

133088



NEW YORK STATE
DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
John J. Poklemba
Director of Criminal Justice Services and Commissioner

OFFICE OF JUSTICE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS
Barry C. Sample
Executive Deputy Commissioner

NEW YORK STATE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES
1985 through 1988

November, 1990

Bureau of Statistical Services
Richard A. Rosen
Chief

Prepared by:

Ronald Runk, Coordinator
Pamela Swanigan
Monique Rabideau

133088

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material in **microfiche only** has been granted by

NYS Division of Criminal
Justice Services

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to extend our appreciation to Mr. Joseph Hilton, Director of Municipal Research and Statistics and Mr. Kenneth Preisser, Director of State Accounts in the Office of the State Comptroller. Through their generous cooperation, a large volume of information concerning local and State criminal justice expenditures was made available for this report. Special thanks are due to Ms. Judith Mowczan of the Bureau of Municipal Research and Statistics for her information and explanations.

An additional note of appreciation is extended to Carol King for her diligent work in producing and distributing this report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I	1
THE REPORT	3
Introduction	3
Data Sources	3
Data Limitations	4
Statistical Highlights	5
PART II	7
THE COST OF JUSTICE	9
Total Statewide Expenditures	9
Local Justice Spending	14
State Government Spending	16
PART III	19
FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES	19
A. Police Services	21
B. Sheriff Services	27
C. Defense Services	32
D. Prosecution Services	36
E. Court Services	39
F. Probation Services	45
G. Correctional Services	52
H. Parole Services	61
I. Crime Victims Services	65
J. Youth Services	67
K. Criminal Justice Services	70
PART IV	73
CRIMINAL JUSTICE LOCAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	73
A. State Aid to Localities	75
B. Department of Correctional Services	79
C. Crime Victims Board	82
D. Division of Criminal Justice Services	85
E. Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives	91
F. Division for Youth	95

APPENDICES

A. SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES	99
TABLE 1 New York City Expenditures, 1985-88	101
TABLE 2 Local Government Court Expenditures, 1985-88	102
TABLE 3 Local Government Prosecution Expenditures, 1985-88	114
TABLE 4 Local Government Defense Expenditures, 1985-88	116
TABLE 5 Local Government Sheriff Expenditures, 1985-88	118
TABLE 6 Local Government Police Expenditures, 1985-88	120
TABLE 7 Local Government Probation Expenditures, 1985-88	132
TABLE 8 Local Government Juvenile Corrections Expenditures, 1985-88	134
TABLE 9 Local Government Adult Corrections Expenditures, 1985-88	136
TABLE 10 Local Government Miscellaneous Expenditures, 1985-88	138
TABLE 11 Summary of 1988 Local Government Expenditures, by County	140
B. LOCAL PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION	141
TABLE 12 Per Capita Expenditures for all Local Governments, by County	143
TABLE 13 Local Per Capita Expenditures by Function 1984 and 1988	146
C. CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL DATA	147
TABLE 14 State Criminal Justice Agency Staffing Levels, 1985-88	149
TABLE 15 Sheriff Enforcement Personnel, 1985-88	150
TABLE 16 Local Police Employees, Uniformed and Civilian 1985-88	151
TABLE 17 Local Probation Staffing, 1985-88	154
TABLE 18 Local Probation Staffing by Function, 1988	155
D. STATE DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS ON UDC BONDS FOR PRISON CONSTRUCTION	157
State Debt Service Payments on UDC Bonds	161
E. METHODOLOGICAL ANNOTATIONS	163

PART I
THE REPORT

THE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

To present a "snap-shot" of criminal justice spending for fiscal years 1985-88, the Office of Justice Systems Analysis (OJSA) collected data identifying criminal justice expenditures throughout New York State for all county, city, town and village governments. Expenditures by State agencies dealing with criminal justice matters have also been identified. Information concerning the number of personnel employed by the State and by localities for selected criminal justice activities is reported where available.

The report brings together a variety of data from the State Comptroller's Office, the New York City Comptroller's Office, and State criminal justice agencies to report the cost of the criminal justice system in New York State.

This publication reports criminal justice expenditure information in several functional areas. These include: police, sheriff, adult and juvenile corrections, probation, the courts, prosecution, and defense for both State and local governments. A miscellaneous category has been added to capture the local spending. Additional sources of State spending include Division of Parole, Crime Victims Board, Division for Youth, and the Division of Criminal Justice Services.

A general description of each function is followed by a discussion of the service provided and its cost to the public.

A comprehensive breakdown of functional expenditures by each level of government is provided in tabular form in the Appendices.

DATA SOURCES

State Expenditures

Expenditures by State agencies were obtained from the Office of the State Comptroller. These represent actual amounts spent by these agencies on operations. Local assistance allocations were provided by individual State agencies.

State expenditures are reported for the following agencies: the Commission of Correction; the Department of Correctional Services; the Division of Parole; the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives; the State Police; the Division for Youth; the Division of Criminal Justice Services; the Crime Victims Board; and the Office of Court Administration.

Local Expenditures

Local criminal justice expenditure data were obtained from the Office of the State Comptroller, Division of Municipal Affairs, Bureau of Municipal Research and Statistics, for the years 1985 through 1988.

The data compiled by the State Comptroller are gathered annually from financial reports submitted by all county, village, town and city governments throughout New York State pursuant to Article 3, Section 30 of the Municipal Law.

The data elements reported by non-New York City agencies were selected and combined into the following nine criminal justice expenditure categories: court, prosecution, defense, probation, police, sheriff, adult corrections, juvenile corrections and miscellaneous.

At the local level, municipalities did not always report similar objects of expenditure (e.g., personal services, equipment, capital outlay, employee benefits, contractual services, and all other expenditures) to the Comptroller; therefore, annual expenditures for a given jurisdiction and function may not be strictly comparable to those reported by other jurisdictions.

New York City

Expenditure data were obtained from the City of New York Comprehensive Annual Report of the Comptroller for the fiscal years 1985-88.

DATA LIMITATIONS

Employee Benefits

Local expenditure figures **do not** include fringe benefits since it was not possible to determine employee benefit levels for all jurisdictions for each of the years reported. In some cases, localities reported employee benefits within functional categories. In most cases, employee benefits were reported as a general charge and not differentiated by functional category or agency of expenditure.

State agencies also record employee benefits as a general lump-sum governmental charge. These amounts approximate an additional 30-33% of personal service expenditures. Since most criminal justice agencies spend roughly 75% of their total budgets on personnel, an additional 1/3 of this amount can be used to generate an employee benefit level. This spending would increase reported spending levels by roughly 22%.

Other Criminal Justice Expenditures

Some costs of the criminal justice system are contained in cost centers such as "public safety administration," which includes expenditures for purposes other than those related solely to criminal justice activities. As these costs were not readily separable from the larger cost category, they were not included in this report. This report reflects only direct expenditures on criminal justice activities. Specifically excluded were retirement benefits for individuals employed by criminal justice agencies and current expenditures by indirect service agencies. These indirect expenditures include activities such as mental health services, drug and alcohol counseling, social services support, and law enforcement activities by noncriminal justice agencies (e.g., the Department of Environmental Conservation).

Debt service payments by the State on the Urban Development Corporation (UDC) bonds for prison construction are not reported by a specific State criminal justice agency; thus, they were excluded from the statewide expenditure total. However, in 1988-89, the State spent over \$49 million in principal and interest payments on these bonds to support prison expansion. A detailed accounting of these expenses is listed under Appendix D.

Despite these limitations, it seems reasonable to assume that total dollar figures collected indicate at least a minimum level of public criminal justice spending, and that these expenditures are not inflated. In fact, by excluding employee benefit costs at the State level, and in most instances from the local level expenditures, this report underestimates the actual direct costs of the criminal justice system to the citizens of the State.

Per Capita Expenditures

Per capita expenditures are based on estimated 1988 census counts. These population counts were utilized to determine per capita costs in each functional area.

- The State and local governments reported spending over \$7.4 billion in 1988 for criminal justice activities, a 52.2% increase from 1984.
- The average annual growth in statewide spending from 1984 to 1988 was 13.1%.
- State agencies expenditures rose 36.3% from 1984 to 1988.
- State agencies spent approximately \$2.8 billion or 37.1% of the total expenditures in 1988-89.
- Approximately 5% of New York State spending in 1988-89 was for public protection including criminal justice activities and prison operations.
- In 1988-89, the State allocated \$380 million in State aid to support local programs.
- In 1988, New York City expended \$2.9 billion or 39.1% of the total costs.
- New York City expenditures rose 55.4% from 1984 to 1988. The average annual change during this period was 20.2%.
- Approximately \$3.2 billion was spent for police services during 1988, substantially exceeding all other functional areas of justice spending. This represented a 46.1% increase since 1984.
- New York State cities accounted for 68.9% of police expenditures in 1988.
- New York City expended 61.0% of the \$3.2 billion police costs during 1988.
- Local governments spent \$4.7 billion in 1988, accounting for 93.2% of all police related expenditures.
- Localities directed 63.6% of all local criminal justice monies to police services in 1988.
- In 1988, local police per capita expenditures amounted to \$167.01 statewide and \$266.44 for New York City.
- Nearly 73,000 individuals including 57,351 uniformed personnel provided police services in 1988.
- The State Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) spent \$1.2 billion in 1988-89, a 68.7% increase from 1984.
- DOCS spent approximately \$1 billion during 1988-89 for program services.
- The enforcement function by sheriff's departments cost over \$142 million in 1988, a 32.9% increase from 1985.
- In 1988, local governments spent \$94.8 million on defense and defense-related services including the costs of psychiatric and other expert services. The State provided \$24 million to support the defense function.
- Although New York City constituted 41% of the State's total population, it accounted for 63.5% of the statewide local expenditures for defense services in 1988.
- Defense spending by localities grew by 61.0% in 1988 from 1984 while prosecution spending rose by 65.2% statewide.
- In 1988, over \$291 million was spent on prosecution activities by State and local jurisdictions. The State provided almost \$75 million.

- Court services expenditures rose 30.6% from 1984 (\$645 million) to \$843 million in 1988. The State's share in 1988 was \$801 million or 95.1% of the total cost.
- Local governments spent nearly \$140 million on probation services during 1988, a 52.8% increase over 1984 levels.
- State support of local probation services grew 80.1% from 1984 to 1988.
- State funding of \$3 million to the Commission of Correction decreased .01% in 1988 from 1987, however, State funding from 1984 to 1988 increased by 47.7%.
- State funding for Division for Youth programs grew 28.3% from 1984 to 1988. State aid amounted to 54.7% (\$130 million) of the total 1988-89 costs of \$238 million.
- Expenditures by the State on parole activities amounted to \$77 million in 1988-89, an increase of 84% from 1984.
- In 1988-89, the State spent nearly \$21 million to support crime victim services to help lessen the impact of violent crime on innocent victims and witnesses.
- The State Division of Criminal Justice Services provided almost \$98 million in local assistance allocations in support of various police, courts, prosecution, defense and other programs. This sum represented a 23% increase since 1984.

PART II

THE COST OF JUSTICE 1988 OVERVIEW

TOTAL STATEWIDE EXPENDITURES

Total spending statewide for criminal justice activities by the State and local governments increased from \$6,841,997,000 in 1987 to \$7,470,767,000 in 1988. This represented an increase of 9.2%. The average annual increase in spending was 13.1% since 1984. Adjusted for estimated fringe benefits, the 1988 spending level would exceed \$9.6 billion.

Real growth, when adjusted for inflation, approaches 4.9% between 1988 and 1987. Between 1984 and 1988, criminal justice spending adjusted for inflation increased by 33.7% whereas, criminal justice spending not adjusted for inflation shows an increase of 52%.

It is important to note here that the figures used throughout this publication are not adjusted for inflation. Therefore, inflation may account for a percentage of the change in expenditures from year to year.

The steady commitment to fund criminal justice agencies has been met by all levels of government: the state; counties; cities; towns and villages. This commitment is demonstrated by the fact that in New York State the average annual increase in criminal justice spending from 1984-1988 was 13.1%.

<u>Year</u>	<u>NYC</u>	<u>Non-NYC</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>
1984	\$1,617,726	\$1,255,394	\$2,034,523	\$4,907,643
1985	2,120,222	1,382,922	2,135,709	5,638,853
1986	2,395,247	1,496,867	2,289,305	6,181,419
1987	2,691,380	1,630,138	2,520,479	6,841,997
1988	2,922,031	1,775,505	2,773,231	7,470,767

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Inflation Adjusted</u>	<u>Adjusted % Change</u>
1984	\$4,907,643	-----	\$4,907,643	-----
1985	5,638,853	14.9	5,444,951	10.9
1986	6,181,419	9.6	5,859,940	7.6
1987	6,841,997	10.7	6,257,777	6.8
1988	7,470,767	9.2	6,561,392	4.9

*See Appendix E for computation.

	<u>% Change 1987-1988</u>	<u>% Change 1984-1988</u>	<u>Average Annual Change 1984-1988</u>
State	10.0	36.3	9.1
NYC	8.6	80.6	20.2
Counties	9.1	47.4	11.9
Cities	6.5	24.2	6.1
Towns	12.4	36.8	9.2
Villages	7.6	33.2	8.3
TOTALS	9.2	52.2	13.1

NEW YORK STATE
Criminal Justice Expenditures, 1984-85 through 1988-89
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1984-85				1985-86				1986-87			
	State Purposes	Local Assist.	Capital Budget	Total	State Purposes	Local Assist.	Capital Budget	Total	State Purposes	Local Assist.	Capital Budget	Total
Commission of Correction	2,075	0	0	2,075	2,503	0	0	2,503	2,919	0	0	2,919
Correctional Services	624,990	0	205,307	830,297	667,450	13,602	116,887	797,939	742,262	30,274	114,105	886,641
Crime Victims Board	11,853	0	0	11,853	5,785	6,987	0	12,772	7,119	12,601	0	19,720
Division of Criminal Justice Services	36,170	79,369	0	115,539	25,193	74,123	0	99,316	24,476	77,399	0	101,875
Division for Youth	110,082	72,203	3,370	185,655	115,502	142,191	0	257,693	120,668	93,333	0	214,001
Judiciary/Courts	614,757	0	0	614,757	650,800	0	0	650,800	715,250	0	0	715,250
Parole	41,845	0	0	41,845	47,225	0	0	47,225	56,693	291	0	56,984
DPCA*	3,386	37,706	0	41,092	4,013	55,534	0	59,547	4,533	56,470	0	61,003
State Police	147,315	0	637	147,952	158,817	0	2,670	161,487	177,314	0	2,398	179,712
Other	41,700	440	---	42,140	45,727	700	---	46,427	50,330	870	---	51,200
Grand Total	1,634,173	191,036	209,314	2,034,523	1,723,015	293,137	119,557	2,135,709	1,901,564	271,238	116,503	2,289,305

*Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

NEW YORK STATE
Criminal Justice Expenditures, 1984-85 through 1988-89 (Continued)
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1987-88				1988-89			
	State Purposes	Local Assist.	Capital Budget	Total	State Purposes	Local Assist.	Capital Budget	Total
Commission of Correction	3,145	0	0	3,145	3,183	0	0	3,183
Correctional Services	827,433	32,808	135,035	995,276	905,769	51,857	251,056	1,208,682
Crime Victims Board	4,180	15,653	0	19,833	3,229	17,487	0	20,716
Criminal Justice Services	12,748	96,060	0	108,808	14,615	97,587	0	112,202
Division for Youth	129,162	108,969	0	238,131	129,768	102,763	5,691	238,222
Judiciary/Courts	790,590	0	0	790,590	*801,479	0	0	801,479
Parole	69,085	764	0	69,849	76,307	756	0	77,063
DPCA	4,896	51,172	0	56,068	4,933	62,584	0	67,517
State Police	184,457	0	381	184,838	187,407	325	919	188,651
Other	52,951	990	---	53,941	54,526	990	---	55,516
Grand Total	2,078,647	306,416	135,416	2,520,479	2,181,216	334,349	257,666	2,773,231

*Includes fringe benefits.

Sources: Office of the State Comptroller
Bureau of State Accounts

PATTERNS OF JUSTICE SPENDING

Governments have varying levels of responsibility in the delivery of justice services. These responsibilities have evolved due to constitutional, statutory and historical constraints which have limited areas of involvement by different jurisdictions.

Local governments dominated justice spending by allocating \$4,697,536,000 during 1988 to criminal justice activities.

Patterns of Responsibility by Jurisdiction					
	State	County	City	Town	Village
Police	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Sheriff		◆			
Prosecution	o	◆			
Defense	o	◆			
Courts	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Probation	o	◆*			
Parole	◆				
Corrections	◆	◆	o	o	o
Ancillary Services	◆				

◆Major Responsibility

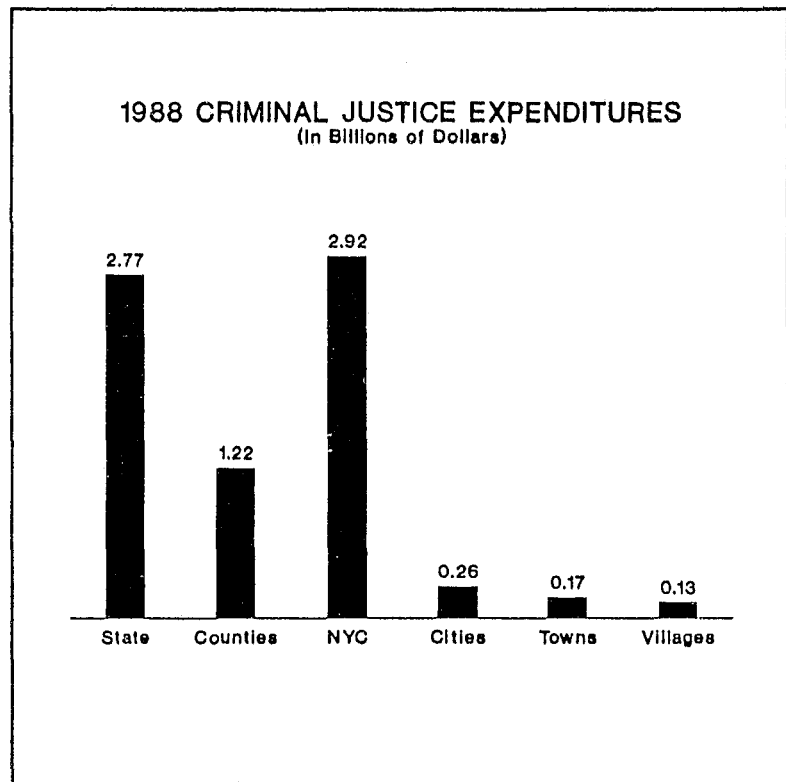
oSupplementary Responsibility

*NYC is responsible for this function in Kings, Queens, New York, Bronx, and Richmond Counties.

1985 CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES (In Billions of Dollars)

State funding accounted for \$2,773,231,000 in justice spending during fiscal year 1988-89. This represented 37.1% of total statewide criminal justice spending, a decrease from 41.5% in fiscal year 1984-85.

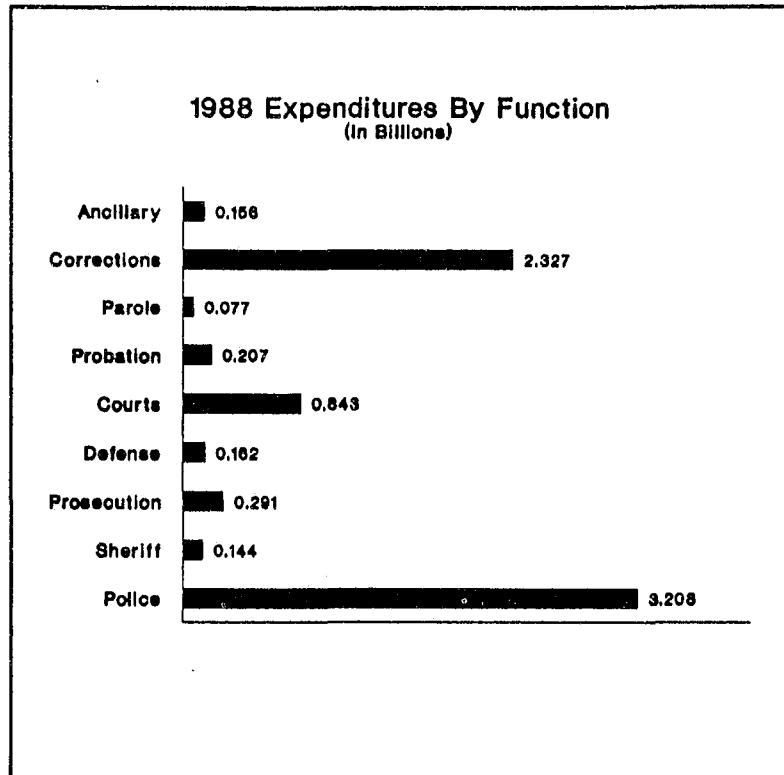
In 1988 New York City spending accounted for 39.1% of the total criminal justice spending. Other municipalities accounted for 23.7% of total spending: counties 16.3%; cities other than New York City 3.4%; towns 2.3%; and villages 1.7%.



1988 EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION

FUNCTIONAL SPENDING

Expenditures for police services continue to dominate statewide justice spending. Approximately \$3.208 billion was spent on police services during 1988. This represented 42.9% of all criminal justice spending. This was followed by correctional spending of \$2.327 billion and court spending of \$.843 billion.



FUNCTIONAL SPENDING BY JURISDICTION

New York City dominated spending on police services accounting for 61.0% of all police spending. New York City also outspent all other jurisdictions on prosecution spending.

Function	State	NYC	Cities	Towns	Village	Counties	Total*
Police	6.8	61.0	7.9	4.7	3.7	15.8	99.9
Sheriff	0.8	2.1	---	---	---	97.1	100.0
Prosecution	25.7	48.3	---	---	---	26.0	100.0
Defense	14.8	63.9	---	---	---	21.3	100.0
Courts	95.1	---	0.1	2.5	1.0	1.3	100.0
Probation	32.6	21.8	---	---	---	45.6	100.0
Parole	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
Corrections	58.1	28.9	0.1	---	---	12.9	100.0
Ancillary	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	100.0
Miscellaneous	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	100.0

*Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Proportionally, the percentage of a locality's total criminal justice spending allocated to particular functions varied according to the pattern of service responsibility. Local governments commit a large proportion of their

funding to police or sheriff services, as they are the jurisdictions with the traditional responsibility for law enforcement. The State, on the other hand, has had the historical responsibility for felony corrections and has assumed major responsibility for the court system beyond town and village justice courts.

LOCAL JUSTICE SPENDING

Local governments spent approximately \$4.7 billion in 1988 or approximately 62.9% of statewide criminal justice spending.

New York City was responsible for approximately 62.2% of this spending. Other municipal governments accounted for the remaining 37.8%.

1988 Local Spending (Thousands)		
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
NYC	\$2,922,031	62.2
Other Cities	257,557	5.5
Counties	1,217,229	25.9
Towns	172,271	3.7
Villages	128,448	2.7
TOTAL	4,697,536	100.0

LOCAL FUNCTIONAL SPENDING

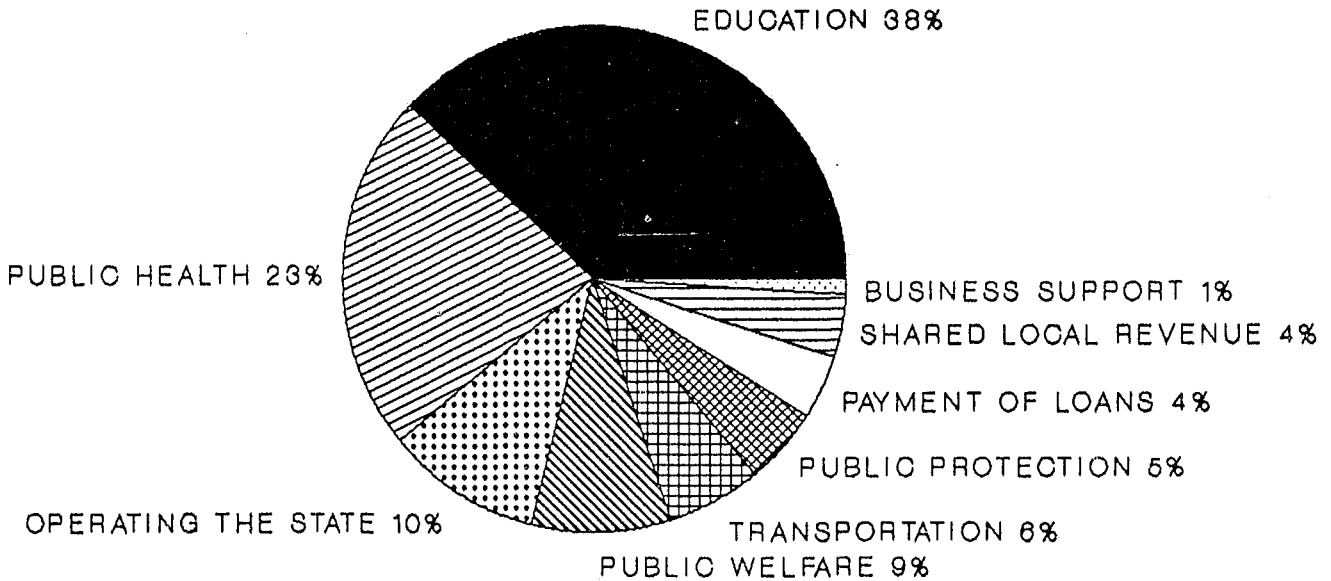
Localities directed 63.6% of all local criminal justice monies to police services. This accounted for 93.2% of the total state and local spending on police services. The next largest category of local expenditures was for Corrections. Localities spent \$974,983,000 or 20.8% of their justice spending on this functional area. Prosecution activities, largely a local function, accounted for 4.6% of local spending. This was followed by sheriff spending of 3.0%, probation spending of 3.0%, defense spending of 2.9%, miscellaneous of 1.2% and court spending of 0.9%.

1988 Local Functional Spending			
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of Local Spending</u>	<u>% of Total Statewide Spending</u>
Police	\$2,989,086,000	63.6	40.0
Sheriff	142,577,000	3.0	1.9
Prosecution	216,474,000	4.6	2.9
Defense	138,497,000	2.9	1.9
Courts	41,569,000	0.9	0.6
Probation	139,776,000	3.0	1.9
Corrections	974,983,000	20.8	13.1
Miscellaneous	54,574,000	1.2	0.7
TOTAL	4,697,536,000	100.0	62.9

STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPENDING VERSUS OTHER SPENDING

According to the Office of the State Comptroller, approximately 5% of State spending in 1988-89 was for public protection including criminal justice activities and prison operations. Education expenditures accounted for 38% and public health 23%.

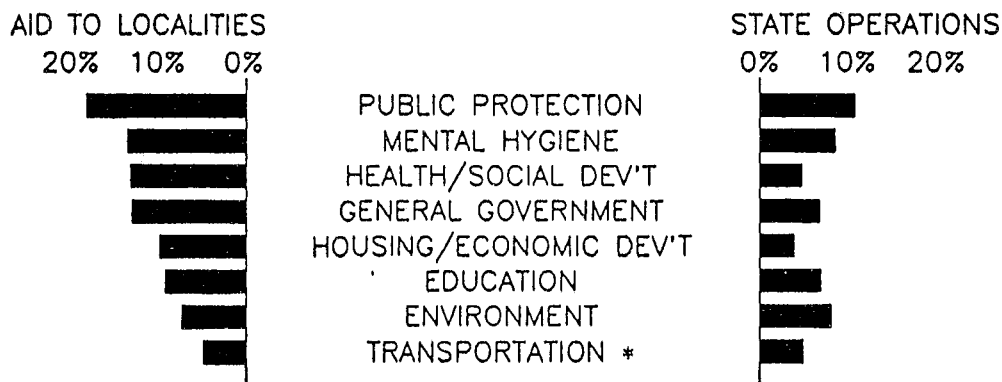
1988-89 STATE SPENDING



The chart below derived from the 1989-90 Executive Budget illustrates annual spending growth for the major functions.

FUNCTIONAL SPENDING INCREASES

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH: FY 1982-83 to 1988-89



* - 1982-83 Aid to Localities adjusted for comparability.

STATE GOVERNMENT SPENDING

New York State criminal justice agencies spent \$2,773,231,000 in 1988-1989. This was an increase of \$252,752,000, or 10.0% over 1987-1988 spending.

This increase was due largely to the growth in spending by the Department of Correctional Services of approximately \$213 million between 1987-1988 and 1988-1989.

Other significant increases in State spending during 1988-1989 were \$11.4 million by Probation, \$10.9 million by the Courts and \$7.2 million by Parole.

1988-89 New York State Agency Spending (Thousands)		
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% Change 1987/88- 1988/89</u>
Commission of Correction	\$ 3,183	+1.2
Correctional Services	1,208,682	+21.4
Crime Victims Board	20,716	+4.4
Criminal Justice Services	112,202	+3.1
Division For Youth	238,222	+0.0
Judiciary/Courts	801,479	+1.4
Parole	77,063	+10.3
Probation	67,517	+20.4
State Police	188,651	+2.1
Other*	55,516	+2.9
TOTAL	2,773,231	10.0

*See annotation 4 on page 163.

During fiscal year 1988-89 State operations expenditures grew 4.9% and aid to localities grew 9.1%.

Although localities outspend the State in aggregate terms, the State shoulders major responsibility for such functions as Parole, Courts and Corrections. The State accounts for 100% of Parole spending, 95.1% of Court spending and 58.9% of Corrections spending.

State Share of Functional Spending	
<u>Function</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Police	6.8
Sheriff	0.8
Prosecution	25.7
Defense	20.3
Courts	95.1
Probation	32.6
Parole	100.0
Corrections	58.9
Ancillary Services	100.0

FUNCTIONAL STATE SPENDING

State spending for functional purposes may cut across several agencies, while some functions are supported by a single agency such as sheriff or parole spending. In 1988-89, the Department of Law spent \$37,452,700 on the following:

- Organized Crime Task Force - \$8,878,000
- Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites Investigation - \$2,410,700
- Investigation of the NYC Criminal Justice System - \$4,439,200
- Medicaid Fraud Control - \$21,724,600

1988 State Functional Spending		
Function	Agency	Amount
Courts	Judiciary (OCA)	\$801,479,000
Police	State Police	188,651,000
	DCJS	19,400,000
	Park/Capital Police	10,973,000
Sheriff	DCJS	1,133,000
Prosecution	DCJS	36,307,000
	Audit & Control	990,000
	Law Department	37,453,000
Defense	DCJS	24,146,000
Probation	Probation	67,517,000
Parole	Parole	77,063,000
Corrections	Correctional Services	1,208,682,000
	Commission of Correction	3,183,000
	DFY	137,766,000
	DCJS	2,870,000
Ancillary Services	Crime Victims Board	20,716,000
	DFY	100,456,000
	DCJS	28,346,000
	SIFECS*	6,100,000
TOTAL	All Agencies	2,773,231,000

*Systems Improvement for Enhanced Community Safety

Criminal Justice Functional Spending, 1988

(Thousands of Dollars)

	STATE			LOCAL						Grand Total
	State Total	Direct	Local Aid	Local Total	Counties	NYC	Other Cities	Towns	Villages	
Police	219,023	199,623	19,400	2,989,086	506,347	1,957,346	254,939	150,303	120,151	3,208,109
Sheriff	1,133	-----	1,133	142,577	139,558	3,019	-----	-----	-----	143,710
Prosecution	74,750	37,453	37,297	216,474	75,673	140,801	-----	-----	-----	291,224
Defense	24,146	-----	24,146	138,497	34,602	103,895	-----	-----	-----	162,643
Courts	801,479	801,479	-----	41,569	11,124	253	571	21,401	8,220	843,048
Probation	67,518	4,933	62,585	139,776	94,633	45,143	-----	-----	-----	207,294
Parole	77,063	77,063	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	77,063
Adult Corr.	1,352,501	1,297,774	54,727	944,884	270,850	671,574	2,014	369	77	2,297,385
Juv. Corr.	-----	-----	-----	30,099	29,868	-----	33	198	-----	30,099
Ancillary Services	155,618	55,162	100,456	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	155,618
Misc.	-----	-----	-----	54,574	54,574	-----	-----	-----	-----	54,574
TOTAL	2,773,231	2,473,487	299,744	4,697,536	1,217,229	2,922,031	257,557	172,271	128,448	7,470,767

PART III
FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES

A. POLICE SERVICES

Law enforcement activities, although performed by entities such as sheriff's departments and conservation officers, are largely identified with the patrol and investigative functions performed by local municipal police agencies. These agencies conduct a range of services that include:

- traffic control and safety inspections;
- routine geographic patrolling;
- "door" and business checks;
- criminal investigations and arrests;
- court appearances;
- settling of domestic disputes;
- finding missing children;
- keeping order and riot control;
- assuring proper licensing of dogs, peddlers and businesses;
- promoting neighborhood crime prevention techniques;
- running educational programs;
- dealing with the mentally ill; and
- handling and diverting juvenile problems.

Although these activities give some indication as to the scope of policing services, they are by no means exhaustive.

In New York State, these services are largely provided by over 500 municipal town, village, city and county police agencies, over 90% of which are full-time departments. Additionally, these efforts are augmented by the law enforcement activities of sheriff's departments and by the activities of multijurisdictional police agencies such as the New York State Police, the Capital Police, railroad and park police.

Multijurisdictional Police

New York State Police
 Capital Police
 NYC Reservoir Police
 Saratoga/Capital District Park
 Allegany Region Park
 Central Region Park
 Finger Lakes Region Park
 Thousand Island Region Park
 Taconic Region Park
 Niagara Frontier Region Park
 Genesee Region Park
 Long Island Region Park
 Palisades Region Park
 Conrail - Atlantic
 Conrail - Northeastern
 Delaware and Hudson Railroad
 Broome County Railroad
 Norfolk and Western Railroad
 Dutchess County Railroad
 Long Island Railroad
 New York City Region Park
 Conrail Center
 Metro North RR

Police Spending Exceeds \$3 Billion in 1988

Total statewide spending for police law enforcement services was \$3,208,110,000 during 1988. This was an increase of 5.2% over 1987 and a 46.1% increase since 1984. On average, statewide spending for police services rose 9.0% per year since 1984.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Non- NYC</u>	<u>NYC</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>
1984	\$812,256	\$1,206,962	\$175,991	\$2,195,209
1985	865,583	1,533,735	189,682	2,589,000
1986	918,769	1,710,364	214,551	2,843,684
1987	976,768	1,860,336	213,097	3,050,201
1988	1,031,740	1,957,346	219,024	3,208,110

Cities Accounted for 69.5% of all 1988 Police Spending

The State's 62 cities accounted for \$2.2 billion or 69.5% of police expenditures during 1988. New York City spent 61.0% of this amount while other cities accounted for 8.5% of this spending.

The highest per capita expenditure of \$287 for police services was reported by White Plains. This was 71.9% above the statewide per capita average of \$167. The lowest per capita expenditure, \$53, was reported by Rome. This figure was 215.1% below the statewide average. However, only the cities of White Plains, New York, Newburgh and Albany exceeded the statewide average per capita expenditure for police services.

Range of City Police 1988 Per Capita Expenditures	
<u>Per Capita Expenditures</u>	<u># of Cities</u>
\$200 +	3
\$100 - 199	19
\$80-99	15
\$60-79	20
\$40-59	5

1988 City Police Expenditures Per Capita					
City	Amount	Per Capita	City	Amount	Per Capita
Albany	\$21,000,000	215.58	Newburgh	4,272,686	170.85
Amsterdam	1,231,162	60.12	New Rochelle	9,319,058	133.98
Auburn	2,508,008	79.58	Niagara Falls	4,892,187	75.73
Batavia	1,900,000	119.20	N. Tonawanda	2,291,358	66.29
Beacon	1,380,000	99.72	Norwich	574,500	71.74
Binghamton	5,000,000	95.39	Ogdensburg	968,886	79.42
Buffalo	35,000,000	108.12	Olean	1,210,000	69.00
Canandaigua	792,920	64.23	Oneida	600,967	57.77
Cohoes	1,107,385	64.42	Oneonta	1,207,160	86.19
Corning	903,505	75.24	Oswego	1,703,482	89.20
Cortland	1,795,778	92.95	Peekskill	2,529,000	129.10
Dunkirk	1,040,000	71.11	Plattsburgh	1,643,616	78.22
Elmira	3,012,196	92.55	Port Jervis	500,000	57.20
Fulton	1,249,722	91.26	Poughkeepsie	2,828,431	71.25
Geneva	1,062,000	67.57	Rensselaer	1,005,860	113.94
Glen Cove	2,958,850	123.16	Rochester	31,671,000	134.27
Glens Falls	1,255,000	78.87	Rome	2,250,000	53.64
Gloversville	1,230,076	74.10	Rye	2,016,247	133.93
Hornell	1,120,000	115.83	Salamanca	505,579	77.57
Hudson	683,755	84.04	Saratoga Springs	2,374,398	94.77
Ithaca	2,422,177	91.00	Schenectady	5,676,798	84.46
Jamestown	2,933,386	85.06	Sherrill	203,120	69.23
Johnstown	500,000	56.11	Syracuse	18,969,150	118.30
Kingston	3,000,000	123.02	Tonawanda	1,200,000	66.02
Lackawanna	2,201,906	103.34	Troy	6,159,063	113.91
Little Falls	325,000	54.68	Utica	5,596,481	80.76
Lockport	1,958,579	79.43	Watertown	3,190,772	112.09
Long Beach	4,672,198	142.20	Watervliet	939,247	82.13
Mechanicville	375,000	66.42	White Plains	13,082,002	286.94
Middletown	2,229,315	98.04	Yonkers	29,453,759	157.41
Mount Vernon	7,155,962	104.04	New York City	1,957,346,000	266.43
			TOTAL	2,230,186,687	229.17

Sources: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, 1988 Uniform Crime Report (UCR) File and New York City Comprehensive Annual Report of the Comptroller, 1988-89.

Town and village governments spent over \$270 million or 8.3% of total police expenditures. Counties, primarily Nassau and Suffolk, spent more than \$506 million in 1988.

Pattern of Police Spending 1988 (Thousands)		
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Counties	\$ 506,347	15.8
Upstate Cities	254,939	7.9
Towns	150,303	4.6
Villages	120,151	3.7
NYC	1,957,346	61.0
State	219,024	6.8
TOTAL	3,208,110	100.0

Source: New York State Comptroller's Office

Local Governments Provided 93.2% of Police Expenditures

Local governments spent \$2,989,086,000 on police services in 1988. This accounted for 93.2% of all police related expenditures throughout New York State during 1988. While police officers enforce the general criminal laws of the State, other law enforcement officers focus on those laws related to their special duties. These law enforcement officers are known as peace officers and have many of the powers of a police officer when acting pursuant to their special duties.

The law recognizes 56 categories of peace officers, among which are town constables, correction officers, parole officers, probation officers, court officers, harbor masters, State University security officers, and fire police officers. There are approximately 80,000 peace officers in New York State. Cost figures are not available for these services.

State Spending

The New York State Police provide services throughout the State. In counties with little or no local police coverage, the State Police act as a primary law enforcement agency. In counties or jurisdictions with a greater amount of locally provided police coverage, the State Police act as a supplemental force. In all cases, the State Police offer technical assistance to localities through crime laboratories and through the services of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. Finally, the State Police provide the primary patrolling force on the State's major thoroughfares, such as the New York State Thruway and the Taconic Parkway. In 1988-89, the State Police spent \$188 million on law enforcement activities, a 27.5% increase from 1984-85.

In 1988-89, the State supported the efforts of local law enforcement personnel with several programs administered by the Division of Criminal Justice Services, including:

Major Offense Police Program	\$12,612,100
Mobile Radio District Program	520,400
Soft Body Armor Reimbursement Program	978,700
Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Program	100,000
Transit Strike Force	5,190,000
TOTAL	\$19,401,200

The State also provided \$10.9 million in 1988 to support the Capital Police force in Albany and the police of the State's park system.

Spending in 1988-89 increased 24.5% over 1984-85 levels. State funding of law enforcement services grew 2.8% since 1987. State Police funding grew 2.1% between 1987 and 1988, and an average of 5.2% a year since 1984.

State Funding 1984-88 (Thousands)			
<u>Year</u>	<u>State Police</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
1984-85	\$147,952	\$28,039	\$175,991
1985-86	161,487	28,195	189,682
1986-87	179,712	34,839	214,551
1987-88	184,838	28,259	213,097
1988-89	188,651	30,373	219,024

Personnel

There were 72,997 individuals reported employed in police services during 1988, a 10.0% increase over 1984 levels. Approximately 79% or 57,351 of these were uniformed personnel, a 9.4% increase over 1984 levels. New York City accounted for 59.2% of total personnel, non-NYC departments for 32.9%, the New York State Police for 6.6% and multijurisdictional agencies for 1.3% of total police personnel.

Police Personnel 1988		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Uniformed</u>
Non-NYC	23,986	19,234
Multijurisdictional	975	811
New York City	43,218	33,365
NYC Housing	2,278	2,043
NYC Police Dept.	36,027	26,723
NYC Port Authority	762	722
NYC Transit	4,133	3,860
Staten Island Rapid Transit	18	17
New York State Police	4,818	3,941
TOTAL	72,997	57,351

Source: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, 1988 Crime and Justice Annual Report.

1988 Per Capita Local Police Expenditures					
County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Police Expenditures	County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Police Expenditures
Albany	\$26,468,989	\$93.02	Onondaga	\$28,883,390	\$62.51
Allegany	887,275	17.67	Ontario	2,169,899	23.24
Broome	9,879,252	47.07	Orange	19,337,097	66.90
Cattaraugus	2,087,407	24.54	Orleans	765,976	19.31
Cayuga	5,060,322	63.00	Oswego	3,661,418	30.31
Chautauqua	5,880,531	41.36	Otsego	1,378,607	23.08
Chemung	3,716,226	40.94	Putnam	4,180,403	50.71
Chenango	902,645	17.77	Rensselaer	7,794,696	51.28
Clinton	1,696,294	20.68	Rockland	26,624,631	99.91
Columbia*	7,480,670	121.94	St. Lawrence	3,097,993	27.62
Cortland	1,473,164	30.57	Saratoga	3,819,870	22.63
Delaware	609,809	12.92	Schenectady	11,555,712	76.93
Dutchess	10,455,442	40.24	Schoharie	282,675	9.42
Erie	71,467,519	74.27	Schuyler	256,771	14.78
Essex	663,791	18.01	Seneca	705,048	21.88
Franklin	1,027,198	23.57	Steuben	2,307,968	23.72
Fulton	1,961,976	36.25	Suffolk	199,918,543	151.45
Genesee	1,643,469	27.93	Sullivan	2,283,689	32.30
Greene	963,684	22.69	Tioga	744,749	14.54
Hamilton	104,615	21.26	Tompkins	3,151,680	35.80
Herkimer	2,014,648	30.00	Ulster	7,276,500	43.92
Jefferson	3,599,273	37.73	Warren	1,626,691	29.61
Lewis	138,442	5.39	Washington	1,080,876	18.63
Livingston	783,566	13.22	Wayne	1,356,650	15.32
Madison	1,473,032	22.03	Westchester	129,588,615	149.30
Monroe	46,917,310	66.80	Wyoming	726,210	17.39
Montgomery	2,031,650	39.14	Yates	328,164	15.64
Nassau	331,810,836	251.06	Non-NYC	1,031,739,058	97.78
Niagara	4,915,304	22.64	NYC**	1,957,346,000	266.44
Oneida	10,720,196	43.23	Statewide	2,989,085,058	167.01

*Approximately \$6.5 million spent to construct new county jail.

**Fiscal year ending 6/30/89.

B. SHERIFF SERVICES

Historically, the sheriff is one of the chief elected law enforcement officials in each county of New York. Sheriffs perform a number of civil, policing and correctional duties.

The sheriff acts as the civil enforcement officer of the court. Among these civil duties are serving summonses and subpoenas and collecting monetary judgments. Property judgments authorize a sheriff to seize and sell property belonging to a judgment debtor; income judgments allow a sheriff to collect a percentage of a debtor's wages from his or her employer.

Most sheriffs also provide policing services that supplement the enforcement efforts of municipal police departments. In most rural counties, the sheriff's office and the State Police provide the bulk of policing services. Patrol activities run the gamut of checking buildings, retail stores, factories and residences to emergency rescues, auto accidents, missing person checks and criminal arrests. The degree to which policing services are provided by sheriff departments is often contingent on the level of services provided by other governmental jurisdictions and the State Police within the county. For example, Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester counties each maintain some form of county-based police force, thereby limiting the enforcement responsibilities of their respective sheriff's departments.

In addition, the sheriff is responsible for operating the county jails except in New York City and Westchester County. Sheriffs also transport inmates to and from court appearances and operate inmate work release programs. The costs of operating local correctional facilities are reported in the Corrections section.

The eight counties of Allegany, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Herkimer, Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester reportedly did not provide road patrols during 1988.

**Profile of County Sheriff Functions
1988**

County	Enforcement Personnel	Jail Personnel	Patrol Function
Albany	97	141	X
Allegany	4	72	0
Broome	52	88	X
Cattaraugus	60	32	X
Cayuga	35	29	X
Chautauqua	115	33	X
Chemung	52	38	X
Chenango	37	21	X
Clinton	6	39	0
Columbia	80	43	X
Cortland	58	59	X
Delaware	16	39	X
Dutchess	185	211	X
Erie	474	263	X
Essex	1	26	0
Franklin	4	9	0
Fulton	48	11	X
Genesee	55	16	X
Greene	30	41	X
Hamilton	8	1	X
Herkimer	1	49	0
Jefferson	44	14	X
Lewis	21	7	X
Livingston	83	22	X
Madison	28	53	X
Monroe	581	206	X
Montgomery	57	63	X
Nassau	0	0	0
Niagara	130	53	X
Oneida	104	102	X
Onondaga	372	277	X
Ontario	88	48	X
Orange	85	181	X
Orleans	29	26	X

Profile of County Sheriff Functions 1988			
County	Enforcement Personnel	Jail Personnel	Patrol Function
Oswego	97	39	X
Otsego	21	0	X
Putnam	85	44	X
Rensselaer	57	80	X
Rockland	265	98	X
St. Lawrence	41	38	X
Saratoga	79	43	X
Schenectady	15	68	X
Schoharie	35	24	X
Schuyler	41	12	X
Seneca	44	17	X
Steuben	39	33	X
Suffolk	255	406	0
Sullivan	63	69	X
Tioga	54	35	X
Tompkins	41	26	X
Ulster	149	87	X
Warren	103	24	X
Washington	41	25	X
Wayne	59	48	X
Westchester	0	0	0
Wyoming	52	14	X
Yates	27	40	X
TOTAL	4,703	3,583	49

Source: UCR Reporting System, Division of Criminal Justice Services, Agency Personnel Report, 1988

X = Counties with Patrol Function

0 = Counties without Patrol Function

Spending for Enforcement Activities

Throughout New York State, \$142,577,000 was spent on the enforcement function by sheriff's departments in 1988. This was 12.0% above the 1987 level, and a 32.9% increase from 1985.

In addition, the State provided \$1,132,600 to local sheriff's departments through the Target Crime Initiative Program administered by the State Division of Criminal Justice Services.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Upstate</u>	<u>NYC</u>	<u>Total</u>
1985	\$104,755	\$2,504	\$107,259
1986	113,888	2,713	116,601
1987	124,538	2,818	127,356
1988	139,558	3,019	142,577

Personnel

Sheriff's departments reported 4,703 enforcement employees (excluding New York City) in 1988. This number represents an increase of 16.7% over 1987 staffing levels and a 27.6% increase since 1984. Although there has been substantial growth during this period, staffing has fluctuated from year to year. For instance, a staff reduction of 5.5% was experienced from 1984 to 1985 while a 6.7% increase was noted from 1986 to 1987.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Upstate</u> ¹	<u>NYC</u> *
1984	3,687	81
1985	3,496	-5.5%
1986	3,776	8.0%
1987	4,029	6.7%
1988	4,703	16.7%

*Civil activities only

Source: ¹DCJS, 1984-88 Crime and Justice Annual Reports

1988 Per Capita Sheriff Expenditures					
County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Sheriff Expenditures	County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Sheriff Expenditures
Albany	\$2,723,422	\$ 9.57	Onondaga	\$16,010,244	\$34.65
Allegany	308,112	6.14	Ontario	2,635,590	28.23
Broome	350,385	1.67	Orange	2,850,485	9.86
Cattaraugus	1,557,916	18.32	Orleans	1,086,278	27.39
Cayuga	952,008	11.85	Oswego	2,303,309	19.07
Chautauqua	3,530,090	24.83	Otsego	364,623	6.10
Chemung	1,246,787	13.74	Putnam	3,805,443	46.16
Chenango	-----	-----	Rensselaer	1,780,333	11.71
Clinton	348,622	4.25	Rockland	6,632,594	24.89
Columbia	1,151,898	18.78	St. Lawrence	1,353,614	12.07
Cortland	857,599	17.79	Saratoga	2,452,706	14.53
Delaware	749,063	15.87	Schenectady*	284,133	1.89
Dutchess	4,511,601	17.39	Schoharie	280,606	9.35
Erie	14,122,644	14.68	Schuyler	441,183	25.40
Essex	182,849	4.96	Seneca	997,205	30.94
Franklin	146,135	3.35	Steuben	1,009,454	10.38
Fulton	725,271	13.40	Suffolk	10,096,732	7.65
Genesee	1,388,974	23.61	Sullivan	1,864,987	26.38
Greene	548,201	12.91	Tioga	1,004,816	19.62
Hamilton	133,180	27.06	Tompkins	1,155,179	13.12
Herkimer	254,328	3.79	Ulster	1,474,267	8.90
Jefferson	791,669	8.30	Warren	2,330,877	42.44
Lewis	422,903	16.45	Washington	734,089	12.65
Livingston	1,352,897	22.84	Wayne	1,960,167	22.13
Madison	565,366	8.45	Westchester**	-----	-----
Monroe	20,222,033	28.79	Wyoming	1,006,565	24.10
Montgomery	805,228	15.51	Yates	759,974	36.22
Nassau	4,062,000	3.07	Non-NYC	139,557,934	13.27
Niagara	6,078,658	28.00	NYC♦	3,019,086	0.41
Oneida	2,792,642	11.26	Statewide	142,577,020	7.97

*Excludes jail operations

♦Fiscal year ending 6/30/89.

**Sheriff expenditures included in corrections.

C. DEFENSE SERVICES

The United States Supreme Court, in a 1963 decision (*Gideon v. Wainright*), interpreted the Sixth Amendment of the Constitution as guaranteeing the right to counsel in felony cases. Subsequent rulings expanded the defendant's right to counsel to other crucial stages of a criminal prosecution including police interrogation of suspects under custody, post-charge lineups, preliminary hearings, trial, sentencing, and appeal. Under Article 18-B of the County Law of the State of New York, each county and the city of New York must establish a plan for providing defense services to indigent persons accused of crimes.

Local governments provide access to legal counsel for indigent defendants through public defender offices, contractual arrangements with legal aid societies, bar association plans for assigning private attorneys, and individual court appointed attorneys.

Approximately 36 counties and the City of New York have assigned counsel programs. In 20 of these jurisdictions, the assigned counsel programs serve indigent offenders in conjunction with a public defender office or a legal aid organization. Thirty-two counties have public defenders offices and 9 jurisdictions contract with Legal Aid organizations. During 1988, the statutory fees that were paid for assigned counsel services by local governments were \$40 per hour for in-court services and \$25 per hour for out-of-court services.

Defense Spending

In 1988, local governments spent \$94.8 million on defense and defense-related services including the costs of psychiatric and other expert services. This represents an increase of 61% over the 1984 level. The increase in 1988 versus 1984 expenditures was most pronounced in New York City at 77.2%.

Local Defense Spending 1984-88 (Thousands)			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Non-NYC</u>	<u>NYC</u>	<u>Total</u>
1984	\$24,929	\$33,992	\$58,921
1985	24,087	34,288	58,375
1986	29,875	25,159	55,034
1987	32,007	48,695	80,702
1988	34,602	60,228	94,830

New York City Accounts for 63.5% of all 1988 Defense Spending

Although New York City constituted 41% of the State's total population, it accounted for 63.5% of the statewide local expenditures for defense services in 1988. This was up from 57.7% in 1984. The share of non-New York City spending on defense and defense related services declined from the 1984 level of 42.3% to 36.5% in 1988.

Local Share of Public Defense Spending		
<u>Area</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
NYC	\$60,228,000	63.5
Non-NYC	34,602,000	36.5
TOTAL	\$94,830,000	100.0

Growth in Local Defense Expenditures Lagged Behind Prosecution Spending

Defense spending by localities grew by 61.0% in 1988 from 1984, while prosecution spending rose 65.2% statewide. During this period, New York City prosecution spending increased 5.3% over defense costs while the non-New York City jurisdictions experienced a slight increase of 1.5% in prosecution spending over defense.

1984-88 Growth		
<u>Area</u>	<u>Change in Prosecution</u>	<u>Change in Defense</u>
NYC	82.5	77.2
Non-NYC	40.3	38.8
TOTAL	65.2	61.0

State Support for Public Defense Services

Although responsibility to support public defense programs is a county mandate, the State supplements these efforts by funding several defense related programs: Target Crime Initiative Program (Defense); Indigent Parolee Program; Prisoner's Legal Services and the Defenders Association. Approximately, \$24.1 million was made available for these programs in 1988. (See DCJS aid to localities section for program descriptions.)

State Support of Defense Services 1988-89	
Target Crime Initiative	\$17,913,100
Indigent Parolees	1,803,428
Prisoner's Legal Services	3,598,200
Defenders Association	831,300
TOTAL	\$24,146,028

Structure of Defense Services 1988							
County	AC	PD	LA	County	AC	PD	LA
Albany	o	o		Oneida	o	o	
Allegany	o	o		Onondaga	o		o
Broome		o		Ontario	o		
Cattaraugus	o			Orange	o		o
Cayuga	o			Orleans		o	
Chautauqua		o		Oswego	o		
Chemung		o		Otsego		o	
Chenango		o		Putnam			o
Clinton	o			Rensselaer	o	o	
Columbia		o		Rockland	o	o	
Cortland		o		St. Lawrence	o		
Delaware	o			Saratoga	o	o	
Dutchess		o		Schenectady	o		
Erie	o		o	Schoharie	o		
Essex	o			Schuyler		o	
Franklin		o		Seneca		o	
Fulton		o		Steuben	o	o	
Genesee	o	o		Suffolk	o		o
Greene		o		Sullivan			o
Hamilton	o			Tioga	o	o	
Herkimer	o			Tompkins	o		
Jefferson	o	o		Ulster	o	o	
Lewis		o		Warren	o		
Livingston	o			Washington		o	
Madison	o			Wayne		o	
Monroe		o		Westchester	o		o
Montgomery	o			Wyoming	o	o	
Nassau	o		o	Yates	o	o	
Niagara		o		NYC	o		o
				TOTAL	37	32	9

AC - Assigned Counsel
 PD - Public Defender
 LA - Legal Aid

1988 Per Capita Local Defense Expenditures					
County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Defense Expenditures	County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Defense Expenditures
Albany	\$865,397	\$3.04	Onondaga	\$2,693,346	\$5.83
Allegany	111,663	2.22	Ontario	418,382	4.48
Broome	475,861	2.27	Orange	884,417	3.06
Cattaraugus	407,010	4.79	Orleans	104,286	2.63
Cayuga	172,196	2.14	Oswego	182,095	1.51
Chautauqua	427,966	3.01	Otsego	104,542	1.75
Chemung	155,152	1.71	Putnam	235,102	2.85
Chenango	84,395	1.66	Rensselaer	322,906	2.12
Clinton	262,728	3.20	Rockland	1,203,085	4.51
Columbia	209,508	3.42	St. Lawrence	487,021	4.34
Cortland	108,741	2.26	Saratoga	290,856	1.72
Delaware	57,184	1.21	Schenectady	428,813	2.85
Dutchess	786,140	3.03	Schoharie	42,946	1.43
Erie*	-----	-----	Schuyler	38,842	2.24
Essex	51,765	1.40	Seneca	60,915	1.89
Franklin	126,841	2.91	Steuben	280,668	2.88
Fulton	93,616	1.73	Suffolk	4,074,989	3.09
Genesee	169,260	2.88	Sullivan	812,850	11.50
Greene	142,036	3.34	Tioga	133,308	2.60
Hamilton	4,988	1.01	Tompkins	290,033	3.29
Herkimer	95,513	1.42	Ulster	459,408	2.77
Jefferson	330,161	3.46	Warren	157,570	2.87
Lewis	28,620	1.11	Washington	129,766	2.24
Livingston	131,363	2.22	Wayne	424,430	4.79
Madison	169,678	2.54	Westchester	5,722,179	6.59
Monroe	2,666,000	3.80	Wyoming	345,222	8.27
Montgomery	155,946	3.00	Yates	49,464	2.36
Nassau	4,504,000	3.41	Non-NYC	34,602,460	3.28
Niagara	575,358	2.65	NYC**	60,228,308	8.20
Oneida	857,927	3.46	Statewide	94,830,768	5.30

*None reported

**Fiscal year ending 6/30/89.

D. PROSECUTION SERVICES

District attorneys are elected local officials constitutionally charged to prosecute crimes or offenses committed within their jurisdictions. There are 62 elected district attorneys in New York State.

The role of the prosecution is multifaceted. The district attorney is trial advocate, administers a public agency, coordinates various agencies involved in the criminal justice process, and is "watchdog" to the community's sense of justice and proper law enforcement.

After formal accusation, the prosecutor must decide whether there is sufficient evidence to proceed to prosecution. Additionally, prosecutors must decide what formal charges will be lodged, whether to "bargain" downward, whether to present a case to a grand jury, whether to go to trial or whether it is in the public interest to pursue a retrial.

Generally, the district attorney must oversee case processing on behalf of the people from the investigative stage forward. This includes responsibility for charging, case preparation, trial, and appeals.

To this end, the State has actively encouraged localities to establish full time district attorney positions through special subsidies. Although district attorney salaries are set by State law, counties are financially responsible for their costs. Currently, all counties with populations of 100,000 or more must have full time prosecutors. These counties (25) receive a \$10,000 annual State subsidy. Any county whose population is between 40,000 and 100,000 is eligible for the \$10,000 subsidy, provided they employ a full time district attorney. Twenty counties fall into the optional category and receive the State subsidy. In 1988, the State provided \$990,000 to localities to support the prosecutorial function.

1988 Counties With Full Time DA's	
Albany	Mandatory
Allegany	Optional
Broome	Mandatory
Cattaraugus	Optional
Cayuga	Optional
Chautauqua	Mandatory
Chemung	Optional
Clinton	Optional
Dutchess	Mandatory
Erie	Mandatory
Essex	Optional
Fulton	Optional
Livingston	Optional
Madison	Optional
Monroe	Mandatory
Nassau	Mandatory
Niagara	Mandatory
Oneida	Mandatory
Onondaga	Mandatory
Ontario	Optional
Orange	Mandatory
Oswego	Mandatory
Rensselaer	Mandatory
Rockland	Mandatory
St. Lawrence	Mandatory
Saratoga	Mandatory
Schenectady	Mandatory
Steuben	Optional
Suffolk	Mandatory
Sullivan	Optional
Tompkins	Optional
Ulster	Mandatory
Warren	Optional
Washington	Optional
Westchester	Mandatory
New York City	
Bronx	Mandatory
Kings	Mandatory
New York	Mandatory
Queens	Mandatory
Richmond	Mandatory
TOTAL	40 Counties

Source: Office of the State Comptroller

Statewide Prosecution Spending

In 1988, expenditures by all levels of government for prosecution activities grew to \$291,244,000 or 10.4% over 1987.

Growth in Prosecution Spending by Level of Government			
	<u>1984</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>% Change</u>
State	\$ 60,020,000	\$ 74,750,000	24.5
NYC	77,155,000	140,801,000	82.5
Non-NYC	53,916,000	75,673,000	40.4
TOTAL	191,091,000	291,224,000	52.4

Localities Spent 65.2% More on Prosecution Services in 1988 than 1984.

Although local prosecution spending rose across the board, from 1987 to 1988, New York City spending rose 11.9%, while upstate localities committed 8.0% more to prosecution services. Since 1984, local resources for prosecution activities have risen by 65.2% from \$131,071,000 to \$216,474,000.

Local Prosecution Spending 1984-88 (Thousands)			
	<u>NYC</u>	<u>Non-NYC</u>	<u>Total</u>
1984	\$77,155	\$53,916	\$131,071
1985	101,415	59,377	160,792
1986	111,962	64,166	176,128
1987	125,879	70,117	195,996
1988	140,801	75,673	216,474

Local Governments Fund 74.3% of Prosecution Services

Although the State contributed approximately \$75 million in 1988 to support prosecutorial services, localities provided the largest share of total prosecution spending: New York City, 48.3%; non-New York City counties, 26.0%; and New York State, 25.7%.

1988 State Aid to Prosecution	
Target Crime Initiative	\$27,659,100
Aid to DA's	990,535
Emergency Felony Case Proc. Prg.	4,409,100
Special Narcotics Ct. Parts Prg.	4,239,000
Statewide Organized Crime Tsk. Frc.	8,878,000
Invest. of the NYC Crim. Just. Sys.	4,439,200
Medicaid Fraud Control	21,724,600
Hazardous Waste Disposal. Sites Invest.	2,410,900
Total State Aid to Prosecution	\$74,750,435

1988 Per Capita Prosecution Expenditures					
County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Prosecution Expenditures	County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Prosecution Expenditures
Albany	\$1,480,372	\$5.20	Onondaga	\$3,438,341	\$7.44
Allegany	161,602	3.22	Ontario	608,219	6.52
Broome	770,438	3.67	Orange	2,206,284	7.63
Cattaraugus	302,860	3.56	Orleans	134,873	3.40
Cayuga	353,353	4.40	Oswego	381,969	3.16
Chautauqua	618,070	4.35	Otsego	98,123	1.64
Chemung	369,691	4.08	Putnam	564,035	6.84
Chenango	35,405	2.07	Rensselaer	711,162	4.68
Clinton	237,862	2.90	Rockland	3,074,159	11.54
Columbia	386,494	6.30	St. Lawrence	339,463	3.03
Cortland	194,000	4.03	Saratoga	532,402	3.15
Delaware	79,826	1.69	Schenectady	518,771	3.45
Dutchess	96,795	9.77	Schoharie	56,864	1.90
Erie	6,505,440	6.76	Schuyler	50,125	2.89
Essex	22,239	5.22	Seneca	92,792	2.88
Franklin	155,042	3.56	Steuben	50,814	7.14
Fulton	192,161	3.55	Suffolk	13,492,378	10.22
Genesee	37,413	5.08	Sullivan	736,161	10.41
Greene	195,927	4.61	Tioga	121,094	2.36
Hamilton	41,898	8.52	Tompkins	340,853	3.87
Herkimer	144,320	2.15	Ulster	34,372	5.01
Jefferson	399,325	4.19	Warren	218,344	1.32
Lewis	59,848	2.33	Washington	288,993	4.98
Livingston	255,139	4.31	Wayne	498,678	5.63
Madison	257,117	3.85	Westchester	8,606,305	9.92
Monroe	5,321,292	7.58	Wyoming	81,318	1.95
Montgomery	135,875	2.62	Yates	51,102	2.44
Nassau	14,835,000	11.23	Non-NYC	75,673,459	7.17
Niagara	1,001,555	4.61	NYC*	140,801,000	19.17
Oneida	975,867	3.94	Statewide	216,474,459	12.09

*Fiscal year ending 6/30/89.

E. COURT SERVICES

STRUCTURE AND JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS

The Judiciary is one of the three branches of New York State government. Article VI of the State Constitution establishes a unified court system, defines the organization and jurisdiction of the courts, governs the manner of selecting and removing judges, and provides for the administrative supervision of the courts by a Chief Administrator of the Courts, on behalf of the Chief Judge of the State of New York.

"The objectives of the Judiciary are to: (1) provide a forum for the peaceful, fair and prompt resolution of (a) civil claims and family disputes, (b) criminal charges and charges of juvenile delinquency and (c) disputes between citizens and their government and challenges to government actions; (2) determine the legality of wills, adoptions, uncontested divorces and other undisputed matters submitted to the courts for review and approval; (3) provide legal protection for children, mentally ill persons and others entitled by law to the special protection of the court; (4) regulate the admission of lawyers to the Bar and their conduct and discipline; and (5) review administrative determinations in judicial disciplinary proceedings to admonish, censure or remove judges and justices."¹

The courts provide a forum for the administration and application of the State's laws and system of justice. They operate at the "cutting" edge of society, providing the cement for social cohesion. The courts must not only resolve disputes justly by allowing both sides a fair hearing, but they must give the appearance of justice being done.

The courts in New York are broken into two functional units. The state system administered by the Office of Court Administration consists of various courts of original jurisdiction, or trial courts, which have the power to hear cases in the first instance, and appellate courts which hear appeals from decisions made by other courts. The State bears the full cost (except facility maintenance, construction, and renovation costs) of these courts.

- o The Court of Appeals, the State's highest court:
This court decides appeals arising from lower courts;
- o the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court: These four courts decide appeals from lower courts within their judicial department;
- o the Supreme Court, the court of unlimited original jurisdiction: This court generally hears cases outside the jurisdiction of other specialized courts;
- o the Court of Claims, the court which decides claims against the State;
- o the County Court, authorized to decide criminal and limited civil cases;
- o the Family Court, the court with jurisdiction over matters involving children and families;

Appellate Courts

Court of Appeals
Appellate Division of the Supreme Court
Appellate Terms of the Supreme Court
County Courts (acting as appellate courts)

Trial Courts of Superior Jurisdiction

Statewide:

Supreme Court
Court of Claims
Family Court
Surrogate's Court

Outside New York City:

County Court

Trial Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

New York City:

Criminal Court
Civil Court

Outside New York City:

City Courts
District Courts
Town Courts*
Village Courts*

*Locally funded courts

¹New York State Executive Budget.

- o the Surrogate's Court, the court which settles the affairs of decedents;
- o the New York City Civil Court, including small claims and housing parts; and
- o the New York City Criminal Court which has jurisdiction over minor criminal offenses and violations.
- o City Courts outside New York City and District Courts.

The second layer of courts called "Justice Courts" includes town and village courts. These courts hear civil cases up to \$3,000 and cases involving minor traffic violations or misdemeanors. Justices are usually elected for four-year terms except where District Courts have been established. Justices are not required to be attorneys.

Judges of the State court system are largely elected officials; fewer than 250 are appointed. Appointed judges include members of the Court of Appeals and the Court of Claims. In addition, the Mayor of New York City appoints judges to the Family Court and the City's Criminal Courts.

Elected judges include Supreme Court judges, County and Family Court judges outside New York City, New York City Civil Court judges and Town and Village justices. Upstate city court judges are elected in some cases, appointed in others.

In 1988, there were approximately 1,100 State court judges and 2,258 town and village justices.

1988 New York State Judicial System	
Court	# of Judges
Court of Appeals	7
Supreme Court-Appellate Divisions	47
Supreme Court-Trial Parts	271
Supreme Court-Certificated Retired Justices	46
Court of Claims	17
Court of Claims-Emergency Dangerous Drug Control Program (15) and 23 new judgeships to preside primarily over drug cases	38
Surrogate Courts-Including 6 Surrogates in NYC	32
County Courts-County Judges outside NYC, in counties that have separate Surrogates and Family Court Judges	67
County Courts-County Judges who are also Surrogates	11
County Courts-County Judges who are also Family Court Judges	7
County Courts-County Judges who are also Surrogates and Family Court Judges	33
Family Courts-including 42 Family Court Judges in NYC	116
Criminal Court of NYC	107
Civil Court of NYC	120
District Courts-in Nassau and Suffolk Counties	49
City Courts in the 61 cities outside NYC-including acting and part-time judges	156
Town and Village Justice Courts	2,258

Source: Eleventh Annual Report of the Chief Administrator of the Courts, 1989.

Criminal Cases

Criminal cases are processed in the trial courts as follows. Felony indictments and superior court informations are processed in the Criminal Terms of Supreme Court in New York City and the County Courts outside of New York City. In several counties outside of New York City, a portion of the felony caseload is processed in the Supreme Court as well. The courts of limited jurisdiction -- Criminal Court of the City of New York; District Courts of Nassau and Suffolk; and City, Town, and Village Courts outside of New York City -- have original jurisdiction over felonies and complete jurisdiction over misdemeanors, violations, and infractions.

Court Workload Data

There were 3,748,334 filings in the trial courts of the Unified Court System in 1988, a 67% increase from 1984.^{2,3} Excluding parking tickets, there were 2,784,186 filings as follows: 42% (1,175,266) were filed in criminal courts, 36% (1,001,224) in civil courts, 18% (486,946) in the family courts, and 4% (120,750) in the surrogate courts.

Dispositions in the trial courts during 1988 totaled 3,785,121, a 66% increase from 1984. Excluding parking tickets, there were 2,820,973 dispositions, as follows: criminal courts--41%, civil courts--37%, family courts--16%, surrogate courts--6%.

1988 Filings and Dispositions in the Criminal Court		
	<u>Filings</u>	<u>Dispositions</u>
Supreme and County Courts	67,177	64,611
Criminal Court of the City of New York		
Arrest Cases	330,042	316,780
Summons Cases	93,093	94,475
City and District Courts Outside New York City		
Arrest Cases	239,045	218,045
Uniform Traffic Tickets	445,909	445,909
Parking Tickets	964,148	964,148
TOTAL	2,139,414	2,103,968

Source: Eleventh Annual Report of the Chief Administrator of the Courts, 1989.

²Source: Eleventh Annual Report of the Chief Administrator of the Courts, 1989.

³Excludes Town and Village Courts. An estimated additional 2.5 million matters were filed and disposed in these courts in 1988 (data not available).

Court Spending

In 1988, spending by all levels of government for court services was \$843,047,000, an increase of 30.6% from 1984. The State's share of court spending was 95.1% in 1988. This compares to 95.2% in 1984.

Court Spending 1984-1988 (Thousands)				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Non-NYC</u>	<u>NYC*</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>
1984	\$30,285	\$385	\$614,757	\$645,427
1985	31,593	176	650,800	682,561
1986	34,181	128	715,250	749,559
1987	37,108	220	790,590	827,918
1988	41,315	253	801,479	843,047

*Excludes Capital Project Funds and debt service payments (\$4 million and \$3.5 million respectively in 1988). Court maintenance costs were not available.

Local Spending

In 1988, non-State and non-NYC spending on court services was dominated by town and village courts. Towns and villages spend \$29,621,000 or 71.7% of all local spending for court services.

Although town and village spending increased 43.7% from 1984 to 1988, city and county court spending declined from 32% of all local court spending in 1984 to 28.3% in 1988.

1988 Local Spending-Court Services		
<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
County	\$11,124,000	26.9
Town	21,401,000	51.8
Village	8,220,000	19.9
City	570,000	1.4
TOTAL	\$41,315,000	100.0

Personnel

There were 13,854 personnel reported employed in the State's court system in 1988-89. This was up 17.5% over 1984. In addition, there were approximately 2,258 sitting town and village justices, 65% of whom had at least part-time clerks. Large jurisdictions employed more staff. More detailed information on local court staffing was not available.

Court Personnel 1988	
Appellate Courts	54--Judges 969--Non-Judicial
State Funded Trial Courts	1,030--Judges 11,453--Non-Judicial
Justice Courts	2,258--Justices Unknown--Non-Judicial

Source: Office of Court Administration

Comparison with Selected States

The State of New York expended \$801,479 million to finance the Unified Court System in 1988-89. The figure included fringe benefits.

FY 1988-89			
<u>State</u>	<u># of Judges*</u>	<u>Judicial Budget</u>	<u>% of State Budget</u>
New York	1,100	\$801,478,559	1.2
California	1,365	408,900,000	1.0
Illinois	830	173,722,942	.77
Ohio	663	61,343,750	.34

*Excludes minor justice courts.

Source: National Center for State Courts

1988 Per Capita Local Court Expenditures					
County*	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Court Expenditures	County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Court Expenditures
Albany	\$1,039,295	\$3.65	Onondaga	\$1,059,814	\$2.29
Allegany	156,401	3.12	Ontario	382,798	4.10
Broome	727,055	3.47	Orange	1,280,709	4.43
Cattaraugus	427,695	5.03	Orleans	157,672	3.98
Cayuga	175,554	2.19	Oswego	292,609	2.42
Chautauqua	637,424	4.48	Otsego	223,220	3.74
Chemung	404,614	4.46	Putnam	540,287	6.55
Chenango	130,583	2.57	Rensselaer	330,616	2.17
Clinton	253,466	3.09	Rockland	1,810,678	6.80
Columbia	236,596	3.86	St. Lawrence	428,717	3.82
Cortland	141,348	2.93	Saratoga	488,828	2.90
Delaware	193,692	4.10	Schenectady	344,778	2.30
Dutchess	1,169,441	4.51	Schoharie	127,978	4.26
Erie	2,894,664	3.01	Schuyler	56,202	3.24
Essex	213,495	5.79	Seneca	156,661	4.86
Franklin	172,490	3.96	Steuben	437,574	4.50
Fulton	73,145	1.35	Suffolk	3,445,090	2.61
Genesee	256,782	4.36	Sullivan	553,679	7.83
Greene	288,853	6.80	Tioga	142,036	2.77
Hamilton	79,898	16.24	Tompkins	295,186	3.35
Herkimer	183,405	2.73	Ulster	753,424	4.55
Jefferson	372,743	3.91	Warren	253,477	4.62
Lewis	90,072	3.50	Washington	175,403	3.02
Livingston	325,659	5.50	Wayne	391,738	4.42
Madison	197,081	2.95	Westchester	4,182,479	4.82
Monroe	5,961,391	8.49	Wyoming	112,616	2.70
Montgomery	140,893	2.71	Yates	58,804	2.80
Nassau	4,959,408	3.75	Non-NYC	41,315,207	3.92
Niagara	530,587	2.44	NYC**	252,671	0.03
Oneida	389,404	1.57	Statewide	41,567,878	2.32

*Includes county, city, town and village courts.

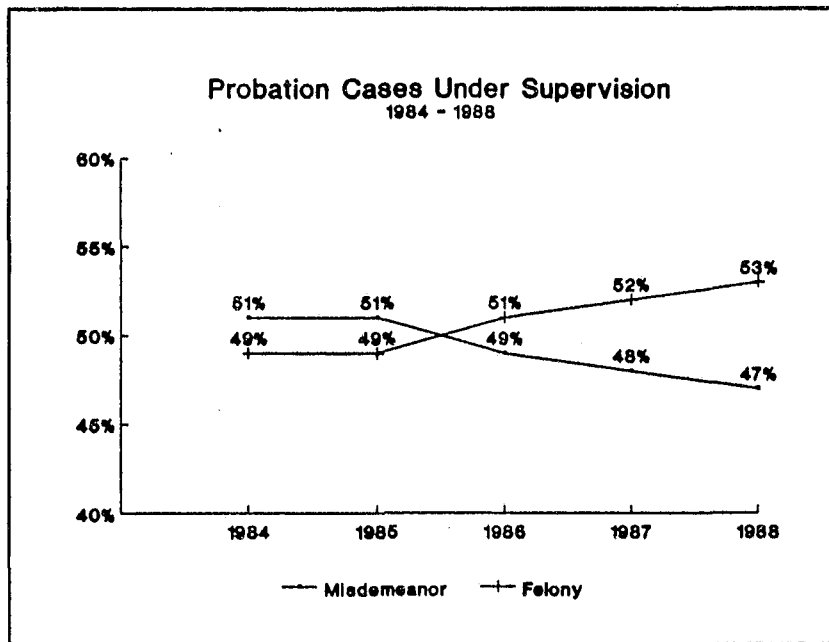
**Fiscal year ending 6/30/89.

F. PROBATION SERVICES

County and New York City probation departments provide a variety of services in New York State under regulations and guidelines promulgated by the State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives. Major services include supervision of sentenced adults and juveniles; investigation and reporting of case information to family and criminal courts prior to disposition; and Family Court Intake and Diversion, a case review process to determine whether formal court action or diversion outside the Family Court process is appropriate.

Criminal Courts

Supervision - Probation supervision continues to offer the courts an intermediate form of punishment that is significantly less costly than imprisonment. Offenders are released to the community provided they adhere to certain conditions for release, such as: continued employment, avoidance of certain individuals or places, and completion of restitution, fine or reparation orders. A total of 45,903 adults were placed on probation supervision in 1988, a 22% increase from 1984. In addition, 127,586 cases were under supervision at the end of 1988, a 34% increase from 1984. Since 1986, the number of felony cases under supervision has surpassed misdemeanor cases.



The influx of drug offenses was primarily responsible for the increase in felony supervision cases. Between 1984 and the first quarter of 1989, drug offense cases under supervision increased 198%, statewide. In New York City, this figure was 242%. This increase was due primarily to felony convictions. Statewide, felony drug cases under probation supervision increased by 255%, while in New York City they increased by 333%.

Felony drug cases sentenced to probation increased by 300% statewide between 1984 and 1988. In New York City the increase was 388%, while other areas of the State saw an increase of 148%. This compares to an increase of 243% in prison admissions for drug convictions during the same period.

Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) cases have increased by 62% from 1984 to 1988. Increasingly heavy demands to provide supervision services including treatment for alcohol abuse and breathalyzer testing for this group of offenders have been placed upon local probation resources.

	DWI Offenses				
	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
On Hand 1/1	10,659	12,827	16,025	17,490	19,057
Sentenced In Year	6,228	7,546	7,910	8,024	8,319
Total Supervised	16,887	20,373	23,935	25,514	27,376

Source: DPCA, Probation Registrant System

Criminal Supervision Caseloads Per Staff

As of January 1, 1988, the statewide average caseload per officer was 135. The figures below represent cases under supervision excluding intensive supervision cases.

Department	Line Staff	Cases on 1/1/88	Caseload Per Staff	Department	Line Staff	Cases on 1/1/88	Caseload Per Staff
Albany	18.0	2,418	134	Onondaga	33.0	2,523	76
Allegany	3.2	232	73	Ontario	5.9	492	84
Broome	13.5	1,457	108	Orange	10.5	1,649	157
Cattaraugus	1.5	335	222	Orleans	4.7	335	71
Cayuga	2.0	233	118	Oswego	8.2	632	77
Chautauqua	5.9	621	105	Otsego	1.9	246	129
Chemung	8.0	821	102	Putnam	3.9	477	123
Chenango	2.2	241	112	Rensselaer	5.5	944	172
Clinton	2.8	574	207	Rockland	11.0	1,320	120
Columbia	2.5	304	122	Saratoga	3.6	526	147
Cortland	3.3	262	81	Schenectady	8.0	846	106
Delaware	1.9	183	96	Schoharie	1.4	151	108
Dutchess	12.0	1,499	125	Schuyler	1.9	109	57
Erie	30.0	3,578	119	Seneca	.8	128	171
Essex	1.2	151	126	St. Lawrence	8.5	432	51
Franklin	3.6	279	78	Steuben	4.0	417	104
Fulton	1.7	343	208	Suffolk	116.0	8,241	71
Genesee	4.0	446	112	Sullivan	9.0	768	85
Greene	3.4	181	53	Tioga	3.7	280	77
Hamilton	.3	25	83	Tompkins	5.8	398	69
Herkimer	3.0	229	78	Ulster	6.0	877	146
Jefferson	10.4	512	49	Warren	2.0	259	130
Lewis	2.3	128	56	Washington	.6	233	388
Livingston	.9	386	439	Wayne	5.5	511	93
Madison	4.0	316	79	Westchester	50.0	5,716	114
Monroe	37.8	4,509	119	Wyoming	1.8	160	89
Montgomery	1.4	293	209	Yates	1.4	148	106
Nassau	73.0	7,812	107	TOTAL	805.4	108,357	
Niagara	9.0	1,065	118	Dept. Average			122
NYC	214.4	48,889	228	Average Per Officer			135
Oneida	14.0	1,217	87				

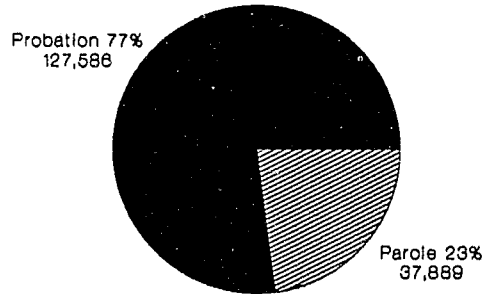
Note: These figures are not adjusted for other specialized caseloads and other differential assignments. Therefore, the caseloads per staff may be used to compare departments but should not be assumed to reflect the actual workload of any individual officer.

Source: NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives.

Costs of Probation Supervision

An estimated annual cost per adult supervision case of \$1,149 was derived by dividing the 1988 total State and local shares (\$146,657,500) by the supervision population (127,586) at the end of 1988. Though the probation cost figure does not represent actual operational costs per case, it may be used for comparing probation case costs with parole case costs. In 1988 the parole case cost was \$2,035 as compared to the probation case cost of \$1,149.

Parole - Probation Supervision Cases 1988 - 1989

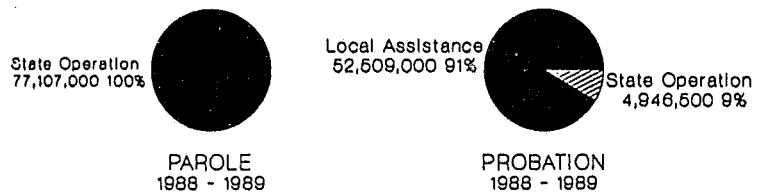


Total Cases 165,475

Source: New York State Division of Probation & Correctional Alternatives

STATE

Parole & Probation Appropriations 1988 - 1989



Source: New York State Division of Probation & Correctional Alternatives

Adult Supervision Statistics

The table below presents comparative data for probation workload, staffing, budgets and supervision caseload/staffing ratios for 1984 and 1988.

		# of Probationers	# of Employees	# of Probationers to Officers	Annual Budget
New York	1984	90,353	3,537	102	44,971,000
	1988	120,807	3,804*	124	80,065,605
Florida	1984	65,623	2,117	52	48,050,000
	1988	82,949	2,697	96	75,165,149
Illinois	1984	24,992	426	96	10,405,000
	1988	112,206	1,902	94	31,160,342
Michigan	1984	29,801	1,075	73	52,523,000
	1988	37,221	868	85	39,811,900
Texas	1984	237,587	1,800	154	86,600,000
	1988	289,398	2,496	130	56,077,527

*Figure received directly from New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives.

Source: The Corrections Yearbook (1985 and 1989) - Probation data were collected from State agencies only. Cost per case figures were not available.

Investigations - Pre-sentence investigations are required in New York State prior to sentencing in felony cases and in misdemeanor cases which can result in imprisonment in excess of 90 days, or probation.

Investigation reports containing a defendant's legal history and socioeconomic background are provided to the courts to assist in judicial decision making. During 1988, probation departments completed 73,614 felony and 70,320 misdemeanor investigations, an increase of 38% and 6% respectively from 1984.

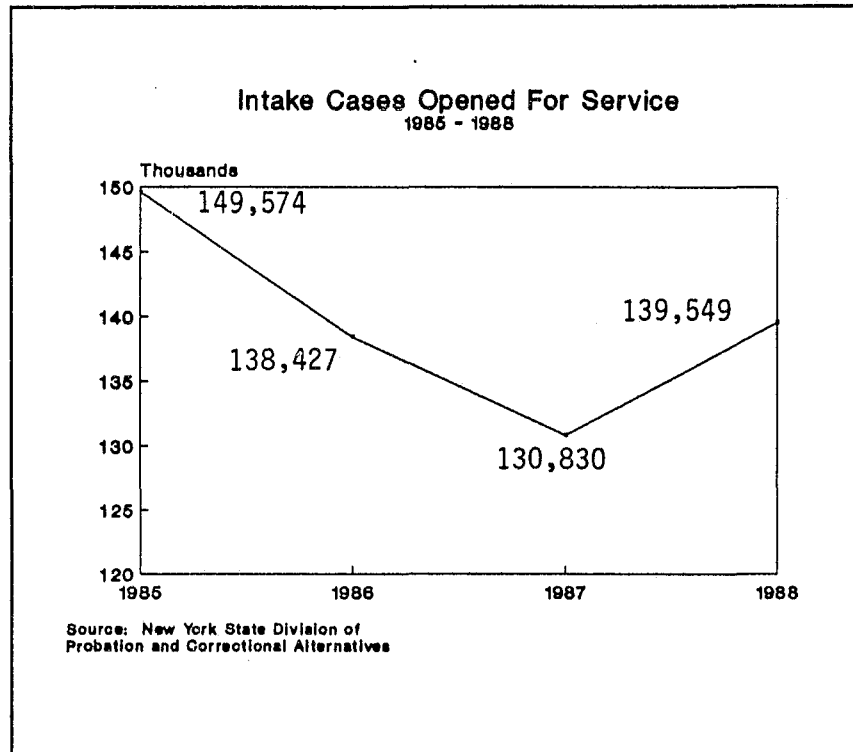
Pre-trial Services - The courts may release individuals facing criminal charges pending final disposition of their cases upon investigation and recommendation by probation officers. In 1988, local departments completed 44,892 pre-trial investigations, a 38% increase from 1984. In addition, probation provided pre-trial supervision of 14,048 defendants in 1988 to ensure appearance at subsequent court hearings.

Restitution - The courts in New York State may order a defendant to repay a victim for loss or damages suffered as a result of the defendant's actions. These orders are largely issued as a condition of probation.

In 1988, probation departments as designated agencies reported to the Division of Criminal Justice Services that they had collected \$4,675,500 in restitution from adult offenders.

Family Courts

Intake - Local probation departments function as "gatekeepers" to the Family Court. They provide information to potential petitioners, screen complaints for appropriate jurisdiction and attempt to divert or adjust matters without going through the formal court process. Cases opened for service declined 7% from 1985 to 1988.



Investigations - Probation departments provide family courts with investigations regarding juvenile delinquents and persons-in-need-of-supervision (PINS), adoption, custody and guardianship cases. Approximately 25,754 of these investigations were completed during 1988, an increase of 3% from 1984.

Supervision - A total of 6,622 persons were under probation supervision at the end of 1988. Of this number, 53% (3,505) were juvenile delinquents including 78 designated felons. PINS cases accounted for 38% (2,505) of those supervised on Family Court orders. In addition, local departments provided predisposition supervision services in 11,775 cases during 1988.

State Support of Probation Services

The Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (DPCA), is empowered to oversee the practice of probation and alternatives to incarceration programs throughout the State. The primary tools the agency has to meet its objectives are regulatory authority and financial assistance.

According to statute, the Division's specific responsibilities include:

- o Promulgating rules and procedures for the delivery of local probation and correctional alternatives;
- o Monitoring the local administration of these services;
- o Conducting training and providing technical assistance to city and county administrative and program personnel; and
- o Providing financial aid in support of non-incarcerative sanctions.

To accomplish these responsibilities, DPCA utilizes central office programs comprised of legal affairs, personnel, finance, planning and policy analysis, research, evaluation and management information systems. The agency also employs Alternatives to Incarceration program staff and field consultants to monitor the Alternatives programs and the activities of local probation departments. The State financed, without local contribution, probation services in Montgomery County during 1988.

Although local departments initially pay for their direct service operations, the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives provides State aid to 56 counties and the City of New York through funding programs such as: regular State Aid, Intensive Supervision Program (ISP), Alternatives to Incarceration (ATI) and Demonstration Projects. These programs are described in the Local Assistance section of this report.

During 1988, the State's fiscal commitment to support the efforts of local departments grew 80.1% from \$41,092,000 in 1984 to \$74,017,500 in 1988.

Although the State provides significant support to local probation departments (37.8% in 1988), local departments still bear the full cost of certain non-reimbursable expenses such as employee fringe benefits. When these expenses are considered, the State's share of probation spending is generally considered to approximate 1/3 of all expenditures.

The State also provided an additional \$2,648,400 to local probation departments through the Target Crime Initiative Program administered by the Division of Criminal Justice Services.

<u>Year</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>
1984	43.3	56.7
1985	39.1	60.9
1986	38.9	61.1
1987	38.4	61.6
1988	37.8	62.2

Local Probation Spending

Local governments spent \$139.776 million on probation services during 1988. This represented an increase of 52.8% over 1984 levels. Non-New York City jurisdictions increased spending by 47.4% since 1984. New York City spending increased 65.3% from 1984 to 1988.

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
LOCAL					
Non-NYC	\$64,182	\$70,808	\$78,681	\$85,844	\$94,633
NYC	27,318	32,597	36,494	38,762	45,143
Total	91,500	103,405	115,175	124,606	139,776
STATE					
Operations	3,386	4,013	4,533	4,896	4,933
Local Aid	37,706	37,855	42,000	44,804	49,200
Total	41,092	41,868	46,533	49,700	54,133
GRAND TOTAL					
Less Local Aid*	94,886	107,418	119,708	129,502	143,162

*Grand total excludes State local aid which reimburses localities for expenses but does not represent additional spending.

1988 Per Capita Probation Expenditures					
County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Probation Expenditures	County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Probation Expenditures
Albany	\$2,245,722	\$7.89	Onondaga	\$4,897,666	\$10.59
Allegany	232,511	4.63	Ontario	732,485	7.84
Broome	1,045,411	4.98	Orange	2,276,549	7.88
Cattaraugus	486,359	5.72	Orleans	418,757	10.56
Cayuga	264,549	3.29	Oswego	1,007,653	8.34
Chautauqua	805,324	5.66	Otsego	156,922	2.63
Chemung	802,844	8.85	Putnam	586,557	7.12
Chenango	167,790	3.30	Rensselaer	1,157,418	7.61
Clinton	593,328	7.23	Rockland	2,457,420	9.15
Columbia	221,434	3.61	St. Lawrence	932,501	8.31
Cortland	408,788	8.48	Saratoga	673,307	3.99
Delaware	155,248	3.29	Schenectady	903,634	6.02
Dutchess	1,634,151	6.30	Schoharie	113,664	3.79
Erie	5,138,510	5.30	Schuyler	155,100	8.93
Essex	192,689	5.23	Seneca	186,187	5.78
Franklin	379,029	8.70	Steuben	669,047	6.88
Fulton	278,235	5.14	Suffolk	15,261,640	11.56
Genesee	528,041	8.97	Sullivan	914,067	11.98
Greene	241,126	5.68	Tioga	356,514	6.96
Hamilton	12,392	2.52	Tompkins	565,088	6.42
Herkimer	284,413	4.23	Ulster	768,962	4.64
Jefferson	689,989	7.23	Warren	312,087	5.68
Lewis	172,759	6.72	Washington	228,548	3.94
Livingston	381,561	6.44	Wayne	889,135	10.04
Madison	381,783	5.71	Westchester	6,652,905	7.66
Monroc	7,427,841	10.58	Wyoming	139,551	3.34
Montgomery*	-----	-----	Yates	88,956	4.24
Nassau	23,098,000	17.48	Non-NYC	94,632,579	8.97
Niagara	988,989	4.56	NYC**	45,142,508	6.14
Oneida	1,891,443	7.63	Statewide	139,775,087	7.81

*Montgomery County is a direct state operation.

**Fiscal year ending 6/30/89.

G. CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

The adult correctional system in New York State is comprised largely of two broad categories of facilities: state facilities operated by the Department of Correctional Services and local facilities operated by the sheriff or a Department of Corrections in upstate counties and by the City Department of Corrections in New York City. This system consists of over 400 jails, lock-ups and prisons. All such facilities operate under the general oversight of the State Commission of Correction.

Commission Spending 1984-88

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1984	\$2,075,000	---
1985	2,438,172	17.5
1986	2,848,437	16.8
1987	3,068,056	7.7
1988	3,064,952	-.01

Source: NYS Comptroller's Office

THE STATE COMMISSION OF CORRECTION

The State Commission of Correction is composed of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor. The Commission is charged with the responsibility to inspect correctional facilities, review and approve plans for new construction, and make recommendations to the Governor and to correctional administrators to improve administration and programs. The Commission also investigates deaths within penal institutions and establishes inmate grievance procedures. The Commission's activity in these areas is influenced and informed by the appointed correctional advisory bodies:

- o Citizen's Policy and Complaint Review Council (CPCRC) - studies and makes recommendations on correctional policy and programs. It has full investigatory authority and access to all locally operated facilities.
- o Medical Review Board - reviews the circumstances surrounding inmate deaths, and oversees the delivery of health care in correctional facilities.

State funding of the Commission of Correction decreased .01% in 1988 from 1987. State funding from 1984 to 1988 increased by 47.7%.

Population Counts and Change for State, County, and City Correctional Institutions

November 1984 - November 1988

<u>Correctional Facilities</u>	<u>Population Counts</u>			<u>Change</u>
	<u>11/84</u>	<u>11/86</u>	<u>11/88</u>	<u>11/84-88</u>
Local Correctional Facilities	7,199	8,021	11,245	+4,046 (+56.2%)
State Correctional Facilities	33,425	38,648	43,647	+10,222 (+30.6%)
NYC Correctional Facilities	10,568	13,471	17,845	+7,277 (+68.9%)
TOTAL	51,192	60,140	72,737	+21,545 (+42.1%)

Source: State Commission of Correction, Annual Report, 1984-88

STATE PRISON SYSTEM

Facilities operated by the Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) comprise what is commonly known as the State prison system. It is the responsibility of DOCS to maintain those facilities for the custody and control of persons convicted of a felony and sentenced to a term of incarceration in excess of 1 year. The Department maintains inmates in facilities ranging from minimum to maximum security settings.

During the fiscal year 1988-89 DOCS operated a total of 56 correctional facilities which housed an average population of 42,746 inmates. In 1984-85 there were 50 correctional facilities housing an average of 32,718 inmates. Thus, in these four years DOCS opened 6 new facilities in order to house the 30.6% increase in inmate population.

In 1988-89 the 15 maximum security facilities housed an average total of 20,440 inmates or 47.8% of the population under custody. The per capita cost for inmates in these facilities ranged from a low of \$15,111 to a high of \$29,532. Factors affecting per capita variations included type of facility and security needs (reception versus general confinement), programming, physical layout, medical services and mission (work release, shock).

The 28 medium security facilities housed an average total of 19,680 inmates or 46.0% of the population under custody. The per capita cost for inmates in these facilities ranged from a low of \$15,470 to a high of \$32,640.

The 13 minimum security facilities housed an average total of 2,626 inmates or 6.1% of the average total population under custody. The per capita cost ranged from a low of \$11,864 to a high of \$28,529.

Annual State Prison Average Population and Per Capita Cost 1988 - 1989			
	Total	Average	Per
	Year-end Expend.	Population	Capita
MAXIMUM SECURITY			
Attica	\$31,658,442.11	2,095	\$15,111.43
Auburn	28,975,440.26	1,696	17,084.58
Bedford Hills	21,437,507.72	727	29,487.63
Clinton	49,510,676.89	2,772	17,860.99
Coxsackie	19,382,215.06	950	20,402.33
Downstate	33,666,387.48	1,140	29,531.92
Eastern	22,731,815.06	1,136	20,010.40
Elmira	30,678,132.84	1,743	17,600.76
Great Meadow	26,304,495.69	1,547	17,003.55
Green Haven	31,385,744.41	2,082	15,074.81
Shawangunk	13,939,103.85	526	26,500.20
Sing Sing	39,846,747.90	2,260	17,631.30
Southport	6,532,481.05	246	26,554.80
Sullivan	17,039,955.13	757	22,509.85
Wende	21,755,808.08	763	28,513.51
TOTAL MAXIMUM	\$394,844,953.53	20,440	\$19,317.27
MEDIUM SECURITY			
Adirondack	\$12,616,805.09	605	\$20,854.22
Albion	12,853,584.21	505	25,452.64
Altona	10,157,980.81	450	22,573.29
Arthurkill	19,453,564.50	828	23,494.64
Bare Hill	4,587,544.41	251	18,277.07

**Annual State Prison Average Population
and Per Capita Cost 1988 - 1989 (continued)**

	<u>Year-end Expend.</u>	<u>Average Population</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
Bayview	6,071,107.19	188	32,640.36
Cayuga	4,477,478.17	270	16,583.25
Collins	21,208,195.81	1,109	19,123.71
Fishkill	35,581,529.51	1,722	20,662.91
Franklin	13,209,352.60	788	16,763.14
Greene	15,425,735.82	774	19,929.89
Groveland	18,755,392.84	815	23,012.75
Hudson	11,839,458.21	511	23,169.19
Marcy	2,625,084.48	134	19,590.18
Mid-Orange	16,383,202.25	774	21,166.93
Mid-State	21,534,012.39	1,392	15,469.84
Mt. McGregor	17,869,034.19	839	21,298.01
Ogdensburg	12,427,515.60	574	21,650.72
Oneida	19,660,858.91	917	21,440.41
Orleans	13,500,653.69	800	16,857.82
Otisville	13,664,308.49	619	22,074.81
Queensboro	7,938,414.57	445	17,839.13
Taconic	8,578,573.06	403	21,286.78
Wallkill	11,530,989.71	558	20,664.86
Washington	18,140,503.89	997	18,195.09
Watertown	12,884,822.59	646	19,945.55
Woodbourne	17,371,106.86	889	19,540.05
Wyoming	14,891,983.70	879	16,941.96
TOTAL MEDIUM	\$395,238,793.55	19,680	\$20,083.27
MINIMUM SECURITY			
Camp Beacon	\$3,976,538.59	256	\$15,533.35
Camp Gabriels	4,764,400.98	267	17,844.20
Camp Georgetown	3,725,679.72	246	15,145.04
Camp Pharsalia	3,903,412.65	225	17,348.50
Edgecomb	5,426,749.02	402	13,499.83
Fulton	5,244,945.50	403	13,014.75
Lincoln	4,157,284.56	202	20,580.62
Lyon Mountain	3,639,632.51	151	24,103.53
Monterey	4,714,153.15	201	23,453.50
Moriah	374,852.71	0	0
Parkside	1,072,682.78	59	18,181.06
Rochester	688,139.28	58	11,864.47
Summit	4,450,549.62	156	28,529.16
TOTAL MINIMUM	\$46,139,021.07	2,626	\$17,570.08
TOTAL FACILITIES	836,222,768.15	42,746	\$19,562.60
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	\$65,047,466.87	0	\$0.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$901,270,235.02	42,746	\$21,084.32

Personnel

The Department of Correctional Services is one of the largest employers among State agencies. As of December 31, 1988, 24,565 individuals were employed by the Department in positions ranging from correctional officers to teachers, medical personnel, vocational trainers and other support personnel.

Administration

Administration Program staff formulate and oversee agency policy and provide operational support to correctional facilities. Major functions include: directing inmate classification and movement; managing department finances and operations; evaluating existing programs and develop new initiatives; and conducting labor relations, affirmative action and other personnel activities.

Support Services

The Support Services Program ensures the efficient delivery of basic institutional services within each correctional facility.

Providing adequate health care to the growing inmate population has been, along with capacity expansion, a major priority. Responding to the dramatic sixfold increase in the number of inmates afflicted with AIDS since 1983, the Department opened an AIDS infirmary ward at Sing Sing Correctional Facility and a secure ward at St. Clare's Hospital in New York City.

Supervision of Inmates

The Supervision of Inmates Program ensures a safe environment for inmates and employees within correctional facilities and their surrounding communities. To fulfill this function, the Department provides an extensive correction officer training program and classifies inmates according to security, program and medical needs through evaluation.

Program Services

Program Services provides inmates with a full range of education, recreation, vocation, counseling and self-help opportunities to facilitate adjustment to incarceration and assist them to prepare for a crime-free life when they return to their communities.

Capacity Expansion

The Capacity Expansion Program provides funding for staff and operating needs at newly established facilities.

Department of Correctional Services All Fund Requirements by Program Recommended 1988-1989		
	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>Available 1987-88</u>
Administration	\$ 57,874,100	\$ 32,795,500
Support Services	233,003,200	225,935,700
Supervision of Inmates	492,027,100	475,384,400
Program Services	147,014,700	135,116,200
Capacity Expansion	26,814,400	-----
Correctional Industry	57,514,100	61,418,100
TOTAL	1,014,248,600	930,649,900

Source: New York State Budget 1988-1989

Comparison to Other States

In 1988, New York State's Department of Correctional Services was the second largest state prison system in the United States. California, with an inmate population of 73,909 was the largest prison system in the country.

Despite the fact that California had 39.7% more inmates in their state prison system, New York had 548 more employees working for their Department of Corrections. New York State also had a security/custodial staff which is 17.9% larger than California's. In fact, the 2.9 inmate/officer ratio in New York was one of the lowest in the country.

		<u>Total Budget</u>	<u>Inmate Population</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>Custodial Employees</u>	<u>Ratio Inmate/ Officer</u>
New York	1984	823,000,000	33,249	20,058	11,181	3.2
	1988	1,253,312,000	44,560	25,530	16,695	2.9
California	1984	935,069,000	41,785	12,894	7,692	6.9
	1988	2,193,528,000	73,909	24,982	13,714	6.3
Florida	1984	364,927,000	26,914	10,665	5,897	4.8
	1988	688,561,975	34,276	15,555	8,644	4.2
Illinois	1984	307,268,000	16,854	7,256	5,228	3.6
	1988	438,109,200	21,081	10,230	5,786	4.4
Michigan	1984	325,864,000	13,084	6,154	3,179	5.8
	1988	657,274,500	24,980	12,001	7,307	3.7
Ohio	1984	283,453,000	18,351	5,101	2,760	7.7
	1988	465,732,093	25,861	7,565	3,466	8.2
Texas	1984	391,943,000	36,682	10,551	6,485	5.5
	1988	829,652,671	39,525	15,352	10,160	4.2

*All figures are based on numbers as of January 1, 1985 and January 1, 1989.

Source: The Corrections Yearbook 1985 and 1989.

Local Corrections

Local governments operate three types of facilities. These include: lock-ups, jails and penitentiaries.

After arrest, individuals are generally confined to one of over 200 local lock-ups operated by various towns, villages or cities. Currently, there is no centralized information available on the cost of these facilities. Upon arraignment, defendants may be placed in a local jail. These facilities hold both sentenced and unsentenced individuals. Four localities (Monroe, Erie, Westchester and Onondaga) operate penitentiaries for sentenced inmates.

1988 Average Daily Jail Populations		
<u>County</u>	<u>Avg. Male</u>	<u>Avg. Female</u>
Albany Jail	274.1	21.0
Albany Penitentiary	203.1	19.0
Allegany	35.0	.9
Broome	154.0	13.0
Cattaraugus	70.0	4.0
Cayuga	59.5	1.1
Chautauqua	100.8	4.4
Chemung	115.0	9.0
Chenango	30.0	3.0
Clinton	40.8	2.5
Columbia	51.0	5.0
Cortland	32.0	3.0
Delaware	26.6	.7
Dutchess	200.8	13.9
Erie Holding Center	475.0	45.0
Erie Penitentiary	203.0	20.0
Essex	14.7	.1
Franklin	38.0	3.0
Fulton	39.7	1.0
Genesee	49.3	1.8
Greene	33.0	19.0
Hamilton	2.0	*
Herkimer	31.0	2.0
Jefferson	82.0	5.0
Lewis	16.8	.1
Livingston	62.1	4.7
Madison	51.3	.1
Monroe	607.0	64.0
Montgomery	91.0	4.0
Nassau	1375.0	161.0

1988 Average Daily Jail Populations (continued)

<u>County</u>	<u>Avg. Male</u>	<u>Avg. Female</u>
Niagara	205.0	14.0
Oneida	275.0	18.0
Onondaga Jail	236.0	20.0
Onondaga Penitentiary	193.0	28.0
Ontario	100.0	7.0
Orange	234.0	28.0
Orleans	62.9	9.4
Oswego	87.7	6.1
Otsego	32.0	2.5
Putnam	52.1	4.0
Rensselaer	110.0	5.0
Rockland	141.9	14.2
St. Lawrence	67.7	.9
Saratoga	121.0	10.0
Schenectady	147.2	16.1
Schoharie	23.0	1.0
Schuyler	20.3	*
Seneca	29.2	2.3
Steuben	66.8	11.1
Suffolk	981.6	90.0
Sullivan	185.5	14.0
Tioga	35.0	5.0
Tompkins	53.0	4.0
Ulster	141.0	12.0
Warren	51.0	6.0
Washington	46.1	1.1
Wayne	71.0	3.0
Westchester Jail	759.0	*
Westchester Penitentiary	432.0	*
Westchester Women Unit	0.0	140.0
Wyoming	14.0	*
Yates	39.4	.6
TOTAL	9606.9	904.6

*Less than .05

Source: NYS Commission of Correction

Profile of Local Correctional Population

There were 10,554 persons under custody in local facilities (excluding New York City) as of December 31, 1988. Detainees accounted for 62.4% of this population (up from 57.5% in 1987); sentenced inmates accounted for 34.1% of the population (down from 35.6% in 1987).

Males accounted for 91.4% of the under-custody population (down from 92.2% in 1987) in 1988. The New York City under-custody population for 1988 was reported as being 92.4% male (down from 92.7% male in 1987) and 7.6% female. The State Department of Correctional Services reported that 96.0% of their under-custody population in 1988 was male (down from 96.4% male in 1987).

Inmate Population Counts Across New York State, New York City, and County Correctional Facilities November 1981-November 1988								
State Department of Correctional Services Facilities								
	11/81	11/82	11/83	11/84	11/85	11/86	11/87	11/88
Male	24,604	27,322	29,788	32,483	34,550	37,389	39,457	41,905
Female	721	810	854	942	1,089	1,259	1,466	1,742
TOTAL	25,325	28,132	30,642	33,425	35,639	38,648	40,923	43,647
New York City Department of Correctional Facilities								
Male	8,781	9,357	8,776	9,909	11,301	12,545	14,108	16,498
Female	730	965	824	659	731	926	1,103	1,347
TOTAL	9,511	10,322	9,600	10,568	12,032	13,471	15,211	17,845
Local Correctional Facilities								
Male	5,995	6,487	6,608	6,686	7,069	7,437	8,794	10,271
Female	435	594	549	513	581	584	746	974
TOTAL	6,430	7,081	7,157	7,199	7,650	8,021	9,540	11,245

1988 Per Capita Local Correctional Expenditures*					
County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Corrections Expenditures	County	Total Expenditures	Per Capita Corrections Expenditures
Albany	9,625,935	33.83	Onondaga	19,082,599	41.30
Allegany	887,498	17.68	Ontario	2,115,454	22.66
Broome	777,201	3.70	Orange	8,513,889	29.45
Cattaraugus	1,176,899	13.84	Orleans	973,013	24.53
Cayuga	1,318,223	16.41	Oswego	1,601,153	13.26
Chautauqua	2,556,692	17.98	Otsego	559,510	9.37
Chemung	2,132,882	23.50	Putnam	1,767,051	21.44
Chenango	297,741	5.86	Rensselaer	3,346,619	22.02
Clinton	1,646,591	20.07	Rockland	5,776,131	21.68
Columbia	1,683,001	27.43	St. Lawrence	1,352,056	12.06
Cortland	2,337,721	48.51	Saratoga	2,348,611	13.92
Delaware**	----	----	Schenectady	3,881,602	25.84
Dutchess	9,450,258	36.43	Schoharie	585,734	19.51
Erie	23,743,658	24.68	Schuyler	428,654	24.68
Essex	638,095	17.32	Seneca	555,125	17.22
Franklin	899,284	20.64	Steuben	1,551,548	15.95
Fulton	1,254,234	231.8	Suffolk	29,685,676	22.49
Genesee	980,547	16.67	Sullivan	2,841,380	40.20
Greene	883,361	20.80	Tioga	739,052	14.43
Hamilton	10,675	2.17	Tompkins	778,401	8.84
Herkimer	1,127,571	16.79	Ulster	2,936,571	17.73
Jefferson	1,577,641	16.54	Warren	1,042,160	18.98
Lewis	367,307	14.29	Washington	1,084,418	18.69
Livingston	1,500,523	25.33	Wayne	2,659,879	30.04
Madison	989,442	14.80	Westchester	48,630,454	56.03
Monroe	16,232,877	23.11	Wyoming	661,570	15.84
Montgomery	1,251,343	24.11	Yates	590,887	28.16
Nassau	62,489,000	47.28	Non-NYC	303,409,910	28.75
Niagara	4,088,516	18.83	NYC***	671,574,088	91.42
Oneida	5,395,983	21.76	Statewide	974,983,998	54.47

*Expenditures include the combined cost of operating adult and juvenile corrections.

**Correctional expenditures reported under Sheriff.

***Fiscal Year ending 6/30/89.

H. PAROLE SERVICES

The Division of Parole determines when an inmate should be released from prison, supervises parolees in the community, investigates alleged violations and revokes parole when indicated, arranges for services to help maintain the parolee in the community and discharges parolees from supervision. The scope of the Division's concern includes all persons under parole supervision, inmates in institutions under the custody of the Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) and Juvenile Offenders under the jurisdiction of the Division for Youth. These functions are solely a State responsibility; local governments do not provide parole services.

The Board of Parole

The Board of Parole is the body within the Division appointed by the Governor to oversee the release of eligible inmates prior to serving their maximum term of incarceration. The Board reviews all applicants for early release - both parole release and conditional release. The Board decides on the appropriateness of an individual for parole release and sets the conditions for parole and conditional releases. In addition, the Board can authorize warrants for parole violators, revoke the release of violators, certify jail and parole time, and advise the Governor on pardon and commutation decisions.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

During recent years, the Division strengthened management oversight and provided additional support to parole officers.

First, a new regional structure combined both parolee supervision and institutional responsibilities in field offices. This development freed top-level managers from day-to-day operating activities, strengthened supervision of both field and institution operations and provided a framework that encouraged integration of programs and functions. This structure has resulted in more intensive oversight of inmates upon their initial release to the community.

Second, recommended procedural changes streamlined operations, and freed professional officers from more routine tasks. Improving the parole revocation process and institutional parole functions permitted the redeployment of officers to concentrate on their professional responsibilities

PAROLE OPERATIONS

Institutional parole officers help inmates develop positive attitudes and behaviors to prepare for successful release interviews. Officers encourage and facilitate inmate involvement in various correctional programs such as vocational training, alcohol and drug counseling, education programs and work or employment activities.

In addition, institutional parole officers provide pre-release counseling and community preparation classes, aimed at helping orient the prospective releasee to successfully re-enter life in the community and complete the prescribed period of supervision.

The parole process, which has been augmented by the Earned Eligibility Program (EEP), begins in correctional facilities where Parole staff evaluate an inmate's case history and program participation to assess release readiness. Staff provide an assessment of personal and family background, housing and employment prospects, and progress in personal development, on the basis of which the Board makes its release determination. Upon release, if prior to the maximum expiration of the sentence, inmates are assigned to parole supervision. The supervising parole officer is responsible for monitoring the parolee's behavior, helping the parolee locate and maintain employment, and providing support during the reintegrative process.

The Division also provided specialized support services in 1988-89. These included short-term resource centers, transition facilities for parole violators, substance abuse evaluations and referral services, drug testing, employment and vocational training and shock supervision.

Parolee Movement and Census 1987-88 and 1988-89		
Movement/Census	1987-88	1988-89
April 1 Active Parolees	20,959	22,918
State Inmates Released by Board ^a	13,633	14,822
State Inmates Released by CR	2,363	2,238
Local Inmates Released by Board	301	220
Cooperative Parolee Agreement from Other States	439	457
Juvenile Offenders Released	173	116
Total Inmates Released to Parole Supervision ^b	16,909	17,853
Total Caseload Removals (Discharges and Returns) ^c	13,799	15,279
Dynamic Population for Year ^d	37,868	40,771
March 31 Active Parolees	22,918	23,424
Delinquent Parolees ^e	7,457	9,241
Total End of Year Caseload (March 31)	30,375	32,665

^aThese individuals were actually released from State prison during the listed fiscal year. The total number of releases should not be confused with the number of inmates granted release by the Parole Board during the same year. Release interviews are done two months in advance, so that the number of actual releases is usually less than the number of inmates granted release by the end of a year. Moreover, inmates granted release in March, which is the close of the fiscal year, would be counted as releases in the new fiscal year.

^bThis includes cases released to supervision both within and out-of-state.

^cRemovals include parolees discharged from parole supervision by expiration of maximum sentence, death, Board action, court order and prison returns.

^dDynamic population is the cumulative number of parolees under supervision during all or any part of the year.

^eDelinquents are those parolees carried by parole officers who are either in the stages of the violation process or are absconders. Not all delinquents in the violation process will have their parole revoked.

Source: NYS Division of Parole

Outcome of Parole Supervision 1987-88 and 1988-89		
Outcome Measure	1987-88 ^a	1988-89 ^b
Rate of Parolees Returned to Prison with New Court Conviction During Year	4% (N=1,600)	4% (N=1,781)
Rate of Parolees Returned to Prison for Violating Conditions of Parole During Year	11% (N=4,106)	12% (N=4,958)
Total Rate of Prison>Returns During Year	15% (N=5,706)	17% (N=6,739)

^aRates computed on basis of dynamic population of 37,868 parolees during April 1, 1987 through March 31, 1988.

^bRates computed on basis of dynamic population of 40,771 parolees during April 1, 1988 through March 31, 1989.

Source: NYS Division of Parole

PAROLE EXPENDITURES

Expenditures by the State on Parole activities amounted to \$77 million in 1988-89, an increase of 84% from 1984.

While State funding to Parole increased substantially since 1984-85, Parole spending remained fairly constant as a portion of the total state criminal justice dollar.

Parole Expenditures 1984-88		
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1984	\$41,845,000	+ 6.3
1985	47,225,000	+12.9
1986	56,984,000	+20.7
1987	69,849,000	+22.6
1988	77,063,000	+10.3

Personnel

In 1988, the Division of Parole employed 1,873 professional and support staff including parole officers, who provided community supervision services, and institutional officers, who conducted investigations on prospective parolees.

Parole Staffing Levels* 1984-88	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Employees</u>
1984	1,335
1985	1,594
1986	1,735
1987	1,925
1988	1,873

*Year end staffing levels.

Parole Professional Staff 1988	
<u>Region</u>	<u>Number</u>
Metro I	317
Metro II	356
Mid-Hudson	119
Central Adirondack	162
Western/Southern	136
<u>Central Office</u>	
Professional Staff	117
Total*	1,207

*(64% of total staff)

Source: NYS Division of Parole

Parole Comparisons With Other States

In 1988, New York operated one of the largest parole systems in the country.

Parole Comparisons with Other States				
<u>State</u>	<u># of Parolees as of 12/31/88</u>	<u># Paroled During 1988</u>	<u>Average Caseload</u>	<u>Cost Per Day</u>
New York	33,534	16,909	97*	6.37
Texas	82,129	32,285	74	1.78
California	50,832	73,302	53	8.36
New Jersey	18,463	11,264	66	2.05
Pennsylvania	46,466	15,089	79	3.50

*Includes intensive and regular supervision

Source: 1989 Corrections Yearbook-Parole data were collected by the Criminal Justice Institute, Inc. through mail surveys of state agency operations.

I. CRIME VICTIMS SERVICES

The Crime Victims Board provides financial compensation to innocent victims of violent crime. They or their dependents are eligible for awards in the event of financial hardship due to the loss of life, injury or disability resulting from the crime incident.

The Board assists victims of crime through two major programs: the Payments to Victims Program and the Victim/Witness Assistance Program. The first provides awards to individual victims of violent crime. These awards may provide funeral benefits to family members, reimbursement for the loss of essential property, or replacement of lost earnings. The second program currently provides funding to 69 local agencies which service crime victims including rape crises centers, family shelters, and abused spouses and children's services.

Since 1983, elderly victims of crime are eligible for compensation of up to \$250 for lost, stolen or destroyed personal property. Victims of child abuse or domestic violence who are physically injured are eligible for medical expenses, counseling, or loss of earnings. In addition, the Board makes awards to injured "Good Samaritans" and to victims of sex-related crimes.

Chapter 711 of the Laws of 1987 established a Witness Protection Program which is administered by the Commissioner of the Division of Criminal Justice Services in consultation with the Crime Victims Board. This program is designed to protect and prevent the intimidation of crime witnesses. This program funds local agencies providing services to eligible witnesses.

Fair Treatment Standards Act

Legislation adopted in 1984 and 1985 provides expanded eligibility for compensation and greater protection for crime victims and reflects an understanding of the pivotal role crime victims play in the successful prosecution of violent offenders. The Fair Treatment Standards for Crime Victims (an outgrowth of 1984 legislation) provides uniform practices and standards for all criminal justice and victim-related agencies with the aim of increasing public confidence in the criminal justice process.

The Federal Victims of Crime Act of 1984 provides funds to augment State support of victim/witness agencies at the local level and to increase compensation payments to victims of crime. These awards are based on prior year spending levels and were granted to the State beginning in fiscal year 1985-86. To enable the Board to improve services to victims by taking full advantage of Federal authorizations, Chapter 688 of the Laws of 1985 was enacted. This legislation increases compensation award levels, broadens program eligibility, revises approval procedures to expedite claim processing and specifies additional services that can be provided to local victim service agencies. This bill also provides funds to implement its provisions and address the anticipated increase in the claims workload.

Referrals

The Board uses several methods for referrals and contacts with the public. These include postings in police departments, hospital emergency rooms, subways and buses. The Board has used radio, television and newspaper public service announcements. The Board also relies on police agencies to provide victims of violent crimes with information on the availability of services for the victim and the possibility of financial awards.

Types of Awards

Awards are paid in lump sums or over protracted periods for unreimbursed medical expenses, loss of earnings or support, funeral expenses, loss of essential personal property, reasonable transportation expenses and occupational rehabilitation.

Protracted awards are allocated in monthly payments to a crime victim when the Board determines that a continual loss of income or support has occurred as the result of injury or death.

An eligible claimant may receive a monetary award for the following expenses:

- Unreimbursed expenses for medical or other related services.
- Lost earnings or loss of support, up to \$400 per week and up to a total maximum of \$30,000.
- Burial expenses up to \$2,500.
- Occupational rehabilitation expenses up to \$3,000.
- Counseling services for victims suffering traumatic shock, such as victims of rape, as well as the spouse, parent or child of a homicide victim.
- For Good Samaritan victims only, property losses up to \$5,000. A Good Samaritan victim is a person who has been killed or injured while attempting to prevent a crime, lawfully apprehend a perpetrator of a crime, or assist a police officer in making an arrest.
- Cost of repair or replacement of essential personal property lost, damaged or destroyed as a result of a crime up to \$500.
- Transportation expenses for necessary court appearances in connection with the prosecution of the crime.

Claims

The Board received 27,415 claims for compensation during 1988. Awards were made in 9,535 cases. A total of \$11,711,500 was paid to claimants in 1988.

Approximately 72% of claim expenditures went for personal injury awards during 1988; the remaining 28% were death benefits.

Payments to Victims	
Personal Injury Awards	
Medical	\$ 4,259,339
Earnings	2,493,900
Essential Property	1,696,556
Death Awards	
Funeral	1,486,440
Support	1,775,265
TOTAL 1988 AWARDS	\$11,711,500

Source: Crime Victims Board

State Funding of Crime Victims Services

In 1988, the State spent \$20,716,426 to support crime victim services to help lessen the impact of violent crime on innocent victims and witnesses. It should be noted that the State and localities support and provide victim assistance programs through many social service, medical, and mental health agencies.

Total State Expenditures by Crime Victims Board		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1984	\$11,853,000	
1985	12,772,059	+ 7.8
1986	19,720,212	+54.4
1987	19,833,116	+ .6
1988	20,716,426	+ 4.5

Source: State Comptroller's Office

J. YOUTH SERVICES

The Division for Youth is responsible for the prevention of delinquency, and the care, treatment and rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders, Juvenile Delinquents, Persons-in-Need-of-Supervision and other trouble-prone youth.

The Division provides State aid to localities for the operation of Youth Development and Special Delinquency Prevention, Detention and Voluntary Agency programs, and directly offers residential and nonresidential services for youths referred by the courts, Social Services and other agencies.

State funding for Division programs grew 28.3% since 1984.

	Amount	% Change
1984	\$185,655,000	-----
1985	257,693,092	+38.8
1986	214,000,670	-17.0
1987	238,130,936	+11.3
1988	238,221,713	+ 0.0

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

The Division operates a system of residential programs that range from controlled, secure settings to community-based or family settings.

Secure Program - This program includes Juvenile Offenders, Restrictive Juvenile Delinquents, and Title III Juvenile Delinquents. These facilities provide intensive programming for youth requiring a highly-controlled and restrictive environment.

Limited Secure Facility - This program provides less secure facilities than above; however, these facilities are generally located in rural areas and are restrictive in nature. Intensive supervision is provided. Youths admitted to these facilities must be Title III Juvenile Delinquents requiring removal from the community.

Admission Characteristic	1988	1988	% Change <u>88-84</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,283	100.0	-3.3
<u>Type of Admission</u>			
First Admission	1,862	81.6	-1.5
Re-Admission from Aftercare	250	11.0	-18.6
New Placement with Prior Service	171	7.5	+4.9
<u>Age</u>			
10-12 Years	79	3.5	+17.9
13 Years	208	9.1	+2.5
14 Years	505	22.1	+17.2
15 Years	869	38.1	-5.9
16 Years	489	21.4	-9.6
17 Years	91	4.0	-39.0
18-19 Years	32	1.4	-22.0
20+ Years	10	0.4	+100.0
<u>Gender</u>			
Male	1,945	85.2	+ .5
Female	338	14.8	-20.5
<u>Ethnicity</u>			
White	725	31.8	-14.7
Black	1,188	52.0	+6.5
Hispanic	349	15.3	-7.7
Other	21	.9	31.3
<u>Adjudication</u>			
Juvenile Offender	145	6.4	-14.2
Juvenile Delinquent	1,845	80.8	+4.5
PINS	260	11.4	-27.2
Youthful Offender	9	.4	-67.9
Other	24	1.1	0

Source: New York State Division for Youth, Annual Statistical Report, Program Operations, 1989.

Non-Community Based Program - This group of facilities admit youths who must be removed from the community, but who pose a less serious threat to public safety. The population includes Juvenile Delinquents, PINS, or youths adjudicated in adult courts with DFY placement as a condition of probation. These youths may engage in limited community activities.

Community Based Services - This program provides residential placements for adjudicated youths who do not pose a threat to themselves or others. Settings include youth development centers, group homes and fostercare. The Division may also place certain youths in authorized voluntary child care agencies.

The Division admitted 2,283 youths into residential care during 1988, a 3.3% decline from 1987 admissions.

SUPPORT SERVICES

The Support Services Program includes central office administration of all DFY facility programs, operation of youth service teams, oversight of privately operated rehabilitation facilities that provide care to JDs and PINS and locally operated detention services. In addition, Support Services is responsible for operation of a Regional Secure Detention Center on the grounds of the former Highland Training School.

Care and Maintenance of Juvenile Delinquents and PINS

State aid for the care and maintenance of JDs and PINS is provided to local social services districts to cover 50 percent of the cost of care, maintenance and supervision of adjudicated youths placed in privately or municipally operated rehabilitation facilities. Districts receive full reimbursement for care provided to State charges.

Detention Services

Detention is the temporary care and maintenance away from their own homes of youth in the following situations:

- alleged and adjudicated PINS and Juvenile Delinquents held pursuant to a Family Court order;
- Division placed youth awaiting a hearing;
- youth waiting to be returned to another county or state;
- alleged or convicted Juvenile Offenders awaiting a sentence.

The Division operates two types of detention: secure services and limited secure/noncommunity based services.

Secure Centers, Level I, are the Division's most restrictive facilities. Youths admitted to secure facilities have either committed major offenses that mandate placement under the Juvenile Justice Reform Act, the Juvenile Offender Law or have demonstrated by their behavior that they require a custodial environment.

Limited Secure/Noncommunity Based Services provides direct placement, primarily to adjudicated juvenile delinquents who require removal from the community and placement in a facility that restricts their movement. Although these facilities place less emphasis in physical security than the secure centers, and their residents have limited access to community resources, virtually all child care, academic, remedial, vocational, employment, recreational and counseling services are provided on site.

LOCAL SERVICES

The Division's first priority is to prevent delinquent acts from occurring. Its Local Services Program seeks to fulfill this objective by providing funding and technical assistance to local governments and community organizations to engage in locally initiated prevention and remediation strategies.

Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention (YDDP)

This State aid program reimburses localities for 50 percent of approved expenditures for youth service and recreation projects. Municipalities having approved comprehensive plans are eligible for reimbursement of up to \$6.50 per youth.

Municipalities in counties without comprehensive plans may apply for up to \$2.75 in annual State aid per youth.

Through County Comprehensive Planning, Division staff work with local youth bureaus to assess local youths' needs and to develop community activities and programs to address them. A broad range of community youth services are supported through these efforts. Examples include: summer recreation programs, local youth councils, tutoring, youth centers, counseling services, and employment training programs. In 1988, the Division helped sponsor over 3,500 youth service programs operated in virtually every community across the State. Over a million youth participated in these programs, supported in partnership with county, city, town, and village governments.

Special Delinquency Prevention Program (SDPP)

This grant program provides 100 percent funding for educational, youth service and recreational activities operated by over 400 community-based service programs for youth at risk of unnecessary or further involvement with the juvenile justice system. These programs are predominantly located in low income communities characterized by high unemployment and high delinquency rates.

Service to Runaway Youth

The Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHYA) Program provides financial and technical assistance to local governments for the provision of emergency shelter, food and counseling to runaway and homeless youth. Over 21,000 youth are affected by this program each year.

Homeless Youth

The Homeless Youth Program is in response to the dramatic rise in the number of older homeless youth who have little or no chance of family reunification. Through this program the State reimburses participating local sponsors for 60 percent of the costs of providing longer term support services to promote personal and economic independence.

Special Legislative Contracts

This is a Legislative initiative providing funds for new or expanded youth centers, career counseling, and recreation programs.

K. CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

The mission of the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) is to increase the effectiveness of the criminal justice system by:

1. Conducting research and developing, monitoring and evaluating programs;
2. Maintaining a computerized criminal history and statistical data files available to Federal, State and local agencies;
3. Providing training and other management services to municipal police and peace officers; and
4. Strengthening the capability and performance of local criminal justice agencies.

The agency is organized into four major offices:

- o Office of Identification and Data Services (IDS);
- o Bureau for Municipal Police (BMP);
- o Office of Justice Systems Analysis (OJSA); and
- o Office of Funding and Program Assistance (OFPA).

The primary purposes of IDS are to identify individuals through fingerprint comparison and to provide prior criminal records to authorized representatives of the criminal justice community. From arrest through court appearance to final disposition of each case, the Office compiles information on alleged and proven criminal offenders. Noncriminal fingerprint and name searches are also performed for certain types of employment, licenses and permit applications.

The Bureau for Municipal Police supports local law enforcement agencies through training, management studies, breathalyzer and radar set maintenance, the police and peace officer registry, and film and videotape library services.

OJSA is responsible for criminal justice research, evaluation, planning and policy analysis and preparing statistical and analytical crime reports.

OFPA coordinates State and Federal funding and program assistance to local governments and other State criminal justice agencies. The office assumed responsibility during 1988-89 for local assistance programs formerly in BMP and the increased monitoring of all local assistance contracts.

MAJOR PROGRAMS

Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)

The prime benefits of this system, which was initiated in 1986, will be a dramatic increase in the ability of local police to resolve crimes and significantly enhance existing cases by developing positive fingerprint identification evidence placing defendants at crime scenes. SAFIS involves a centralized base file of criminal fingerprints maintained at DCJS, a communications network for the transmission of fingerprint card data to DCJS from local police departments, and a series of remote terminals and smaller systems for making identifications from fingerprints lifted from crime scenes (latent prints). Estimates suggest that the latent print subsystem, when fully operational, may result in the solution of more than 10,000 additional crimes each year.

Systems Improvements for Enhanced Community Safety (SIFECS)

SIFECS, which was begun in 1983-84, is dedicated to automating the flow of information within and among criminal justice agencies at the State and local levels, improve the quality of such information and promote the exchange of data within the criminal justice community. Among other accomplishments, SIFECS has redesigned specialized information systems to provide additional and more accurate data to help solve crimes and improve the speed at which cases are processed, consolidated communication lines to decrease criminal justice data communication costs; expedited the transmission of information among criminal justice agencies and; facilitated warrant execution through development of a warrant management system.

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Re-Design (UCR)

Starting in April 1987, New York State became one of 13 states planning for implementation of the new incident-based UCR. The program will dramatically improve both the level of detail and the analytic flexibility of the crime and arrest data for use by policymakers at the local and State level. Through the work of a design team consisting of representatives from the large automated law enforcement agencies and networks, the specifications for incident-based reporting have been developed to meet the needs of New York State.

State Funding of DCJS

Funding of DCJS declined 4.0% between 1984 and 1988. Approximately \$97.7 million or 87% of all DCJS funds during 1988-89 were in the form of local aid or grant programs, an increase of 18% from 1984-85.

DCJS Funding 1984-1988		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1984	\$116,857,000	39.7
1985	99,316,000	-17.7
1986	101,875,000	2.6
1987	108,808,000	5.8
1988	112,202,000	3.1

PART IV
CRIMINAL JUSTICE LOCAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

A. State Aid to Localities

The State makes payments to localities in support of specific local criminal justice activities. These payments are often made to encourage local participation in particular programs, to require a certain standard of performance or to help offset the costs of local actions mandated by State law.

The State aids localities through general purpose aid and through program specific or targeted aid. General purpose aid gives localities the discretion and flexibility to carry out essential public services, reflecting local needs and priorities. Although not designated for criminal justice functions, these discretionary funds often allow localities to initiate or continue their support of public safety programs.

1988-89 Local Assistance Program Specific Allocations		
Department of Correctional Services	\$62,124,220*	(16%)
Crime Victims Board	16,379,400	(4%)
Division of Criminal Justice Services	97,756,307	(26%)
Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives	74,017,505	(19%)
Division for Youth	130,229,868	(34%)
TOTAL	\$380,507,300	

*Figure represents expenditures

Targeted State aid supports specific criminal justice programs. For example, State aid to local probation departments is specifically designed to stimulate the development and improvement of local probation operations and procedures. Local probation expenditures approved by the State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives are eligible for State reimbursement. Other State aid programs target areas such as police services, delinquency prevention, or prosecution activities.

**1988-89 STATE AID TO LOCALITIES
BY AGENCY AND PROGRAM
FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PURPOSES**

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

Salaries of District Attorneys

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (DOCS)

Board of Prisoners: Coram Nobis
Board of Prisoners: Felons
Board of Prisoners: Parole Violators
Board of Prisoners: State Readies

CRIME VICTIMS BOARD

Crime Victim Compensation Awards
Victim and Witness Assistance Program:
 Comprehensive
 Court Related
 Domestic Violence
 Sexual Assault

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES (DCJS)

Crime Prevention Funds
Emergency Felony Case Processing Program
Indigent Parolee Program
Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention
Major Offense Police (MOPP) and NYC Transit Police Programs
Mobile Radio District Program
NYS Defender's Association
Narcotics Control
Neighborhood Preservation Crime Prevention Act
Prisoner's Legal Services
Soft Body Armor Reimbursement Program
Special Narcotics Court Program
Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Prg. (SWEEP)
Target Crime Initiative Program (TCI)

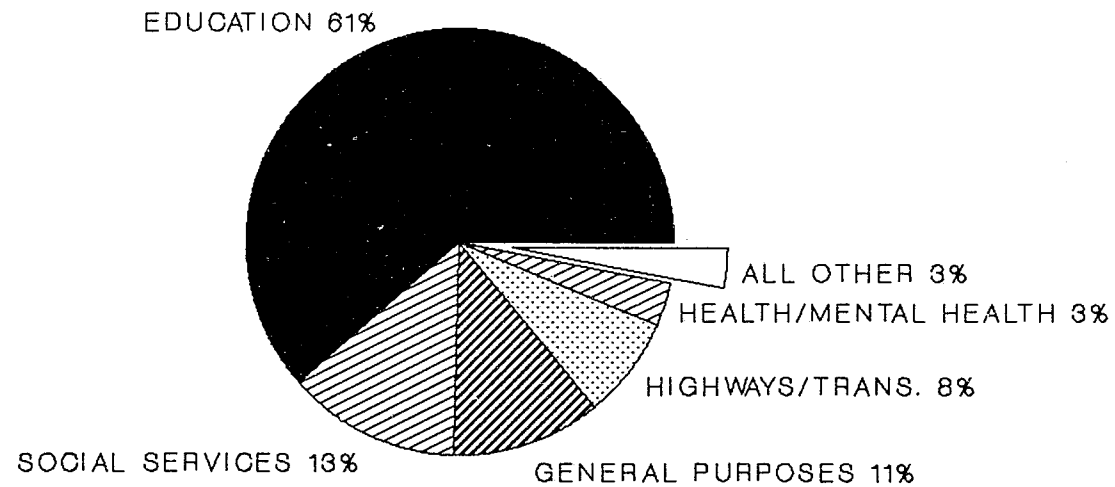
DIVISION OF PROBATION AND CORRECTIONAL ALTERNATIVES

PINS Diversion
Classification Alternatives (ATI)
Demonstration Projects
Intensive Supervision/Alternative Sentence Program (ISP)
Regular State Aid

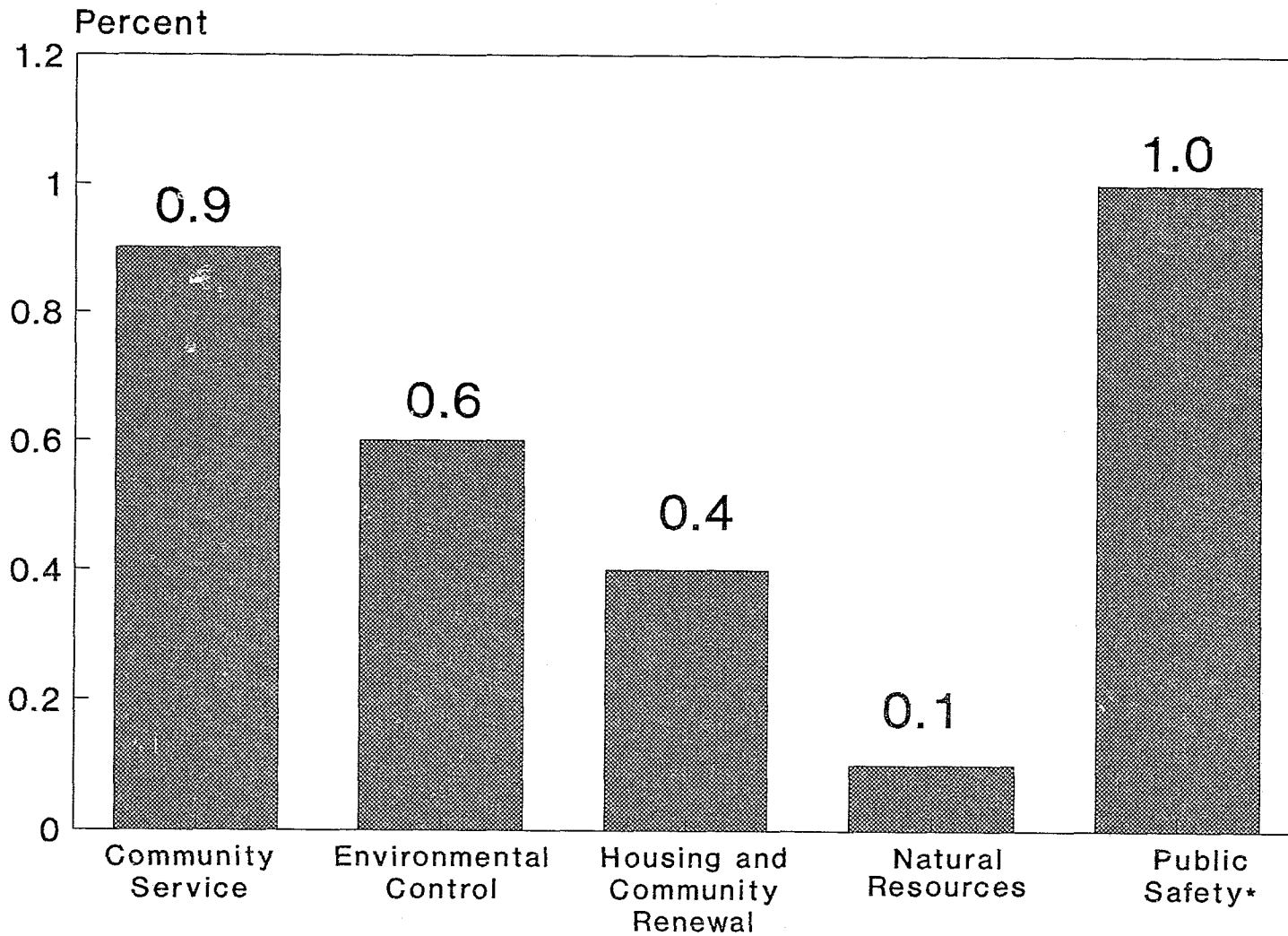
DIVISION FOR YOUTH

Community-Based
Community Care
Detention: Non-Secure
Detention: Secure
Job Development
Runaway & Homeless Youth
Special Delinquency Prevention Program
Special Legislative Contracts
Transitional Independent Living Support
Voluntary Agency Care
Youth Development & Delinquency Prevention (YDDP)

**Percent Distribution of State Aid
By Major Category
State Fiscal Year Ended in 1989
Total 1989 Payments \$14,676,344,000**



All Other Category of State Aid



78

*Includes aid for fire fighting and health hazard abatement.

Source: 1989 State Aid to Local Government Report, Office of the State Comptroller.

B. Department of Correctional Services

Board of Prisoners The Board of Prisoners' account is the only source of local assistance funding administered by DOCS. Funds paid out of the account cover four areas:

- **Coram Nobis:** State inmates may have to be returned to their county of commitment for court proceedings. When they are, they are housed in the county jail. Counties are reimbursed \$20 per diem for housing these inmates.
- **Felons:** Persons convicted of "D" and "E" felonies who receive a maximum sentence of less than one year cannot be incarcerated in State facilities. Instead, these sentences are served in county jails. This program reimburses the county at the rate of \$20 per diem.

Department of Correctional Services			
Board of Prisoners	<u>86-87</u>	<u>87-88</u>	<u>88-89*</u>
Coram Nobis	\$ 15,500	\$ 55,500	\$ 31,100
Felons	13,460,100	25,655,400	27,339,270
Parole Violators	6,867,100	6,615,300	27,022,080
State Readies	3,965,200	5,551,800	7,731,770
TOTAL	\$24,307,900	\$37,878,000	\$62,124,220

Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services: Criminal Justice Profile, 1983-87

*Expenditures provided by the NYS Department of Correctional Services.

- **Parole Violators:** Counties are reimbursed \$40 per diem for housing parole violators until they can be transferred into the State system.
- **State Readies:** These are convicted felons for whom the committing county has notified the Department that they are awaiting transfer into the State system. Localities are reimbursed \$40 per diem toward the cost of housing those who have been State ready for five days. After the inmate has been State ready five days, reimbursement is retroactive to the first day. Conversely, if an individual is State ready for only one to four days, there is no reimbursement.

New York City received \$36,031,800 or 58% of the total local assistance provided by the State for housing inmates.

1988-89 Local Assistance Expenditures by Program and Locality					
County	Parolees	Coram Nobis	Felons	State Ready	Total
Albany	\$750,720	\$80	\$213,800	\$157,210	\$1,121,810
Allegany	-----	-----	38,900	38,720	77,620
Broome	111,840	-----	242,720	199,160	553,720
Cattaraugus	7,320	-----	75,200	60,640	143,160
Cayuga	62,280	-----	45,080	49,520	156,880
Chatauqua	53,280	3,980	114,920	59,040	231,220
Chemung	138,400	-----	192,360	181,560	512,320
Chenango	-----	-----	32,040	37,390	69,430
Clinton	13,440	5,780	8,180	33,240	60,640
Columbia	114,560	-----	43,720	39,420	197,700
Cortland	30,920	-----	38,340	16,850	86,110
Delaware	7,560	-----	14,860	15,000	37,420
Dutchess	357,880	-----	104,380	42,560	504,910
Erie	610,280	-----	257,160	239,040	1,106,480
Essex	8,640	-----	16,820	10,760	36,220
Franklin	29,600	-----	61,120	3,040	93,760
Fulton	71,000	880	39,200	15,600	126,680
Genesee	36,960	-----	63,920	39,360	140,240
Greene	200	-----	23,720	12,520	36,440
Hamilton	4,560	-----	-----	1,720	6,280
Herkimer	31,760	-----	41,700	7,680	81,140
Jefferson	56,360	480	105,080	36,620	198,540
Lewis	12,080	-----	21,420	2,320	35,820
Livingston	10,000	6,140	156,680	24,370	197,190
Madison	-----	-----	41,120	36,720	77,840
Monroe	1,528,080	-----	832,780	258,840	2,619,700
Montgomery	83,760	-----	109,040	44,520	237,320
Nassau	875,320	-----	2,656,520	356,560	3,888,400
Niagara	181,480	-----	162,640	176,170	520,290
Oneida	193,240	-----	320,565	266,800	780,605
Onondaga	568,880	-----	343,820	60,000	972,700

1988-89 Local Assistance Expenditures by Program and Locality (continued)					
County	Parolees	Coram Nobis	Felons	State Ready	Total
Ontario	59,360	-----	265,660	141,630	466,650
Orange	272,800	-----	782,085	128,870	1,183,755
Orleans	14,720	2,560	71,600	52,360	141,240
Oswego	35,520	260	97,560	60,920	194,260
Otsego	6,160	-----	45,940	65,840	117,940
Putnam	21,280	-----	136,300	29,360	186,940
Rensselaer	111,760	2,620	206,300	43,080	363,760
Rockland	104,360	-----	275,440	123,780	503,580
St. Lawrence	40,160	-----	68,140	12,640	120,940
Saratoga	30,640	-----	114,260	63,520	208,420
Schenectady	207,560	-----	70,680	49,040	327,280
Schoharie	14,880	-----	52,080	6,960	73,920
Schuyler	9,720	-----	26,900	21,520	58,140
Seneca	16,120	-----	87,060	16,480	119,660
Steuben	51,080	340	135,380	70,960	257,760
Suffolk	1,080,720	-----	2,138,340	425,600	3,644,660
Sullivan	133,680	-----	164,730	65,950	364,360
Tioga	15,560	-----	63,120	50,520	129,200
Tompkins	75,640	-----	57,270	17,760	150,670
Ulster	308,400	-----	223,080	57,840	589,320
Warren	20,400	-----	24,020	14,680	59,100
Washington	7,320	-----	37,560	5,080	49,960
Wayne	45,240	-----	105,860	48,130	199,230
Westchester	740,880	-----	524,700	334,120	1,599,700
Wyoming	-----	-----	16,480	13,040	29,520
Yates	7,840	-----	11,640	24,480	43,960
New York City	17,639,880	7,980	15,119,280	3,264,660	36,031,800
TOTAL	27,022,080	31,100	27,339,270	7,731,770	62,124,220

Source: New York State Department of Correctional Services

C. Crime Victims Board

Crime Victims Compensation Awards

The Crime Victims Compensation Program provides financial assistance to innocent victims of violent crimes. Claims may be filed by the victim of a crime who has incurred personal injuries or by a surviving spouse, parent, child or other dependent if the victim died as a direct result of the crime. Payments are made for

Crime Victims Board			
<u>Program</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88*</u>	<u>1988-89*</u>
Crime Victims Compensation	\$11,271,100	\$12,697,000	\$10,655,000
Victim/Witness: Comprehensive	3,300,500	3,443,800	3,598,000
Victim/Witness: Court Related	774,400	767,100	685,200
Victim/Witness: Domestic Violence	556,300	547,000	533,000
Victim/Witness: Elderly	736,400	681,100	633,600
Victim/Witness: Sexual Assault	461,300	350,500	274,600
TOTAL	17,100,000	18,486,500	16,379,400

*Allocations
Source: Crime Victims Board

unreimbursed medical and rehabilitative expenses as well as loss of earnings or support. Funeral benefits may be paid to any person who has paid the burial expenses. The program is also permitted to reimburse claimants for transportation costs incurred for necessary court appearances in connection with the prosecution of a crime and for loss or damage to essential personal property. Victims 60 years or older and disabled victims need not be injured to qualify for these last two benefits. Beginning with Federal Fiscal Year 10/1/85 to 9/30/86, the State received Federal compensation funds on a 35% reimbursement rate, and these are included in the FY 1988-89 appropriation.

Victim and Witness Assistance Program In FY 1981-82, the Crime Victims Board initiated the Victim and Witness Assistance Program with \$1.9 million in funding for 22 programs. The number of funded programs has since increased to 69 programs. Each of the local programs provides services in one of five general areas for victims and witnesses:

- victims of domestic violence,
- elderly crime victims,
- victims of sexual assaults,
- all types of victims, and
- court related services.

These programs provide a comprehensive array of assistance services to address the economic, fiscal, psychological and criminal justice consequences of victimization. Services include: information, referral to other agencies, supportive counseling, psychological counseling, group counseling, application assistance, court notification, court accompanied impact statements, hotline, lock installation, home visits, escort service, and transportation.

1988-89 Local Assistance Allocations by Program and Locality					
County	Comprehensive Program	Court Related Program	Domestic Violence Program	Elderly Program	Sexual Assault Program
Albany	-----	-----	-----	-----	49,000
Bronx	\$113,600	\$130,500	-----	\$146,600	-----
Broome	63,400	-----	50,100	-----	-----
Cattaraugus	48,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chautauqua	40,400	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chemung	76,900	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chenango	38,600	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clinton	131,200	-----	-----	-----	-----
Columbia	38,200	-----	24,200	-----	-----
Cortland	-----	-----	26,900	-----	-----
Delaware	19,700	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dutchess	69,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
Erie	182,200	136,700	-----	-----	-----
Genesee	66,300	-----	-----	-----	-----
Jefferson	41,700	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kings	161,500	108,300	-----	-----	-----
Monroe	193,800	129,000	33,900	-----	32,500
Nassau	39,600	-----	94,500	-----	-----
New York	438,600	71,700	45,500	-----	40,000
Niagara	48,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oneida	-----	-----	-----	-----	13,300
Onondaga	31,300	-----	-----	-----	-----
Orange	85,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oswego	28,300	-----	-----	-----	-----
Queens	124,900	-----	-----	116,700	-----
Rensselaer	30,000	-----	-----	-----	50,800
Richmond	-----	-----	-----	110,000	-----
Rockland	-----	39,000	148,800	-----	-----
St. Lawrence	89,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Schenectady	-----	-----	-----	-----	54,000

1988-89 Local Assistance Allocations by Program and Locality (continued)					
County	Comprehensive Program	Court Related Program	Domestic Violence Program	Elderly Program	Sexual Assault Program
Suffolk	87,700	70,000	-----	-----	-----
Tioga	58,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tompkins	16,400	-----	-----	-----	35,000
Ulster	90,400	-----	-----	-----	-----
Westchester	176,000	-----	109,100	-----	-----
New York City	*969,800	-----	-----	*260,300	-----
TOTAL	3,598,000	685,200	533,000	633,600	274,600

*Allocations not specified for counties.
Source: Crime Victims Board

D. Division of Criminal Justice Services

The Division provides financial aid to selected localities to enhance police and prosecutorial activities which target certain serious offenders for specialized processing. These local assistance programs are described below.

Target Crime Initiative Program (TCI)

The primary goal of the Target Crime Initiative Program is the speedy and effective apprehension and prosecution of repeat and serious violent offenders. The program achieves this goal by supporting additional local prosecution and defense staff, increasing the number of indictments against repeat offenders, eliminating plea bargaining in most circumstances, reducing prosecution caseloads, and pursuing an increased number and length of prison terms for this group of offenders.

During 1988-89, the Target Crime Initiative provided \$54,688,600 to support 79 local criminal justice agencies in 26 counties and the five boroughs of New York City. This allocation represented a 15% increase from 1983-84 funding.

TCI 1988-89 Funding	
Corrections	\$ 2,870,200
Defense	17,913,100
Labs	1,613,500
Probation	2,648,400
Prosecution	27,659,100
Sheriff	1,132,600
Statewide	851,700
TOTAL	\$54,688,600

Approximately 83% of all TCI monies went to support prosecution (50.6%) and defense (32.8%) services in 1988-89. The remainder, 15.7%, went to support corrections, laboratory, probation, sheriff and other services.

Statewide, over 1,500 personnel in local criminal justice agencies were paid for by the TCI program, including 932 assistant district attorneys and 371 defense attorneys. In many smaller counties, the TCI program often represents a staff increase of 25 to 35% or more within the offices of the prosecutor and public defender. These increases allow the district attorney and/or public defender to use staff resources in a more effective manner and concentrate on identified TCI target crimes.

Major Offense Police and NYC Transit Police Programs

MOPP units were established in New York's largest cities and counties where the population is greatest and the incidence of crime is most severe. These special police units augment local law enforcement efforts, target the career felony offender and help fight narcotics trafficking. The primary goal of the program is to develop successful prosecutions against repeat felony offenders by reinforcing these cases with increased investigative resources where necessary and by assisting the prosecutor in obtaining the most appropriate conviction and sentence. Eight counties and New York City participated in MOPP in 1988-89.

The NYC Transit Police generate a target list of violent or repeat offenders operating on the subway system. The crimes of homicide, kidnapping, forcible rape/sodomy, and robberies are targeted along with suspects who have been arrested for five or more larcenies such as pickpocketing or jostling. These targets receive special handling when arrested to ensure their removal from the subway system.

In 1988, the MOPP and Transit Police programs provided \$17,802,100 for the hiring of 300 additional police and support personnel, as well as needed equipment in the cities of New York, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse and the counties of Suffolk, Nassau, Westchester, Rockland and Orange.

Emergency Felony Case Processing Program A rapidly increasing court backlog led to the passage of the Emergency Felony Case Processing Program (Chapter 496 and 497 of the Laws of 1971). When first enacted, 15 additional court parts were established with State support to expedite the processing of the backlogged felony cases. As a result of court reorganization and consolidation efforts, the historically designated parts have been integrated into the total court system. The NYC Legal Aid Society and the NYC Department of Probation also participate in the program by providing defense services and completing pre-sentence investigations. The State shares with the City of New York the expense of operating 15 court parts, with State aid totaling 58% of the cost. Payment of aid is contingent on a matching appropriation from the City of New York for the remaining 42% of expenses. In 1988-89, approximately \$4.4 million was allocated to support this program.

Special Warrant Enforcement Enhancement Program (SWEEP)

The goal of the program is to provide funding assistance for additional enforcement personnel for short term, intensive warrant enforcement in the localities with the most severe felony warrant backlogs. These personnel are assigned on a temporary basis to enhance existing warrant enforcement efforts. Fifteen counties shared a \$100,000 allocation in 1988-89.

Special Narcotics Court Program (SNP)

The Special Narcotics Court Program was initiated by a legislative response to the need for an efficient, specialized and coordinated narcotics law enforcement operation within the City of New York.

Pursuant to this legislation, the five New York City district attorneys appointed a Special Narcotic Prosecutor. With offices centrally located in lower Manhattan, the Special Narcotics Prosecutor is responsible for the city-wide prosecution of narcotics cases. In addition, he is responsible for convening a special Grand Jury which also has city-wide jurisdiction.

Twelve court parts, concerned solely with the handling of narcotics related cases, were also created.

The Office of Special Narcotics Prosecutor initially served five of the court parts, which were centrally located in Manhattan. Both the State and City pay for the Special Narcotics Prosecutor and supportive services provided by the Legal Aid Society and the New York City Departments of Probation and Corrections. In 1988, the State's share amounted to \$4.2 million.

Prisoner's Legal Services (PLS)

Prisoner's Legal Services of New York provides legal assistance to inmates of New York's State correctional facilities who have no other legal representation, are financially unable to retain counsel and cannot obtain legal assistance from any other legal services organization. PLS began in 1976 with Federal grant funds, and since 1978 has been supported by the State.

These legal services have succeeded in providing reasonable and satisfactory resolution of inmate problems and grievances. Prisoners' Legal Services also serves the State's court system, to the extent that it screens complaints from its inmate clients and diverts from the courts potential litigation which is deemed to be without merit. Approximately \$3.6 million was allocated in 1988-89.

Indigent Parole Program

The State provides aid to counties for the legal representation of indigent parolees by private, appointed attorneys and public defense programs. The program has existed since 1973 and helps meet the need of indigent parole violators for competent legal help. This State aid effort contributes to a more efficient parole revocation process, the elimination of delays and a reduction in unnecessary incarceration of alleged violators.

Legal services for individuals involved in parole revocations are provided according to a plan that is executed by either the county executive or the board of supervisors of each county or by the governing city in which a county is wholly contained. The plan describes whether the legal assistance purchased will involve the services of a public defender, a private legal aid bureau or society, or an administrator of a bar association appointed-counsel plan. In 1988-89, the State provided funds to 34 counties and New York City.

New York State Defender's Association

The State has funded the NYS Defender's Association since 1981 in order to provide broad-based defender support services on a statewide level. It provides a referral service to help defenders obtain expert witnesses, investigators and attorneys with particular expertise, and it collects and disseminates briefs and other material to provide defense attorneys with legal research capabilities. It also provides technical assistance to both State and local governments, provides evaluative seminars and engages in research and data retrieval covering various aspects of the criminal justice system. The Association received \$831,300 in 1988.

Crime Prevention and Protection

This program provides funds for special contractual services, for expenses of programs to prevent crime and protect senior citizens. These appropriations commenced with one award in 1977 and increased to 93 awards in 1988. Although initially placed in the State purposes portion of the budget, this appropriation now appears in local assistance. A total of \$3.5 million was available for these services in 1988.

Soft Body Armor Vest Reimbursement Program

The program was initiated in the Department of Labor in 1981. The program provides State reimbursement to municipalities, public authorities and public benefit corporations for expenses incurred in the purchase of soft body ballistic armor vests for police officers. Effective April 1, 1984, responsibility for the program was transferred to the Commissioner of DCJS. In 1988, fifty-four (54) counties and New York City received nearly \$1 million to purchase 5,440 new vests.

Mobile Radio District Program

This program seeks to standardize law enforcement radio configurations and enhance communication hardware in municipal law enforcement agencies. Since 1982 it has been State funded. In 1988, more than \$500,000 was allocated to improve communication systems.

Neighborhood Preservation Crime Prevention Act

Established in 1983 by Governor Cuomo and the Legislature, the Neighborhood Preservation Crime Prevention Act makes funds available to local not-for-profit organizations (excluding municipalities, except for auxiliary police programs). The funds are awarded on a competitive basis for organizations to operate crime prevention programs. In 1988, 184 awards totaling \$2.5 million were made to 36 counties and New York City.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP)

The Division administers Federal block grant funds received by New York State under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. These funds are utilized by New York State to assist units of local government and State agencies in improving the operations of the juvenile justice system, in efforts to control crime, and to assure the quality of justice in the State. The funds primarily provide seed money to support changes in improvements in the juvenile justice system. Funds are used to support programs in six areas:

- o delinquency prevention/diversion;
- o services for detained and incarcerated youth;
- o dispositional alternatives;
- o court processing;
- o monitoring compliance;
- o systems planning and interagency coordination.

The 1988-89 appropriation including State matching funds amounted to approximately \$2.7 million for the support of an estimated 55 local and State initiatives.

Narcotics Control Assistance

This federally funded program pursuant to the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 provides personnel, equipment, training and facilities for apprehension, prosecution, and adjudication of persons who violate state and local laws relating to the production, possession, and transfer of controlled substances. This program also provides additional public correctional resources for the detention of these persons, conducts programs of eradication, drug offender programs, and demonstration programs.

The 1988-89 allocation of \$2.8 million supported approximately 84 State and local programs including State Police drug enforcement activities and DCJS training of police officers to teach the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) curriculum.

1988-89 Local Assistance Allocations
by Program and Locality

County	Major Offense Police	Transit Crime	Soft Body Armor	SWEEP	Mobile Radio Dist.	Target Crime Init.	Emergency Felony	Special Narc. Court Parts	Indigent Parolee	Defender's Assoc.	Prisoner's Legal Svc.	NPCA ¹	Miscell. ²	Sr. Citizens Crime Prevent	Total
Albany	---	---	\$9,485	\$11,763	---	\$482,444	---	---	\$14,368	---	---	\$57,500	---	---	\$575,560
Allegany	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---	10,000
Bronx	---	---	---	---	---	4,370,853	445,443	---	---	---	---	304,000	---	---	5,120,296
Broome	---	---	3,644	9,639	---	246,536	---	---	3,536	---	---	54,000	---	---	317,355
Cattaraugus	---	---	13,936	4,798	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---	28,734
Cayuga	---	---	2,269	---	---	---	---	---	4,201	---	---	16,000	---	---	22,470
Chataqua	---	---	3,838	---	---	130,892	---	---	955	---	---	38,000	---	---	173,685
Chemung	---	---	10,266	---	---	171,277	---	---	5,854	---	---	30,000	---	---	217,396
Chenango	---	---	1,295	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,295
Clinton	---	---	5,927	---	---	---	---	---	11,584	---	---	---	---	---	17,511
Columbia	---	---	3,749	---	---	---	---	---	1,988	---	---	---	---	---	5,737
Cortland	---	---	2,312	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---	12,312
Delaware	---	---	8,036	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---	18,036
Dutchess	---	---	23,046	4,885	---	154,813	---	---	32,666	---	---	10,000	---	---	225,410
Erie	950,066	---	94,090	4,885	---	2,521,803	---	---	28,146	---	---	145,250	620,000	---	4,364,240
Essex	---	---	220	---	---	---	---	---	3,807	---	---	5,000	---	---	9,027
Franklin	---	---	7,927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,927
Fulton	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Genesee	---	---	4,053	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,000	---	---	25,053
Greene	---	---	5,959	---	51,166	---	---	---	1,353	---	---	---	---	---	58,478
Hamilton	---	---	220	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	220
Herkimer	---	---	3,861	4,824	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	115,000	---	123,685
Jefferson	---	---	2,368	---	---	131,093	---	---	2,504	---	---	17,500	---	---	153,465
Kings	---	---	---	---	---	5,191,431	932,280	---	---	---	---	466,500	115,000	---	6,705,211

1988-89 Local Assistance Allocations
by Program and Locality (continued)

County	Major Offense Police	Transit Crime	Soft Body Armor	SWEEP	Mobile Radio Dist.	Target Crime Init.	Emergency Felony	Special Narc. Court Parts	Indigent Parolee	Defender's Assoc.	Prisoner's Legal Svc.	NPCA ¹	Miscell. ²	Sr. Citizens Crime Prevent	Total
Lewis	---	---	\$442	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$23,000	---	---	\$23,442
Livingston	---	---	1,170	---	---	---	---	---	596	---	---	5,000	60,000	---	66,766
Madison	---	---	2,195	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,195
Monroe	675,599	---	46,773	---	---	1,976,761	---	---	40,535	---	---	151,000	---	---	2,890,668
Montgomery	---	---	1,537	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,537
Nassau	694,460	---	63,575	---	---	2,435,391	---	---	118,175	---	---	160,000	---	538,000	4,009,601
New York	---	---	---	---	---	5,843,450	489,229	---	---	---	---	232,000	---	---	6,564,679
Niagara	---	---	36,537	700	---	199,411	---	---	---	---	---	25,000	---	---	261,648
Oneida	---	---	7,942	---	---	162,684	---	---	698	---	---	28,000	---	---	199,324
Onondaga	541,368	---	25,735	4,885	---	1,072,674	---	---	21,599	---	---	70,500	---	---	1,736,762
Ontario	---	---	5,985	---	---	130,440	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---	140,425
Orange	320,693	---	48,197	9,770	---	221,052	---	---	23,367	---	---	52,500	---	---	675,579
Orleans	---	---	1,317	---	---	---	---	---	1,985	---	---	---	---	---	3,302
Oswego	---	---	6,653	4,754	---	128,928	---	---	681	---	---	10,000	---	---	151,016
Otsego	---	---	3,073	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---	13,073
Putnam	---	---	2,182	---	154,045	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	156,227
Queens	---	---	---	---	---	2,933,011	234,938	---	---	---	---	101,500	---	---	3,269,449
Rensselaer	---	---	6,145	9,770	232,548	143,323	---	---	7,266	---	---	16,000	---	---	415,052
Richmond	---	---	---	---	---	324,544	---	---	---	---	---	52,000	---	---	376,544
Rockland	405,058	---	32,929	---	---	237,865	---	---	6,439	---	---	59,000	---	---	741,291
St. Lawrence	---	---	3,081	---	---	127,901	---	---	545	---	---	25,000	---	---	156,527
Saratoga	---	---	9,223	9,770	---	140,082	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	164,075
Schenectady	---	---	4,167	---	---	144,404	---	---	8,776	---	---	---	---	---	157,347

1988-89 Local Assistance Allocations
by Program and Locality (continued)

County	Major Offense Police	Transit Crime	Soft Body Armor	SWEEP	Mobile Radio Dist.	Target Crime Init.	Emergency Felony	Special Narc. Court Parts	Indigent Parolee	Defender's Assoc.	Prisoner's Legal Svc.	NPCA ¹	Miscell. ²	Sr. Citizens Crime Prevent	Total
Schoharie	----	----	\$1,080	----	----	----	----	----	\$309	----	----	----	----	----	\$1,389
Schuyler	----	----	3,951	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3,951
Seneca	----	----	2,634	4,885	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7,519
Steuben	----	----	472	----	----	95,140	----	----	1,124	----	----	----	----	----	96,736
Suffolk	930,984	----	66,352	----	----	2,579,899	----	----	18,435	----	----	109,500	----	307,884	4,013,053
Sullivan	----	----	1,711	----	----	127,914	----	----	8,970	----	----	10,000	----	----	148,595
Tioga	----	----	7,187	4,898	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7,000	----	----	19,085
Tompkins	----	----	2,086	----	----	----	----	----	7,820	----	----	30,000	----	----	39,906
Ulster	----	----	23,565	----	----	175,849	----	----	9,696	----	----	20,000	----	----	229,110
Warren	----	----	2,195	----	----	----	----	----	66	----	----	10,000	----	----	12,261
Washington	----	----	238	----	----	----	----	----	18,381	----	----	----	----	----	18,620
Wayne	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	0
Westchester	683,878	----	55,341	4,898	82,641	3,424,754	----	----	152,404	----	----	70,000	430,500	----	4,904,415
Wyoming	----	----	2,862	----	----	----	----	----	267,275	----	----	----	----	----	270,137
Yates	----	----	1,401	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1,401
NYC Citywide	7,409,994	5,190,000	217,723	----	----	18,661,981	2,307,210	4,239,000	977,324	----	----	----	1,250,000	----	40,253,232
Statewide	----	----	73,533	----	----	----	----	----	----	831,300	3,598,200	----	171,000	2,679,109	7,353,142
Unallocated	----	----	----	4,876	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	9,250	----	----	14,126
TOTAL STATE	12,612,100	5,190,000	977,686	100,000	520,400	54,688,600	4,409,100	4,239,000	1,803,428	831,300	3,598,200	2,500,000	2,761,500	3,524,994	97,756,307

¹Neighborhood Preservation Crime Prevention Act

²Includes monies appropriated for a variety of other programs including warrant expedition, community patrol activities and a law guardian backup center.

Source: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

E. Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

Regular State Aid

Section 246 of the Executive Law authorizes the expenditure of state aid to probation. Specifically, the State Director is directed to grant aid to New York City and the counties outside of New York City only to the extent of reimbursing fifty percent of approved expenditures incurred in maintaining and improving local probation services. This specified rate has consistently been interpreted as a maximum rather than a mandated rate. The actual rate has been established annually in the budget appropriation and has not been at the fifty percent rate since 1974. The current rate of 46.5% has been authorized since 1981.

The reimbursement rate does not accurately reflect the State's contribution to total probation costs because the regular State aid program applies only to approved expenditures. As a result, the actual level of State aid for regular probation services is approximately one-third of the localities' probation expenditures. However, when the dollars expended through 100% State funded programs are included, the total amount provided to localities for probation-related services, including alternatives to incarceration programs, increases to approximately 45% of the total costs. The percentage share provided by the State to the localities varies significantly among jurisdictions. This ratio depends on the level of non-reimbursable expenditures which are locally determined, as well as the implementation of fully-funded State programs.

Regular State Aid Appropriations			
<u>State Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Reimbursement Rate</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>% Increase Over Previous Year</u>
1955-56	50.0%	\$ 50,000	-----
1956-57	50.0%	300,000	500.0
1957-58	50.0%	450,000	50.0
1958-59	50.0%	450,000	0.0
1959-60	50.0%	450,000	0.0
1960-61	50.0%	700,000	55.6
1961-62	50.0%	848,000	21.1
1962-63	50.0%	1,504,402	77.4
1963-64	50.0%	2,943,122	95.6
1964-65	50.0%	3,325,612	13.0
1965-66	50.0%	8,244,578	147.9
1966-67	50.0%	9,146,870	10.9
1967-68	50.0%	11,249,537	23.0
1968-69	47.5%	12,752,002	13.4
1969-70	50.0%	12,991,000	1.9
1970-71	50.0%	15,200,000	17.0
1971-72	48.4%	16,250,000	6.9
1972-73	50.0%	18,850,000	16.0
1973-74	50.0%	19,900,000	5.6
1974-75	50.0%	22,099,000	11.1
1975-76	47.5%	22,433,500	1.5
1976-77	42.5%	18,375,000	-18.1
1977-78	42.5%	18,375,000	0.0
1978-79	42.5%	18,375,000	0.0
1979-80	42.5%	18,434,800	0.3
1980-81	41.5%	19,850,000	7.7
1981-82	46.5%	25,777,583	29.9
1982-83	46.5%	29,686,683	15.2
1983-84	46.5%	31,587,657	6.4
1984-85	46.5%	34,463,509	9.1
1985-86	46.5%	37,844,967	9.8
1986-87	46.5%	42,000,000	11.0
1987-88	46.5%	44,804,200	6.7
1988-89	46.5%	49,200,000	9.8

Source: NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

Alternatives to Incarceration (ATI)

The Classification/Alternatives bill was enacted in 1984 to help reduce overcrowding in local correctional facilities, to facilitate more efficient and practical jail management and to support the development and implementation of alternatives to incarceration. To be eligible to receive State aid, and to be able to utilize a new classification system in the local jail, each county was required to establish an alternatives to incarceration advisory board and to undertake a planning process designed to identify the types of alternatives programming needed in the county.

In 1988-89, 44 counties and New York City received approximately \$3.6 million, a 53% increase from 1985-86. New York City was awarded \$1.4 million to support 7 programs. These funds supported a total of 70 programs including pretrial release, community service, defender-based advocacy and specialized alternatives such as home confinement and residential treatment centers. Approximately 29,500 clients were served by these programs in 1988.

Demonstration Projects

These projects are designed to reduce the incidence of incarceration through the use of community-based alternatives that emphasize public safety and cost effectiveness. They generally fall into one of three program models: community service sentencing projects; individualized sentencing plan programs; and offender rehabilitation programs. In 1988, 16 counties and New York City operated 38 programs and serviced nearly 16,000 clients. The State provided \$7.2 million for these programs, a 200% increase from 1984-85. New York City received \$3.0 million of these funds.

Intensive Supervision/Alternative Sentencing Program (ISP/ASP)

This program is intended to provide a viable dispositional option to the courts. A cooperative effort between State and local jurisdiction, ISP/ASP provides fiscal resources to support a program model which emphasizes strict supervision and complete accountability to sentencing courts.

The program focuses on two discrete groups from among the much larger, generally successful probation population: felony offenders sentenced to probation only because ISP/ASP supervision is available; felony and misdemeanor probationers statistically least likely to successfully complete their sentences. In 1988, ISP/ASP services were provided by 45 counties and New York City for approximately 4,000 probationers. The State appropriated \$10.8 million in 1988-89 to support this program, a 145% increase from 1984-85. New York City's share amounted to \$4.5 million or 42% of the total allocation.

PINS Diversion (PINS)

The PINS Adjustment Services Act was enacted in 1985 to decrease the inappropriate utilization of the Family Court process and the number of out-of-home placements in matters involving persons alleged to be in need of supervision. It is the purpose of this law to implement assessment, planning, and service delivery strategies statewide that can support successful diversion of PINS from the Family Court process. To assist localities in coordinating and strengthening services for this population, the law provides short-term enriched incentive funding during a four year voluntary implementation period. Such funding amounted to \$3.3 million in 1988-89. Of this sum, New York City received \$1.4 million (44% of the appropriation). Twenty-four counties and New York City shared these funds.

**1988-89 Local Assistance Allocations
by Program and Locality**

	ATI	Demon. Projects	ISP	Regular State Aid	PINS	Total
Albany	\$56,013	\$679,580	\$253,685	\$1,115,763	\$112,024	\$2,217,065
Allegany	11,466	0	12,285	120,852	0	144,603
Broome	41,856	0	129,530	461,322	106,981	739,689
Cattaraugus	16,855	0	30,490	133,727	23,663	204,735
Cayuga	0	0	0	100,447	0	100,447
Chautauqua	34,398	0	67,394	242,469	0	344,261
Chemung	28,257	0	94,426	334,396	49,116	506,195
Chenango	11,466	0	11,365	74,774	0	97,605
Clinton	15,819	10,000	30,867	203,034	31,500	291,220
Columbia	28,665	0	0	100,491	0	129,156
Cortland	21,116	0	29,021	174,081	25,000	249,218
Delaware	11,466	0	8,400	74,029	21,488	115,383
Dutchess	48,010	0	105,043	645,260	119,575	917,888
Erie	198,950	507,390	461,970	1,587,788	0	2,756,098
Essex	0	0	0	57,828	20,218	78,046
Franklin	0	0	12,000	131,091	0	143,091
Fulton	0	6,000	29,925	123,527	0	159,452
Genesee	11,466	67,340	75,426	197,197	22,403	373,832
Greene	11,466	0	0	103,420	0	114,886
Hamilton	0	0	0	5,891	0	5,891
Herkimer	13,062	0	8,400	124,279	0	145,741
Jefferson	0	45,000	35,131	287,089	0	367,220
Lewis	11,466	0	4,000	71,690	0	87,156
Livingston	0	8,000	32,349	119,968	0	160,317
Madison	12,764	0	35,339	159,685	0	207,788
Monroe	146,095	0	633,125	2,209,057	227,709	3,215,986
Montgomery	11,466	8,000	33,264	0*	0	52,730
Nassau	258,923	651,000	1,006,135	8,654,699	0	10,570,757
Niagara	0	19,200	0	370,618	0	389,818
Oneida	78,023	0	192,005	481,089	117,160	868,277
Onondaga	103,899	199,880	383,382	1,557,334	0	2,244,495
Ontario	0	0	38,214	240,292	47,700	326,206
Orange	50,861	0	166,618	661,075	123,960	1,002,514

1988-89 Local Assistance Allocations by Program and Locality (continued)						
	ATI	Demon. Projects	ISP	Regular State Aid	PINS	Total
Orleans	\$11,466	0	\$36,324	\$154,517	0	\$202,307
Oswego	0	0	29,749	416,103	0	445,852
Otsego	11,466	0	0	61,577	25,000	98,043
Putnam	0	10,802	49,179	204,457	0	264,438
Rensselaer	34,390	0	53,601	391,101	0	479,092
Rockland	50,846	0	87,898	708,137	0	846,881
St. Lawrence	34,398	0	27,566	330,799	46,807	439,570
Saratoga	34,398	0	27,365	234,629	0	296,392
Schenectady	50,375	0	29,281	401,037	0	480,693
Schoharie	11,466	0	0	67,523	0	78,989
Schuyler	11,466	0	0	59,932	19,454	90,852
Seneca	11,466	0	8,400	84,227	35,000	139,093
Steuben	24,266	0	62,250	207,760	49,997	344,273
Suffolk	252,252	750,750	820,145	6,438,334	424,500	8,685,981
Sullivan	17,274	15,345	34,338	326,000	0	392,957
Tioga	13,425	0	13,742	138,056	0	165,223
Tompkins	17,061	0	27,325	237,959	35,000	317,345
Ulster	43,142	0	30,855	307,791	0	381,788
Warren	0	10,000	0	130,390	35,000	175,390
Washington	13,186	0	0	68,229	50,000	131,415
Wayne	16,696	0	33,658	280,739	49,869	380,962
Westchester	169,783	451,440	572,566	2,443,851	0	3,637,640
Wyoming	11,466	0	9,600	51,855	0	72,921
Yates	0	0	0	46,395	0	46,395
Non-NYC	2,074,116	3,439,727	5,873,631	34,715,660	1,819,124	47,922,258
NYC	1,367,905	3,016,325	4,500,000	14,269,242	1,455,823	24,609,295
Residual	124,579	706,653	405,569	215,098	34,053	1,485,952
New York State	3,566,600	7,162,705	10,779,200	49,200,000	3,309,000	74,017,505

*Montgomery is a state operation.

Source: NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

F. Division for Youth

In 1988-89, localities received over \$130 million from the State for youth services, an 8.7% increase from 1987-88.

Community Care

The program permits joint State/local cooperation in planning and developing post-institutional follow-up services and eases the transition of youth released from DFY residential care to their communities.

Detention Services-Secure and Non-Secure

This program is designed to provide 50% fiscal support to localities operating secure and/or non-secure detention programs. These funds provide the Division with the leverage to assure compliance with rules and regulations governing detention facilities. The non-secure aspect of this program has been steadily expanding to accommodate a more difficult youth in the least restrictive environment.

Job Development

This program is for youth re-entering the community. Job development translates general work preparedness and prior vocational programming into employment. Job development is designed to begin prior to release to ensure a smooth transition from Division vocational programming to community work or training experience.

Runaway and Homeless Youth Services/Transitional Independent Living Support

These programs give the Division the authority and financial capacity to support and encourage the continued establishment of local programs to serve runaway and homeless youth.

Special Delinquency Prevention Program (SDPP)

This program provides up to 100% State funding for community-based youth services targeted at youth at risk of unnecessary or further involvement with the justice system.

Special Legislative Contracts

This is a Legislative initiative providing funds for new or expanded youth centers, career counseling, and recreation programs.

Program	Division for Youth		
	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88*</u>	<u>1988-89*</u>
Community-Based	\$ 428,800	\$ 466,500	\$ 466,500
Community Care	256,400	500,000	520,000
Detention			
Non-Secure	6,800,000	9,900,000	9,900,002
Secure	14,670,500	15,500,000	15,400,000
Job Development	708,600	583,000	1,680,000
Runaway & Homeless Youth	1,407,000	2,570,000	2,570,001
Special Delinquency Prevention Program	13,241,500	14,281,800	14,298,300
Special Legis. Contracts	6,455,400	6,018,000	6,900,345
Transitional Independent Living Support	954,400	2,220,000	2,424,720
Voluntary Agency Care	28,100,000	26,300,000	34,620,000
Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention	40,600,000	41,500,000	41,450,000
TOTAL	113,622,600	119,839,300	130,229,868

*Allocations

Voluntary Agency Care

This program provides 50% fiscal support to local county departments of social services who are responsible for payment for care of PINS and JD youth in voluntary child care agencies. It permits the Division to provide support and technical assistance to local departments and voluntary agencies to improve services to troubled youth.

Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention (YDDP)

This program funds local community psycho-social and recreational programs for youth through county and municipal youth bureaus. Implementation is aided through programmatic support from Division field staff and financial assistance provided by the State aid formula of Article 19A of the Executive Law.

1988-89 Local Assistance Allocations by Program and Locality*									
	YDDP	Voluntary Agency	Secure Detent.	Non- Secure Detent.	Legis. Contract	Runaway Homeless	SDPP	Transit. Living	Comm. Care
Albany	\$748,780	\$1,014,924	-----	\$271,182	\$93,850	\$35,043	\$382,851	\$100,000	-----
Allegany	145,211	51,376	-----	189	-----	-----	32,900	-----	-----
Broome	492,482	791,236	7,304	106,849	150,000	-----	190,867	-----	-----
Cattaraugus	271,765	142,181	-----	13,215	-----	-----	61,276	-----	-----
Cayuga	200,912	160,130	-----	41,343	-----	-----	66,528	-----	-----
Chautauqua	417,118	110,192	609	16,141	-----	-----	90,117	-----	-----
Chemung	312,137	431,828	-----	121,574	-----	-----	64,289	-----	64,730
Chenango	128,363	54,099	-----	8,495	-----	-----	28,698	-----	-----
Clinton	259,850	17,987	3,651	14,347	-----	-----	66,292	-----	-----
Columbia	170,393	118,405	-----	12,365	-----	-----	38,936	-----	-----
Cortland	208,222	120,657	-----	40,588	-----	-----	42,324	-----	-----
Delaware	111,382	22,892	-----	1,794	-----	-----	26,413	-----	-----
Dutchess	608,685	653,012	-----	87,688	22,006	90,799	159,525	12,000	-----
Erie	2,733,682	1,748,239	549,902	588,238	748,415	142,675	1,811,600	115,700	-----
Essex	122,701	58,077	-----	3,965	-----	-----	13,000	-----	-----
Franklin	115,856	48,457	-----	-----	-----	-----	52,678	-----	-----
Fulton	122,555	118,733	-----	15,197	-----	-----	29,889	-----	-----
Genesee	179,878	64,823	-----	944	-----	-----	56,680	-----	-----
Greene	104,180	108,827	-----	9,911	26,000	-----	21,071	-----	-----
Hamilton	14,524	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,260	-----	-----
Herkimer	169,941	37,447	-----	283	-----	12,916	51,374	-----	-----
Jefferson	216,997	123,009	-----	8,023	-----	-----	47,039	-----	-----

**1988-89 Local Assistance Allocations
by Program and Locality* (continued)**

	YDDP	Voluntary Agency	Secure Detent.	Non-Secure Detent.	Legis. Contract	Runaway Homeless	SDPP	Transit. Living	Comm. Care
Lewis	\$61,637	\$4,467	----	\$1,699	----	----	\$15,700	----	----
Livingston	160,617	193,008	----	15,952	----	----	34,230	----	----
Madison	202,970	114,683	----	19,066	----	----	41,803	----	----
Monroe	1,768,550	1,819,950	1,261,701	542,176	147,000	209,140	631,865	179,809	143,485
Montgomery	122,349	143,956	----	22,748	8,000	----	55,806	----	----
Nassau	3,173,381	2,629,249	1,341,432	205,298	1,068,700	322,145	494,652	188,160	122,988
Niagara	726,163	504,163	609	43,514	94,700	68,944	188,945	68,259	----
Oneida	688,029	473,465	----	67,677	30,000	51,324	196,324	64,628	----
Onondaga	1,189,267	1,328,212	1,422,076	407,104	258,500	264,103	336,541	59,437	----
Ontario	208,458	250,411	----	63,619	20,000	----	75,758	----	----
Orange	676,832	888,518	----	29,261	111,000	----	198,837	----	----
Orleans	141,183	104,749	----	472	12,000	----	42,637	----	----
Oswego	349,902	336,832	----	40,399	----	----	85,915	----	----
Otsego	139,520	94,263	----	12,176	40,000	----	45,116	----	----
Putnam	230,616	165,624	----	28,694	----	47,578	73,537	----	----
Rensselaer	475,153	644,136	----	142,529	47,500	----	108,760	----	----
Rockland	673,500	421,340	----	113,929	120,500	57,070	229,869	----	----
St. Lawrence	310,405	8,866	3,651	660	----	----	73,415	----	----
Saratoga	396,252	647,763	----	124,595	50,975	----	106,348	----	----
Schenectady	338,456	496,653	----	75,606	99,000	----	89,626	----	----
Schoharie	85,465	106,429	----	26,618	8,000	----	16,456	----	----
Schuyler	54,494	47,860	----	2,926	----	16,195	10,197	----	----
Seneca	103,961	111,559	----	19,539	----	----	18,395	----	----
Steuben	238,947	191,849	----	85,800	60,000	----	70,995	----	----
Suffolk	3,366,701	875,803	----	267,218	252,960	403,530	942,090	213,518	----
Sullivan	116,637	215,993	----	41,909	----	----	48,057	----	----
Tioga	141,986	107,144	----	48,422	----	----	28,324	----	----
Tompkins	324,766	136,819	----	42,098	----	15,469	81,428	15,816	----
Ulster	381,933	70,703	----	11,799	79,735	48,660	126,244	25,900	----
Warren	145,009	74,107	----	38,889	25,000	----	64,724	----	----

**1988-89 Local Assistance Allocations
by Program and Locality* (continued)**

	YDDP	Voluntary Agency	Secure Detent.	Non-Secure Detent.	Legis. Contract	Runaway Homeless	SDPP	Transit. Living	Comm. Care
Washington	\$155,756	\$179,342	-----	\$9,628	-----	-----	\$31,997	-----	-----
Wayne	214,386	140,484	-----	82,591	-----	-----	49,522	-----	-----
Westchester	1,994,654	2,518,845	561,466	412,484	467,510	61,275	534,167	15,000	-----
Wyoming	100,270	65,172	-----	5,380	-----	-----	22,837	-----	-----
Yates	56,161	81,779	-----	11,516	-----	-----	31,844	-----	-----
NYC	14,080,020	2,000,000	10,247,599	5,473,680	2,791,000	723,135	5,754,732	1,366,493	188,797
Statewide	-----	10,609,273	-----	-----	68,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	41,450,000	34,620,000	15,400,000	9,900,002	6,900,345	2,570,001	14,298,300	2,424,720	520,000

*County specific amounts for the Community-Based and Job Development programs were not available.
Source: NYS Division for Youth

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES

TABLE 1					
New York City Expenditures, 1985-88					
(Thousands)					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Corrections*	\$392,959	\$477,486	\$576,260	\$671,574	71.0
Courts	176	128	220	253	43.8
Prosecution	101,415	111,962	125,879	140,801	38.8
Bronx	18,762	20,540	23,325	25,485	35.8
Kings	26,077	28,415	32,307	36,440	39.7
New York	32,273	35,595	40,611	45,313	40.4
Queens	14,423	15,988	17,405	19,995	38.6
Richmond	2,550	2,774	3,120	3,437	34.8
Special Narcotics	7,330	8,650	9,111	10,131	38.2
Defense	56,836	56,100	87,105	103,895	82.8
Police	1,533,735	1,710,364	1,860,336	1,957,346	27.6
SIRT**	800	800	850	940	17.5
NYPD	1,189,186	1,315,463	1,436,734	1,513,082	27.2
Transit	204,500	222,200	236,822	247,273	21.0
Housing	82,600	107,310	119,720	129,841	57.1
Port Authority	56,649	64,591	66,210	62,210	9.8
Probation	32,597	36,494	38,762	45,143	38.5
Sheriff	2,504	2,713	2,818	3,019	20.6
TOTAL	2,120,222	2,395,247	2,691,380	2,922,031	37.8

*Includes Department of Juvenile Justice and Board of Corrections

**Staten Island Rapid Transit

Source: The City of New York: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Comptroller, Fiscal years 1985-1988.

TABLE 2

Local Government Court Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year

County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Albany	County	\$219,462	\$270,825	\$276,275	\$332,191	51.4
	City	7,077	26,672	31,587	31,604	346.6
	Town	499,691	538,094	590,802	618,405	23.8
	Village	43,623	49,026	49,268	57,095	30.9
	TOTAL	769,853	884,617	947,932	1,039,295	35.0
Allegany	County	300	450	570	1,090	263.3
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	94,271	98,653	104,862	122,001	29.4
	Village	27,668	19,850	21,332	33,310	20.4
	TOTAL	122,239	118,953	126,764	156,401	27.9
Broome	County	----	----	2,985	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	382,189	447,073	471,588	516,530	35.2
	Village	159,172	185,814	203,189	210,525	32.3
	TOTAL	541,361	632,887	677,762	727,055	34.3
Cattaraugus	County	118,227	157,914	137,151	211,125	78.6
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	145,308	158,839	171,302	186,405	28.3
	Village	25,983	28,094	29,477	30,165	16.1
	TOTAL	289,518	344,847	337,930	427,695	47.7
Cayuga	County	16,425	22,071	22,829	12,958	- 21.1
	City	----	----	----	6,248	----
	Town	137,265	136,945	143,281	133,624	- 2.7
	Village	18,197	17,568	19,954	22,724	24.9
	TOTAL	171,887	176,584	186,064	175,554	2.1

TABLE 2

Local Government Court Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year

County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Chautauqua	County	205,328	247,084	264,157	283,327	38.0
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	275,814	288,724	296,566	329,666	19.5
	Village	24,297	25,082	29,521	24,431	.6
	TOTAL	505,439	560,890	590,244	637,424	26.1
Chemung	County	22,077	20,859	118,607	143,107	548.2
	City	2,518	3,582	7,262	10,329	310.2
	Town	160,684	169,829	181,091	198,980	23.8
	Village	41,865	44,196	46,557	52,198	24.7
	TOTAL	227,144	238,466	353,517	404,614	78.1
Chenango	County	280	145	150	10,164	3,530.0
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	74,067	77,319	86,133	97,579	31.7
	Village	17,970	18,612	20,027	22,840	27.1
	TOTAL	92,317	96,076	106,310	130,583	41.5
Clinton	County	25,783	33,056	32,666	42,615	65.3
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	147,774	155,353	172,029	193,157	30.7
	Village	11,613	14,252	13,997	17,694	52.4
	TOTAL	185,170	202,661	218,692	253,466	36.9
Columbia	County	420	330	330	720	71.4
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	191,630	203,826	206,373	225,698	17.8
	Village	8,473	8,924	10,710	10,178	20.1
	TOTAL	200,523	213,080	217,413	236,596	18.0

TABLE 2

Local Government Court Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year

County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Cortland	County	14,695	16,409	13,781	17,416	18.5
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	96,518	94,865	104,014	112,178	16.2
	Village	10,270	10,834	10,935	11,754	14.4
	TOTAL	121,483	122,108	128,730	141,348	16.4
Delaware	County	6,257	6,013	8,193	9,236	47.6
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	102,201	109,579	118,412	135,708	32.8
	Village	42,127	42,695	48,211	48,748	15.7
	TOTAL	150,585	158,287	174,816	193,692	28.6
Dutchess	County	103,427	129,309	223,880	248,721	140.5
	City	2,460	2,520	1,190	6,815	177.0
	Town	560,542	611,204	690,037	803,446	43.3
	Village	79,614	88,883	100,548	110,459	38.7
	TOTAL	746,043	831,916	1,015,655	1,169,441	56.8
Erie	County	507,011	412,118	559,514	228,109	- 55.0
	City	----	2,743	7,051	7,757	----
	Town	1,913,432	1,963,535	2,111,553	2,310,524	20.8
	Village	294,948	301,590	324,208	348,274	18.1
	TOTAL	2,715,391	2,679,986	3,002,326	2,894,664	6.6
Essex	County	13,754	13,320	12,744	13,291	- 3.4
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	174,086	173,440	185,359	179,063	2.9
	Village	8,677	11,801	17,909	21,141	143.6
	TOTAL	196,517	198,561	216,012	213,495	8.6

TABLE 2

Local Government Court Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year

County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Franklin	County	55,968	525	455	5,263	- 90.6
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	91,499	94,572	105,429	97,758	6.8
	Village	45,800	55,101	58,791	69,469	51.7
	TOTAL	193,267	150,198	164,675	172,490	- 10.8
Fulton	County	245	210	360	420	71.4
	City	----	729	697	590	----
	Town	61,105	62,331	65,833	69,305	13.4
	Village	3,553	3,953	4,054	2,830	- 20.3
	TOTAL	64,903	67,223	70,944	73,145	12.7
Genesee	County	25,577	28,314	41,995	41,164	60.9
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	153,596	162,126	171,971	195,035	27.0
	Village	17,296	16,856	20,585	20,583	19.0
	TOTAL	196,469	207,296	234,551	256,782	30.7
Greene	County	2,020	2,520	4,005	10,457	417.7
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	151,759	170,049	193,452	217,239	43.1
	Village	41,023	49,334	53,849	61,157	49.1
	TOTAL	194,802	221,903	251,306	288,853	48.3
Hamilton	County	4,174	4,095	5,158	5,184	24.2
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	62,401	67,830	67,599	71,367	14.4
	Village	----	3,442	3,349	3,347	----
	TOTAL	66,575	75,367	76,106	79,898	20.0

TABLE 2

Local Government Court Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year

County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Herkimer	County	325	40	325	570	75.4
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	105,552	109,108	121,383	131,426	24.5
	Village	32,444	33,403	41,165	51,409	58.5
	TOTAL	138,321	142,551	162,873	183,405	32.6
Jefferson	County	38,239	46,188	41,484	73,429	92.0
	City	6,488	4,762	4,376	8,197	26.3
	Town	169,926	200,384	210,082	227,326	33.8
	Village	37,931	43,686	54,115	63,791	68.2
	TOTAL	252,584	295,025	310,057	372,743	47.6
Lewis	County	12,438	8,656	9,296	11,045	- 11.2
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	48,175	53,896	53,881	61,837	28.4
	Village	13,378	13,207	14,844	17,190	28.5
	TOTAL	73,991	75,759	78,021	90,072	21.7
Livingston	County	28,247	22,506	46,659	51,283	81.6
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	145,519	159,613	171,820	192,183	32.1
	Village	65,727	71,639	81,296	82,193	25.1
	TOTAL	239,493	253,758	299,775	325,659	36.0
Madison	County	535	530	800	840	57.0
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	114,905	120,963	125,894	137,530	19.7
	Village	47,257	52,473	54,520	58,711	24.2
	TOTAL	162,697	173,966	181,214	197,081	21.1

TABLE 2

Local Government Court Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year						
County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Monroe	County	3,478,149	4,047,293	3,976,661	4,235,786	21.8
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	1,213,272	1,327,998	1,419,772	1,637,702	35.0
	Village	68,388	72,332	76,318	87,903	28.5
	TOTAL	4,759,809	5,447,623	5,472,751	5,961,391	25.2
Montgomery	County	29,714	10,036	14,639	17,130	- 42.4
	City	1,080	880	830	1,080	0
	Town	96,601	102,179	114,151	119,657	23.9
	Village	3,445	3,360	2,892	3,026	- 12.2
	TOTAL	130,840	116,455	132,512	140,893	7.7
Nassau	County	1,554,000	1,520,000	1,691,000	2,273,000	46.3
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	----	----	----	----	----
	Village	1,920,671	2,178,837	2,452,667	2,686,408	39.9
	TOTAL	3,474,671	3,698,837	4,143,667	4,959,408	42.7
Niagara	County	39,706	92,276	88,560	101,009	154.4
	City	11,579	12,000	17,850	11,622	.4
	Town	332,305	353,716	374,504	415,923	25.2
	Village	1,505	1,599	2,049	2,033	35.1
	TOTAL	385,095	459,591	482,963	530,587	37.8
Oneida	County	30,697	34,275	33,977	32,249	5.1
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	228,323	253,724	271,107	294,589	29.0
	Village	56,724	59,123	67,760	71,566	26.2
	TOTAL	315,744	347,122	372,844	398,404	26.2

TABLE 2

Local Government Court Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year

County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Onondaga	County	4,145	4,510	5,645	9,850	137.6
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	681,807	722,205	786,997	893,830	31.1
	Village	121,958	132,554	167,589	156,134	28.0
	TOTAL	807,910	859,269	960,231	1,059,814	31.2
Ontario	County	52,777	85,278	113,269	110,394	109.2
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	188,791	182,167	203,945	265,497	40.6
	Village	5,741	5,509	6,322	6,907	20.3
	TOTAL	247,309	272,954	323,536	382,798	54.8
Orange	County	20,925	26,124	24,148	33,851	61.8
	City	28,414	21,539	15,779	36,383	28.0
	Town	830,216	864,488	943,046	1,043,726	25.7
	Village	131,812	136,021	142,580	166,749	26.5
	TOTAL	1,011,367	1,048,172	1,125,553	1,280,709	26.6
Orleans	County	580	455	520	800	37.9
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	95,454	106,096	115,092	123,752	29.6
	Village	25,562	26,503	32,856	33,120	29.6
	TOTAL	121,596	133,054	148,468	157,672	29.7
Oswego	County	580	370	925	1,500	158.6
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	213,435	228,980	249,001	275,521	29.1
	Village	11,548	12,781	14,563	15,588	35.0
	TOTAL	225,563	242,131	264,489	292,609	29.7

TABLE 2

Local Government Court Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year

County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Otsego	County	12,329	11,961	11,118	12,895	4.6
	City	18,646	19,403	19,766	29,213	56.7
	Town	110,188	117,908	137,157	167,080	51.6
	Village	9,363	13,391	11,974	14,032	49.9
	TOTAL	150,526	162,663	180,015	223,220	48.3
Putnam	County	10,986	16,956	31,858	30,952	181.7
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	338,626	360,023	400,548	439,895	29.9
	Village	35,851	48,016	56,690	69,440	93.7
	TOTAL	385,463	424,995	489,096	540,287	40.2
Rensselaer	County	865	890	1,100	2,110	143.9
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	236,969	255,660	277,348	310,872	31.2
	Village	11,531	11,131	14,298	17,634	52.9
	TOTAL	249,365	267,681	292,746	330,616	32.6
Rockland	County	5,950	6,228	11,500	8,215	38.1
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	922,666	1,071,177	1,161,779	1,301,990	41.1
	Village	305,527	336,161	374,077	500,473	63.8
	TOTAL	1,234,143	1,413,566	1,547,356	1,810,678	46.7
St. Lawrence	County	74,313	11,206	2,366	1,890	- 97.5
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	262,951	273,275	296,811	326,621	24.2
	Village	85,943	85,813	87,947	100,206	16.6
	TOTAL	423,207	370,294	387,124	428,717	1.3

TABLE 2

Local Government Court Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year

County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Saratoga	County	54,470	1,450	1,805	2,360	- 95.7
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	379,956	381,660	410,353	438,276	15.3
	Village	35,211	38,839	43,025	48,192	36.9
	TOTAL	469,637	421,949	455,183	488,828	4.1
Schenectady	County	629	49,581	63,734	66,710	10,505.6
	City	1,354	1,231	15,143	1,210	- 10.6
	Town	197,926	216,984	232,342	261,007	31.9
	Village	16,668	17,504	13,374	15,851	- 4.9
	TOTAL	216,577	285,300	324,593	344,778	59.2
Schoharie	County	24,940	27,725	43,100	43,234	73.4
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	50,842	54,372	61,375	67,548	32.9
	Village	12,231	15,516	17,208	17,196	40.6
	TOTAL	88,013	97,613	121,683	127,978	45.4
Schuyler	County	140	245	125	260	85.7
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	36,174	37,568	38,417	38,951	7.7
	Village	16,397	16,465	18,428	16,991	3.6
	TOTAL	52,711	54,278	56,990	56,202	6.6
Seneca	County	18,885	21,893	19,889	23,270	23.2
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	74,434	85,351	86,327	98,104	31.8
	Village	35,291	33,657	35,639	35,287	0
	TOTAL	128,610	140,901	141,855	156,661	21.8

TABLE 2

Local Government Court Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year

County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Steuben	County	100,714	107,973	103,094	175,857	74.6
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	188,639	193,630	215,278	227,505	20.6
	Village	36,359	36,221	33,807	34,212	- 5.9
	TOTAL	325,712	337,824	352,179	437,574	34.3
Suffolk	County	1,732,904	1,744,561	1,876,879	2,080,405	20.1
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	577,425	646,830	727,140	861,055	49.1
	Village	363,196	386,864	421,652	503,630	38.7
	TOTAL	2,673,525	2,778,255	3,025,671	3,445,090	28.9
Sullivan	County	37,181	40,617	41,128	51,708	39.1
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	303,011	324,604	351,585	405,119	33.7
	Village	70,172	79,700	85,734	96,852	38.0
	TOTAL	410,364	444,921	478,447	553,679	34.9
Tioga	County	305	285	465	1,090	257.4
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	78,948	82,664	84,895	102,995	30.5
	Village	15,101	34,229	34,108	37,951	151.3
	TOTAL	94,354	117,178	119,468	142,036	50.5
Tompkins	County	33,251	17,273	16,353	28,210	- 15.2
	City	13,733	18,331	19,240	17,527	27.6
	Town	148,374	165,928	181,926	190,642	28.5
	Village	50,593	53,390	55,283	58,807	16.2
	TOTAL	245,951	254,922	272,802	295,186	20.0

TABLE 2						
Local Government Court Expenditures, 1985-88						
Fiscal Year						
County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Ulster	County	2,085	2,115	2,650	5,220	150.4
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	498,440	563,873	646,339	718,796	44.2
	Village	27,364	27,410	28,653	29,408	7.5
	TOTAL	527,889	593,398	677,642	753,424	42.7
Warren	County	720	360	615	810	12.5
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	177,142	185,964	206,692	219,145	23.7
	Village	21,885	24,717	27,706	33,522	53.2
	TOTAL	199,747	211,041	235,013	253,477	26.9
Washington	County	10,487	5,336	5,864	7,061	- 32.7
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	89,708	91,370	99,940	105,928	18.1
	Village	56,058	54,999	60,782	62,414	11.3
	TOTAL	156,253	151,705	166,586	175,403	12.3
Wayne	County	850	7,121	7,289	11,749	1,282.2
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	213,996	236,759	257,897	286,104	33.7
	Village	79,714	85,433	89,033	93,885	17.8
	TOTAL	294,560	329,313	354,219	391,738	33.0
Westchester	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	135,496	257,161	262,256	402,173	196.8
	Town	1,637,496	1,793,097	1,916,030	2,084,458	27.3
	Village	1,254,493	1,376,739	1,555,383	1,695,848	35.2
	TOTAL	3,027,485	3,426,997	3,733,669	4,182,479	38.2

TABLE 2						
Local Government Court Expenditures, 1985-88						
Fiscal Year						
County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Wyoming	County	170	185	365	450	164.7
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	57,359	58,920	62,609	69,742	21.6
	Village	30,898	35,321	39,592	42,424	37.3
	TOTAL	88,427	94,426	102,566	112,616	27.4
Yates	County	195	170	350	380	94.9
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	39,927	41,625	43,853	44,768	12.1
	Village	11,606	12,048	11,896	13,656	17.7
	TOTAL	51,728	53,843	56,099	58,804	13.7
TOTALS	County	8,753,856	9,338,235	10,015,360	11,124,130	27.1
	City	228,845	371,553	403,027	570,748	149.4
	Town	16,561,310	17,808,950	19,295,002	21,400,768	29.2
	Village	6,047,712	6,662,498	7,414,296	8,219,561	35.9
	TOTAL*	31,592,723	34,181,236	37,127,685	41,315,207	30.8

*Excludes New York City

Source: Office of the State Comptroller
Division of Municipal Affairs

TABLE 3

Local Government Prosecution Expenditures, 1985-88

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change
Albany	\$1,186,490	\$1,263,660	\$1,347,769	\$1,480,372	24.8
Allegany	157,601	133,602	143,405	161,602	2.5
Broome	808,616	853,503	836,417	770,438	- 4.7
Cattaraugus	212,415	220,519	271,256	302,860	42.6
Cayuga	271,086	299,980	316,461	353,353	30.3
Chautauqua	518,942	606,270	599,860	618,070	19.1
Chemung	312,865	323,639	345,990	369,691	18.2
Chenango	75,368	80,955	88,920	95,270	26.4
Clinton	210,347	221,853	237,128	237,862	13.1
Columbia	155,110	167,215	221,627	386,494	149.2
Cortland	140,009	147,028	152,239	194,022	38.6
Delaware	68,956	70,486	91,245	79,826	15.8
Dutchess	996,254	1,108,146	1,160,864	1,343,132	34.8
Erie	3,829,316	4,295,906	6,418,258	6,505,440	69.9
Essex	144,146	145,713	150,108	168,153	16.7
Franklin	149,800	133,557	134,312	155,042	3.5
Fulton	137,070	162,615	169,619	192,161	40.2
Genesee	204,839	215,931	231,838	240,417	17.4
Greene	102,649	110,767	119,039	195,927	90.9
Hamilton	35,753	43,497	36,979	41,898	17.2
Herkimer	86,033	114,650	125,924	144,320	67.7
Jefferson	214,942	265,099	294,714	399,325	85.8
Lewis	45,846	50,848	52,267	59,848	30.5
Livingston	181,929	200,761	238,962	255,139	40.2
Madison	225,146	223,494	226,451	257,117	14.2
Monroe	4,492,104	4,492,104	5,252,882	5,321,292	18.5
Montgomery	85,143	111,299	122,585	135,875	59.6
Nassau	12,153,000	13,037,000	13,720,000	14,835,000	22.1
Niagara	700,953	700,859	927,668	1,001,555	42.9

TABLE 3

Local Government Prosecution Expenditures, 1985-88

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change
Oneida	783,063	797,177	890,843	975,867	24.6
Onondaga	3,206,673	3,306,862	3,319,134	3,438,341	7.2
Ontario	337,103	352,294	476,306	608,219	80.4
Orange	1,558,746	1,673,783	1,951,922	2,206,284	41.5
Orleans	119,902	124,451	123,896	134,873	12.5
Oswego	234,461	262,324	343,050	381,969	62.9
Otsego	62,559	67,058	79,868	98,123	56.8
Putnam	441,387	460,217	467,763	564,035	27.8
Rensselaer	509,100	531,875	604,525	711,162	39.7
Rockland	2,431,836	2,758,094	2,779,780	3,074,159	26.4
St. Lawrence	214,501	280,439	304,425	339,463	58.3
Saratoga	432,737	468,641	484,155	532,402	23.0
Schenectady	485,333	488,105	492,977	518,771	6.9
Schoharie	47,904	54,665	53,325	56,864	18.7
Schuyler	37,125	32,906	45,955	52,125	40.4
Seneca	39,423	62,237	69,377	92,792	135.4
Steuben	364,418	392,873	413,651	435,705	19.6
Suffolk	10,250,549	11,451,067	12,470,226	13,492,378	31.6
Sullivan	488,316	517,105	613,273	736,161	50.8
Tioga	96,556	109,530	124,196	121,094	25.4
Tompkins	263,041	270,659	310,976	340,853	29.6
Ulster	613,404	624,856	644,287	715,298	16.6
Warren	153,339	180,238	194,407	218,544	42.5
Washington	178,137	242,984	279,592	288,993	62.2
Wayne	374,515	407,306	430,194	498,678	33.2
Westchester	7,644,558	8,342,455	7,996,183	8,606,385	12.6
Wyoming	68,048	64,107	70,873	81,318	19.5
Yates	37,863	40,806	47,449	51,102	35.0
TOTAL*	59,377,325	64,166,070	70,117,395	75,673,459	27.4

*Excludes New York City

Source: Office of the State Comptroller
Division of Municipal Affairs

TABLE 4

Local Government Defense Expenditures, 1985-88

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change
Albany	\$653,996	\$784,998	\$819,525	\$865,397	32.3
Allegany	65,755	90,298	89,217	111,663	69.8
Broome	434,640	488,018	496,452	475,861	9.5
Cattaraugus	170,001	314,685	314,528	407,010	139.4
Cayuga	104,217	151,167	168,056	172,196	65.2
Chautauqua	352,462	409,840	400,761	427,966	21.4
Chemung	131,320	148,181	148,860	155,152	18.1
Chenango	41,932	69,839	100,602	84,395	101.3
Clinton	113,447	195,454	223,852	262,728	131.6
Columbia	114,812	112,996	126,768	209,508	82.5
Cortland	79,462	85,749	89,544	108,741	36.8
Delaware	50,777	61,715	94,762	57,184	12.6
Dutchess	594,328	663,483	686,541	786,140	32.3
Erie*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Essex	37,570	56,958	67,059	51,765	37.8
Franklin	109,183	101,911	100,250	126,841	16.2
Fulton	69,180	65,736	72,071	93,616	35.3
Genesee	88,524	118,836	138,663	169,260	91.2
Greene	86,291	93,748	101,348	142,036	64.6
Hamilton	5,734	10,230	6,221	4,988	- 13.0
Herkimer	51,463	77,882	96,317	95,513	85.6
Jefferson	157,252	283,475	304,168	330,161	110.0
Lewis	24,872	24,696	25,902	28,620	15.1
Livingston	74,772	100,569	150,504	131,363	75.7
Madison	90,170	146,135	155,439	169,678	88.2
Monroe	2,463,687	2,890,380	3,330,434	2,666,006	8.2
Montgomery	58,994	116,073	120,868	153,946	161.0
Nassau	2,895,000	3,791,000	4,202,000	4,504,000	55.6
Niagara	540,717	592,178	461,323	575,358	6.4

TABLE 4

Local Government Defense Expenditures, 1985-88

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change
Oneida	460,672	546,626	760,899	857,927	86.2
Onondaga	1,634,802	2,065,804	2,466,641	2,693,346	64.8
Ontario	144,001	287,775	331,327	418,382	190.5
Orange	526,354	662,125	747,344	884,417	68.0
Orleans	77,485	86,006	102,323	104,286	34.6
Oswego	112,313	173,807	249,432	182,095	62.1
Otsego	71,223	86,454	100,050	104,542	46.8
Putnam	179,318	204,067	204,040	235,102	31.1
Rensselaer	234,679	256,286	285,621	322,906	37.6
Rockland	808,851	964,595	1,044,745	1,203,085	48.7
St. Lawrence	298,278	291,704	357,324	487,021	63.3
Saratoga	179,326	201,515	243,686	290,856	62.2
Schenectady	210,339	508,298	283,153	428,813	103.9
Schoharie	20,136	26,717	37,153	42,946	113.3
Schuyler	31,698	31,426	36,876	38,842	22.5
Seneca	36,623	41,606	41,502	60,915	66.3
Steuben	216,124	237,750	258,622	280,668	29.9
Suffolk	3,743,080	4,283,012	3,819,510	4,074,989	8.9
Sullivan	464,402	600,448	719,436	812,850	75.0
Tioga	91,434	99,523	118,054	133,308	45.8
Tompkins	173,005	286,531	256,662	290,033	67.6
Ulster	338,564	446,388	436,540	459,408	35.7
Warren	88,796	116,544	168,917	157,570	77.5
Washington	82,796	120,675	116,774	129,766	56.7
Wayne	364,252	360,587	419,208	424,430	16.5
Westchester	3,510,015	4,495,078	4,918,848	5,722,179	63.0
Wyoming	292,795	301,747	340,944	345,222	17.9
Yates	35,235	45,713	49,059	49,464	40.4
TOTAL**	24,087,154	29,875,037	32,006,725	34,602,460	43.7

*Erie County expenditures were not reported.

**Excludes New York City

Source: Office of the State Comptroller
Division of Municipal Affairs

TABLE 5

Local Government Sheriff Expenditures, 1985-88

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change
Albany	\$1,987,518	\$2,389,037	\$2,510,288	\$2,723,422	37.0
Allegany	193,217	240,018	276,370	308,112	59.5
Broome	1,397,216	1,006,227	1,026,908	350,385	-74.9
Cattaraugus	1,096,626	1,056,852	1,257,454	1,557,916	42.1
Cayuga	852,480	915,101	966,019	952,008	11.7
Chautauqua	2,485,285	2,722,892	2,973,963	3,530,090	42.0
Chemung	1,070,726	977,919	1,130,338	1,246,787	16.4
Chenango	113,918	3,213	NA*	NA*	----
Clinton	10,606	314,775	285,489	348,622	318.7
Columbia	968,448	964,213	991,387	1,151,898	18.9
Cortland	645,862	732,482	754,898	857,599	32.8
Delaware	401,901	504,446	602,690	749,063	86.4
Dutchess	3,045,463	3,348,508	4,219,953	4,511,601	48.1
Erie	11,231,683	12,600,784	13,287,296	14,122,644	25.7
Essex	92,548	112,987	184,990	182,849	97.6
Franklin	88,710	94,975	94,119	146,135	64.7
Fulton	573,865	644,416	690,132	725,271	26.4
Genesee	1,163,965	1,215,993	1,316,681	1,388,974	19.3
Greene	278,458	352,396	370,214	548,201	96.9
Hamilton	108,607	114,106	130,271	133,180	22.6
Herkimer	147,233	183,057	236,607	254,328	72.7
Jefferson	591,207	634,809	608,279	791,669	33.9
Lewis	291,754	321,344	306,694	422,903	45.0
Livingston	965,552	1,049,075	1,200,381	1,352,897	40.1
Madison	415,309	450,705	500,719	565,366	36.1
Monroe	18,145,090	18,899,984	19,619,771	20,222,033	11.4
Montgomery	639,855	732,113	788,815	805,228	25.8
Nassau	3,064,000	3,340,000	3,629,000	4,062,000	32.6
Niagara	4,139,894	4,547,976	5,612,077	6,078,658	46.8

TABLE 5					
Local Government Sheriff Expenditures, 1985-88					
County	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change
Oneida	1,741,631	1,978,059	2,280,437	2,792,642	60.3
Onondaga	10,805,478	12,965,923	13,884,932	16,010,244	48.2
Ontario	2,131,073	2,328,834	2,298,334	2,635,590	23.7
Orange	1,919,194	2,157,814	2,330,898	2,850,485	48.5
Orleans	817,836	860,185	1,042,641	1,086,278	32.8
Oswego	2,579,701	2,356,959	2,094,265	2,303,309	-12.0
Otsego	270,368	303,702	337,458	364,623	34.9
Putnam	2,183,953	2,334,614	3,079,817	3,805,443	74.2
Rensselaer	900,255	1,024,096	1,308,627	1,780,333	97.8
Rockland	4,370,356	4,679,206	5,820,140	6,632,594	51.8
St. Lawrence	1,152,504	1,117,871	1,166,146	1,353,614	17.4
Saratoga	1,696,065	2,135,858	1,983,287	2,452,706	44.6
Schenectady	186,286	202,233	239,914	284,133	52.5
Schoharie	191,920	226,346	249,977	280,606	46.2
Schuyler	296,792	327,864	332,591	441,183	48.7
Seneca	713,034	762,766	866,870	997,205	39.9
Steuben	770,775	813,374	887,576	1,009,454	31.0
Suffolk	6,559,221	7,090,274	7,678,850	10,096,732	53.9
Sullivan	1,534,726	1,513,084	1,834,601	1,864,987	21.5
Tioga	891,375	956,900	945,278	1,004,816	12.7
Tompkins	877,617	933,745	1,061,569	1,155,179	31.6
Ulster	1,126,571	1,121,500	1,298,245	1,474,267	30.9
Warren	1,543,037	1,667,926	2,212,047	2,330,877	51.1
Washington	500,176	495,226	539,755	734,089	46.8
Wayne	1,522,774	1,730,081	1,715,779	1,960,167	28.7
Westchester*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	704,691	720,687	770,058	1,006,565	42.8
Yates	560,630	611,645	706,048	759,974	35.6
TOTAL**	104,755,035	113,887,175	124,537,943	139,557,934	33.2

*Sheriff expenditures included in adult corrections function.

**Excludes New York City

Sources: Office of the State Comptroller, Division of Municipal Affairs

TABLE 6

Local Government Police Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year						
County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Albany	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	\$16,261,924	\$16,915,270	\$19,040,530	\$19,466,943	19.7
	Town	4,506,374	5,112,851	5,687,933	6,300,062	39.8
	Village	580,179	649,328	656,739	701,984	21.0
	TOTAL	21,348,477	22,677,449	25,385,202	26,468,989	24.0
Allegany	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	155,238	148,974	150,510	200,464	29.1
	Village	620,518	653,585	657,803	686,811	10.7
	TOTAL	775,756	802,559	808,313	887,275	14.4
Broome	County	18,005	----	----	----	----
	City	4,012,379	4,240,834	4,447,581	5,130,112	27.9
	Town	1,027,430	1,275,030	1,342,780	1,455,812	41.7
	Village	3,007,420	3,019,443	3,078,541	3,293,328	9.5
	TOTAL	8,065,234	8,535,307	8,868,902	9,879,252	22.5
Cattaraugus	County	415,248	326,576	262,031	12,352	- 97.0
	City	1,307,507	1,415,618	1,473,224	1,530,192	17.0
	Town	119,907	111,549	119,843	104,601	- 12.8
	Village	423,926	427,460	453,768	440,262	3.9
	TOTAL	2,266,588	2,281,203	2,308,866	2,087,407	- 7.9
Cayuga	County	74,422	114,954	2,291,075*	2,430,022*	3165.2
	City	2,019,650	2,401,871	2,425,300	2,513,316	24.4
	Town	3,999	7,329	13,554	10,948	173.8
	Village	67,149	75,730	99,777	106,036	57.9
	TOTAL	2,165,220	2,599,884	4,829,706	5,060,322	133.7

*Costs of constructing a new jail.

TABLE 6						
Local Government Police Expenditures, 1985-88						
Fiscal Year						
County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Chautauqua	County	50,819	----	----	----	----
	City	3,200,446	3,335,302	3,635,897	3,857,706	20.5
	Town	755,495	380,345	756,262	835,796	10.6
	Village	1,055,494	1,101,925	1,131,209	1,187,029	12.5
	TOTAL	5,062,254	4,817,572	5,523,368	5,880,531	16.2
Chemung	County	276,436	243,576	74,817	430	- 99.8
	City	2,541,265	2,868,868	2,693,217	2,913,484	14.6
	Town	186,967	63,879	69,724	90,431	- 51.6
	Village	589,208	615,488	665,504	711,881	20.8
	TOTAL	3,593,876	3,791,811	3,503,262	3,716,226	3.4
Chenango	County	920	939	13,382	51,799*	5,530.3
	City	502,168	522,477	528,938	594,649	18.4
	Town	7,104	2,913	2,425	7,015	- 1.3
	Village	210,038	218,026	216,556	249,182	18.6
	TOTAL	720,230	744,355	761,301	902,645	25.3
Clinton	County	----	12,662	----	----	----
	City	1,285,168	1,414,982	1,551,241	1,621,205	26.1
	Town	8,712	8,853	9,594	8,944	2.7
	Village	85,689	56,895	53,398	66,145	- 22.8
	TOTAL	1,379,569	1,493,392	1,614,233	1,696,294	23.0
Columbia	County	----	155,903	1,933,261**	6,564,868**	----
	City	530,522	560,484	633,550	662,744	24.9
	Town	69,364	67,495	56,522	100,361	44.7
	Village	115,379	134,778	148,580	152,697	32.3
	TOTAL	715,265	918,660	2,771,913	7,480,670	945.9

*Costs of truck weighting project.

**Repayment of bond note for new county jail.

TABLE 6						
Local Government Police Expenditures, 1985-88						
Fiscal Year						
County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Cortland	County	3,000	13,612	----	----	----
	City	1,124,763	1,210,145	1,227,855	1,358,233	20.8
	Town	----	8,075	4,000	NA	----
	Village	58,496	77,506	111,571	114,931	96.5
	TOTAL	1,186,259	1,309,338	1,343,426	1,473,164	24.2
Delaware	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	68,382	64,184	69,460	80,985	18.4
	Village	462,589	504,237	491,690	528,824	14.3
	TOTAL	530,971	568,421	561,150	609,809	14.8
Dutchess	County	1,025,976	1,814,501	1,320,364	319,649	-68.8
	City	3,499,887	3,904,178	4,187,274	4,626,981	32.2
	Town	3,085,139	3,965,377	4,188,081	4,714,776	52.8
	Village	598,856	663,901	655,296	794,036	32.6
	TOTAL	8,209,858	10,347,957	10,351,015	10,455,442	27.4
Erie	County	18,730,822*	7,222,708*	6,959,391*	5,945,583*	- 68.3
	City	27,996,687	29,682,671	29,653,855	33,439,882	19.4
	Town	21,788,790	23,009,182	25,185,043	26,894,003	23.4
	Village	4,594,710	4,849,880	5,012,264	5,188,051	12.9
	TOTAL	73,111,009	64,764,441	66,810,553	71,467,519	- 2.2
Essex	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	185,449	226,508	214,820	254,806	37.4
	Village	332,807	333,655	338,084	408,985	22.9
	TOTAL	518,256	560,163	552,904	663,791	28.1

*Includes costs of constructing a new penitentiary.

TABLE 6

Local Government Police Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year

County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Franklin	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	1,995	2,045	1,895	1,767	- 11.4
	Village	863,327	930,962	952,047	1,025,431	18.8
	TOTAL	865,322	933,007	953,942	1,027,198	18.7
Fulton	County	6,256	----	----	----	----
	City	989,657	1,723,913	1,725,609	1,980,748	100.1
	Town	5,337	2,280	2,082	2,155	- 59.6
	Village	40,172	37,408	38,055	51,073	27.1
	TOTAL	1,041,422	1,763,601	1,765,746	1,961,976	88.4
Genesee	County	1,904,066	209,779	21,365	NA	----
	City	----	1,454,612	1,356,319	1,343,925	----
	Town	6,280	19,809	7,493	7,667	22.1
	Village	300,273	322,499	350,147	291,877	- 2.8
	TOTAL	2,210,619	2,006,699	1,735,324	1,643,469	- 25.7
Greene	County	----	----	113	225	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	231,910	139,956	276,474	313,309	35.1
	Village	522,927	538,773	552,306	650,150	24.3
	TOTAL	754,837	678,729	828,893	963,684	27.7
Hamilton	County	3,395	----	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	70,583	69,113	73,170	104,615	48.2
	Village	----	----	----	----	----
	TOTAL	73,978	69,113	73,170	104,615	41.4

TABLE 6

Local Government Police Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year

County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Herkimer	County	----	58,365	----	----	----
	City	294,810	297,949	301,145	385,102	30.6
	Town	89,463	84,260	102,033	105,531	18.0
	Village	1,201,635	1,539,391	1,369,684	1,524,015	26.8
	TOTAL	1,585,908	1,979,965	1,772,862	2,014,648	27.0
Jefferson	County	298,764	100,503	33,274	105,956	- 64.5
	City	1,746,243	1,929,950	2,705,951	2,883,980	65.2
	Town	5,536	6,146	7,306	9,976	80.2
	Village	458,382	490,324	523,425	599,361	30.8
	TOTAL	2,508,925	2,526,923	3,269,956	3,599,273	43.5
Lewis	County	55,434	13,001	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	----	20	20	5	----
	Village	125,029	123,346	136,193	138,437	10.7
	TOTAL	180,463	136,367	136,213	138,442	- 23.3
Livingston	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	50,840	40,977	23,697	26,708	- 47.5
	Village	627,335	708,616	734,777	756,858	20.6
	TOTAL	678,175	749,593	758,474	783,566	15.5
Madison	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	698,353	665,359	608,759	663,096	- 5.0
	Town	16,983	15,206	8,794	12,606	- 25.8
	Village	627,380	674,898	731,088	797,330	27.1
	TOTAL	1,342,716	1,355,463	1,348,641	1,473,032	9.7

TABLE 6						
Local Government Police Expenditures, 1985-88						
Fiscal Year						
County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Monroe	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	24,831,276	27,160,670	28,551,980	31,195,708	25.6
	Town	11,103,200	11,814,743	12,964,670	14,374,376	29.5
	Village	1,213,943	1,251,346	1,289,007	1,347,226	11.0
	TOTAL	37,148,419	40,226,759	42,805,657	46,917,310	26.3
Montgomery	County	169,777	1,545	218,000	85,219	- 49.8
	City	1,331,432	1,527,133	1,570,221	1,693,002	27.2
	Town	1,493	1,993	1,650	2,203	47.6
	Village	281,225	241,672	235,137	251,228	- 10.7
	TOTAL	1,783,927	1,772,343	2,025,008	2,031,650	13.9
Nassau	County	262,809,000	277,111,000	292,134,000	294,192,000	11.9
	City	6,630,836	7,419,107	7,624,841	8,013,489	20.9
	Town	6,148,976	6,048,476	2,698,809	2,980,475	- 51.5
	Village	27,579,965	29,770,474	32,183,726	34,624,872	25.5
	TOTAL	303,168,777	320,349,057	334,641,376	339,810,836	12.1
Niagara	County	----	4,473	468,259	100,564	----
	City	8,115,166	8,379,980	8,993,599	4,289,488	- 47.1
	Town	251,574	282,402	262,795	345,190	37.2
	Village	152,079	175,428	184,079	180,062	18.4
	TOTAL	8,518,819	8,842,283	9,908,732	4,915,304	- 42.3
Oneida	County	2,275,693	275,283	209,977	795,963	- 65.0
	City	6,655,803	7,401,789	7,656,007	8,567,394	28.7
	Town	455,884	591,565	630,893	681,890	49.6
	Village	730,980	587,005	597,632	674,949	- 7.7
	TOTAL	10,118,360	8,855,642	9,094,509	10,720,196	5.9

TABLE 6

Local Government Police Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year						
County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Onondaga	County	----	178,996	495,852	3,111,464*	----
	City	15,163,126	16,206,229	17,438,287	18,930,752	24.8
	Town	3,645,916	3,985,804	4,037,310	4,785,833	31.3
	Village	2,308,140	1,698,973	2,011,924	2,055,341	- 11.0
	TOTAL	21,117,182	22,070,002	23,983,373	28,883,390	36.8
Ontario	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	2,484,538	1,871,955	1,856,274	2,042,511	- 17.8
	Town	9,286	14,246	16,480	16,201	74.5
	Village	95,053	121,805	98,989	111,187	17.0
	TOTAL	2,588,877	2,008,006	1,971,743	2,169,899	- 16.2
Orange	County	----	----	----	1,280,604*	----
	City	5,289,372	5,621,467	5,769,371	7,126,319	34.7
	Town	4,172,439	4,718,551	5,507,702	7,364,288	76.5
	Village	2,441,610	2,765,045	3,053,457	3,565,886	46.0
	TOTAL	11,903,421	13,105,063	14,330,530	19,337,097	62.4
Orleans	County	----	----	3,097	848	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	7,094	12,818	6,642	6,294	- 11.3
	Village	609,835	657,757	679,834	758,834	24.4
	TOTAL	616,929	670,575	689,573	765,976	24.2
Oswego	County	24,096	188,774	593,121	212,169	780.5
	City	2,488,167	2,686,530	2,803,004	3,239,113	30.2
	Town	21,699	19,304	18,365	21,564	- .6
	Village	142,595	175,840	201,804	188,572	32.2
	TOTAL	2,676,557	3,070,448	3,616,294	3,661,418	36.8

*Costs of jail restoration.

TABLE 6

Local Government Police Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year						
County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Otsego	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	765,245	850,020	790,516	1,206,950	57.7
	Town	6,370	4,353	4,475	3,285	- 48.4
	Village	128,861	137,886	139,176	168,372	30.7
	TOTAL	900,476	992,259	934,167	1,378,607	53.1
Putnam	County	----	2,486	4,903	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	2,359,774	3,154,942	3,496,037	3,903,964	65.4
	Village	222,043	221,599	235,735	276,439	24.5
	TOTAL	2,581,817	3,379,027	3,736,671	4,180,403	61.9
Rensselaer	County	425	----	----	----	----
	City	5,804,019	6,042,372	6,250,845	6,551,696	12.9
	Town	835,716	929,988	1,042,098	1,077,540	28.9
	Village	168,411	164,506	191,245	165,460	- 1.8
	TOTAL	6,808,571	7,136,666	7,484,188	7,794,696	14.5
Rockland	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	15,106,166	17,130,558	17,761,778	20,390,154	35.0
	Village	4,961,583	4,951,826	5,617,166	6,234,477	25.7
	TOTAL	20,067,749	22,082,384	23,378,944	26,624,631	32.7
St. Lawrence	County	120,824	97,279	----	----	----
	City	900,931	990,653	956,358	995,033	10.4
	Town	35,884	39,573	24,518	32,461	- 9.5
	Village	1,861,349	1,849,284	1,943,458	2,070,499	11.2
	TOTAL	2,918,988	2,976,789	2,924,334	3,097,993	6.1

TABLE 6

Local Government Police Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year						
County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Saratoga	County	455,948	6,132,724*	3,250,608*	67,803*	- 85.1
	City	2,224,164	2,390,817	2,614,681	2,778,472	24.9
	Town	291,146	376,683	372,573	415,393	42.7
	Village	498,565	486,403	538,334	558,202	12.0
	TOTAL	3,469,823	9,386,627	6,776,196	3,819,870	10.1
Schenectady	County	506,881	63,440	144,839	540,886	6.7
	City	5,777,659	5,642,070	6,969,548	6,848,486	18.5
	Town	2,162,128	2,413,187	2,479,044	3,724,643	72.3
	Village	358,336	385,829	426,250	441,697	23.3
	TOTAL	8,805,004	8,504,526	10,019,681	11,555,712	31.2
Schoharie	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	18,552	7,013	12,291	36,876	98.8
	Village	182,831	215,478	244,926	245,799	34.4
	TOTAL	201,383	222,491	257,217	282,675	40.4
Schuyler	County	----	42,383	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	3,740	3,308	1,046	----	----
	Village	188,281	259,793	223,053	256,771	36.4
	TOTAL	192,021	305,484	224,099	256,771	33.7
Seneca	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	10,503	6,320	9,047	7,199	- 31.5
	Village	682,485	654,903	666,052	697,849	2.3
	TOTAL	692,988	661,223	675,099	705,048	1.7

*Costs of constructing a new jail.

TABLE 6

Local Government Police Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year

County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Steuben	County	115,138	46,821	88,795	----	----
	City	1,338,628	1,396,483	1,468,174	1,443,128	7.8
	Town	115,137	97,483	99,966	123,932	7.6
	Village	594,856	658,121	673,178	740,908	24.6
	TOTAL	2,163,759	2,198,908	2,330,113	2,307,968	6.7
Suffolk	County	136,754,555	147,386,804	158,920,225	172,206,789	25.9
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	12,929,646	14,114,815	15,887,691	18,100,970	40.0
	Village	7,017,902	8,172,617	9,084,215	9,610,784	36.9
	TOTAL	156,702,103	169,674,236	183,892,131	199,918,543	27.6
Sullivan	County	798,472	----	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	752,764	777,425	719,688	983,268	30.6
	Village	1,244,067	1,270,607	1,274,748	1,300,421	4.5
	TOTAL	2,795,303	2,048,032	1,994,436	2,283,689	- 18.3
Tioga	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	11,845	13,620	19,707	27,889	135.4
	Village	572,086	633,235	719,179	716,860	25.3
	TOTAL	583,931	646,855	738,886	744,749	27.5
Tompkins	County	----	4,409,535	1,166,415	103,394	----
	City	2,084,830	2,224,682	2,360,100	2,555,323	22.6
	Town	7,157	4,159	8,237	7,735	8.1
	Village	387,051	411,476	443,178	485,228	25.4
	TOTAL	2,479,038	7,049,852	3,977,930	3,151,680	27.1

TABLE 6

Local Government Police Expenditures, 1985-88

Fiscal Year						
County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Ulster	County	35,695	15,875	4,466	87,724	145.8
	City	2,860,571	2,755,166	2,922,199	3,278,430	14.6
	Town	2,249,961	2,568,394	2,901,986	3,187,119	41.7
	Village	938,563	654,413	711,519	723,227	-22.9
	TOTAL	6,084,790	5,993,848	6,540,170	7,276,500	19.6
Warren	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	1,049,760	1,301,875	1,121,011	1,140,380	8.6
	Town	331,419	281,288	289,701	280,559	- 15.3
	Village	145,590	170,159	170,288	205,752	41.3
	TOTAL	1,526,769	1,753,322	1,581,000	1,626,691	6.5
Washington	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	29,013	31,833	34,929	35,220	21.4
	Village	859,909	903,243	924,733	1,045,656	21.6
	TOTAL	888,922	935,076	959,662	1,080,876	21.6
Wayne	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	130,312	128,196	137,926	91,180	- 30.0
	Village	1,098,016	1,112,958	1,251,345	1,265,470	15.3
	TOTAL	1,228,328	1,241,154	1,389,271	1,356,650	10.4
Westchester	County	12,351,914	14,404,640	20,924,176	18,130,246	46.8
	City	48,084,568	49,953,853	53,621,662	58,142,667	20.9
	Town	20,648,453	22,558,490	23,980,303	25,650,160	24.2
	Village	21,976,613	24,320,523	25,721,748	27,665,542	25.9
	TOTAL	103,061,548	111, 237,506	124,247,889	129,588,615	25.7

TABLE 6						
Local Government Police Expenditures, 1985-88						
Fiscal Year						
County	Level of Government	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 85-88
Wyoming	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	1,350	1,009	500	525	- 61.1
	Village	579,593	637,689	687,106	725,685	25.2
	TOTAL	580,943	638,698	687,606	726,210	25.0
Yates	County	----	----	----	----	----
	City	----	----	----	----	----
	Town	858	511	1,058	1,123	30.9
	Village	315,581	320,763	312,614	327,041	3.6
	TOTAL	316,439	321,274	313,672	328,164	3.7
TOTALS	County	439,281,981	460,649,137	491,535,806	506,346,557	15.3
	City	211,891,520	226,367,334	239,534,923	254,938,639	20.3
	Town	116,302,732	126,965,406	133,803,426	150,302,852	29.2
	Village	98,106,915	104,786,710	111,893,337	120,151,010	22.5
	TOTAL*	865,583,148	918,768,587	976,767,492	1,031,739,058	19.2

*Excludes New York City.

Source: Office of the State Comptroller
Division of Municipal Affairs

TABLE 7

Local Government Probation Expenditures, 1985-88

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change
Albany	\$1,560,298	\$1,887,428	\$1,988,374	\$2,245,722	43.9
Allegany	157,601	172,611	191,906	232,511	47.5
Broome	1,138,267	1,183,401	1,367,750	1,045,411	- 8.2
Cattaraugus	305,515	340,452	383,250	486,359	59.2
Cayuga	206,677	237,421	243,399	264,549	28.0
Chautauqua	619,772	707,494	733,514	805,324	29.9
Chemung	661,681	697,814	754,092	802,844	21.3
Chenango	113,918	127,323	152,417	167,790	47.3
Clinton	462,769	475,460	526,730	593,328	28.2
Columbia	149,749	176,711	194,491	221,434	47.9
Cortland	323,383	362,049	366,405	408,788	26.4
Delaware	173,614	148,340	130,083	155,248	- 10.6
Dutchess	1,080,446	1,171,358	1,439,611	1,634,151	51.2
Erie	3,536,545	3,883,267	4,616,385	5,138,510	45.3
Essex	146,245	164,524	173,310	192,689	31.8
Franklin	372,562	322,027	324,708	379,029	1.7
Fulton	220,267	263,981	259,195	278,235	26.3
Genesee	403,169	435,425	481,661	528,041	31.0
Greene	172,573	189,630	245,997	241,126	39.7
Hamilton	10,181	11,594	11,610	12,392	21.7
Herkimer	168,604	187,230	229,533	284,413	68.7
Jefferson	464,321	551,713	584,530	689,989	48.6
Lewis	160,892	173,860	160,598	172,759	7.4
Livingston	217,450	246,681	253,606	381,561	75.5
Madison	313,985	347,674	375,753	381,783	21.9
Monroe	5,552,600	6,112,859	6,713,219	7,427,841	33.8
Montgomery*	----	----	----	----	----
Nassau	18,453,000	20,412,000	21,462,000	23,098,000	25.2
Niagara	855,725	928,889	938,567	988,989	15.6

TABLE 7

Local Government Probation Expenditures, 1985-88

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change
Oneida	1,334,305	1,444,385	1,741,882	1,891,443	41.8
Onondaga	4,196,254	4,184,052	4,431,306	4,897,666	16.7
Ontario	579,992	603,804	685,616	732,485	26.3
Orange	1,551,403	1,689,807	1,852,682	2,276,549	46.7
Orleans	295,865	310,566	363,645	418,757	41.5
Oswego	764,478	822,722	856,196	1,007,653	31.8
Otsego	105,052	111,383	121,245	156,922	49.4
Putnam	428,504	441,472	526,008	586,557	36.9
Rensselaer	912,426	956,050	1,064,911	1,157,418	26.9
Rockland	1,664,987	1,901,497	2,109,144	2,437,420	46.4
St. Lawrence	652,441	707,846	745,364	932,501	42.9
Saratoga	467,250	513,420	590,411	673,307	44.1
Schenectady	656,560	770,494	822,802	903,634	37.6
Schoharie	89,349	111,575	126,606	113,664	27.2
Schuyler	96,925	111,849	126,716	155,100	60.0
Seneca	131,325	119,370	135,844	186,187	41.8
Steuben	571,800	621,416	646,053	669,047	17.0
Suffolk	10,629,943	12,637,224	14,174,747	15,261,640	43.6
Sullivan	544,934	648,528	784,276	914,067	67.7
Tioga	243,457	284,730	322,791	356,514	46.4
Tompkins	440,718	478,269	476,955	565,088	28.2
Ulster	504,370	565,642	682,857	768,962	52.5
Warren	204,508	230,928	273,366	312,087	52.6
Washington	163,566	182,095	193,169	228,548	39.7
Wayne	515,692	566,247	719,126	889,135	72.4
Westchester	4,889,294	5,567,322	5,768,248	6,652,905	36.1
Wyoming	105,182	109,011	117,804	139,551	32.7
Yates	66,768	70,395	81,092	88,956	33.2
TOTAL**	70,808,257	78,681,315	85,843,556	94,632,579	33.6

*Montgomery County is a direct State operation.

**Excludes New York City

Sources: Office of the State Comptroller, Division of Municipal Affairs

TABLE 8

Local Government Juvenile Corrections Expenditures, 1985-88

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change
Albany	\$1,499,999	\$2,021,242	\$2,146,055	\$2,559,996	70.7
Allegany	95,491	98,128	74,768	135,364	41.8
Broome	388,556	299,216	355,668	629,506	62.0
Cattaraugus	93,259	166,214	172,863	218,993	134.8
Cayuga	560,818	421,171	470,347	424,767	-24.3
Chautauqua	339,383	276,359	283,610	504,279	48.6
Chemung	198,460	790,410	646,295	615,133	210.0
Chenango	37,541	54,616	32,812	146,313	290.0
Clinton	205,808	223,962	216,691	145,605	-29.3
Columbia	221,546	341,790	324,643	209,593	-5.4
Cortland	222,606	226,980	280,342	187,988	-15.6
Delaware	----	45,766	58,043	----	----
Dutchess	1,410,000	953,030	850,906	1,142,344	-19.0
Erie	----	1,477,965	3,570,329	3,458,705	----
Essex	60,989	101,769	83,580	65,476	7.4
Franklin	82,465	118,381	51,937	120,000	45.5
Fulton	216,792	285,913	189,293	126,614	-41.6
Genesee	15,584	40,000	55,170	112,408	621.3
Greene	120,000	314	120,000	140,220	16.9
Hamilton	----	----	----	----	----
Herkimer	104,673	103,103	166,674	192,307	83.7
Jefferson	325,902	154,788	246,644	220,798	-32.3
Lewis	----	----	----	----	----
Livingston	101,636	214,372	236,218	132,143	30.0
Madison	----	----	----	----	----
Monroe	1,984,566	1,836,055	1,681,464	2,157,899	8.7
Montgomery	126,783	155,000	33,437	53,093	-58.1
Nassau	2,269,000	1,523,000	2,593,000	1,582,000	-30.3
Niagara	660,917	823,733	900,000	900,000	36.2

TABLE 8

Local Government Juvenile Corrections Expenditures, 1985-88

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change
Oneida	696,802	872,983	1,175,981	1,348,497	93.5
Onondaga	3,115,630	3,903,865	3,715,178	4,181,874	34.2
Ontario	213,017	266,921	393,899	370,513	73.9
Orange	335,563	697,819	962,615	1,056,154	214.7
Orleans	149,741	233,784	135,460	149,250	-0.3
Oswego	360,577	187,901	365,477	444,487	23.3
Otsego	142,112	121,316	113,826	85,872	-39.6
Putnam	65,506	117,105	18,529	68,537	4.6
Rensselaer	950,647	841,083	1,078,919	1,031,765	8.5
Rockland	----	----	----	----	----
St. Lawrence	68,595	48,713	65,638	207,100	201.9
Saratoga	371,774	399,891	341,858	487,116	31.0
Schenectady	440,873	678,692	658,062	716,062	62.4
Schoharie	59,594	41,660	238	26,605	-55.4
Schuyler	34,245	49,078	69,121	10,672	-68.8
Seneca	77,928	341,629	93,873	93,936	20.5
Steuben	52,841	45,097	51,876	119,845	126.8
Suffolk	1,546,678	1,361,761	1,968,445	1,685,741	9.0
Sullivan	201,255	255,071	279,153	273,383	35.8
Tioga	64,215	134,472	89,853	186,971	191.2
Tompkins	126,654	92,130	66,922	84,353	-33.4
Ulster	260,814	439,870	611,610	429,648	64.7
Warren	35,434	93,225	90,273	251,928	611.0
Washington	239,693	249,436	252,268	256,163	6.9
Wayne	61,402	147,786	157,404	232,542	278.7
Westchester	7,000	7,000	----	----	----
Wyoming	83,103	35,964	74,524	83,831	0.9
Yates	10,962	46,746	30,353	34,991	219.2
Total*	21,115,429	24,464,275	28,702,144	30,099,380	42.5

*Excludes New York City.

Source: Office of the State Comptroller
Division of Municipal Affairs

TABLE 9

Local Government Adult Corrections Expenditures, ♦ 1985-88

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change
Albany	\$4,304,124	\$4,978,369	\$5,780,757	\$7,065,939	64.2
Allegany	552,725	597,485	673,950	752,134	36.1
Broome	2,200,471	2,225,573	2,544,893	147,695*	-93.3
Cattaraugus	723,011	820,195	845,923	957,906	32.5
Cayuga	587,729	749,877	745,566	893,456	52.0
Chautauqua	1,202,391	1,324,197	1,393,246	2,052,413	70.7
Chemung	858,121	988,886	1,241,042	1,517,749	76.9
Chenango	92,340	102,760	116,123	151,428	64.0
Clinton	797,159	878,813	939,621	1,500,986	88.3
Columbia	798,438	878,841	910,629	1,473,408	84.5
Cortland	547,297	640,703	1,057,019	2,149,733	292.8
Delaware**	78	9	5	14	-82.1
Dutchess	5,765,969	6,030,090	7,196,625	8,307,914	44.1
Erie	13,065,772	15,436,721	18,719,445	20,284,953	55.3
Essex	411,355	464,140	454,153	572,619	39.2
Franklin	706,545	696,885	688,258	779,284	10.3
Fulton	889,866	752,981	875,832	1,127,620	26.7
Genesee	585,014	751,694	836,060	868,139	48.4
Greene	560,729	563,762	598,015	743,141	32.5
Hamilton	10,920	13,571	8,221	10,675	-2.2
Herkimer	610,173	664,643	840,386	935,264	53.3
Jefferson	868,574	1,035,616	1,135,299	1,356,843	56.2
Lewis	281,326	300,079	331,155	367,307	30.6
Livingston	799,562	963,436	1,112,019	1,368,380	71.1
Madison	545,095	620,665	887,795	989,442	81.5
Monroe	11,444,529	12,332,818	13,137,437	14,074,978	23.0
Montgomery	824,360	895,811	1,009,686	1,198,250	45.4
Nassau	32,507,598	38,477,968	46,431,488	60,907,000	87.4
Niagara	2,152,179	2,383,305	2,662,457	3,188,516	48.2

*Reported as probation intensive supervision program expenditure.

TABLE 9

Local Government Adult Corrections Expenditures♦, 1985-88

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change
Oneida	2,170,727	2,260,521	2,895,030	4,047,486	86.5
Onondaga	10,619,920	11,646,431	13,340,365	14,900,725	40.3
Ontario	1,305,171	1,312,328	1,569,095	1,744,941	33.7
Orange	3,680,409	3,833,070	4,921,640	7,457,735	102.6
Orleans	608,510	656,222	728,218	823,763	35.4
Oswego	----	921,682	999,076	1,156,666	----
Otsego	384,278	395,161	441,582	473,638	23.3
Putnam	1,354,643	1,430,922	1,463,732	1,698,514	25.3
Rensselaer	1,572,606	1,643,368	1,967,592	2,314,854	47.2
Rockland	3,113,178	3,495,969	4,399,992	5,776,131	85.5
St. Lawrence	774,686	816,704	1,034,670	1,144,956	47.8
Saratoga	1,295,509	1,427,652	1,759,122	1,861,495	43.7
Schenectady	1,697,292	2,002,364	2,527,511	3,165,540	86.6
Schoharie	417,380	462,848	540,406	559,129	34.0
Schuyler	298,002	319,150	359,507	417,982	40.3
Seneca	324,681	341,629	386,379	461,189	42.0
Steuben	1,155,777	1,215,686	1,416,538	1,431,703	23.9
Suffolk	19,292,075	21,599,453	23,422,852	27,999,935	45.1
Sullivan	1,482,283	1,704,677	1,826,983	2,567,997	73.2
Tioga	377,312	415,711	419,546	552,081	46.3
Tompkins	445,404	516,828	618,892	694,048	55.8
Ulster	1,754,979	1,982,420	2,157,185	2,506,923	42.8
Warren	629,143	657,473	725,141	790,232	25.6
Washington	494,682	637,021	768,925	828,255	67.4
Wayne	1,518,344	1,599,753	1,909,087	2,427,337	59.9
Westchester	27,989,857	31,531,977	40,235,627	48,630,454	73.7
Wyoming	393,592	402,576	491,159	577,739	46.8
Yates	376,229	426,107	491,096	555,896	47.8
Total♦♦	170,220,119	192,225,596	226,990,053	273,310,530	60.6

♦County totals may include some city, town, and village expenditures.

♦♦Excludes New York City.

Source: Office of the State Comptroller
Division of Municipal Affairs

TABLE 10

Local Government Miscellaneous Expenditures*, 1985-88.

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change
Albany	\$1,125,737	\$1,371,847	\$1,458,781	\$1,632,866	45.0
Allegany	104,176	120,322	120,011	149,824	43.8
Broome	295,024	397,395	415,056	339,496	15.1
Cattaraugus	227,916	261,310	267,805	242,495	6.4
Cayuga	244,377	284,897	325,816	330,271	35.1
Chautauqua	385,096	393,090	413,401	398,851	3.6
Chemung	82,801	172,999	146,276	82,593	- .3
Chenango	64,921	----	----	----	----
Clinton	302,696	331,008	356,891	327,986	8.4
Columbia	128,875	87,224	118,956	127,070	- 1.4
Cortland	291,387	222,075	198,239	146,168	-49.8
Delaware	139,555	94,494	85,547	231,068	65.6
Dutchess	689,106	790,281	974,206	1,177,487	70.9
Erie	977,502	964,705	1,129,833	1,334,852	36.6
Essex	58,878	95,146	86,361	78,300	33.0
Franklin	109,491	135,569	288,511	268,901	145.6
Fulton	126,995	84,151	149,611	243,512	91.7
Genesee	128,853	168,544	111,645	129,467	.5
Greene	144,243	160,346	178,159	210,918	46.2
Hamilton	38,059	34,353	31,732	44,021	15.7
Herkimer	81,501	143,194	164,188	207,733	154.9
Jefferson	90,272	172,786	175,677	90,337	.1
Lewis	----	12,301	19,742	13,922	----
Livingston	225,042	212,798	234,657	227,172	.9
Madison	113,272	2,925	2,840	154,997	36.8
Monroe	2,375,470	1,930,038	2,545,133	2,792,629	17.6
Montgomery	203,961	296,537	360,540	146,215	-28.3
Nassau	12,464,053	14,074,045	15,911,006	18,754,247	50.5
Niagara	750,798	822,972	814,975	952,286	26.8

TABLE 10

Local Government Miscellaneous Expenditures*, 1985-88

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	% Change
Oneida	577,967	649,273	427,147	666,558	15.3
Onondaga	623,181	727,838	1,826,177	2,358,856	278.5
Ontario	340,031	368,541	424,039	486,767	43.2
Orange	573,318	598,099	628,199	723,059	26.1
Orleans	62,180	39,303	34,834	53,963	- 13.2
Oswego	256,803	209,210	270,445	210,051	- 18.2
Otsego	102,802	106,953	131,808	148,044	44.0
Putnam	303,509	316,105	403,889	488,889	61.1
Rensselaer	581,982	643,542	621,361	738,924	27.0
Rockland	1,018,644	1,186,844	1,779,014	1,584,742	55.6
St. Lawrence	193,235	246,130	242,644	1,088,513	463.3
Saratoga	608,415	544,616	782,533	828,775	36.2
Schenectady	583,962	669,419	809,123	753,310	29.0
Schoharie	12,664	26,643	44,337	67,457	432.7
Schuyler	15,899	236,232	23,994	20,812	30.9
Seneca	70,871	79,011	107,130	137,140	93.5
Steuben	159,799	161,676	177,803	215,911	35.1
Suffolk	4,574,030	5,240,114	6,664,774	8,487,327	85.6
Sullivan	395,839	473,744	514,994	539,449	36.3
Tioga	205,443	240,057	274,122	264,304	28.7
Tompkins	287,228	220,340	372,092	376,345	31.0
Ulster	870,260	992,816	1,271,144	1,151,107	32.3
Warren	92,750	54,282	66,670	52,380	-43.5
Washington	132,174	121,228	181,806	131,995	- .1
Wayne	231,821	282,987	249,434	335,443	44.7
Westchester	444,228	2,243,433	2,501,629	1,692,590	281.0
Wyoming	71,013	81,914	95,341	97,595	37.4
Yates	22,522	19,670	33,001	38,457	70.8
TOTAL**	35,382,627	40,617,372	48,045,079	54,574,447	54.2

*Includes Stop DWI and narcotics addiction control and treatment services.

**Excludes New York City.

Sources: Office of the State Comptroller, Division of Municipal Affairs

Table 11
1988 Local Criminal Justice Government Expenditures, by County*

County	1988	Rank	County	1988	Rank
Albany	\$46,081,998	9	Oneida	\$23,699,020	12
Allegany	2,894,886	48	Onondaga	78,424,256	7
Broome	14,365,099	18	Ontario	9,549,594	24
Cattaraugus	6,688,641	32	Orange	38,072,489	10
Cayuga	8,626,476	26	Orleans	5,098,741	37
Chautauqua	14,854,948	17	Oswego	9,640,257	23
Chemung	8,107,945	28	Otsego	3,033,591	47
Chenango	1,678,424	54	Putnam	12,167,767	19
Clinton	5,366,877	35	Rensselaer	16,182,674	15
Columbia	11,496,671	20	Rockland	49,143,440	8
Cortland	5,667,551	34	St. Lawrence	9,079,878	25
Delaware	2,075,904	52	Saratoga	11,435,355	21
Dutchess	30,527,652	11	Schenectady	18,670,753	14
Erie	126,004,774	5	Schoharie	1,557,924	55
Essex	2,189,139	51	Schuyler	1,449,689	56
Franklin	2,892,829	49	Seneca	2,891,073	50
Fulton	3,887,372	42	Steuben	6,907,875	31
Genesee	5,336,957	36	Suffolk	284,462,375	3
Greene	3,474,106	45	Sullivan	10,546,262	22
Hamilton	431,667	58	Tioga	3,505,873	46
Herkimer	4,311,931	40	Tompkins	6,952,765	30
Jefferson	7,851,138	29	Ulster	15,535,537	16
Lewis	1,121,114	57	Warren	5,993,786	33
Livingston	4,957,880	38	Washington	3,854,088	43
Madison	4,188,496	41	Wayne	8,516,120	27
Monroe	107,541,379	6	Westchester	205,075,607	4
Montgomery	4,656,159	39	Wyoming	3,170,647	45
Nassau	472,512,491	2	Yates	1,965,808	53
Niagara	19,131,253	13	NYC	2,922,031,000	1
			NY State	4,697,536,000	---

*Includes county, city, town and village expenditures.

Sources: Office of the State Comptroller, Division of Municipal Affairs

APPENDIX B

LOCAL PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION

Table 12
1988 Per Capita Expenditures by all Local Governments, by County

County	1988 Population	Total Spending	Expenditures by Function (Thousands)							Total Per Capita
			Police	Sheriff	Defense	Prosecution	Court	Probation	Corrections	
Albany	284,545	\$46,082	\$93.02	\$9.57	\$3.04	\$5.20	\$3.65	\$7.89	\$33.83	\$161.95
Allegany	50,202	2,895	17.67	6.14	2.22	3.22	3.12	4.63	17.68	57.67
Broome	209,844	14,365	47.07	1.67	2.27	3.67	3.47	4.98	3.70	68.46
Cattaraugus	85,402	6,689	24.54	18.32	4.79	3.56	5.03	5.72	13.84	78.66
Cayuga	80,323	8,626	63.00	11.85	2.14	4.40	2.19	3.29	16.41	107.39
Chautauqua	142,172	14,855	41.36	24.83	3.01	4.35	4.48	5.66	17.98	104.49
Chemung	90,765	8,911	40.94	13.74	1.71	4.08	4.46	8.85	23.50	98.18
Chenango	50,804	1,678	17.77	NA ¹	1.66	2.07	2.57	3.30	5.86	33.03
Clinton	82,030	5,367	20.68	4.25	3.20	2.90	3.09	7.23	20.07	65.43
Columbia	61,347	11,497	121.94 ²	18.78	3.42	6.30	3.86	3.61	27.43	187.41
Cortland	48,194	5,668	30.57	17.79	2.26	4.03	2.93	8.48	48.51	117.61
Delaware	47,190	2,076	12.92	15.87	1.21	1.69	4.10	3.29	NA ³	44.00
Dutchess	259,444	30,528	40.29	17.39	3.03	9.77	4.51	6.30	36.43	117.67
Erie	962,171	125,207	74.27	14.68	NA ⁴	6.76	3.01	5.30	24.68	130.13
Essex	36,848	2,189	18.01	4.96	1.40	5.22	5.79	5.23	17.32	59.41
Franklin	43,575	3,175	23.57	3.35	2.91	3.56	3.96	8.70	20.64	72.86
Fulton	54,118	4,822	36.25	13.40	1.73	3.55	1.35	5.14	23.18	89.10
Genesee	58,837	5,337	27.93	23.61	2.88	5.08	4.36	8.97	16.67	90.71
Greene	42,471	3,474	22.69	12.91	3.34	4.61	6.80	5.68	20.80	81.80
Hamilton	4,920	432	21.26	27.06	1.01	8.52	16.24	2.52	2.17	87.80
Herkimer	67,170	4,312	30.00	3.78	1.42	2.15	2.73	4.23	16.78	64.20
Jefferson	95,384	7,851	37.73	8.30	3.46	4.19	3.91	7.23	16.54	82.31
Lewis	25,703	1,294	5.39	16.45	1.11	2.33	3.50	6.72	14.29	50.34

Table 12
1988 Per Capita Expenditures by all Local Governments, by County

County	1988 Population	Total Spending	Expenditures by Function (Thousands)							Total Per Capita
			Police	Sheriff	Defense	Prosecution	Court	Probation	Corrections	
Livingston	59,238	\$4,958	\$13.22	\$22.84	\$2.22	\$4.31	\$5.50	\$6.44	\$25.33	\$83.70
Madison	66,689	4,188	22.03	8.45	2.54	3.85	2.95	5.71	14.80	62.63
Monroe	702,325	107,541	66.80	28.79	3.80	7.58	8.49	10.58	23.11	153.12
Montgomery	51,909	4,665	39.14	15.51	3.00	2.62	2.71	NA ⁵	24.11	89.87
Nassau	1,321,617	472,512	251.06	3.07	3.41	11.23	3.75	17.48	47.28	357.53
Niagara	217,073	19,131	22.64	28.00	2.65	4.61	2.44	4.56	18.83	88.13
Oneida	247,998	23,699	43.23	11.26	3.46	3.94	1.57	7.63	21.76	95.56
Onondaga	462,059	78,424	62.51	34.65	5.83	7.44	2.29	10.59	41.30	169.73
Ontario	93,376	9,550	23.24	28.23	4.48	6.52	4.10	7.84	22.66	102.27
Orange	289,063	38,072	66.90	9.86	3.06	7.63	4.43	7.88	29.45	131.71
Orleans	39,660	3,695	19.31	27.39	2.63	3.40	3.98	10.56	24.53	93.17
Oswego	120,786	9,640	30.31	19.07	1.51	3.16	2.42	8.34	13.26	79.81
Otsego	59,740	3,034	23.08	6.10	1.75	1.64	3.74	2.63	9.37	50.79
Putnam	82,432	12,168	50.71	46.16	2.85	6.84	6.55	7.12	21.44	147.61
Rensselaer	152,012	16,183	51.28	11.71	2.12	4.68	2.17	7.61	22.02	106.46
Rockland	226,472	49,143	99.91	24.89	4.51	11.54	6.80	9.15	21.68	184.42
St. Lawrence	112,151	9,080	27.62	12.07	4.34	3.03	3.82	8.31	12.06	80.96
Saratoga	168,778	11,435	22.63	14.53	1.72	3.15	2.90	3.99	13.92	67.75
Schenectady	150,204	18,671	76.93	1.89	2.85	3.45	2.30	6.02	25.84	124.30
Schoharie	30,021	1,558	9.42	9.35	1.43	1.90	4.26	3.79	19.51	51.90
Schuyler	17,370	1,450	14.78	25.40	2.24	2.89	3.24	8.93	24.68	83.48

Table 12
1988 Per Capita Expenditures by all Local Governments, by County

County	1988 Population	Total Spending	Expenditures by Function (Thousands)							Total Per Capita
			Police	Sheriff	Defense	Prosecution	Court	Probation	Corrections	
Seneca	32,230	\$2,891	\$21.88	\$30.94	\$1.89	\$2.88	\$4.86	\$5.78	\$17.22	\$89.70
Steuben	97,291	6,908	23.72	10.38	2.88	7.14	4.50	6.88	15.95	71.00
Suffolk	1,320,010	284,462	151.45	7.65	3.09	10.22	2.61	11.56	22.49	215.50
Sullivan	70,684	10,546	32.30	26.38	11.50	10.41	7.83	11.98	40.20	149.20
Tioga	51,206	3,506	14.54	19.62	2.60	2.36	2.77	6.96	14.43	68.47
Tompkins	88,054	6,953	35.80	13.12	3.29	3.87	3.35	6.42	8.84	78.96
Ulster	165,666	15,536	43.92	8.90	2.77	5.01	4.55	4.64	17.73	93.78
Warren	54,921	5,994	29.61	42.44	2.87	1.32	4.62	5.68	18.98	109.14
Washington	58,033	3,854	18.63	12.65	2.24	4.98	3.02	3.94	18.69	66.41
Wayne	88,556	8,516	15.32	22.13	4.79	5.63	4.42	10.04	30.04	96.17
Westchester	867,992	205,076	149.30	NA ¹	6.59	9.92	4.82	7.66	56.03	236.26
Wyoming	41,768	3,171	17.39	24.10	8.27	1.95	2.70	3.34	15.84	75.92
Yates	20,984	1,966	15.64	36.22	2.36	2.44	2.80	4.24	28.16	93.69
Non-NYC	10,551,648	1,775,505,000	97.78	13.27	3.28	7.17	3.92	----	28.75	168.27
NYC	7,346,352	2,922,031,000	266.44	0.41	14.14	19.17	0.03	6.14	91.42	397.75
Statewide	17,898,000	4,697,536,000	167.01	7.92	7.74	12.09	2.32	7.81	54.47	262.46

¹Sheriff enforcement expenditures reported in adult corrections function.

²Police expenditures include construction of new county jail.

³Corrections expenditures reported in Sheriff function.

⁴Erie County did not report any defense expenditures.

⁵Montgomery County is a direct State operation.

Table 13
Local Per Capita Expenditures by Function
1984 and 1988

	1984		1988		Per Capita Change	
	Statewide	NYC	Statewide	NYC	Statewide	NYC
Police	\$115.01	\$170.69	\$167.01	\$266.44	\$52.00	\$95.75
Sheriff	5.74	0.30	7.97	0.41	2.23	0.11
Defense	3.36	4.81	7.74	14.14	4.38	9.33
Prosecution	7.47	10.91	12.09	19.17	4.62	8.26
Courts	1.72	0.05	2.32	0.03	0.60	-0.02
Probation	5.21	3.86	7.81	6.14	2.60	2.28
Corrections	25.14	38.15	54.47	91.42	29.33	53.27

APPENDIX C

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL DATA

Table 14
State Criminal Justice Agency Staffing Levels,*
1985-88

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Dept. of Correctional Svc.	20,733	21,844	24,032	23,956
Commission of Correction	64	63	65	58
Crime Victims Board	64	75	75	79
Div. of Criminal Justice	643	688	691	693
Judiciary (Courts)	13,116	13,416	13,911	14,086
Parole	1,693	1,975	2,130	2,097
Probation	102	100	95	97
State Police	4,525	4,186	4,252	4,278
Division for Youth	3,119	3,195	3,218	2,870
TOTAL	44,059	45,542	48,469	48,214

*Staffing estimates obtained from the Executive Budget for the appropriate fiscal year.

Source: New York State Executive Budget, FY 85-86 to FY 88-89.

Table 15
Sheriff Enforcement Personnel, 1985-88

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	County	1985	1986	1987	1988
Albany	93	98	98	97	Oneida	83	96	106	104
Allegany	13	10	10	4	Onondaga	275	384	265	372
Broome	56	78	58	52	Ontario	78	84	87	88
Cattaraugus	52	63	60	60	Orange	62	70	77	85
Cayuga	38	38	41	35	Orleans	27	29	29	29
Chautauqua	79	86	87	115	Oswego	61	61	64	97
Chemung	34	49	52	52	Otsego	18	13	21	21
Chenango	42	25	28	37	Putnam	58	63	72	85
Clinton	32	9	17	6	Rensselaer	60	65	67	57
Columbia	74	75	80	80	Rockland	69	108	71	265
Cortland	55	51	51	58	St. Lawrence	37	40	41	41
Delaware	14	10	11	16	Saratoga	69	80	69	79
Dutchess	174	188	185	185	Schenectady	13	15	25	15
Erie	181	181	474	474	Schoharie	22	22	28	35
Essex	5	5	5	1	Schuyler	42	42	41	41
Franklin	13	13	13	4	Seneca	45	43	41	44
Fulton	47	45	44	48	Steuben	22	25	25	39
Genesee	45	46	47	55	Suffolk	231	257	255	255
Greene	18	22	23	30	Sullivan	42	62	52	63
Hamilton	22	7	7	8	Tioga	50	52	55	54
Herkimer	15	12	7	1	Tompkins	30	61	41	41
Jefferson	43	41	41	44	Ulster	37	55	44	149
Lewis	28	33	21	21	Warren	58	64	64	103
Livingston	38	49	69	83	Washington	54	54	58	41
Madison	29	32	31	28	Wayne	50	53	53	59
Monroe	426	358	427	581	Westchester**	----	----	----	----
Montgomery	44	47	57	57	Wyoming	47	50	48	52
Nassau*	----	----	----	----	Yates	29	33	26	27
Niagara	117	124	160	130	TOTAL	3,496	3,776	4,029	4,703

*County Police Department responsible for enforcement function.

**Department of Public Safety responsible for enforcement function.

Source: Crime and Justice, Annual Report, NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services 1985-88.

Table 16
Local Police Employees, Uniformed and Civilian
1985-88

County	1985			1986			1987			1988		
	T	U	C	T	U	C	T	U	C	T	U	C
Albany	717	561	156	730	566	164	751	564	187	795	575	220
Allegany	59	50	9	62	47	15	63	46	17	53	44	9
Broome	304	261	43	311	269	42	315	274	41	438	273	165
Cattaraugus	98	91	7	101	94	7	95	89	6	95	92	3
Cayuga	85	75	10	86	76	10	82	71	11	81	69	12
Chautauqua	219	187	32	217	181	36	224	185	39	224	187	37
Chemung	125	111	14	122	109	13	121	107	14	120	106	14
Chenango	40	35	5	45	39	6	43	38	5	44	40	4
Clinton	58	54	4	59	54	5	61	56	5	56	54	2
Columbia	54	52	2	55	52	3	55	51	4	59	55	4
Cortland	53	48	5	52	47	5	55	50	5	57	51	6
Delaware	37	31	6	36	31	5	36	31	5	42	31	11
Dutchess	347	309	38	363	307	56	370	317	53	393	338	55
Erie	2,070	1,833	237	2,106	1,861	245	2,066	1,786	280	2,195	1,855	340
Essex	38	37	1	31	29	2	33	30	3	34	31	3
Franklin	47	40	7	45	38	7	42	38	4	46	40	6
Fulton	70	67	3	69	67	2	74	71	3	68	65	1
Genesee	52	41	11	54	41	13	53	41	12	52	41	11
Greene	79	75	4	77	74	3	71	66	5	73	44	4
Hamilton	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2
Herkimer	106	100	6	100	91	9	93	87	6	93	88	5
Jefferson	129	115	14	132	116	16	132	116	16	134	125	9
Lewis	9	9	0	9	9	0	7	7	0	9	8	1
Livingston	61	48	13	61	44	17	59	43	16	57	42	15
Madison	70	65	5	75	67	8	74	66	8	75	64	11
Monroe	1,086	841	245	1,128	883	245	1,122	879	243	1,201	921	280

Table 16
Local Police Employees, Uniformed and Civilian
1985-88

County	1985			1986			1987			1988		
	T	U	C	T	U	C	T	U	C	T	U	C
Montgomery	74	73	1	76	73	3	78	72	6	71	69	2
Nassau	4,483	3,827	656	4,683	3,956	727	4,793	4,045	748	4,842	3,912	930
Niagara	304	273	31	310	276	34	298	266	32	304	275	29
Oneida	357	334	23	348	318	30	327	298	29	390	328	62
Onondaga	819	646	173	839	656	183	859	652	207	975	685	290
Ontario	82	75	7	82	75	7	85	73	12	88	76	12
Orange	646	515	131	630	503	127	638	510	128	700	548	152
Orleans	36	34	2	37	34	3	40	37	3	40	35	5
Oswego	116	107	9	112	106	6	120	108	12	134	126	8
Otsego	37	32	5	38	33	5	39	34	5	43	37	6
Putnam	85	73	12	89	74	15	97	81	16	106	88	18
Rensselaer	250	210	40	251	212	39	241	202	39	280	208	72
Rockland	550	494	56	544	490	54	559	504	55	629	515	114
St. Lawrence	114	94	20	108	89	19	112	94	18	111	93	18
Saratoga	147	131	16	151	133	18	152	135	17	164	143	21
Schenectady	303	239	64	312	240	72	327	237	90	327	238	89
Schoharie	23	23	0	25	24	1	25	24	1	23	22	1
Schuyler	13	10	3	18	13	5	17	11	6	15	10	5
Seneca	32	29	3	33	30	3	33	28	5	35	30	5
Steuben	120	104	16	121	105	16	117	101	16	123	99	24
Suffolk	3,612	3,081	531	3,599	3,052	547	3,677	3,100	577	4,141	3,174	967
Sullivan	82	73	9	83	74	9	81	71	10	80	70	10
Tioga	32	28	4	33	28	5	49	43	6	56	41	15
Tompkins	110	101	9	105	96	9	108	101	7	119	109	10
Ulster	310	263	47	308	286	22	310	263	47	335	277	58
Warren	68	63	5	48	40	8	45	39	6	38	30	8

Table 16
Local Police Employees, Uniformed and Civilian
1985-88

County	1985			1986			1987			1988		
	T	U	C	T	U	C	T	U	C	T	U	C
Wayne	60	54	6	61	55	6	61	53	8	63	56	7
Westchester	2,795	2,397	398	2,823	2,398	425	2,887	2,453	434	3,117	2,549	568
Wyoming	46	42	5	46	42	4	43	39	4	49	41	8
Yates	19	17	2	17	15	2	16	14	2	16	14	2
NYC	39,193	32,411	6,782	41,323	34,361	6,962	42,112	34,326	7,786	43,218	33,365	9,853
Non-NYC	21,816	18,649	3,167	22,141	18,770	3,371	22,412	18,870	3,542	23,986	19,234	4,752
NY State	61,009	51,060	9,949	63,464	53,131	10,333	64,524	53,196	11,328	67,204	52,599	14,605

T=Total Personnel
U=Uniformed Personnel
C=Civilian Personnel

Source: Crime and Justice Annual Report, NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, 1985-88.

Table 17
Local Probation Staffing, 1985-88 (Full Time Equivalent)

County	1985	1986	1987	1988	County	1985	1986	1987	1988
Albany	105.0	94.0	85.0	82.0	Onondaga	148.0	139.0	146.0	152.0
Allegany	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	Ontario	22.0	22.0	24.0	22.0
Broome	46.5	42.0	53.0	47.0	Orange	54.0	57.0	55.5	54.0
Cattaraugus	11.5	12.0	12.0	12.5	Orleans	17.0	16.0	18.5	19.5
Cayuga	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	Oswego	36.0	35.0	37.0	37.0
Chautauqua	24.5	22.0	23.5	24.1	Otsego	7.5	6.0	7.0	6.0
Chemung	32.3	28.0	32.0	30.0	Putnam	14.0	13.0	16.0	14.1
Chenango	8.0	8.0	9.0	8.3	Rensselaer	36.3	42.0	40.0	37.0
Clinton	21.0	19.0	20.5	21.0	Rockland	55.0	54.0	51.0	52.0
Columbia	11.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	St. Lawrence	30.0	31.0	30.0	30.0
Cortland	19.5	17.0	18.0	19.0	Saratoga	25.0	24.0	24.0	25.0
Delaware	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	Schenectady	46.0	35.0	36.0	37.0
Dutchess	48.0	49.0	53.0	50.0	Schoharie	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.5
Erie	150.5	130.0	129.0	119.0	Schuyler	7.0	6.0	7.5	7.5
Essex	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	Seneca	8.5	7.5	8.0	8.5
Franklin	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	Steuben	20.0	20.0	21.0	18.5
Fulton	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	Suffolk	404.5	351.0	387.0	381.0
Genesee	19.8	14.5	18.0	17.0	Sullivan	25.0	26.0	31.0	29.0
Greene	11.0	10.0	10.5	10.0	Tioga	14.0	14.0	14.5	11.5
Hamilton	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Tompkins	23.5	25.0	25.0	27.5
Herkimer	11.0	10.0	12.0	13.0	Ulster	26.5	28.0	27.0	28.0
Jefferson	25.0	23.0	28.0	29.0	Warren	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0
Lewis	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	Washington	7.8	6.5	6.5	7.0
Livingston	10.5	10.5	11.0	12.0	Wayne	20.0	21.5	22.5	24.0
Madison	17.0	16.5	18.0	17.0	Westchester	189.0	180.0	174.0	174.0
Monroe	180.0	166.0	167.0	159.0	Wyoming	7.0	5.0	5.5	5.5
Montgomery	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	Yates	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0
Nassau	581.4	532.0	497.0	479.0	UPSTATE TOTAL	2,755.1	2,550.0	2,600.5	2,541.0
Niagara	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	NYC TOTAL	1,439.8	1,337.0	1,496.0	1,263.0
Oneida	52.0	47.0	51.0	46.0	NYS TOTAL	4,194.8	3,887.0	4,096.5	3,804.0

Source: NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

TABLE 18

1988 Local Probation Staffing by Function (Full Time Equivalent)

County	Admin. Positions	Casebearing Positions	Other Prof. Positions	Clerical Positions	Total Positions
Albany	15.0	45.0	.0	22.0	82.0
Allegany	2.0	6.0	.0	3.0	11.0
Broome	7.0	29.0	.0	11.0	47.0
Cattaraugus	2.0	6.0	.0	4.5	12.5
Cayuga	1.0	5.0	.0	3.0	9.0
Chautauqua	3.0	13.6	.0	7.5	24.1
Chemung	4.0	18.0	.0	8.0	30.0
Chenango	2.0	4.3	.0	2.0	8.3
Clinton	3.0	10.0	.0	8.0	21.0
Columbia	2.0	5.0	.0	3.0	10.0
Cortland	4.0	10.0	.0	5.0	19.0
Delaware	1.0	5.0	.0	2.0	8.0
Dutchess	8.0	30.0	.0	12.0	50.0
Erie	13.0	71.0	3.0	32.0	119.0
Essex	1.0	3.0	.0	2.0	6.0
Franklin	2.0	8.0	.0	4.0	14.0
Fulton	2.0	6.0	.0	3.0	11.0
Genesee	2.5	10.0	.0	4.5	17.0
Greene	2.0	6.0	.0	2.0	10.0
Hamilton	1.0	.0	.0	.0	1.0
Herkimer	2.0	7.0	.0	4.0	13.0
Jefferson	3.0	18.0	.0	8.0	29.0
Lewis	1.0	4.0	.0	2.0	7.0
Livingston	2.0	7.0	.0	3.0	12.0
Madison	3.0	10.0	.0	4.0	17.0
Monroe	22.0	91.0	2.0	44.0	159.0
Montgomery	1.0	5.0	.0	2.0	8.0
Nassau	60.0	283.0	19.0	117.0	479.0
Niagara	4.0	17.0	.0	8.0	29.0
Oneida	6.0	30.0	.0	10.0	46.0
Onondaga	16.0	97.0	.0	39.0	152.0
Ontario	3.0	14.0	.0	5.0	22.0

TABLE 18

1988 Local Probation Staffing by Function (Full Time Equivalent)
(continued)

County	Admin. Positions	Casebearing Positions	Other Prof. Positions	Clerical Positions	Total Positions
Orange	4.5	35.5	1.0	13.0	54.0
Orleans	2.0	12.5	.0	5.0	19.5
Oswego	5.0	26.0	.0	6.0	37.0
Otsego	1.0	4.0	.0	1.0	6.0
Putnam	3.0	8.0	.0	3.1	14.1
Rensselaer	5.0	25.0	.0	7.0	37.0
Rockland	7.0	33.0	.0	12.0	52.0
St. Lawrence	4.0	18.0	.0	8.0	30.0
Saratoga	3.0	15.0	.0	7.0	25.0
Schenectady	6.0	23.0	.0	8.0	37.0
Schoharie	1.0	4.0	.0	2.5	7.5
Schuyler	1.0	4.0	.0	2.5	7.5
Seneca	1.0	5.5	.0	2.0	8.5
Steuben	3.0	11.5	.0	4.0	18.5
Suffolk	44.0	236.0	.0	101.0	381.0
Sullivan	4.0	17.0	.0	8.0	29.0
Tioga	2.3	6.8	.0	2.3	11.5
Tompkins	4.0	16.0	1.5	6.0	27.5
Ulster	3.0	19.0	.0	6.0	28.0
Warren	2.0	7.0	.0	3.0	12.0
Washington	1.0	3.5	.0	2.5	7.0
Wayne	3.0	15.0	.0	6.0	24.0
Westchester	22.0	102.0	4.0	46.0	174.0
Wyoming	1.0	3.5	.0	1.0	5.5
Yates	1.0	3.0	.0	1.0	5.0
UPSTATE TOTAL	334.3	1,527.7	30.5	648.4	2,541.0
NYC TOTAL	209.0	671.0	.0	383.0	1,263.0
NYS TOTAL	543.3 (14.3%)	2,198.7 (57.8%)	30.5 (.01%)	1,031.4 (27.1%)	3,804.0 (100%)

Source: NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

APPENDIX D

STATE DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS ON UDC BONDS FOR PRISON CONSTRUCTION

Appendix D				
State Debt Service Payments on UDC Bonds				
(Thousands)				
Issue	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	Total
Series "A"				
Principal	0			
Interest	11,437			
Refunding '86 Series				
Principal	6,180	3,505	3,695	
Interest	4,867	23,110	21,244	
Series "B"				
Principal	0	2,030	2,140	
Interest	4,546	13,745	13,704	
Series "C"				
Principal			0	
Interest			5,068	
Series "D"				
Principal			0	
Interest			3,311	
Total Principal	6,180	5,535	5,835	17,550
Total Interest	20,850	36,855	43,327	101,032
GRAND TOTAL	\$27,030	\$42,390	\$49,162	\$118,582

Source: NYS Urban Development Corporation

APPENDIX E

METHODOLOGICAL ANNOTATIONS

METHODOLOGICAL ANNOTATIONS

This section presents an explanation of how certain figures presented in this report were developed. In addition, explanations are provided regarding what factors led to changes in base numbers reported in the previously released 1986 New York State Criminal Justice Expenditures Report.

1. Inflation Adjustments

Inflation adjustments were computed by dividing the 1984 base year National Urban Consumer Price Index by the price index of the comparison year, multiplied by the actual criminal justice spending reported for the comparison year. For example, the 1984 CPI was 103.9. This figure was divided by the 1985 CPI of 107.6. The resulting .966 (rounded to nearest thousandth) was multiplied by the total 1985 criminal justice expenditure level of \$5,638,853,000. The inflation adjusted 1985 expenditure level was then calculated to be \$5,444,951,000, in 1984 dollars.

CPI

1984	103.9
1985	107.6
1986	109.6
1987	113.6
1988	118.3

Source: New York State Department of Commerce

2. State Aid Adjustments

In an effort to avoid double counting and the resulting inflation of actual expenditures, state aid payments that clearly reimbursed localities for expenditures they made were deducted from the overall expenditure levels. The only category of state aid to fit this description was the \$49,200,000 provided localities by the NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives. Local aid provided through the Division of Criminal Justice Services was not deducted since it was not clear how counties counted this funding: As special revenue funding above and beyond local spending, or as offset monies that reduced local fiscal liabilities.

3. Fringe Benefits

Fringe benefits were not reported in this analysis. Information regarding local expenditures for employee benefits are often reported in lump sum miscellaneous categories. However, it is estimated that approximately 30 percent of personal service spending can be used to estimate the fringe benefit expenditure level.

4. Other NYS Spending

This report includes an "other" category in the table of 1988 New York State Agency Spending. This category includes miscellaneous spending: \$37,453,000 by the Department of Law; \$6,100,000 for the System Improvements for Enhanced Community Safety; \$10,973,000 for the New York Park Police and the Capital Police; and \$990,000 for salaries to District Attorneys.