousand full-time equivalent county justice employees in October 1979 drawing a monthly payroll of \$373 million. This was an increase of 4.4 thousand or 1.5 percent in the number of county justice employees over October 1978, about one-half the increase from 1977 to 1978 and one-fourth the increase in 1977. The police protection sector showed the greatest increase in full-time equivalent employment, over 3 thousand or 3 percent. Judicial, public defense, and "other criminal justice" sectors showed declines in full-time equivalent employment. As at the State level, in those sectors with a concentration of higher-paid employees such as legal services and public defense (see figure 6), the percentage of total payroll exceeded the percentage of total employees (table G). Average monthly pay for county justice employees for all functions rose 7 percent from 1978 to 1979—up sharply from the 2 percent increase from 1977 to 1978. County average monthly pay exceeded prior year increases in every sector except "other criminal justice," which declined slightly below the 1978 level. However, county average monthly justice pay remained the lowest in every sector among all governments, except the public defense sector.

Municipal full-time equivalent employment declined 1.6 thousand (0.4 percent) to 445.6 thousand from October 1978 to October 1979. Most of the decline in municipal justice employment is attributable to a drop of 4.2 thousand in police employment, which was only partly offset by gains in judicial, legal services, public defense and corrections. "Other criminal justice" employment, dropping to 1,052, accounted for the remainder of the decrease. Municipalities' total monthly justice payroll rose 10 percent or 59 million to \$652 million in October 1979. Municipal average monthly pay not only exceeded county pay in all categories except the judicial and public defense sectors; but also was higher than average State pay in the police protection and corrections sectors (figure 6).

Separate data are presented in tables 12-16 for the 349 county governments with a 1978 population of 100,000 or more. Over one-half (59 percent) of the total United States population lives in the 349 largest counties, and these counties accounted for 77 percent (\$4.8 billion) of the total expenditure for justice activities at the county level. These same counties accounted for 71 percent of all county-level full-time equivalent justice employment (213 thousand) and paid 78 percent of the total county justice payroll for October 1979. These figures, of course, reflect the greater need for justice services and the higher salaries in densely populated areas.

Separate data are presented in tables 17-21 for the 415 city governments with a population of 50,000 or more in 1978. Total justice expenditure by the 415 large city governments amounted to \$6.3 billion, and full-time equivalent justice employment was 271 thousand. In 1979, these 415 cities contained 46 percent of the total United States metropolitan area population, and accounted for 67 percent of the municipal justice expenditure. These same 415 cities employed 61 percent of all municipal full-time equivalent employees working in the justice system and paid them 67 percent of the total municipal justice payroll. As with the large counties, the proportion of payroll exceeded the proportion of employees, reflecting the generally higher salaries in the large metropolitan areas.

The distribution of expenditure and employment throughout the various justice sectors in the 349 counties and the 415 cities reflect the distribution for counties and cities generally.

It should be noted that in the individual city tables, certain cities displayed are either independent, being wholly outside any county area, or operate wholly or in part as a consolidated city-county. In general, these cities are more similar to large counties than to other large cities in the scope of their justice responsibilities; that is, in addition to police protection, which is the primary justice function in most cities, these cities also operate extensive judicial and corrections systems and may have significant public defense expenditures. The independent cities are: Washington, DC; Baltimore, Md.; St. Louis, Mo.; Carson City, Nev.; and the following cities in Virginia: Alexandria, Chesapeake, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Virginia Beach, and 31 others, 20 of which are included in the survey sample and are reflected in table I. Data are not available for eight cities not included in the survey sample, and five cities did not respond. The consolidated city-county governments are: Anchorage, Alaska; San Francisco, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Columbus, Ga.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Indianapolis, Ind.; Lexington, Ky.; Baton Rouge, La.; New Orleans, La.; Boston, Mass.; New York City, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.; and three others that are not displayed in the individual city tables because they had populations of less than 50,000. They are Juneau, Alaska; Sitka, Alaska; and Nantucket, Mass. All 17 however, are displayed in table I to show their effect on total municipal direct expenditure and employment for all criminal justice functions.

Because New York City's justice direct expenditure accounted for 50 percent of the combined total of independent cities and consolidated city-counties, these units' share of total municipal direct expenditure is less dramatic when New York City is removed, dropping from 29 percent to 15 percent. Similarly, New York City accounts for 43 percent of the total justice employment for this group and, when it is removed, the share of total municipal employment is reduced from 24 percent to 14 percent.

Table I. Justice system direct expenditure and employment of independent cities and consolidated city-county governments, fiscal year 1979

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and type of government	Estimated population July 1, 1978	Total justice system		State and type of government ¹	Estimated population July 1, 1978	Total justice system	
		Direct expenditures	Total employees			Direct expenditures	Total employees
United States:							
Local governments, total ¹	(X)	\$15,256,613	805,650	Kentucky: Lexington-Fayette	190,686	13,286	730
Counties, total	(X)	6,045,239	326,359	Louisiana: Baton Rouge-East Baton Rouge	311,053	23,428	1,523
Municipalities, total ¹	(X)	9,211,374	479,291	New Orleans—Orleans	556,428	52,822	3,701
Independent cities and consolidated city-county governments	18,304,704	2,688,010	114,156	Maryland: Baltimore	791,857	90,141	4,896
Alaska:				Massachusetts: Boston-Suffolk	597,254	102,924	3,326
Anchorage	180,255	14,509	371	Nantucket	5,469	523	34
Juneau	19,249	1,359	42	Missouri: St. Louis	508,496	68,018	3,997
Sitka	7,812	546	23	Nevada: Carson City	29,058	1,662	100
California:				New York: New York—Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond	7,134,542	1,349,172	48,800
San Francisco	649,315	94,499	4,268	Pennsylvania: Philadelphia	1,754,829	310,705	13,756
Colorado:				Tennessee: Nashville—Davidson	425,424	33,993	1,913
Denver	474,595	55,635	2,491	Virginia: Independent cities (28) ²	1,877,023	122,066	6,926
District of Columbia	671,001	216,136	8,933				
Florida:							
Jacksonville—Duval	529,787	37,922	2,748				
Georgia:							
Columbus—Muscogee	163,837	9,767	622				
Hawaii:							
Honolulu	722,689	42,417	2,143				
Indiana:							
Indianapolis—Marion	704,045	45,480	2,813				

X Not applicable.

¹ Expenditure and employment data for independent cities and consolidated city-county governments are included.

² There are 41 independent cities in Virginia; however, 8 of these cities are not included in the survey sample; and five did not respond.

Survey methodology: Sources and limitations of the data

General

Survey coverage and collection methods are described in detail below, and the definitions applied in the collection of data are presented in appendix 1. As in the previous editions of this series, several tables show comparisons of justice expenditure and full-time equivalent employment with the total general expenditure and full-time equivalent employment for all functions of the particular government or level of government. These data are for units of general-purpose governments only (i.e., county, municipal, and township governments) and do not include independent school districts or special district governments.

Survey coverage

The survey through which basic figures for this report were collected covered the Federal Government, all State governments, and a representative sample of local governments within each State. Data were collected for all county governments (regardless of size), for all municipalities (and townships in the New England and Middle Atlantic States) having a 1970 population of 10,000 or more, and for a sample of the remaining municipalities and townships with less than 10,000 population, selected according to the relative size of their annual police protection expenditures as reported in the 1977 Census of Governments. The survey panel therefore included the Federal Government, the 50 State governments, and 11,878 local governments (3,042 county governments, 6,762 municipalities, and 2,074 townships).

The survey period

Federal Government data are shown for FY 1979, which began on October 1, 1978 and ended September 30, 1979. The State expenditure data presented in this report cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1979 for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, March 31, 1979; Texas, August 31, 1979; and Alabama and Michigan, September 30, 1979. However, there are some State agencies that operate on a different fiscal year basis from the rest of the State government.

In such instances, figures shown are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the State's regular fiscal year.

For local governments, the 1979 fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1, 1978 and June 30, 1979. Most municipalities and counties ended their fiscal years on December 31, 1978 or June 30, 1979. The fiscal year reported for Washington, D.C. ended on September 30, 1979.

Employment data shown for Federal, State, and local governments are for October 1979.

Data collection

The survey was accomplished using two methods of data collection: Field compilation and mail canvass. Trained field representatives compiled expenditure and employment data from the governments' own records for the 50 States, the 349 largest counties and the 415 largest cities. The compilation work was done between October 1979 and April 1980 in accordance with the definitions presented in appendix 1. All other units in the sample were canvassed by mail for expenditure and employment data, over a 5-month period beginning in January 1980 and ending in May 1980. Response for field-compiled units was 100 percent. The response from mail canvass units was 90 percent. The mail canvass questionnaires are exhibited in appendix 2.

The field survey efforts and mail canvass were supplemented by reference to a variety of published government documents such as budgets, financial statements, and audit reports. In some cases, such sources were the basis for breakdowns of totals into more detailed employment and expenditure figures.

The expenditure and employment data for the Federal Government were collected through a special mail survey, with telephone followup of Federal justice agencies, in accordance with definitions used for State and local governments (see appendix 1).

Data limitations

The sample selected to develop local government figures is one of all possible samples of the same size that could have been chosen using the same sampling design. Estimates derived from these different samples would differ from each other and also from a complete census using the same data collection procedures. This variation among all possible estimates is sampling error. Because all State and county governments were included in the survey, State and county figures are not subject to sampling error.

The local government sample for the 1979 survey was designed to produce an estimate for each State of the portion of total justice expenditure made by local governments with a relative sampling error of less than one-half of 1 percent. For the fiscal year 1978 data, the errors were less than one-half of 1 percent in all but 13 States; however, in all States, the errors were less than three-quarters of 1 percent, at the 95 percent confidence level.

The relative sampling error of the State-by-State estimates of local government justice expenditure for fiscal year 1978 data was calculated at the two-thirds confidence level and found to be within 3 percent of the estimated totals for all States and less than 2 percent for 32 States. The results of the computations of standard errors for local government totals on a relative standard error basis are summarized in table J.

Because State government figures are not subject to sampling variation, the State-local aggregates shown for individual States are more reliable than the local government estimates they include.

The data are also subject to the inaccuracies in classification, response, and processing that would occur if a complete census had been conducted under the same conditions as the sample survey. Every effort was made to keep such errors to a minimum through care in examining, editing, and tabulating the data submitted by government officials. Followup procedures were used extensively to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns.

Table J. Relative standard errors of local government totals of justice expenditure, 1978

0.5 or less	0.5 - 1.0	1.0 - 2.0	2.0 - 3.0
California	Alaska	Colorado	Maryland
Hawaii	Arizona	Delaware	Massachusetts
Michigan	Connecticut	Florida	Montana
Nevada	Indiana	Georgia	Nebraska
New Mexico	Rhode Island	Illinois	North Carolina
New York	Vermont	Kansas	Ohio
Texas		Kentucky	Oregon
		Louisiana	South Dakota
		Maine	Virginia
			Washington
		Alabama	North Dakota
		Arkansas	Oklahoma
		Idaho	Pennsylvania
		Iowa	South Carolina
		Minnesota	Tennessee
		Mississippi	Utah
		Missouri	West Virginia
		New Hampshire	Wisconsin
		New Jersey	Wyoming

Readers should be generally cautious in comparing governments, because differences in functional responsibilities from State-to-State and government-to-government can also affect the comparability of expenditure and employment data. For example, some State governments directly administer certain activities that elsewhere are undertaken by local governments, with or without fiscal aid, and the same variation in the division of responsibilities exists for counties and cities.

The available source documents did not consistently provide full itemization of expenditure or employment for the sector subcategories presented in this report. As a result, sector breakdowns may be incomplete for particular governmental units.

Because of rounding, the detail data in some tables may not add precisely to the totals shown.

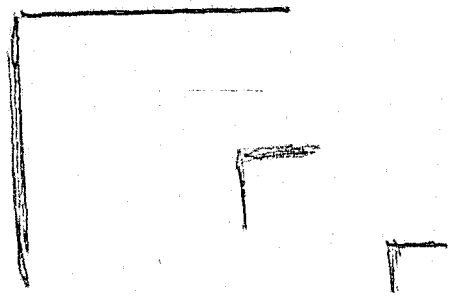
Changes in survey methodology

As discussed earlier, this series of annual reports dates back to FY 1967. The survey originated in the Bureau of the Census as a special in-house study in which police protection, judicial and corrections data were extracted for selected large governments from data compiled in the Bureau's regular annual finance and employment sample surveys. In the FY 1969 survey, prosecution and public defense were added to the original three criminal justice categories, coverage was extended to the entire regular annual survey sample of counties and municipalities, and a mail canvass questionnaire designed specifically to elicit criminal justice data was used for all but the largest governments, which were canvassed by field agents. These changes must be taken into account in making year-to-year comparisons from FY 1967 through FY 1970.

Availability of data

Copies of the annual and trends reports are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices; and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850.

In addition to the publications, data are also available on magnetic tape and computer printout. For details, contact the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20531.



GRAPHIC SUMMARY



FIGURE 1.
Percent and amount of change in total criminal justice expenditure by function for all governments from 1977 to 1978 and from 1978 to 1979

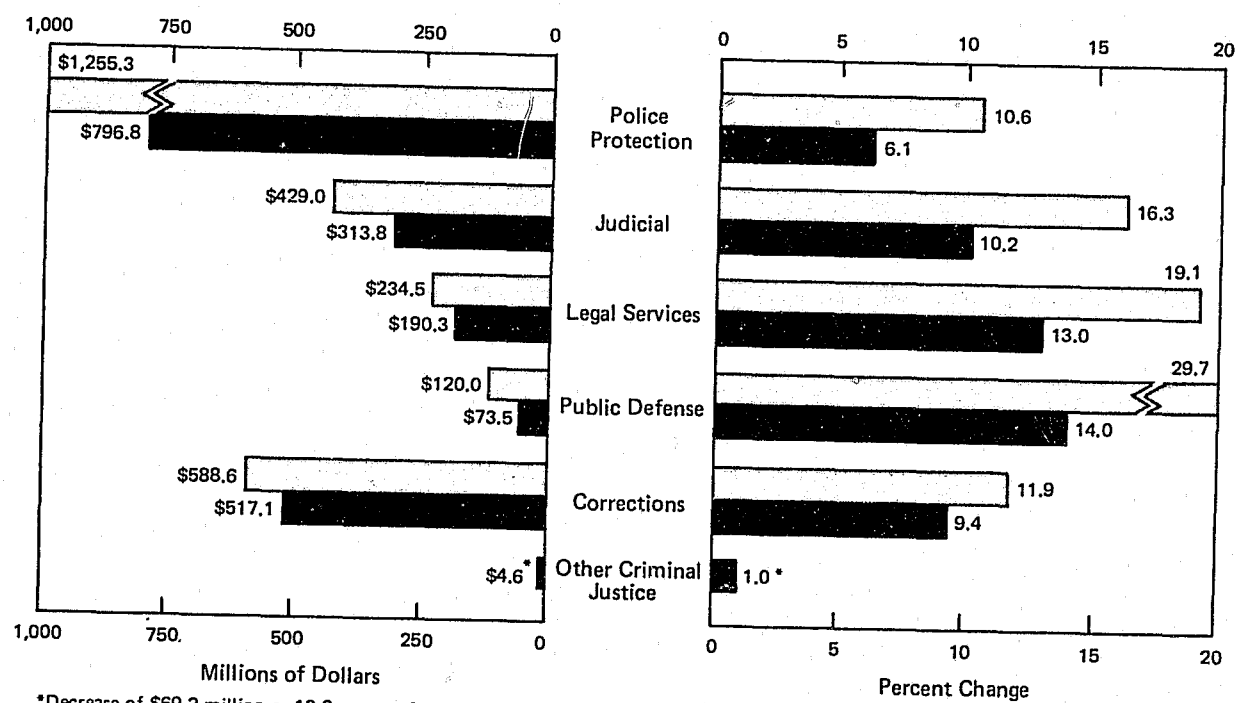
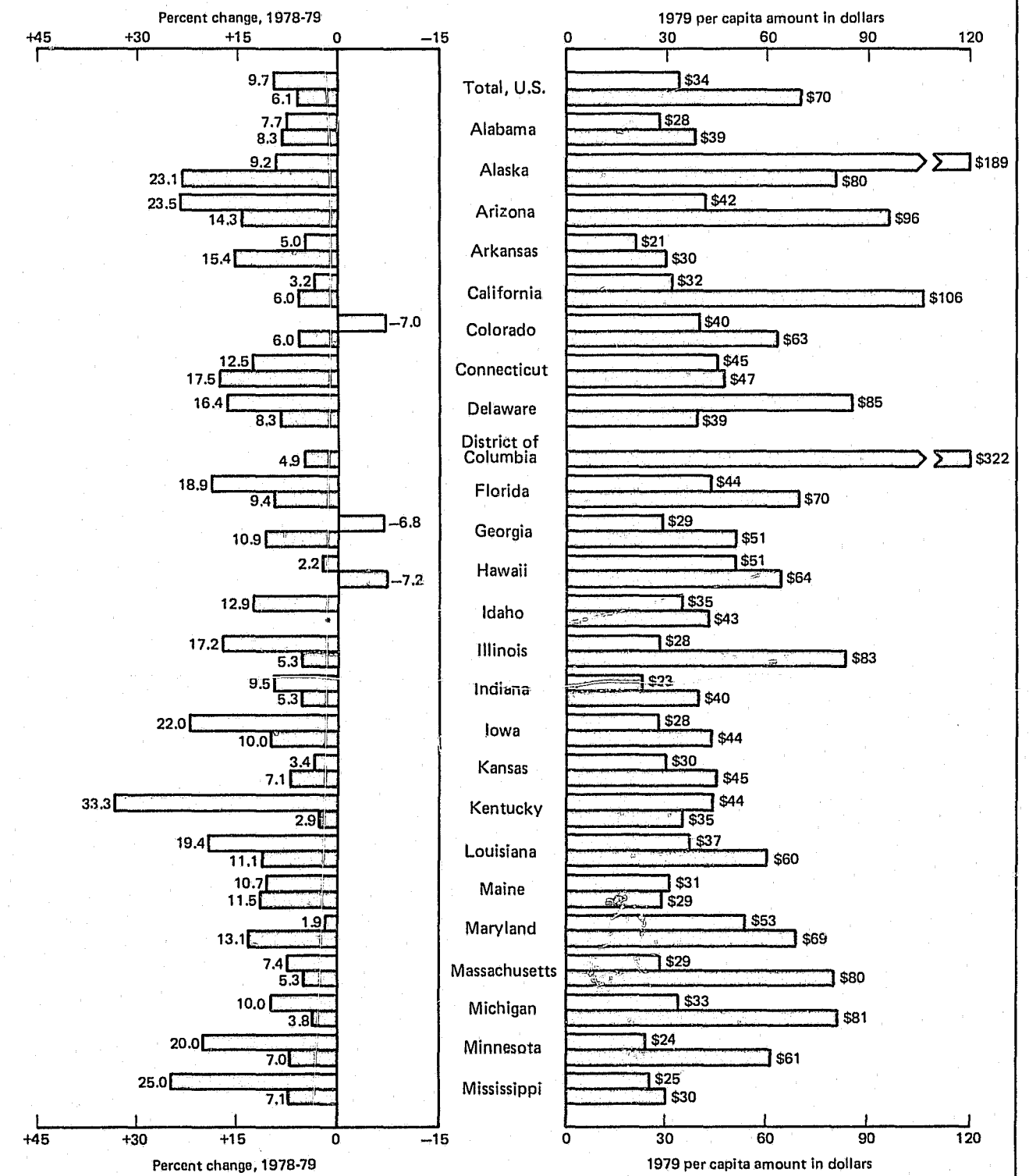


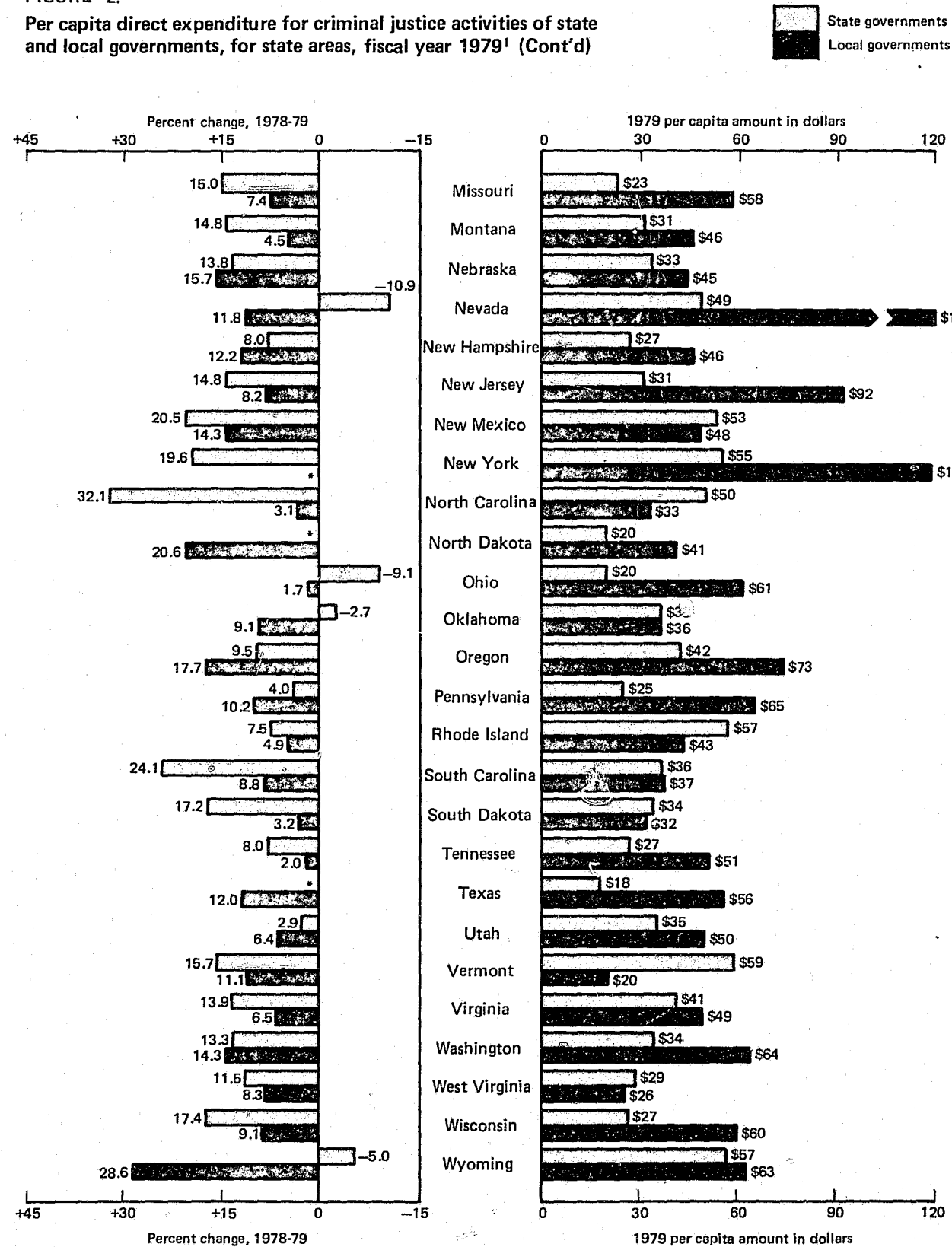
FIGURE 2.
Per capita direct expenditure for criminal justice activities of state and local governments, for state areas, fiscal year 1979¹



¹ See footnote in text under "General fiscal year 1979."

FIGURE 2.

Per capita direct expenditure for criminal justice activities of state and local governments, for state areas, fiscal year 1979¹ (Cont'd)



*No change from 1978. ¹ See footnote in text under "General fiscal year 1979."

FIGURE 3.

Percent and amount of increase in total criminal justice expenditure, of state and local governments, by region, 1977 to 1978 and 1978 to 1979

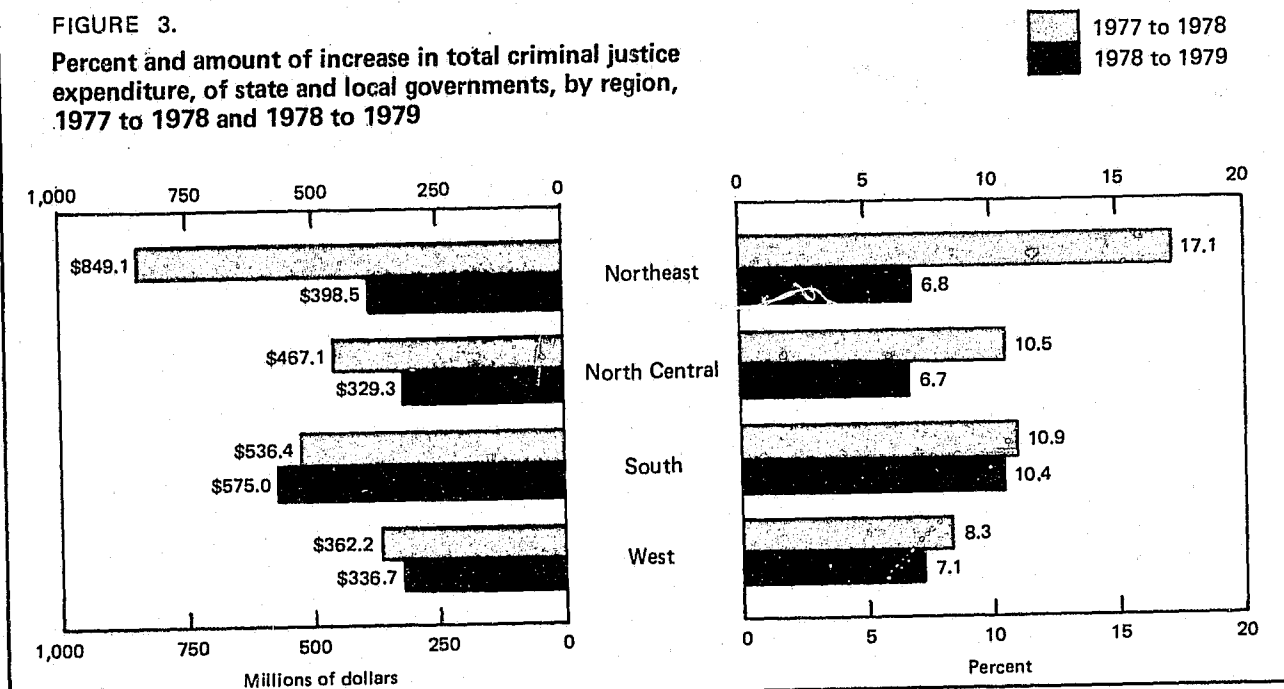
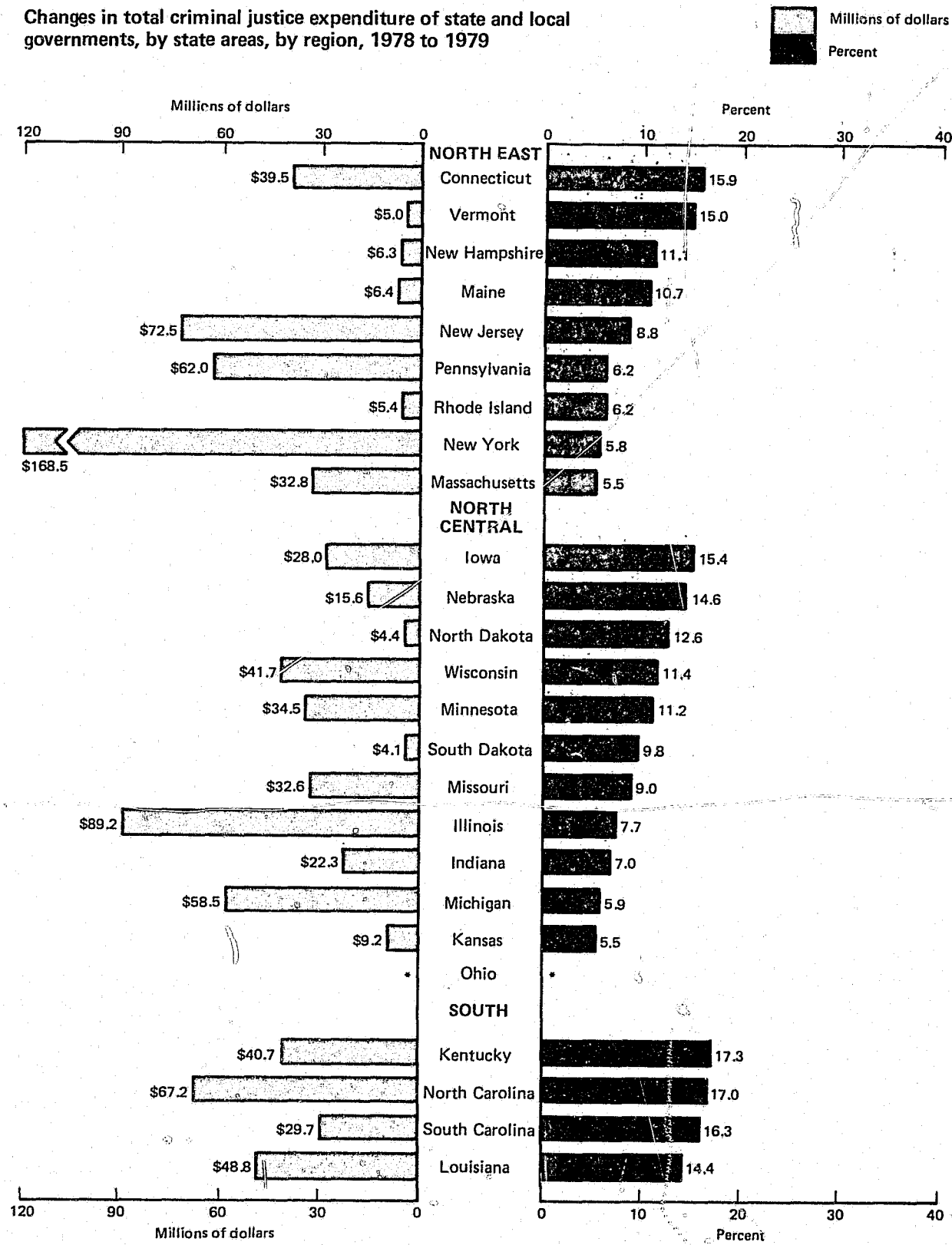
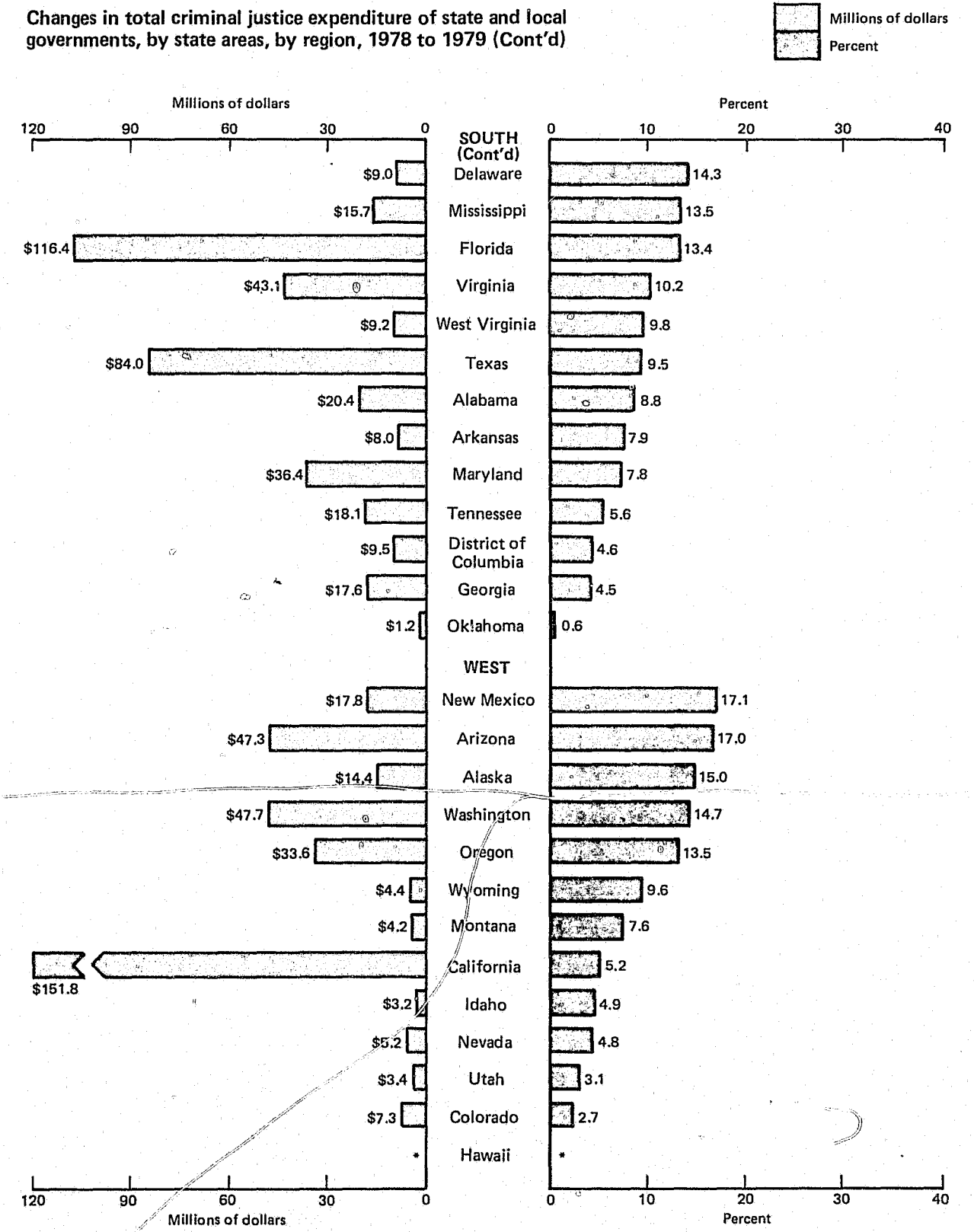


FIGURE 4.
Changes in total criminal justice expenditure of state and local governments, by state areas, by region, 1978 to 1979



*Decrease of \$10.9 million, or 1.2 percent

FIGURE 4.
Changes in total criminal justice expenditure of state and local governments, by state areas, by region, 1978 to 1979 (Cont'd)



*Decrease of \$3.6 million, or 3.3 percent

FIGURE 5.
Change in criminal justice direct expenditure by function and by type of government, 1977 to 1978 and 1978 to 1979

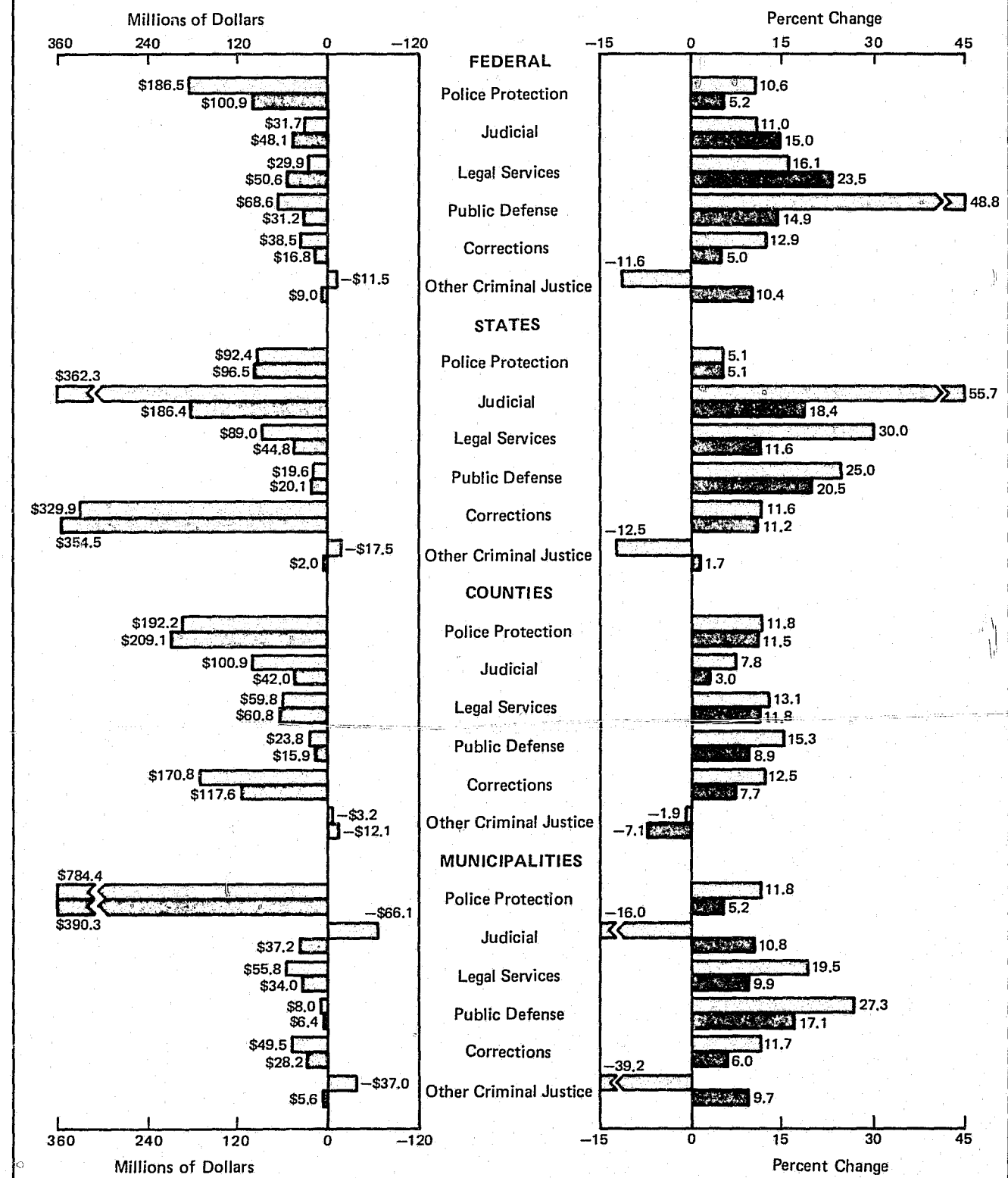


FIGURE 6.
Average monthly salaries for criminal justice employees on a full-time equivalent basis by activity and type of government, October 1979

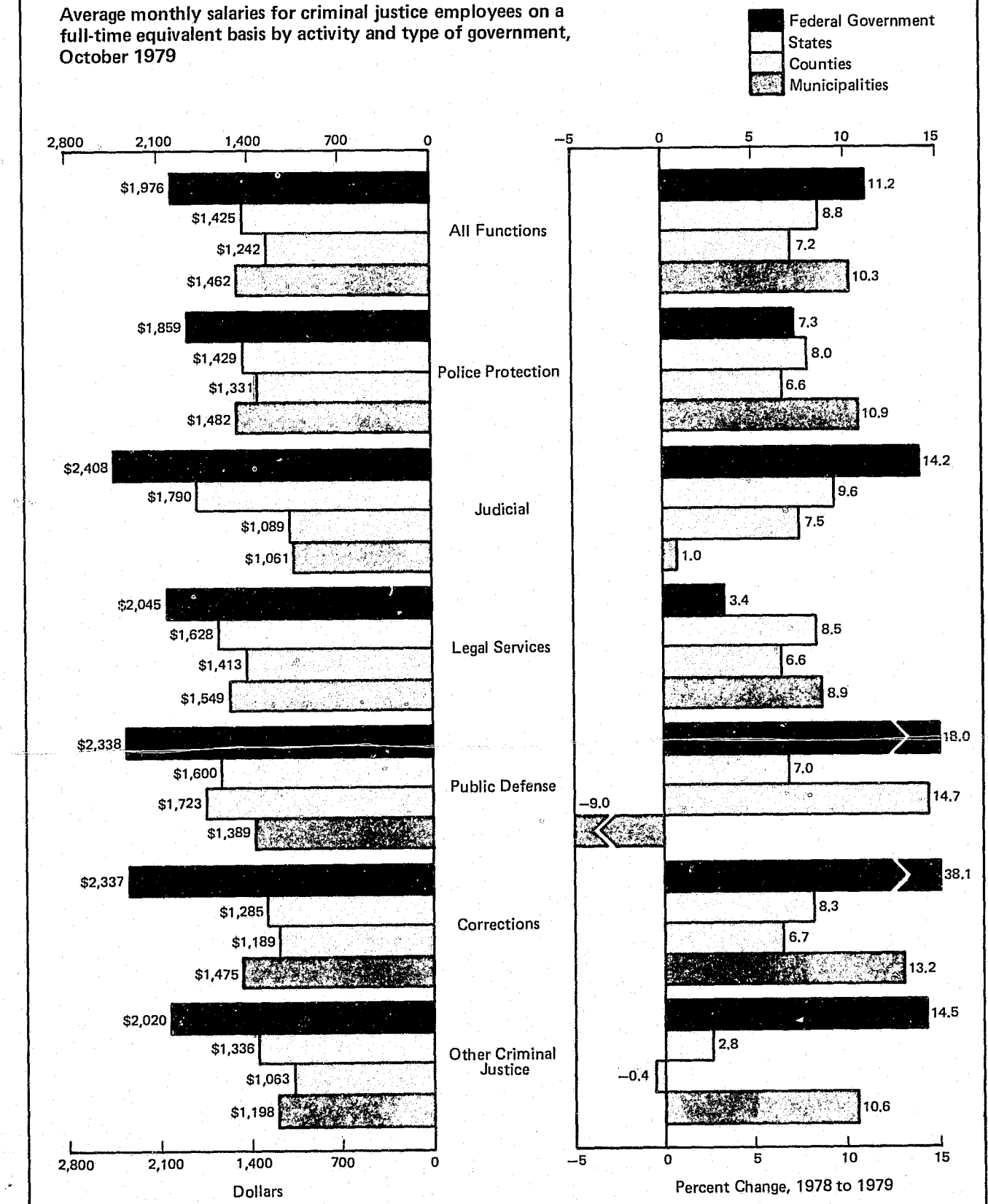
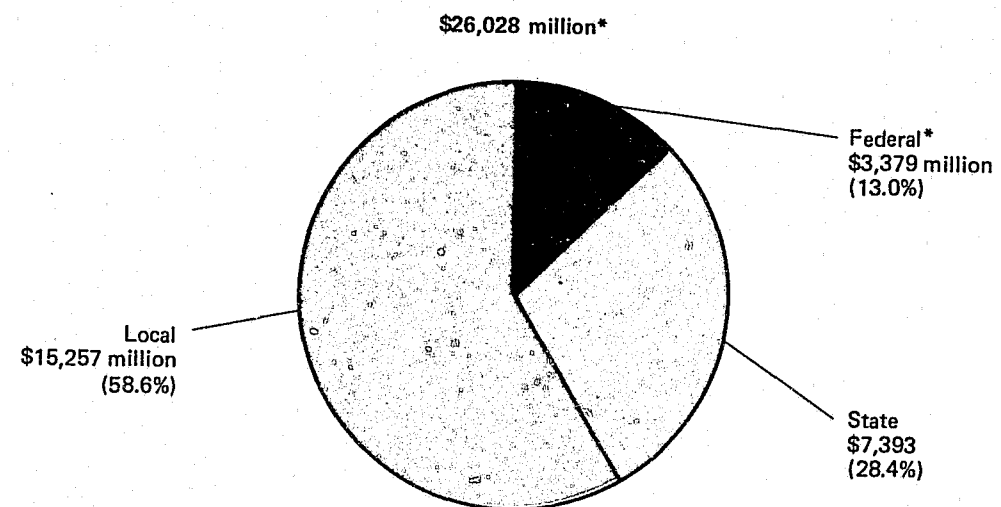


FIGURE 7.
Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure by level of government, fiscal year 1979



* For each level of government, this graph depicts direct expenditure only and excludes intergovernmental expenditure to avoid duplication, since payments from one level of government to another are reflected in the direct expenditures of the recipient level of government. On the other hand, figures 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17 depict total expenditure, including both direct and intergovernmental expenditure, of individual levels and types of governments. See text and Appendix 1: Definitions of terms.

FIGURE 8.
Percent distribution of criminal justice system full-time equivalent employment by level of government, October 1979

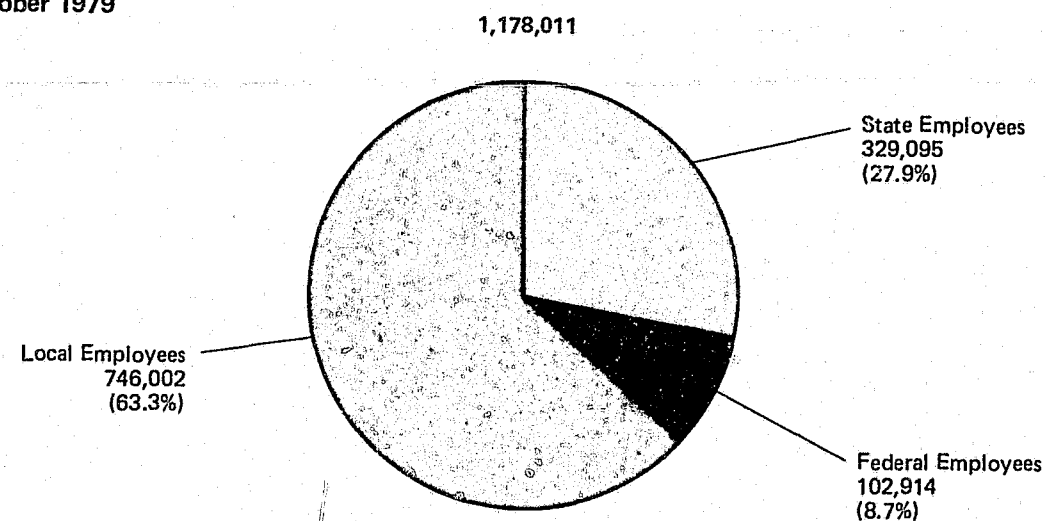


FIGURE 9.
Federal government criminal justice system total expenditure, fiscal year 1979

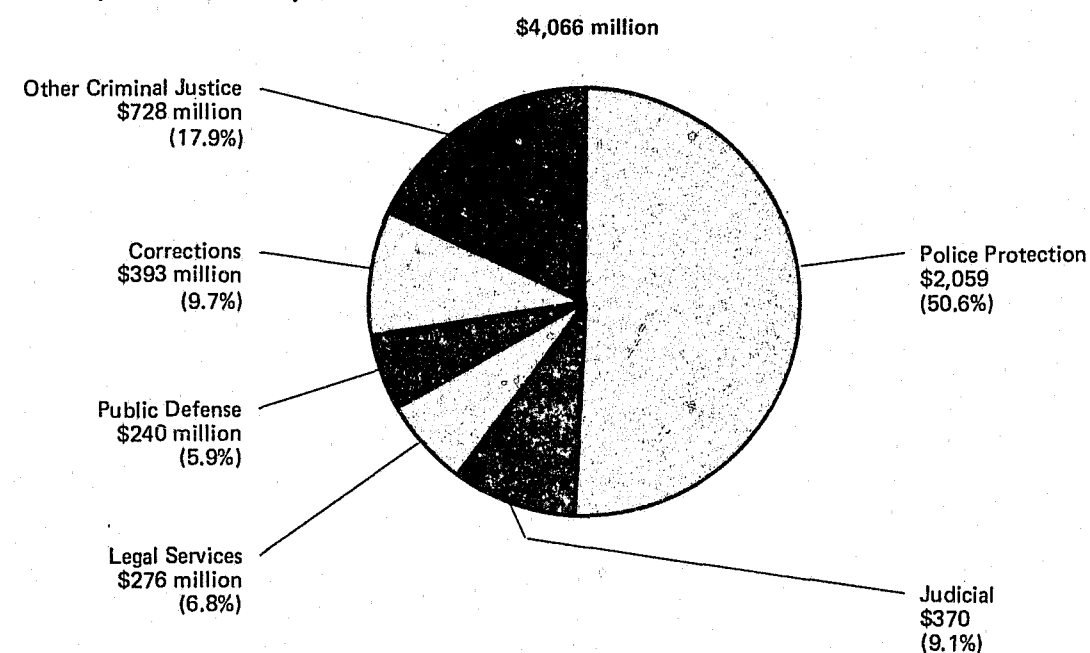


FIGURE 10.
Federal government criminal justice system full-time equivalent employment, October 1979

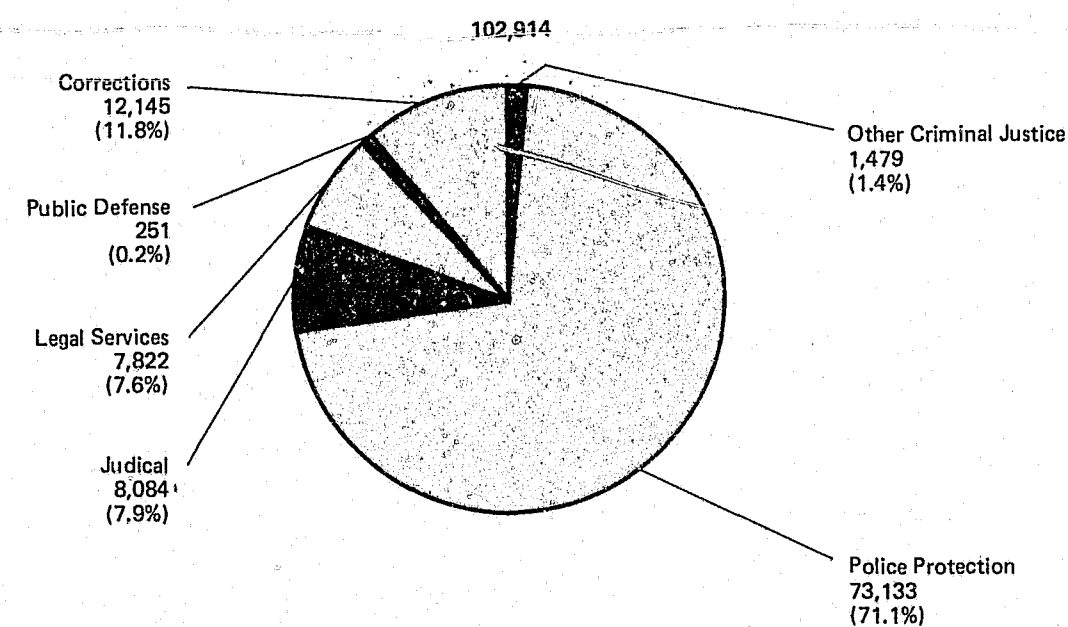


FIGURE 11.
State government criminal justice system
total expenditure, fiscal year 1979

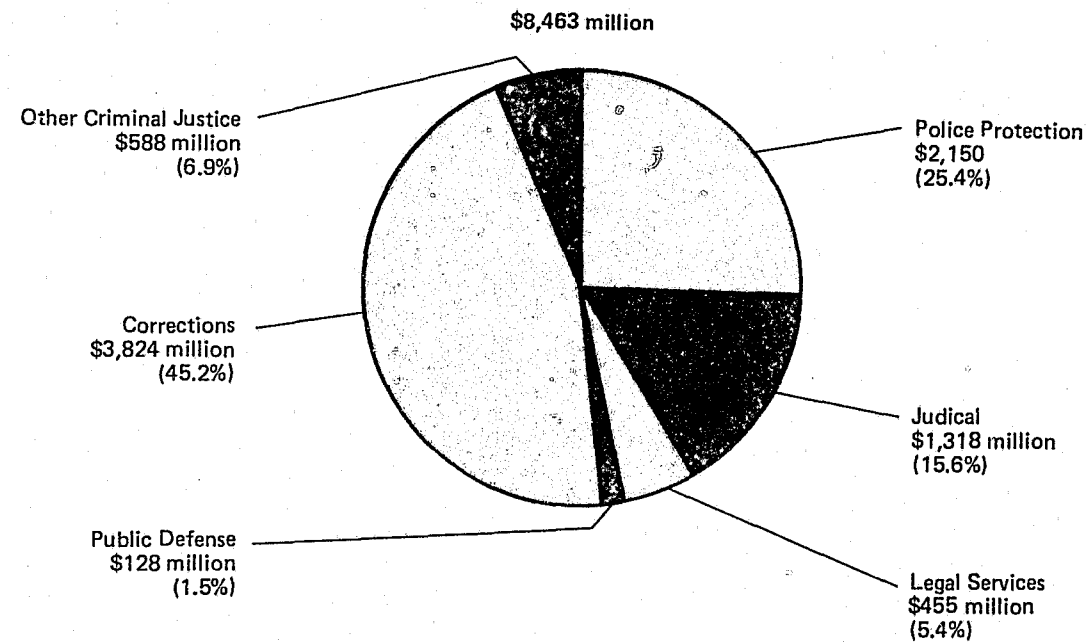


FIGURE 12.
State government criminal justice system full-time
equivalent employment, October 1979

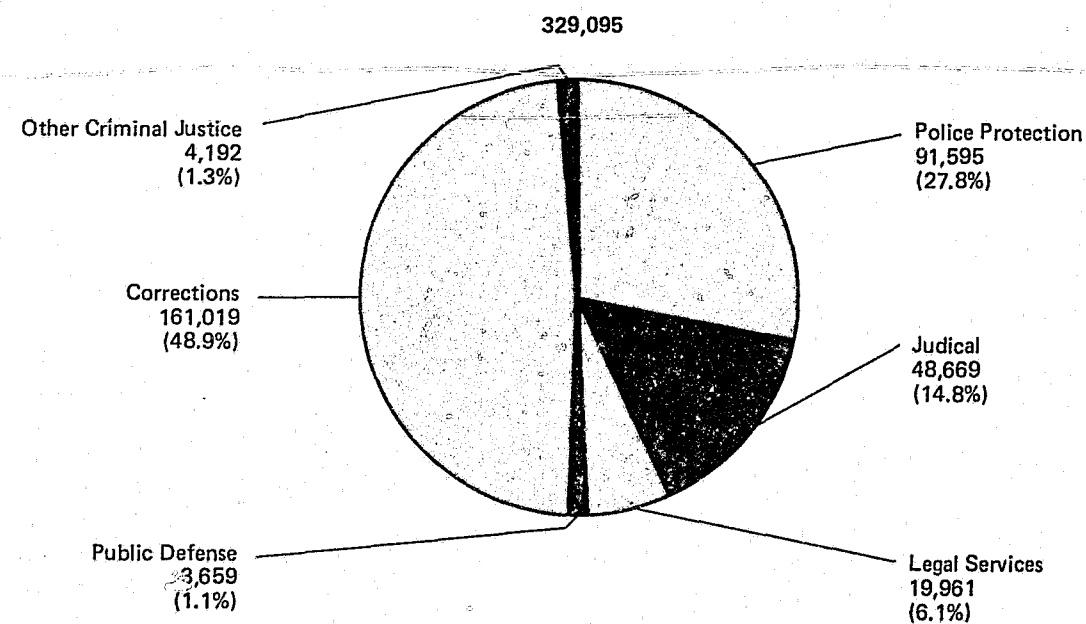
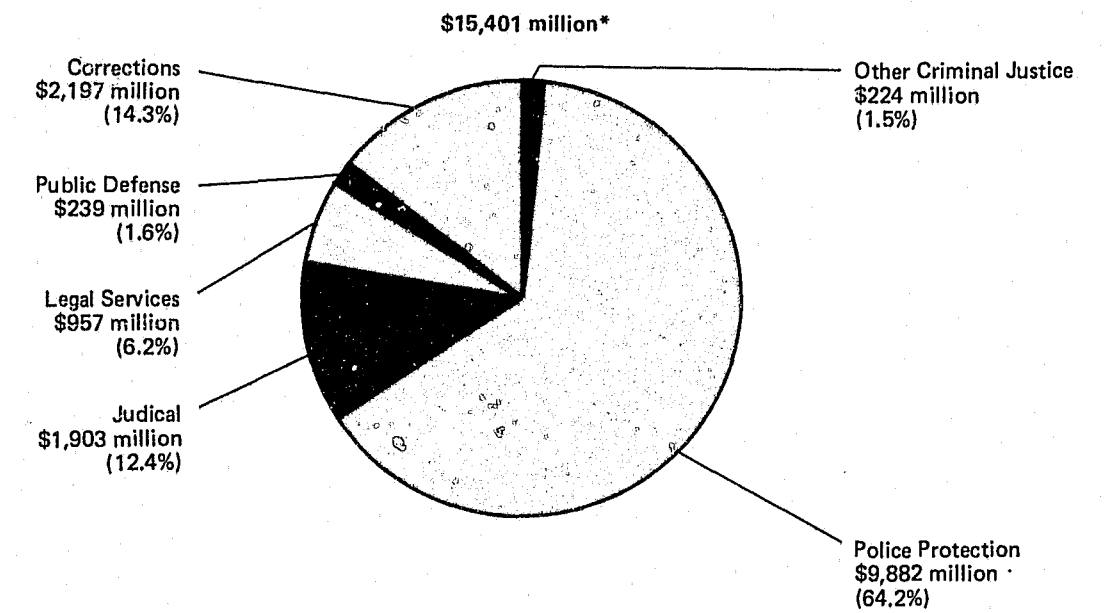


FIGURE 13.
Local government criminal justice system
total expenditure, fiscal year 1979



*Because of rounding, detail does not add to total.

FIGURE 14.
Local government criminal justice system full-time
equivalent employment, October 1979

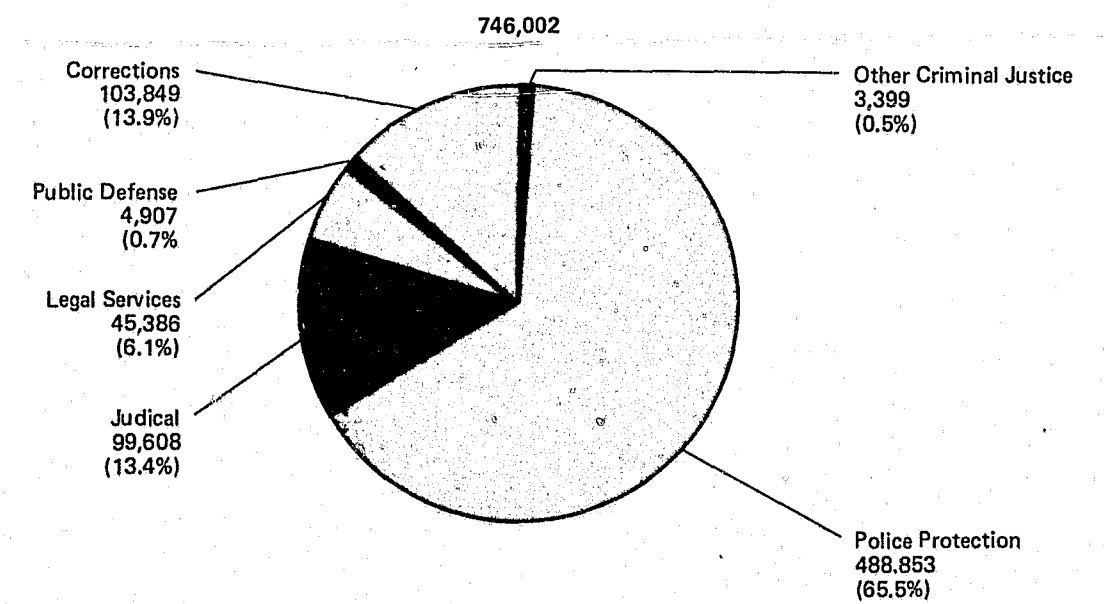


FIGURE 15.
County government criminal justice system
total expenditure, fiscal year 1979

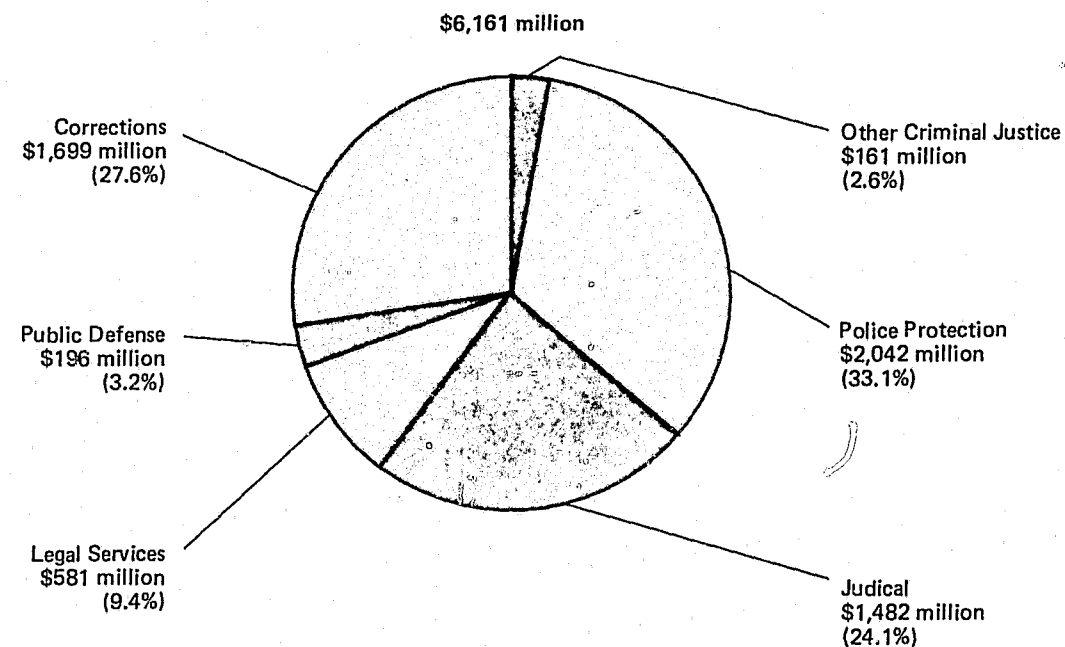


FIGURE 16.
County government criminal justice system full-time
equivalent employment, October 1979

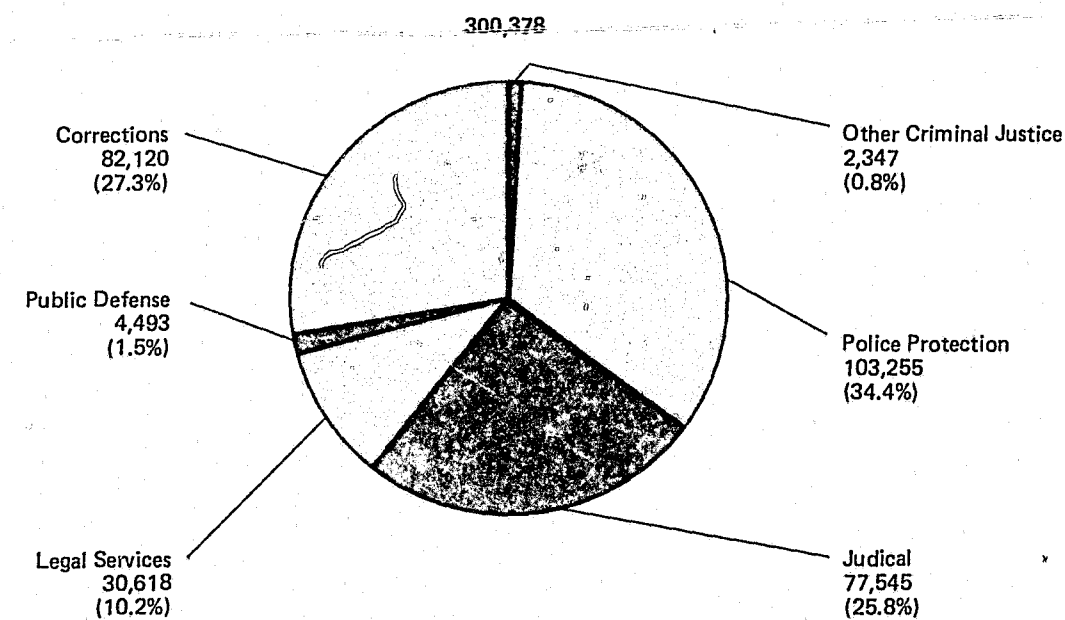
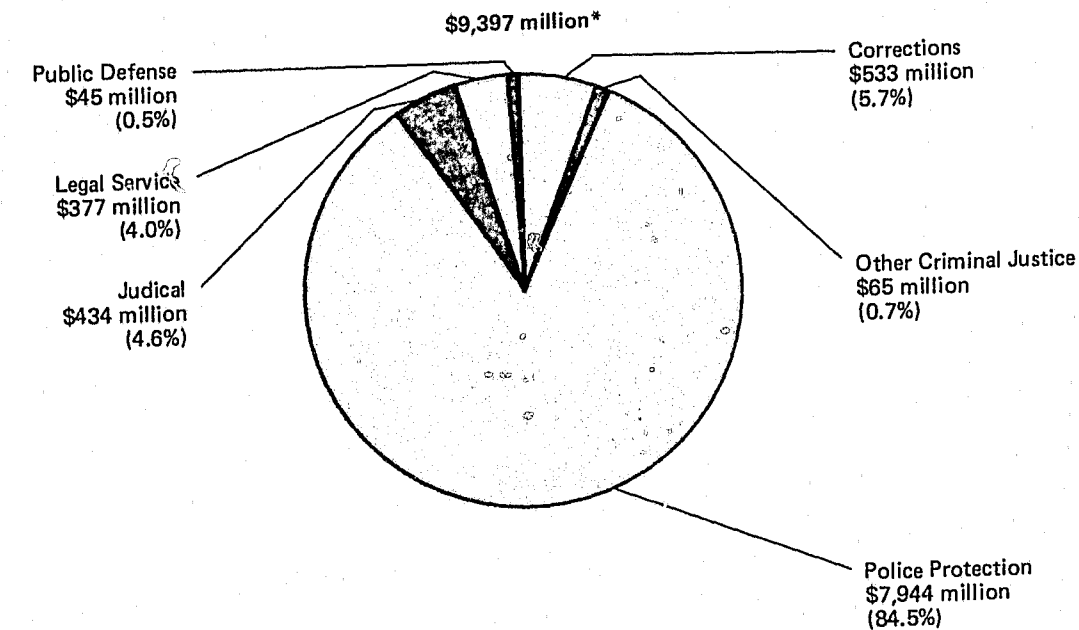
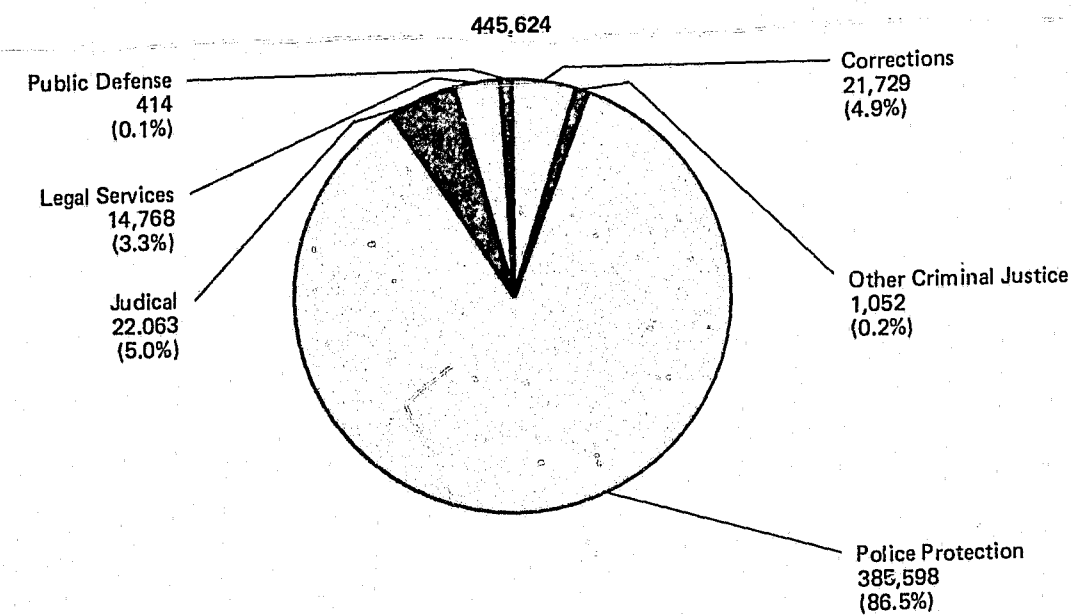


FIGURE 17.
Municipal government criminal justice system
total expenditure, fiscal year 1979



*Because of rounding, detail does not add to total

FIGURE 18.
Municipal government criminal justice system full-time
equivalent employment, October 1979



Section I. Variable Pass-Through Data

The data in this table were originally developed to comply with the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which required that the block grants made by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to each State be allocated between the State and local governments according to the ratio of State-to-local law enforcement expenditure from their *own revenue sources*. Although the block grant program was suspended, table 1 of this report continues to present the variable pass-through data to allow for historical analysis with earlier data published in previous reports.

The concept of "expenditure from own sources" specified in the law and used in the data collection means that the expenditure figures from which the State-to-local ratio was developed do not include amounts expended from revenue received from other governments. For example, State or local government expenditure from sales or property tax revenue are included but not amounts expended from intergovernmental revenue, such as Federal grant monies. (It should be noted that this is the only table in this publication based on this concept. All other expenditure tables reflect expenditure from all sources.)

Specifically for local government, any expenditure from revenue received from another local government, or received directly from the Federal Government or from the State government must be excluded. Likewise for State governments, expenditure from revenue received from local governments or from the Federal government must be excluded.

The following items were deducted from total criminal justice expenditure of local governments to arrive at local government expenditure from own revenue sources: Revenue received *directly* from the Federal Government for criminal justice purposes, State *payments* to local governments for criminal justice purposes, and *payments* from local government(s) to other local government(s) for criminal justice purposes. The same procedure was followed to arrive at State government expenditure from own revenue sources. Criminal justice revenue received *directly* from the Federal Government and local criminal justice *payments* to the State government were deducted from the total State expenditure for criminal justice. This procedure assumes that all intergovernmental payments received by a government will be expended during the same fiscal year they were received. While this may not be the case in a particular year, any discrepancy will cancel out over time.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 1. Percent distribution of total criminal justice expenditure from own sources of State and local governments, by State, fiscal year 1979
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Item	Expenditure from own sources			Percent distribution	
	Total State-local ¹	State	Local ¹	State	Local
UNITED STATES	20 118 075	7 417 101	12 700 974	36.9	63.1
ALABAMA	211 192	94 929	116 263	44.9	55.1
ALASKA	101 304	74 849	26 455	73.9	26.1
ARIZONA	296 096	98 326	197 770	33.2	66.8
ARKANSAS	91 895	42 395	49 500	46.1	53.9
CALIFORNIA	2 805 669	768 378	2 037 292	27.4	72.6
COLORADO	267 309	113 194	154 115	42.3	57.7
CONNECTICUT	257 374	129 083	128 291	50.2	49.8
DELAWARE	64 893	47 552	17 341	73.3	26.7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	199 327	-	199 327	-	100.0
FLORIDA	904 678	351 421	553 257	38.8	61.2
GEORGIA	358 913	146 247	212 667	40.7	59.3
HAWAII	86 992	42 970	44 022	49.4	50.6
IDAHO	61 145	27 893	33 252	45.6	54.4
ILLINOIS	1 111 582	318 162	793 420	28.6	71.4
INDIANA	301 892	114 580	187 311	38.0	62.0
IOWA	189 700	76 272	113 428	40.2	59.8
KANSAS	160 033	65 719	94 314	41.1	58.9
KENTUCKY	238 569	163 088	75 481	68.4	31.6
LOUISIANA	339 737	144 477	195 260	42.5	57.5
MAINE	56 094	32 782	23 312	58.4	41.6
MARYLAND	462 807	282 220	180 588	61.0	39.0
MASSACHUSETTS	552 427	248 277	304 150	44.9	55.1
MICHIGAN	908 473	338 310	570 163	37.2	62.8
MINNESOTA	315 567	115 311	200 256	36.5	63.5
MISSISSIPPI	107 712	49 198	58 514	45.7	54.3
MISSOURI	325 244	84 386	240 858	25.9	74.1
MONTANA	54 320	22 890	31 430	42.1	57.9
NEBRASKA	113 430	46 068	67 362	40.6	59.4
NEVADA	109 147	31 098	78 048	28.5	71.5
NEW HAMPSHIRE	54 834	19 860	34 974	36.2	63.8
NEW JERSEY	781 786	217 777	564 009	27.9	72.1
NEW MEXICO	105 493	56 755	48 737	53.8	46.2
NEW YORK	2 751 111	953 772	1 797 338	34.7	65.3
NORTH CAROLINA	357 832	200 961	156 870	56.2	43.8
NORTH DAKOTA	35 698	12 071	23 628	33.8	66.2
OHIO	750 556	212 684	537 872	28.3	71.7
OKLAHOMA	191 538	92 385	99 153	48.2	51.8
OREGON	254 801	103 999	150 802	40.8	59.2
PENNSYLVANIA	907 040	289 935	617 104	32.0	68.0
RHODE ISLAND	75 524	48 162	27 362	63.8	36.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	175 963	94 121	81 842	53.5	46.5
SOUTH DAKOTA	39 763	20 175	19 588	50.7	49.3
TENNESSEE	315 693	123 713	191 980	39.2	60.8
TEXAS	886 797	253 500	633 297	28.6	71.4
UTAH	102 937	49 213	53 724	47.8	52.2
VERMONT	36 852	28 997	7 855	78.7	21.3
VIRGINIA	431 974	245 775	186 199	56.9	43.1
WASHINGTON	315 222	130 083	185 138	41.3	58.7
WEST VIRGINIA	91 089	49 392	41 696	54.2	45.8
WISCONSIN	353 063	120 598	232 465	34.2	65.8
WYOMING	48 991	23 099	25 892	47.1	52.9

¹Local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variations; see text for data limitations.

Section II. CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM SUMMARY DATA

FIGURE 19.
Percent distribution of total criminal justice direct expenditure
by state and type of government, fiscal year 1979

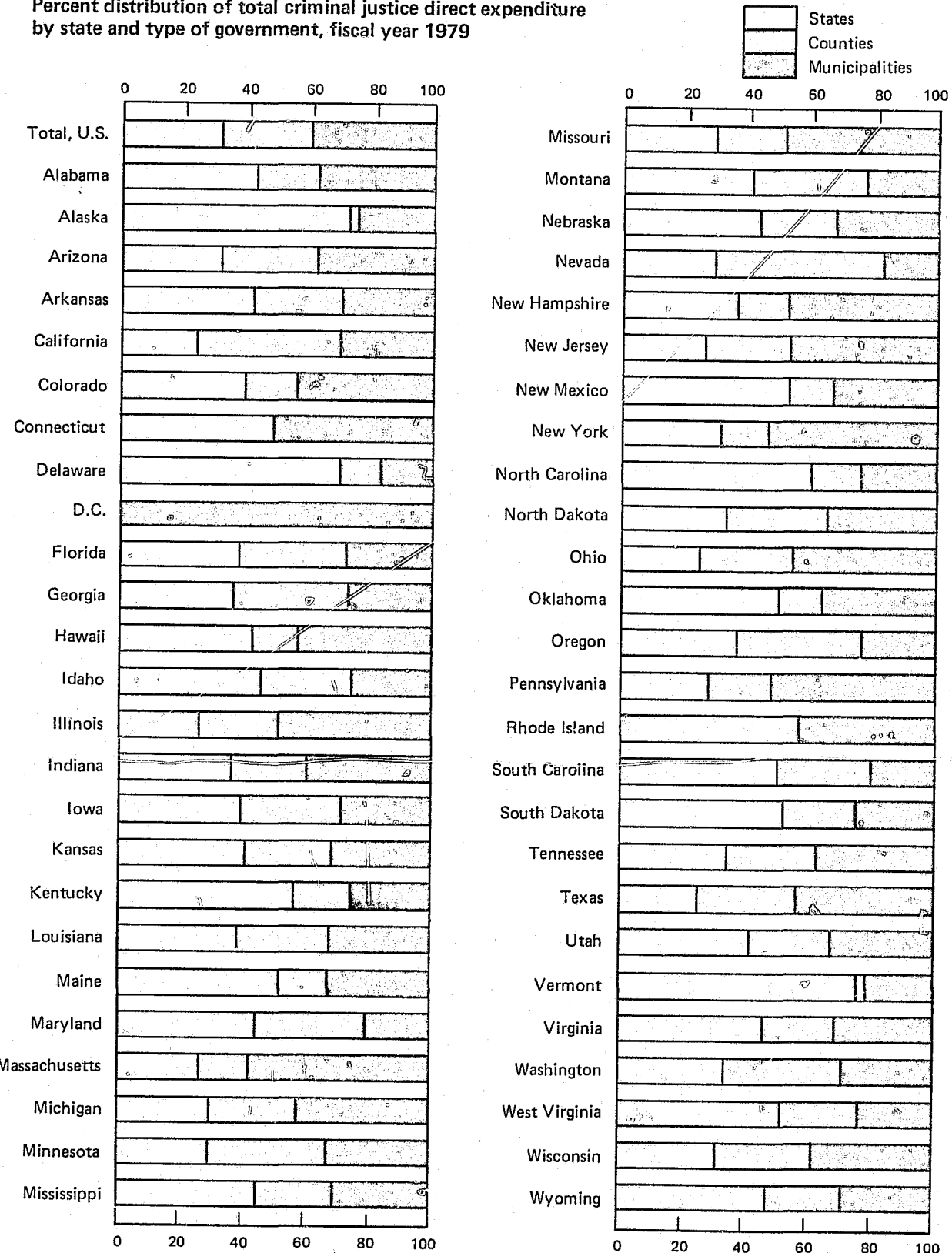


Table 2. Percent distribution of expenditure for the criminal justice system, by level of government, fiscal year 1979
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity ¹	Amount				Percent distribution		
	All governments ¹	Federal Government ²	State governments	Local governments ¹	Federal Government ²	State governments	Local governments ¹
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ³	26 028 088	4 066 184	8 463 110	15 401 438	(x)	(x)	(x)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	26 028 088	3 378 921	7 392 554	15 256 613	13.0	28.4	58.6
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(*)	687 263	1 070 556	300 839	(x)	(x)	(x)
POLICE PROTECTION ⁴	13 916 996	2 059 126	2 150 062	9 882 079	(x)	(x)	(x)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	13 916 996	2 052 645	1 988 639	9 875 712	14.7	14.3	71.0
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(*)	6 481	161 423	109 720	(x)	(x)	(x)
JUDICIAL ⁵	3 381 013	369 509	1 317 945	1 902 528	(x)	(x)	(x)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	3 381 013	369 509	1 199 323	1 812 181	10.9	35.5	53.6
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(*)	-	118 622	103 023	(x)	(x)	(x)
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION ⁶	1 650 138	276 156	454 797	956 979	(x)	(x)	(x)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	1 650 138	266 156	430 587	953 395	16.1	26.1	57.8
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(*)	10 000	24 210	4 424	(x)	(x)	(x)
PUBLIC DEFENSE ⁷	597 262	240 232	127 892	239 199	(x)	(x)	(x)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	597 262	240 232	118 012	239 018	40.2	19.8	40.0
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(*)	-	9 880	1 916	(x)	(x)	(x)
CORRECTIONS ⁸	6 039 821	393 132	3 824 344	2 196 854	(x)	(x)	(x)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	6 039 821	353 961	3 531 499	2 154 361	5.9	58.5	35.7
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(*)	39 171	292 845	77 924	(x)	(x)	(x)
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE ⁹	442 858	728 029	588 070	223 839	(x)	(x)	(x)
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	442 858	96 418	124 494	221 946	21.8	28.1	50.1
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(*)	631 611	463 576	3 832	(x)	(x)	(x)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
X Not applicable.
¹Local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variations; see text for data limitations.
²Federal Government data are for the fiscal period beginning October 1, 1978 and ending September 30, 1979.
³The total line for each sector, and for the total Criminal Justice System, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure lines are not totaled for the same reason.

Table 3. Percent distribution of employment and payrolls for the criminal justice system, by level of government, October 1979
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	All governments ¹	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments ¹	Percent distribution		
					Federal Government	State governments	Local governments
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	1 252 229	105 879	340 700	805 650	8.5	27.2	64.3
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	1 150 512	102 070	323 773	724 979	8.9	28.1	63.0
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	1 178 011	102 914	329 095	746 002	8.7	27.9	63.3
OCTOBER PAYROLL	1 697 013	203 418	468 979	1 024 616	12.0	27.6	60.4
POLICE PROTECTION:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	701 053	75 480	99 301	526 272	10.8	14.2	75.1
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	644 077	72 754	90 779	480 544	11.3	14.1	74.6
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	653 581	73 133	91 595	488 853	11.2	14.0	74.8
OCTOBER PAYROLL	975 992	133 992	130 915	708 845	13.9	13.4	72.6
JUDICIAL:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	169 235	8 153	49 443	111 639	4.8	29.2	66.0
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	146 141	8 051	45 654	92 436	5.5	31.2	63.3
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	156 361	8 084	48 669	99 608	5.2	31.1	63.7
OCTOBER PAYROLL	214 471	19 470	87 129	107 872	9.1	40.6	50.3
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	78 100	8 033	20 737	49 330	10.3	26.5	63.2
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	69 620	7 575	19 210	42 835	10.9	27.6	61.5
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	73 169	7 822	19 961	45 386	10.7	27.3	62.0
OCTOBER PAYROLL	114 634	15 996	32 499	66 139	14.0	28.4	57.7
PUBLIC DEFENSE:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	9 244	251	3 788	5 205	2.7	41.0	56.3
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	8 444	251	3 607	4 586	3.0	42.7	54.3
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	8 817	251	3 659	4 907	2.8	41.5	55.7
OCTOBER PAYROLL	14 758	587	5 855	8 316	4.0	39.7	56.3
CORRECTIONS:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	285 139	12 327	163 187	109 625	4.3	57.2	38.4
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	273 371	12 067	160 048	101 256	4.4	58.5	37.0
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	277 013	12 145	161 019	103 849	4.4	58.1	37.5
OCTOBER PAYROLL	365 058	28 386	206 983	129 689	7.8	56.7	35.5
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	9 458	1 635	4 244	3 579	17.3	44.9	37.8
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	8 859	1 372	4 165	3 322	15.5	47.0	37.5
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	9 070	1 479	4 192	3 399	16.3	46.2	37.5
OCTOBER PAYROLL	12 341	2 987	5 599	3 755	24.2	45.4	30.4

¹Local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 5. Criminal justice system employment and payrolls of the Federal Government, October 1979
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Item ¹	Number of employees			Total October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, ALL FUNCTIONS	2 869 000	2 609 987	2 708 272	4 727 700
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	105 879	102 070	102 914	203 418
POLICE PROTECTION, TOTAL	75 480	72 754	73 133	135 992
THE CONGRESS:				
U.S. CAPITOL POLICE	1 132	1 132	1 132	1 969
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS POLICE	151	151	151	218
FEDERAL JUDICIARY:				
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES POLICE FORCE	71	71	71	119
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:				
U.S. FOREST SERVICE:				
COOPERATIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:				
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE:				
U.S. PARK POLICE	665	642	655	1 160
U.S. PARK RANGERS	1 862	1 803	1 836	1 468
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:				
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION	4 198	4 120	4 150	9 933
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	18 519	18 519	18 519	36 117
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE:				
U.S. BORDER PATROL	2 402	2 360	2 370	4 982
INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION	1 423	1 423	1 425	2 997
U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE	574	526	539	1 069
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:				
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION:				
AIRPORT POLICE	162	161	161	305
U.S. COAST GUARD	3 732	3 732	3 732	4 846
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY:				
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS	3 934	3 822	3 854	8 700
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER	301	287	290	481
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE:				
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION	4 320	4 192	4 230	8 404
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION	586	569	577	1 252
OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	8	8	8	23
U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE	17 277	15 157	5 330	24 744
U.S. SECRET SERVICE	3 540	3 539	3 539	9 185
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION:				
OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE MANAGEMENT	3 388	3 388	3 388	411
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:				
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK POLICE	27	25	26	43
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION POLICE FORCE	15	15	15	15
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE:				
POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE	5 452	5 381	5 404	9 703
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION:				
SECURITY DIVISION	1 731	1 731	1 731	1 848
JUDICIAL, TOTAL	8 153	8 051	8 084	19 470
APPELLATE COURTS, TOTAL	1 485	1 461	1 470	2 782
COURTS OF LAST RESORT, TOTAL	263	239	248	491
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES	263	239	248	491
INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURTS, TOTAL	1 222	1 222	1 222	2 291
U.S. COURTS OF APPEALS	1 222	1 222	1 222	2 291
COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION, TOTAL	4 803	4 803	4 803	13 157
U.S. DISTRICT COURTS	4 803	4 803	4 803	13 157
COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION, TOTAL	471	463	467	895
U.S. COURT OF CLAIMS	110	110	110	221
U.S. COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS	34	34	34	55
U.S. CUSTOMS COURT	114	114	114	186
U.S. TAX COURT	213	205	209	433
MISCELLANEOUS, TOTAL	1 324	1 324	1 344	2 636
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS	446	446	446	853
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:				
U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE	838	768	788	1 559
FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER	110	110	110	224

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Criminal justice system employment and payrolls of the Federal Government, October 1979—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Item ¹	Number of employees			Total October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION, TOTAL	8 033	7 575	7 822	15 996
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:				
ANTITRUST DIVISION	995	875	939	2 045
BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS	35	34	34	48
CIVIL DIVISION	654	597	629	1 347
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION	412	375	391	848
CRIMINAL DIVISION	735	692	725	1 668
LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION	303	278	299	715
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL	47	37	41	95
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS	28	27	28	65
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE	489	439	459	835
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL	27	24	29	65
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL	29	29	29	64
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF U.S. ATTORNEYS	3 577	3 577	3 598	6 861
OFFICE FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	35	32	33	87
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL	49	45	47	120
TAX DIVISION	574	514	541	1 133
PUBLIC DEFENSE, TOTAL	251	251	251	587
FEDERAL JUDICIARY:				
COMMUNITY DEFENDER ORGANIZATIONS	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER ORGANIZATIONS	251	251	251	587
REPRESENTATION BY COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL	-	-	-	-
LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
CORRECTIONS, TOTAL	12 327	12 067	12 145	28 386
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:				
BUREAU OF PRISONS	8 699	8 510	8 568	21 500
INSTITUTIONS	8 053	7 955	7 993	19 721
FOR MEN	6 333	6 259	6 288	16 560
FOR WOMEN	350	350	350	787
FOR JUVENILES	344	342	343	630
OTHER AND COMBINED	1 026	1 004	1 012	1 744
ADMINISTRATION	646	555	575	1 779
OFFICE OF THE PARDON ATTORNEY	10	8	9	27
U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE	766	702	720	1 425
U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION	175	170	171	443
FEDERAL JUDICIARY:				
FEDERAL PROBATION SERVICE	2 677	2 677	2 677	4 991
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE, TOTAL	1 635	1 372	1 479	2 987
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE:				
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH:				
CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY	10	10	10	27
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:				
DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES	510	412	457	512
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:				
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE	116	107	113	284
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION	784	646	697	1 790
U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE	215	197	202	401

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

¹Data are based on a canvass of all Federal criminal justice agencies; see text for data limitations.

²Information developed for the current fiscal year indicates that no Federal employees are assigned to administer this program.

³Estimated criminal justice activities only.

⁴Total employment and payroll allocated to police protection, judicial, corrections, and other criminal justice based on information supplied by U.S. Marshals Service.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 6. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include STATES-LOCAL, ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII, IDAHO.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 6. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include STATES-LOCAL, ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII, IDAHO.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 6. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: State and type of government, Population (in thousands), Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 6. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system, Police protection, Judicial. Rows include NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, Other criminal justice. Rows include NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 6. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for State and type of government, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system, Police protection, and Judicial. Rows include South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. X Not applicable. Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown. Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 6. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, and Other criminal justice. Rows include South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 7. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Population (in thousands), Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent of total direct expenditure), Police protection (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Judicial (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, etc., and their sub-levels (STATE, LOCAL, COUNTIES, MUNICIPALITIES).

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 7. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Public defense (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Corrections (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, etc., and their sub-levels.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 7. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. X Not available. Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown. *Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations. **Estimated population of States as of July 1, 1978 is derived from Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 876, February 1980. ***The relation of criminal justice total expenditure to total general expenditure is based on data for general purpose governments only and does not include data for State-operated liquor stores, independent school districts, or special districts.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 7. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Table 8. Total criminal justice system expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total criminal justice system expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 7 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution of full-time

Table with 13 columns: Line number, State and type of government, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of total), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total), Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of total).

See footnotes at end of table.

equivalent employees by State and type of government, October 1979

Table with 18 columns: Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of total), Public defense (Number of employees, Percent of total), Corrections (Number of employees, Percent of total), Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of total), Line number.

Table 9. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution of full-time

Table with columns for State and type of government, Total criminal justice system, Police protection, and Judicial. Includes rows for Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, and Montana.

See footnotes at end of table.

equivalent employees by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued

Table with columns for Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, and Other criminal justice. Includes rows for states from Illinois to Montana, detailing employee counts and percentages across different justice system components.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 9. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution of full-time

Table with columns for State and type of government, Total criminal justice system, Police protection, and Judicial. Rows list states from Nebraska to South Carolina, including local, total, counties, and municipalities.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

equivalent employees by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued

Table with columns for Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, and Other criminal justice. Rows list states from Nebraska to South Carolina, including local, total, counties, and municipalities.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 9. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution of full-time

Table with columns for Line number, State and type of government, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of total), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total), and Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of total).

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.
Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.
The relation of criminal justice full-time equivalent employees to total full-time equivalent employees is based on data for general purpose governments only and does not include data for State-operated liquor stores, locally operated utility systems, or for independent school districts and special districts.

equivalent employees by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued

Table with columns for Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, and Other criminal justice. Each column includes Number of employees and Percent of total criminal justice system employees.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 10. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll, by State and type of government, October 1979

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system, Police protection, and Judicial. Rows include STATES-LOCAL, ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII, and IDAHO.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 10. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, and Other criminal justice. Rows include STATES-LOCAL, ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII, and IDAHO.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 10. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system (October payroll, Percent of total October payroll), Police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Judicial (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

1 Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.

2 The relation of criminal justice October payroll to total October payroll is based on data for general governments only and does not include data for State-operated liquor stores, locally operated utility systems, or for independent school districts and special districts.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 10. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: State and type of government, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Public defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 11. Total criminal justice system expenditure of State governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land	
TOTAL	8 463 110	7 392 554	6 842 196	550 358	203 643	342 005	4 710	1 070 556
ALABAMA	116 388	105 569	102 508	3 061	2 722	202	177	10 819
ALASKA	79 570	77 704	75 736	1 968	1 098	870	-	1 866
ARIZONA	106 836	99 084	86 271	12 813	6 011	6 782	-	7 752
ARKANSAS	50 640	44 731	37 938	6 793	2 284	4 477	32	5 909
CALIFORNIA	847 836	716 973	666 424	50 549	15 174	34 949	56	130 863
COLORADO	114 449	108 945	96 346	12 599	2 279	10 320	-	5 504
CONNECTICUT	143 709	140 309	130 739	9 570	2 915	5 967	698	3 400
DELAWARE	51 483	49 689	45 688	4 001	1 528	2 473	-	1 794
FLORIDA	393 465	378 842	347 666	31 176	7 471	23 705	-	14 623
GEORGIA	162 129	149 494	141 016	8 478	4 542	3 936	-	12 635
HAWAII	47 397	45 615	33 973	11 642	215	11 427	-	1 732
IDAHO	31 681	30 433	28 731	1 702	1 090	612	-	1 248
ILLINOIS	348 569	313 737	288 498	25 239	12 133	13 106	-	34 832
INDIANA	131 477	124 284	111 221	13 063	3 700	9 318	45	7 193
IOWA	88 039	81 709	77 394	4 315	1 840	2 475	-	6 330
KANSAS	75 899	71 067	65 483	5 584	2 996	2 588	-	4 832
KENTUCKY	175 496	154 841	142 713	12 128	5 500	6 628	-	20 655
LOUISIANA	174 861	147 620	128 040	19 580	3 497	16 083	-	27 241
MAINE	36 053	34 219	32 565	1 654	917	717	-	1 834
MARYLAND	295 200	220 254	202 409	17 845	6 264	11 138	443	74 946
MASSACHUSETTS	265 913	166 127	160 677	5 450	2 893	2 557	-	99 786
MICHIGAN	384 420	304 563	289 382	15 181	13 401	1 780	-	79 857
MINNESOTA	115 944	96 144	92 940	3 204	3 159	45	-	19 800
MISSISSIPPI	64 618	59 186	47 990	11 196	3 191	8 005	-	5 432
MISSOURI	125 358	112 995	101 181	11 814	5 044	6 723	47	12 363
MONTANA	25 853	24 322	23 407	975	975	-	-	1 471
NEBRASKA	53 286	52 316	41 685	10 631	3 976	6 447	208	970
NEVADA	34 992	32 519	31 326	1 193	884	309	-	2 473
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24 527	23 258	22 019	1 239	906	333	-	1 269
NEW JERSEY	247 415	226 799	222 218	4 581	932	3 649	-	20 616
NEW MEXICO	66 873	63 981	54 705	9 276	1 979	7 103	194	2 892
NEW YORK	1 108 589	981 158	948 735	32 423	10 227	22 133	63	127 431
NORTH CAROLINA	290 785	276 395	224 726	51 669	8 428	42 677	564	14 390
NORTH DAKOTA	13 807	13 220	12 690	530	390	140	-	1 587
OHIO	254 112	212 299	204 339	7 960	6 612	1 348	-	41 813
OKLAHOMA	103 633	100 932	84 346	16 586	5 067	11 519	-	2 701
OREGON	115 441	102 416	98 780	3 636	1 196	2 440	-	13 025
PENNSYLVANIA	379 191	292 914	287 596	5 318	4 404	896	18	86 277
RHODE ISLAND	56 748	53 306	45 742	7 564	1 625	5 939	-	3 442
SOUTH CAROLINA	108 548	104 178	97 381	6 797	6 318	389	90	4 370
SOUTH DAKOTA	25 074	23 310	21 804	1 506	1 076	430	-	1 764
TENNESSEE	136 150	118 916	100 260	18 716	2 459	16 238	19	17 234
TEXAS	277 800	234 421	209 883	24 538	12 876	10 487	1 205	43 379
UTAH	53 144	46 610	43 858	2 752	2 736	16	-	6 534
VERMONT	29 003	28 781	27 153	1 628	602	1 026	-	222
VIRGINIA	269 877	211 017	196 479	14 538	6 401	7 263	874	58 860
WASHINGTON	144 777	129 315	118 471	10 844	5 805	5 039	-	14 756
WEST VIRGINIA	54 943	53 779	49 934	3 845	3 122	723	-	1 166
WISCONSIN	137 338	126 147	124 795	3 352	2 151	1 201	-	9 211
WYOMING	24 458	24 051	16 405	7 646	252	7 377	17	407

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government shown; see text for data limitations.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 12. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: County, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, and GEORGIA.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 12. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, and GEORGIA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent of total general expenditure), Police protection (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Judicial (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Public defense (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Corrections (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 12. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and others.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 12. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and others.

See footnotes at end of table.

CONTINUED

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 12. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, Other criminal justice. Rows include states like Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 12. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system, Police protection, Judicial. Rows include states like Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
2 Less than half the unit of measurement shown.
*Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.
*Population as of July 1, 1978 from Bureau of the Census estimates.

Table 13. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: County, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent).

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 13. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued

Table with columns: County, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 13. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued

Table with columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 13. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: County, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 13. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent of total direct expenditure), Police protection (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Judicial (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include counties from New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Pennsylvania.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Public defense (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Corrections (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include counties from New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Pennsylvania.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 13. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: County, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
2 Less than half the unit of measurement shown.
*Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.
*Population as of July 1, 1978 from Bureau of the Census estimates.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 13. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Table 14. Total criminal justice system expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Total criminal justice system expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Total criminal justice system expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
PENNSYLVANIA--CONTINUED										
LEBANON	2 527	2 480	1 565	915	33	882	--	47	47	--
LEHIGH	6 059	5 619	5 513	106	96	10	--	440	425	15
LUZERNE	5 262	5 174	5 119	55	30	25	--	88	88	--
LYCOMING	2 310	2 210	2 145	65	65	--	--	100	38	62
MERCER	2 154	2 069	2 035	34	34	--	--	85	65	20
MONTGOMERY	15 260	14 698	14 146	552	167	385	--	562	562	--
NORTHAMPTON	5 009	4 761	4 608	153	68	85	--	248	248	--
NORTHUMBERLAND	1 484	1 441	1 422	19	16	3	--	43	42	1
SCHUYLKILL	2 630	2 608	2 600	8	--	--	--	22	22	--
WASHINGTON	3 168	2 913	2 793	120	120	--	--	255	--	255
WESTMORELAND	6 333	6 244	6 181	63	63	--	--	89	89	--
YORK	8 348	7 972	4 710	3 262	59	3 203	--	376	371	5
SOUTH CAROLINA:										
ANDERSON	2 194	2 193	2 074	117	89	28	--	1	1	--
CHARLESTON	6 286	6 037	5 969	68	60	8	--	249	87	162
GREENVILLE	7 083	7 083	6 873	210	177	33	--	--	--	--
LEXINGTON	2 920	2 867	2 691	176	128	48	--	53	53	--
RICHLAND	14 436	14 286	7 230	7 056	348	6 708	--	150	120	30
SPARTANBURG	4 302	4 216	4 053	163	157	6	--	86	86	--
TENNESSEE:										
HAMILTON	6 203	6 202	5 780	422	422	--	--	1	--	1
KNOX	8 149	8 149	7 313	836	836	--	--	6	--	6
SHELBY	39 659	39 085	20 783	18 302	375	17 927	--	574	401	173
SULLIVAN	2 372	2 372	2 229	143	143	--	--	--	--	--
TEXAS:										
BELL	2 784	2 784	2 592	192	80	112	--	--	--	--
BEXAR	20 551	20 551	18 239	2 312	285	1 610	419	--	--	--
BRAZORIA	3 550	3 469	3 266	203	203	--	--	81	77	4
CAMERON	4 077	3 854	2 952	902	44	858	--	223	223	--
DALLAS	36 996	36 996	36 429	567	557	--	10	--	--	--
ECTOR	2 785	2 785	2 587	198	72	126	--	--	--	--
EL PASO	8 226	8 226	8 078	148	148	--	--	--	--	--
GALVESTON	5 542	5 483	5 328	155	141	10	4	39	59	--
HARRIS	64 504	64 504	60 289	4 215	1 516	2 699	--	--	--	--
HIDALGO	4 494	4 494	4 004	490	77	413	--	--	--	--
JEFFERSON	6 470	6 386	5 937	449	162	113	174	84	84	--
LUBBOCK	4 231	4 103	3 021	1 082	919	--	163	128	94	34
MCLENNAN	3 140	3 140	3 072	68	68	--	--	--	--	--
NEECES	7 553	7 553	6 818	735	206	529	--	--	--	--
SMITH	1 862	1 803	1 715	88	88	--	--	59	59	--
TARRANT	15 527	15 489	14 784	705	363	323	19	38	38	--
TAYLOR	1 659	1 614	1 374	240	64	176	--	45	40	5
TRAVIS	11 220	11 220	10 887	333	241	92	--	--	--	--
WICHITA	1 658	1 639	1 565	74	74	--	--	19	19	--
UTAH:										
DAVIS	1 957	1 909	1 601	308	109	199	--	48	--	48
SALT LAKE	15 516	15 516	15 051	465	452	13	--	--	--	--
UTAH	1 859	1 859	1 779	80	60	20	--	--	--	--
WEBER	2 073	2 073	2 042	31	31	--	--	--	--	--
VERMONT:										
CHITTENDEN	150	150	149	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
VIRGINIA:										
ARLINGTON	12 607	11 987	11 931	56	56	--	--	620	470	150
CHESTERFIELD	5 662	5 547	4 592	955	114	841	--	115	115	--
FAIRFAX	30 650	29 476	28 735	741	532	209	--	1 174	899	275
HENRICO	13 061	12 850	8 807	4 043	607	3 436	--	211	55	156
PRINCE WILLIAM	7 060	6 916	5 733	1 183	435	--	740	144	85	59
WASHINGTON:										
CLARK	6 918	6 918	5 995	923	150	773	--	--	--	--
KING	40 498	40 498	37 742	2 756	723	2 033	--	--	--	--
KITSAP	4 934	4 917	3 917	1 000	131	869	--	17	--	17
PIERCE	14 497	14 447	13 174	1 273	1 272	1	--	50	--	50
SNOHOMISH	10 492	9 434	8 230	1 204	126	1 078	--	1 058	--	1 058
SPOKANE	12 447	12 588	4 717	2 871	1 303	1 568	--	59	--	59
YAKIMA	4 907	4 907	4 747	160	159	1	--	--	--	--
WEST VIRGINIA:										
CABELL	1 544	1 544	1 506	38	38	--	--	--	--	--
KANAWHA	2 483	2 483	2 381	102	102	--	--	--	--	--
WISCONSIN:										
BROWN	4 074	3 986	3 825	161	161	--	--	88	88	--
DANE	11 780	11 624	11 304	320	320	--	--	156	132	24
KENOSHA	4 159	4 032	3 723	309	120	189	--	127	65	62
MARATHON	2 544	2 499	2 361	138	138	--	--	45	44	1
MILWAUKEE	31 054	31 044	30 619	425	301	124	--	10	6	4
OUTAGAMIE	2 716	2 651	2 482	169	117	52	--	65	65	--
RACINE	10 206	10 063	4 992	5 071	146	4 925	--	143	123	20
ROCK	4 142	4 077	3 962	115	111	4	--	65	65	--
WAUKESHA	5 885	5 742	5 579	163	162	1	--	143	131	12
WINNEBAGO	4 437	4 347	2 553	1 794	220	1 461	113	90	73	17

¹ Represents zero or rounds to zero.
Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT
Table 15. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution of full-time

Table with columns: Line number, County, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of total), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total), Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of total).

See footnotes at end of table.

equivalent employees of 349 large county governments, October 1979-Continued

Table with columns: Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of total), Public defense (Number of employees, Percent of total), Corrections (Number of employees, Percent of total), Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of total), Line number.

Table 15. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution of full-time

Table with 15 columns: Line number, County, Total criminal justice system (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, Percent of total), Police protection (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, Percent of total), Judicial (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, Percent of total). Rows include states like Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico.

See footnotes at end of table.

equivalent employees of 349 large county governments, October 1979—Continued

Table with 19 columns: Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of total), Public defense (Number of employees, Percent of total), Corrections (Number of employees, Percent of total), Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of total). Rows include counties like Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Essex, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Worcester, Bay, Berrien, Calhoun, Genesee, Ingham, Jackson, Kalanazoo, Kent, Macomb, Monroe, Muskegon, Oakland, Ottawa, Saginaw, St. Clair, Washtenaw, Wayne, Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, St. Louis, Stearn, Washington, Harrison, Hinds, Jackson, Clay, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Louis, Douglas, Lancaster, Clark, Washoe, Hillsborough, Rockingham, Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Bernalillo.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution of full-time

Table with columns for County, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of total), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total), and Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of total). Rows list counties from New York to Pennsylvania.

See footnotes at end of table.

equivalent employees of 349 large county governments, October 1979—Continued

Table with columns for Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, and Other criminal justice. Each category includes Number of employees and Percent of total. Rows list various county government entries.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT
Table 15. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution of full-time

Table with 13 columns: Line number, County, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of full-time equivalent employees), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of full-time equivalent employees), Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of full-time equivalent employees).

See footnotes at end of table.

equivalent employees of 349 large county governments, October 1979-Continued

Table with 18 columns: Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Public defense (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Corrections (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Line number.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 15. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution of full-time

Line number	County ¹	Total full-time equivalent employees	Total criminal justice system				Police protection				Judicial								
			Number of employees			Percent of full-time equivalent employees	Number of employees			Percent of full-time criminal justice system employees	Number of employees			Percent of full-time criminal justice system employees					
			Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent						
1	WASHINGTON:																		
2	CLARK	955	319	284	298	31.2	103	101	102	34.2	69	53	63	21.1					
3	KING	4 711	1 912	1 735	1 783	37.8	573	568	569	31.9	523	454	477	26.8					
4	KITSAP	612	218	178	189	30.9	69	65	65	34.4	52	41	48	23.8					
5	PIERCE	2 004	678	623	634	31.6	255	254	254	40.1	145	124	129	20.3					
6	SNOHOMISH	1 667	543	480	495	29.7	140	137	138	27.9	142	129	133	26.9					
7	SPOKANE	1 241	529	503	510	41.1	159	159	159	31.2	146	137	140	27.5					
	YAKIMA	787	297	291	293	37.2	76	76	76	25.9	85	83	83	28.3					
8	WEST VIRGINIA:																		
9	CABELL	1 390	91	87	88	6.3	27	26	26	29.5	23	22	22	25.0					
	KANAWHA	725	183	173	178	24.6	43	42	42	23.6	54	52	53	29.8					
10	WISCONSIN:																		
11	BROWN	987	229	198	205	20.8	120	118	119	58.0	50	38	41	20.0					
12	DANE	1 537	484	414	430	28.0	153	141	143	33.3	170	145	151	35.1					
13	KENOSHA	763	171	163	166	21.8	79	77	78	47.0	45	40	41	24.7					
14	MARATHON	1 199	148	136	142	11.8	71	67	68	47.9	32	27	30	21.1					
15	MILWAUKEE	10 354	1 248	1 210	1 218	11.8	248	245	246	20.2	433	410	415	34.1					
16	OUTAGAMIE	724	139	121	126	17.4	59	55	56	44.4	47	36	39	31.0					
17	RACINE	1 184	275	243	252	21.3	124	121	122	48.4	77	55	59	23.4					
18	ROCK	1 019	200	190	194	19.0	65	65	65	33.5	50	43	46	23.7					
19	WAUKESHA	1 267	318	300	310	24.5	141	141	141	45.5	98	83	91	29.4					
	WINNEBAGO	876	138	125	130	14.8	63	62	63	48.5	46	37	40	30.8					

¹ Represents zero or rounds to zero.
² Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

equivalent employees of 349 large county governments, October 1979—Continued

Line number	Legal services and prosecution				Public defense				Corrections				Other criminal justice			
	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
33	30	31	10.4	-	-	-	-	104	90	92	30.9	10	10	10	3.4	
186	151	158	8.9	11	11	11	0.6	615	547	564	31.6	4	4	4	0.2	
24	21	22	11.6	10	7	8	4.2	60	44	49	25.9	-	-	-	-	
74	57	62	9.8	14	12	12	1.9	186	173	174	27.4	4	3	3	0.5	
74	59	63	12.7	2	2	2	0.4	180	148	154	31.1	5	5	5	1.0	
41	41	41	8.0	29	24	26	5.1	150	139	141	27.6	4	3	3	0.6	
27	27	27	9.2	-	-	-	-	105	104	104	35.5	4	1	3	1.0	
11	11	11	12.5	-	-	-	-	30	28	29	33.0	-	-	-	-	
21	21	21	11.8	-	-	-	-	65	58	62	34.8	-	-	-	-	
16	14	14	6.8	-	-	-	-	43	28	31	15.1	-	-	-	-	
74	54	59	13.7	-	-	-	-	87	74	77	17.9	-	-	-	-	
21	21	21	12.7	-	-	-	-	25	24	25	15.1	1	1	1	0.6	
10	8	9	6.3	-	-	-	-	26	25	26	15.3	9	9	9	6.3	
152	146	147	12.1	-	-	-	-	385	379	380	31.2	30	30	30	2.5	
12	11	11	8.7	-	-	-	-	21	19	20	15.9	-	-	-	-	
26	26	26	10.3	-	-	-	-	44	37	41	16.3	4	4	4	1.6	
28	27	27	13.9	-	-	-	-	57	55	56	28.9	-	-	-	-	
27	27	27	8.7	-	-	-	-	42	40	41	13.2	10	9	10	3.2	
11	11	11	8.5	-	-	-	-	13	10	11	8.5	5	5	5	3.8	

Table 16. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 349 large county governments, October 1979 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system, Police protection, and Judicial. Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, etc., with detailed county-level data.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 349 large county governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, and Other criminal justice. Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, etc., with detailed county-level data.

Table 16. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 349 large county governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: County, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system (October payroll, Percent of total October payroll), Police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Judicial (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, and various counties within each state.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 349 large county governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: County, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Public defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, and various counties within each state.

Table 16. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 349 large county governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system (October payroll, Percent of total October payroll), Police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Judicial (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 349 large county governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Public defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
2 Less than half the unit of measurement shown.
Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 17. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979

Table with columns: City, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system, Police protection, Judicial. Rows include TOTAL, ALABAMA (BIRMINGHAM, GADSDEN, HUNTSVILLE, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, TUSCALOOSA), ALASKA (ANCHORAGE), ARIZONA (GLENDALE, MESA, PHOENIX, SCOTTSDALE, TEMPE, TUCSON), ARKANSAS (FORT SMITH, LITTLE ROCK, NORTH LITTLE ROCK, PINE BLUFF), CALIFORNIA (ALAMEDA, ALHAMBRA, ANAHEIM, BAKERSFIELD, BELLFLOWER, BERKELEY, BUENA PARK, BURBANK, CARSON, CHULA VISTA, COMPTON, CONCORD, COSTA MESA, DALY CITY, DOWNEY, EL CAJON, EL MONTE, ESCONDIDO, FAIRFIELD, FOUNTAIN VALLEY, FRESNO, FULLERTON, GARDEN GROVE, GLENDALE, HAWTHORNE, HAYWARD, HUNTINGTON BEACH, INGLEDWOOD, LAKEWOOD, LONG BEACH, LOS ANGELES, MODESTO, MONTEREY PARK, MOUNTAIN VIEW, NEWPORT BEACH, NORWALK, OAKLAND, OCEANSIDE, ONTARIO, ORANGE, OXNARD, PALO ALTO, PASADENA, PICO RIVERA, POMONA, REDONDO BEACH, REDWOOD CITY, RICHMOND, RIVERSIDE, SACRAMENTO, SALINAS, SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BUENAVENTURA, SAN DIEGO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN JOSE, SAN LEANDRO, SAN MATEO, SANTA ANA, SANTA BARBARA).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditures (direct and intergovernmental) of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued

Table with columns: City, Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, Other criminal justice. Rows include TOTAL, ALABAMA (BIRMINGHAM, GADSDEN, HUNTSVILLE, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, TUSCALOOSA), ALASKA (ANCHORAGE), ARIZONA (GLENDALE, MESA, PHOENIX, SCOTTSDALE, TEMPE, TUCSON), ARKANSAS (FORT SMITH, LITTLE ROCK, NORTH LITTLE ROCK, PINE BLUFF), CALIFORNIA (ALAMEDA, ALHAMBRA, ANAHEIM, BAKERSFIELD, BELLFLOWER, BERKELEY, BUENA PARK, BURBANK, CARSON, CHULA VISTA, COMPTON, CONCORD, COSTA MESA, DALY CITY, DOWNEY, EL CAJON, EL MONTE, ESCONDIDO, FAIRFIELD, FOUNTAIN VALLEY, FRESNO, FULLERTON, GARDEN GROVE, GLENDALE, HAWTHORNE, HAYWARD, HUNTINGTON BEACH, INGLEDWOOD, LAKEWOOD, LONG BEACH, LOS ANGELES, MODESTO, MONTEREY PARK, MOUNTAIN VIEW, NEWPORT BEACH, NORWALK, OAKLAND, OCEANSIDE, ONTARIO, ORANGE, OXNARD, PALO ALTO, PASADENA, PICO RIVERA, POMONA, REDONDO BEACH, REDWOOD CITY, RICHMOND, RIVERSIDE, SACRAMENTO, SALINAS, SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BUENAVENTURA, SAN DIEGO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN JOSE, SAN LEANDRO, SAN MATEO, SANTA ANA, SANTA BARBARA).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: City, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, and various cities.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, and various cities.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979-Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent of total general expenditure), Police protection (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Judicial (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979-Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Public defense (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Corrections (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: City, Population, Total general expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include cities from New York to South Carolina.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Percent distribution of criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include cities from New York to South Carolina.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 18. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), Judicial (Amount, Percent).

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 18. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: City, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, and others.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, and others.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 18. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent of total direct expenditure), Police protection (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Judicial (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Wisconsin cities.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Public defense (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Corrections (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system), Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Wisconsin cities.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: City, Population, Total direct expenditure, Total criminal justice system (Amount, Percent), Police protection (Amount, Percent), and Judicial (Amount, Percent). Rows include cities from New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Percent distribution of criminal justice system direct expenditure of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 10 columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (Amount, Percent), Public defense (Amount, Percent), Corrections (Amount, Percent), and Other criminal justice (Amount, Percent). Rows include cities from New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Total criminal justice system expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include cities from Illinois to Michigan.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Total criminal justice system expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include cities from Michigan to New York City.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Total criminal justice system expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include cities like NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Total criminal justice system expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, etc.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. Data are based on a field compilation from records of each city government shown; see text for data limitations.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 20. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution of full-time

Table with columns: Line number, City, Total full-time equivalent employees, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of total full-time equivalent employees), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees).

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

equivalent employees of 415 large city governments, October 1979

Table with columns: Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Public defense (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Corrections (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Line number.

Table 20. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution of full-time

Table with columns: Line number, City, Total criminal justice system (Number of employees, Percent of total full-time equivalent employees), Police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Judicial (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees).

See footnotes at end of table.

equivalent employees of 415 large city governments, October 1979—Continued

Table with columns: Legal services and prosecution (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Public defense (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Corrections (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Other criminal justice (Number of employees, Percent of total criminal justice system employees), Line number.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 20. Criminal justice system employment and percent distribution of full-time

Table with columns for City, Total criminal justice system, Police protection, and Judicial. Rows list various cities such as South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Represents zero or rounds to zero. Less than half the unit of measurement shown. Data are based on a field compilation from records of each city government shown; see text for data limitations. Employees of city-operated utilities are excluded.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

equivalent employees of 415 large city governments, October 1979—Continued

Table with columns for Legal services and prosecution, Public defense, Corrections, and Other criminal justice. Rows list various cities and categories of employees.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 21. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 415 large city governments, October 1979 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: City, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system (October payroll, Percent of total), Police protection (October payroll, Percent of total), and Judicial (October payroll, Percent of total). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 21. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 415 large city governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 8 columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total), Public defense (October payroll, Percent of total), Corrections (October payroll, Percent of total), and Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, etc.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 21. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 415 large city governments, October 1979—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City ¹	Total October payroll ²	Total criminal justice system		Police protection		Judicial	
		October payroll	Percent of total October payroll	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system
CALIFORNIA--CONTINUED							
SANTA CLARA	1 253	307	24.5	296	96.5	-	-
SANTA MONICA	1 415	359	25.4	319	89.0	-	-
SANTA ROSA	759	231	30.4	223	96.7	-	-
SIMI VALLEY	385	176	45.5	169	95.9	-	-
SOUTH GATE	432	222	51.4	215	97.0	-	-
STOCKTON	2 093	537	25.6	517	96.3	-	-
SUNNYVALE	934	271	29.0	261	96.3	-	-
THOUSAND OAKS	304	7	2.4	-	-	-	-
TORRANCE	1 902	656	34.5	607	92.4	-	-
VALLEJO	246	246	36.3	236	95.9	-	-
WEST COVINA	454	226	45.8	226	100.0	-	-
WESTMINSTER	563	218	38.5	218	100.0	-	-
WHITTIER	547	201	36.7	201	100.0	-	-
COLORADO:							
ARVADA	487	233	47.8	217	93.3	6	2.7
AURORA	1 670	498	29.8	425	85.5	36	7.2
BOULDER	798	305	38.2	269	88.3	16	5.1
COLORADO SPRINGS	2 542	726	28.6	679	93.5	15	2.1
DENVER	15 749	3 775	24.0	2 739	72.6	320	8.5
FORT COLLINS	688	159	23.1	145	91.2	6	3.6
LAKEWOOD	875	527	60.2	495	94.0	18	3.3
PUEBLO	1 012	314	31.1	306	97.2	9	2.8
CONNECTICUT:							
BRIDGEPORT	5 603	748	13.4	732	97.8	-	-
BRISTOL	1 776	154	8.7	145	94.5	2	1.0
DANBURY	1 897	179	9.4	177	99.0	-	-
HARTFORD	7 661	797	10.4	768	96.4	-	-
MERIDEN	2 139	175	8.2	165	94.4	1	0.4
MILFORD	2 008	219	10.9	213	97.3	-	-
NEW BRITAIN	1 970	309	15.7	294	95.2	5	1.5
NEW HAVEN	5 466	995	18.2	964	96.9	-	-
NORWALK	3 220	310	9.6	293	94.2	2	0.8
STAMFORD	4 482	483	10.8	457	94.5	-	-
WATERBURY	3 822	402	10.5	384	95.5	-	(2)
WEST HAVEN	1 484	183	12.3	173	94.5	-	-
DELAWARE:							
WILMINGTON	1 784	495	27.8	418	84.3	43	8.6
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:							
WASHINGTON	73 263	14 900	20.3	8 374	56.2	1 499	10.1
FLORIDA:							
CLEARWATER	1 347	337	25.1	326	96.7	-	-
FORT LAUDERDALE	2 561	910	35.5	886	97.4	-	-
GAINESVILLE	1 063	297	27.9	284	95.5	-	-
HIALEAH	1 482	605	40.8	598	99.0	-	-
HOLLYWOOD	1 769	604	34.1	581	96.2	-	-
JACKSONVILLE	9 084	2 565	28.2	1 629	63.5	349	13.6
MIAMI	5 467	1 522	27.8	1 484	97.5	-	-
MIAMI BEACH	1 829	559	30.6	537	96.1	6	1.1
ORLANDO	2 533	482	19.0	451	93.5	9	1.3
PENSACOLA	1 320	252	19.1	232	92.2	2	0.8
ST. PETERSBURG	3 372	866	25.7	796	91.9	-	-
TALLAHASSEE	2 169	241	11.1	239	99.4	-	-
TAMPA	4 997	988	19.8	957	96.9	-	-
WEST PALM BEACH	1 000	297	29.7	271	91.0	-	-
GEORGIA:							
ALBANY	1 091	259	23.7	256	99.0	2	0.7
ATLANTA	8 488	2 134	25.1	1 767	82.8	124	5.8
AUGUSTA	678	157	23.3	151	96.6	4	2.7
COLUMBUS	2 222	647	29.1	436	67.3	115	17.8
HACON	1 329	316	23.7	298	94.5	8	2.5
SAVANNAH	1 698	366	21.6	349	95.4	13	3.6
HAWAII:							
HONOLULU	10 161	2 793	27.5	2 589	92.7	-	-
IDAHO:							
BOISE CITY	956	272	28.5	248	91.2	13	4.7
ILLINOIS:							
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	636	177	27.9	176	99.3	-	-
AURORA	880	369	41.9	362	98.0	-	(2)
BERWYN	289	127	43.8	125	98.4	-	-
CHAMPAIGN	1 304	203	15.6	198	97.5	-	-
CHICAGO	62 669	25 908	41.3	25 557	98.6	13	0.1
CICERO	504	165	32.7	157	95.3	-	-
DECATUR	591	204	34.5	197	96.5	-	-
DES PLAINES	560	183	32.7	179	98.0	-	-
EAST ST. LOUIS	888	209	23.5	204	97.5	-	-
ELGIN	572	167	29.3	162	96.5	1	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 21. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 415 large city governments, October 1979—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City ¹	Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system
CALIFORNIA--CONTINUED								
SANTA CLARA	11	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANTA MONICA	34	9.4	-	-	-	-	6	1.6
SANTA ROSA	8	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIMI VALLEY	7	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH GATE	2	0.9	-	-	-	-	5	2.2
STOCKTON	20	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUNNYVALE	10	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
THOUSAND OAKS	7	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
TORRANCE	26	4.0	-	-	24	3.6	-	-
VALLEJO	10	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST COVINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WESTMINSTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHITTIER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO:								
ARVADA	9	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
AURORA	36	7.2	-	-	1	0.3	-	-
BOULDER	11	3.6	-	-	-	-	9	3.0
COLORADO SPRINGS	31	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
DENVER	321	8.5	-	-	394	10.4	-	-
FORT COLLINS	8	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAKEWOOD	6	1.1	-	-	9	1.6	-	-
PUEBLO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT:								
BRIDGEPORT	16	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRISTOL	6	4.0	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
DANBURY	2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARTFORD	20	2.6	-	-	-	-	8	1.1
MERIDEN	5	2.8	-	-	-	-	4	2.4
MILFORD	10	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW BRITAIN	10	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAVEN	24	3.4	-	-	-	-	7	0.7
NORWALK	10	3.2	-	-	-	-	6	1.8
STAMFORD	17	3.5	-	-	-	-	10	2.0
WATERBURY	12	2.9	-	-	1	0.2	5	1.3
WEST HAVEN	6	3.3	-	-	-	-	4	2.2
DELAWARE:								
WILMINGTON	35	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:								
WASHINGTON	428	2.9	192	1.3	4 372	29.3	35	.2
FLORIDA:								
CLEARWATER	11	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
FORT LAUDERDALE	15	1.7	-	-	8	0.9	-	-
GAINESVILLE	13	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIALEAH	10	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOLLYWOOD	14	2.8	-	-	-	-	9	1.4
JACKSONVILLE	83	3.2	-	-	466	18.2	38	1.5
MIAMI	55	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIAMI BEACH	16	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORLANDO	16	2.4	-	-	-	-	6	0.9
PENSACOLA	7	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. PETERSBURG	25	2.9	-	-	11	4.3	-	-
TALLAHASSEE	2	0.6	-	-	28	3.3	16	1.9
TAMPA	31	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST PALM BEACH	9	2.9	-	-	18	6.1	-	-
GEORGIA:								
ALBANY	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATLANTA	84	4.0	7	0.3	151	7.1	1	0.1
AUGUSTA	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLUMBUS	28	0.3	4	0.7	65	10.0	-	-
HACON	4	1.3	-	-	5	1.7	-	-
SAVANNAH	4	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII:								
HONOLULU	204	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO:								
BOISE CITY	11	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS:								
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
AURORA	7	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERWYN	2	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAMPAIGN	5	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHICAGO	300	1.7	-	-	-	-	37	0.1
CICERO	8	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
DECATUR	7	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
DES PLAINES	4	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST ST. LOUIS	5	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELGIN	5	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 21. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 415 large city governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Total October payroll, Total criminal justice system (October payroll, Percent of total October payroll), Police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Judicial (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include states like SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, etc.

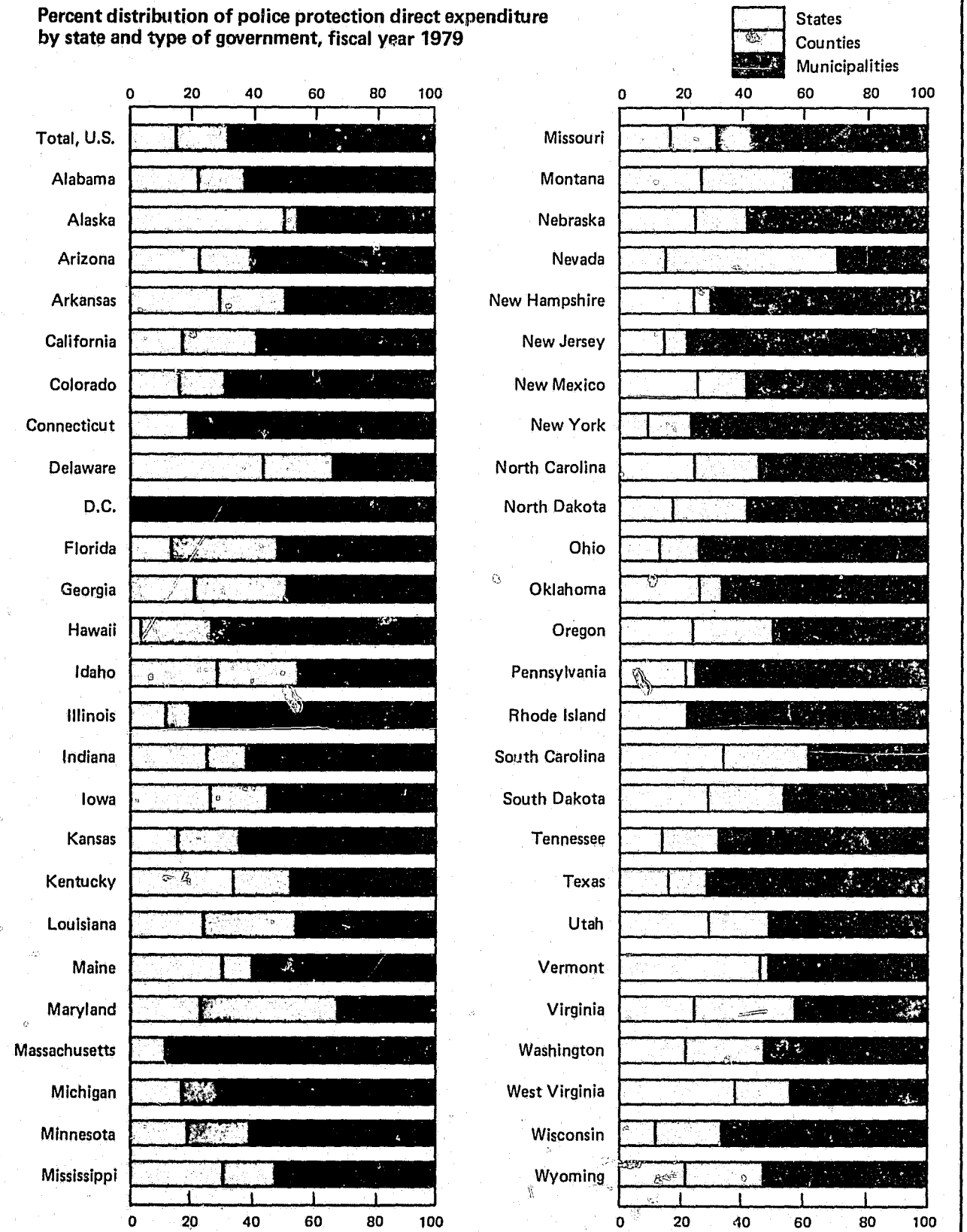
- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
2 Less than half the unit of measurement shown.
3 Data are based on a field compilation from records of each city government shown; see text for data limitations.
4 Payroll for city-operated utilities excluded.

Table 21. Percent distribution of criminal justice system payroll of 415 large city governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Legal services and prosecution (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Public defense (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Other criminal justice (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system). Rows include states like SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, etc.

Section III. POLICE PROTECTION

FIGURE 20.
Percent distribution of police protection direct expenditure
by state and type of government, fiscal year 1979



CONTINUED

2 OF 5

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 22. Police protection expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Oregon.

See footnotes at end of table.

POLICE PROTECTION

Table 22. Police protection expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

— Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.

For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 24. Police protection sworn and nonsworn employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued

Table with 14 columns: State and type of government, Total police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total (FTEQ)), Sworn (Number of employees, Percent of total (FTEQ) police employees), Nonsworn (Number of employees, Percent of total (FTEQ) police employees). Rows include Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota.

See footnotes at end of table.

POLICE PROTECTION

Table 24. Police protection sworn and nonsworn employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued

Table with 14 columns: State and type of government, Total police protection (Number of employees, Percent of total (FTEQ) employees), Sworn (Number of employees, Percent of total (FTEQ) police employees), Nonsworn (Number of employees, Percent of total (FTEQ) police employees). Rows include Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Police protection sworn and nonsworn employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued

Table with columns for State and type of government, Total police protection, Sworn, and Nonsworn. Rows include OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, and VIRGINIA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Police protection sworn and nonsworn employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued

Table with columns for State and type of government, Total police protection, Sworn, and Nonsworn. Rows include WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, and WYOMING.

Represents zero or rounds to zero. Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations. Because of rounding, the detail figures may not add precisely to totals.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 25. Police protection payroll for sworn and nonsworn personnel and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 7 columns: State and type of government, Total police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Sworn personnel (October payroll, Percent of total police protection), Nonsworn personnel (October payroll, Percent of total police protection). Rows include Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota.

See footnotes at end of table.

POLICE PROTECTION

Table 25. Police protection payroll for sworn and nonsworn personnel and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 7 columns: State and type of government, Total police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Sworn personnel (October payroll, Percent of total police protection), Nonsworn personnel (October payroll, Percent of total police protection). Rows include Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 25. Police protection payroll for sworn and nonsworn personnel and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 7 columns: State and type of government, Total police protection (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Sworn personnel (October payroll, Percent of total police protection), Nonsworn personnel (October payroll, Percent of total police protection).

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

1 Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.

2 Because of rounding, the detail figures may not add precisely to totals.

Table 26. Police protection expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 11 columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land)), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Police protection expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 11 columns: County, Total, Direct current, Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Police protection expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 11 columns: County, Total, Direct current, Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Police protection expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Lists counties from New Mexico to Washington.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Police protection expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Lists counties from Pennsylvania to Virginia.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 26. Police protection expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State, To local). Rows include Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and various counties.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 27. Police protection expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979 (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State, To local). Rows include Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, and many cities.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Police protection expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land			
SOUTH DAKOTA:										
RAPID CITY	1 427	1 427	1 389	38	38	-	-	-	-	-
SIoux FALLS	2 714	2 714	2 477	237	237	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE:										
CHATTANOOGA	8 467	8 467	7 812	655	586	69	-	-	-	-
CLARKSVILLE	1 384	1 384	1 286	98	98	-	-	-	-	-
KNOXVILLE	6 702	6 702	6 344	358	358	-	-	-	-	-
MEMPHIS	31 205	31 205	30 125	1 080	724	282	74	-	-	-
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON	22 511	22 511	21 098	1 413	1 412	1	-	-	-	-
TEXAS:										
ABILENE	2 249	2 249	2 185	64	64	-	-	-	-	-
AMARILLO	4 582	4 582	4 408	174	49	125	-	-	-	-
ARLINGTON	4 356	4 356	4 037	319	161	-	158	-	-	-
AUSTIN	15 135	15 135	14 923	212	189	23	-	-	-	-
BEAUMONT	4 964	4 964	4 936	28	28	-	-	-	-	-
BROWNSVILLE	1 812	1 812	1 706	106	106	-	-	-	-	-
CORPUS CHRISTI	7 418	7 418	7 180	238	238	-	-	-	-	-
DALLAS	47 268	47 268	46 472	796	796	-	-	-	-	-
EL PASO	13 369	13 369	12 723	646	646	-	-	-	-	-
FORT WORTH	17 377	17 377	16 273	1 104	1 104	-	-	-	-	-
GALVESTON	2 893	2 893	2 790	103	57	46	-	-	-	-
GARLAND	3 120	3 120	2 977	143	143	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND PRAIRIE	1 670	1 670	1 579	91	91	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSTON	80 317	80 317	75 155	5 162	2 683	1 979	500	-	-	-
IRVING	2 971	2 971	2 830	141	128	-	13	-	-	-
KILLEEN	1 512	1 512	1 392	120	120	-	-	-	-	-
LAREDO	1 970	1 970	1 877	93	92	1	-	-	-	-
LONGVIEW	1 516	1 516	1 211	305	79	226	-	-	-	-
LUBBOCK	5 451	5 451	5 137	314	314	-	-	-	-	-
MESQUITE	2 146	2 146	2 009	137	137	-	-	-	-	-
MIDLAND	2 444	2 444	2 291	153	153	-	-	-	-	-
ODESSA	2 510	2 510	2 472	38	38	-	-	-	-	-
PASADENA	3 826	3 826	3 813	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
PORT ARTHUR	2 656	2 656	2 522	134	134	-	-	-	-	-
RICHARDSON	1 673	1 673	1 641	32	32	-	-	-	-	-
SAN ANGELO	2 255	2 255	2 137	118	118	-	-	-	-	-
SAN ANTONIO	28 272	28 261	27 779	482	482	30	-	11	-	11
TYLER	1 629	1 629	1 583	46	46	-	-	-	-	-
WACO	3 474	3 474	3 404	70	70	-	-	-	-	-
WICHITA FALLS	2 106	2 106	1 993	113	113	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH:										
OGDEN	2 553	2 553	2 296	257	257	-	-	-	-	-
PROVO	2 329	2 329	1 223	1 106	1 106	-	-	-	-	-
SALT LAKE CITY	10 891	10 891	10 772	119	-	119	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA:										
ALEXANDRIA	5 739	5 739	5 642	97	97	-	-	-	-	-
CHESAPEAKE	3 685	3 679	3 411	268	263	5	-	6	-	6
HAMPTON	3 735	3 735	3 637	98	60	38	-	-	-	-
LYNCHBURG	2 914	2 914	2 653	261	261	-	-	-	-	-
NEWPORT NEWS	4 920	4 920	4 790	130	130	-	-	-	-	-
NORFOLK	12 172	12 172	11 334	838	614	224	-	-	-	-
PORTSMOUTH	4 712	4 712	4 558	154	145	9	-	-	-	-
RICHMOND	10 614	10 614	10 590	24	24	-	-	-	-	-
ROANOKE	3 187	3 187	3 131	56	56	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA BEACH	8 650	8 635	8 356	279	264	15	-	15	-	15
WASHINGTON:										
BELLEVIEW	2 866	2 866	2 756	110	110	-	-	-	-	-
EVERETT	2 658	2 658	2 650	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
SEATTLE	30 483	30 468	30 312	156	135	21	-	15	-	15
SPOKANE	6 718	6 345	6 309	36	36	-	373	-	-	373
TACOMA	7 342	7 342	7 328	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
YAKIMA	2 209	2 209	2 197	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA:										
CHARLESTON	3 123	3 123	3 019	104	104	-	-	-	-	-
HUNTINGTON	2 605	2 605	2 503	102	102	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN:										
APPLETON	1 914	1 914	1 833	81	81	-	-	-	-	-
GREEN BAY	3 261	3 261	3 157	104	104	-	-	-	-	-
KENOSHA	3 164	3 164	3 022	142	142	-	-	-	-	-
LA CROSSE	1 638	1 638	1 568	70	70	-	-	-	-	-
MADISON	8 676	8 676	8 322	354	31	23	-	-	-	-
MILWAUKEE	45 791	45 786	44 681	1 105	1 085	19	1	5	-	5
OSHKOSH	1 568	1 568	1 534	34	34	-	-	-	-	-
RACINE	5 141	5 141	4 922	219	219	-	-	-	-	-
WAUNATOSA	2 257	2 257	2 236	21	21	-	-	-	-	-
WEST ALLIS	2 957	2 957	2 864	93	92	1	-	-	-	-

¹Represents zero or rounds to zero.
²Data are based on a field compilation from records of each city government shown; see text for data limitations.

Section IV. JUDICIAL

FIGURE 21.
Percent distribution of judicial direct expenditure, by state and type of government, fiscal year 1979

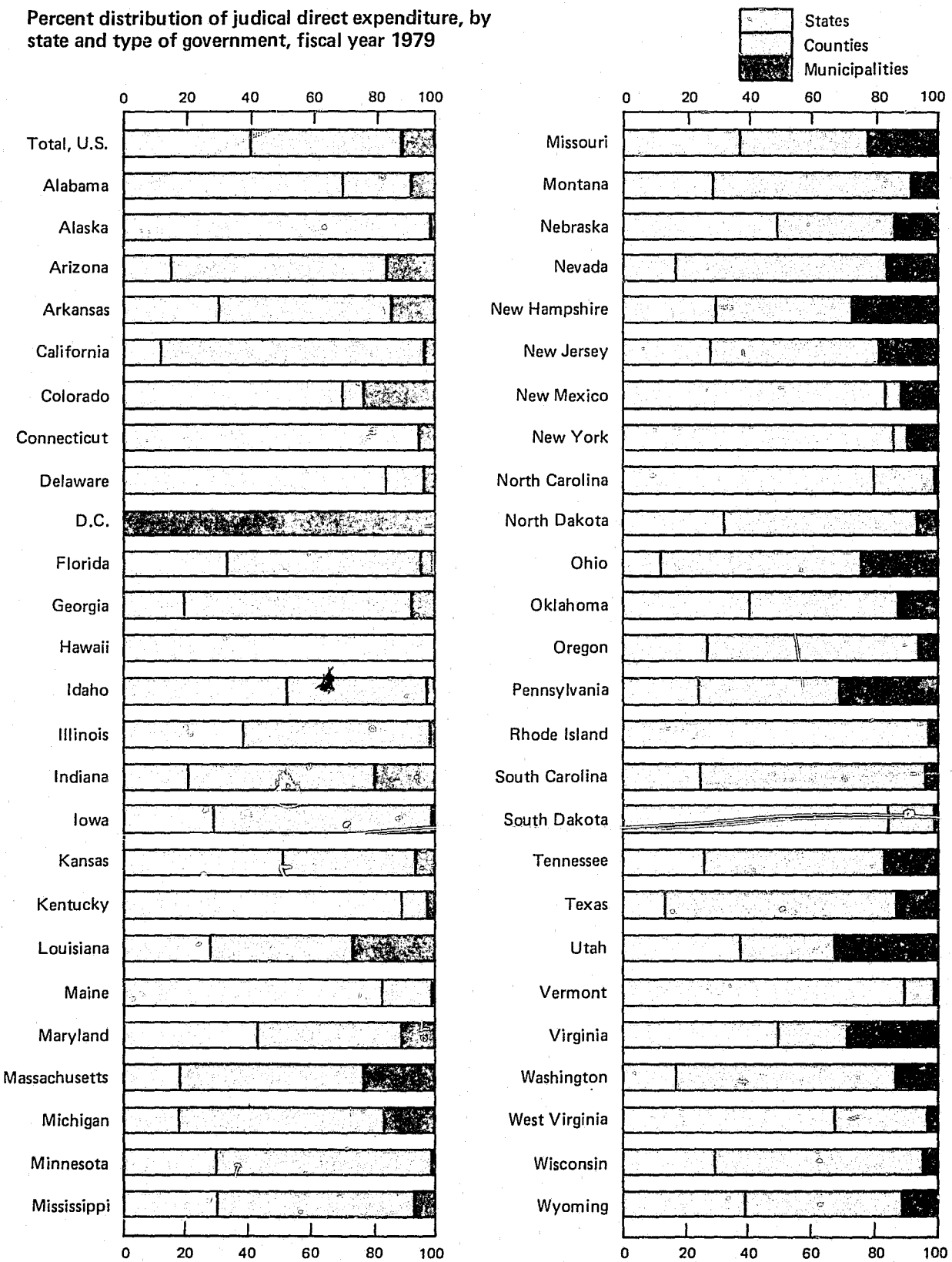


Table 28. Judicial expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
STATES-LOCAL, TOTAL	3 011 504	3 011 504	2 891 202	120 302	221 645	90 346	131 299
STATES	1 317 945	1 199 323	1 179 824	19 499	118 622	(X)	118 622
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 902 528	1 812 181	1 711 378	100 803	103 023	90 346	12 677
COUNTIES	1 481 579	1 429 173	1 349 996	79 178	52 405	47 677	4 729
MUNICIPALITIES	433 626	383 008	361 383	21 625	50 618	42 670	7 948
ALABAMA	41 132	41 132	40 114	1 018	222	26	196
STATE	28 219	28 213	27 324	889	6	(X)	6
LOCAL, TOTAL	12 945	12 919	12 790	129	216	26	190
COUNTIES	9 937	9 937	9 853	84	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	3 198	2 982	2 937	45	216	26	190
ALASKA	16 613	16 613	16 397	216	7	-	7
STATE	16 570	16 563	16 347	216	7	(X)	7
LOCAL, TOTAL	50	50	50	-	-	-	-
BOROUGHES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	50	50	50	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	36 734	36 734	33 468	3 266	6	4	3
STATE	5 475	5 475	5 294	181	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	31 263	31 259	28 174	3 085	6	4	3
COUNTIES	25 188	25 187	22 284	2 903	1	-	1
MUNICIPALITIES	6 077	6 072	5 889	183	5	4	2
ARKANSAS	13 478	13 476	13 237	241	348	51	297
STATE	3 967	3 967	3 900	67	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	9 562	9 511	9 337	174	348	51	297
COUNTIES	7 735	7 585	7 472	113	150	19	132
MUNICIPALITIES	2 123	1 926	1 865	61	198	32	166
CALIFORNIA	355 718	355 718	350 131	5 586	15 376	395	14 981
STATE	56 010	41 047	40 799	248	14 963	(X)	14 963
LOCAL, TOTAL	315 066	314 671	309 332	5 338	413	395	18
COUNTIES	300 082	299 669	294 723	4 947	413	395	18
MUNICIPALITIES	15 001	15 001	14 610	392	-	-	-
COLORADO	34 644	34 644	34 099	544	176	17	159
STATE	23 698	23 539	23 132	407	159	(X)	159
LOCAL, TOTAL	11 122	11 105	10 967	137	17	17	-
COUNTIES	2 689	2 672	2 647	25	17	17	-
MUNICIPALITIES	8 433	8 433	8 321	113	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	31 991	31 991	29 437	2 555	28	11	17
STATE	30 272	30 263	28 739	1 524	9	(X)	9
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 739	1 728	698	1 031	19	11	8
COUNTIES	1 747	1 728	698	1 031	19	11	8
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	12 756	12 756	12 491	264	928	-	928
STATE	11 529	10 601	10 381	220	928	(X)	928
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 155	2 155	2 110	44	-	-	-
COUNTIES	1 584	1 584	1 576	8	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	571	571	534	37	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	22 652	22 652	22 652	-	-	-	-
STATE	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	22 652	22 652	22 652	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	22 652	22 652	22 652	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA	126 020	126 020	117 902	8 119	1 061	869	192
STATE	41 465	41 465	40 447	1 018	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	85 424	84 555	77 455	7 101	1 061	869	192
COUNTIES	78 853	77 900	70 840	7 060	953	761	192
MUNICIPALITIES	6 763	6 655	6 615	40	108	108	-
GEORGIA	56 984	56 984	54 422	2 562	384	52	333
STATE	11 289	11 050	11 012	38	239	(X)	239
LOCAL, TOTAL	45 986	45 934	43 410	2 524	145	52	94
COUNTIES	41 317	41 172	38 873	2 299	145	52	94
MUNICIPALITIES	4 763	4 763	4 537	225	-	-	-
HAWAII	15 275	15 275	12 213	3 062	-	-	-
STATE	15 275	15 275	12 213	3 062	-	(X)	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 28. Judicial expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Judicial expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 28. Judicial expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows list states and their local government types.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

1Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.

2For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

Table 29. Total judicial expenditure of State governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979 (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 9 columns: State, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current), Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total). Rows list states and their total expenditures.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

1Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 32. Judicial expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: County, Total, Direct current, Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Georgia, Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and New York.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Judicial expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: County, Total, Direct current, Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and New York.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 32. Judicial expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and objects, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total	Direct expenditure				Intergovernmental expenditure			
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay			Total	To State governments	To local governments
				Total	Equipment	Construction			
WASHINGTON:									
CLARK	1 166	1 166	1 159	7	7				
KING	9 492	9 492	8 746	746	202	544			
KITSAP	805	805	799	6					
PIERCE	2 455	2 455	2 432	23	23				
SNOHOMISH	3 099	3 099	1 993	1 106	28	1 078			
SPOKANE	3 498	3 498	2 322	1 176	7				
YAKIMA	1 299	1 299	1 292	7					
WEST VIRGINIA:									
CABELL	276	276	273	3	3				
KANAWHA	462	462	462						
WISCONSIN:									
BROWN	842	792	784	8	8		50	50	
DANE	3 251	3 119	3 090	29	29		132	132	
KENOSHA	1 088	1 023	1 010	13	12	1	65	65	
MARATHON	433	389	372	17	17		44	44	
MILWAUKEE	10 977	10 975	10 909	66	66		65	65	
STAGANIE	840	775	720	55	3	52	65	65	
RACINE	1 305	1 180	1 158	22	22		125	123	
ROCK	1 042	977	973	4	4		65	65	
WAUKESHA	1 605	1 496	1 476	20	19	1	109	108	
WINNEBAGO	843	810	733	77	21	56	73	73	

¹ - Represents zero or rounds to zero.
Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

JUDICIAL

Table 33. Detail of direct current expenditure for judicial activities of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979
(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
TOTAL	1 060 901	501 693	311 099	248 109
ALABAMA:				
CALHOUN	321	51	130	140
JEFFERSON	2 769	703	1 137	929
MADISON	476	147	206	123
MOBILE	1 669	592	636	441
MONTGOMERY	980	208	405	367
TUSCALOOSA	594	149	168	277
ARIZONA:				
MARICOPA	10 685	8 336	1 857	492
PIMA	5 531	3 867	612	1 052
ARKANSAS:				
PULASKI	1 432	888	81	463
SEBASTIAN	468	310	102	56
CALIFORNIA:				
ALAMEDA	18 889	3 559	7 533	7 792
BUTTE	1 410	372	567	471
CONTRA COSTA	6 695	967	4 137	1 591
FRESNO	6 421	3 162	2 676	583
HUMBOLDT	1 680	347	813	520
KERN	4 113	2 238	1 762	113
LOS ANGELES	110 160	54 253	51 058	4 849
MARIN	2 557	498	1 031	1 028
MERCED	1 484	178	895	411
MONTEREY	3 414	1 069	1 710	635
ORANGE	22 148	4 870	11 556	5 722
RIVERSIDE	8 287	2 200	3 146	2 941
SACRAMENTO	9 635	2 616	3 667	3 352
SAN BERNARDINO	12 721	5 845	4 920	1 956
SAN DIEGO	20 340	4 962	8 440	6 938
SAN JOAQUIN	4 584	810	2 287	1 487
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1 765	738	735	292
SAN MATEO	7 575	1 927	3 094	2 554
SANTA BARBARA	4 075	1 788	2 018	269
SANTA CLARA	14 348	3 377	5 729	5 242
SANTA CRUZ	2 227	615	1 175	437
SOLANO	2 741	308	1 480	953
SONOMA	2 623	556	1 256	811
STANISLAUS	3 202	707	1 408	1 087
TULARE	2 769	977	1 548	244
VENTURA	5 845	2 426	3 052	367
YOLO	1 346	286	528	532
COLORADO:				
ADAMS	150	150		
ARAPAHOE	593	98	106	389
BOULDER	58			58
EL PASO	1 313			1 313
JEFFERSON	10			10
LARIMER				
PUEBLO	152			152
WELD				
DELAWARE:				
NEW CASTLE	1 318	807		511
FLORIDA:				
ALACHUA	977	720	18	239
BREVARD	1 459	1 145	54	260
BROWARD	7 228	3 413	569	3 246
DADE	19 312	6 663	4 564	8 085
DESCAMBIA	3 375	1 189	161	2 025
HILLSBOROUGH	4 469	2 032	1 146	1 291
LEE	1 693	688	777	
LEON	1 160	574	297	289
MANATEE	735	157	240	338
MARION	595	195	137	263
OKALOOSA	589	531	19	39
ORANGE	4 200	1 271	1 049	1 860
PALM BEACH	4 252	2 217	1 200	835
PASCO	987	462	160	365
PINELLAS	6 186	3 520	1 531	1 135

See Footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Detail of direct current expenditure for judicial activities of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
FLORIDA--CONTINUED				
POLK	2 674	597	778	1 299
SARASOTA	887	642	-	245
SEMINOLE	969	379	172	418
VOLUSIA	1 624	871	450	303
GEORGIA:				
BIBB	1 175	406	683	86
CHATAM	1 923	1 056	815	52
CLAYTON	2 083	558	542	983
COBB	3 594	786	1 000	1 808
DE KALB	3 822	1 555	2 136	131
FULTON	8 244	3 240	3 372	1 632
GINNETT	933	158	214	561
RICHMOND	1 315	512	555	248
IDAHO:				
ADA	909	783	-	126
ILLINOIS:				
CHAMPAIGN	428	428	-	-
COOK	55 030	55 030	-	-
DU PAGE	2 953	2 953	-	-
KANE	1 352	1 352	-	-
LAKE	1 409	1 409	-	-
LA SALLE	333	333	-	-
MCHENRY	413	413	-	-
MCLEAN	461	457	-	4
HACON	504	504	-	-
MADISON	1 194	1 194	-	-
PEORIA	891	891	-	-
ROCK ISLAND	428	428	-	-
ST. CLAIR	1 034	1 034	-	-
SANGEMON	718	718	-	-
TAZEWELL	410	410	-	-
WILL	1 511	1 511	-	-
WINNEBAGO	1 411	1 411	-	-
INDIANA:				
ALLEN	1 494	1 494	-	-
DELAWARE	577	226	105	246
ELKHART	664	225	85	354
LAKE	4 304	3 748	551	5
LA PORTE	659	282	133	244
MADISON	718	412	82	224
ST. JOSEPH	1 675	729	47	899
TIPPECANOE	397	145	40	212
VANDERBURGH	1 110	1 110	-	-
VIGO	627	175	60	392
IOWA:				
BLACK HAWK	1 237	1 061	-	176
LINN	1 596	1 298	-	298
POLK	3 412	764	310	2 338
SCOTT	893	893	-	-
WOODBURY	1 143	913	-	230
KANSAS:				
JOHNSON	1 657	1 448	-	209
SEDGWICK	3 400	1 561	1 409	430
SHAWNEE	1 285	810	280	195
WYANDOTTE	1 520	1 520	-	-
KENTUCKY:				
JEFFERSON	2 743	32	138	2 573
KENTON	564	25	53	486
LOUISIANA:				
CADDO	1 087	462	233	392
CALCASIEU	800	374	120	306
JEFFERSON	5 300	515	808	3 977
LAFAYETTE	797	534	83	180
OUACHITA	373	233	53	87
RAPIDES	504	328	91	85
MAINE:				
CUMBERLAND	259	-	259	-
KENNEBEC	147	75	70	2
PENOBSCOT	293	99	189	5
YORK	142	77	60	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Detail of direct current expenditure for judicial activities of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
MARYLAND:				
ANNE ARUNDEL	1 385	1 086	12	287
BALTIMORE	2 544	1 594	45	905
FREDERICK	248	30	17	201
HARFORD	612	277	-	335
HOWARD	545	232	10	303
MONTGOMERY	2 978	2 978	-	-
PRINCE GEORGES	4 174	1 836	57	2 281
WASHINGTON	188	60	9	119
MASSACHUSETTS:				
BARNSTABLE	1 302	367	907	28
BERKSHIRE	1 048	387	631	30
BRISTOL	3 735	1 367	2 216	152
ESSEX	4 773	2 074	2 690	9
HAMPDEN	5 118	2 168	2 857	93
HAMPSHIRE	960	364	510	86
MIDDLESEX	14 810	4 284	10 233	293
NORFOLK	5 394	1 892	2 837	665
PLYMOUTH	3 980	1 310	1 894	776
WORCESTER	5 653	1 757	3 629	267
MICHIGAN:				
BAY	1 203	549	530	124
BERRIEN	1 902	665	1 173	64
CALHOUN	2 593	1 111	1 398	84
GENESEE	5 972	3 462	2 352	158
INGHAM	2 975	1 486	1 458	31
JACKSON	1 518	757	486	275
KALAMAZOO	1 849	918	877	54
KENT	2 365	1 263	901	201
HACOMB	4 976	3 157	1 778	41
MONROE	1 266	501	708	57
HUSKESON	1 517	648	747	122
OAKLAND	7 336	3 211	3 727	398
OTTAWA	905	322	535	48
SAGINAW	1 971	967	980	24
ST. CLAIR	1 295	494	726	75
WASHTENAW	2 868	1 383	1 309	176
WAYNE	27 540	19 200	8 340	-
MINNESOTA:				
ANOKA	1 164	1 014	-	150
DAKOTA	955	290	422	243
HENNEPIN	9 297	3 316	4 170	1 811
RAMSEY	5 363	2 123	1 853	1 387
ST. LOUIS	2 411	848	1 093	470
STEARNS	547	88	315	144
WASHINGTON	844	607	66	171
MISSISSIPPI:				
HARRISON	1 109	426	450	233
HINDS	877	523	352	2
JACKSON	793	353	414	26
MISSOURI:				
CLAY	634	423	91	120
GREENE	636	251	274	111
JACKSON	3 903	3 408	495	-
JEFFERSON	523	204	169	150
ST. CHARLES	573	167	247	159
ST. LOUIS	6 750	1 497	4 124	1 129
NEBRASKA:				
DOUGLAS	2 058	1 189	408	461
LANCASTER	1 056	573	38	445
NEVADA:				
CLARK	6 332	3 291	1 351	1 690
WASHOE	2 037	1 090	400	547
NEW HAMPSHIRE:				
HILLSBOROUGH	1 054	693	82	279
ROCKINGHAM	800	522	75	203
NEW JERSEY:				
ATLANTIC	1 950	635	261	1 054
BERGEN	5 553	1 911	1 837	1 805
BURLINGTON	1 625	589	277	759
CAMDEN	4 485	1 802	857	1 826
CUMBERLAND	883	343	141	399
ESSEX	12 291	2 136	2 408	7 747

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Detail of direct current expenditure for judicial activities of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
NEW JERSEY--CONTINUED				
GLOUCESTER	980	384	206	390
HUDSON	4 312	1 585	1 411	1 316
MERCER	3 005	1 011	323	1 671
MIDDLESEX	4 540	946	971	2 623
MONMOUTH	2 579	492	634	1 453
MORRIS	1 925	882	450	593
OCEAN	2 120	535	357	1 228
PASSAIC	4 807	1 005	1 504	2 298
SOMERSET	1 079	632	209	238
SUSSEX	568	332	75	161
UNION	4 913	1 203	1 492	2 218
NEW MEXICO:				
BERNALILLO	180	-	85	95
NEW YORK:				
ALBANY	1 081	30	30	1 021
BROOME	374	-	60	314
CHAUTAUQUA	286	20	70	196
CHEMUNG	145	5	25	115
DUTCHESS	122	-	2	120
ERIE	3 301	208	309	2 784
MONROE	2 870	-	-	2 870
NASSAU	4 678	1	3	4 674
NIAGARA	851	78	93	680
ONEIDA	707	-	-	707
ONONDAGA	1 864	212	482	1 170
ORANGE	546	-	20	526
OSWEGO	439	-	-	439
RENNSELAER	175	-	11	164
ROCKLAND	-	-	-	-
ST. LAWRENCE	266	23	61	182
SARATOGA	409	-	11	398
SCHENECTADY	286	-	-	286
STEBEN	180	7	11	162
SUFFOLK	167	-	110	57
ULSTER	114	-	8	106
WESTCHESTER	1 524	-	199	1 325
NORTH CAROLINA:				
BUNCOMBE	522	-	-	522
CUMBERLAND	876	513	-	363
DAVIDSON	130	-	-	130
DURHAM	369	-	-	369
FORSYTH	1 155	-	-	1 155
GASTON	305	-	4	301
GUILFORD	822	-	-	822
MECKLENBURG	1 370	-	-	1 370
ONSLow	321	-	-	321
WAKE	1 067	-	21	1 046
OHIO:				
ALLEN	742	557	77	108
ASHTABULA	609	290	139	180
BUTLER	1 185	782	206	197
CLARK	847	702	75	70
CLERMONT	779	285	202	292
COLUMBIANA	674	428	150	96
CUYAHOGA	21 325	16 427	914	3 984
FRANKLIN	5 003	2 795	379	1 829
GREENE	750	616	84	50
HAMILTON	10 879	5 504	3 672	1 703
LAKE	1 431	1 203	121	107
LICKING	867	742	54	71
LORAIN	1 449	816	160	473
LUCAS	4 093	2 932	244	917
MAHONING	2 067	1 142	415	510
MEDINA	537	305	80	152
MONTGOMERY	4 746	3 082	537	1 127
PORTAGE	1 009	340	459	210
RICHLAND	723	552	56	115
STARK	1 810	1 301	192	317
SUMMIT	3 239	2 448	294	497
TRUMBULL	1 608	962	228	418
WOOD	704	451	93	160
OKLAHOMA:				
CLEVELAND	193	193	-	-
COMANCHE	435	371	-	64
OKLAHOMA	3 163	2 194	-	969
TULSA	2 067	1 710	-	357

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Detail of direct current expenditure for judicial activities of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
OREGON:				
CLACKAMAS	1 362	467	163	732
JACKSON	738	202	134	402
LANE	3 733	2 455	593	685
MARION	1 394	503	210	681
MULTNOMAH	5 821	3 162	2 377	282
WASHINGTON	1 188	362	393	433
PENNSYLVANIA:				
ALLEGHENY	12 244	9 367	1 311	1 566
BEAVER	1 630	1 092	337	201
BERKS	2 155	1 341	380	434
BLAIR	899	495	172	232
BUCKS	4 178	2 838	1 256	84
BUTLER	931	594	152	185
CAMBRIA	1 318	842	322	154
CENTRE	559	297	181	81
CHESTER	2 390	1 459	708	223
CUMBERLAND	902	585	179	138
DAUPHIN	1 991	1 088	479	424
DELAWARE	6 117	3 849	1 281	987
ERIE	2 137	1 299	467	371
FAYETTE	1 020	624	141	255
FRANKLIN	506	346	89	71
LACKAWANNA	1 366	984	253	129
LANCASTER	1 933	1 166	520	247
LAWRENCE	700	499	111	90
LEBANON	623	376	115	132
LEHIGH	1 763	1 101	359	303
LUZERNE	2 214	1 575	408	231
LYCOMING	878	593	150	135
MERCER	833	498	189	146
MONTGOMERY	5 472	3 318	1 174	980
NORTHAMPTON	1 544	1 069	279	196
NORTHUMBERLAND	1 677	451	98	118
SCHUYLKILL	1 127	819	168	140
WASHINGTON	1 389	778	355	256
WESTMORELAND	2 407	1 462	627	318
YORK	1 782	1 116	449	217
SOUTH CAROLINA:				
ANDERSON	487	-	208	279
CHARLESTON	1 355	330	627	398
GREENVILLE	1 646	127	746	773
LEXINGTON	819	210	338	271
RICHLAND	2 361	135	1 352	874
SPARTANBURG	840	174	469	197
TENNESSEE:				
HAMILTON	1 738	902	369	467
KNOX	2 391	1 175	618	598
SHELBY	6 507	1 360	2 947	2 200
SULLIVAN	650	297	186	167
TEXAS:				
BELL	696	289	249	158
BEXAR	6 649	1 790	1 642	3 217
BRAZORIA	948	422	385	141
CAMERON	1 133	337	187	609
DALLAS	14 815	2 969	5 425	6 421
ECTOR	797	279	300	218
EL PASO	2 458	747	573	1 138
GALVESTON	1 855	540	517	798
HARRIS	21 481	6 572	4 464	10 445
HIDALGO	1 025	450	381	194
JEFFERSON	1 627	896	552	179
LUBBOCK	1 011	188	226	597
MCLENNAN	818	251	307	260
NUECES	2 325	564	1 019	742
SMITH	703	260	181	262
TARRANT	4 181	1 528	1 035	1 618
TAYLOR	531	121	252	158
TRAVIS	2 838	684	1 360	794
WICHITA	594	238	139	217

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 33. Detail of direct current expenditure for judicial activities of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
UTAH:				
DAVIS	184	13	87	84
SALT LAKE	2 319	670	574	1 075
UTAH	481	118	140	223
WEBER	293	177	51	65
VERMONT:				
CHITTENDEN	140	93	2	45
VIRGINIA:				
ARLINGTON	861	115	200	546
CHESTERFIELD	332	109	12	211
FAIRFAX	2 846	602	1 386	858
HENRICO	763	151	51	561
PRINCE WILLIAM	715	406	12	297
WASHINGTON:				
CLARK	1 159	574	496	89
KING	8 746	4 023	2 770	1 953
KITSAP	799	513	214	72
PIERCE	2 432	1 397	797	238
SNOHOMISH	1 993	539	949	505
SPOKANE	2 322	1 374	757	191
YAKIMA	1 292	529	456	307
WEST VIRGINIA:				
CABELL	273	135	-	138
KANAWHA	462	196	149	117
WISCONSIN:				
BROWN	784	182	-	602
DANE	3 090	2 058	-	1 032
KENOSHA	1 010	730	-	280
MARATHON	372	372	-	-
MILWAUKEE	10 909	10 150	-	759
OUTAGAMIE	720	524	-	196
RACINE	1 158	886	-	272
ROCK	973	843	-	130
WAUKESHA	1 476	828	-	648
WINNEBAGO	733	465	-	268

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Data are based on field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 34. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 349 large county governments, October 1979 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Total judicial activities (Number of employees, October payroll), and Courts of general jurisdiction (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include states like Alabama, Arizona, California, etc., and their respective counties.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 349 large county governments, October 1979-Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Courts of limited jurisdiction (Total, Number of employees, October payroll), and Miscellaneous (Total, Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include states like Alabama, Arizona, California, etc., and their respective counties.

Table 34. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 349 large county governments, October 1979-Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Total judicial activities (Number of employees, October payroll), and Courts of general jurisdiction (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows list counties from Georgia to Massachusetts.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 349 large county governments, October 1979-Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Courts of limited jurisdiction (Total, Number of employees, October payroll), and Miscellaneous (Total, Number of employees, October payroll). Rows list counties from Georgia to Massachusetts.

Table 34. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 349 large county governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: County, Total Judicial activities (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll), Courts of general jurisdiction (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 349 large county governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: County, Courts of limited jurisdiction (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll), Miscellaneous (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll).

Table 34. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 349 large county governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Total judicial activities (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll), and Courts of general jurisdiction (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll). Rows include counties from New York to Pennsylvania.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 349 large county governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns for County, Courts of limited jurisdiction (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll), and Miscellaneous (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll). Rows include counties from New York to Pennsylvania.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 34. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 349 large county governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: County, Total judicial activities (Number of employees, October payroll), Courts of general jurisdiction (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin counties.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
*Data are based on field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.
**Because of rounding, the detail figures may not add precisely to the totals shown.

Table 34. Detail of judicial employment and payrolls of 349 large county governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 10 columns: County, Courts of limited jurisdiction (Total, Number of employees, October payroll), Miscellaneous (Total, Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin counties.

Section V. LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION

FIGURE 22.
Percent distribution of legal services direct expenditure
by state and type of government, fiscal year 1979

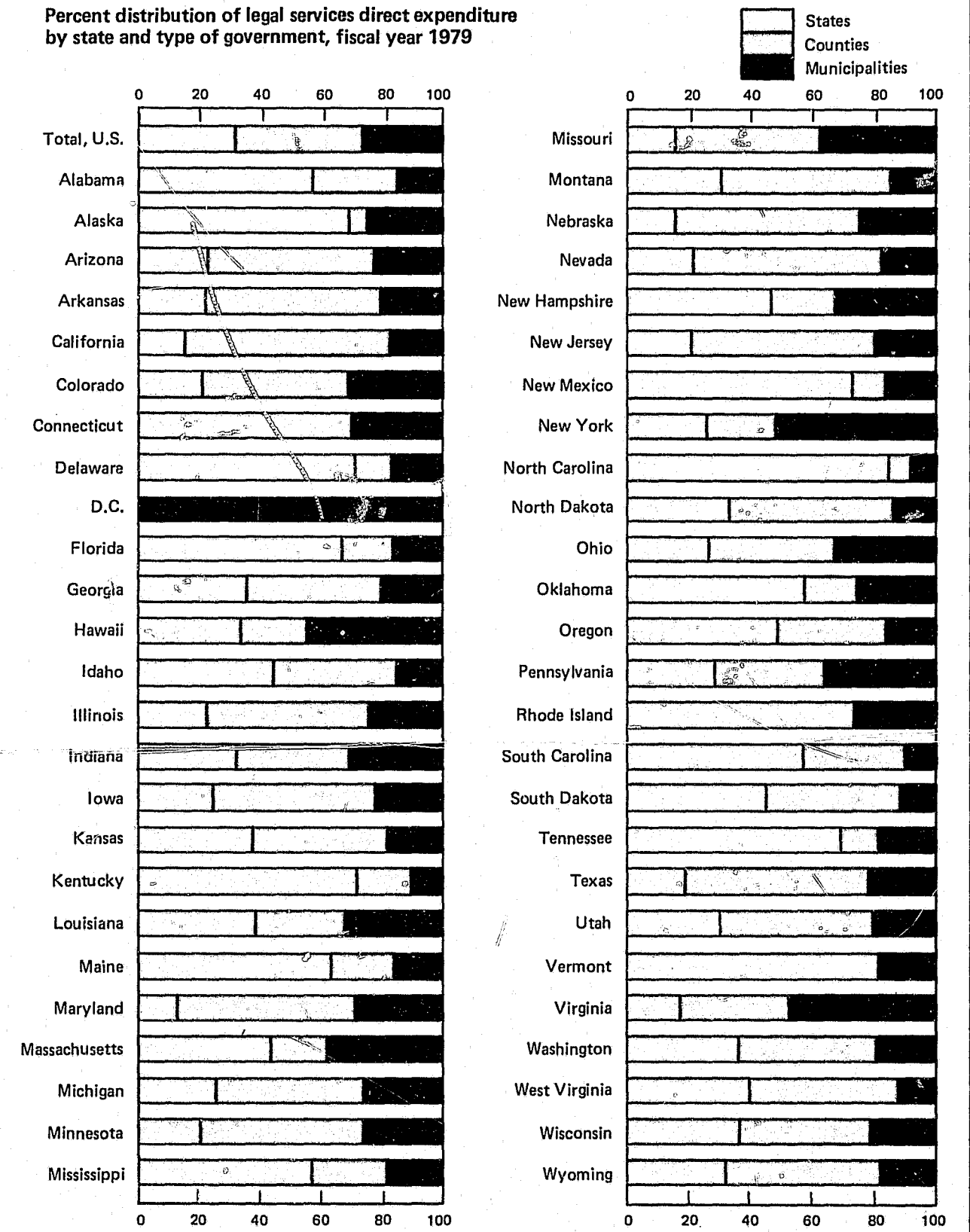


Table 38. Legal services and prosecution expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979-Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows list counties from NEW YORK to LAWRENCE.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Legal services and prosecution expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979-Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows list counties from PENNSYLVANIA to WINNEBAGO.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. Data are based on a field compilation from records of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 39. Legal services and prosecution expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Lists cities from Alabama to Santa Barbara.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION

Table 39. Legal services and prosecution expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Continues list of cities from California to Elgin.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT
Table 39. Legal services and prosecution expenditure of 415 large city governments,
by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include cities from Illinois (Evanston, Joliet, etc.) to Michigan (Ann Arbor, Dearborn, etc.).

Table 39. Legal services and prosecution expenditure of 415 large city governments,
by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include cities from Michigan (Farmington Hills, Flint, etc.) to New York (Albany, Binghamton, etc.).

See footnotes at end of table.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT Table 39. Legal services and prosecution expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for City, Total, Direct current, Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include cities from New York to South Carolina.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION

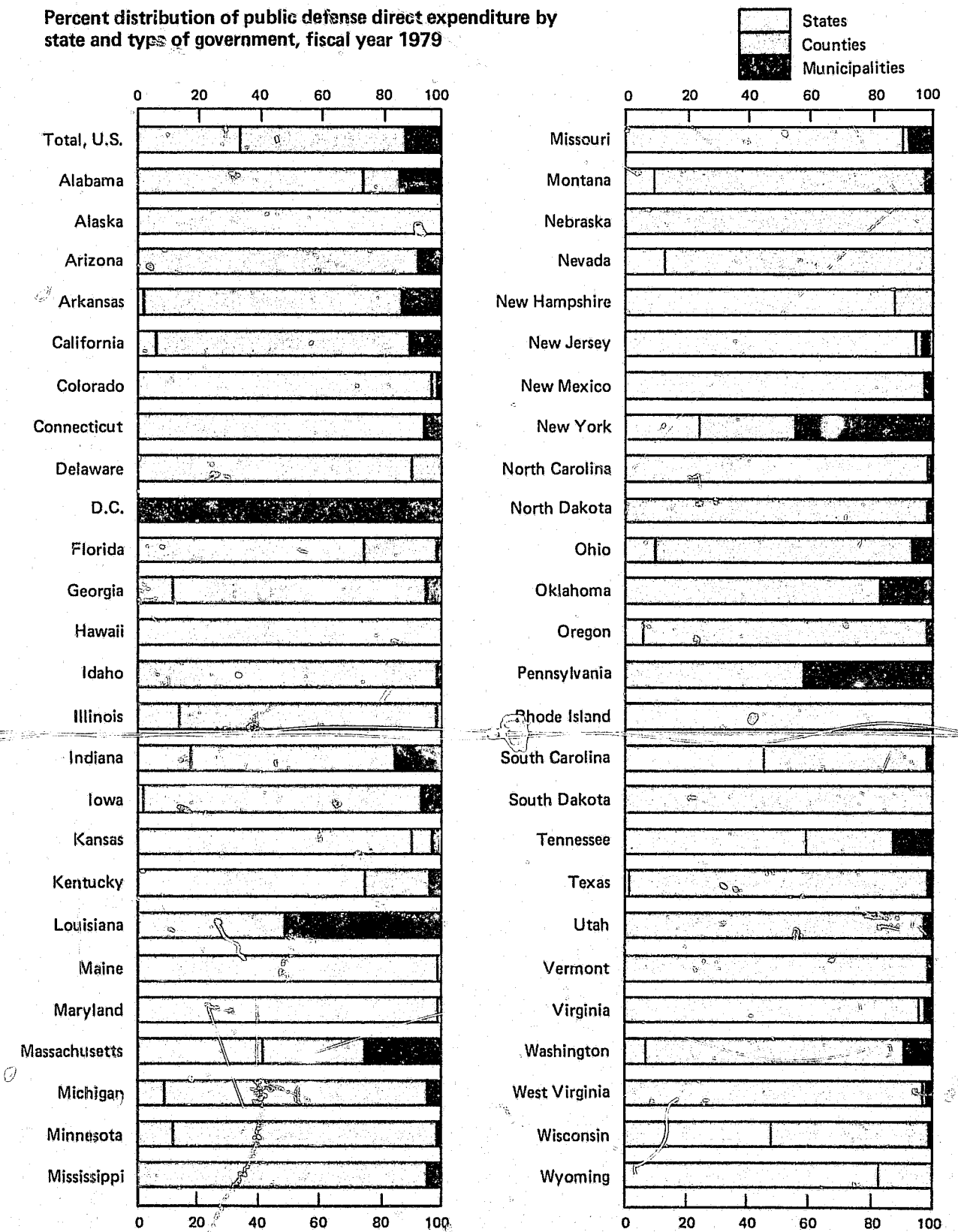
Table 39. Legal services and prosecution expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for City, Total, Direct current, Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), and Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include cities from South Dakota to West Virginia.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. Data are based on a field compilation from records of each city government shown; see text for data limitations.

Section VI. PUBLIC DEFENSE

FIGURE 23.
Percent distribution of public defense direct expenditure by state and type of government, fiscal year 1979



CONTINUED

3 OF 5

Table 43. Public defense expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows list cities across states like Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. Public defense expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay: Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows list cities across states like Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 43. Public defense expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay			Total	To State governments	To local governments	
				Total	Equipment	Construction				Land
NEW YORK--CONTINUED										
NIAGARA FALLS										
ROCHESTER										
ROME										
SCHECTADY										
SYRACUSE										
TROY										
UTICA										
WHITE PLAINS										
YONKERS										
NORTH CAROLINA:										
ASHEVILLE										
CHARLOTTE										
DURHAM										
FAYETTEVILLE										
GREENSBORO										
HIGH POINT										
RALEIGH	26						26		26	
WILMINGTON										
WINSTON-SALEM	24	24	24							
NORTH DAKOTA:										
FARGO										
OHIO:										
AKRON	85	85	85							
CANTON										
CINCINNATI	152	152	152							
CLEVELAND	198	198	198							
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS										
COLUMBUS	231						231		231	
DAYTON	90	90	90							
ELYRIA	15	15	15							
EUCLID										
HAMILTON	12	12	12							
KETTERING	15	15	15							
LAKESWOOD										
LIMA	42	42	42							
LORAIN	3	3	3							
MANSFIELD										
PARMA										
SPRINGFIELD										
TOLEDO	134	9	9				125		125	
WARREN										
YOUNGSTOWN										
OKLAHOMA:										
ENID										
LAWTON	34	34	34							
MIDWEST										
NORMAN										
OKLAHOMA CITY	100	100	100							
TULSA	39	39	39							
OREGON:										
EUGENE	54	54	54							
PORTLAND										
SALEM	10	10	10							
PENNSYLVANIA:										
ALLENTOWN										
ALTOONA										
BETHLEHEM										
CHESTER										
ERIE										
HARRISBURG										
LANCASTER										
PHILADELPHIA	4 708	4 708	4 708							
PITTSBURGH										
READING										
SCRANTON										
WILKES-BARRE										
YORK										
RHODE ISLAND:										
CRANSTON										
PANTUCKET										
PROVIDENCE										
WARWICK										
SOUTH CAROLINA:										
CHARLESTON										
COLUMBIA										
GREENVILLE										
NORTH CHARLESTON										

See footnotes at end of table.

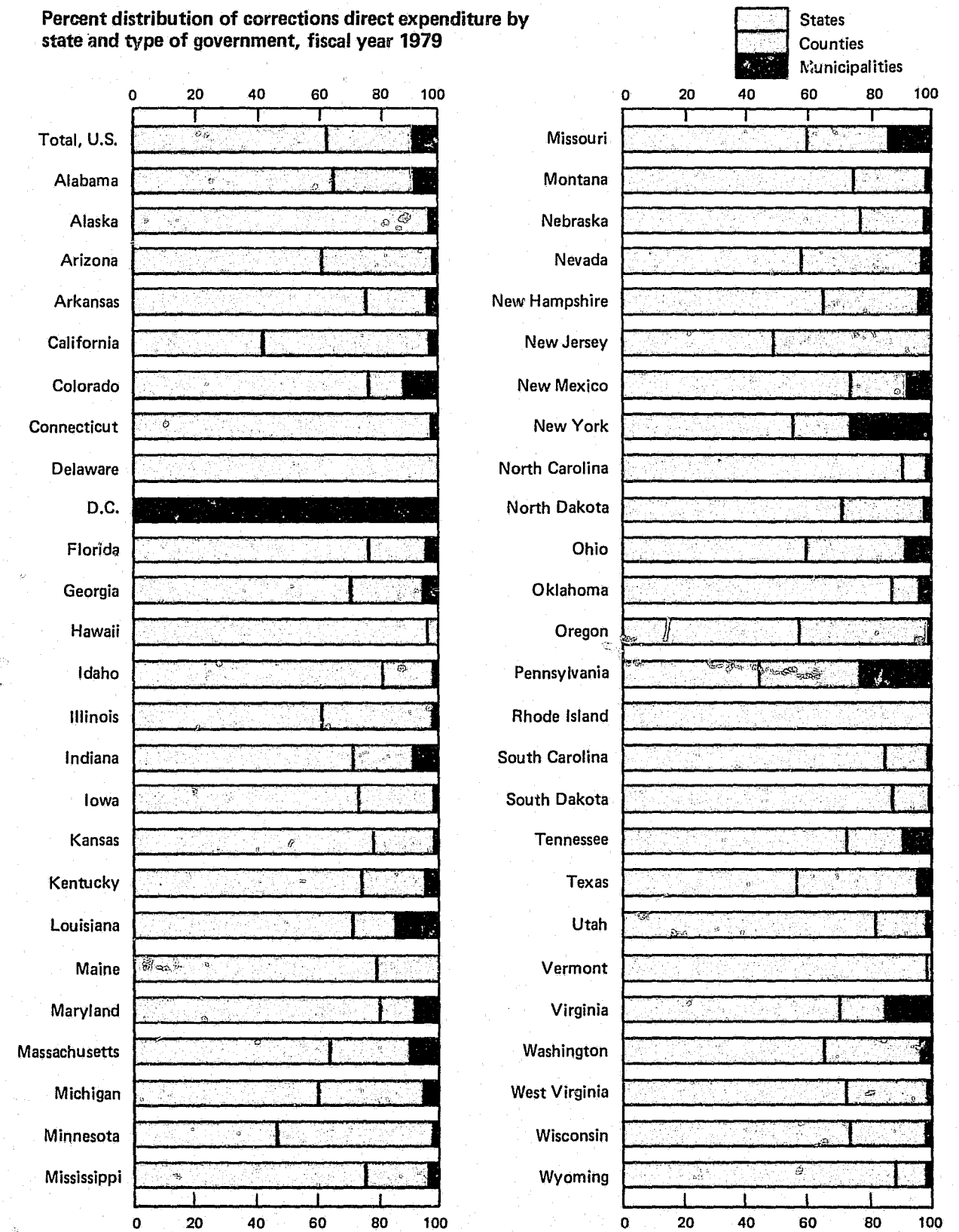
Table 43. Public defense expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay			Total	To State governments	To local governments	
				Total	Equipment	Construction				Land
SOUTH DAKOTA:										
RAPID CITY	2						2		2	
SIoux FALLS										
TENNESSEE:										
CHATTANOOGA										
CLARKSVILLE										
KNOXVILLE										
MEMPHIS	70	70	70							
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON	415	415	396	19	19					
TEXAS:										
ABILENE										
AMARILLO										
ARLINGTON										
AUSTIN	41	41	41							
BEAUMONT										
BROWNSVILLE										
CORPUS CHRISTI										
DALLAS										
EL PASO										
FORT WORTH										
GALVESTON										
GARLAND										
GRAND PRAIRIE										
HOUSTON										
IRVING										
KILLEEN	25	25	25							
LAREDO										
LONGVIEW										
LUBBOCK										
MESQUITE										
MIDLAND										
ODESSA										
PASADENA										
PORT ARTHUR										
RICHARDSON										
SAN ANGELO										
SAN ANTONIO										
TYLER										
WACO										
WICHITA FALLS										
UTAH:										
OGDEN	11	11	11							
PROVO	2	2	2							
SALT LAKE CITY										
VIRGINIA:										
ALEXANDRIA	62	62	62							
CHESAPEAKE										
HAMPTON	9	9	9							
LYNCHBURG										
NEWPORT NEWS	8	8	8							
NORFOLK										
PORTSMOUTH	23	23	23							
RICHMOND	26	26	26							
ROANOKE										
VIRGINIA BEACH										
WASHINGTON:										
BELLEVUE										
EVERETT										
SEATTLE	588	588	588							
SPOKANE	25						25		25	
TACOMA										
YAKIMA	21	21	21							
WEST VIRGINIA:										
CHARLESTON										
HUNTINGTON										
WISCONSIN:										
APPLETON										
GREEN BAY										
KENOSHA										
LA CROSSE										
HADISON										
HILWAUKEE										
OSHKOSH										
RACINE										
WAUWATOSA										
WEST ALLIS										

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
¹Data are based on a field compilation from records of each city government shown; see text for data limitations.

Section VII. CORRECTIONS

FIGURE 24.
Percent distribution of corrections direct expenditure by state and type of government, fiscal year 1979



CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 45. Detail of corrections total expenditure, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued

Table with 9 columns: State and type of government, Total corrections expenditure, Percent of total criminal justice system expenditure, Institutions (Amount, Percent), Probation, pardon and parole (Amount, Percent), and Miscellaneous (Amount, Percent). Rows include Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, and North Dakota.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 45. Detail of corrections total expenditure, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total corrections expenditure, Percent of total criminal justice system expenditure, Institutions (Amount, Percent), Probation, pardon and parole (Amount, Percent), and Miscellaneous (Amount, Percent). Rows include Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. Detail of corrections direct expenditure, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: State and type of government, Total corrections direct expenditure, Percent of total criminal justice system direct expenditure, Institutions (Amount, Percent), Probation, pardon and parole (Amount, Percent), Miscellaneous (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. Detail of corrections direct expenditure, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: State and type of government, Total corrections direct expenditure, Percent of total criminal justice system direct expenditure, Institutions (Amount, Percent), Probation, pardon and parole (Amount, Percent), Miscellaneous (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. Detail of corrections direct expenditure, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: State and type of government, Total corrections direct expenditure, Percent of total criminal justice system direct expenditure, Institutions (Amount, Percent), Probation, pardon and parole (Amount, Percent), and Miscellaneous (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. Detail of corrections direct expenditure, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: State and type of government, Total corrections direct expenditure, Percent of total criminal justice system direct expenditure, Institutions (Amount, Percent), Probation, pardon and parole (Amount, Percent), and Miscellaneous (Amount, Percent). Rows include states like WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING, etc.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.

Table 47. Correctional institution expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979 (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 6 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure. Rows include STATES-LOCAL, ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Correctional institution expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 6 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure. Rows include HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Correctional institution expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 6 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure. Rows include Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Correctional institution expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 6 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure. Rows include Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 47. Correctional institution expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total ³	Direct current	Capital outlay	
WASHINGTON	84 228	84 228	73 890	10 338	3 387
STATE	60 065	58 840	52 688	6 152	1 225
LOCAL, TOTAL	25 388	25 388	21 202	4 186	2 162
COUNTIES	24 011	23 579	19 398	4 181	432
MUNICIPALITIES	3 539	1 808	1 804	4	1 731
WEST VIRGINIA	17 872	17 872	16 630	1 242	295
STATE	12 368	11 521	11 521	847	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	5 504	5 504	5 109	395	295
COUNTIES	5 352	5 306	4 980	326	46
MUNICIPALITIES	447	199	129	69	248
WISCONSIN	64 511	64 511	62 455	2 057	450
STATE	42 857	42 857	41 999	656	202
LOCAL, TOTAL	21 902	21 856	20 456	1 401	248
COUNTIES	22 014	21 850	20 449	1 401	165
MUNICIPALITIES	90	6	6	-	84
WYOMING	15 404	15 404	7 572	7 832	144
STATE	13 675	13 675	6 169	7 506	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 766	1 729	1 403	326	144
COUNTIES	1 702	1 661	1 342	318	42
MUNICIPALITIES	172	69	61	8	103

¹ - Represents zero or rounds to zero.
² Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.
³ For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.
⁴ Because of rounding, the detail may not add precisely to totals.

CORRECTIONS

Table 48. Probation, pardon and parole expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total ³	Direct current	Capital outlay	
STATES-LOCAL, TOTAL	889 963	889 963	880 901	9 062	75 763
STATE	461 968	389 277	385 959	3 318	72 691
LOCAL, TOTAL	501 891	500 686	494 942	5 744	3 072
COUNTIES	430 879	428 315	423 424	4 891	2 563
MUNICIPALITIES	72 880	72 371	71 518	853	509
ALABAMA	6 832	6 832	6 780	52	1 490
STATE	5 109	3 625	3 593	32	1 484
LOCAL, TOTAL	3 207	3 207	3 187	20	6
COUNTIES	3 037	3 033	3 013	20	3
MUNICIPALITIES	176	174	174	-	3
ALASKA	2 696	2 696	2 685	11	-
STATE	2 696	2 696	2 685	11	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	14 035	14 035	13 818	216	27
STATE	4 019	4 019	3 925	94	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	10 016	10 016	9 893	122	27
COUNTIES	10 016	10 016	9 893	122	-
MUNICIPALITIES	27	-	-	-	27
ARKANSAS	2 278	2 278	2 219	60	8
STATE	948	948	890	58	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 330	1 330	1 329	2	8
COUNTIES	1 228	1 220	1 218	2	8
MUNICIPALITIES	111	111	110	-	-
CALIFORNIA	204 312	204 312	201 936	2 375	5 409
STATE	44 485	39 021	39 021	602	4 862
LOCAL, TOTAL	165 018	164 689	162 915	1 773	547
COUNTIES	159 319	158 772	157 004	1 767	547
MUNICIPALITIES	5 917	5 917	5 911	6	-
COLORADO	12 899	12 899	12 848	51	98
STATE	12 893	12 795	12 744	51	98
LOCAL, TOTAL	104	104	104	-	-
COUNTIES	56	56	56	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	48	48	48	-	-
CONNECTICUT	9 829	9 829	9 815	14	-
STATE	9 680	9 680	9 666	14	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	149	149	149	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	149	149	149	-	-
DELAWARE	1 649	1 649	1 599	50	-
STATE	1 649	1 649	1 599	50	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	10 211	10 211	10 197	14	-
STATE	-	-	-	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	10 211	10 197	14	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	10 211	10 211	10 197	14	-
FLORIDA	27 566	27 566	27 428	138	-
STATE	26 154	26 154	26 027	127	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 412	1 412	1 401	11	-
COUNTIES	995	995	983	11	-
MUNICIPALITIES	418	418	418	-	-
GEORGIA	18 260	18 260	18 168	92	71
STATE	12 144	12 144	12 062	82	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	6 116	6 116	6 106	10	71
COUNTIES	5 567	5 567	5 557	9	-
MUNICIPALITIES	620	550	549	1	71

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Probation, pardon and parole expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure. Rows include states like HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Probation, pardon and parole expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure. Rows include states like MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Probation, pardon and parole expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total ³	Direct current	Capital outlay	
OHIO	30 437	30 437	30 348	89	13 994
STATE	25 162	11 228	11 193	35	13 934
LOCAL, TOTAL	19 212	19 209	19 155	54	60
COUNTIES	17 263	17 263	17 209	54	-
MUNICIPALITIES	2 006	1 946	1 946	-	60
OKLAHOMA	10 512	10 512	10 501	11	-
STATE	8 726	8 726	8 715	11	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 786	1 786	1 786	-	-
COUNTIES	1 445	1 445	1 445	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	341	341	341	-	-
OREGON	15 008	15 008	14 453	554	526
STATE	7 657	7 242	7 211	31	415
LOCAL, TOTAL	7 870	7 766	6 942	823	111
COUNTIES	7 877	7 766	6 942	823	111
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	42 229	42 229	41 909	320	3 455
STATE	14 849	11 634	11 591	43	3 215
LOCAL, TOTAL	30 694	30 595	30 318	277	240
COUNTIES	19 319	19 079	18 802	277	240
MUNICIPALITIES	11 516	11 516	11 516	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	2 713	2 713	2 709	4	-
STATE	2 713	2 713	2 709	4	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	6 312	6 312	6 045	267	-
STATE	6 231	6 251	5 985	266	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	61	61	60	1	-
COUNTIES	48	48	47	1	-
MUNICIPALITIES	13	13	13	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	1 426	1 426	1 422	4	-
STATE	1 426	1 426	1 422	4	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	7 680	7 680	7 656	23	61
STATE	5 214	5 214	5 193	21	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 466	2 466	2 463	2	61
COUNTIES	1 371	1 367	1 367	4	4
MUNICIPALITIES	1 155	1 098	1 097	2	56
TEXAS	39 725	39 725	38 858	866	19 782
STATE	29 715	10 201	9 674	527	19 514
LOCAL, TOTAL	29 524	29 524	29 184	339	268
COUNTIES	29 737	29 485	29 146	339	252
MUNICIPALITIES	54	38	38	-	16
UTAH	6 272	6 272	6 271	1	-
STATE	6 272	6 272	6 271	1	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	4 342	4 342	4 333	9	6
STATE	4 342	4 342	4 333	9	6
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	6	-	-	-	6
VIRGINIA	23 355	23 355	22 986	369	2 939
STATE	17 935	15 151	15 058	93	2 784
LOCAL, TOTAL	8 218	8 204	7 928	276	155
COUNTIES	3 704	3 610	3 514	96	94
MUNICIPALITIES	4 655	4 594	4 414	180	61

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Probation, pardon and parole expenditure by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total ³	Direct current	Capital outlay	
WASHINGTON	19 534	19 534	19 386	147	815
STATE	10 424	9 813	9 728	85	611
LOCAL, TOTAL	9 721	9 721	9 658	62	204
COUNTIES	9 160	9 075	9 016	59	84
MUNICIPALITIES	765	645	642	3	119
WEST VIRGINIA	1 803	1 803	1 794	9	-
STATE	1 803	1 803	1 794	9	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	16 431	16 431	16 403	28	97
STATE	15 100	15 003	14 975	28	97
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 428	1 428	1 428	-	-
COUNTIES	1 428	1 428	1 428	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	798	798	794	4	-
STATE	617	617	614	3	-
LOCAL, TOTAL	181	181	180	1	-
COUNTIES	71	71	71	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	110	110	109	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
¹Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.
²For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.
³Because of rounding, the detail may not add precisely to totals.

Table 49. Detail of corrections employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 9 columns: State and type of government, Total corrections (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), Percent of total criminal justice system employees, Institutions (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), Percent of total (FTEQ) corrections employees. Rows include states like HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 49. Detail of corrections employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 10 columns: State and type of government, Probation, pardon, and parole (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), Percent of total (FTEQ) corrections employees, Miscellaneous (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent), Percent of total (FTEQ) corrections employees. Rows include states like HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN.

Table 49. Detail of corrections employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total corrections				Institutions			
	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees	Number of employees			Percent of total (FTEQ) corrections employees
	Total ²	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
WASHINGTON	5 029	4 747	4 820	29.0	3 745	3 557	3 609	74.9
STATE	2 961	2 927	2 938	54.4	2 430	2 412	2 417	82.3
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 068	1 820	1 882	16.8	1 315	1 145	1 192	63.3
COUNTIES	1 971	1 743	1 800	29.0	1 257	1 099	1 143	63.5
MUNICIPALITIES	97	77	82	1.6	58	46	49	59.8
WEST VIRGINIA	1 292	1 234	1 254	20.2	1 108	1 053	1 072	85.5
STATE	919	916	917	32.8	735	735	735	80.2
LOCAL, TOTAL	373	318	337	9.9	373	318	337	100.0
COUNTIES	363	308	327	19.3	363	308	327	100.0
MUNICIPALITIES	10	10	10	.6	10	10	10	100.0
WISCONSIN	4 537	4 304	4 371	22.3	3 350	3 183	3 227	73.8
STATE	3 307	3 245	3 268	58.8	2 269	2 267	2 268	69.4
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 230	1 059	1 103	8.0	1 081	916	959	86.9
COUNTIES	1 230	1 059	1 103	19.0	1 081	916	959	86.9
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	481	468	472	19.6	420	407	411	87.1
STATE	361	360	360	47.1	311	310	310	86.1
LOCAL, TOTAL	120	108	112	6.8	109	97	101	90.2
COUNTIES	108	96	100	12.5	104	92	96	96.0
MUNICIPALITIES	12	12	12	1.4	5	5	5	41.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
¹Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.
²Because of rounding, detail may not add precisely to totals.

Table 49. Detail of corrections employment and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Probation, pardon, and parole				Miscellaneous			
	Number of employees			Percent of total (FTEQ) corrections employees	Number of employees			Percent of total (FTEQ) corrections employees
	Total ²	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
WASHINGTON	1 209	1 117	1 137	23.6	75	73	73	1.5
STATE	480	466	471	16.0	51	49	49	1.7
LOCAL, TOTAL	729	651	666	35.4	24	24	24	1.3
COUNTIES	690	620	633	35.2	24	24	24	1.3
MUNICIPALITIES	39	31	33	40.2	-	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	129	126	127	10.1	55	55	55	4.4
STATE	129	126	127	13.8	55	55	55	6.0
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	810	750	771	17.6	377	371	373	8.5
STATE	732	672	693	21.2	306	306	306	9.4
LOCAL, TOTAL	78	78	78	7.1	71	65	67	6.1
COUNTIES	78	78	78	7.1	71	65	67	6.1
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	52	52	52	11.0	9	9	9	1.9
STATE	41	41	41	11.4	9	9	9	2.5
LOCAL, TOTAL	11	11	11	9.8	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	4	4	4	4.0	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	7	7	7	58.3	-	-	-	-

Table 50. Detail of corrections payroll and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1979

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Institutions (October payroll, Percent of total corrections), Probation, pardon and parole (October payroll, Percent of total corrections), and Miscellaneous (October payroll, Percent of total corrections). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 50. Detail of corrections payroll and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system), Institutions (October payroll, Percent of total corrections), Probation, pardon and parole (October payroll, Percent of total corrections), and Miscellaneous (October payroll, Percent of total corrections). Rows include states like HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 50. Detail of corrections payroll and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system October payroll), Institutions (October payroll, Percent of total corrections October payroll), Probation, pardon and parole (October payroll, Percent of total corrections October payroll), and Miscellaneous (October payroll, Percent of total corrections October payroll). Rows include states like MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 50. Detail of corrections payroll and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total corrections (October payroll, Percent of total criminal justice system October payroll), Institutions (October payroll, Percent of total corrections October payroll), Probation, pardon and parole (October payroll, Percent of total corrections October payroll), and Miscellaneous (October payroll, Percent of total corrections October payroll). Rows include states like OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 50. Detail of corrections payroll and percent distribution, by State and type of government, October 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon and parole		Miscellaneous	
	October payroll ²	Percent of total criminal justice system October payroll	October payroll	Percent of total corrections October payroll	October payroll	Percent of total corrections October payroll	October payroll	Percent of total corrections October payroll
WASHINGTON	6 694	26.5	4 960	74.1	1 612	24.1	122	1.8
STATE	4 288	50.8	3 473	81.0	718	16.7	96	2.2
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 406	14.3	1 487	61.8	893	37.1	26	1.1
COUNTIES	2 288	26.9	1 424	62.3	838	36.6	26	1.1
MUNICIPALITIES	118	1.4	63	53.1	55	46.9	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	1 124	17.5	943	83.9	133	11.9	48	4.2
STATE	842	27.2	660	78.5	133	15.9	48	5.7
LOCAL, TOTAL	283	8.5	283	100.0	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	273	18.6	273	100.0	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	10	.5	10	100.0	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	5 749	21.3	4 158	72.3	1 060	18.4	531	9.2
STATE	4 363	52.9	2 969	68.1	957	21.9	437	10.0
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 386	7.4	1 189	85.8	103	7.4	94	6.8
COUNTIES	1 386	18.4	1 189	85.8	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	547	18.6	466	85.1	65	11.9	16	2.9
STATE	431	41.3	365	84.6	51	11.7	16	3.7
LOCAL, TOTAL	116	6.1	101	87.3	15	12.7	-	-
COUNTIES	102	11.4	95	93.7	6	6.3	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	14	1.4	6	40.5	8	59.5	-	-

¹ - Represents zero or rounds to zero.

² Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.

³ Because of rounding, the detail may not add precisely to totals.

Table 51. Total corrections expenditure of State governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979
(Thousands of dollars)

State ¹	Total	Direct expenditure						Intergovernmental expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay				
				Total	Equipment	Construction	Land	
TOTAL	3 824 344	3 531 499	3 173 302	358 197	70 180	285 404	2 613	292 845
ALABAMA	40 677	36 572	36 097	475	324	14	137	4 105
ALASKA	22 588	21 849	20 868	981	154	827	-	739
ARIZONA	45 910	45 470	38 038	7 432	1 015	6 417	-	440
ARKANSAS	23 153	21 766	16 636	5 130	634	4 464	32	1 387
CALIFORNIA	413 932	351 988	336 764	15 224	4 939	10 285	-	61 944
COLORADO	54 795	52 267	41 430	10 837	632	10 205	-	2 528
CONNECTICUT	60 987	60 987	55 983	5 004	301	4 703	-	-
DELAWARE	20 384	20 384	17 335	3 049	580	2 469	-	-
FLORIDA	212 484	212 484	188 541	23 943	1 765	22 178	-	-
GEORGIA	90 954	86 629	80 491	6 138	2 357	3 781	-	4 325
HAWAII	23 324	23 204	14 693	8 511	37	8 474	-	120
IDAHO	10 591	10 591	9 690	901	319	582	-	-
ILLINOIS	165 026	159 436	139 126	20 310	8 395	11 915	-	5 590
INDIANA	60 956	60 956	52 429	8 527	1 893	6 634	-	-
IOWA	41 593	41 570	38 649	2 921	465	2 456	-	23
KANSAS	33 924	33 895	31 716	2 179	580	1 599	-	29
KENTUCKY	59 133	49 816	42 291	7 525	1 373	6 152	-	9 317
LOUISIANA	79 310	79 310	66 049	13 261	228	13 033	-	-
MAINE	12 895	12 857	12 087	770	695	72	-	38
MARYLAND	125 619	124 624	113 471	11 153	950	10 099	104	995
MASSACHUSETTS	85 070	85 070	82 145	2 925	619	2 246	-	-
MICHIGAN	189 861	164 839	154 549	10 290	8 510	1 780	-	25 022
MINNESOTA	50 203	41 208	40 690	518	473	45	-	8 995
MISSISSIPPI	30 238	27 823	19 906	7 917	477	7 440	-	2 415
MISSOURI	50 996	50 798	45 898	4 900	793	4 107	-	198
MONTANA	12 221	12 221	12 069	152	152	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	28 797	28 797	19 796	9 001	2 407	6 386	208	-
NEVADA	20 740	19 752	19 157	595	286	309	-	988
NEW HAMPSHIRE	9 543	9 543	9 084	459	154	305	-	-
NEW JERSEY	87 895	87 895	86 801	1 094	620	474	-	-
NEW MEXICO	27 702	25 657	18 169	7 488	434	6 893	161	2 045
NEW YORK	423 566	359 104	334 995	24 109	4 199	19 847	63	64 462
NORTH CAROLINA	161 486	158 780	115 761	43 019	1 546	41 473	-	2 706
NORTH DAKOTA	4 895	4 895	4 664	231	91	140	-	-
OHIO	141 209	125 732	120 684	5 048	3 700	1 348	-	15 477
OKLAHOMA	59 227	59 216	46 039	13 177	1 971	11 206	-	11
OREGON	53 037	48 597	45 831	2 766	326	2 440	-	4 440
PENNSYLVANIA	130 578	115 780	113 826	1 954	1 280	656	18	14 798
RHODE ISLAND	25 528	25 528	19 240	6 288	649	5 639	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	52 632	52 632	50 677	1 955	1 947	-	8	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	8 490	8 490	7 903	587	157	430	-	-
TENNESSEE	79 821	71 843	55 909	15 934	906	15 009	18	7 978
TEXAS	137 237	116 378	101 427	14 951	5 591	8 383	-	20 859
UTAH	22 997	20 019	19 292	727	727	-	977	2 978
VERMONT	12 425	12 425	11 369	1 056	41	1 015	-	-
VIRGINIA	139 771	119 426	109 676	9 750	1 850	7 031	869	20 345
WASHINGTON	79 131	71 899	65 592	6 307	1 269	5 038	-	7 232
WEST VIRGINIA	15 051	15 051	14 100	951	747	204	-	-
WISCONSIN	71 189	70 873	68 612	2 261	1 060	1 201	-	316
WYOMING	14 573	14 573	7 057	7 516	122	7 377	17	-

¹ - Represents zero or rounds to zero.

² Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government shown; see text for data limitations.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 52. Detail of direct current expenditure for corrections activities of State governments, fiscal year 1979

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: State, Total direct current expenditure, Institutions (Total, For men, For women, For juveniles, Other and combined), Corrections administration, Probation, parole, and pardon, Miscellaneous.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government; see text for data limitations.

CORRECTIONS

Table 53. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of State governments, October 1979

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: State, Total corrections activities (Number of employees, Total), Institutions (Total, For men), October payroll.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 53. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of State governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 14 columns: State, For women (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equiv-alent, October payroll), Institutions—Continued (For juveniles, Other and combined), and October payroll. Rows include states from ALABAMA to WYOMING.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 53. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of State governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 13 columns: State, Corrections and administration (Number of employees, October payroll), Probation, parole, and pardon (Number of employees, October payroll), and Miscellaneous (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include states from ALABAMA to WYOMING.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government shown; see text for data limitations. Because of rounding, the detail figures may not add precisely to totals shown.

Table 54. Corrections expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979 (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current), Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 54. Corrections expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: County, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current), Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include GEORGIA--CONTINUED, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 54. Corrections expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for County, Total, Direct current, Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, and NEW YORK.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 54. Corrections expenditure of 349 large county governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for County, Total, Direct current, Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, and PENNSYLVANIA.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 55. Detail of direct current expenditure for corrections activities of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: County, Total direct current, Institutions (Total, For juveniles, Other and combined), Probation and parole, Miscellaneous. Rows include states like New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Oklahoma.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 55. Detail of direct current expenditure for corrections activities of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: County, Total direct current, Institutions (Total, For juveniles, Other and combined), Probation and parole, Miscellaneous. Rows include states like Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 55. Detail of direct current expenditure for corrections activities of 349 large county governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

County ¹	Total direct current	Institutions			Probation and parole	Miscellaneous
		Total	For juveniles	Other and combined		
UTAH:						
DAVIS	110	110	-	110	-	-
SALT LAKE	2 236	2 236	753	1 483	-	-
UTAH	419	419	163	256	-	-
WEBER	685	685	225	460	-	-
VERMONT:						
CHITTENDEN	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA:						
ARLINGTON	1 759	1 256	202	1 054	503	-
CHESTERFIELD	797	783	308	475	14	-
FAIRFAX	3 962	2 141	215	1 926	1 689	132
HENRICO	1 358	626	17	609	732	-
PRINCE WILLIAM	572	509	15	494	-	63
WASHINGTON:						
CLARK	1 715	673	181	492	1 042	-
KING	9 042	6 526	1 510	5 016	2 516	-
KITSAP	921	609	194	415	291	21
PIERCE	3 095	2 068	1 207	861	784	243
SNOHOMISH	1 742	852	239	613	890	-
SPOKANE	2 369	1 400	531	869	969	-
YAKIMA	1 630	1 223	261	962	407	-
WEST VIRGINIA:						
CABELL	710	710	174	536	-	-
KANAWHA	835	835	199	636	-	-
WISCONSIN:						
BROWN	520	505	174	331	-	15
DANE	2 982	2 733	1 845	888	98	151
KENOSHA	468	358	129	229	89	21
MARATHON	513	368	141	227	145	-
MILWAUKEE	8 924	7 546	1 483	6 063	463	915
OUTAGAMIE	415	400	90	310	-	15
RACINE	727	540	211	329	184	3
ROCK	1 072	901	221	680	171	-
WAUKESHA	589	589	40	549	-	-
WINNEBAGO	268	268	-	268	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Data are based on a field compilation from reports of each county government shown; see text for data limitations.

Table 56. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls

(Dollar amounts)

Table with 14 columns: Line number, County, Total corrections activities (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll), Total institutions (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll), Institutions for juveniles (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

of 349 large county governments, October 1979 in thousands)

Table with 14 columns: Line number, Institutions-Continued (Number of employees, October payroll), Probation and parole (Number of employees, October payroll), Miscellaneous (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include various counties and states.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 56. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls (Dollar amounts)

Table with columns for County, Total corrections activities, and Institutions. Rows list counties from Massachusetts to New Mexico with corresponding employment and payroll data.

See footnotes at end of table.

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of 349 large county governments, October 1979—Continued (in thousands)

Table with columns for Institutions—Continued, Probation and parole, and Miscellaneous. Rows list county governments with corresponding employment and payroll data.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 56. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls (Dollar amounts)

Table with columns for County, Total corrections activities, Institutions, and October payroll. Rows list counties from New York to Washington and Pennsylvania.

See footnotes at end of table.

of 349 large county governments, October 1979—Continued (in thousands)

Table with columns for Institutions, Probation and parole, and Miscellaneous. Rows list various county government activities.

Table 57. Corrections expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979 (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct current, Total, Equipment, Construction, Land, Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State, To local). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, and various city names.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Corrections expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct current, Total, Equipment, Construction, Land, Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State, To local). Rows include states like CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, and various city names.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Corrections expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Current), Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State, To Local). Rows include cities from New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Corrections expenditure of 415 large city governments, by character and object, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Current), Capital outlay (Equipment, Construction, Land), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State, To Local). Rows include cities from South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

* Represents zero or rounds to zero. Data are based on a field compilation from records of each city government shown; see text for data limitations.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 58. Detail of direct current expenditure for corrections activities of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979 (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: City, Total direct current expenditure, Institutions, Probation and parole, Miscellaneous, and sub-columns for the same categories under a secondary City header. Lists cities across various states like Alabama, Arizona, California, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58. Detail of direct current expenditure for corrections activities of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Continuation of Table 58, showing detailed expenditure data for cities in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and North Carolina.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58. Detail of direct current expenditure for corrections activities of 415 large city governments, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

City ¹	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions	Probation and parole	Miscellaneous	City ¹	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions	Probation and parole	Miscellaneous
NORTH CAROLINA:					TENNESSEE:				
ASHEVILLE	-	-	-	-	CHATTANOOGA	-	-	-	-
CHARLOTTE	23	-	-	23	CLARKSVILLE	-	-	-	-
DURHAM	-	-	-	-	KNOXVILLE	191	191	-	-
FAYETTEVILLE	-	-	-	-	MEMPHIS	2 094	1 755	339	-
GREENSBORO	62	-	-	62	NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON	5 285	4 641	644	-
HIGH POINT	-	-	-	-	TEXAS:				
RALIGH	-	-	-	-	ABILENE	-	-	-	-
WILMINGTON	-	-	-	-	AMARILLO	215	215	-	-
WINSTON-SALEM	50	-	-	50	ARLINGTON	-	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA:					UTAH:				
FARGO	-	-	-	-	OGDEN	67	-	-	67
OHIO:					VIRGINIA:				
AKRON	781	643	138	-	ALEXANDRIA	976	788	188	-
CANTON	43	-	43	-	CHESAPEAKE	1 666	1 606	60	-
CINCINNATI	3 593	3 322	51	220	HAMPTON	1 079	547	532	-
CLEVELAND	3 527	2 470	514	543	LYNCHBURG	823	712	111	-
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	3	-	-	-	NEWPORT NEWS	2 891	2 120	771	-
COLUMBUS	2 008	1 812	196	-	NORFOLK	1 550	746	746	59
DAYTON	2 158	1 535	77	546	PORTSMOUTH	1 158	1 028	122	8
ELYRIA	105	79	26	-	RICHMOND	3 827	3 753	74	-
EUCLID	-	-	-	-	ROANOKE	1 564	784	780	-
HAMILTON	24	-	21	3	VIRGINIA BEACH	1 727	1 092	615	20
KETTERING	86	-	-	86	WASHINGTON:				
LAKEWOOD	24	-	24	-	BELLEVUE	114	-	114	-
LIHA	150	102	48	-	EVERETT	884	445	439	-
LORAIN	103	89	14	-	SEATTLE	-	-	-	-
MANSFIELD	87	30	57	-	SPOKANE	640	640	-	-
PARMA	-	-	-	-	TACOMA	-	-	-	-
SPRINGFIELD	56	-	56	-	YAKIMA	-	-	-	-
TOLEDO	1 355	910	298	147	WEST VIRGINIA:				
WARREN	88	61	16	11	CHARLESTON	-	-	-	-
YOUNGSTOWN	549	383	29	137	HUNTINGTON	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA:					WISCONSIN:				
ENID	32	32	-	-	APPLETON	-	-	-	-
LAWTON	80	70	10	-	GREEN BAY	-	-	-	-
HIDWEST	71	71	-	-	KENOSHA	-	-	-	-
NORMAN	-	-	-	-	LACROSSE	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA CITY	1 022	530	258	234	HADISON	-	-	-	-
TULSA	940	870	38	32	HILWAUKEE	9	-	-	9
OREGON:					WEST VIRGINIA:				
EUGENE	-	-	-	-	CHARLESTON	-	-	-	-
PORTLAND	-	-	-	-	HUNTINGTON	-	-	-	-
SALEM	-	-	-	-	WISCONSIN:				
PENNSYLVANIA:					APPLETON				
ALLENTOWN	-	-	-	-	GREEN BAY	-	-	-	-
ALTOONA	-	-	-	-	KENOSHA	-	-	-	-
BETHLEHEM	-	-	-	-	LACROSSE	-	-	-	-
CHESTER	-	-	-	-	HADISON	-	-	-	-
ERIE	-	-	-	-	HILWAUKEE	9	-	-	9
HARRISBURG	-	-	-	-	OSHKOSH	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA:					RACINE				
LANCASTER	-	-	-	-	WAUWATOSA	-	-	-	-
PHILADELPHIA	50 906	39 959	10 947	-	WEST ALLIS	-	-	-	-
PITTSBURGH	-	-	-	-	WEST VIRGINIA:				
READING	-	-	-	-	CHARLESTON	-	-	-	-
SCRANTON	-	-	-	-	HUNTINGTON	-	-	-	-
WILKES-BARRE	-	-	-	-	WISCONSIN:				
YORK	-	-	-	-	APPLETON	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND:					GREEN BAY				
CRANSTON	-	-	-	-	KENOSHA	-	-	-	-
PANTUCKET	-	-	-	-	LACROSSE	-	-	-	-
PROVIDENCE	-	-	-	-	HADISON	-	-	-	-
WARWICK	-	-	-	-	HILWAUKEE	9	-	-	9
SOUTH CAROLINA:					OSHKOSH				
CHARLESTON	-	-	-	-	RACINE	-	-	-	-
COLUMBIA	470	470	-	-	WAUWATOSA	-	-	-	-
GREENVILLE	-	-	-	-	WEST ALLIS	-	-	-	-
NORTH CHARLESTON	-	-	-	-	WISCONSIN:				
SOUTH DAKOTA:					APPLETON				
RAPID CITY	-	-	-	-	GREEN BAY	-	-	-	-
SIoux FALLS	-	-	-	-	KENOSHA	-	-	-	-

¹Represents zero or rounds to zero.

²Data are based on a field compilation from records of each city government shown; see text for data limitations.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 59. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 415 large city governments, October 1979 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: City, Total employees, Full-time employees, Full-time equivalent employees, October payroll, Total employees in institutions, Full-time employees in institutions, Full-time equivalent employees in institutions, October payroll in institutions. Rows include ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, CONCORD, COSTA MESA, DALY CITY, DOWNY, EL CAJON, EL MONTE, ESCONDIDO, FAIRFIELD, FOUNTAIN VALLEY, FREMONT, FRESNO, FULLERTON, GARDEN GROVE, GLENDALE, HAWTHORNE, HAYWARD, HUNTINGTON BEACH, INGLEWOOD, LAKEWOOD, LONG BEACH, LOS ANGELES, MODESTO, MONTEREY PARK, MOUNTAIN VIEW, NEWPORT BEACH, NORWALK, OAKLAND, OCEANSIDE, ONTARIO, ORANGE, OXNARD, PALO ALTO, PASADENA, PICO RIVERA, POMONA, REDONDO BEACH, REDWOOD CITY, RICHMOND, RIVERSIDE, SACRAMENTO, SALINAS, SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BUENAVENTURA, SAN DIEGO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN JOSE, SAN LEANDRO, SAN MATEO, SANTA ANA, SANTA BARBARA.

See footnotes at end of table.

CORRECTIONS

Table 59. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 415 large city governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: City, Probation and parole (Total employees, Full-time employees, Full-time equivalent employees, October payroll), Miscellaneous (Total employees, Full-time employees, Full-time equivalent employees, October payroll). Rows include ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, CONCORD, COSTA MESA, DALY CITY, DOWNY, EL CAJON, EL MONTE, ESCONDIDO, FAIRFIELD, FOUNTAIN VALLEY, FREMONT, FRESNO, FULLERTON, GARDEN GROVE, GLENDALE, HAWTHORNE, HAYWARD, HUNTINGTON BEACH, INGLEWOOD, LAKEWOOD, LONG BEACH, LOS ANGELES, MODESTO, MONTEREY PARK, MOUNTAIN VIEW, NEWPORT BEACH, NORWALK, OAKLAND, OCEANSIDE, ONTARIO, ORANGE, OXNARD, PALO ALTO, PASADENA, PICO RIVERA, POMONA, REDONDO BEACH, REDWOOD CITY, RICHMOND, RIVERSIDE, SACRAMENTO, SALINAS, SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BUENAVENTURA, SAN DIEGO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN JOSE, SAN LEANDRO, SAN MATEO, SANTA ANA, SANTA BARBARA.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 59. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 415 large city governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Total corrections (Number of employees, October payroll), Institutions (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 59. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 415 large city governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with columns: City, Probation and parole (Number of employees, October payroll), Miscellaneous (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 59. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 415 large city governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 9 columns: City, Total corrections (Number of employees, October payroll), Institutions (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include cities from Illinois (EVANSTON, JOLIET, etc.) to Michigan (ANN ARBOR, DEARBORN, etc.).

See footnotes at end of table.

CORRECTIONS

Table 59. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 415 large city governments, October 1979—Continued (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Table with 11 columns: City, Probation and parole (Number of employees, October payroll), Miscellaneous (Number of employees, October payroll). Rows include cities from Illinois (EVANSTON, JOLIET, etc.) to Michigan (ANN ARBOR, DEARBORN, etc.).

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 59. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 415 large city governments, October 1979—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City ¹	Total corrections				Institutions			
	Number of employees			October payroll ²	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent ³		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
MICHIGAN—CONTINUED								
FARMINGTON HILLS								
FLINT	28	28	28	44	23	23	23	36
GRAND RAPIDS	25	11	16	21				
KALAMAZOO	5	5	5	7				
LANSING	76	44	50	63	18	18	18	25
LINCOLN PARK								
LIVONIA	6	4	5	7				
PONTIAC	6	6	6	8				
ROSEVILLE								
ROYAL OAK	18	2	5	5				
SAGINAW								
SOUTHFIELD	5	5	5	6				
ST. CLAIR SHORES	1	1	1	1				
STERLING HEIGHTS	4	2	2	4				
TAYLOR	1	1	1	1				
TROY								
WARREN								
WESTLAND	6	6	6	9				
WYOMING	1	1	1	2				
MINNESOTA:								
BLOOMINGTON								
DULUTH								
MINNEAPOLIS								
ROCHESTER								
ST. PAUL								
MISSISSIPPI:								
BILOXI	2	2	2	2				
JACKSON	36	24	31	33	36	24	31	33
MISSOURI:								
COLUMBIA								
FLORISSANT								
INDEPENDENCE								
KANSAS CITY	87	86	86	93	61	61	61	68
ST. JOSEPH								
ST. LOUIS	607	603	604	625	440	438	439	429
SPRINGFIELD								
MONTANA:								
BILLINGS								
GREAT FALLS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NEBRASKA:								
LINCOLN	58	51	54	59	44	38	40	44
OMAHA	3	3	3	3				
NEVADA:								
LAS VEGAS								
RENO	22	22	22	29	22	22	22	29
NEW HAMPSHIRE:								
MANCHESTER	8	8	8	10				
NASHUA	11	10	10	12				
NEW JERSEY:								
BAYONNE								
BLOOMFIELD								
CAMDEN								
CLIFTON								
EAST ORANGE								
ELIZABETH								
IRVINGTON								
JERSEY CITY								
NEWARK								
PASSAIC								
PATERSON								
TRENTON								
UNION CITY								
VINELAND								
NEW MEXICO:								
ALBUQUERQUE	174	170	172	180	154	154	154	157
NEW YORK:								
ALBANY								
BINGHAMTON								
BUFFALO								
MOUNT VERNON	2	2	2	2				
NEW ROCHELLE								
NEW YORK CITY	6 652	6 157	6 244	12 137	5 328	4 943	5 000	10 509

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 59. Detail of corrections employment and payrolls of 415 large city governments, October 1979—Continued
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

City ¹	Probation and parole				Miscellaneous			
	Number of employees			October payroll	Number of employees			October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
MICHIGAN—CONTINUED								
FARMINGTON HILLS								
FLINT	5	3	5	8				
GRAND RAPIDS	21	11	14	18	4		4	3
KALAMAZOO	5	5	5	7				
LANSING	53	24	30	35	5	2	3	3
LINCOLN PARK								
LIVONIA	6	4	5	7				
PONTIAC	6	6	6	8				
ROSEVILLE								
ROYAL OAK	18	2	5	5				
SAGINAW								
SOUTHFIELD	5	5	5	6				
ST. CLAIR SHORES	1	1	1	1				
STERLING HEIGHTS	4	2	2	4				
TAYLOR	1	1	1	1				
TROY								
WARREN								
WESTLAND	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	7
WYOMING	1	1	1	2				
MINNESOTA:								
BLOOMINGTON								
DULUTH								
MINNEAPOLIS								
ROCHESTER								
ST. PAUL								
MISSISSIPPI:								
BILOXI	2	2	2	2				
JACKSON								
MISSOURI:								
COLUMBIA								
FLORISSANT								
INDEPENDENCE								
KANSAS CITY	26	25	25	25				
ST. JOSEPH								
ST. LOUIS	163	161	162	191	4	4	4	5
SPRINGFIELD								
MONTANA:								
BILLINGS								
GREAT FALLS								
NEBRASKA:								
LINCOLN	14	13	13	15				
OMAHA	3	3	3	3				
NEVADA:								
LAS VEGAS								
RENO								
NEW HAMPSHIRE:								
MANCHESTER	8	8	8	10				
NASHUA	11	10	10	12				
NEW JERSEY:								
BAYONNE								
BLOOMFIELD								
CAMDEN								
CLIFTON								
EAST ORANGE								
ELIZABETH								
IRVINGTON								
JERSEY CITY								
NEWARK								
PASSAIC								
PATERSON								
TRENTON								
UNION CITY								
VINELAND								
NEW MEXICO:								
ALBUQUERQUE	20	16	18	23				
NEW YORK:								
ALBANY								
BINGHAMTON								
BUFFALO								
MOUNT VERNON	2	2	2	2				
NEW ROCHELLE								
NEW YORK CITY	1 262	1 152	1 190	1 527	62	62	62	102

See footnotes at end of table.

CONTINUED

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Section VIII. OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE

FIGURE 25.
Percent distribution of other criminal justice direct expenditure
by state and type of government, fiscal year 1979

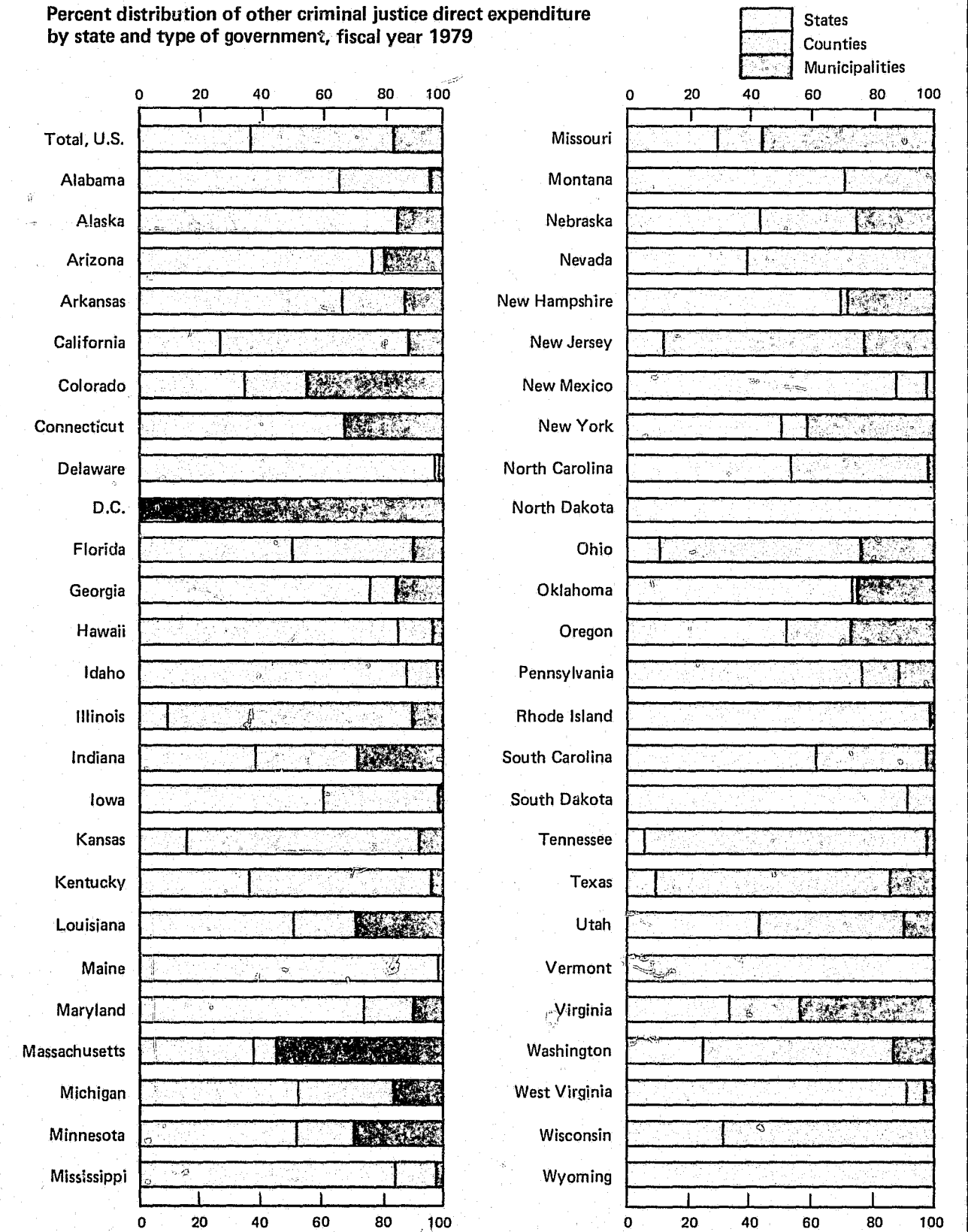


Table 60. Other criminal justice expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 60. Other criminal justice expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

Table with 8 columns: State and type of government, Total, Direct expenditure (Total, Direct current, Capital outlay), Intergovernmental expenditure (Total, To State governments, To local governments). Rows include states like IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 60. Other criminal justice expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
MISSOURI	2 043	2 043	1 847	196	12 834	988	11 846
STATE	12 429	584	545	39	11 845	(X)	11 845
LOCAL, TOTAL	2 448	1 452	1 302	157	989	988	1
COUNTIES	1 291	302	302	-	988	987	1
MUNICIPALITIES	1 157	1 156	999	157	1	1	-
MONTANA	1 415	1 415	1 240	174	1 457	1	1 456
STATE	2 449	993	988	5	1 456	(X)	1 456
LOCAL, TOTAL	423	422	252	169	1	1	-
COUNTIES	422	422	252	169	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
NEBRASKA	866	866	861	5	970	-	970
STATE	1 340	370	365	5	970	(X)	970
LOCAL, TOTAL	496	496	496	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	268	268	268	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	228	228	228	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	957	957	914	43	1 485	-	1 485
STATE	1 864	379	359	20	1 485	(X)	1 485
LOCAL, TOTAL	578	578	555	23	-	-	-
COUNTIES	578	578	555	23	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	916	916	887	29	1 269	-	1 269
STATE	1 899	630	602	28	1 269	(X)	1 269
LOCAL, TOTAL	286	286	285	1	-	-	-
COUNTIES	19	19	19	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	267	267	266	1	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	5 331	5 331	5 325	6	11 348	-	11 348
STATE	11 913	565	565	-	11 348	(X)	11 348
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 766	4 766	4 760	6	-	-	-
COUNTIES	3 515	3 515	3 509	6	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	1 252	1 252	1 252	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	3 731	3 731	3 673	58	1 062	-	1 061
STATE	3 833	3 249	3 214	35	584	(X)	584
LOCAL, TOTAL	482	482	459	23	478	-	477
COUNTIES	377	374	368	6	3	-	3
MUNICIPALITIES	583	108	91	17	475	-	475
NEW YORK	45 275	45 275	30 129	15 145	34 468	-	34 468
STATE	57 204	22 736	21 955	781	34 468	(X)	34 468
LOCAL, TOTAL	22 539	22 539	8 174	14 364	-	-	-
COUNTIES	3 839	3 839	3 839	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	18 699	18 699	4 335	14 364	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	6 509	6 509	5 030	1 479	9 385	-	9 385
STATE	12 869	3 495	3 440	55	9 374	(X)	9 374
LOCAL, TOTAL	3 014	3 014	1 590	1 424	11	-	11
COUNTIES	2 879	2 869	1 490	1 379	11	-	11
MUNICIPALITIES	145	145	100	46	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	1 484	1 484	1 481	3	584	-	584
STATE	2 068	1 484	1 481	3	584	(X)	584
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	17 055	17 055	10 044	7 010	19 075	-	19 075
STATE	20 651	1 628	1 589	39	19 023	(X)	19 023
LOCAL, TOTAL	15 427	15 427	8 455	6 971	52	-	52
COUNTIES	11 101	11 101	5 319	5 782	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	4 378	4 326	3 136	1 190	52	-	52
OKLAHOMA	920	920	914	6	2 658	2	2 656
STATE	3 324	668	662	6	2 656	(X)	2 656
LOCAL, TOTAL	254	252	252	-	2	2	-
COUNTIES	9	7	7	-	2	2	-
MUNICIPALITIES	245	245	245	-	-	-	-
OREGON	3 012	3 012	2 955	57	4 170	7	4 163
STATE	5 731	1 568	1 561	7	4 163	(X)	4 163
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 451	1 444	1 394	50	7	7	-
COUNTIES	638	631	592	39	7	7	-
MUNICIPALITIES	813	813	802	11	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 60. Other criminal justice expenditure, by character and object, by State and type of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government ¹	Total ²	Direct expenditure			Intergovernmental expenditure		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Total	To State governments	To local governments
PENNSYLVANIA	7 931	7 931	7 881	50	15 296	-	15 296
STATE	21 434	6 138	6 089	49	15 296	(X)	15 296
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 793	1 793	1 792	1	-	-	-
COUNTIES	844	844	843	1	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	949	949	949	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	1 085	1 085	1 025	60	1 718	-	1 718
STATE	2 801	1 083	1 023	60	1 718	(X)	1 718
LOCAL, TOTAL	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	2 147	2 147	2 098	49	4 658	-	4 658
STATE	5 710	1 340	1 334	6	4 370	(X)	4 370
LOCAL, TOTAL	807	807	764	43	288	-	288
COUNTIES	778	778	735	43	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	317	29	29	-	288	-	288
SOUTH DAKOTA	332	332	331	1	1 764	-	1 764
STATE	2 068	304	304	-	1 764	(X)	1 764
LOCAL, TOTAL	28	28	27	1	-	-	-
COUNTIES	28	28	27	1	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	22 491	22 491	2 738	19 753	9 062	-	9 062
STATE	10 231	1 204	1 204	-	9 027	(X)	9 027
LOCAL, TOTAL	21 287	21 287	1 534	19 753	35	-	35
COUNTIES	20 815	20 781	1 335	19 445	35	-	35
MUNICIPALITIES	507	507	199	307	-	-	-
TEXAS	23 679	23 679	18 304	5 375	20 765	609	20 156
STATE	22 085	1 946	1 781	165	20 139	(X)	20 139
LOCAL, TOTAL	22 342	21 733	16 523	5 210	626	609	17
COUNTIES	18 753	18 723	13 067	5 156	530	525	5
MUNICIPALITIES	3 606	3 510	3 457	54	96	84	12
UTAH	2 565	2 565	1 974	592	2 201	-	2 201
STATE	3 275	1 097	559	538	2 178	(X)	2 178
LOCAL, TOTAL	1 468	1 468	1 415	54	23	-	23
COUNTIES	1 252	1 229	1 229	-	23	-	23
MUNICIPALITIES	239	239	186	54	-	-	-
VERMONT	917	917	917	-	222	-	222
STATE	1 139	917	917	-	222	(X)	222
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	9 117	9 117	8 952	165	35 165	-	35 165
STATE	38 147	3 045	2 982	63	35 102	(X)	35 102
LOCAL, TOTAL	6 072	6 072	5 970	102	63	-	63
COUNTIES	2 235	2 172	2 151	21	63	-	63
MUNICIPALITIES	3 900	3 900	3 818	82	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	6 036	6 036	3 802	2 235	6 875	-	6 875
STATE	8 229	1 365	1 299	66	6 864	(X)	6 864
LOCAL, TOTAL	4 671	4 671	2 503	2 169	11	-	11
COUNTIES	3 892	3 892	1 735	2 157	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	791	779	768	12	11	-	11
WEST VIRGINIA	1 323	1 323	1 323	-	1 166	-	1 166
STATE	2 392	1 226	1 226	-	1 166	(X)	1 166
LOCAL, TOTAL	97	97	97	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	59	59	59	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	38	38	38	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	11 479	11 479	5 296	6 182	4 755	19	4 736
STATE	8 282	3 572	3 563	9	4 710	(X)	4 710
LOCAL, TOTAL	7 926	7 907	1 733	6 173	45	19	26
COUNTIES	7 941	7 904	1 730	6 173	37	19	18
MUNICIPALITIES	10	3	3	8	-	-	8
WYOMING	484	484	484	-	407	-	407
STATE	891	484	484	-	407	(X)	407
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

²Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals which include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.

³For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

Appendix 1

Definitions of terms

Following is a glossary of terms, concepts, and categories used in this report and comments concerning their limitations.

The definitions are those applied in the field compilation of data for the 50 States, 350 largest counties, and 415 largest cities. These definitions were necessarily summarized for inclusion in the survey questionnaires (see appendix 2) sent to governments in the mail portion of the survey.

Government expenditure

Expenditure is all amounts of money paid out (net of any correcting transactions) other than for retirement of debt (including interest), investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. It includes only external cash payments and excludes any intragovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also includes any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. In several instances, two or more governments share the expense of maintaining a court or a justice agency. In these cases, the allocable direct expenditure amount is reported for each government in the appropriate category. When a government pays pensions directly to retired employees from appropriated funds, such payments are included as expenditure of the government concerned. However, State and local government contributions to retirement systems and various other employee benefits are not included in expenditure data, since the majority of governments make lump-sum contributions to plans covering all government employees and cannot report for justice employees separately. Neither in government's basic accounting records (from which criminal justice expenditure figures are drawn) nor in the records of their general-coverage employee benefit systems is there usually any breakdown of amounts contributed in terms of the various agencies or functions involved. Nor has an adequate procedure for calculating the proportion of such contributions allocable to justice employees been developed because of the wide

variation in the coverage of various plans, employee status requirements, benefit rates, etc.

For those governments whose records reflect contributions of justice employees separately, separate data were obtained. However, these data are subject to the same variation referred to above, and neither the amount nor the quality of the data reported would permit any attempt to estimate total contributions for all similar governments in a given State. Given the problems involved, no estimation procedure seems feasible. Such data as were reported separately were therefore excluded from total criminal justice expenditures to provide a consistent data base for administering the "variable pass-through" requirement.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories by character:

1. **Direct expenditure** is all expenditure except that classed as intergovernmental and is further divided into two principal object categories:

a. **Direct current**, which includes salaries, wages, fees, and commissions, purchase of supplies, materials, and contractual services.

b. **Capital outlay**, which includes expenditure for the three sub-categories below:

Construction: Production of fixed works and structures, and additions, replacements and major alterations thereto undertaken either on a contract basis by private contractors or through force account construction by the employees of the government. Included are the planning and designing of specific projects, the grading, landscaping, and other site improvement, and provision of equipment and facilities that are integral parts of the structure.

Equipment: Purchase and installation of apparatus, furnishings, office equipment, motor vehicles and the like having an expected life of more than 5 years. This includes both additional equipment and replacements. Rentals for equipment, including rental payments that may be credited on the purchase price if purchase options are

exercised, are classified as direct current expenditure. Equipment and facilities that are integral parts of constructed or purchased structures are classified respectively under construction or purchase of land and existing structures.

Purchase of land and existing structures: Purchase of these assets as such, purchase of rights-of-way, and title search and similar activities associated with purchase transactions.

The other object categories—interest on general debt, assistance and subsidies, and insurance benefits—are not applied to specific functions because they are not ordinarily available on a functional basis from government financial reports. In the few instances where bonded or mortgaged general indebtedness is identified for specific purposes, the interest payments are aggregated with other interest expenditures which make it virtually impossible to arrive at reliable and consistent breakouts of such data over a long period of time.

2. **Intergovernmental expenditure** is payments from one general purpose government 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 (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners).

Total expenditure is direct and intergovernmental expenditure of a government or level of government for justice activities.

Total general expenditure is all expenditure of a government or level of government for all government functions, including justice activities, but excluding utility system expenditure, liquor store expenditure, and insurance trust expenditure. Total general expenditure shown for the local level of government includes expenditure only of general purpose governments, and excludes expenditure of special districts and school districts.

Government employment

Employees includes all persons paid for personal services performed, including all paid officials and persons in paid leave status, and excludes unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners and contractors. Under this definition are two classes:

1. Full-time employees, who are all persons employed during the pay period including October 15, 1979, on a full-time basis, including all full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during this pay period, as well as persons having permanent status.

2. Part-time employees, who are persons employed during the pay period including October 15, 1979, on a basis other than full-time, and persons paid by more than one government.

Derived from these two classes is:

Full-time equivalent employees, which means the total number of employees, discounted by applying average full-time earning rates. This is calculated by dividing the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplying the results by the number of full-time employees, where both full-time and part-time employees and payroll are reported. Where only part-time employees and payroll are reported, full-time equivalent employees are calculated by dividing the total part-time payroll by the average full-time salary for the particular justice sector and type of government. Average full-time salary is calculated by dividing the full-time payroll by the number of full-time employees for the particular justice sector and type of government.

Payroll is the gross payroll before deductions and includes salaries, wages, fees and commissions paid to employees as defined above for the month of October 1979.

Governmental functions

Police protection is the function of enforcing the law, preserving order, and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a police department, a sheriff's department, or a special police force maintained by an agency whose prime responsibility is outside the justice system, but which has a police force to perform these activities in its specialized area (geographic or functional).

Included in this activity are regular police services, the maintenance of buildings used for police purposes, and such specialized police forces (including public and private contract forces) as airport police, free and toll highway police, free and toll bridge and tunnel police, housing police, maritime police, park police, transit and other utility system police, college and university campus police, and alcoholic beverage control agents. Coroners and medical examiners are also included. Excluded are vehicular inspection and licensing, traffic safety and engineering, fish and game wardens, fire marshals, and the like.

The special police forces included in the data are only those which are part of general purpose governments. Security forces, building guards, school crossing guards, and meter maids without general arrest power were excluded. Those special police forces that are part of independent school districts or special districts are not included in the data, inasmuch as these districts are not general purpose governments.

In most States, sheriffs' departments are multifunctional agencies providing police protection, judicial, and/or correctional services. In order to allocate expenditure and employment data to the proper activity, the data for sheriffs' departments are prorated using factors developed from a special survey of sheriffs' departments conducted in 1973, or more current estimates of manpower distribution if available.

Short-term custody and detention are considered part of the police protection function. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners 48 hours or more are included in the

"corrections" sector. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in the "police protection" sector.

Judicial activities encompass all civil and criminal courts and activities associated with courts such as law libraries, grand juries, petit juries, and the like. Since the names of courts with similar functions and legal jurisdiction vary from State to State and even within States, data have been categorized by types of court rather than by court name.

1. Appellate courts include courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. These are courts having jurisdiction of appeal and review, with original jurisdiction conferred only in special cases.

2. Courts of general jurisdiction are trial courts having unlimited original jurisdiction in civil and/or criminal cases, the names of which vary considerably. In many States, statutes either require or permit local governments to supplement the salary of State-paid judges of general jurisdiction courts. These judges were counted as part-time employees at both the State and local levels when actually receiving a check from both governments.

3. Courts of limited jurisdiction are courts whose legal jurisdiction covers only a particular class of cases or cases where the amount in controversy is below a prescribed sum or is subject to specific exceptions. Included under this category are probate courts, juvenile courts and other courts of limited jurisdiction.

4. Miscellaneous judicial includes data on judicial activities that could not be reported under any of the above court categories, such as judicial councils and conferences, court administration offices (where identifiable), law libraries, jury commissions, and grand juries.

Legal services and prosecution includes the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents; corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names. It includes providing legal advice to the chief executives and subordinate departmental officers, representation of the government in lawsuits, and the prosecution of accused violators of criminal law. These activities are included whether performed by one office or several, because in some jurisdictions a single officer provides all legal services, whereas in others a prosecutor's office handles only criminal matters, and a separate attorney's office performs all civil legal services. The operations of various investigative agencies having full arrest powers and attached to offices of attorneys general, district attorneys, or their variously named equivalents are also included.

Public defense includes legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings as provided by public defenders, and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel. These include court-paid fees to individually retained counsel, fees paid by the court to court-appointed counsel, government contributions to private legal aid societies and bar association-sponsored programs, and the activities of an established public defender office or program. Employment data are included only for public defenders' offices, because fee-paid counselors are not considered government employees, nor are counselors working for bar associations or legal aid societies.

Corrections is that function of government involving the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime and awaiting adjudication. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners 48 hours or more are included in this sector. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "Police Protection." Correction includes the operation of prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, and other institutions. It also includes institutions,

facilities and programs exclusively for the confinement of the criminally insane or for the examination, evaluation, classification, and assignment of inmates and institutions and programs for the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug addicts and alcoholics if the institution or program is administered by a correction agency of the criminal justice system. Pardon boards and parole and probation agencies, including resettlement or halfway houses for those not in need of institutionalization, are included in the correction sector as a separate subcategory.

1. Correctional institutions are prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, penitentiaries, correctional farms, workhouses, reception centers, diagnostic centers, industrial schools, training schools, detention centers, and a variety of other types of institutions for the confinement and correction of convicted adults or juveniles adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision, and for the detention of those adults and juveniles accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. When an institution maintains a prison industry or agricultural program, data on the cost of production or the value of prison labor used by agencies of the same government, if identifiable, are excluded (and classed as expenditure for the function using the product or services). Expenditure for the manufacture, production, sale, and distribution of goods produced for sale or use outside the government are included under this heading.

a. Institutions for men includes identifiable expenditure and employment data for institutions exclusively for adult male offenders.

b. Institutions for women includes identifiable expenditure and employment data for institutions exclusively for adult female offenders. Where there is no separate women's prison, women offenders are either maintained in a prison complex that also houses other offenders or are boarded in private facilities or institutions in another State. No attempt was made to prorate data on institutions housing more than one type of inmate, but where females are boarded in private institutions or in another State,

available expenditure data were tabulated. Employment data were not tabulated because the personnel were employees of another government.

c. Institutions for juveniles are those institutions identified by the 1975 Juvenile Detention and Correction Facility Census as housing primarily juveniles and in some States, "youthful offenders." These institutions include those under the control of a juvenile court, a probation department, or a youth authority or other similarly designated administrative body, as well as independently administered institutions. Also included are government payments to private agencies for the detention or treatment of delinquent juveniles.

There is considerable variation from State to State in the legal definition of a juvenile, particularly in regard to the age at which a person is no longer considered a juvenile. Institutions for juveniles have been classified individually in accordance with the laws and age designations of their respective States.

d. Other and combined institutions are those institutions holding a combination of inmates. Where expenditure or employment data for physically separate institutions for juveniles, adult females, and adult males were not separable by institution or type of institution, the entire amounts were included under this category.

2. Correctional administration consists of data for the overall administration of the correctional system, including data on the central administrative office (for example, the department of corrections or a youth authority). Data on the administration of individual correctional institutions or probation/parole/pardon agencies are included in the appropriate subcategory if it was possible to deduct them.

3. Probation, parole, and pardon includes data on probation agencies, boards of parole, boards of pardon, and their variously named equivalents. Although probation agencies frequently function under the administration of the general jurisdiction court, the data are presented separately under corrections after having been deducted from the judicial data, because of the correctional nature of the probation function. If the probation, parole, and pardon activities, or any of them individually, were part of the correctional administrative office, data were deducted where possible and shown separately here, and the balance was shown under the correctional administration category. The overlapping character of probation, parole, and pardon activities prevented any further breakdown of these data.

4. Miscellaneous correction includes expenditure and employment data that could not be classified under one of the other subcategories.

Other criminal justice activities, shown in some tables, includes expenditure or employment data that are not elsewhere classified, that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories; e.g., expenditure on a general curriculum in educational institutions, the operation of State criminal justice agencies, crime commissions, etc. Such data are included in the totals, where they are not shown separately.

Survey forms

Form CJ-6 Survey of Expenditure and Employment for Civil and Criminal Justice Activities of Local Governments

This form was mailed to the chief financial officer of the counties and municipalities surveyed.

Form CJ-6D Survey of Expenditure and Employment for Civil and Criminal Justice Activities of Local Governments (Fee-Supported Offices)

This form was mailed to the fee-supported offices of Sheriff and/or Clerk of Court in the States of Kentucky and Louisiana. Data for these fee-supported offices were incorporated in the appropriate criminal justice function data for the county where located.


Form CJ-23 Survey of Expenditure and Employment for Selected Special Police Forces

This form was mailed to special police forces serving colleges and universities, special districts, and independent school districts. Data for college and university forces were incorporated in the police protection data for the parent government. Data for special police forces serving independent school districts or special districts were not included in the regular police protection data, inasmuch as these districts are not general purpose governments.

Form CJ-25 Survey of Expenditure and Employment for Civil and Criminal Justice Activities of the Federal Government

This form was mailed to the chief financial or administrative officer of individual Federal agencies, bureaus, and offices identified as part of the criminal justice system. A list of the units canvassed in the survey for this year is presented in tables 4 and 5.

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 43-R0586

<p align="center">IMPORTANT - PLEASE READ</p> <p>Please read the definitions on page 3 and the enclosed supplemental instructions before completing the questionnaire.</p> <p>If you would like to receive a free copy of the current report, Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1979, or wish to order other LEAA reports, complete and return the enclosed mailer.</p>	<p align="center"><small>FORM CJ-6 (11-13-80)</small></p> <p align="center"><small>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</small></p> <p align="center">SURVEY OF EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</p> <p>In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the identification number above your address</p>
<p>RETURN TO Bureau of the Census 1201 East Tenth Street Jeffersonville, Indiana 47132</p>	<p align="right"><small>(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)</small></p>
<p>FROM THE DIRECTOR BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p>On behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Census annually collects public expenditure and employment data for six criminal justice functions: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and other criminal justice. Your cooperation in completing this year's questionnaire will be appreciated.</p> <p>The data collected in this survey are used by the Department of Justice in implementing and administering the formula grant programs of the omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended. The data are published annually in a report entitled Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System.</p> <p>If there are any items on this questionnaire for which the answer cannot be obtained from available records, reasonable estimates are requested. Please indicate such estimates with an asterisk (*). The duplicate copy of this questionnaire is for your files. The addressed copy should be returned, preferably within 3 weeks, in the enclosed preaddressed envelope. If you have any problems in completing this questionnaire, please call collect for assistance on (301) 763-7825 or (301) 763-2843.</p> <p>This report is authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (42 USC 3701). While you are not legally required to respond, your participation is needed to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p align="center"></p> <p>VINCENT P. BARABBA</p> <p>Enclosures</p>	

<p align="center">CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES</p> <p align="center"><small>(Please review activities below and refer to supplemental instructions prior to completing this questionnaire)</small></p>	<p>Part I - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL Enter employment and payroll data for your government's one pay period which included October 15, 1980. Do NOT report ANNUAL payroll data. Count each employee only once - in the activity where that person works the largest part of the time.</p>		<p>Part II - EXPENDITURE Mark (X) appropriate box to indicate your government's fiscal year (12-month accounting period) and report data for this period only, even through a more recent one may be available.</p> <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> July 1979-June 1980</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Jan. 1979-Dec. 1979</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> June 1979-May 1980</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Dec. 1978-Nov. 1979</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> May 1979-April 1980</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Nov. 1978-Oct. 1979</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> April 1979-March 1980</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Oct. 1978-Sept. 1979</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> March 1979-Feb. 1980</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Sept. 1978-Aug. 1979</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Feb. 1979-Jan. 1980</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Aug. 1978-July 1979</td> </tr> </table>								<input type="checkbox"/> July 1979-June 1980	<input type="checkbox"/> Jan. 1979-Dec. 1979	<input type="checkbox"/> June 1979-May 1980	<input type="checkbox"/> Dec. 1978-Nov. 1979	<input type="checkbox"/> May 1979-April 1980	<input type="checkbox"/> Nov. 1978-Oct. 1979	<input type="checkbox"/> April 1979-March 1980	<input type="checkbox"/> Oct. 1978-Sept. 1979	<input type="checkbox"/> March 1979-Feb. 1980	<input type="checkbox"/> Sept. 1978-Aug. 1979	<input type="checkbox"/> Feb. 1979-Jan. 1980	<input type="checkbox"/> Aug. 1978-July 1979																																																													
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Exclude employer contributions for employee benefits and enter in column (11)</th> <th colspan="3">CAPITAL OUTLAY</th> <th colspan="2">INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE</th> <th rowspan="2">GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS <small>FICA, PERS., insurance, workmen's comp., etc. Exclude employee contributions.</small></th> </tr> <tr> <th>Equipment</th> <th>Construction</th> <th>Land</th> <th>Annual payments to cities, counties, and towns</th> <th>Annual payments to the State government</th> </tr> <tr> <th>(1)</th> <th>(2)</th> <th>(3)</th> <th>(4)</th> <th>(5)</th> <th>(6)</th> <th>(7)</th> <th>(8)</th> <th>(9)</th> <th>(10)</th> <th>(11)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="11"> <p>1. POLICE PROTECTION - All police activities, including special police force units. Include also coroners and medical examiners. Exclude jails holding adults or juveniles beyond arraignment (usually more than 48 hours) and report under "Corrections." Exclude also school crossing guards.</p> <p>a. Total personnel (lines b plus c)</p> <p>b. Sworn police personnel only (i.e., having general power to arrest)</p> <p>c. Non-sworn police personnel only (i.e., support personnel who do not have general arrest power)</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="11"> <p>2. JUDICIAL - All civil and criminal courts and court-related activities. Include: Judges and staff (law clerks, court reporters, etc.) Clerk of Court and staff Other current operating expenditure (e.g., jury fees, law library, etc.) Exclude probation and parole and report under "Corrections."</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="11"> <p>3. LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION Prosecuting attorneys' offices, legal departments, and all attorneys providing legal services for your government. Include: Prosecutor and staff Legal Advisor and staff Attorneys on retainer or fees All other legal expenses Include annual retainers and/or fees paid to private attorneys/law firms in column (5) only. 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d. Other corrections including nonresidential treatment programs for adults and juveniles. Include alcohol and narcotic addiction programs only if administered by the correctional authority.	\$	\$							
5. OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE — Other criminal justice activities (e.g., crime councils, criminal justice planning agencies) not reported above. Please list each activity separately in the spaces provided below.	\$	\$							

Part III — INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE — Enter all revenue received from other governments for civil and criminal justice activities during the fiscal year marked above.

Item A — Direct revenue received from the Federal Government for the above activities Enter only revenue received directly from the Federal Government. Do not enter amounts from the Federal Government received through the State or any of its departments or agencies.		Item B — Revenue received from the State government for the above activities Enter amounts from the Federal Government received through the State or any of its departments or agencies and amounts received from State-funded programs; also include reimbursements by the State for justice services or activities provided by your government to the State by law or under contract.		Item C — Revenue received from other local governments for the above activities Enter amounts from the Federal or State governments received through other local governments; and amounts received from other local governments as reimbursement for criminal justice services or activities provided by your government to other local governments by law or under contract. Do not report CETA funds here but only under item A,1b.	
1. General revenue used for criminal justice purposes		1. LEAA block action and planning grants passed through the State government		EXAMPLE: Payments received from another county, city, or town for police services rendered (such as patrol).	
a. General revenue sharing/Anti-recession aid (only that portion used for justice purposes)	\$		\$		
b. CETA funds used for criminal justice purposes	\$				
c. TOTAL (add lines a and b)	\$				
2. Amounts received specifically for criminal justice purposes (i.e., "dedicated" revenues)		2. Other Federal criminal justice revenue passed through the State government		1. Reimbursements received from other local governments for justice services rendered by your government	
a. LEAA discretionary grants	\$		\$		\$
b. Reimbursements received from the Federal Government for criminal justice services rendered by your government, e.g., boarding of Federal prisoners	\$		\$		\$
c. Other "dedicated" revenues used for criminal justice purposes (e.g., Alcohol Safety Act Program (ASAP) — Specify)	\$		\$		\$
d. TOTAL (add lines a, b, and c)	\$		\$		\$
		3. State-funded criminal justice program grants	\$		
		4. Reimbursements received from the State government for criminal justice services rendered by your government	\$		
		5. Other justice grants — Specify)	\$		
		6. TOTAL	\$		
		3. TOTAL	\$		

OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES — List activities included on line 6 above.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Name	Position
Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)	
Telephone	
Area code	Number
	Extension

CERTIFICATION — This report is substantially accurate and has been prepared in accordance with instructions.

Signature of financial officer	Title and organization	Date
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DEFINITIONS FOR COMPLETING PARTS I AND II, COLUMNS (1) THROUGH (11)

Part I — EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL

EMPLOYEES — All persons paid by your government for services performed, including all paid officials, salaried workers, other persons in paid leave status and persons employed by your government under emergency or supplemental programs, e.g., Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), anti-recession aid, etc. Exclude unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners, contractors and their employees, and persons paid entirely by another government for services performed for your government.

Full-time employees, column (1) — Persons employed on a full-time basis during the one pay period which included October 15, 1980. Include all full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during this pay period.

Part-time employees, column (3) — Persons employed on a part-time basis during the one pay period which included October 15, 1980. Include here all persons working for your government who received part of their pay from another government (e.g., with supplemental check).

PAYROLL, columns (2) and (4) — Gross payroll before deductions, including salaries, wages, fees, or commissions earned during the one pay period which included October 15, 1980, by employees as defined above. If some employees are paid on a basis different from the predominant pay period, please include amounts for them on an adjusted basis.

Part II — EXPENDITURE

CURRENT OPERATIONS, column (5) — Annual expenditure for salaries and wages of your government's officers and employees, including overtime, termination, and retroactive pay; and for the purchase of supplies, materials, and contractual services from individuals and firms in the private sector, e.g., attorney retainers or fees to court-appointed counsel, and any other current operating expenditure.

Exclude capital outlay and report in columns (6), (7), and (8) — Also exclude expenditures for debt retirement, securities investment, loan extensions, and within-government transactions. Exclude employer contributions for employee benefits and report in column (9).

CAPITAL OUTLAY, columns (6), (7), and (8) — Direct expenditure for contract or force account construction of buildings and other fixed improvements, and for the purchase of equipment, land, and existing structures.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE — All money paid to other governments as fiscal aid or payment for services rendered, or for contracts or compacts with another government (e.g., purchase of police services or care and boarding of prisoners in another government's jail). Exclude money paid to another government for the purchase of commodities, property or utility services, any taxes imposed and paid as such, and contributions for social insurance.

Payments to cities, counties, and towns, column (9) — Exclude payments to special purpose governments such as special districts or independent school districts.

Payments to the State government, column (10) — Payments of your government to the State government or any of its departments or agencies.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, column (11) — Any employer contributions, readily separable by activity, to the Federal Social Security program. State and local retirement systems, commercial or mutual life insurance plans, workmen's compensation funds; and premiums paid by your government for health, hospital, disability, and other insurance programs. Exclude payments made directly to individuals and contributions made by employees to any of the above programs.

Form Approved: Q.M.B. No. 43-R0586
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM CJ-6D
(11-7-79)

SURVEY OF EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (FEE-SUPPORTED OFFICES)

In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the identification number above your address.

IMPORTANT - PLEASE READ

Please read the definitions on page 2 and the enclosed supplemental instructions before completing the questionnaire.

If you would like to receive a free copy of the current report, Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1977, or if you wish to order other LEAA reports, complete and return the enclosed mailer, which requires no postage.

RETURN TO Bureau of the Census
1201 East Tenth Street
Jeffersonville, Indiana 47132

(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)

FROM THE DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

On behalf of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Census annually collects public expenditure and employment data for various criminal justice activities. Since the fee-supported offices of Sheriff and Clerk of Court are included as part of the civil and criminal justice system, we will appreciate your cooperation in again providing information for three of these activities as they apply to your office: police protection, judicial, and corrections.

The data collected in this survey are used by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in implementing and administering the formula grant programs of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended. The data are published annually in a report entitled **Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System**.

If your office has converted from a fee-supported to a county or State-supported office, please follow the instructions at the top of page 2 of this questionnaire.

If there are any items on this questionnaire for which the answer cannot be obtained from available records, reasonable estimates are requested. Please indicate such estimates with an asterisk (*). The duplicate copy of this questionnaire is for your files. The addressed copy should be returned, preferably within 3 weeks, in the enclosed preaddressed envelope. If you have any problems in completing this questionnaire, please call collect for assistance on (301) 763-7825 or (301) 763-2843.

This report is authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (42 USC 3701). While you are not legally required to respond, your participation is needed to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.

Sincerely,



VINCENT P. BARABBA

Enclosures

DEFINITIONS FOR COMPLETING PARTS I and II, COLUMNS (1) THROUGH (9)

Part I - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL

- EMPLOYEES** - All persons paid by your government for personal services performed, including all paid officials, salaried workers, other persons in paid leave status and persons employed by your government under emergency or supplemental programs, e.g., Comprehensive Expenditure and Training Act (CETA), anti-recession aid, etc. Exclude unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners, contractors and their employees, and persons paid entirely by another government for services performed for your government.
- Full-time employees, column (1)** - Persons employed on a full-time basis during the one pay period which included October 15, 1979. Include all full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during this pay period.
- Part-time employees, column (3)** - Persons employed on a part-time basis during the one pay period which included October 15, 1979. Include here all persons working for your government who received part of their pay from another government (e.g., with supplemental check).
- PAYROLL, columns (2) and (4)** - Gross payroll before deductions, including salaries, wages, fees, or commissions earned during the one pay period which included October 15, 1979, by employees as defined above. If some employees are paid on a basis different from the predominant pay period, please include amounts for them on an adjusted basis.

Part II - EXPENDITURE

- CURRENT OPERATIONS, column (5)** - Annual expenditure for salaries and wages of your government's officers and employees, including overtime, termination, and retroactive pay; and for the purchase of supplies, materials, and contractual services from individuals and firms in the private sector, e.g., attorney retainers or fees to court-appointed counsel and any other current operating expenditure.
- EXPENDITURE - Continued**
- EXCLUDE** capital outlay and report in column (6). Also exclude expenditures for debt retirement, securities investment, loan extensions, and within-government transactions. Exclude employer contributions for employee benefits and report in column (9).
- CAPITAL OUTLAY, column (6)** - Direct expenditure for contract or force account construction of buildings and other fixed improvements, and for the purchase of equipment, land, and existing structures.
- INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE** - All money paid to other governments as fiscal aid or payment for services rendered, or for contracts or compacts with another government (e.g., purchase of police services or care and boarding of prisoners, in another government's jail). Exclude money paid to another government for the purchase of commodities, property or utility services, any taxes imposed and paid as such, and contributions for social insurance.
- Payments to counties, cities, and towns, column (7)** - Payments of your government to other counties, cities, or towns. Exclude payments to special purpose governments such as special districts or independent school districts.
- Payments to the State government, column (8)** - Payments of your government to the State government or any of its departments or agencies.
- GOVERNMENT CONDITIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, COLUMN (9)** - Any employer contributions, readily separable by activity, to the Federal Social Security program, State and local retirement systems, commercial or mutual life insurance plans, workmen's compensation funds; and premiums paid by your government for health, hospital, disability, and other insurance programs. Exclude payments made directly to individuals and contributions made by employees to any of the above programs.

Important Before completing parts I through III below, please complete the following question. Regardless of your answer to this question please complete the rest of the questionnaire.

Is your office a fee-supported office now? That is, is it financed and staffed in whole or in part by fees collected and retained?

Yes - Answer a
 No - Answer b
 Never was a fee office

a. Will your office convert from a fee-supported to a county or State-supported office on or before June 30, 1980? Yes No

b. When did your office convert from a fee-supported to a county or State-supported office? Enter date

Part I - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL
Enter employment and payroll data for your government's one pay period which included October 15, 1979. Do NOT report ANNUAL payroll data. Count each employee only once - in the activity where that person works the largest part of the time.

Part II - EXPENDITURE
Mark (X) appropriate box to indicate your government's fiscal year (12-month accounting period) and report data for this period only, even though a more recent one may be available.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES
(Please review activities below and refer to supplemental instructions prior to completing this questionnaire)

FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES		PART-TIME EMPLOYEES		CURRENT OPERATION	CAPITAL OUTLAY	INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	
Number of full-time employees	Gross payroll amount (for the one pay period which included October 15, 1979) (Omit cents)	Number of part-time employees	Gross payroll amount (for the one pay period which included October 15, 1979) (Omit cents)	Annual salaries and all current operating expenses. Exclude employer contributions for employee benefits and enter in column (9).	Annual expenditures for construction, equipment, and land	Annual payments to cities, counties, and towns	Annual payments to the State government	FICA, PERS., insurance, workmen's comp., etc. Exclude employee contributions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)


1. POLICE PROTECTION - All police activities, including special police force units. Include also coroners and medical examiners. Exclude jails holding adults or juveniles beyond arraignment (usually more than 48 hours) and report under "Corrections." Exclude also school crossing guards.

a. Total personnel (lines b plus c)

b. Sworn police personnel only (i.e., having general power to arrest)

c. Non-sworn police personnel only (i.e., support personnel who do not have general arrest power)

2. JUDICIAL — All civil and criminal courts and court-related activities. Include: Judges and staff (law clerks, court reporters, etc.) Clerk of Court and staff Other current operating expenditure (e.g., jury fees, law library, etc.) Exclude probation and parole and report under "Corrections."		\$	\$						
3. CORRECTIONS a. Total (lines b, c, and d)		\$	\$						
b. Jails, prisons, reformatories, detention homes, halfway houses, and the like, holding adults or juveniles beyond arraignment (usually for more than 48 hours). Exclude institutions solely for dependent or neglected children.		\$	\$						
c. Probation and parole agencies and programs. Include probation and parole programs administered by the courts.		\$	\$						
d. Other corrections including nonresidential treatment programs for adults and juveniles. Include alcohol and narcotic addiction programs only if administered by the correctional authority.		\$	\$						
Part III — INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE — Enter all revenue received from other governments for criminal justice activities during the fiscal year marked above.									
Item A — Direct revenue received from the Federal Government for the above activities Enter only revenue received directly from the Federal Government. For example: that portion of General Revenue sharing used for criminal justice purposes, not the entire entitlement(s). Also include payments for CETA, boarding and feeding of Federal prisoners, Alcohol Safety Action Programs, etc. Do not enter amounts from the Federal Government received through the State or any of its departments or agencies.			Item B — Revenue received from the State government for the above activities Enter amounts from the Federal Government received through the State or any of its departments or agencies and amounts received from State-funded programs; also include reimbursements by the State for criminal justice services or activities provided by your government to the State by law or under contract.			Item C — Revenue received from other local governments for the above activities Enter amounts from the Federal or State governments received through other local governments; and amounts received from other local governments as reimbursement for criminal justice services or activities provided by your government to other local governments by law or under contract. Do not report CETA funds here but only under Item A, 1b.			
1. General revenue used for criminal justice purposes			1. LEAA block action and planning grants passed through the State government			EXAMPLE: Payments received from another county, city, or town for police services rendered (such as patrol).			
a. General revenue sharing (Anti-recession aid (only that portion used for criminal justice purposes))			2. Other Federal criminal justice revenue passed through the State government			1. Reimbursements received from other local governments for criminal justice services rendered by your government			
b. CETA funds used for criminal justice purposes			3. State-funded criminal justice program grants			2. Other — Specify			
c. TOTAL (add lines a and b)			4. Reimbursements received from the State government for criminal justice services rendered by your government			3. TOTAL			
2. Amounts received specifically for criminal justice purposes (i.e., "dedicated" revenues)			5. Other criminal justice grants — Specify						
a. LEAA discretionary grants			6. TOTAL						
b. Reimbursements received from the Federal Government for criminal justice services rendered by your government, e.g., boarding of Federal prisoners									
c. Other "dedicated" revenues used for criminal justice purposes (e.g., Alcohol Safety Act Program (ASAP) — Specify									
d. TOTAL (add lines a, b, and c)									
Name _____ Position _____									
Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code) _____									
Telephone _____ Area code _____ Number _____ Extension _____									
CERTIFICATION — This report is substantially accurate and has been prepared in accordance with instructions.									
Signature of financial officer _____			Title and organization _____			Date _____			

IMPORTANT — PLEASE READ Please read the definitions on page 2 and the enclosed supplemental instructions before completing the questionnaire. If you would like to receive a free copy of the current report, Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1977, or if you wish to order other LEAA reports, complete and return the enclosed mailer, which requires no postage.		Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 43-R0586 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FORM CJ-23 (12-8-79) SURVEY OF EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED SPECIAL POLICE FORCES	
RETURN TO		Bureau of the Census 1201 East Tenth Street Jeffersonville, Indiana 47132	
		In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the identification number above your address.	
(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)			
FROM THE DIRECTOR BUREAU OF THE CENSUS On behalf of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Census annually collects expenditure and employment data for selected special police forces serving colleges, universities, independent school districts, and special districts. Your cooperation in completing this year's questionnaire will be appreciated.			
The data collected in this survey are used by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in implementing and administering the formula grant programs of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended. The data are published annually in a report entitled Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System.			
If there are any items on this questionnaire for which the answer cannot be obtained from available records, reasonable estimates are requested. Please indicate such estimates with an asterisk (*). The duplicate copy of this questionnaire is for your files. The addressed copy should be returned preferably within 3 weeks, in the enclosed preaddressed envelope. If you have any problems in completing this questionnaire, please call collect for assistance on (301) 763-7825 or (301) 763-2843.			
This report is authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended (42 USC 3701). While you are not required to respond, your participation is needed to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.			
Sincerely,  VINCENT P. BARABBA			
Enclosures			

Part I - SPECIAL POLICE FORCE

Does your unit (as described in the address box on the front of the questionnaire) employ directly and/or by contract a special police force? A special police force is defined as a group of law enforcement officers with general arrest powers, regardless of geographical jurisdiction, other than regular police agencies. Such forces usually service a special area or jurisdiction; e.g., campus police, park police, transit police, harbor police, airport police. Although a special police force may cooperate with the regular local police force, it is administratively independent.

Yes - Please complete the questions below

If applicable, enter here the name of the firm or police agency with whom you contract for police services

No - Please disregard the remainder of this questionnaire and return in preaddressed envelope

Important

- If you contract exclusively for police services and have no officers employed directly by your unit, fill out only parts III and IV below.
- If you employ sworn police officers directly, fill out parts II, III, and IV below.
- If you contract for police services from sworn police officers and also employ sworn police officers directly, fill out parts II, III, and IV. However, do not report payroll for employees under an outside contract; instead, report only the annual expenditure for contractual services under either current operations (if the contract is with a private agency) or under intergovernmental expenditure (if payment for police services is made to another government).

DEFINITIONS FOR COMPLETING PARTS II AND III, COLUMN (1) THROUGH (9)**Part II - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL**

- **EMPLOYEES** - All persons in your special police force unit (officers and other employees) paid for personal services performed, including all paid officials, salaried workers, and other persons in paid leave status. Exclude unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners, contractors and their employees; and persons paid entirely by another government for services performed for your unit.

Full-time employees, column (1) - Persons employed on a full-time basis during the one pay period which included October 15, 1979. Include all full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during this pay period.

Part-time employees, column (3) - Persons employed on a part-time basis during the one pay period which included October 15, 1979.

- **PAYROLL**, columns (2) and (4) - Gross payroll before deduction of salaries, wages, fees, or commissions earned during the one pay period which included October 15, 1979, by employees as defined above. If some employees are paid on a basis different from the predominant pay period, please include amounts for them on an adjusted basis.

Part III - EXPENDITURE

- **CURRENT OPERATIONS**, column (5) - Annual expenditures for salaries and wages of your unit's officers and employees including overtime, termination, and retroactive pay; and for the purchase of supplies, materials, and contractual services from individuals and firms in the private sector. Exclude all capital

Part III - EXPENDITURE - Continued

outlay and report in column (6). Also exclude expenditures for debt retirement, securities investment, loan extensions, and within-government transactions. Exclude employer contributions for employee benefits and report in column (9).

- **CAPITAL OUTLAY**, column (6) - Direct expenditure for contract or force account construction of buildings and other fixed improvements, and for the purchase of equipment, land, and existing structures.

- **INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE** - All money paid to other governments as fiscal aid, or payment for services rendered, or for contracts or compacts with another government (e.g., purchase of police services). Exclude money paid to another government for the purchase of commodities, property or utility services, any taxes imposed and paid as such, and contributions for social insurance.

Payments to counties, cities, and towns, column (7) - Payments to a county, city, town, or any of their departments or agencies.

Payments to State government, column (8) - Payments to the State government or any of its departments or agencies.

- **CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**, column (9) - Any employer contributions, readily separable for your unit, to the Federal Social Security program, State and local retirement systems, commercial or mutual life insurance plans, workmen's compensation funds; and premiums paid for health, hospital, disability, and other insurance programs. Exclude payments made directly to individuals and contributions made by employees to any of the above programs.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES <i>(Please review activities below prior to completing this questionnaire)</i>	Part II - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL Enter employment and payroll data for your government's one pay period which included October 15, 1979. Do NOT report ANNUAL payroll data. Count each employee only once - in the activity where that person works the largest part of the time.				Part III - EXPENDITURE Mark (X) appropriate box to indicate your government's fiscal year (12-month accounting period) and report data for this period only, even though a more recent one may be available.				
	PAY PERIOD INTERVAL Mark one box to indicate the pay period interval for which all or most of the employees are paid. Report for both full- and part-time employees.				<input type="checkbox"/> July 1978-June 1979 <input type="checkbox"/> Jan. 1978-Dec. 1978 <input type="checkbox"/> June 1978-May 1979 <input type="checkbox"/> Dec. 1977-Nov. 1978 <input type="checkbox"/> May 1978-April 1979 <input type="checkbox"/> Nov. 1977-Oct. 1978 <input type="checkbox"/> April 1978-March 1979 <input type="checkbox"/> Oct. 1977-Sept. 1978 <input type="checkbox"/> March 1978-Feb. 1979 <input type="checkbox"/> Sept. 1977-Aug. 1978 <input type="checkbox"/> Feb. 1978-Jan. 1979 <input type="checkbox"/> Aug. 1977-July 1978				
	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES		PART-TIME EMPLOYEES						
	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify						
	Number of full-time employees (1)	Gross payroll amount (for the one pay period which included October 15, 1979) (Omit cents) (2)	Number of part-time employees (3)	Gross payroll amount (for the one pay period which included October 15, 1979) (Omit cents) (4)	Annual salaries and all current operating expenses. Exclude employer contributions for employee benefits and enter in column (9). (5)	Annual expenditures for construction, equipment, and land (6)	Annual payments to cities, counties, and towns (7)	Annual payments to the State government (8)	GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS FICA, PERS, insurance, workmen's comp., etc. Exclude employee contributions. (9)
1. Total (Sum of lines 2 and 3)		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
2. Sworn police personnel only (i.e., having general power to arrest)		\$	\$						
3. Non-sworn police personnel only (i.e., SUPPORT PERSONNEL who do NOT have general arrest power)		\$	\$						
Part IV - INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE DIRECT FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIVED BY YOUR SPECIAL POLICE FORCE UNIT Enter only revenue received directly from the Federal Government. For example; that portion of CETA funds used for criminal justice purposes, not the entire entitlement; also include boarding and feeding of Federal prisoners, Alcohol Safety Action Programs, etc. Do not enter amounts from the Federal Government received through the State or any of its departments or agencies.				1. LEAA discretionary grants (not passed through a State agency) \$ 2. Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) funds used for criminal justice purposes . . \$ 3. Other direct Federal criminal justice grants - Specify \$ 4. TOTAL (Sum of lines 1-3) \$					

This report has been cleared in accordance with FPMR 101-11.11 and assigned interagency report control number 1078-DOC-AN.		FORM CJ-25 (1-15-80)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Data supplied by		SURVEY OF EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	
Name			
Position			
Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)			
Area code	Telephone Number	Extension	RETURN TO
			Bureau of the Census ATTN: Governments Division Washington, D.C. 20233

FROM THE DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

On behalf of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Census annually collects public expenditure and employment data for civil and criminal justice activities from agencies of the Federal Government and from State and local governments. Your cooperation in completing this year's questionnaire on the reverse side of this form will be appreciated. The information you enter should be only for the bureau, agency, or office in the address block above.

The data collected in this voluntary survey are used by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in implementing and administering the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended. Federal data are used particularly for intergovernmental comparisons and to meet the needs of criminal justice planners at all levels of government. The data are published annually in a report entitled Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System.

It would be most helpful if we could receive your reply within 3 weeks. A preaddressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience. If you have any problems in filling out the questionnaire on the reverse side of this form please call for assistance on 763-7825 or 763-2843.

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Barabba
VINCENT P. BARABBA

Enclosure

PLEASE COMPLETE QUESTIONNAIRE ON REVERSE SIDE

▶ Part I - EXPENDITURES ◀ (FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979: OCTOBER 1, 1978 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1979) NOTE - Please enter information only for the bureau, agency, or office shown in the address box on the front of this form. If unable to show actual cash disbursement, please show total obligations incurred minus the sum of unpaid accounts payable and undelivered orders.	
1. What was your total CASH disbursement for CURRENT OPERATIONS; i.e., direct expenditure for annual salaries, wages, and expenses of officers and employees; purchase of supplies and materials; and for contractual services from other Federal agencies or private organizations? (Do not include government contributions for employees benefits - Report these amounts in item 5 below.)	\$
2. What was your total CASH disbursement for CAPITAL OUTLAY; i.e., direct expenditure FROM YOUR OWN BUDGET for acquisition of land, construction, renovation and repairs of buildings and facilities, and purchase equipment?	\$
3. What was your total INTERGOVERNMENTAL CASH disbursement to all STATE GOVERNMENTS for fiscal aid (e.g., grants, including amounts which were "passed through" State governments to local governments) or for services rendered?	\$
4. What was your total INTERGOVERNMENTAL CASH disbursement to all LOCAL GOVERNMENTS for fiscal aid (e.g., grants) or for services rendered, made DIRECTLY to local governments and NOT "passed through" State governments or their departments or agencies?	\$
5. What was your total CONTRIBUTION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS; i.e., payments made to the Federal Social Security program, Federal retirement systems, commercial or mutual life insurance plans, or premiums paid for accident and health, hospital, and other insurance programs? (Do not include payments made directly to individuals or contributions made by employees for any of the above programs.)	\$
▶ Part II - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL ◀ (FOR THE ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1979 - NOT ANNUAL DATA) NOTE - Please report all employees; executives, managers, operatives, and support personnel. Also include temporary employees.	
1. How many FULL-TIME employees, including sworn personnel, did you have on your payroll during the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1979?	Full-time employees
2. What was the total gross payroll amount for all FULL-TIME employees reported in item 1 for the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1979?	\$
3. What is the pay period interval which applies to the payroll reported in item 2? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weekly 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	CENSUS USE ONLY
4. How many FULL-TIME SWORN* employees did you have on your payroll during the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1979? (Should be equal to or less than the number reported in item 1.)	Full-time sworn employees
5. What was the total gross payroll amount for all FULL-TIME SWORN* employees reported in item 4 for the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1979?	\$
6. What is the pay period interval which applies to the payroll reported in item 5? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weekly 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	CENSUS USE ONLY
7. How many PART-TIME employees, including sworn personnel, did you have on your payroll during the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1979?	Part-time employees
8. What was the total gross payroll amount for all PART-TIME EMPLOYEES reported in item 7 for the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1979?	\$
9. What is the pay period interval which applies to the payroll reported in item 8? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weekly 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	CENSUS USE ONLY
10. How many PART-TIME SWORN* employees did you have on your payroll during the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1979? (Should be equal to or less than the number reported in item 7.)	Part-time sworn employees
11. What was the total gross payroll amount for all PART-TIME SWORN* employees reported in item 10 for the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1979?	\$
12. What is the pay period interval which applies to the payroll reported in item 11? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weekly 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	CENSUS USE ONLY
* Sworn employees defined: Those persons having statutory authority to arrest suspected violators of the law. Examples: Criminal investigators positions series GS-1811, police position series GS-083, customs enforcement officer position series GS-1891, and other positions having equivalent arrest authority whether inside or outside the competitive civil service.	
COMMENTS	

NCJ-87242
June 1983
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The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) abstracts documents published in the criminal justice field. Persons who are registered with the Reference Service receive announcements of documents in their stated fields of interest and order forms for free copies of Bureau of Justice Statistics publications. If you are not registered with the Reference Service, and wish to be, please provide your name and mailing address below and check the appropriate box.

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Bureau of Justice Statistics
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If you wish to be put on the Bureau of Justice Statistics mailing list(s)
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Single copies are available free from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850 (use NCJ number to order). Postage and handling are charged for multiple copies (301/251-5500).

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National Crime Survey

Criminal victimization in the U.S.:
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1980 (final report), NCJ-84015, 4/83
1979 (final report), NCJ-76710, 12/81

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Households touched by crime 1982,
NCJ-86671, 6/83

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Crime and the elderly, NCJ-79614, 1/82
Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

The National Crime Survey: Working papers,
vol. I: Current and historical perspectives,
NCJ-75374, 8/82

Crime against the elderly in 26 cities,
NCJ-76706, 1/82

The Hispanic victim, NCJ-69261, 11/81
Issues in the measurement of crime,
NCJ-74682, 10/81

Criminal victimization of California residents,
1974-77, NCJ-70944, 6/81

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Criminal victimization of New York State residents, 1974-77, NCJ-70944, 9/80

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Rape victimization in 26 American cities,
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An introduction to the National Crime Survey,
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Local victim surveys: A review of the issues,
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Prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31, 1981 (final report), NCJ-86485, 7/83

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1979 survey of inmates of State correctional facilities and 1979 census of State correctional facilities

Career patterns in crime (BJS special report), NCJ-88672, 6/83

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Prisoners and alcohol, NCJ-86223, 1/83
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Veterans in prison, NCJ-79632, 11/81

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates: Jail inmates 1982 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-87161, 2/83

Census of jails, 1978: Data for individual jails, vols. I-IV, Northeast, North Central, South, West, NCJ-72279-72282, 12/81

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Expert witness manual, NCJ-77927, 9/81

Criminal justice, NCJ-61550, 12/79

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A guide to dissemination, NCJ-40000, 1/79

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1981 supplement, NCJ-79652, 3/82

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Survey of State laws (BJS bulletin), NCJ-80836, 6/82

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Report to the nation on crime and justice: The data, NCJ-87068, 10/83

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END