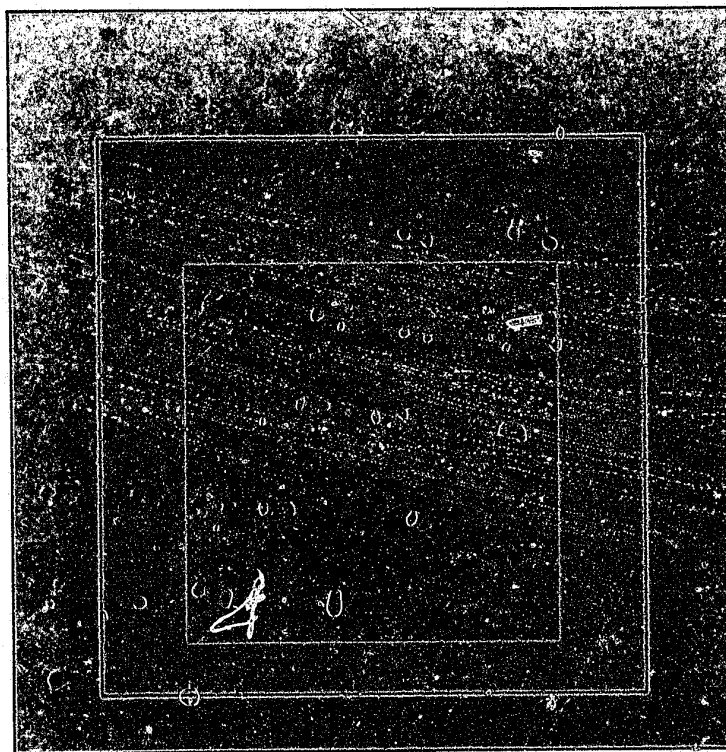


# Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1977



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

National Criminal Justice  
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# Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1977

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**IMPORTANT**

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## TABLE FINDING GUIDE

### Subjects by Type of Government and Table Designation

This guide lists all subjects in this report, but does not indicate all the detail shown in some tables, e.g., percent distributions and full-time employment. Expenditure data are shown for Fiscal Years 1971 through 1977, and employment data are shown for the months of October 1971 through October 1977. Asterisks (\*) appear with some table designations to indicate that only summary data are shown. These tables show total data for combined State or local governments only; they do not show data for individual governments.

Subject	Total U.S.	Federal government	State governments	Local governments		
				Total county & municipal	County governments	Municipal governments
<b>CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</b>						
Total expenditure from own sources (variable pass-through)			1	1*		
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	4	6*,8*,16	6*,8*,16	12*,16	14*,16
Direct expenditure	A,2	A,4	A*,6*,8*	A*,6*,8*	12*	14*
Intergovernmental expenditure	2	4	6*,8*	6*,8*	12*	14*
Number of employees	3	5	7*,9*	7*,9*	13*	15*
Full-time equivalent employees	B,3	B,5	B*,7*,9*,17	B*,7*,9*,17	13*,17	15*,17
Payroll	3	5	7*,9*,17	7*,9*,17	13*,17	15*,17
<b>POLICE PROTECTION</b>						
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	4	6*,8*,18	6*,8*,18	12*,18	14*,18
Direct expenditure	A,2	A,4	A*,6*,8*	A*,6*,8*	12*	14*
Intergovernmental expenditure	2	4	6*,8*	6*,8*	12*	14*
Number of employees	3	5	7*,9*	7*,9*	13*	15*
Full-time equivalent employees	B,C,3	B,C,5	B*,E*,7*,9*,19	B*,7*,9*,19	13*,19	15*,19
Payroll	3	5	7*,9*,19	7*,9*,19	13*,19	15*,19
Average monthly salaries	C	C	C*		C*	C*
<b>JUDICIAL</b>						
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	4	6*,8*,20	6*,8*,20	12*,20	14*,20
Direct expenditure	A,2	A,4	A*,6*,8*	A*,6*,8*	12*	14*
Intergovernmental expenditure	2	4	6*,8*	6*,8*	12*	14*
Number of employees	3	5	7*,9*	7*,9*	13*	15*
Full-time equivalent employees	B,C,3	B, C, 5	B*,E*,7*,9*,21	B*,7*,9*,21	13*,21	15*,21
Payroll	3	5	7*,9*,21	7*,9*,21	13*,21	15*,21
Average monthly salaries	C	C	C*		C*	C*

Subject	Total U.S.	Federal government	State governments	Local governments		
				Total county & municipal	County governments	Municipal governments
<b>LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION</b>						
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	4	6*,8*,22	6*,8*,22	12*,22	14*,22
Direct expenditure	A,2	A,4	A*,6*,8*	A*,6*,8*	12*	14*
Intergovernmental expenditure	2	4	6*,8*	6*,8*	12*	14*
Number of employees	3	5	7*,9*	7*,9*	13*	15*
Full-time equivalent employees	B,C,3	B,C,5	B*,E*,7*,9*,23	B*,7*,9*,23	13*,23	15*,23
Payroll	3	5	7*,9*,23	7*,9*,23	13*,23	15*,23
Average monthly salaries	C	C	C*		C*	C*
<b>PUBLIC DEFENSE</b>						
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	4	6*,8*,24	6*,8*,24	12*,24	14*,24
Direct expenditure	A,2	A,4	A*,6*,8*	A*,6*,8*	12*	14*
Intergovernmental expenditure	2	4	6*,8*	6*,8*	12*	14*
Number of employees	3	5	7*,9*	7*,9*	13*	15*
Full-time equivalent employees	B,C,3	B,C,5	B*,E*,7*,9*,25	B*,7*,9*,25	13*,25	15*,25
Payroll	3	5	7*,9*,25	7*,9*,25	13*,25	15*,25
Average monthly salaries	C	C	C*		C*	C*
<b>CORRECTIONS</b>						
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	4	6*,8*,26	6*,8*,26	12*,26	14*,26
Direct expenditure	A,2	A,4	A*,6*,8*	A*,6*,8*	12*	14*
Intergovernmental expenditure	2	4	6*,8*	6*,8*	12*	14*
Number of employees	3	5	7*,9*	7*,9*	13*	15*
Full-time equivalent employees	B,C,3	B,C,5	B*,E*,7*,9*,27	B*,7*,9*,27	13*,27	15*,27
Payroll	3	5	7*,9*,27	7*,9*,27	13*,27	15*,27
Average monthly salaries	C	C	C*		C*	C*
<b>OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE</b>						
Total expenditure: direct and inter-governmental	2	4	6*,8*,28	6*,8*,28	12*,28	14*,28
Direct expenditure	A,2	A,4	A*,6*,8*	A*,6*,8*	12*	14*
Intergovernmental expenditure	2	4	6*,8*	6*,8*	12*	14*
Number of employees	3	5	7*,9*	7*,9*	13*	15*
Full-time equivalent employees	B,C,3	B,C,5	B*,E*,7*,9*,29	B*,7*,9*,29	13*,29	15*,29
Payroll	3	5	7*,9*,29	7*,9*,29	13*,29	15*,29
Average monthly salaries	C	C	C*		C*	C*

## SELECTED FINDINGS

### National trends

Total government expenditure for criminal justice activities of general purpose governments more than doubled between 1971 and 1977, jumping from \$10.5 billion to \$21.6 billion. The increase in total general purpose government expenditure over the same period was only 7.1 percent (figure 3) for all functions. Criminal justice employment on a full-time equivalent basis increased by almost a third, from 862 thousand in October 1971 to 1.1 million in October 1977 (31 percent), compared with a 13 percent increase in full-time equivalent employment for all general purpose government functions (figure 4).

Per capita total expenditure for criminal justice activities in the United States rose from \$45 in 1971 to \$87 in 1977, an increase of 93 percent. Alaska, Nevada, New York, and California were the leading States in per capita criminal justice expenditure (figure 15).

The South led all regions with a 133 percent increase in total expenditure, and the West was second with a 115 percent increase. The 19 States with the highest growth rates were all in the western and southern regions (figure 16).

In each of the 7 fiscal years covered in this report, local governments (counties, municipalities, and townships) accounted for over 60 percent of all direct expenditure for criminal justice. However, when each criminal justice activity is examined separately, the proportion accounted for by each level of government varies. Local governments were the primary source of support in all 7 years for three of the activities—police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution—and in recent years have also become the principal source of expenditure for public defense and "other criminal justice" activities. State governments have accounted for the largest amount of corrections expenditure over the entire 7-year period (table A).

Although municipalities outspent county governments for criminal justice by a 2 to 1 margin in the 7-years from 1971 to 1977, it can be attributed almost solely to the police sector, where municipal governments outspent county governments by better than 4 to 1. County governments spent substantially more than municipalities for judicial activities, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections and "other criminal justice" activities (figures 11 and 12).

The municipal governments' share of total direct expenditure for criminal justice activities declined over the 7-year period from 43 to 37 percent; while the counties' share of criminal justice expenditure rose from 21 to 24 percent. Smaller proportionate gains were recorded by both the Federal and State governments (figure 1 and table A).

### Federal trends

Total Federal expenditure for criminal justice activities rose 150 percent, from \$1.4 billion in 1971 to \$3.6 billion in 1977, the largest increase of any level of government during the 1971-77 period. Intergovernmental payments from the Federal Government rose 252 percent, or \$590 million and accounted for 41 percent of the total Federal increase in criminal justice expenditure. However, as seen in figure 13, total Federal intergovernmental expenditure for criminal justice has exhibited a decreasing growth rate since 1974; by 1977 it had registered a 6 percent decrease from 1976 (\$872 million in 1976 to \$823 million in 1977). Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grants to State and local governments, which comprised 94 percent of Federal intergovernmental expenditure for criminal justice in 1977, dropped \$62 million, or 7 percent, from \$836 million in 1976 to \$774 million in 1977.

Almost half of the \$2.2 billion increase in total Federal criminal justice expenditure from FY 1971 to FY 1977 occurred in the police protection sector, which went from \$800 million to \$1.8 billion (figure 9).

Federal criminal justice employment, on a full-time equivalent basis, rose by 29 percent from 77,523 to 100,088 in the 7-year period, contrasting with a 3 percent decline in total Federal full-time equivalent employment for all functions over the same period.

The Federal criminal justice monthly payroll increased by over 100 percent, from \$84 million in October 1971 to \$170 million in October 1977 (figure 6). The average monthly pay for Federal criminal justice employees rose 58 percent, from \$1,077 to \$1,699 (table C).

### State trends

State criminal justice expenditure recorded a 129 percent increase, rising from \$2.9 billion in 1971 to \$6.7 billion in 1977

(figure 3). Sector increases ranged from 111 percent in police protection to 424 percent in public defense (figure 5).

The amount of State intergovernmental expenditure for criminal justice, which comprised 13 percent of total criminal justice expenditure in 1977 compared to 8 percent in 1971 (figure 14), exceeded Federal intergovernmental payments for the first time since 1972 (figure 13). Ranging between 2.3 percent and 26 percent of States' total criminal justice expenditure in 1977, intergovernmental expenditure has represented a sharply increased share of spending for criminal justice in several States since 1971.

The largest portion of State criminal justice expenditures in each year was for corrections, which also showed the largest increase in absolute direct dollars expended—\$1.5 billion of the total 7-year increase in State criminal justice expenditure of \$3.8 billion.

A 7-year increase of 40 thousand in full-time equivalent employment in the corrections sector (to a total of 145,552) was the largest increment in employment among criminal justice sectors at the State level.

#### County trends

Total county expenditure for criminal justice activities increased 134 percent from 1971 to 1977—the largest percent increase in criminal justice expenditure after the Federal Government (figure 3).

The greatest absolute dollar increases at the county level from 1971 to 1977 occurred in county police protection, \$904 million or 123 percent, and in corrections, \$807 million or 135 percent (figure 11). The 41 percent increase in county criminal justice full-time equivalent employment since 1971 was the largest among all levels of government (figure 4). County full-time equivalent employment in the corrections sector

increased 28,421 or 58 percent to a total of 77,682, the largest 7-year employment gain among county criminal justice activities.

Average monthly pay for county police rose from \$764 per month in October 1971 to \$1,267 per month in October 1977, representing the largest proportionate gain in pay among county criminal justice employees. Formerly the lowest-paid police personnel, county police monthly pay now surpasses that of State and municipal police (table C).

#### Municipal trends

Total municipal criminal justice expenditure rose from \$4.5 billion in 1971 to \$8.0 billion in 1977 for an increase of 78 percent, the lowest rate of increase among all levels of government (figure 3).

Municipalities had the lowest rate of growth in criminal justice expenditure among State and local governments in 42 States, and ranked first in only one State (figure 19). This contrasts sharply with counties, which showed the highest criminal justice expenditure growth rate in 30 States, and with State governments, which registered the highest gain in 19 States (figure 19).

Over 80 percent of municipal criminal justice expenditure in each year was allocated for police protection, which also had the greatest total increase of any criminal justice activity among levels of government over the 7 years in terms of absolute dollars: From \$3,775 million in 1971 to \$6,743 million in 1977.

The police protection sector recorded the largest gain in municipal full-time equivalent employment—49,429 or 15 percent. However, municipal corrections employees, whose monthly pay increased 61 percent between October 1971 and October 1977, are the highest paid criminal justice employees at the municipal level.

## INTRODUCTION

This publication is the fifth annual report presenting statistics on trends in public expenditure and employment for criminal justice activities in the United States since FY 1971. These activities are police protection, judicial activities, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and a residual category called "other criminal justice." This report presents expenditure data for fiscal years 1971 through 1977 and employment data for October of each year.

These data are extracted from a series of annual reports entitled **Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System**. Those annual volumes present the data in much greater detail for the 50 States, the largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's with a population of 2 million or more), the largest counties (population of 100,000 or more), and the largest cities (population of 50,000 or more).<sup>1</sup> Examples of detailed data contained in the annual volume are character and object expenditure categories, capital outlay and intergovernmental expenditure subcategories, total employment, and full-time employment. Expenditure and employment data are also shown for judicial activities by type of court, for miscellaneous judicial activities, and for corrections activities by type of institution, probation/parole/pardon, corrections administration, and miscellaneous. (See Availability of Data section for information on how to obtain copies of these reports.)

Although the annual series began with fiscal year 1967, caution should be exercised in comparing data in the first four volumes (FY 1967 through FY 1970) with data in the subsequent six volumes (FY 1971 through FY 1977). Beginning with FY 1971, the survey sample of governmental units was increased by a third, and the number of units for which data are compiled in the field by specially trained agents was more than doubled. Data collection further benefited from a growing familiarity with the criminal justice systems in the various States and with individual governmental units within the States. Data from the FY 1971 through FY 1977 survey years are therefore essentially comparable because they were collected in the same way each year from the same sample of governments and were edited and processed in a uniform fashion. (See the section on Survey Methodology for more detail.)

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

As defined for this report, **total expenditure** is comprised of direct and intergovernmental expenditure of a government or level of government for criminal justice activities. In most expenditure tables, certain totals have been adjusted to exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. For example, money paid by a State government to a county government within that State is reported by the State government as an intergovernmental expenditure and by the county government as a direct expenditure when it spends the money. Therefore, in order to arrive at a combined State-local government total that does not duplicate these amounts, intergovernmental expenditure amounts are deducted from the State-local total since those amounts are also reflected in the direct expenditures of the recipient governments. The same is true of intergovernmental payments between counties and municipalities within the same State.

Changes in the level of employment are expressed in this report in terms of full-time equivalent employment—a statistical measure that represents the total number of employees, full-time and part-time, discounted by applying average full-time earning rates. It is calculated by dividing the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplying the resultant quotient by the number of full-time employees.

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

It is also important to note that in this report all expenditure data displayed in the tables and analyzed in the text are not adjusted by a factor for inflation. Therefore, all dollar amounts are given in current dollars for the year indicated. Work is in process on derivation of an accurate deflator to be used in future publications for displaying criminal justice expenditures in constant dollars.

### Organization of this report

This report was designed as a ready reference for summary data on public expenditure and employment for criminal justice activities in the United States over the 7-year period 1971-77. Federal, State, and local government trends are discussed in this introduction with accompanying tables and charts, followed by a brief description of survey methodology, data sources, and limitations.

Following the introductory text and the graphic summary are the main tables, which include a 7-year summary of "variable pass-through" data with an accompanying explanation of this concept (table 1) and 28 tables presenting Federal, State, and local government criminal justice expenditure and employment data with corresponding percentage changes for the 7-year period (tables 2-29).

Immediately preceding this introduction, a table-finding guide has been provided for quick reference to the subjects covered. The guide cross-references all subjects contained in this report pertaining to criminal justice activities by all governments combined and each level of government—Federal, State, and local. Local governments are further broken down into counties and municipalities.

Definitions for concepts, categories, and terms used in this report are contained in appendix 1. Appendix 2 exhibits the mail questionnaires used in the 1977 annual survey, followed by a user evaluation sheet soliciting comments from readers.

## SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

### Distribution of responsibility by level of government

In each of the 7 fiscal years covered in this report, local governments spent more for criminal justice activities than the Federal and State governments combined. Table A shows that in FY 1977, for example, local governments accounted for 60 percent of all direct criminal justice expenditure, whereas State governments contributed 27 percent and the Federal Government 13 percent. The distribution among the three levels of government in the preceding 6 years was similar; some shifts have occurred, however (figure 1 and table A). Both the Federal and State governments increased their proportionate share by 1.4 percentage points while the local governments share declined nearly 3 percentage points. Within local governments, however, counties increased their share of total Federal, State, and local criminal justice expenditure by 3 percentage points while the municipal share dropped by almost 6 points.

The decrease in the municipal share of expenditure occurred in each criminal justice activity as well as in total expenditure; likewise the counties' proportionate gains were found in each sector.

The proportion of expenditure accounted for by the different levels of government varies for particular criminal justice activities. Three of the activities—police protection, judicial, and

legal services and prosecution—were supported mainly by local governments in all 7 years. The Federal Government was the principal supporter of public defense in the first 3 years (1971-73), but local government expenditures in this sector were highest in 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1977. State governments were the largest supporters of corrections. Table A shows the percent distribution of expenditure by activity for each of the 7 fiscal years.

The relationships among the levels of government with respect to criminal justice employment that have evolved since 1971 were generally identical to those found for expenditure. As shown in table B, the municipal share of full-time equivalent employment decreased by 5 percentage points while the county share increased 3 points, resulting in an overall decrease in the local level proportion. However, in contrast to expenditure trends, Federal full-time equivalent employment experienced a relative decline; and the counties' share of judicial employment decreased while that of the State governments increased substantially—reflecting in part recent judicial reorganizations in several States that have resulted in the addition of local government judicial employees to State payrolls.

The proportion of workers employed by the three levels of government in most sectors generally approximated the proportion of expenditures made in the sector. An exception to this pattern is seen in the public defense sector, where the Federal Government accounted for over 30 percent of the total expenditures but only 3 percent or less of the employees in each of the 7 years. This is because the Federal Government makes more extensive use of court-appointed counsel systems (in which fees are paid to private counsel to defend indigent clients accused of crimes) than do State and local governments, which more frequently hire employees directly to provide public defense services. Legal services provided by the Community Services Administration (formerly a part of OEO) for counseling indigent persons in mostly civil matters have comprised between 80 and 85 percent of Federal expenditure for public defense in each of the 7 years covered by this report.

The preceding discussion has dealt with local government as an entity. Analyzing local criminal justice expenditure and employment in total, however, tends to obscure significant differences between the county and municipal levels of government. In each of the 7 years, municipal governments outspent county governments for criminal justice by almost 2 to 1, but the difference can be attributed almost exclusively to the police sector—where the municipal governments outspent the county governments by more than 4 to 1. In FY 1977, for example, municipal governments spent \$6.7 billion on police protection (or 84 percent of all their criminal justice expenditure); this was 31 percent more than county governments spent on all criminal justice activities combined. On a sector-by-sector basis, however, county governments spent substantially more than municipal governments for judicial activities, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and "other criminal justice." No one sector dominates county criminal justice expenditure as police protection does municipal expenditure.

Table A. Percent distribution of total direct expenditure for the criminal justice system by activity and level of government: FY 1971 to FY 1977

Level of government and fiscal year	Total criminal justice	Police protection	Judicial	Legal services	Public defense	Corrections	Other criminal justice
Total . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal:							
1971 . . . . .	11.5	13.0	9.9	18.1	47.6	4.8	20.0
1972 . . . . .	12.8	13.9	12.0	18.5	47.9	5.5	24.3
1973 . . . . .	12.7	14.3	7.5	18.6	43.8	6.2	30.6
1974 . . . . .	12.5	14.3	7.6	15.3	37.5	6.6	27.1
1975 . . . . .	12.7	14.9	8.0	19.0	31.0	5.6	23.9
1976 . . . . .	12.5	14.6	9.0	14.3	31.3	5.9	23.8
1977 . . . . .	12.9	14.9	11.0	15.2	34.8	6.1	19.5
State:							
1971 . . . . .	25.5	14.2	23.1	21.9	12.8	57.8	56.5
1972 . . . . .	25.1	14.4	23.2	21.5	14.3	56.9	49.1
1973 . . . . .	25.4	14.8	24.4	21.6	17.9	56.0	37.1
1974 . . . . .	26.3	15.4	24.4	23.1	21.1	55.9	38.3
1975 . . . . .	26.7	15.5	24.1	23.1	23.4	57.1	37.9
1976 . . . . .	26.4	15.4	24.1	23.6	21.2	56.4	28.3
1977 . . . . .	26.9	15.2	24.6	24.2	19.4	57.7	27.6
Local, total:							
1971 . . . . .	63.0	72.8	67.0	60.0	39.6	37.4	23.5
1972 . . . . .	62.1	71.7	64.8	60.0	37.8	37.6	26.6
1973 . . . . .	61.9	70.9	68.1	59.8	38.3	37.8	32.3
1974 . . . . .	61.2	70.3	68.0	61.6	41.4	37.5	34.6
1975 . . . . .	60.6	69.6	67.9	57.9	45.6	37.3	38.2
1976 . . . . .	61.1	70.0	66.9	62.1	47.5	37.7	47.9
1977 . . . . .	60.2	69.9	64.4	60.6	45.8	36.2	52.9
Counties:							
1971 . . . . .	20.5	11.8	47.4	34.8	31.9	24.6	2.1
1972 . . . . .	20.7	12.1	45.6	33.8	30.0	27.1	4.5
1973 . . . . .	21.6	12.9	47.3	34.3	29.6	27.6	14.0
1974 . . . . .	21.7	12.9	47.6	34.9	32.3	27.2	15.8
1975 . . . . .	22.2	13.2	48.6	34.0	36.4	27.2	19.1
1976 . . . . .	23.3	13.6	49.1	37.6	39.0	28.2	32.9
1977 . . . . .	23.5	13.7	48.8	37.2	38.6	27.7	34.3
Municipalities:							
1971 . . . . .	42.5	61.0	19.6	25.2	7.7	12.8	21.4
1972 . . . . .	41.4	60.0	19.2	26.2	7.8	10.5	22.1
1973 . . . . .	40.3	57.9	20.8	25.5	8.7	10.2	18.3
1974 . . . . .	39.5	57.4	20.4	26.7	9.1	10.2	19.9
1975 . . . . .	38.4	56.4	19.3	23.9	9.2	10.1	19.2
1976 . . . . .	37.8	56.5	17.8	24.5	8.5	9.6	15.0
1977 . . . . .	36.7	56.2	15.6	23.4	7.2	5.6	18.6

## National trends (tables 2 and 3)

Total expenditure for criminal justice purposes at all levels of government rose steadily from \$10.5 billion in 1971 to \$21.6 billion in 1977, an increase of 105 percent. Over the same period, total general expenditure of all general purpose governments<sup>2</sup> rose by only 79 percent (figure 3). Federal expenditure for criminal justice purposes rose 149 percent—nearly double the percent increase in total Federal Government expenditure over the 7-year period. In contrast, spending by municipalities for criminal justice rose 78 percent, just 1 percentage point

<sup>2</sup> Total general expenditure is all expenditure of a government or level of government for all government functions, including criminal justice activities, but excluding utility system expenditure, liquor store expenditure, and insurance trust expenditure. Total general expenditure shown for the local level of government includes expenditure only of general purpose governments, and excludes expenditure of special districts and school districts.

more than the 77 percent rise in total general expenditure for municipalities.

Full-time equivalent employment for criminal justice activities at all levels of government rose 31.3 percent from 1971 to 1977. This was over 2½ times the 12.5 percent increase in total employment for all governmental functions from 1971 to 1977 (figure 4). Increases in criminal justice full-time equivalent employment by type of government ranged from 16 percent for municipalities to 49 percent for counties. Federal and State employment increased by 29 percent and 45 percent, respectively. Counties also had the largest absolute increase in criminal justice full-time equivalent employment, from 193,000 in 1971 to 287,800 in 1977, an increase of 94,800. Criminal justice employment of municipalities increased by 60,000 since 1971 and accounted for slightly less than two-fifths of the 1,131,780 full-time equivalent employees in October 1977.

Table B. Percent of full-time equivalent employment in the criminal justice system by activity and level of government: October 1971-October 1977

Level of government and year	Total criminal justice	Police protection	Judicial	Legal services	Public defense	Corrections	Other criminal justice
Total . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal:							
1971 . . . . .	9.0	10.7	6.9	14.2	1.5	4.0	26.0
1972 . . . . .	9.5	11.2	7.6	13.8	2.1	4.3	24.0
1973 . . . . .	9.2	11.1	5.4	13.5	2.1	4.5	23.5
1974 . . . . .	9.3	11.3	5.4	13.1	2.5	4.7	23.4
1975 . . . . .	9.1	11.1	5.5	12.8	2.9	4.8	23.1
1976 . . . . .	9.2	11.4	5.5	11.7	3.0	4.9	21.1
1977 . . . . .	8.8	11.1	5.4	10.8	2.8	4.6	17.1
State:							
1971 . . . . .	23.9	13.1	18.5	20.5	28.1	58.9	51.3
1972 . . . . .	24.1	13.8	18.3	20.6	33.8	58.0	49.0
1973 . . . . .	24.6	14.2	19.9	22.2	40.6	57.2	49.4
1974 . . . . .	25.0	14.8	19.1	22.6	42.9	56.8	49.3
1975 . . . . .	25.1	14.8	19.4	22.3	40.1	56.5	46.6
1976 . . . . .	25.2	14.5	20.0	22.3	39.2	56.2	43.7
1977 . . . . .	26.4	14.5	24.8	23.6	39.2	57.1	40.9
Local, total:							
1971 . . . . .	67.1	76.2	74.6	65.3	70.5	37.1	22.7
1972 . . . . .	66.4	75.0	74.1	65.6	64.1	37.7	27.0
1973 . . . . .	66.2	74.7	74.7	64.3	57.3	38.3	27.1
1974 . . . . .	65.7	73.9	75.5	64.3	54.6	38.5	27.3
1975 . . . . .	65.8	74.1	75.1	64.9	57.0	38.7	30.3
1976 . . . . .	65.6	74.2	74.5	66.0	57.8	38.9	35.3
1977 . . . . .	64.8	74.4	69.8	65.6	58.0	38.3	42.0
Counties:							
1971 . . . . .	22.4	13.0	52.7	40.5	64.4	27.4	4.2
1972 . . . . .	22.8	13.2	52.7	40.3	60.2	28.5	6.9
1973 . . . . .	23.3	13.7	53.5	40.0	54.5	29.0	8.4
1974 . . . . .	23.6	13.6	54.9	40.4	51.7	29.3	9.4
1975 . . . . .	24.5	14.3	55.1	42.0	53.8	30.3	12.9
1976 . . . . .	25.3	14.6	55.2	43.3	54.8	30.8	16.2
1977 . . . . .	25.4	15.0	52.4	43.6	54.8	30.5	25.1
Municipalities:							
1971 . . . . .	44.7	63.2	21.9	24.8	6.1	9.7	18.5
1972 . . . . .	43.6	61.8	21.4	25.3	3.9	9.2	20.1
1973 . . . . .	42.9	61.0	21.2	24.3	2.8	9.3	18.7
1974 . . . . .	42.1	60.3	20.6	23.9	2.9	9.2	17.9
1975 . . . . .	41.3	59.8	20.0	22.9	3.2	8.4	17.4
1976 . . . . .	40.3	59.6	19.3	22.7	3.0	8.1	19.1
1977 . . . . .	39.4	59.4	17.4	22.0	3.2	7.8	16.0

For all governments combined, expenditure increases occurred in each of the criminal justice sectors but at considerably different rates, ranging from a 93 percent increase in police protection to a 512 percent increase in "other criminal justice" expenditure (figure 5). The sharp increase in "other criminal justice" expenditure is primarily due to the growth of inter-governmental payments under the criminal justice grant programs administered by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) at the Federal level and criminal justice planning agencies at the State and local levels. This increase, therefore, is overstated to the extent that the grant payments reflected in the "other criminal justice" category are eventually expended in other sectors, such as police or corrections; because of the bookkeeping methods employed by local governments, the amounts usually cannot be assigned to specific criminal justice activities. It should also be noted that direct expenditure

for this category for all 7 years combined accounted for only \$2 billion, or 2 percent of the total direct expenditure for all criminal justice activities.

The second largest overall increase, 214 percent, occurred in public defense expenditure, reflecting State and local government response to recent judicial rulings concerning the right of indigent persons to counsel. In some States, counsel was also being provided to convicted persons still in need of legal services.

Although "other criminal justice" and public defense were the fastest growing sectors over the 7 years, in no year did the two sectors together account for more than 5 percent of total expenditure. In contrast, police protection and corrections together accounted for approximately 78 percent of total



criminal justice expenditure in each of the 7 years and showed the greatest increase in absolute dollars expended (figure 7). Police protection direct expenditure rose \$5.7 billion (92 percent) from FY 1971 to FY 1977, and correctional expenditure rose \$2.6 billion (115 percent). These sectors also showed the greatest gains in full-time equivalent employment from October 1971 to October 1977: 116,421 in police protection or 22 percent, and 75,047 in corrections or 42 percent (figure 8).

The monthly payroll for all criminal justice employees jumped from \$715 million in October 1971 to \$1,427 million in October 1977, an increase of 100 percent. By type of government, monthly criminal justice payroll increases ranged from 73 percent for municipalities to 129 percent for counties (figure 6). Federal and State payrolls increased by 104 percent and 125 percent, respectively.

Payroll figures over the 7 years indicate that employees in the public defense sector drew the highest average monthly salaries, followed by legal services and prosecution personnel (table C). Police protection and "other criminal justice" salaries were third and fourth highest among the six criminal justice sectors, judicial salaries fifth, and corrections salaries sixth and lowest. The high average salaries for public defense and legal services personnel can be accounted for by the fact that most of the employees in these sectors are attorneys with comparatively few lower-paid support personnel. In contrast, the judicial sector included a large number of support personnel whose rate of pay offsets the higher salaries of judges. Police salaries made the greatest gain in average monthly pay over the 7 years—nearly 56 percent.

#### Federal trends (tables 4 and 5)

Total Federal criminal justice expenditure increased by \$2.2 billion, or 149 percent, from FY 1971 to FY 1977, primarily reflecting an increase in intergovernmental payments over the 7-year span. Federal intergovernmental expenditure rose from \$233 million in FY 1971 to \$823 million in FY 1977, a 252 percent increase. Virtually all of this increase is attributable to the activities of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, which distributed \$222 million to State and local governments in FY 1971 and \$774 million in FY 1977, as reflected by expenditures in the "other criminal justice" sector in figure 10. However, this 1977 LEAA total represents a \$62 million or 7 percent decline from the \$836 million disbursed in 1976, marking the first year in which the amount disbursed by LEAA has decreased. This trend is mirrored as well in total Federal intergovernmental expenditure for criminal justice. Thus, initial years of rapid growth rates of over 60 percent in 1972 and 1973 were followed by percent increases of 22, 12, and 5 in 1974, 1975, and 1976 and an overall decline of 6 percent in Federal intergovernmental expenditure in 1977. As figure 13 shows, 1977 was the first year since 1972 that total Federal intergovernmental expenditure for criminal justice was surpassed by intergovernmental outlays by State governments.

Excluding intergovernmental payments and considering only direct expenditure (i.e., cost of salaries, materials, supplies, contractual services, and capital outlay), the increase in Federal expenditure was \$1.6 billion, or 129 percent. Among the six criminal justice sectors, the greatest proportionate increase in Federal direct expenditure, 496 percent, occurred in "other criminal justice," which, however, declined 10 percent from 1976 to 1977. The overall increase in this sector from 1971 to 1976 reflected primarily the growth in the staff and operations of LEAA.

Although the "other criminal justice" sector became more significant in terms of total Federal criminal justice expenditure, figure 9 shows that still the largest share (nearly one-half) of Federal expenditure in 1977 was for police protection activities, including those agencies that enforce Federal law and those that provide security and police services to nondefense Federal property and buildings. Over the 7-year period, the police protection category experienced the greatest increase in absolute dollars expended, rising from \$805 million in FY 1971 to \$1,772 million in FY 1977—an increase of \$967 million.

Federal expenditure for corrections also increased strongly over the 7-year period, from \$121 million in FY 1971 to \$338 million in FY 1977, an increase of 179 percent. Although the remaining sectors—judicial, legal services and prosecution, and public defense—experienced some fluctuations in expenditures over the years, all three realized net increases from 1971 to 1977.

In contrast to the 3 percent decline in total Federal employment from 1971 to 1977 (2,799,455 to 2,720,024 on a full-time equivalent basis), Federal full-time equivalent criminal justice employment rose from 77,523 in 1971 to 100,088 in 1977—an increase of 29 percent. The sector showing the greatest absolute increase in employment was police protection—14,905, or 26 percent.

In the same 7-year period, the Federal criminal justice monthly payroll increased 104 percent, from \$84 million to \$170 million, and the average monthly pay for a Federal criminal justice full-time employee rose 58 percent from \$1,077 to \$1,699. On a sector-by-sector basis, the highest paid Federal criminal justice employees in October 1977 were in public defense, averaging \$2,035 per month, followed by judicial, legal services and prosecution, police protection, "other criminal justice," and corrections, in that order (table C).

#### State trends (tables 8, 9, 16-29)

Total State criminal justice expenditure increased 129 percent in 7 years, from \$2.9 billion in FY 1971 to \$6.7 billion in FY 1977. Percentage increases by sector ranged from 111 percent in police protection to 424 percent in public defense. As with the Federal Government, however, a sizable part of the increase derived from the rapid growth in intergovernmental payments from State to local governments, primarily the LEAA block grant funds channeled through the State planning

## INTRODUCTION

agencies. In FY 1971, States distributed \$239 million to local governments, compared with \$877 million in FY 1977, a 266 percent increase, more than double the 117 percent increase for State direct criminal justice expenditure for the same period. Following initially high increases of 64 and 40 percent in 1972

and 1973 respectively, State intergovernmental payments have continued to increase steadily although at decreased rates. In 1977, State intergovernmental expenditure exceeded Federal intergovernmental payments for the first time since 1972 (figure 13).

Table C. Average monthly salaries for all full-time equivalent employees in the criminal justice system, by activity and type of government: October 1971-October 1977

Item	Total	Police protection	Judicial	Legal services	Public defense	Corrections	Other criminal justice
All Governments							
October 1971 . . . . .	\$830	\$842	\$828	\$955	\$980	\$760	\$950
October 1972 . . . . .	896	915	874	1,003	1,051	820	983
October 1973 . . . . .	965	993	934	1,078	1,106	868	1,061
October 1974 . . . . .	1,032	1,062	998	1,141	1,178	931	1,121
October 1975 . . . . .	1,103	1,134	1,069	1,223	1,292	1,001	1,151
October 1976 . . . . .	1,183	1,230	1,124	1,301	1,354	1,057	1,206
October 1977 . . . . .	1,261	1,312	1,188	1,404	1,508	1,129	1,288
Percent change, 1971 to 1977 . .	51.9	55.8	43.5	47.0	53.9	48.6	35.6
Federal Government							
October 1971 . . . . .	\$1,077	\$1,048	\$1,179	\$1,214	\$1,318	\$1,077	\$1,152
October 1972 . . . . .	1,178	1,153	1,284	1,267	*1,136	1,185	1,203
October 1973 . . . . .	1,303	1,287	1,485	1,411	1,404	1,214	1,295
October 1974 . . . . .	1,395	1,382	1,562	1,523	1,442	1,293	1,331
October 1975 . . . . .	1,509	1,478	1,802	1,587	1,703	1,466	1,451
October 1976 . . . . .	1,604	1,589	1,824	1,794	1,858	1,446	1,568
October 1977 . . . . .	1,699	1,713	1,882	1,869	2,035	1,384	1,631
Percent change, 1971 to 1977 . .	57.8	63.5	59.6	54.0	54.4	28.5	41.6
State Governments							
October 1971 . . . . .	\$800	\$761	\$1,167	\$988	\$891	\$742	\$806
October 1972 . . . . .	874	870	1,172	1,047	1,003	804	885
October 1973 . . . . .	941	945	1,271	1,110	1,068	852	944
October 1974 . . . . .	999	984	1,388	1,153	1,124	914	1,019
October 1975 . . . . .	1,066	1,057	1,461	1,266	1,200	971	1,056
October 1976 . . . . .	1,144	1,162	1,555	1,332	1,275	1,026	1,127
October 1977 . . . . .	1,241	1,241	1,569	1,536	1,378	1,120	1,310
Percent change, 1971 to 1977 . .	55.1	63.1	34.4	55.5	54.7	50.9	62.5
Counties							
October 1971 . . . . .	\$741	\$764	\$672	\$869	\$1,010	\$731	\$884
October 1972 . . . . .	786	809	721	910	1,079	772	773
October 1973 . . . . .	842	876	763	975	1,127	821	766
October 1974 . . . . .	905	944	821	1,051	1,218	881	887
October 1975 . . . . .	976	1,018	886	1,125	1,352	949	958
October 1976 . . . . .	1,034	1,085	930	1,185	1,394	1,006	932
October 1977 . . . . .	1,137	1,267	982	1,277	1,589	1,057	1,087
Percent change, 1971 to 1977 . .	53.4	65.8	46.1	47.0	57.3	44.6	23.0
Municipalities							
October 1971 . . . . .	\$840	\$841	\$804	\$918	\$902	\$824	\$1,082
October 1972 . . . . .	904	905	852	973	975	893	1,029
October 1973 . . . . .	973	976	910	1,031	1,041	944	1,210
October 1974 . . . . .	1,042	1,048	958	1,072	1,006	1,013	1,258
October 1975 . . . . .	1,111	1,117	991	1,155	1,049	1,120	1,147
October 1976 . . . . .	1,204	1,213	1,030	1,233	1,146	1,227	1,218
October 1977 . . . . .	1,256	1,266	1,053	1,286	1,229	1,323	1,188
Percent change, 1971 to 1977 . .	49.5	50.5	31.0	40.1	36.3	60.6	9.8

\*The Federal Public Defender Organizations program was begun in May 1971. Initial hiring, reflected in the October 1971 figure, concentrated on attorneys, hence the high average monthly salary. The October 1972 figure reflects the subsequent addition of lesser-paid clerical and support personnel, which lowered the average monthly salary.

Intergovernmental expenditure of all States for criminal justice comprised 13 percent of total State criminal justice expenditure in 1977, compared to 8.2 percent in 1971 (figure 14). State payments for criminal justice activities to local governments in 1977 ranged widely as percents of total State criminal justice expenditure, from 2.3 percent in Vermont to 25.9 percent in Maryland.

The State increase in direct expenditure which does not include intergovernmental expenditure was 117 percent, from \$2.7 billion in FY 1971 to \$5.8 billion in FY 1977.

The greatest proportionate increase at the State level occurred in the public defense sector, in which States have been assuming a greater share of the responsibility for providing personnel and funds to defend the poor. States increased their direct expenditure for public defense by \$62 million (375 percent) from FY 1971 to FY 1977 and increased their intergovernmental assistance to local governments for public defense from \$1 million to \$12 million. This sector also showed the greatest proportionate increase in full-time equivalent employment, 2,190 employees (222 percent).

As seen in table 4, the largest portion of State expenditure in all years was for corrections, which included the operation of the State prison system and, in many States, the operation of the probation and parole systems as well. In FY 1977, State direct expenditure for corrections was \$2,847 million, or 49 percent of total State direct expenditure for criminal justice activities, and State payments to local governments for correctional purposes amounted to another \$128 million. This sector had the largest increase in absolute direct dollars expended over the 7-year period from FY 1971 to FY 1977—\$1.5 billion, and the greatest absolute increase in full-time equivalent employment for the same period also occurred in corrections—39,507.

Police protection activities accounted for the second largest portion of State expenditure in each of the 7 years. Expenditure in this sector increased by \$1 billion (111 percent) for the 7-year period and, after corrections, showed the greatest absolute increase in full-time equivalent employment—24,299 or 35 percent from October 1971 to October 1977.

State direct expenditure for legal services and prosecution increased 175 percent, from \$108 million in FY 1971 to \$297 million in FY 1977; and judicial expenditure increased by 107 percent—from \$314 million to \$651 million.

Comparing October 1971 with October 1977, the monthly payroll for State criminal justice employees increased 125 percent, from \$165 million to \$370 million. Table C shows that the average monthly pay for a State criminal justice employee rose from \$800 a month to \$1,241 a month in that period—a 55 percent increase. Average monthly salaries in the police protection sector recorded the largest percentage increase, 63.1 percent. In October 1977, however, the highest paid State criminal justice employees continued to be in the judicial sector,

averaging \$1,569 a month, followed by employees in legal services and prosecution, public defense, "other criminal justice," police protection, and corrections in that order.

#### Local trends (tables 10-29)

In absolute dollars, the increase in local government criminal justice expenditure from FY 1971 to FY 1977 was \$6.4 billion, which exceeded the combined increase of \$5.9 billion for the Federal and State governments. However, on a percentage basis the increase in local government expenditure was lowest of the three levels of government—96 percent. Local governments reported significantly less in the amount of intergovernmental expenditure for criminal justice, only \$165 million in FY 1977 compared with \$823 million for the Federal Government and \$877 million for the State governments (figure 13). A large portion of Federal and State intergovernmental expenditure was grant funds, but local intergovernmental expenditure more often represented required payments to the State, participation in a multigovernmental project (e.g., a regional jail), or payment for services rendered by another government (e.g., police services or boarding of prisoners).

Direct expenditure increases for individual sectors since 1971 at the local level varied somewhat from those at the State level. The sector showing the greatest absolute dollar increase was police protection (up \$3.8 billion, or 85 percent), followed by corrections (up \$931 million, or 109 percent), judicial (up \$788 million, or 87 percent), legal services and prosecution (up \$448 million, or 152 percent), "other criminal justice" (up \$249 million, or 1,276 percent), and public defense (up \$134 million, or 263 percent).

Local full-time equivalent criminal justice employment increased 27 percent from FY 1971 to FY 1977. As with expenditure, the largest absolute increase in employment over the 7 years occurred in the police protection sector—77,217 or 19 percent.

As mentioned earlier in the text, analyzing local criminal justice expenditure in total tends to obscure important differences between the county and municipal levels of government. Figures 11 and 12 show that the distribution of expenditures by counties and municipalities among the various criminal justice sectors differs markedly. Over 80 percent of municipal criminal justice expenditure in all 7 years was for police protection. County criminal justice expenditures were more evenly distributed for all 7 years, with police protection expenditure fluctuating between 32 and 35 percent of total expenditure, corrections between 27 and 28 percent, and judicial between 25 and 30 percent.

Total county expenditure for criminal justice activities increased 134 percent from FY 1971 to FY 1977—the largest percent increase among all levels of government. The greatest absolute dollar increase at the county level occurred in police protection, \$908 million, up 123 percent from FY 1971 to FY

1977. The increase in the corrections sector was also substantial: \$807 million, or 135 percent. The "other criminal justice" sector rose from \$1.8 to \$177 million over the 7 years, reflecting the activity of county criminal justice planning agencies and significant increases in capital outlay for the construction of multifunctional criminal justice buildings. Public defense total expenditure also increased dramatically (280 percent, or \$115 million) as counties continued to expand their public defense staffs and/or increase their payments for court-appointed counsel systems. County expenditure for legal services and prosecution increased 167 percent (\$287 million).

The corrections sector had the largest gain in full-time equivalent employment at the county level—28,421 or 58 percent—followed closely by the police protection sector with an increase of 27,788 or 40 percent. County police employees made the greatest proportionate gain in pay, from an average of \$764 a month in October 1971 to \$1,267 a month in October 1977, a 66 percent increase—the largest monthly pay increase of any activity at all levels of government since 1971. Formerly the lowest-paid police personnel, county police monthly pay now surpasses that of State and municipal police (table C). In October 1977, the highest paid county employees were in the public defense sector, followed by employees in legal services and prosecution, police protection, "other criminal justice," corrections, and judicial.

As discussed earlier, the greatest share of municipal criminal justice total expenditure—84 percent in FY 1977—was for police protection; and this sector showed the greatest increase over the 7 years in terms of absolute dollars: \$3 billion, or 79 percent.

The largest increase in number of municipal criminal justice employees, on a full-time equivalent basis, was in the police protection sector: 49,429 more in October 1977 than in October 1971, an increase of 15 percent. Municipal corrections employees made the greatest proportionate gain in average monthly pay over the 7-year period, from \$824 in October 1971 to \$1,323 in October 1977 (61 percent). Police employees made the second largest gain, increasing from \$841 to \$1,266 (51 percent). In October 1977, municipal employees in the corrections sector drew the highest average pay for the first time, followed by legal services and prosecution, police protection, public defense, "other criminal justice," and judicial.

#### Per capita data and regional and State area rankings

Figure 15 presents for each State the per capita expenditures for criminal justice activities in fiscal years 1971 and 1977. The per capita data were computed on the basis of the combined criminal justice expenditures of the State and local governments in each of the two fiscal years and the estimated population of the State as of July 1 of each year.

Per capita criminal justice expenditure in the United States rose 93 percent, from \$45 in 1971 to \$87 in 1977. In both

years, the District of Columbia showed the highest per capita expenditure for criminal justice activities: \$196 in 1971 and \$268 in 1977. Among the States, Alaska led the Nation in per capita criminal justice expenditure in the 2 years (\$105 in 1971 and \$217 in 1977), followed by Nevada (\$78 and \$162), New York (\$85 and \$130), and California (\$69 and \$125).

On a regional basis, the largest increases in criminal justice expenditure between 1971 and 1977 have occurred predominantly in the States comprising the southern and western regions of the United States. As shown in figure 16, the first 19 States with the highest growth rates above the average State-local expenditure increase of 102.1 percent from 1971 to 1977 are all from the western and southern regions. The only State from the northeast region with a criminal justice expenditure growth rate above the national average is New Hampshire.

As shown by the inset on figure 17, the South led all regions in total expenditure increase (\$2.8 billion) as well. The West was second with \$2.3 billion. However, California, with a State-local criminal justice expenditure increase of \$1.4 billion, comprised nearly 60 percent of the West's total expenditure increase.

Figures 18 and 19 compare percent increases by type of government within States. As shown by figure 19, counties exhibited the highest criminal justice expenditure growth rate in 30 States and ranked second in 16 States. State governments registered the highest gain in 25 States and ranked second in 25 others. Municipalities led in only 2 States and ranked last in 42 States. On the basis of individual State areas shown in figure 18, Florida and Nevada led all State governments with a 30 and 270 percent increases from 1971 to 1977; Vermont, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Colorado counties recorded the strongest expenditure increases at the county level; and Alaska, Colorado, and Arizona municipal criminal justice expenditure rose the fastest among municipalities.

Full-time equivalent criminal justice employment per 10,000 population of State and local governments increased from 38 to 48 from 1971 to 1977, an increase of 26 percent (table D and figure 2). Police protection employment rose from 23 to 27 per 10,000, corrections from 8 to 11, and all other criminal justice sectors (legal services and prosecution, judicial, public defense and other criminal justice) rose from 7 to 10 per 10,000. The largest increases in employment rates per 10,000 population occurred in the western and southern States. In some cases, an overall decline in the employment rate for criminal justice activities masks large increases or decreases in individual sectors. For example, a decrease in total criminal justice full-time equivalent employment in the District of Columbia from 131 to 125 per 10,000 is primarily the result of a decline from 80 to 69 per 10,000 in police protection, which is partly offset by an increase from 35 to 42 per 10,000 in the corrections sector. In New York, nearly all of the increase in the criminal justice employment rate occurred within the "all other criminal justice activities" category (judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, and other criminal justice).

Table D. Criminal justice employment per 10,000 population for State and local governments by State for police protection, corrections and all other criminal justice activities, 1971 and 1977.

State	1971				1977			
	Total	Police protection	Corrections	All other criminal justice activities	Total	Police protection	Corrections	All other criminal justice activities
United States . . . . .	38	23	8	7	48	27	11	10
Alabama . . . . .	26	17	4	5	35	22	7	6
Alaska . . . . .	53	24	12	17	68	33	14	21
Arizona . . . . .	41	25	7	9	55	31	12	12
Arkansas . . . . .	23	16	3	4	32	19	8	5
California . . . . .	47	26	13	8	56	29	15	12
Colorado . . . . .	35	19	7	9	48	28	9	11
Connecticut . . . . .	36	23	7	6	41	25	9	7
Delaware . . . . .	46	24	10	12	58	26	15	17
District of Columbia . . . . .	131	80	35	16	125	69	42	14
Florida . . . . .	43	24	10	9	56	29	16	11
Georgia . . . . .	32	17	8	7	46	25	13	8
Hawaii . . . . .	45	30	6	9	47	28	7	12
Idaho . . . . .	31	19	6	6	43	25	8	10
Illinois . . . . .	41	27	6	8	48	31	8	9
Indiana . . . . .	27	16	6	5	37	21	7	9
Iowa . . . . .	26	16	5	5	35	20	9	6
Kansas . . . . .	34	18	11	5	46	23	13	10
Kentucky . . . . .	24	15	5	4	37	20	8	9
Louisiana . . . . .	38	24	7	7	54	29	13	12
Maine . . . . .	28	17	7	4	34	21	8	5
Maryland . . . . .	46	28	13	5	54	30	16	8
Massachusetts . . . . .	39	26	8	5	49	30	10	9
Michigan . . . . .	34	21	6	7	46	26	10	10
Minnesota . . . . .	28	16	7	5	35	19	8	8
Mississippi . . . . .	22	17	3	2	31	20	6	5
Missouri . . . . .	37	25	6	6	46	28	9	9
Montana . . . . .	33	19	8	6	44	24	11	9
Nebraska . . . . .	29	17	5	7	38	21	8	9
Nevada . . . . .	62	37	15	10	80	39	22	19
New Hampshire . . . . .	26	18	5	3	36	23	8	5
New Jersey . . . . .	45	28	9	8	61	34	13	14
New Mexico . . . . .	35	21	8	6	48	28	10	10
New York . . . . .	60	37	14	9	66	36	14	16
North Carolina . . . . .	32	17	10	5	41	22	13	6
North Dakota . . . . .	26	15	4	7	31	17	6	8
Ohio . . . . .	32	17	7	8	41	21	11	9
Oklahoma . . . . .	32	19	6	7	41	24	10	7
Oregon . . . . .	37	20	9	8	48	25	13	10
Pennsylvania . . . . .	34	21	6	7	43	25	8	10
Rhode Island . . . . .	33	22	5	6	45	28	9	8
South Carolina . . . . .	27	16	8	3	41	22	12	7
South Dakota . . . . .	25	15	5	5	33	19	5	9
Tennessee . . . . .	29	18	7	4	41	23	11	7
Texas . . . . .	30	19	6	5	40	24	7	9
Utah . . . . .	27	18	6	3	39	24	8	7
Vermont . . . . .	32	17	10	5	39	22	10	7
Virginia . . . . .	31	19	7	5	45	22	16	7
Washington . . . . .	36	19	10	7	43	22	13	8
West Virginia . . . . .	22	13	6	3	32	17	6	9
Wisconsin . . . . .	35	22	7	6	40	25	9	6
Wyoming . . . . .	34	20	9	5	50	29	10	11

## SURVEY METHODOLOGY—SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

### Survey coverage

The annual surveys through which basic figures for this report were collected cover the Federal Government, all State governments, and a representative sample of local governments within each State. Data were collected for all county governments (regardless of size), for all municipalities (and townships in the New England and Middle Atlantic States) having a 1970 population of 10,000 or more, and for a sample of the remaining cities and townships of less than 10,000 population, selected according to the relative size of their annual expenditure as reported in the 1972 Census of Governments. The survey panel, therefore, includes the Federal Government, the 50 State governments, and 9,044 local governments (the 3,042 county governments, 4,305 municipalities, and 1,697 townships).

Independent school districts and special districts are excluded from survey coverage because the "variable pass-through" provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control Act, which governs the conduct of the survey, requires that the concept of "local" government be confined to units of general local government.

### The survey period

From 1971 to 1976, the Federal and State expenditure data presented in this report covered the fiscal years ending June 30 for each year except for three States with fiscal years ending as follows: New York, March 31; Texas, August 31; and Alabama, September 30. The 1977 fiscal year for the Federal Government began on October 1, 1976, and ended September 30, 1977. (The Federal expenditure data for the fiscal transition quarter from July 1 to September 30, 1976, were not included in the Federal data). The 1977 fiscal year for the State government of Michigan was also for the 12-month period ending September 30, 1977.

In addition, there are some State agencies that operate on a different fiscal year basis from the rest of the State government. In such instances, figures shown are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the State's regular fiscal year.

For local governments, the fiscal years reported are those that ended in the 12-month period between July 1 of one year and June 30 of the next (e.g., July 1, 1970, to June 30, 1971, for fiscal 1971). Most municipalities or counties end their fiscal years on either December 31 or June 30. The 1977 fiscal year reported for Washington, D.C., ended on September 30.

Employment data shown for Federal, State, and local governments are for October of each year.

### Data collection

The annual survey is accomplished using two methods of data collection: Field compilation and mail canvass. Trained field representatives compiled expenditure and employment data for the 50 States, the largest counties (population of 100,000 or more), the largest cities (population of 50,000 or more) and selected smaller units, using the governments' own records and the definitions presented in appendix 1. All other units in the sample were canvassed by mail for expenditure and employment data. Response for field-compiled units in all years was 100 percent. The response from mail canvass units was 80 percent for the FY 1971 survey year, 89 percent for FY 1972, 92 percent for FY 1973, 92 percent for FY 1974, 95 percent for FY 1975, 92 percent for FY 1976, and 92 percent for FY 1977.

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

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

### Data limitations

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

The local government sample was designed to produce an estimate for each State of the portion of total criminal justice expenditure made by local governments with a relative sampling error of less than one-half of 1 percent. For the fiscal year 1977 data, the errors were less than one-half of 1 percent in all but 13 States. However, in all 50 States, the errors were less than three-quarters of 1 percent, at the 95 percent confidence level.

The relative sampling error of the State-by-State estimates of FY 1977 local government criminal justice expenditure was calculated at the two-thirds confidence level and found to be within 3 percent of the estimated totals for all States and less than 2 percent for 28 States. The results of the computation of standard errors for fiscal year 1977 local government totals on a relative standard error basis are summarized in table E.

Table E. Relative Standard Errors of Local Government Totals of Criminal Justice Expenditure: FY 1977

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

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

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

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

Part of the increase in Federal "other criminal justice" activities reflects a revision in the classification of expenditure for the U.S. Marshals Service (assigned entirely to the judicial category in FY 1971) and the addition of agencies not canvassed in FY 1971, including the Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Division of Law Enforcement Services in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior.

As noted in the section on "Survey Coverage," the survey panel includes only general local governments (counties, municipalities, and townships) and excludes independent school districts and special districts. Therefore, when criminal justice expenditure and employment data are compared with "total" governmental expenditure and employment as in figure 1, the comparison is based on data for general local governments only.

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

### Changes in survey methodology

As discussed earlier, this series of annual reports began with FY 1967. The survey originated in the Bureau of the Census as a special in-house study in which police protection, judicial, and corrections data for selected large governments were extracted from data compiled in the Bureau's regular annual finance and employment sample surveys. In the FY 1969 survey, prosecution and public defense were added to the original three criminal justice categories, coverage was extended to the entire regular annual survey sample of counties and municipalities, and a mail canvass questionnaire designed specifically to elicit criminal justice data was used for all but the largest governments, which were canvassed by field agents. These changes must be taken into account in making year-to-year comparisons using data prior to FY 1971.

In the FY 1970 report, individual unit data were published for 128 large counties (as compared with 55 counties in earlier reports) and for 158 large cities (compared with 48 cities in earlier reports). The Federal expenditure data presented in all reports through FY 1970 were extracted from the Budget of the United States Government, and the employment data were provided by the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

For the FY 1971 survey, a new and enlarged panel of local governments was drawn specifically for the criminal justice expenditure and employment survey to include all county governments and a larger representation of municipalities and townships, to produce more reliable estimates for use by LEAA in the allocation of block grant funds between State and local governments. The data presented in reports since FY 1971 and summarized in this report are therefore essentially comparable, because they are derived from the same sample using the same methods of data collection and processing. The only significant variations occurred in classification of certain expenditure items discussed in detail in the following section.

### Changes in classification

In the FY 1971 report, police protection expenditure included amounts expended for traffic safety and related traffic

engineering. Beginning with the FY 1972 report, these expenditures were excluded from the police protection figures. Also, data for special police forces administered by general purpose governments (such as airport police, park police, housing police, etc.) were included in the police protection figures if the force employed 10 or more full-time sworn officers with general arrest powers. Beginning with the FY 1972 report, data for these forces were included regardless of size.

In the FY 1971 report, correctional expenditure figures covered a number of drug and alcohol abuse facilities and programs administered by assorted agencies, departments, and private organizations receiving public funding. Beginning with the FY 1972 report, these institutions and programs were included only if administered by a correctional agency of the criminal justice system.

In many States, statutes either require or permit local governments to supplement the salary of State-paid judges of major trial courts. In the FY 1971 report, an attempt was made to count these judges and their total payroll at the State level only. However, this effort was not uniformly successful. Therefore, beginning with the FY 1972 report, judges actually receiving a check from both the State and local governments were counted as part-time employees at both levels.

Measuring the impact of these changes from year to year is virtually impossible, primarily because governments on the

survey mail panel are requested to provide only summary data for each major criminal justice activity. This prevents a year-to-year comparison of expenditures for the classification subcategories within each major activity. To a lesser extent, changes in governments' fiscal periods, accounting, and classification practices from year to year pose procedural difficulties in measuring the impact of changes in classification used in this survey.

## AVAILABILITY OF DATA

The annual report, **Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System** was published for each of the fiscal years 1967 through 1977 and **Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System**, was published for the periods, FY 1971-73, FY 1971-74, FY 1971-75, and FY 1971-76. Copies of the annual report for the fiscal years 1973 through 1977 and copies of all Trends reports are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; and from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850. The 1971-1977 data are also available on magnetic tape and computer printout. For additional information, including how to obtain the data contained in earlier editions of the annual report, write to the Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, D.C. 20531.




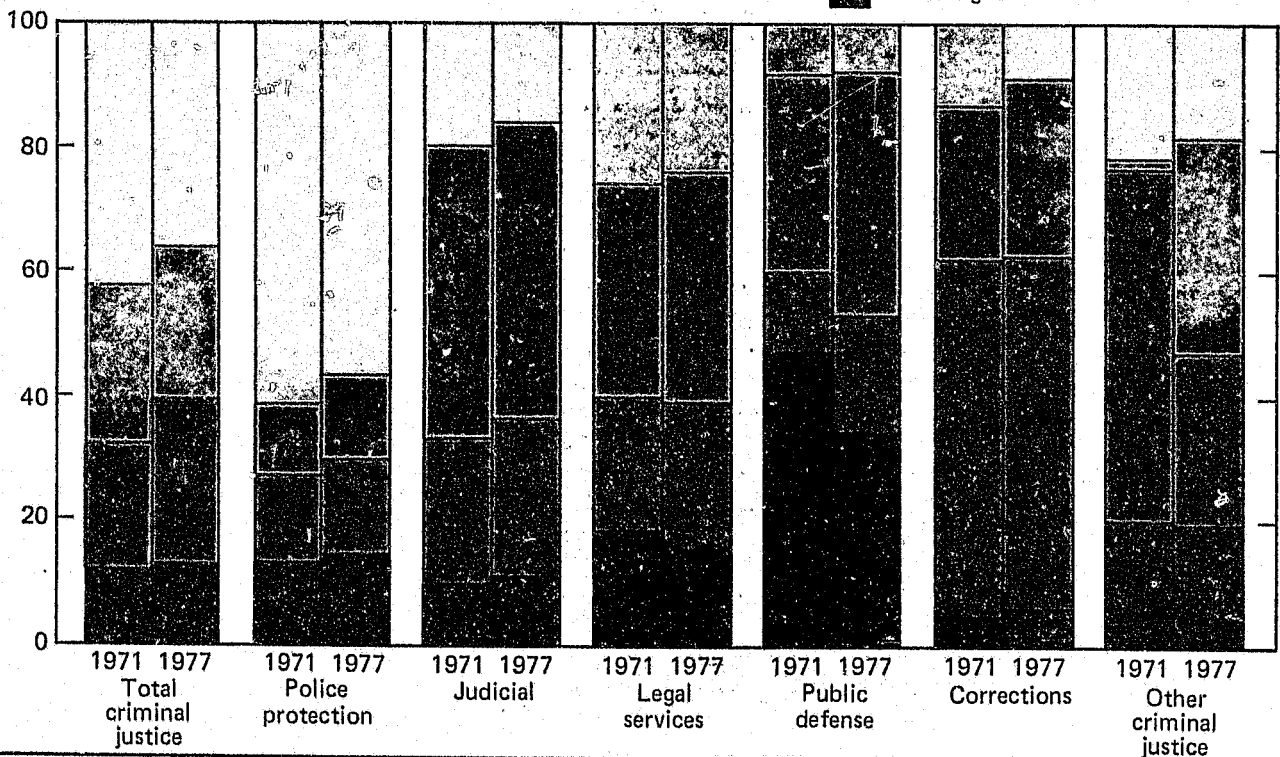
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**GRAPHIC SUMMARY**

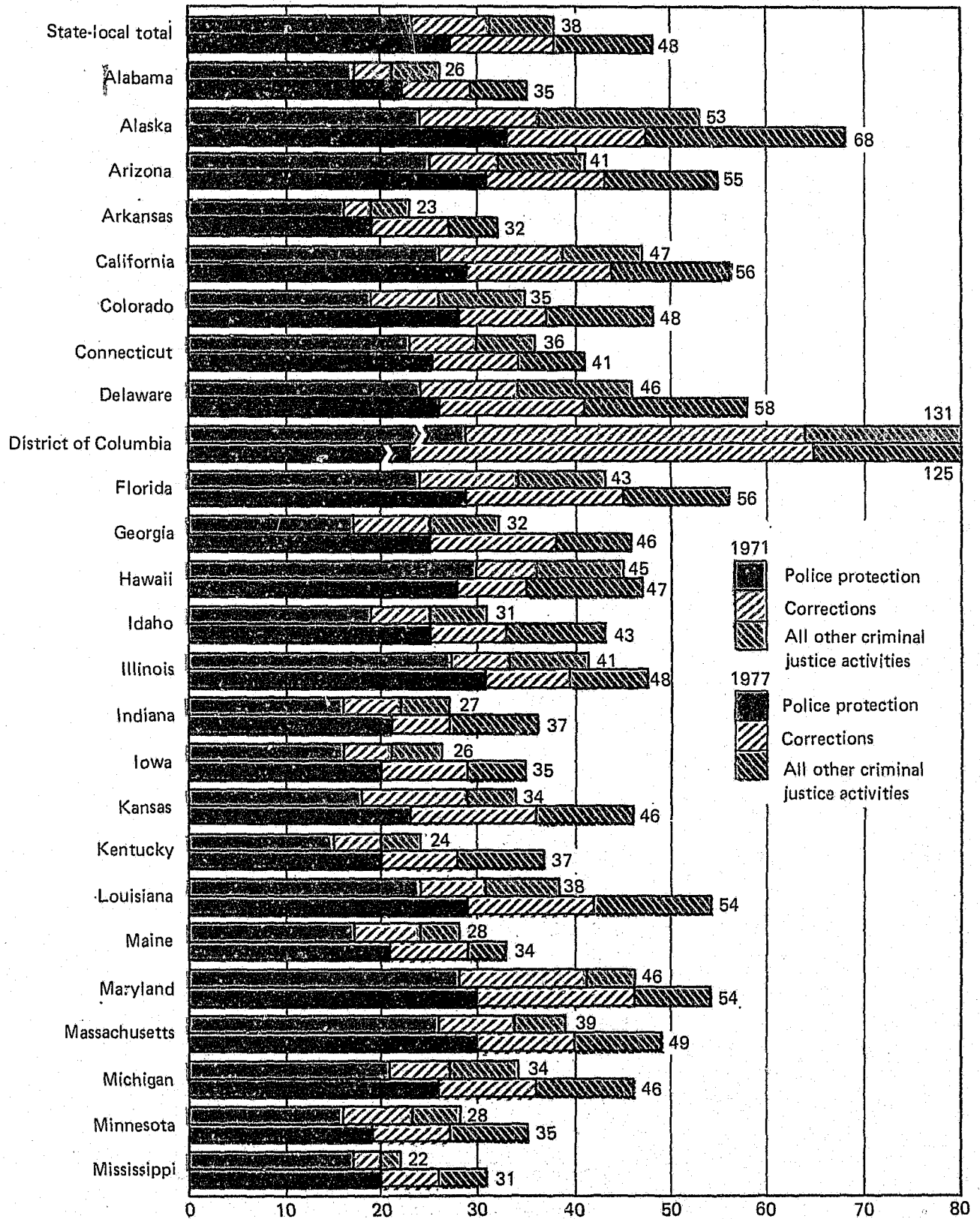
# Graphic Summary

**FIGURE 1**  
 Percent distribution of total direct expenditure for criminal justice activities by type of government and by function, FY 1971 and FY 1977


 Municipalities  
 Counties  
 States  
 Federal government

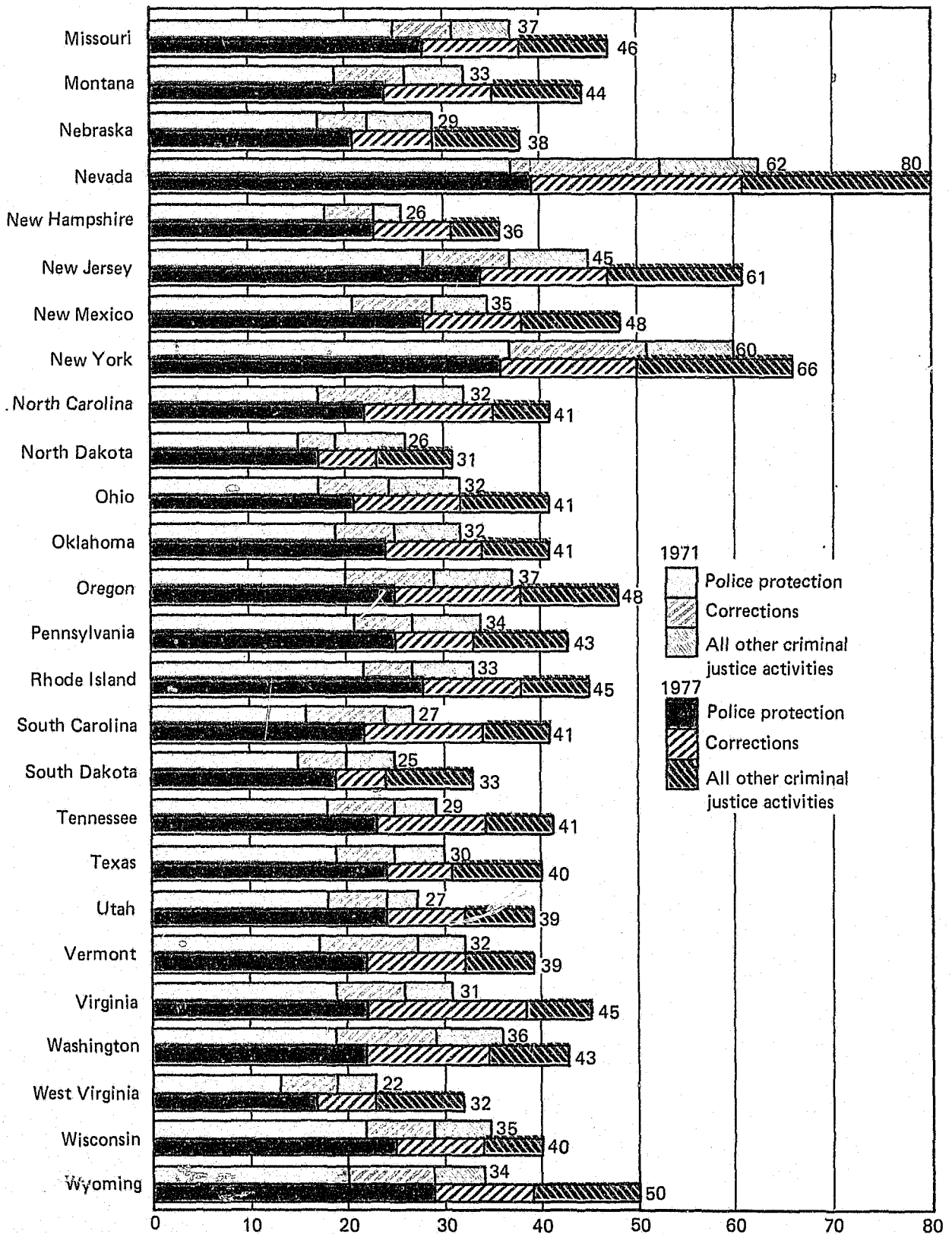


**FIGURE 2**  
**Criminal justice full-time equivalent employment per 10,000 population for state and local governments by state for police protection, corrections and all other criminal justice activities, 1971 and 1977.<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Computations based on Bureau of Census 1971 and 1977 provisional population estimates.



**FIGURE 2**  
**Criminal justice full-time equivalent employment per 10,000 population for state and local governments by state for police protection, corrections and all other criminal justice activities, 1971 and 1977,<sup>1</sup> continued.**

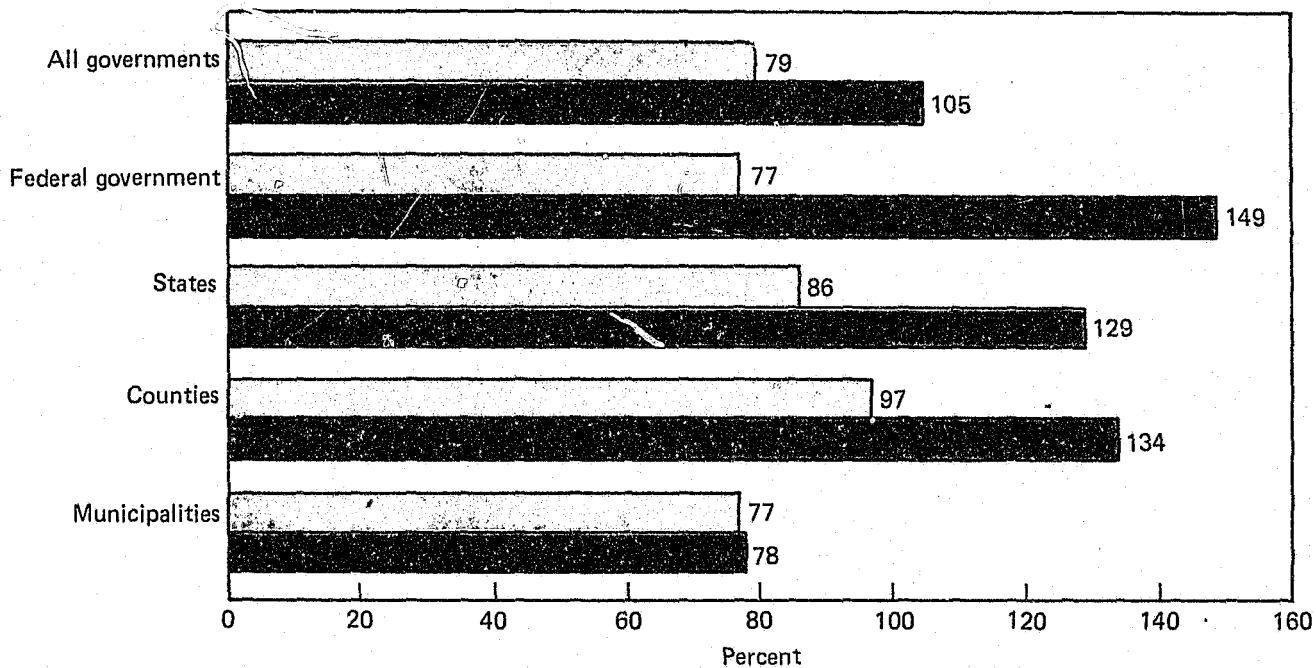


<sup>1</sup>Computations based on Bureau of Census 1971 and 1977 provisional population estimates.

**FIGURE 3**



Percent change in total general expenditure and in criminal justice expenditure by type of government, 1971 to 1977

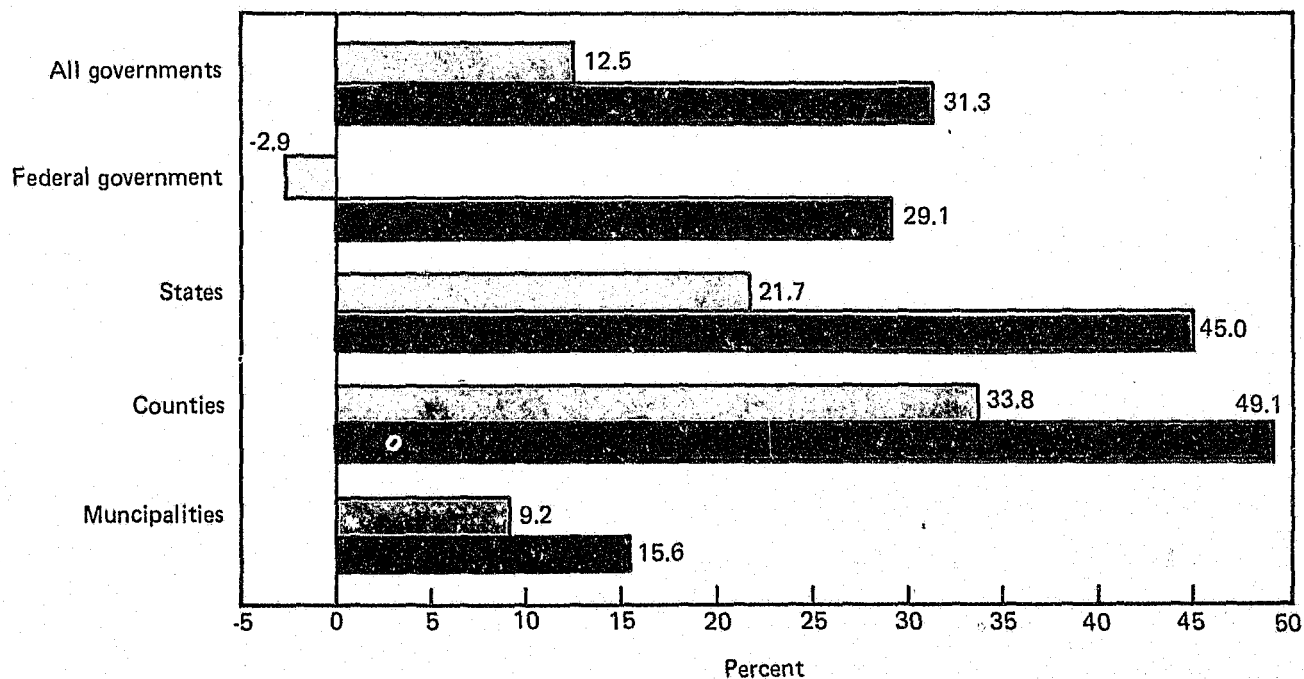
 Total general expenditure  
 Criminal justice expenditure



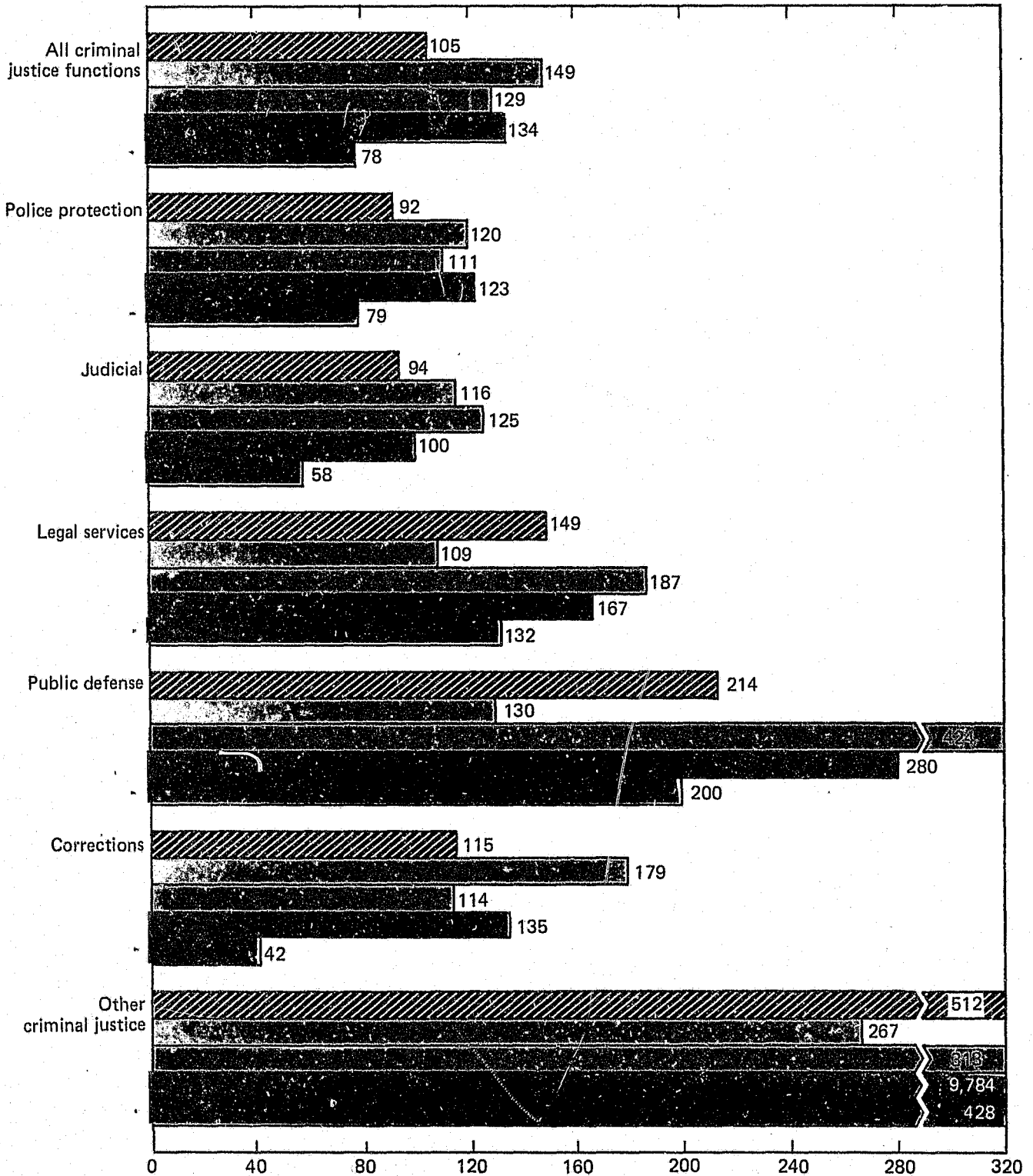
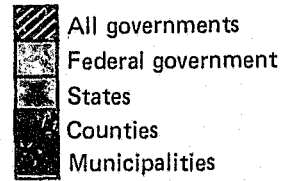
**FIGURE 4**

Percent change in total full-time equivalent employment and in criminal justice full-time equivalent employment, by type of government, 1971 to 1977

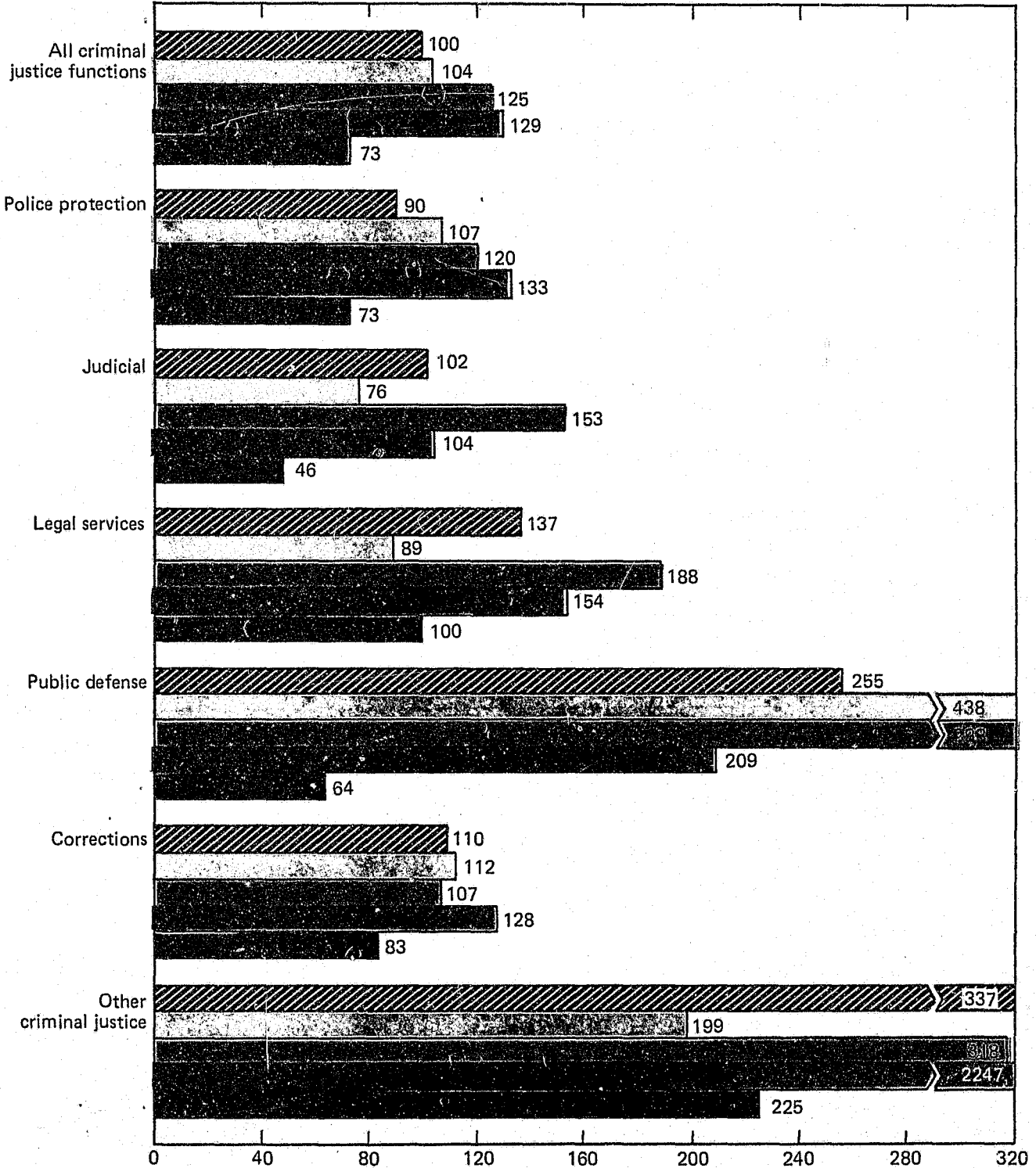
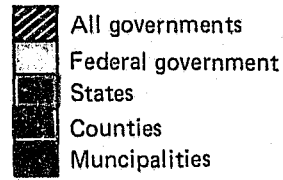
 Total full-time equivalent employment  
 Criminal justice full-time equivalent employment



**FIGURE 5**  
**Percent increase in criminal justice expenditure by activity**  
**and type of government, 1971-1977**



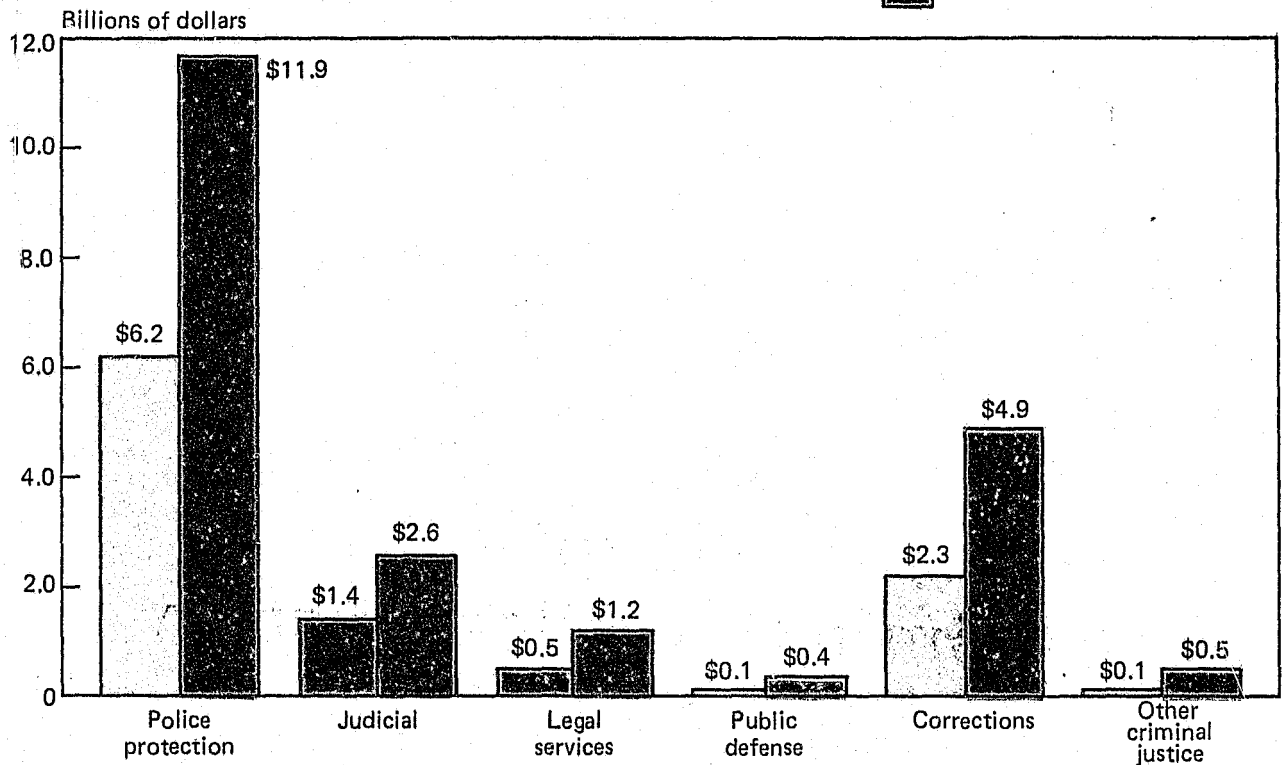
**FIGURE 6**  
**Percent increase in criminal justice payroll by activity and**  
**type of government, 1971-1977**



**FIGURE 7**

**Total criminal justice system expenditure by activity for all levels of government, FY 1971 and FY 1977**

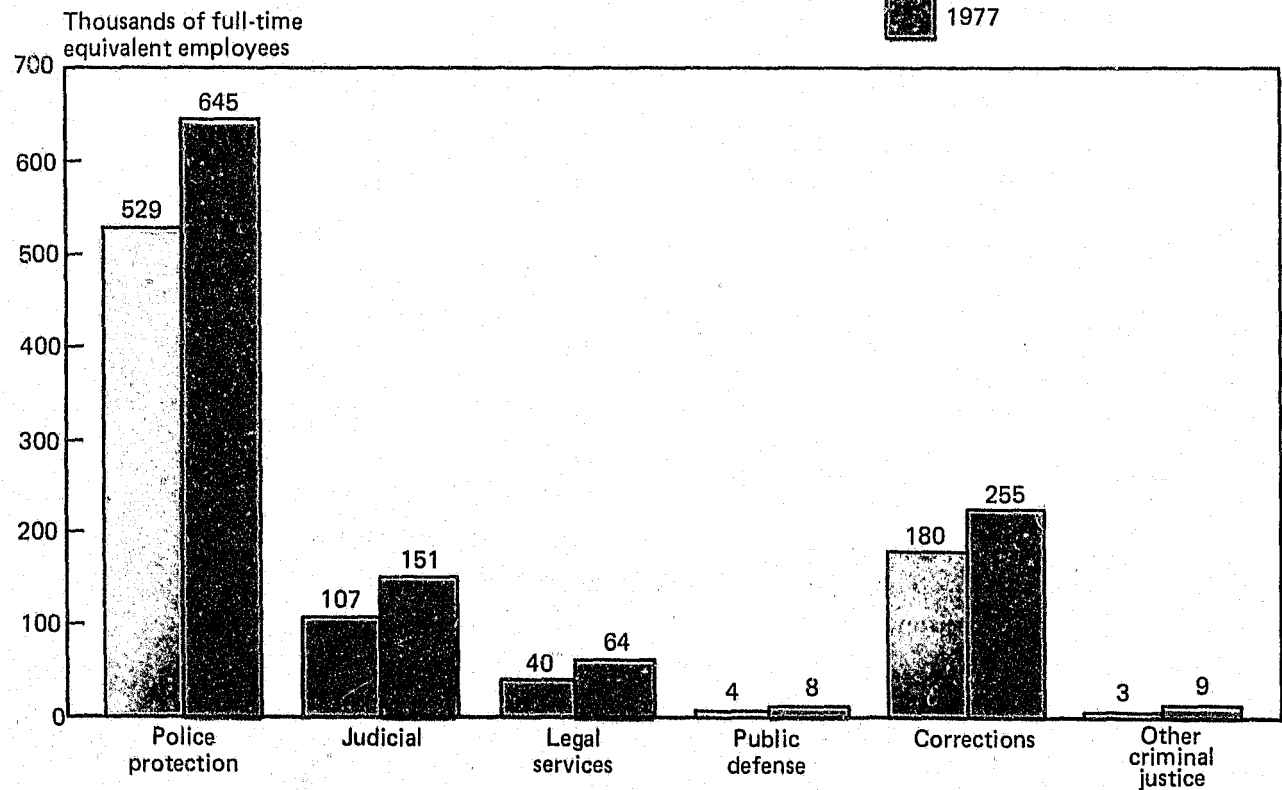
1971  
1977



**FIGURE 8**

**Total criminal justice system full-time equivalent employment by activity for all levels of government, FY 1971 and FY 1977**

1971  
1977

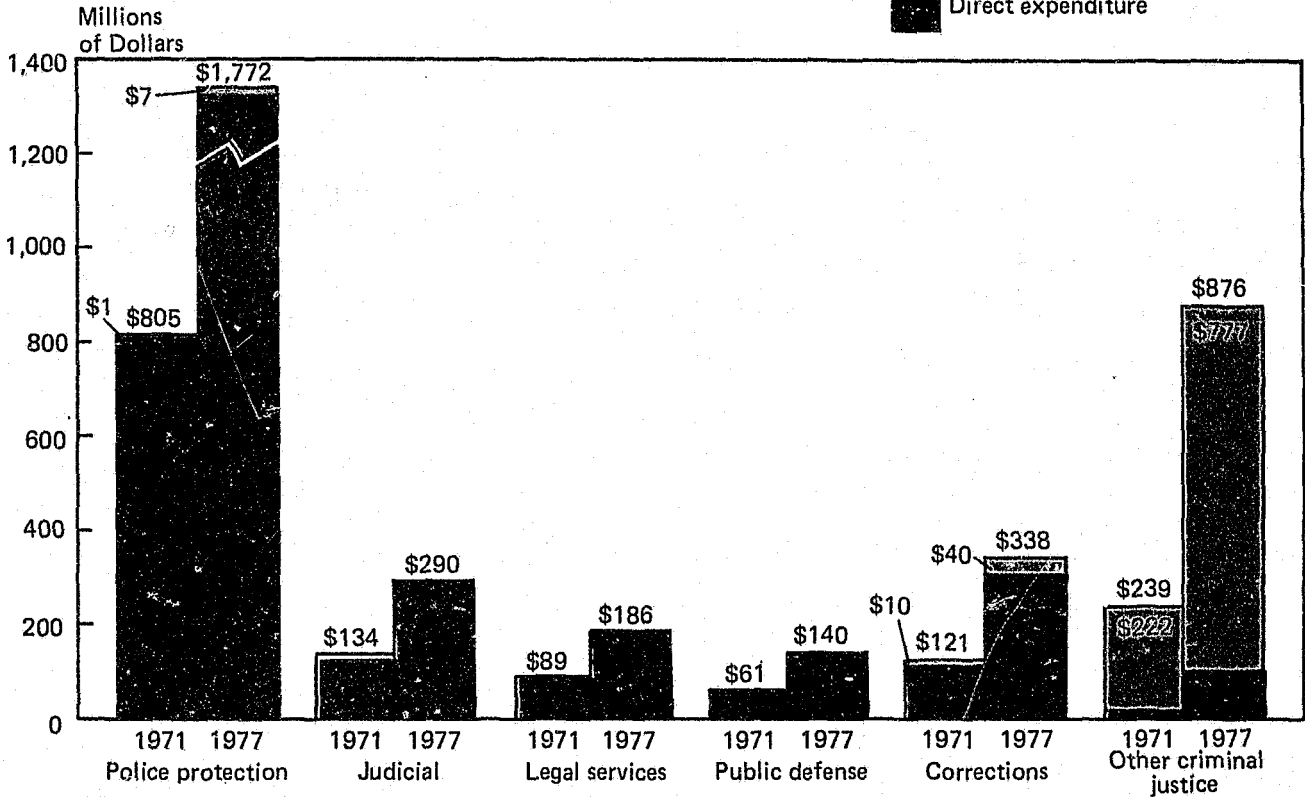




**FIGURE 9**

Federal government criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by activity, FY 1971 and 1977

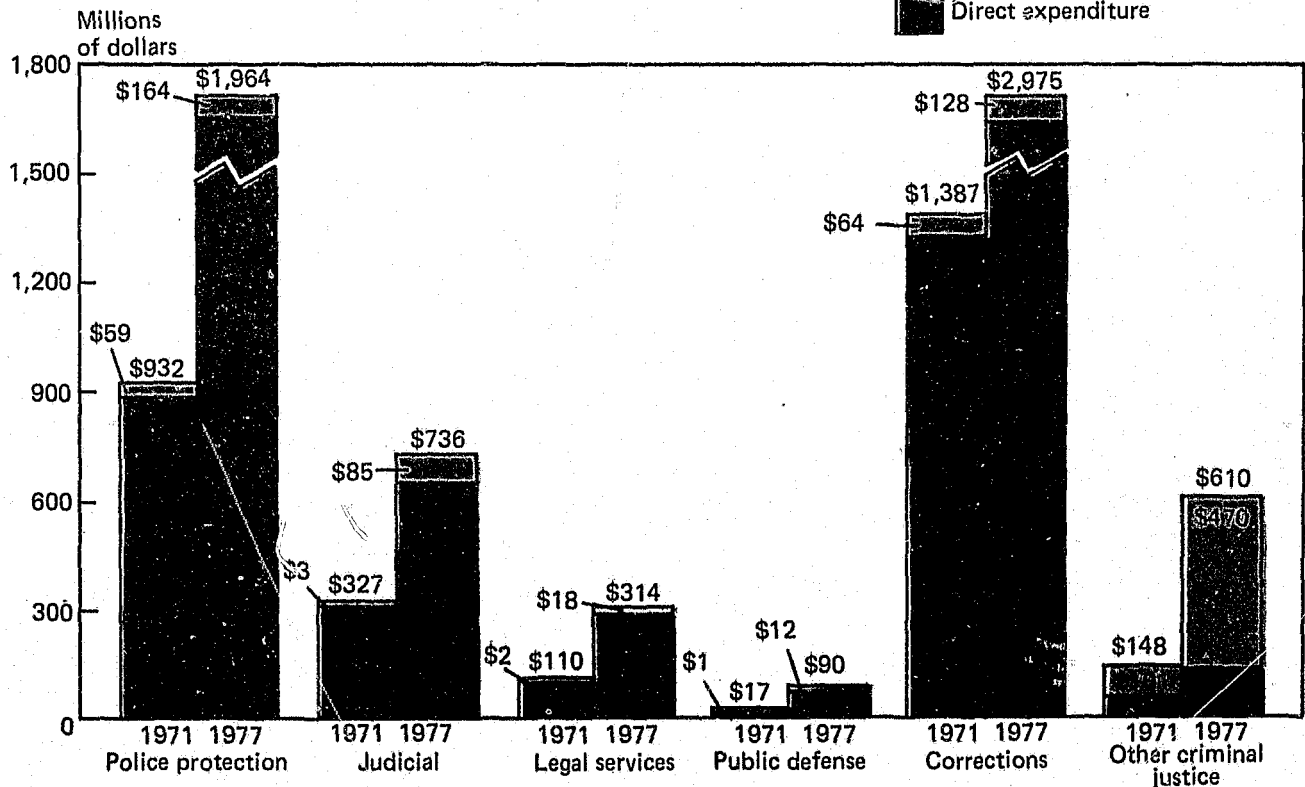
Intergovernmental expenditure  
Direct expenditure



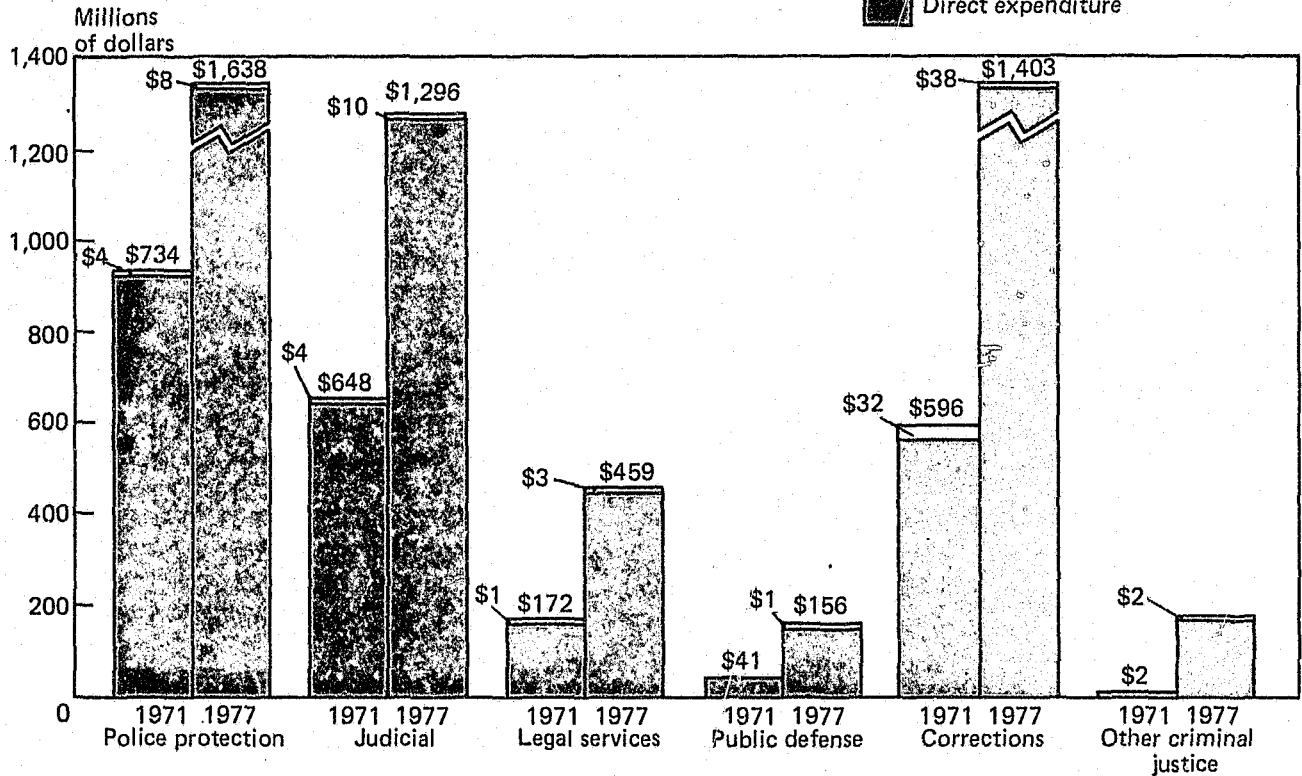
**FIGURE 10**

State government criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by activity, FY 1971 and FY 1977

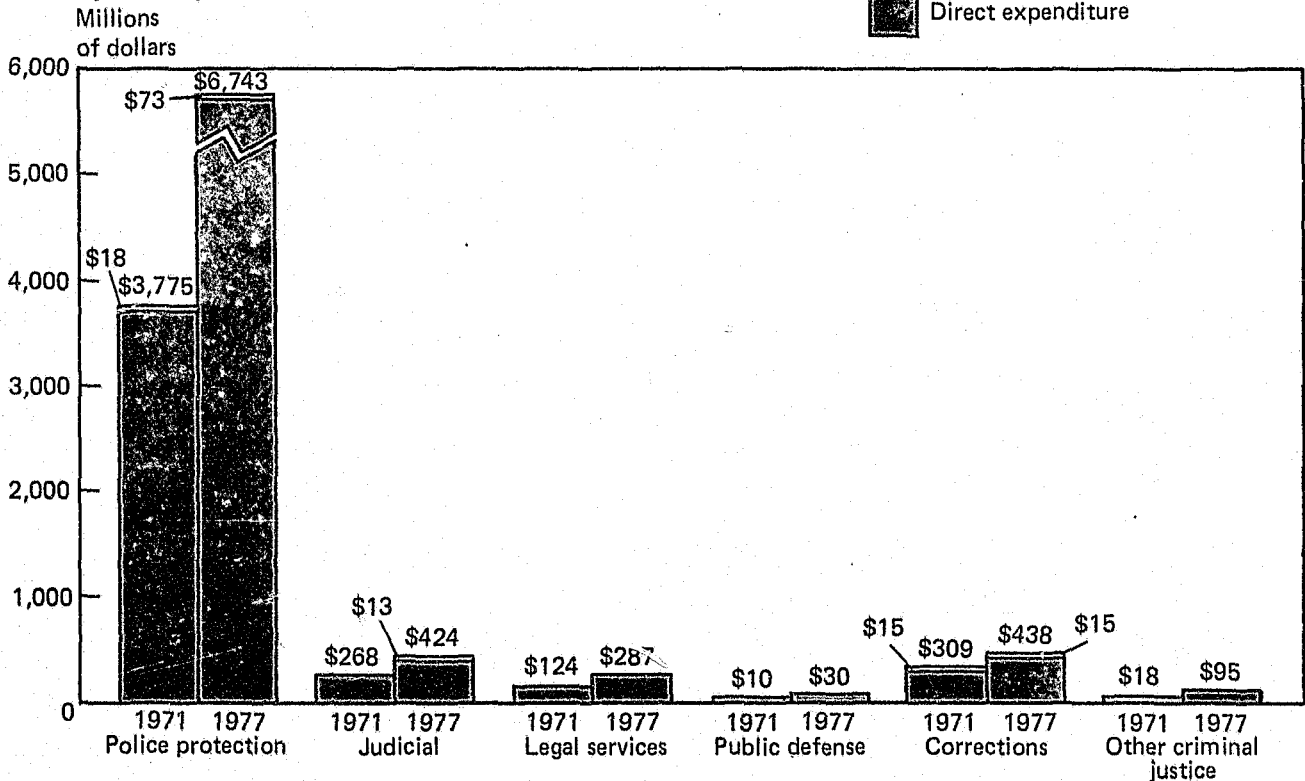
Intergovernmental expenditure  
Direct expenditure



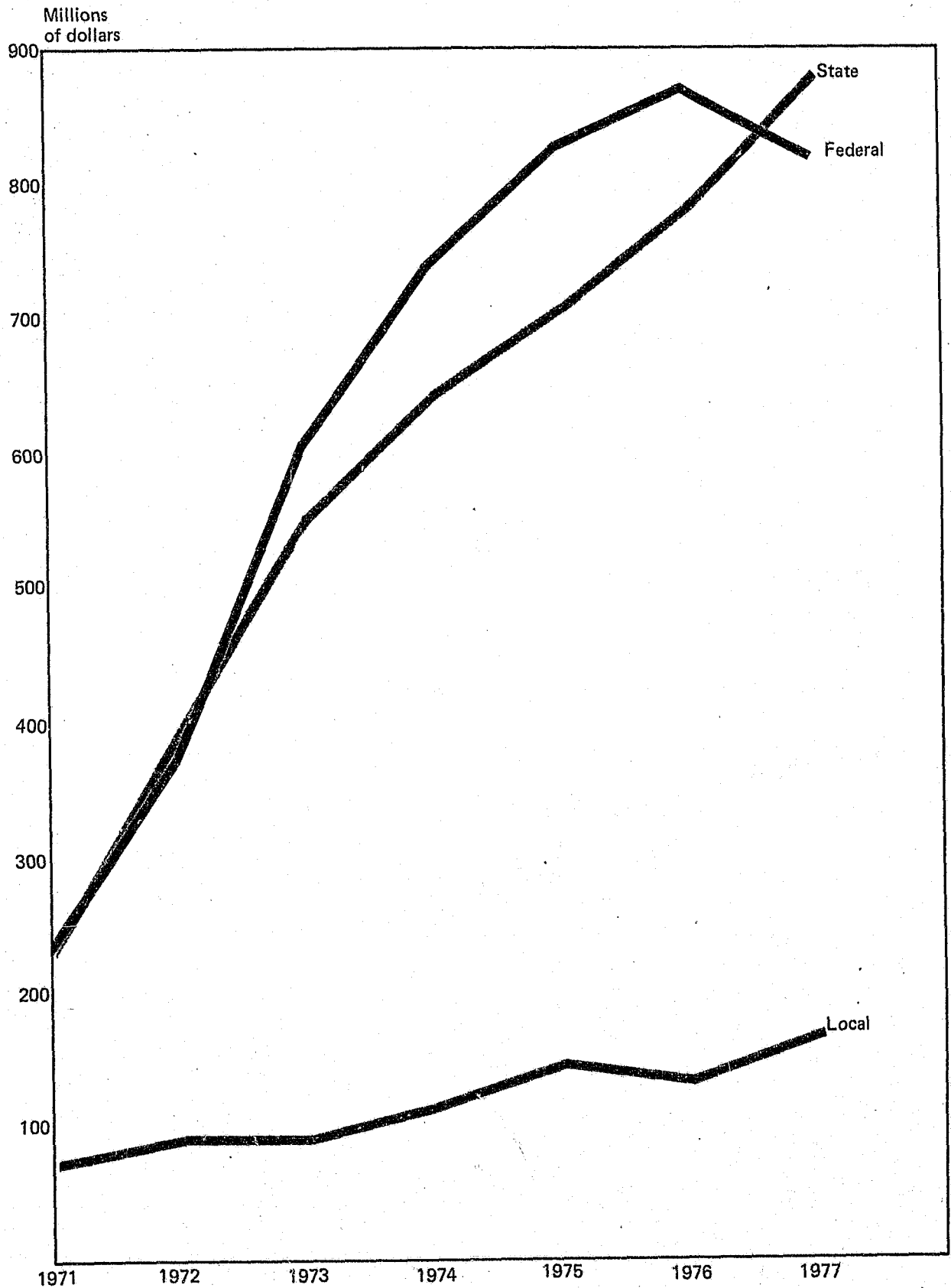
**FIGURE 11**  
County government criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by activity, FY 1971 and FY 1977



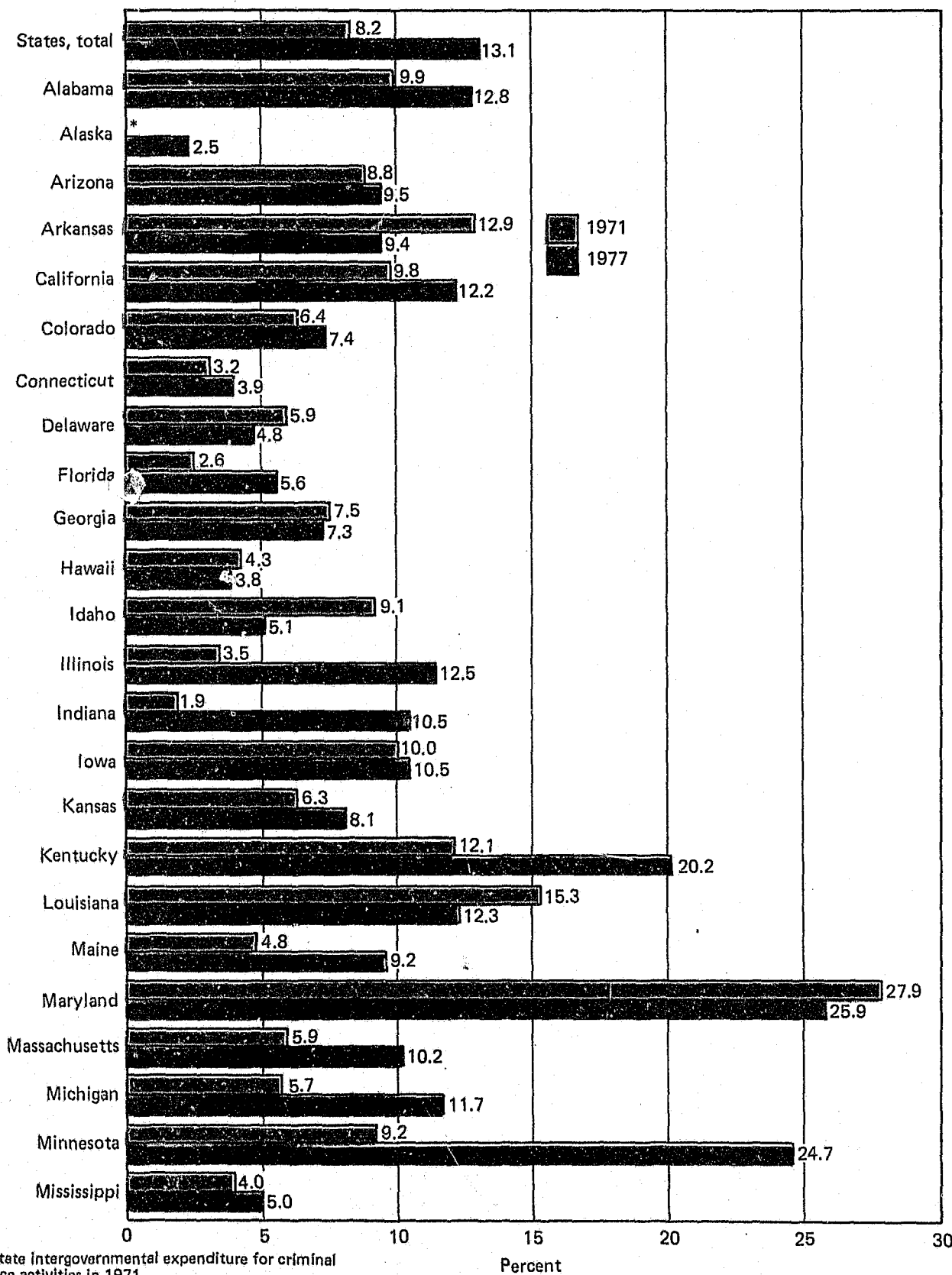
**FIGURE 12**  
Municipal government criminal justice system total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by activity, FY 1971 and FY 1977



**FIGURE 13**  
 Federal, state and local intergovernmental expenditure for criminal justice activities, 1971 to 1977.



**FIGURE 14**  
**State intergovernmental expenditure for criminal justice activities as a percent of total state government criminal justice expenditure, 1971 and 1977**

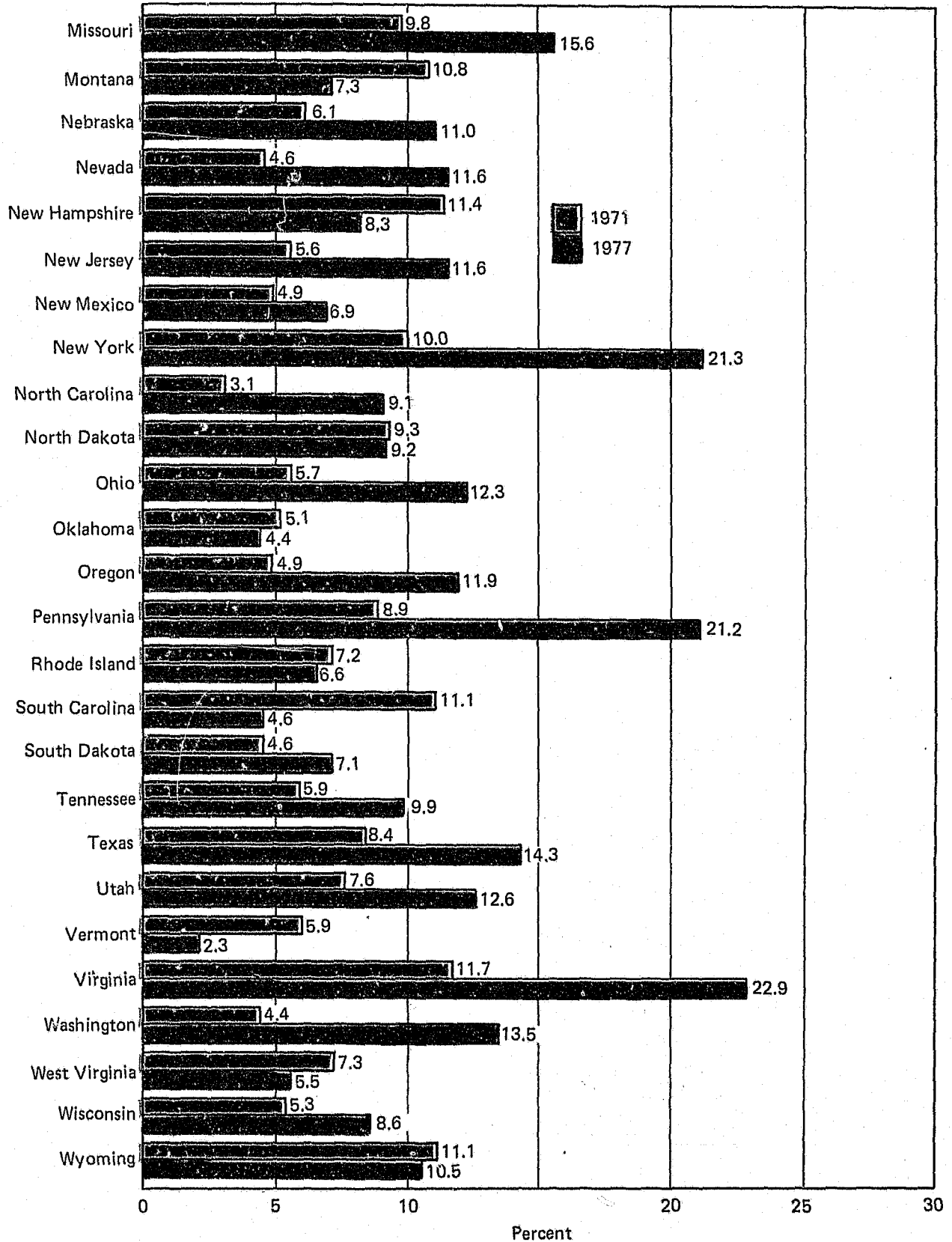


\*No state intergovernmental expenditure for criminal justice activities in 1971.

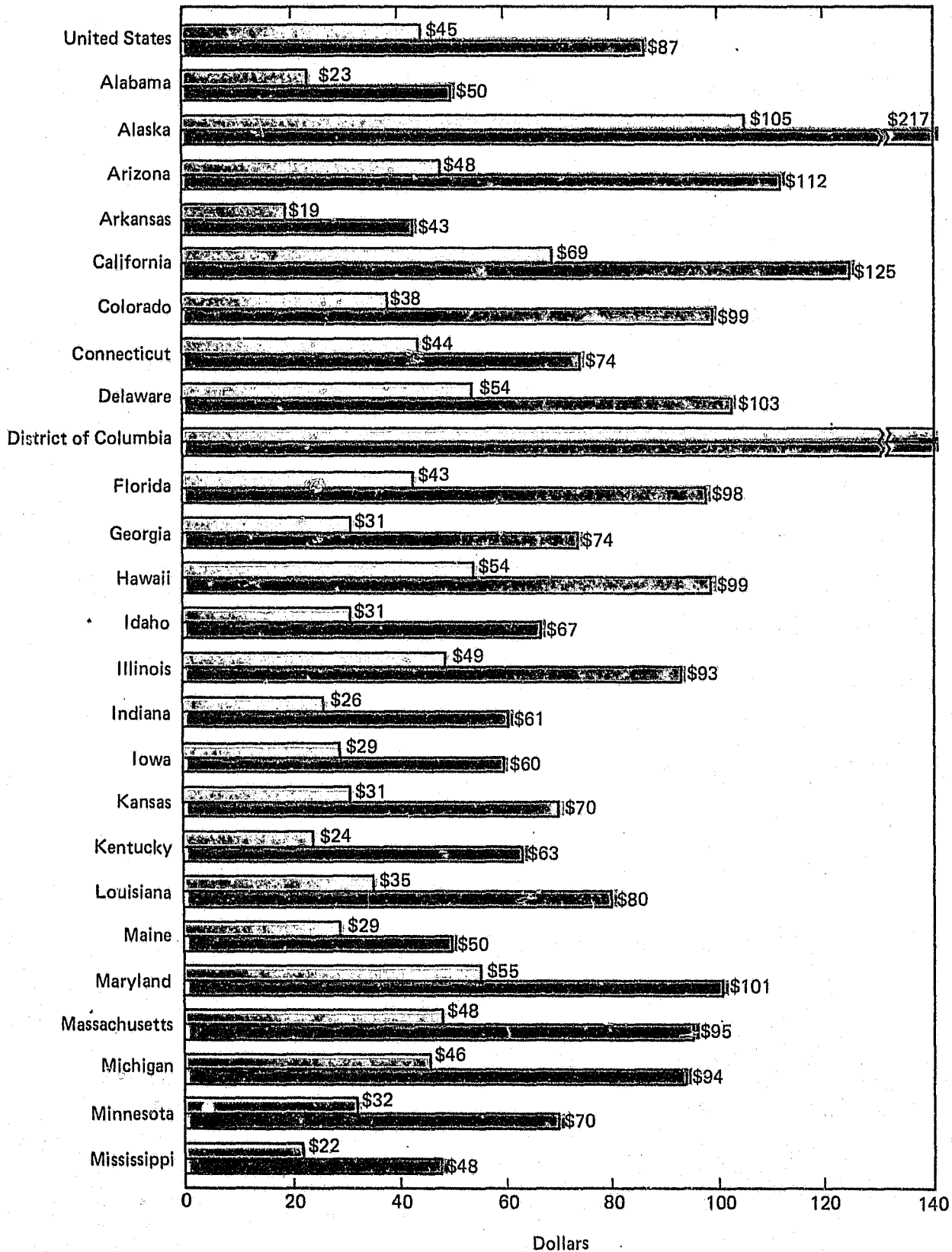
Percent

**FIGURE 14**

State intergovernmental expenditure for criminal justice activities as a percent of total state government criminal justice expenditure, 1971 and 1977 — continued.



**FIGURE 15**  
**Per capita total expenditure for criminal justice of state and local governments, by state, FY 1971 and FY 1977**



**FIGURE 15**  
**Per capita total expenditure for criminal justice of state and local governments, by state, FY 1971 and 1977—continued**

■ 1971  
 ■ 1977

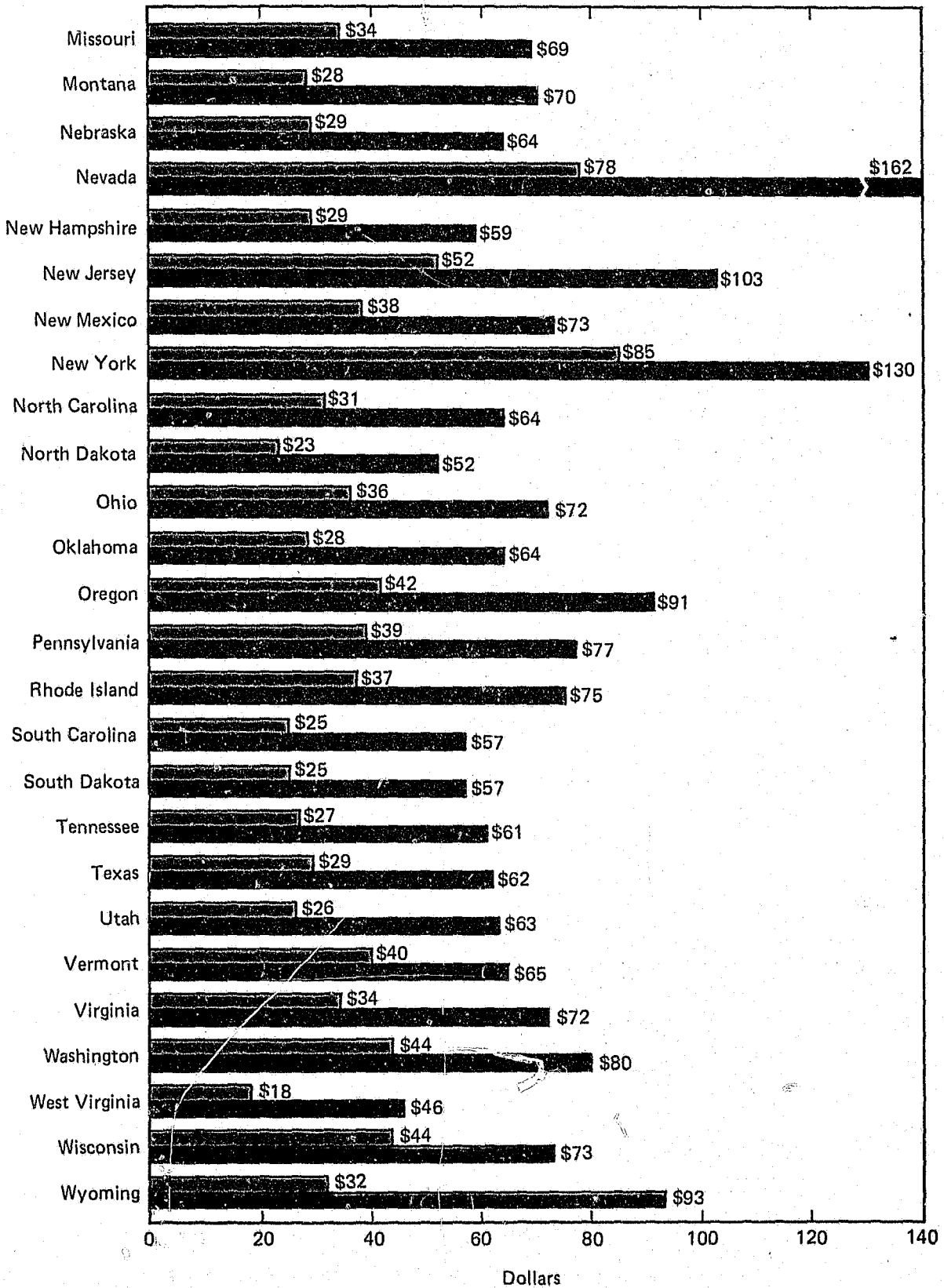
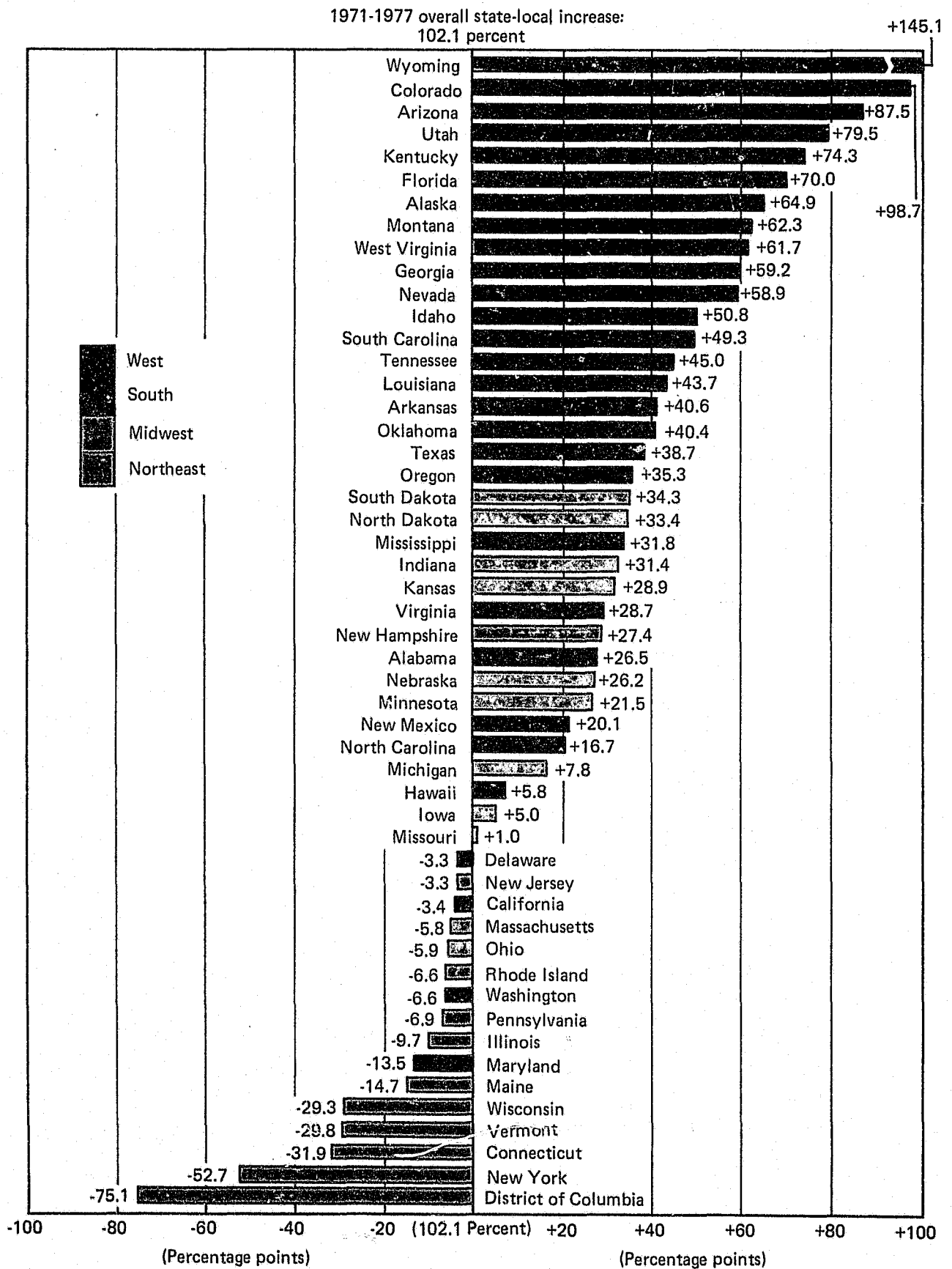


FIGURE 16

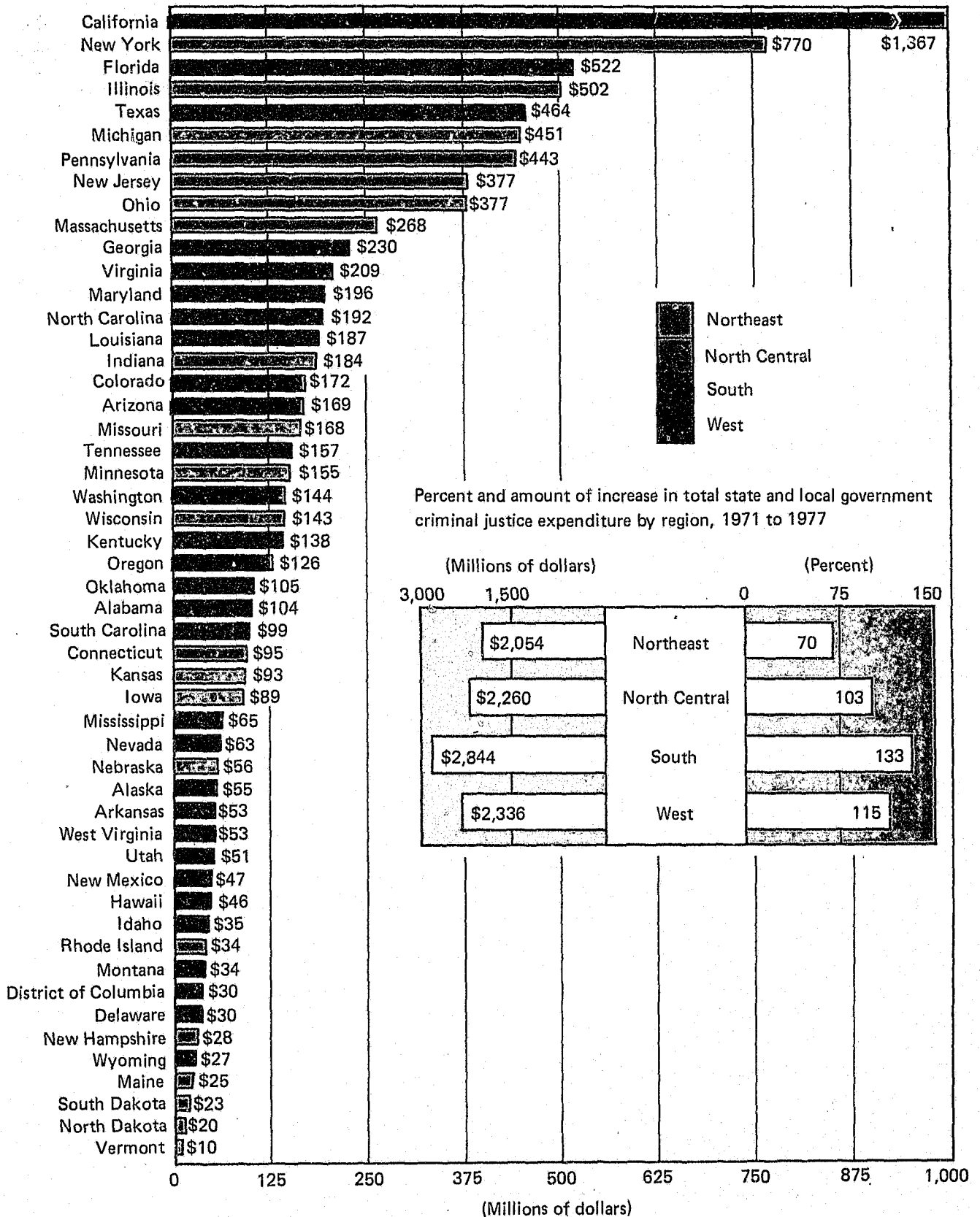
States ranked by number of percentage points above or below overall state-local increase in criminal justice expenditure, 1971 to 1977



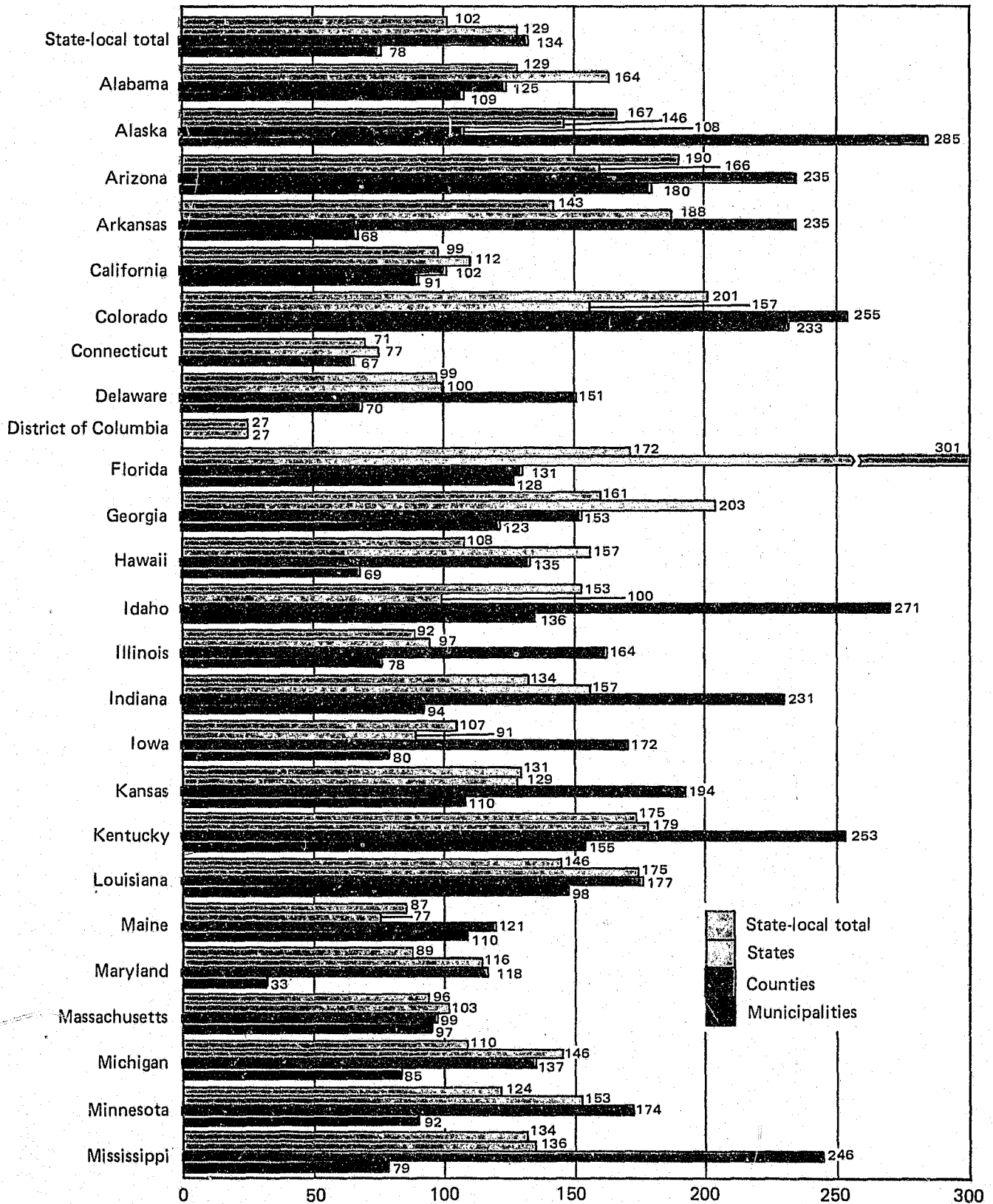


**FIGURE 17**

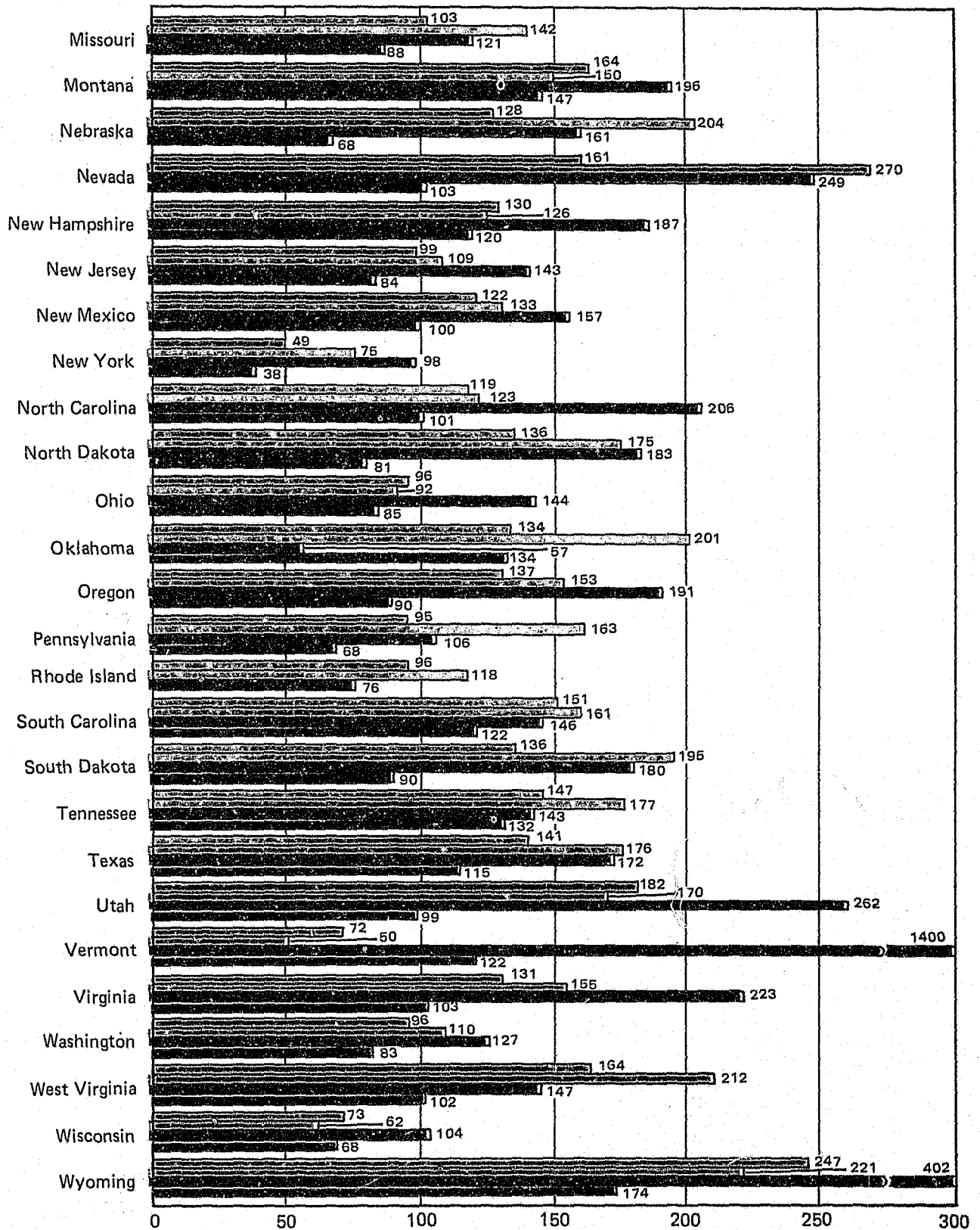
Increase in absolute amount of criminal justice expenditure of state and local governments by state areas, 1971 to 1977



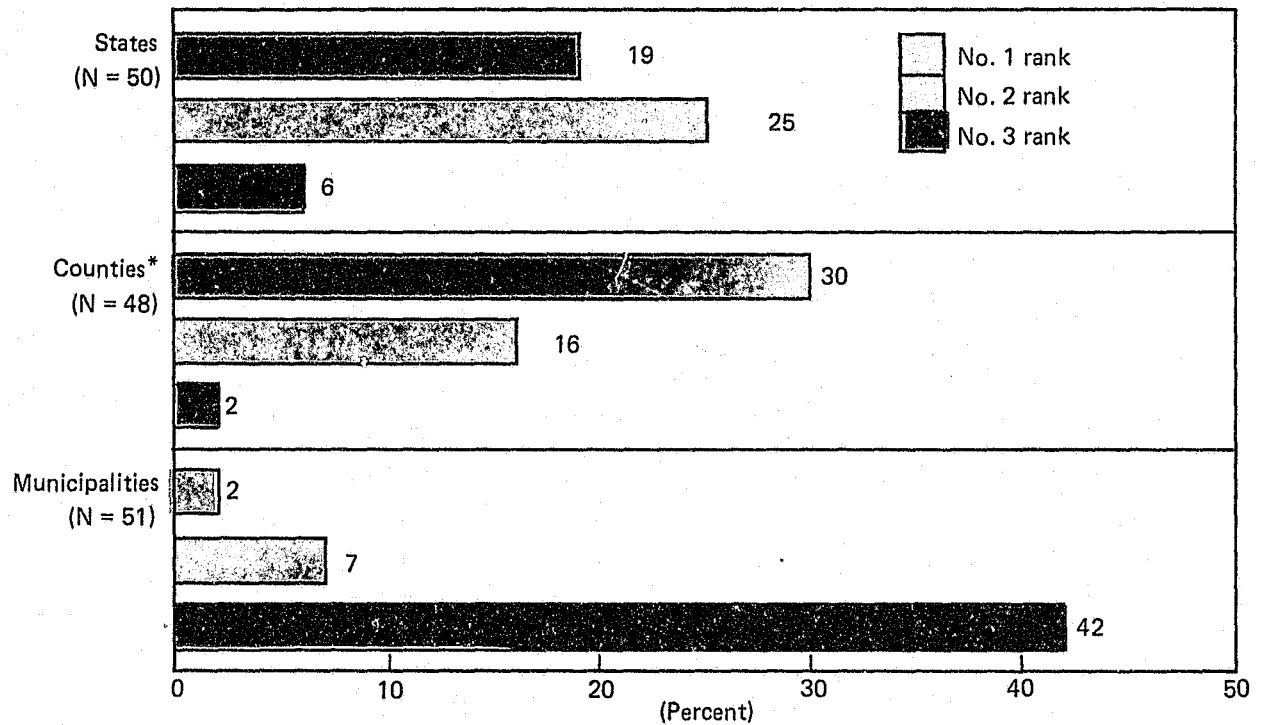
**FIGURE 18**  
**Percent increase in total criminal justice expenditure by type of government by state, 1971 to 1977**



**FIGURE 18**  
 Percent increase in total criminal justice expenditure by type of government by state, 1971 to 1977, continued.



**FIGURE 19**  
**Ranking by type of government within states, by order of percent increase in criminal justice expenditure from 1971 to 1977**



\*No organized county governments in Connecticut, District of Columbia, and Rhode Island.

## Section I. VARIABLE PASS-THROUGH DATA

The data in this table were developed to comply with the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended, which requires that the block grants made by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to each State be allocated between the State and local governments according to the ratio of State-to-local law enforcement expenditure from their own revenue sources.

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

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

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

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 1. Percent distribution of total criminal justice expenditure from own sources of State and local governments, by State: fiscal years 1971-1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State	1971			1972			1973		
	Total State-local expenditure from own sources <sup>1</sup>	Percent expended by--		Total State-local expenditure from own sources <sup>1</sup>	Percent expended by--		Total State-local expenditure from own sources <sup>1</sup>	Percent expended by--	
		State government	Local governments <sup>2</sup>		State government	Local governments <sup>2</sup>		State government	Local governments <sup>2</sup>
STATE-LOCAL, TOTAL . . .	9 009 659	28.9	71.1	9 761 025	29.4	70.6	10 602 093	29.4	70.6
ALABAMA . . . . .	76 910	32.7	67.3	84 977	32.8	67.2	91 064	35.4	64.6
ALASKA . . . . .	32 151	82.4	17.6	35 937	81.6	18.4	34 757	81.6	18.4
ARIZONA . . . . .	84 319	30.1	69.9	96 069	31.4	68.6	117 196	30.1	69.9
ARKANSAS . . . . .	33 476	33.8	66.2	39 238	32.7	67.3	40 097	27.8	72.2
CALIFORNIA . . . . .	1 362 365	24.7	75.3	1 457 389	25.2	74.8	1 603 141	23.6	76.4
COLORADO . . . . .	80 689	43.7	56.3	91 564	43.5	56.5	102 767	44.7	55.3
CONNECTICUT . . . . .	131 757	48.0	52.0	146 497	48.8	51.2	158 391	47.9	52.1
DELAWARE . . . . .	28 257	71.3	28.7	28 498	65.4	34.6	35 301	71.8	28.2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA . . . . .	141 233	-	100.0	138 082	-	100.0	184 018	-	100.0
FLORIDA . . . . .	291 542	25.5	74.5	323 682	27.3	72.7	386 613	31.2	68.8
GEORGIA . . . . .	132 370	31.0	69.0	134 396	31.3	68.7	159 668	34.2	65.8
HAWAII . . . . .	41 540	33.1	66.9	45 860	29.7	70.3	46 816	30.7	69.3
IDAHO . . . . .	19 488	47.2	52.8	22 940	45.4	54.6	26 184	44.6	55.4
ILLINOIS . . . . .	530 582	25.8	74.2	592 430	25.3	74.7	616 105	25.1	74.9
INDIANA . . . . .	134 379	32.5	67.5	152 406	30.5	69.5	156 886	30.8	69.2
IOWA . . . . .	76 804	39.6	60.4	73 899	34.5	65.5	79 386	32.2	67.8
KANSAS . . . . .	66 502	44.1	55.9	74 371	44.8	55.2	80 294	42.8	57.2
KENTUCKY . . . . .	73 574	47.9	52.1	79 790	47.3	52.7	87 497	46.5	53.5
LOUISIANA . . . . .	124 716	35.8	64.2	127 506	36.4	63.6	150 724	34.1	65.9
MAINE . . . . .	26 721	53.5	46.5	28 235	51.5	48.5	31 268	51.5	48.5
MARYLAND . . . . .	215 634	51.8	48.2	239 202	56.8	43.2	266 668	55.1	44.9
MASSACHUSETTS . . . . .	272 776	25.9	74.1	296 597	26.3	73.7	344 328	28.3	71.7
MICHIGAN . . . . .	396 550	21.8	78.2	450 795	24.1	75.9	497 333	24.2	75.8
MINNESOTA . . . . .	118 966	28.5	71.5	134 573	27.4	72.6	145 376	26.0	74.0
MISSISSIPPI . . . . .	45 883	40.1	59.9	49 968	43.3	56.7	56 407	42.1	57.9
MISSOURI . . . . .	154 174	23.9	76.1	169 727	22.2	77.8	177 795	23.9	76.1
MONTANA . . . . .	17 663	42.0	58.0	21 255	42.5	57.5	22 533	44.0	56.0
NEBRASKA . . . . .	42 321	32.3	67.7	45 213	30.9	69.1	50 466	35.1	64.9
NEVADA . . . . .	38 093	24.8	75.2	43 494	26.5	73.5	47 882	26.1	73.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	20 645	36.3	63.7	23 164	33.8	66.2	26 085	34.7	65.3
NEW JERSEY . . . . .	373 032	24.7	75.3	418 999	24.5	75.5	453 389	25.2	74.8
NEW MEXICO . . . . .	35 794	47.4	52.6	40 087	49.6	50.4	42 827	53.2	46.8
NEW YORK . . . . .	1 532 369	22.1	77.9	1 619 978	19.7	80.3	1 638 663	19.0	81.0
NORTH CAROLINA . . . . .	154 167	57.0	43.0	162 273	56.3	43.7	184 637	54.1	45.9
NORTH DAKOTA . . . . .	13 555	29.6	70.4	14 971	31.1	68.9	15 521	28.5	71.5
OHIO . . . . .	376 829	28.1	71.9	397 189	31.3	68.7	422 433	31.2	68.8
OKLAHOMA . . . . .	70 931	39.5	60.5	68 407	45.5	54.5	75 093	36.7	63.3
OREGON . . . . .	86 798	37.2	62.8	98 878	39.9	60.1	105 657	38.7	61.3
PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	450 042	21.1	78.9	512 222	27.8	72.2	546 873	31.6	68.4
RHODE ISLAND . . . . .	34 202	46.5	53.5	37 252	45.4	54.6	39 821	46.3	53.7
SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . .	59 674	40.3	59.7	71 415	41.4	58.6	79 478	42.5	57.5
SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . .	15 816	41.6	58.4	16 379	42.0	58.0	16 721	43.9	56.1
TENNESSEE . . . . .	103 843	35.0	65.0	114 423	35.0	65.0	127 606	32.1	67.9
TEXAS . . . . .	315 112	25.4	74.6	330 465	28.0	72.0	360 187	26.9	73.1
UTAH . . . . .	26 046	45.5	54.5	31 663	41.1	58.9	35 335	41.5	58.5
VERMONT . . . . .	16 496	82.3	17.7	17 131	79.4	20.6	19 896	75.1	24.9
VIRGINIA . . . . .	154 078	47.2	52.8	164 735	48.7	51.3	184 976	47.5	52.5
WASHINGTON . . . . .	145 405	35.9	64.1	147 891	34.0	66.0	159 522	38.7	61.3
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	30 436	44.1	55.9	33 707	42.9	57.1	38 084	43.3	56.7
WISCONSIN . . . . .	192 989	32.8	67.2	203 598	33.5	66.5	219 802	32.1	67.9
WYOMING . . . . .	9 965	45.2	54.8	11 608	45.4	54.6	12 561	45.7	54.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Percent distribution of total criminal justice expenditure from own sources of State and local governments, by State: fiscal years 1971-1977—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State	1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Total State-local expenditure from own sources <sup>1</sup>	Percent expended by--		Total State-local expenditure from own sources <sup>1</sup>	Percent expended by--		Total State-local expenditure from own sources <sup>1</sup>	Percent expended by--		Total State-local expenditure from own sources <sup>1</sup>	Percent expended by--	
		State government	Local governments <sup>1</sup>		State government	Local governments <sup>1</sup>		State government	Local governments <sup>1</sup>		State government	Local governments <sup>1</sup>
STATE-LOCAL, TOTAL . . .	11 900 140	31.3	68.7	13 599 116	32.2	67.8	15 091 002	33.7	66.3	16 340 156	34.3	65.7
ALABAMA . . . . .	107 500	35.0	65.0	119 531	37.4	62.6	138 360	37.7	62.3	140 894	32.7	67.3
ALASKA . . . . .	45 149	82.9	17.1	64 741	82.9	17.1	82 119	78.8	21.2	81 734	77.4	22.6
ARIZONA . . . . .	135 615	32.0	68.0	177 083	31.1	68.9	215 579	27.2	72.8	225 572	29.1	70.9
ARKANSAS . . . . .	43 981	45.4	54.6	58 813	45.5	54.5	62 161	46.0	54.0	72 494	47.9	52.1
CALIFORNIA . . . . .	1 826 838	26.6	73.4	2 094 267	27.0	73.0	2 307 104	28.3	71.7	2 547 326	26.7	73.3
COLORADO . . . . .	130 100	40.3	59.7	162 679	40.3	59.7	186 970	38.0	62.0	236 376	38.5	61.5
CONNECTICUT . . . . .	167 527	49.6	50.4	187 934	53.6	46.4	186 021	50.1	49.9	204 820	51.5	48.5
DELAWARE . . . . .	33 706	72.1	27.9	38 181	76.3	23.7	44 015	77.9	22.1	49 713	81.0	19.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA . . . . .	171 601	-	100.0	193 176	-	100.0	191 961	-	100.0	173 963	-	100.0
FLORIDA . . . . .	480 707	35.1	64.9	557 781	37.2	62.8	675 457	37.7	62.3	742 776	39.0	61.0
GEORGIA . . . . .	211 825	37.2	62.8	239 117	35.2	64.8	265 728	35.3	64.7	318 141	40.4	59.6
HAWAII . . . . .	52 753	30.8	69.2	55 101	31.8	68.2	72 935	43.1	56.9	69 438	41.7	58.3
IDAHO . . . . .	29 133	45.0	55.0	34 761	40.4	59.6	41 893	43.4	56.6	47 600	43.6	56.4
ILLINOIS . . . . .	669 479	26.3	73.7	698 387	26.4	73.6	887 609	29.7	70.3	921 084	25.4	74.6
INDIANA . . . . .	179 599	35.1	64.9	201 958	35.9	64.1	228 207	39.6	60.4	266 822	32.6	67.4
IOWA . . . . .	95 339	34.9	65.1	110 075	37.6	62.4	129 736	38.9	61.1	142 772	34.5	65.5
KANSAS . . . . .	92 211	44.7	55.3	110 617	45.6	54.4	130 643	45.9	54.1	146 082	46.4	53.6
KENTUCKY . . . . .	100 963	43.5	56.5	76 357	44.6	55.4	134 591	51.2	48.8	181 496	54.0	46.0
LOUISIANA . . . . .	176 375	36.8	63.2	200 240	35.3	64.7	251 141	39.2	60.8	278 663	38.5	61.5
MAINE . . . . .	37 202	53.3	46.7	39 658	53.3	46.7	42 470	54.6	45.4	45 085	53.4	46.6
MARYLAND . . . . .	280 901	54.5	45.5	311 420	53.6	46.4	350 058	62.0	38.0	382 783	62.3	37.7
MASSACHUSETTS . . . . .	355 088	29.3	70.7	412 339	29.5	70.5	429 642	27.3	72.7	474 957	27.5	72.5
MICHIGAN . . . . .	546 413	23.7	76.3	610 330	26.3	73.7	652 682	28.2	71.8	732 111	30.1	69.9
MINNESOTA . . . . .	159 920	28.2	71.8	181 762	25.9	74.1	204 790	29.3	70.7	238 830	33.9	66.1
MISSISSIPPI . . . . .	64 708	45.6	54.4	77 836	46.5	53.5	88 154	46.6	53.4	95 532	41.8	58.2
MISSOURI . . . . .	210 607	25.3	74.7	237 770	25.4	74.6	248 255	28.3	71.7	282 805	28.2	71.8
MONTANA . . . . .	28 431	41.8	58.2	32 749	38.1	61.9	40 660	42.4	57.6	44 650	41.6	58.4
NEBRASKA . . . . .	55 426	36.3	63.7	69 170	38.1	61.9	77 393	39.4	60.6	87 043	42.7	57.3
NEVADA . . . . .	54 349	26.6	73.4	70 156	29.0	71.0	73 844	29.1	70.9	90 065	34.1	65.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	27 170	36.5	63.5	33 109	37.3	62.7	37 514	36.6	63.4	42 213	32.0	68.0
NEW JERSEY . . . . .	493 284	27.4	72.6	589 283	26.8	73.2	618 437	24.1	75.9	655 017	28.0	72.0
NEW MEXICO . . . . .	47 528	47.8	52.2	54 551	49.0	51.0	63 778	52.0	48.0	67 906	59.0	41.0
NEW YORK . . . . .	1 786 995	20.8	79.2	1 979 499	23.6	76.4	1 985 249	25.8	74.2	2 001 344	27.8	72.2
NORTH CAROLINA . . . . .	221 599	56.9	43.1	261 940	56.9	43.1	278 881	59.9	40.1	305 141	60.6	39.4
NORTH DAKOTA . . . . .	17 722	34.3	65.7	20 125	32.9	67.1	23 781	31.7	68.3	28 100	34.6	65.4
OHIO . . . . .	450 540	32.7	67.3	520 997	33.3	66.7	647 757	30.5	69.5	633 043	28.2	71.8
OKLAHOMA . . . . .	85 936	40.0	60.0	98 142	38.9	61.1	118 528	39.7	60.3	153 719	48.2	51.8
OREGON . . . . .	122 579	38.5	61.5	145 186	35.7	64.3	167 540	37.9	62.1	180 339	41.6	58.4
PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	597 843	32.2	67.8	657 809	31.9	68.1	720 549	34.7	65.3	758 389	34.5	65.5
RHODE ISLAND . . . . .	42 939	55.8	44.2	48 712	54.5	45.5	49 836	65.7	34.3	54 807	60.4	39.6
SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . .	95 510	47.1	52.9	124 445	49.2	50.8	128 554	51.9	48.1	131 049	49.6	50.4
SOUTH DAKOTA . . . . .	20 556	43.3	56.7	25 397	43.2	56.8	34 924	45.3	54.7	33 458	47.7	52.3
TENNESSEE . . . . .	157 831	32.5	67.5	190 956	34.2	65.8	205 865	37.0	63.0	237 717	40.3	59.7
TEXAS . . . . .	442 588	28.1	71.9	530 134	28.6	71.4	633 959	30.2	69.8	676 388	30.2	69.8
UTAH . . . . .	39 750	47.8	52.2	48 668	46.9	53.1	58 832	47.7	52.3	65 006	47.3	52.7
VERMONT . . . . .	22 817	74.8	25.2	25 237	74.3	25.7	23 305	74.0	26.0	25 709	73.3	26.7
VIRGINIA . . . . .	220 358	47.6	52.4	273 807	50.6	49.4	305 403	50.6	49.4	338 774	53.8	46.2
WASHINGTON . . . . .	188 794	37.4	62.6	210 132	37.9	62.1	221 359	37.2	62.8	247 269	41.6	58.4
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	46 929	47.4	52.6	54 338	45.3	54.7	62 686	48.5	51.5	72 947	55.3	44.7
WISCONSIN . . . . .	212 194	36.3	63.7	224 591	33.4	66.6	251 728	32.1	67.9	275 675	32.7	67.3
WYOMING . . . . .	15 232	46.2	53.8	17 069	44.5	55.5	22 159	44.3	55.7	34 519	42.0	58.0

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.  
<sup>1</sup>Local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.

**Section II. CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM SUMMARY DATA**



Table 2. Percent change in expenditure for the criminal justice system for all governments: fiscal years 1971-1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	AMOUNT						
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM <sup>1</sup>	10 517 083	11 731 802	13 006 721	14 842 053	17 248 860	19 681 409	21 573 756
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	10 517 083	11 731 802	13 006 721	14 842 053	17 248 860	19 681 409	21 573 756
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
POLICE PROTECTION <sup>1</sup>	6 164 918	6 903 304	7 624 178	8 511 676	9 786 162	11 028 244	11 864 875
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	6 164 918	6 903 304	7 624 178	8 511 676	9 786 162	11 028 244	11 864 875
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
JUDICIAL <sup>1</sup>	1 358 282	1 490 649	1 579 457	1 798 153	2 067 664	2 428 472	2 638 251
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	1 358 282	1 490 649	1 579 457	1 798 153	2 067 664	2 428 472	2 638 251
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION <sup>1</sup>	491 326	580 381	663 810	770 762	933 126	1 047 929	1 225 344
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	491 326	580 381	663 810	770 762	933 126	1 047 929	1 225 344
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
PUBLIC DEFENSE <sup>1</sup>	128 547	167 630	206 705	244 593	280 270	331 102	403 754
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	128 547	167 630	206 705	244 593	280 270	331 102	403 754
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
CORRECTIONS <sup>1</sup>	2 291 073	2 422 330	2 740 208	3 240 396	3 843 313	4 385 512	4 934 067
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	2 291 073	2 422 330	2 740 208	3 240 396	3 843 313	4 385 512	4 934 067
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE <sup>1</sup>	82 937	167 508	192 363	276 473	338 325	460 150	507 465
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	82 937	167 508	192 363	276 473	338 325	460 150	507 465
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
	PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE (-)						
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM <sup>1</sup>	11.5	10.9	14.1	16.2	14.1	9.6	105.1
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	11.5	10.9	14.1	16.2	14.1	9.6	105.1
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
POLICE PROTECTION <sup>1</sup>	12.0	10.4	11.6	15.0	12.7	7.6	92.5
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	12.0	10.4	11.6	15.0	12.7	7.6	92.5
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
JUDICIAL <sup>1</sup>	9.7	6.0	13.8	15.0	17.5	8.6	94.2
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	9.7	6.0	13.8	15.0	17.5	8.6	94.2
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION <sup>1</sup>	18.1	14.4	16.1	21.1	12.3	16.9	149.4
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	18.1	14.4	16.1	21.1	12.3	16.9	149.4
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
PUBLIC DEFENSE <sup>1</sup>	30.4	23.3	18.3	14.6	18.1	21.9	214.1
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	30.4	23.3	18.3	14.6	18.1	21.9	214.1
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
CORRECTIONS <sup>1</sup>	5.7	13.1	18.3	18.6	14.1	12.5	115.4
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	5.7	13.1	18.3	18.6	14.1	12.5	115.4
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE <sup>1</sup>	102.0	14.8	43.7	22.4	36.0	10.3	511.9
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	102.0	14.8	43.7	22.4	36.0	10.3	511.9
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )

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

<sup>1</sup>The total line for each sector, and for the total criminal justice system, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount were tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount. No intergovernmental expenditures are shown for the same reason.

Table 3. Percent change in employment and payrolls for the criminal justice system for all governments:  
October 1971-October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	929 473	975 531	1 024 116	1 093 609	1 128 569	1 148 262	1 197 777
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	836 007	873 613	916 183	980 230	1 024 505	1 049 750	1 100 098
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	861 776	898 305	945 309	1 011 205	1 050 503	1 079 892	1 131 780
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	714 873	804 741	912 176	1 043 104	1 158 872	1 277 120	1 426 801
<b>POLICE PROTECTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	575 514	596 663	623 603	65 580	669 518	670 724	685 881
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	515 691	535 688	561 646	594 209	612 321	617 132	632 928
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	528 594	547 555	575 142	607 913	625 045	628 347	645 015
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	445 289	501 277	570 871	645 612	708 888	772 867	846 147
<b>JUDICIAL:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	117 554	125 970	130 526	141 094	151 534	151 074	162 900
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	100 491	105 140	107 712	116 597	127 940	127 736	140 737
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	107 129	111 686	115 900	125 129	131 988	137 451	150 546
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	88 698	97 634	107 916	124 817	141 122	154 466	178 918
<b>LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	44 620	50 570	54 781	58 582	61 403	64 860	68 327
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	36 888	40 433	43 067	47 374	50 323	54 473	59 302
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	39 725	43 789	47 304	52 219	55 364	59 306	63 902
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	37 922	43 929	50 978	59 585	67 695	77 140	89 734
<b>PUBLIC DEFENSE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	4 018	4 951	5 987	6 687	6 647	7 623	8 462
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	3 154	3 804	4 765	5 655	6 021	6 735	7 411
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	3 510	4 156	5 178	6 119	6 357	7 255	8 104
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	3 439	4 367	5 728	7 201	8 213	9 821	12 219
<b>CORRECTIONS:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	184 819	191 760	203 101	226 794	232 009	246 376	262 585
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	176 958	183 290	193 172	209 906	220 952	235 625	250 732
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	179 961	185 793	196 279	213 197	224 520	239 293	255 008
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	136 810	152 299	170 405	198 462	224 635	252 890	287 924
<b>OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2 948	5 617	6 118	6 872	7 458	8 451	9 622
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2 825	5 258	5 821	6 489	6 948	8 049	8 988
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2 857	5 326	5 916	6 628	7 229	8 240	9 206
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	2 715	5 235	6 278	7 427	8 319	9 935	11 859
	October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1971 to October 1977
PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE (-)							
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	5.0	5.0	6.8	3.2	1.7	4.3	28.9
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	4.5	4.9	7.0	4.5	2.5	4.8	31.6
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	4.2	5.2	7.0	3.9	2.8	4.8	31.3
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	12.6	13.4	14.4	11.1	10.2	11.7	99.6
<b>POLICE PROTECTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	3.7	4.5	4.8	920.9	0.2	2.3	19.2
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	3.9	4.8	5.8	3.0	0.8	2.6	22.7
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	3.6	5.0	5.7	2.8	0.5	2.7	22.0
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	12.6	13.9	13.1	9.8	9.0	9.5	80.0
<b>JUDICIAL:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	7.2	3.6	8.1	7.4	-0.3	7.8	38.6
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	4.6	2.4	8.2	9.7	-0.2	10.2	40.0
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	4.3	3.4	8.3	5.5	4.1	9.5	40.5
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	10.1	10.5	15.7	13.1	9.5	15.8	101.7
<b>LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	13.3	8.3	6.9	4.8	5.6	5.3	53.1
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	9.6	6.5	10.0	6.2	8.2	8.9	60.8
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	10.2	8.0	10.4	6.0	7.1	7.7	60.9
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	15.8	16.0	16.9	13.6	14.0	16.3	136.6
<b>PUBLIC DEFENSE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	23.2	20.9	11.7	-0.6	14.7	11.0	110.6
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	20.6	25.3	18.7	6.5	11.9	10.0	135.0
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	18.4	24.6	18.2	3.9	14.1	11.7	130.9
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	27.0	31.2	25.7	14.1	19.6	24.4	255.3
<b>CORRECTIONS:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	3.8	5.9	11.7	2.3	6.2	6.6	42.1
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	3.6	5.4	8.7	5.3	6.6	6.4	41.7
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	3.2	5.6	8.6	5.3	6.6	6.6	41.7
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	11.3	11.9	16.5	13.2	12.6	13.9	110.5
<b>OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	90.5	8.9	12.3	8.5	13.3	13.9	226.4
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	86.1	10.7	11.5	7.1	15.8	11.7	218.2
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	86.4	11.1	12.0	9.1	14.0	11.7	222.2
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	92.8	19.9	18.3	12.0	19.4	19.4	336.8

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

Table 4. Percent change in expenditure for the criminal justice system for the Federal Government:  
fiscal years 1971-1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	AMOUNT						
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM . . . . .	<sup>1</sup> 1 448 335	<sup>1</sup> 1 876 345	<sup>2</sup> 2 260 099	<sup>2</sup> 2 601 959	3 018 566	3 322 075	3 601 647
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	<sup>1</sup> 1 214 857	<sup>1</sup> 1 502 463	<sup>1</sup> 1 650 881	<sup>1</sup> 1 859 113	2 187 875	2 450 229	2 778 710
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	<sup>2</sup> 233 478	<sup>3</sup> 373 882	<sup>6</sup> 609 218	<sup>7</sup> 742 846	830 691	871 844	822 937
POLICE PROTECTION . . . . .	804 514	963 108	1 089 873	1 224 586	1 464 244	1 615 714	1 771 922
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	803 600	962 149	1 088 854	1 221 510	1 460 625	1 611 640	1 765 420
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	914	959	1 019	3 076	3 619	4 074	6 502
JUDICIAL . . . . .	134 020	179 099	118 359	136 135	165 332	219 445	289 626
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	134 020	179 099	118 359	136 135	165 332	219 445	239 626
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION . . . . .	88 748	107 071	123 494	117 798	177 275	149 402	185 604
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	88 748	107 071	123 494	117 798	177 275	149 402	185 604
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUBLIC DEFENSE . . . . .	61 095	80 237	90 436	91 629	87 017	103 718	140 452
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	61 095	80 237	90 436	91 629	87 017	103 718	140 452
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CORRECTIONS . . . . .	121 258	146 491	189 096	237 300	243 113	285 973	338 400
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	110 801	133 272	170 854	214 529	216 778	256 352	298 718
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	10 457	13 219	18 242	22 771	26 335	29 621	39 682
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE . . . . .	238 700	400 339	648 841	794 511	881 585	947 821	875 643
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	16 593	40 635	58 884	77 512	80 848	109 672	98 890
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	222 107	359 704	589 957	716 999	800 737	838 149	776 753
	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
	PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE (-)						
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM . . . . .	29.6	20.5	15.1	16.0	10.1	8.4	148.7
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	23.7	9.9	12.6	17.7	12.0	13.4	128.7
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	60.1	62.9	21.9	11.8	5.0	5.6	252.5
POLICE PROTECTION . . . . .	19.7	13.2	12.4	19.6	10.3	9.7	120.2
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	19.7	13.2	12.2	19.6	10.3	9.5	119.7
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	4.9	6.3	201.9	17.7	12.6	59.6	611.4
JUDICIAL . . . . .	33.6	-33.9	15.0	21.4	32.7	32.0	116.1
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	33.6	-33.9	15.0	21.4	32.7	32.0	116.1
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION . . . . .	20.6	15.3	-4.6	50.5	-15.7	24.2	109.1
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	20.6	15.3	-4.6	50.5	-15.7	24.2	109.1
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUBLIC DEFENSE . . . . .	31.3	12.7	1.3	-5.0	19.2	35.4	129.9
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	31.3	12.7	1.3	-5.0	19.2	35.4	129.9
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CORRECTIONS . . . . .	20.8	29.1	25.5	2.4	17.6	18.3	179.1
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	20.3	28.2	25.6	1.0	18.3	16.5	169.6
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	26.4	38.0	24.8	15.7	12.5	34.0	279.5
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE . . . . .	67.7	62.1	22.5	11.0	7.5	7.6	266.8
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	144.9	44.9	31.6	4.3	35.7	9.8	496.0
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	62.0	64.0	21.5	11.7	4.7	-7.3	249.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup>Federal Government data for total criminal justice system and other criminal justice total expenditure, direct expenditure and intergovernmental expenditure for fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974 have been revised.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 5. Percent change in employment and payrolls for the criminal justice system for the Federal Government:

October 1971-October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	78 133	86 733	88 560	95 252	97 623	100 771	101 547
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	77 118	84 702	86 739	93 234	95 465	99 016	99 479
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	77 523	85 222	87 139	93 755	96 136	99 553	100 088
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	83 457	100 367	113 552	130 802	145 110	159 726	170 004
<b>POLICE PROTECTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	56 972	62 126	64 880	69 420	70 087	72 301	72 455
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	56 199	61 117	63 786	68 257	68 924	71 207	71 130
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	56 528	61 393	63 996	68 504	69 196	71 421	71 433
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	59 231	70 777	82 367	94 705	102 289	113 497	122 380
<b>JUDICIAL:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	7 487	8 837	6 360	6 804	7 351	7 578	8 216
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	7 389	8 404	6 254	6 700	7 238	7 473	8 131
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	7 421	8 517	6 277	6 734	7 278	7 531	8 165
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	8 748	10 935	9 319	10 517	13 118	13 733	15 363
<b>LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	5 644	6 249	6 649	7 091	7 323	7 008	7 147
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	5 635	5 944	6 333	6 749	6 992	6 821	6 864
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	5 638	6 015	6 395	6 845	7 099	6 928	6 930
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	6 842	7 619	9 022	10 422	11 270	12 427	12 954
<b>PUBLIC DEFENSE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	52	88	109	154	185	219	230
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	52	88	109	154	185	219	230
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	52	88	109	154	185	219	230
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	87	100	153	222	315	407	468
<b>CORRECTIONS:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	7 223	8 019	9 076	10 126	10 894	11 869	11 875
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	7 103	7 895	8 897	9 893	10 647	11 634	11 626
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	7 140	7 929	8 969	9 967	10 707	11 717	11 760
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	7 692	9 396	10 887	12 885	15 693	16 938	16 279
<b>OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	755	1 414	1 486	1 657	1 783	1 796	1 624
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	740	1 254	1 360	1 481	1 479	1 662	1 498
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	744	1 280	1 393	1 551	1 671	1 737	1 570
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	857	1 540	1 804	2 051	2 425	2 724	2 560
	October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1971 to October 1977
	PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE (-)						
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	11.0	2.1	7.6	2.5	3.2	0.8	30.0
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	9.8	2.4	7.5	2.4	3.7	0.5	29.0
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	9.9	2.2	7.6	2.5	3.6	0.5	29.1
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	20.3	13.1	15.2	10.9	10.1	6.4	103.7
<b>POLICE PROTECTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	9.0	4.4	7.0	1.0	3.2	0.2	27.2
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	8.8	4.4	7.0	1.0	3.3	0.1	26.6
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	8.6	4.2	7.0	1.0	3.2	-	26.4
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	19.5	16.4	15.0	8.0	11.0	7.8	106.6
<b>JUDICIAL:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	18.0	-28.0	7.0	8.0	3.1	8.4	9.7
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	13.7	-25.6	7.1	8.0	3.2	8.8	10.0
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	14.8	-26.3	7.3	8.1	3.5	8.4	10.0
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	25.0	-14.8	12.9	24.7	4.7	11.9	75.6
<b>LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	10.7	6.4	6.6	3.3	-4.3	2.0	26.6
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	5.5	6.5	6.6	3.6	-2.4	0.6	21.8
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	6.7	6.3	7.0	3.7	-2.4	-	22.9
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	11.4	18.4	15.5	8.1	10.3	4.2	89.3
<b>PUBLIC DEFENSE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	342.3
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	342.3
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	342.3
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	14.9	53.0	45.1	41.9	29.2	15.0	437.9
<b>CORRECTIONS:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	11.0	13.2	11.6	7.6	8.9	0.1	64.4
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	11.2	12.7	11.2	7.6	9.3	0.1	63.7
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	11.1	13.1	11.1	7.4	9.4	0.4	64.7
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	22.2	15.9	18.4	21.8	7.9	3.9	111.6
<b>OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	87.3	5.1	11.5	7.6	0.7	-9.6	115.1
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	69.5	8.5	8.9	-0.1	12.4	-9.9	102.4
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	72.0	8.8	11.3	7.7	3.9	-9.6	111.0
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	79.7	17.1	13.7	18.2	12.3	-6.0	198.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 6. Percent change in expenditure for the criminal justice system for State and local governments: fiscal years 1971-1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	AMOUNT						
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM <sup>1</sup>	9 302 226	10 229 338	11 355 840	12 992 327	15 060 987	17 232 769	18 795 046
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	9 302 226	10 229 338	11 355 840	12 992 327	15 060 987	17 232 769	18 795 046
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
POLICE PROTECTION <sup>1</sup>	5 361 318	5 941 155	6 535 324	7 290 166	8 325 537	9 416 755	10 099 455
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	5 361 318	5 941 155	6 535 324	7 290 166	8 325 537	9 416 755	10 099 455
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
JUDICIAL <sup>1</sup>	1 224 262	1 311 550	1 461 098	1 662 018	1 902 332	2 209 463	2 348 625
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	1 224 262	1 311 550	1 461 098	1 662 018	1 902 332	2 209 463	2 348 625
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION <sup>1</sup>	402 578	473 310	540 316	652 964	755 851	898 699	1 039 740
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	402 578	473 310	540 316	652 964	755 851	898 699	1 039 740
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
PUBLIC DEFENSE <sup>1</sup>	67 452	87 393	116 269	152 964	193 253	227 384	263 302
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	67 452	87 393	116 269	152 964	193 253	227 384	263 302
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
CORRECTIONS <sup>1</sup>	2 180 272	2 289 058	2 569 354	3 025 867	3 626 535	4 129 989	4 635 349
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	2 180 272	2 289 058	2 569 354	3 025 867	3 626 535	4 129 989	4 635 349
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE <sup>1</sup>	66 344	126 872	133 479	208 350	257 478	350 478	408 576
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	66 344	126 872	133 479	208 350	257 478	350 478	408 576
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
	PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE (-)						
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM <sup>1</sup>	10.0	11.0	14.3	16.0	14.4	9.1	102.0
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	10.0	11.0	14.3	16.0	14.4	9.1	102.0
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
POLICE PROTECTION <sup>1</sup>	10.8	10.0	11.6	14.2	13.1	7.2	88.4
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	10.8	10.0	11.6	14.2	13.1	7.2	88.4
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
JUDICIAL <sup>1</sup>	7.1	11.4	13.8	14.5	16.1	6.3	91.8
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	7.1	11.4	13.8	14.5	16.1	6.3	91.8
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION <sup>1</sup>	17.6	14.2	20.8	15.8	18.9	15.7	158.3
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	17.6	14.2	20.8	15.8	18.9	15.7	158.3
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
PUBLIC DEFENSE <sup>1</sup>	29.6	33.0	31.6	26.3	17.7	15.8	290.4
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	29.6	33.0	31.6	26.3	17.7	15.8	290.4
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
CORRECTIONS <sup>1</sup>	5.0	12.2	17.8	19.9	13.9	12.2	112.6
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	5.0	12.2	17.8	19.9	13.9	12.2	112.6
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE <sup>1</sup>	91.2	5.2	49.1	29.4	36.1	16.6	515.8
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	91.2	5.2	49.1	29.4	36.1	16.6	515.8
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

Note: The local governments portion of State and local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.

<sup>1</sup>The total line for each sector, and for the total criminal justice system excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount were tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount. No intergovernmental expenditures are shown for the same reason.

<sup>2</sup>Revised.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 7. Percent change in employment and payrolls for the criminal justice system for State and local governments:

October 1971-October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	851 340	888 798	935 556	998 357	1 030 946	1 047 491	1 096 230
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	758 889	788 911	829 444	886 996	929 040	950 767	1 000 619
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	784 250	813 083	858 158	917 450	954 379	980 379	1 031 692
OCTOBER PAYROLL	634 283	704 377	798 624	912 303	1 013 762	1 117 355	1 077 886
<b>POLICE PROTECTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	518 542	534 537	558 723	584 160	599 431	598 423	613 426
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	459 492	474 571	497 860	525 952	543 397	545 925	561 798
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	472 063	486 162	511 146	539 409	555 849	556 926	573 582
OCTOBER PAYROLL	388 926	430 500	488 504	550 907	606 599	659 370	723 767
<b>JUDICIAL:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	110 067	117 133	124 166	134 290	144 183	143 533	154 684
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	93 102	96 736	101 458	109 897	120 702	120 296	132 606
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	99 708	103 169	109 213	118 395	124 712	129 958	142 381
OCTOBER PAYROLL	79 950	86 700	98 597	114 300	128 004	140 734	163 555
<b>LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	38 974	44 321	48 132	51 491	54 080	56 969	61 180
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	31 253	34 489	36 734	40 625	43 331	47 652	52 438
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	34 087	37 774	40 909	45 374	48 265	52 380	56 972
OCTOBER PAYROLL	31 079	36 311	41 956	49 163	56 425	64 673	76 780
<b>PUBLIC DEFENSE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	3 966	4 863	5 878	6 533	6 462	7 404	8 232
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	3 102	3 716	4 656	5 501	5 836	6 516	7 181
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	3 458	4 068	5 069	5 965	6 172	7 036	7 574
OCTOBER PAYROLL	3 351	4 267	5 575	6 979	7 898	9 414	11 751
<b>CORRECTIONS:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	177 596	183 741	194 025	216 668	221 115	234 507	250 710
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	169 855	175 395	184 275	200 013	210 305	223 991	239 106
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	172 821	177 864	187 298	203 230	213 813	227 576	243 248
OCTOBER PAYROLL	129 119	142 905	159 518	185 577	208 942	235 952	271 645
<b>OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	2 193	4 203	4 632	5 215	5 675	6 655	7 998
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	2 085	4 004	4 461	5 008	5 469	6 387	7 490
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	2 113	4 046	4 523	5 077	5 558	6 503	7 636
OCTOBER PAYROLL	1 858	3 695	4 475	5 376	5 893	7 211	9 300
	October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1971 to October 1977
PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE (-)							
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	4.4	5.3	6.7	3.3	1.6	4.7	28.8
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	4.0	5.1	6.9	4.7	2.3	5.2	31.9
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	3.7	5.5	6.9	4.0	2.7	5.2	31.6
OCTOBER PAYROLL	11.1	13.4	14.2	11.1	10.2	-3.5	69.9
<b>POLICE PROTECTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	3.1	4.5	4.6	2.6	-0.2	2.5	18.3
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	3.3	4.9	5.6	3.3	0.5	2.9	22.3
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	3.0	5.1	5.5	3.0	0.2	3.0	21.5
OCTOBER PAYROLL	10.7	13.5	12.8	10.1	8.7	9.8	86.1
<b>JUDICIAL:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	6.4	6.0	8.2	7.4	-0.5	7.8	40.5
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	3.9	4.9	8.3	9.8	-0.3	10.2	42.4
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	3.5	5.9	8.4	5.3	4.2	9.6	42.8
OCTOBER PAYROLL	8.4	13.7	15.9	12.0	9.9	16.2	104.6
<b>LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	13.7	8.6	7.0	5.0	5.3	7.4	57.0
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	10.4	6.5	10.6	6.7	10.0	10.0	67.8
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	10.8	8.3	10.9	6.4	8.5	8.8	67.1
OCTOBER PAYROLL	16.8	15.5	17.2	14.8	14.6	18.7	147.0
<b>PUBLIC DEFENSE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	22.6	20.9	11.1	-1.1	14.6	11.2	107.6
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	19.8	25.3	18.1	6.1	11.7	10.2	131.5
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	17.6	24.6	17.7	3.5	14.0	11.9	127.7
OCTOBER PAYROLL	27.3	30.7	25.2	13.2	19.2	24.8	250.7
<b>CORRECTIONS:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	3.5	5.6	11.7	2.1	6.1	6.9	41.2
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	3.3	5.1	8.5	5.1	6.5	6.7	40.8
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	2.9	5.3	8.5	5.2	6.4	6.9	40.8
OCTOBER PAYROLL	10.7	11.6	16.3	12.6	12.9	15.1	110.4
<b>OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	91.7	10.2	12.6	8.8	17.3	20.2	264.7
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	92.0	11.4	12.3	9.2	16.8	17.3	259.2
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES	91.5	11.8	12.2	9.5	17.0	17.4	261.4
OCTOBER PAYROLL	98.9	21.1	20.1	9.6	22.4	29.0	400.5

Note: The local governments portion of State and local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see text for data limitations.

Table 8. Percent change in expenditure for the criminal justice system for State governments: fiscal years 1971-1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	AMOUNT						
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM . . . . .	2 920 751	3 341 507	3 855 356	4 536 957	5 321 378	5 986 650	6 689 474
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	2 681 419	2 948 091	3 303 608	3 890 570	4 612 373	5 204 226	5 812 353
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	239 332	393 416	551 748	646 387	709 005	782 424	877 121
POLICE PROTECTION . . . . .	932 234	1 048 094	1 187 470	1 382 931	1 577 889	1 789 471	1 963 975
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	873 493	992 801	1 132 288	1 308 455	1 512 130	1 696 460	1 799 725
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	58 741	55 293	55 182	74 476	65 759	93 011	164 250
JUDICIAL . . . . .	326 850	371 014	419 247	475 992	561 291	663 068	735 829
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	313 717	346 290	385 619	439 456	497 660	585 151	650 559
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	13 133	24 724	33 628	36 536	63 631	77 917	85 270
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION . . . . .	169 494	127 879	145 805	181 537	219 247	253 591	314 472
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	107 799	124 959	143 417	178 355	215 997	247 723	296 758
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	1 695	2 920	2 388	3 182	3 250	5 868	17 714
PUBLIC DEFENSE . . . . .	17 266	25 571	41 830	58 055	73 127	78 622	90 393
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	16 491	23 963	37 029	51 683	65 481	70 139	78 365
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	775	1 608	4 801	6 372	7 646	8 483	12 028
CORRECTIONS . . . . .	1 387 331	1 467 524	1 613 049	1 895 434	2 291 749	2 589 609	2 974 890
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	1 323 104	1 377 776	1 533 920	1 812 529	2 193 000	2 474 783	2 847 020
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	64 227	89 748	79 129	82 905	98 749	114 826	127 870
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE . . . . .	147 576	301 425	447 955	543 008	598 075	612 289	609 915
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	46 815	82 302	71 335	100 092	128 105	129 970	139 926
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	100 761	219 123	376 620	442 916	469 970	482 319	469 989
	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
	PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE (-)						
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM . . . . .	14.4	15.4	17.7	17.3	12.5	11.7	129.0
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	9.9	12.1	17.8	18.6	12.8	11.7	116.8
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	64.4	40.2	17.2	9.7	10.4	12.1	266.5
POLICE PROTECTION . . . . .	12.4	13.3	16.5	14.1	13.4	9.8	110.7
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	13.7	14.0	15.6	15.6	12.2	6.1	106.0
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	-5.9	-0.2	35.0	-11.7	41.4	76.6	179.6
JUDICIAL . . . . .	13.5	13.0	13.5	17.9	18.1	11.0	125.1
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	10.4	11.4	14.0	13.2	17.6	11.2	107.4
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	88.3	36.0	8.6	74.2	22.5	9.4	549.3
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION . . . . .	16.8	14.0	24.5	20.8	15.7	24.0	187.2
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	15.9	14.8	24.4	21.1	14.7	19.8	175.3
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	72.3	-18.2	33.2	2.1	80.6	201.9	945.1
PUBLIC DEFENSE . . . . .	48.1	63.6	38.8	26.0	7.5	15.0	423.5
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	45.3	54.5	39.6	26.7	7.1	11.7	375.2
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	107.5	198.6	32.7	20.0	10.9	41.8	1 452.0
CORRECTIONS . . . . .	5.8	9.9	17.5	20.9	13.0	14.9	114.4
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	4.1	11.3	18.2	21.0	12.8	15.0	115.2
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	39.7	-11.8	4.8	19.1	16.3	11.4	99.1
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE . . . . .	104.3	48.6	21.2	10.1	2.4	-0.4	313.3
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	75.8	-13.3	40.3	28.0	1.5	7.7	198.9
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	117.5	71.9	17.6	6.1	2.6	-2.6	366.4

† Revised.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 9. Percent change in employment and payrolls for the criminal justice system for State governments:

October 1971-October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	211 785	222 273	241 765	262 735	274 319	283 049	310 358
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	202 508	213 869	227 610	247 356	257 633	267 685	292 772
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	205 859	216 603	232 299	252 588	263 208	272 488	298 571
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	164 719	189 390	218 554	252 214	280 593	311 636	370 396
<b>POLICE PROTECTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	72 609	78 482	88 465	97 224	100 272	97 887	101 068
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	67 986	73 963	79 475	87 026	89 428	89 175	92 065
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	69 375	75 397	81 634	89 822	92 445	90 884	93 674
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	52 800	65 622	77 140	88 426	97 737	105 620	116 294
<b>JUDICIAL:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	20 562	21 026	23 602	24 560	26 402	28 535	38 910
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	19 466	19 987	21 726	22 582	24 183	25 629	34 937
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	19 856	20 372	22 977	23 939	25 578	27 516	37 337
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	23 175	23 878	29 201	33 220	37 372	42 786	58 566
<b>LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	8 765	9 714	11 082	12 381	13 122	13 665	15 584
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	7 766	8 695	9 905	11 408	11 950	12 984	14 627
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	8 133	9 035	10 490	11 776	12 334	13 227	15 068
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	8 037	9 461	11 648	13 579	15 615	17 623	23 147
<b>PUBLIC DEFENSE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	1 030	1 432	2 161	2 710	2 602	2 912	3 245
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	961	1 382	2 071	2 575	2 518	2 809	3 005
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	985	1 406	2 102	2 625	2 547	2 843	3 175
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	878	1 410	2 244	2 950	3 057	3 624	4 376
<b>CORRECTIONS:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	107 317	108 968	113 503	122 560	128 523	136 400	147 695
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	104 882	107 250	111 536	120 519	126 196	133 520	144 420
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	106 045	107 785	112 176	121 160	126 933	134 420	145 552
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	78 648	86 710	95 565	110 710	123 252	137 928	163 079
<b>OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	1 502	2 651	2 952	3 300	3 398	3 650	3 856
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	1 447	2 592	2 897	3 246	3 358	3 568	3 718
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	1 465	2 608	2 920	3 266	3 371	3 598	3 766
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	1 181	2 309	2 756	3 329	3 561	4 054	4 934
	October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1971 to October 1977
	PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE (-)						
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	5.0	8.8	8.7	4.4	3.2	9.6	46.5
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	5.6	6.4	8.7	4.2	3.9	9.4	44.6
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	5.2	7.2	8.7	4.2	3.5	9.6	45.0
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	15.0	15.4	15.4	11.3	11.1	18.9	124.9
<b>POLICE PROTECTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	8.1	12.7	9.9	3.1	-2.4	3.2	39.2
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	8.8	7.5	9.5	2.8	-0.3	3.2	35.4
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	8.7	8.3	10.0	2.9	-1.7	3.1	35.0
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	24.3	17.6	14.6	10.5	8.1	10.1	120.3
<b>JUDICIAL:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2.3	12.3	4.1	7.5	8.1	36.4	89.2
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2.7	8.7	3.9	7.1	6.0	36.3	79.5
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2.6	12.8	4.2	6.8	7.6	35.7	88.0
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	3.0	22.3	13.8	12.5	14.5	36.9	152.7
<b>LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	10.8	14.1	11.7	6.0	4.1	14.0	77.8
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	12.0	13.9	15.2	4.8	8.7	12.7	88.3
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	11.1	16.1	12.3	4.7	7.2	13.9	85.3
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	17.7	23.1	16.6	15.0	12.9	31.3	188.0
<b>PUBLIC DEFENSE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	39.0	50.9	25.4	-4.0	11.9	11.4	215.0
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	43.8	49.9	24.3	-2.2	11.6	7.0	212.7
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	42.7	49.5	24.9	-3.0	11.6	11.7	222.3
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	60.6	59.1	31.5	3.6	18.5	20.8	398.4
<b>CORRECTIONS:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	1.5	4.2	8.0	4.9	6.1	8.3	37.6
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2.3	4.0	8.1	4.7	5.8	8.2	37.7
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	1.6	4.1	8.0	4.8	5.9	8.3	37.3
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	10.3	10.2	15.8	11.3	11.9	18.2	107.4
<b>OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	76.5	11.4	11.8	3.0	7.4	5.6	156.7
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	79.1	11.8	12.0	3.5	6.3	4.2	156.9
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	78.0	12.0	11.8	3.2	6.7	4.7	157.1
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	95.5	19.4	20.8	7.0	13.8	21.7	317.8



Table 10. Percent change in expenditure for the criminal justice system for local governments: fiscal years 1971-1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	AMOUNT						
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM . . . . .	6 662 697	7 324 585	8 094 225	9 129 864	10 501 604	12 068 308	13 027 249
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	6 620 807	7 281 248	8 052 232	9 092 370	10 448 612	12 026 954	12 982 693
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	75 545	91 261	90 249	115 395	144 501	133 855	164 728
POLICE PROTECTION . . . . .	4 489 045	4 978 854	5 405 423	5 984 077	6 817 005	7 723 588	8 304 366
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	4 487 825	4 948 354	5 403 036	5 981 711	6 813 407	7 720 144	8 299 736
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	21 327	30 500	32 697	52 985	64 620	59 390	80 908
JUDICIAL . . . . .	912 310	973 918	1 082 257	1 227 391	1 412 763	1 633 645	1 707 783
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	910 545	965 260	1 075 479	1 222 562	1 404 672	1 623 876	1 698 066
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	5 561	8 658	13 824	11 729	17 226	18 123	22 583
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION . . . . .	295 415	350 150	398 783	476 793	542 440	633 502	745 585
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	294 779	348 351	396 899	474 609	539 854	630 804	742 982
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	787	1 799	2 553	2 627	2 967	3 142	3 354
PUBLIC DEFENSE . . . . .	50 969	63 573	79 283	101 445	127 938	197 364	185 151
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	50 961	63 430	79 240	101 281	127 772	197 245	184 937
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	123	143	257	522	545	1 279	1 243
CORRECTIONS . . . . .	895 420	961 338	1 066 000	1 240 815	1 471 470	1 678 879	1 814 539
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	857 168	911 282	1 035 434	1 213 338	1 433 535	1 654 377	1 788 329
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	47 425	50 056	40 275	46 456	58 170	49 547	53 338
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE . . . . .	19 538	44 676	62 478	99 343	129 988	221 329	269 825
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	19 529	44 571	62 144	98 869	129 372	220 508	268 649
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	321	105	643	1 076	1 007	2 374	3 302
	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
	PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE (-)						
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM . . . . .	9.9	10.5	12.8	15.0	14.9	7.9	95.5
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	10.0	10.6	12.9	14.9	15.1	7.9	96.1
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	20.8	-1.1	27.9	25.2	-7.4	23.1	118.1
POLICE PROTECTION . . . . .	10.9	8.6	10.7	13.9	13.3	7.3	85.0
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	10.3	9.2	10.7	13.9	13.3	7.5	84.9
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	43.0	7.2	62.0	22.0	-8.1	36.2	279.4
JUDICIAL . . . . .	6.8	11.1	13.4	15.1	15.6	4.5	87.2
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	6.0	11.4	13.7	14.9	15.6	4.6	86.5
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	55.7	59.7	-15.2	46.9	5.2	24.6	306.1
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION . . . . .	18.5	13.9	19.6	13.8	20.5	14.1	152.4
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	18.2	13.9	19.6	13.7	20.6	14.2	152.0
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	128.6	41.9	2.9	12.9	5.9	6.7	326.2
PUBLIC DEFENSE . . . . .	24.7	24.7	28.0	26.1	23.0	17.7	263.3
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	24.5	24.9	27.8	26.2	23.1	17.6	262.9
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	16.3	79.7	103.1	4.4	134.7	-2.8	910.6
CORRECTIONS . . . . .	7.4	10.9	16.4	18.6	14.1	8.1	102.6
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	6.3	13.6	17.2	18.1	15.4	8.1	108.6
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	5.5	-19.5	15.3	25.2	-14.8	7.7	12.5
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE . . . . .	128.7	39.8	59.0	30.8	70.3	21.9	1 281.0
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	128.2	39.4	59.1	30.9	70.4	21.8	1 275.6
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	-67.3	512.4	67.3	-6.4	135.7	39.1	928.7

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

<sup>F</sup>Revised.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 11. Percent change in employment and payrolls for the criminal justice system for local governments:

October 1971-October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	639 555	666 525	693 791	735 622	756 627	764 442	785 872
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	556 381	575 042	601 834	639 640	671 407	683 049	707 847
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	578 394	596 480	625 871	664 862	691 159	707 891	733 121
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	466 697	514 984	580 070	660 088	733 169	805 719	886 401
<b>POLICE PROTECTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	445 933	456 055	470 258	486 936	499 159	500 536	512 358
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	391 506	400 608	418 385	438 926	453 969	466 750	469 733
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	402 691	410 765	429 512	449 587	463 404	466 042	484 908
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	333 258	364 878	411 364	462 481	508 862	553 750	607 473
<b>JUDICIAL:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	89 505	96 107	100 564	109 730	117 781	114 998	115 774
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	73 636	76 749	79 732	87 315	96 519	94 667	97 669
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	79 852	82 797	86 236	94 456	99 132	102 442	105 044
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	56 775	62 821	69 396	81 080	90 632	97 948	104 989
<b>LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	30 211	34 607	37 050	39 110	40 958	43 304	45 596
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	23 487	25 794	26 829	29 217	31 381	34 668	37 811
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	25 954	28 739	30 419	33 598	35 931	39 153	41 904
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	23 043	26 849	30 308	35 584	40 810	47 050	53 633
<b>PUBLIC DEFENSE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2 936	3 431	3 717	3 823	3 860	4 492	4 987
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2 141	2 334	2 585	2 926	3 318	3 707	4 176
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2 473	2 662	2 967	3 340	3 625	4 193	4 699
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	2 474	2 857	3 331	4 029	4 841	5 790	7 375
<b>CORRECTIONS:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	70 279	74 773	80 522	94 108	92 592	98 107	103 015
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	64 973	68 145	72 739	79 494	84 109	90 471	94 686
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	66 776	70 079	75 134	82 070	86 880	93 156	97 696
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	50 470	56 193	63 953	74 867	85 690	98 024	108 566
<b>OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	691	1 552	1 680	1 915	2 277	3 005	4 142
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	638	1 412	1 564	1 762	2 111	2 819	3 772
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	648	1 438	1 603	1 811	2 187	2 905	3 870
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	677	1 386	1 718	2 047	2 333	3 157	4 365
October 1971 to October 1972		October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1971 to October 1977
PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE (-)							
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	4.2	4.1	6.0	2.9	1.0	2.8	22.9
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	3.4	4.7	6.3	5.0	1.7	3.6	27.2
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	3.1	4.9	6.2	4.0	2.4	3.6	26.8
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	10.3	12.6	13.8	11.1	9.9	10.0	89.9
<b>POLICE PROTECTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2.3	3.1	3.5	2.5	0.3	2.4	14.9
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2.3	4.4	4.9	3.4	0.6	2.8	20.0
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2.0	4.6	4.7	3.1	0.6	4.0	20.4
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	9.5	12.7	12.4	10.0	8.8	9.7	82.3
<b>JUDICIAL:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	7.4	4.6	9.1	7.3	-2.4	0.7	29.3
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	4.2	3.9	9.5	10.5	-1.9	3.2	32.6
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	3.7	4.2	9.5	5.0	3.3	2.5	31.5
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	10.6	10.5	16.8	11.8	8.1	7.2	84.9
<b>LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	14.6	7.1	5.6	4.7	5.7	5.3	50.9
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	9.8	4.0	8.9	7.4	10.5	9.1	61.0
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	10.7	5.8	10.5	6.9	9.0	7.0	61.5
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	16.5	12.9	17.4	14.7	15.3	14.0	132.8
<b>PUBLIC DEFENSE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	16.9	8.3	2.9	1.0	16.4	11.0	69.9
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	9.0	10.8	13.2	13.4	11.7	12.7	95.0
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	7.6	11.5	12.6	8.5	15.7	12.1	90.0
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	15.5	16.6	21.0	20.2	19.6	27.4	198.1
<b>CORRECTIONS:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	6.4	7.7	16.9	-1.6	6.0	5.0	46.6
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	4.9	6.7	9.3	5.8	7.6	4.7	45.7
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	4.9	7.2	9.2	5.9	7.2	4.9	46.3
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	11.3	13.8	17.1	14.5	14.4	10.8	115.1
<b>OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	124.6	8.2	14.0	18.9	32.0	37.8	499.4
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	121.3	10.8	12.7	19.8	33.5	33.8	491.2
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	121.9	11.5	13.0	20.8	32.8	33.2	497.2
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	104.7	24.0	19.2	14.0	35.3	38.3	544.8

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

Table 12. Percent change in expenditure for the criminal justice system for county governments: fiscal years 1971-1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	AMOUNT						
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	2 192 756	2 472 531	2 846 672	3 276 735	3 896 347	4 652 041	5 129 721
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	2 152 334	2 426 880	2 805 711	3 225 727	3 828 436	4 595 067	5 067 611
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	40 422	45 651	40 961	51 008	67 911	56 974	62 110
POLICE PROTECTION	733 832	840 666	990 935	1 102 695	1 303 993	1 500 463	1 638 089
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	730 014	836 147	985 593	1 096 451	1 294 838	1 494 472	1 630 460
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	3 818	4 519	5 342	6 244	9 155	5 991	7 629
JUDICIAL	648 143	685 041	753 316	861 244	1 013 652	1 201 003	1 296 253
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	644 653	679 862	747 000	855 750	1 006 601	1 191 231	1 286 204
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	3 490	5 179	6 316	5 494	7 051	9 772	10 049
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION	171 814	197 867	230 066	271 531	319 540	396 489	459 134
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	171 120	196 145	227 860	269 088	316 765	393 648	456 182
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	694	1 722	2 206	2 443	2 775	2 841	2 952
PUBLIC DEFENSE	41 141	50 455	61 463	79 296	102 280	130 006	156 347
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	41 075	50 369	61 316	78 951	101 901	129 213	155 676
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	66	86	147	345	379	793	671
CORRECTIONS	596 039	690 971	783 789	917 427	1 091 552	1 271 086	1 403 279
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	563 692	656 878	757 095	881 726	1 043 818	1 254 907	1 364 858
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	32 347	34 093	26 694	35 701	47 734	36 179	38 421
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE	1 787	7 531	27 102	44 542	65 330	152 994	176 619
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	1 779	7 479	26 847	43 760	64 513	151 596	174 230
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	8	52	255	782	817	1 398	2 389
	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
	PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE (-)						
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	12.8	15.1	15.1	18.9	19.4	10.3	133.9
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	12.8	15.6	15.0	18.7	20.0	10.3	135.4
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	12.9	-10.3	24.5	33.1	-16.1	9.0	53.7
POLICE PROTECTION	14.6	17.9	11.3	18.3	15.1	9.2	123.2
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	14.5	17.9	11.2	18.1	15.4	9.1	123.3
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	18.4	18.2	16.9	46.6	-34.6	27.3	99.8
JUDICIAL	5.7	10.0	14.3	17.7	18.5	7.9	100.0
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	5.5	9.9	14.6	17.6	18.3	8.0	99.5
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	48.4	22.0	-13.0	28.3	38.6	2.8	187.9
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION	15.2	16.3	18.0	17.7	24.1	15.8	167.2
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	14.6	16.2	18.1	17.7	24.3	15.9	166.6
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	148.1	28.1	10.7	13.6	2.4	3.9	325.4
PUBLIC DEFENSE	22.6	21.8	29.0	29.0	27.1	20.3	280.0
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	22.6	21.7	28.8	29.1	26.8	20.5	279.0
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	30.3	70.9	134.7	9.9	109.2	-15.4	916.7
CORRECTIONS	15.9	13.4	17.1	19.0	16.4	10.4	135.4
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	16.5	15.3	16.5	18.4	20.2	8.8	142.1
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	5.4	-21.7	33.7	33.7	-24.2	6.2	18.8
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE	321.4	259.9	64.3	46.7	134.2	15.4	9 783.5
DIRECT EXPENDITURE	320.4	259.0	63.0	47.4	135.0	14.9	9 693.7
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE	550.0	390.4	206.7	4.5	71.1	70.9	29 762.5

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 13. Percent change in employment and payrolls for the criminal justice system for county governments:

October 1971-October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	206 743	223 418	242 269	268 434	283 234	291 859	305 411
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	184 361	196 459	209 925	228 180	250 840	260 802	275 866
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	193 011	204 966	219 894	239 171	257 592	272 541	287 760
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	142 942	161 108	185 103	216 430	251 535	281 773	327 053
<b>POLICE PROTECTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	74 581	78 003	85 729	88 753	95 229	97 230	101 792
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	67 093	70 862	77 132	80 964	87 057	89 803	94 764
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	68 847	72 547	78 949	83 068	89 273	91 817	96 665
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	52 588	58 667	69 177	78 380	90 874	99 632	122 434
<b>JUDICIAL:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	59 661	65 608	69 983	78 323	85 216	83 095	85 153
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	52 225	55 006	57 475	64 087	72 913	71 141	74 034
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	56 421	58 880	61 814	68 727	72 761	75 944	78 851
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	37 947	42 438	47 182	56 425	64 488	70 654	77 411
<b>LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	17 473	19 140	20 822	23 039	25 125	27 583	29 690
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	15 154	16 646	17 536	19 555	21 332	23 709	26 026
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	16 102	17 656	18 907	21 112	23 261	25 680	27 842
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	13 993	16 062	18 441	22 198	26 172	30 433	35 553
<b>PUBLIC DEFENSE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2 671	3 219	3 491	3 613	3 626	4 232	4 692
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	1 934	2 203	2 466	2 799	3 153	3 546	3 953
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2 259	2 503	2 822	3 161	3 423	3 974	4 441
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	2 281	2 700	3 180	3 849	4 629	5 539	7 058
<b>CORRECTIONS:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	52 199	57 013	61 691	74 000	73 052	78 331	82 631
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	47 842	51 399	54 839	60 192	65 498	71 213	74 837
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	49 261	53 014	56 905	62 482	67 942	73 756	77 682
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	36 028	40 958	46 742	55 027	64 478	74 270	82 087
<b>OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	158	435	553	706	986	1 388	2 447
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	113	343	477	583	887	1 304	2 252
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	121	366	497	621	932	1 333	2 309
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	107	283	381	551	893	1 243	2 511
	October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1971 to October 1977
PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE (-)							
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	8.1	8.4	10.8	5.5	3.0	5.0	48.2
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	6.6	6.9	8.7	9.9	4.0	5.8	49.6
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	6.2	7.3	8.8	7.7	5.8	5.6	49.1
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	12.7	14.9	16.9	16.2	12.0	16.1	128.8
<b>POLICE PROTECTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	4.6	9.9	3.5	7.3	2.1	4.7	36.5
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	5.6	8.8	5.0	7.5	3.2	5.5	41.2
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	5.4	8.8	5.2	7.5	2.8	5.3	40.4
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	11.6	17.9	13.3	15.9	9.6	22.9	132.8
<b>JUDICIAL:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	10.0	6.7	11.9	8.8	-2.5	2.5	42.7
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	5.3	4.5	11.5	13.8	-2.4	4.1	41.8
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	4.4	5.0	11.2	5.9	4.4	3.8	39.8
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	11.8	11.2	19.6	14.3	9.6	9.6	104.0
<b>LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	9.5	8.8	10.6	9.1	9.8	7.6	69.9
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	9.8	5.3	11.5	9.1	11.1	9.8	71.7
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	9.7	7.1	11.7	10.2	10.4	8.4	72.9
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	14.8	14.8	20.4	17.9	16.3	16.8	154.1
<b>PUBLIC DEFENSE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	20.5	8.4	3.5	0.4	16.7	10.9	75.7
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	13.9	11.9	13.5	12.6	12.5	11.5	104.4
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	10.8	12.7	12.0	8.3	16.1	11.8	96.6
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	18.4	17.8	21.0	20.3	19.7	27.4	209.4
<b>CORRECTIONS:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	9.2	8.2	20.0	-1.3	7.2	5.5	58.3
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	7.4	6.7	9.8	8.8	8.9	5.0	56.4
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	7.6	7.3	9.8	8.7	8.6	5.3	57.7
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	13.7	14.1	17.7	17.2	15.2	10.5	127.8
<b>OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	175.3	27.1	22.2	39.7	40.8	76.3	1 448.7
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	203.5	39.1	27.7	52.1	47.0	72.7	1 892.9
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	202.5	35.8	24.9	50.1	43.0	73.2	1 808.3
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	164.5	34.6	44.6	62.1	39.2	102.0	2 246.7

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Table 14. Percent change in expenditure for the criminal justice system for municipal governments: fiscal years 1971-1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	AMOUNT						
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM . . . . .	4 503 596	4 899 978	5 295 809	5 931 029	6 696 801	7 508 768	8 017 700
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	4 468 473	4 854 367	5 246 521	5 866 642	6 620 178	7 431 887	7 915 082
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	35 123	45 611	49 288	64 387	76 623	76 881	102 618
POLICE PROTECTION . . . . .	3 775 320	4 138 188	4 444 798	4 932 001	5 574 033	6 279 070	6 742 549
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	3 757 811	4 112 207	4 417 443	4 885 260	5 518 569	6 225 671	6 669 270
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	17 509	25 981	27 355	46 741	55 464	53 399	73 279
JUDICIAL . . . . .	267 963	288 877	335 987	373 046	408 246	440 996	424 396
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	265 892	285 398	328 479	366 811	398 072	432 695	411 861
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	2 071	3 479	7 508	6 235	10 174	8 351	12 535
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION . . . . .	123 753	152 284	169 386	205 705	223 282	257 456	287 200
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	123 659	152 206	169 039	205 521	223 090	257 156	286 800
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	94	78	347	184	190	300	402
PUBLIC DEFENSE . . . . .	9 943	13 118	18 033	22 507	26 036	28 518	29 833
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	9 886	13 061	17 924	22 329	25 871	28 032	29 260
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	57	57	109	178	165	486	573
CORRECTIONS . . . . .	308 554	27 036	291 920	342 367	400 153	432 838	438 388
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	293 476	254 404	278 339	331 612	389 718	419 470	423 470
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	15 078	15 963	13 581	10 755	10 435	13 368	14 918
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE . . . . .	18 063	37 144	35 685	55 402	65 050	68 889	95 332
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	17 750	37 092	35 297	55 106	64 860	68 912	94 420
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	313	52	388	293	190	977	912
	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
	PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE (-)						
TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM . . . . .	8.8	8.1	12.0	12.9	12.1	6.8	78.0
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	8.6	8.1	11.8	12.8	12.3	6.5	77.1
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	29.9	8.1	30.6	19.0	0.3	33.5	192.2
POLICE PROTECTION . . . . .	9.6	7.4	11.0	13.0	12.6	7.4	78.6
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	9.4	7.4	10.6	13.0	12.8	7.1	77.5
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	48.4	5.3	70.9	18.7	-3.7	37.2	318.5
JUDICIAL . . . . .	7.8	16.3	11.0	9.4	8.0	-3.8	58.4
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	7.3	15.1	11.7	8.5	8.7	-4.8	54.9
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	68.0	115.8	-17.0	63.2	-17.9	50.1	505.3
LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION . . . . .	23.1	11.2	21.4	8.5	15.3	11.6	132.1
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	23.1	11.1	21.6	8.5	15.3	11.5	131.9
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	-17.0	344.9	-47.0	4.3	56.3	34.0	327.7
PUBLIC DEFENSE . . . . .	31.9	37.5	24.8	15.7	9.5	4.6	200.0
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	32.1	37.2	24.6	15.9	8.4	4.4	196.0
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	-	91.2	63.3	-7.3	194.5	17.9	905.3
CORRECTIONS . . . . .	-91.2	979.7	17.3	16.9	8.2	1.3	42.1
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	-13.3	9.4	19.1	17.5	7.6	1.0	44.3
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	5.9	-14.9	-20.8	-3.0	28.1	11.6	-1.1
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE . . . . .	105.6	-3.9	55.3	17.4	5.9	38.4	427.8
DIRECT EXPENDITURE . . . . .	109.0	-4.8	56.1	17.7	6.2	37.0	431.9
INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	-83.4	646.2	-24.5	-35.2	414.2	-6.7	191.4

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 15. Percent change in employment and payrolls for the criminal justice system for municipal governments:  
October 1971-October 1977

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	432 812	443 107	451 522	467 188	473 393	472 583	479 461
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	372 020	378 583	391 909	411 460	420 567	422 280	431 981
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	385 383	391 514	405 965	425 691	433 567	435 350	445 361
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	323 753	353 874	394 967	443 659	481 634	523 946	559 347
<b>POLICE PROTECTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	371 352	378 052	384 529	398 183	403 930	403 306	410 560
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	324 413	329 746	341 253	357 962	366 912	366 947	374 969
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	333 844	338 218	350 563	366 519	374 131	374 225	383 273
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	280 670	306 211	342 187	384 101	417 988	454 118	485 040
<b>JUDICIAL:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	29 844	30 499	30 581	31 407	32 565	31 903	30 621
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	21 411	21 743	22 257	23 228	23 606	23 526	23 635
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	23 431	23 917	24 422	25 729	26 371	26 501	26 193
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	18 828	20 383	22 214	24 655	26 144	27 294	27 577
<b>LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	12 738	15 467	16 228	16 071	15 833	15 721	15 906
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	8 333	9 148	9 293	9 662	10 049	10 959	11 785
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	9 852	11 083	11 512	12 486	12 670	13 473	14 062
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	9 050	10 787	11 866	13 386	14 638	16 617	18 080
<b>PUBLIC DEFENSE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	265	212	226	210	234	260	295
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	207	131	119	127	165	161	223
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	214	159	145	179	202	219	258
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	193	155	151	180	212	251	317
<b>CORRECTIONS:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	18 080	17 760	18 831	20 108	19 540	19 776	20 384
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	17 131	16 746	17 900	19 302	18 611	19 172	19 849
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	17 515	17 065	18 217	19 588	18 938	19 360	20 014
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	14 442	15 235	17 211	19 840	21 213	23 753	26 479
<b>OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	533	1 117	1 127	1 209	1 291	1 617	1 695
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	525	1 069	1 087	1 179	1 224	1 515	1 520
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	527	1 072	1 106	1 190	1 255	1 572	1 561
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	570	1 103	1 338	1 497	1 439	1 914	1 854
	October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1971 to October 1977
	PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE (-)						
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2.4	1.9	3.5	1.3	-0.2	1.5	10.8
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	1.8	3.5	5.0	2.2	0.4	2.3	16.1
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	1.6	3.7	4.9	1.9	0.4	2.3	15.6
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	9.3	11.6	12.3	8.6	8.8	6.8	72.8
<b>POLICE PROTECTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	1.8	1.7	3.6	1.4	-0.2	1.8	10.6
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	1.6	3.5	4.9	2.5	(2)	2.2	15.6
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	1.3	3.7	4.6	2.1	(2)	2.4	14.8
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	9.1	11.7	12.2	8.8	8.6	6.8	72.8
<b>JUDICIAL:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2.2	0.3	2.7	3.7	-2.0	4.0	2.6
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	1.6	2.4	4.4	1.6	-0.3	0.5	10.4
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	2.1	2.1	5.4	2.5	0.5	1.2	11.8
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	8.3	9.0	11.0	6.0	4.4	1.0	46.5
<b>LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	21.4	4.9	-1.0	-1.5	-0.7	1.2	24.9
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	9.8	1.6	4.0	4.0	9.1	7.5	41.4
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	12.5	3.9	8.5	1.5	6.3	4.4	42.7
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	19.2	10.0	12.8	9.4	13.5	8.8	99.8
<b>PUBLIC DEFENSE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	-20.0	6.6	-7.1	11.4	11.1	13.5	11.3
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	-36.7	-9.2	6.7	29.9	-2.4	38.5	7.7
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	-25.7	-8.8	23.4	12.8	8.4	17.8	20.6
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	-19.7	-2.6	19.2	17.8	18.4	26.3	64.2
<b>CORRECTIONS:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	-1.8	6.0	6.8	-2.8	1.2	3.1	12.7
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	-2.2	6.9	7.8	-3.6	3.0	3.5	15.9
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	-2.6	6.8	7.5	-3.3	2.2	3.4	14.3
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	5.5	13.0	15.3	6.9	12.0	11.5	83.3
<b>OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE:</b>							
TOTAL EMPLOYEES . . . . .	109.6	0.9	7.3	6.8	25.3	4.8	218.0
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES . . . . .	103.6	1.7	8.5	3.8	23.8	0.3	189.5
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES . . . . .	103.4	3.2	7.6	5.5	25.3	-0.7	196.2
OCTOBER PAYROLL . . . . .	93.5	21.3	11.9	-3.9	33.0	-3.1	225.3

2 Less than half the unit of measurement shown.









## CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 16. Percent change in total criminal justice system expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government: fiscal years 1971-1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government <sup>1</sup>	Total expenditure <sup>2</sup>							Percent increase or decrease (-)						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
VERMONT. . . . .	18 114	18 821	21 907	25 059	26 913	27 345	31 210	3.9	16.4	14.4	7.4	1.6	14.1	72.3
STATE. . . . .	15 198	15 272	16 931	19 208	20 110	19 963	22 854	0.5	10.9	13.4	4.7	-0.7	14.5	50.4
LOCAL, TOTAL . . .	3 826	4 613	5 332	6 113	6 932	7 947	8 893	20.6	15.6	14.6	13.4	14.6	11.9	132.4
COUNTIES . . . . .	.43	162	210	249	245	601	646	276.7	30.9	17.5	-1.6	145.3	7.5	1402.3
MUNICIPALITIES	3 789	4 526	5 210	5 954	6 775	7 411	8 393	19.5	15.1	14.3	13.8	9.4	13.3	121.5
VIRGINIA . . . . .	160 084	172 307	195 684	236 771	293 836	333 565	369 471	7.6	13.6	21.0	24.1	13.5	10.8	130.8
STATE. . . . .	78 645	87 833	98 458	122 061	156 994	176 728	200 877	11.7	12.1	24.0	28.6	12.6	13.7	155.4
LOCAL, TOTAL . . .	90 867	96 939	112 581	133 221	160 350	185 657	218 506	6.7	16.1	18.3	20.4	15.8	17.7	140.5
COUNTIES . . . . .	29 289	33 365	41 114	48 340	62 875	76 910	94 538	13.9	23.2	17.6	30.1	22.3	22.9	222.8
MUNICIPALITIES	62 273	63 941	71 960	85 540	98 517	110 312	126 438	2.7	12.5	16.9	15.2	12.0	14.6	103.0
WASHINGTON . . . .	150 274	156 516	174 207	202 793	228 506	262 546	293 825	4.2	11.3	16.4	12.7	14.9	11.9	95.5
STATE. . . . .	56 877	58 627	73 502	80 078	91 843	99 172	119 257	3.1	25.4	8.9	14.7	8.0	20.3	109.7
LOCAL, TOTAL . . .	95 924	101 102	110 091	129 662	145 846	176 990	190 838	5.4	8.9	17.8	12.5	21.4	7.8	98.9
COUNTIES . . . . .	41 559	47 167	52 993	62 763	73 062	88 748	94 464	13.5	12.4	18.4	16.4	21.5	6.4	127.3
MUNICIPALITIES	55 819	55 765	58 979	69 016	76 351	91 855	102 002	-0.1	5.8	17.0	10.6	20.3	11.0	82.7
WEST VIRGINIA. . .	32 308	36 413	42 604	53 634	64 385	74 895	85 235	12.7	17.0	25.9	20.0	16.3	-71.6	163.8
STATE. . . . .	15 307	17 066	20 842	27 055	31 614	37 328	47 694	11.5	22.1	29.8	16.9	18.1	27.8	211.6
LOCAL, TOTAL . . .	18 123	20 425	23 758	29 536	35 959	39 945	40 203	12.7	16.3	24.3	21.7	11.1	-81.0	121.8
COUNTIES . . . . .	8 282	9 475	11 116	15 712	19 037	20 999	20 486	14.4	17.3	41.3	21.2	10.3	-76.8	147.4
MUNICIPALITIES	9 900	11 055	12 764	14 042	17 128	19 461	19 962	11.7	15.5	10.0	22.0	13.6	2.6	101.6
WISCONSIN. . . . .	196 314	212 855	234 984	241 590	262 721	300 033	339 234	8.4	10.4	2.8	8.7	14.2	13.0	72.8
STATE. . . . .	67 744	79 753	87 146	91 105	90 727	98 870	109 681	17.7	9.3	4.5	-0.4	9.0	10.9	61.9
LOCAL, TOTAL . . .	133 419	140 558	156 251	167 552	182 372	212 034	240 376	5.4	11.2	7.2	8.8	14.3	13.2	80.2
COUNTIES . . . . .	49 351	57 528	59 716	67 320	72 527	88 366	100 454	16.6	3.8	12.7	7.7	31.8	13.3	103.6
MUNICIPALITIES	84 532	83 769	97 437	100 977	110 550	124 994	141 794	-0.9	16.3	3.6	9.5	13.1	13.4	67.7
WYOMING. . . . .	10 886	12 660	14 001	16 977	20 185	25 399	37 793	16.3	10.6	21.3	18.9	25.8	48.8	247.2
STATE. . . . .	5 369	6 287	6 920	8 672	9 953	12 590	17 205	17.1	10.1	25.3	14.8	26.5	36.7	220.5
LOCAL, TOTAL . . .	6 121	6 955	7 809	9 141	11 835	14 208	22 421	13.6	12.3	17.1	29.5	20.1	57.8	266.3
COUNTIES . . . . .	2 558	2 979	3 457	3 919	5 670	7 470	12 837	16.5	16.0	13.4	44.7	31.7	71.8	401.8
MUNICIPALITIES	3 568	4 001	4 421	5 312	6 237	6 825	9 765	12.1	10.5	20.2	17.4	9.4	43.1	173.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup>For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

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

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Table 17. Percent change in criminal justice system full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977-Continued

Table with 16 columns: State and type of government, and 15 sub-columns for percent increase or decrease from October 1971 to October 1972 through October 1971 to October 1977. Rows list states (Iowa to New Hampshire) and sub-categories (State, Local, Counties, Municipalities).

See footnotes at end of table.







## CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 17. Percent change in criminal justice system full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977—Continued

State and type of government	Employment and payroll <sup>1</sup>													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
VERMONT . . . . .	1 456	1 070	1 594	1 262	1 638	1 383	1 645	1 434	1 683	1 533	1 799	1 685	1 899	2 015
STATE . . . . .	990	775	1 044	915	1 092	984	1 095	1 018	1 112	1 062	1 176	1 167	1 200	1 380
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	466	294	550	348	546	398	550	416	571	471	623	518	699	635
COUNTIES . . . . .	2	1	12	6	11	6	24	13	24	14	35	35	51	34
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	464	293	538	342	535	392	526	403	547	457	571	483	648	600
VIRGINIA . . . . .	14 768	10 148	15 648	11 385	16 119	13 249	18 780	16 054	20 232	18 995	21 761	21 000	22 932	24 471
STATE . . . . .	5 731	3 964	6 272	4 541	7 021	5 903	8 859	7 436	9 272	8 960	9 597	9 183	9 964	11 224
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	9 037	6 233	9 376	6 843	9 098	7 346	9 921	8 618	10 960	10 035	12 164	11 816	12 968	13 247
COUNTIES . . . . .	2 917	2 187	3 046	2 373	2 993	2 632	3 456	3 235	4 170	3 958	4 851	5 060	5 279	5 811
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	6 120	4 047	6 330	4 470	6 105	4 714	6 465	5 383	6 790	6 077	7 313	6 757	7 689	7 436
WASHINGTON . . . . .	12 352	10 096	12 699	10 664	13 226	11 776	13 949	13 424	13 866	15 073	14 744	17 195	15 599	19 434
STATE . . . . .	4 318	3 585	4 352	3 640	4 255	3 804	4 378	4 189	4 546	4 995	4 572	5 423	5 042	6 437
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	8 034	6 594	8 347	7 024	8 971	7 971	9 571	9 235	9 320	10 079	10 172	11 772	10 557	12 997
COUNTIES . . . . .	3 480	2 518	4 070	3 084	4 417	3 576	4 805	4 235	5 036	4 917	5 300	5 667	5 456	6 268
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	4 554	4 036	4 277	3 940	4 554	4 396	4 766	5 000	4 284	5 161	4 872	6 104	5 101	6 728
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	3 885	2 137	3 993	2 404	4 310	2 746	4 845	3 315	4 842	3 633	5 243	4 295	5 913	5 167
STATE . . . . .	1 503	877	1 500	940	1 627	1 072	1 850	1 324	1 893	1 444	2 070	1 848	2 684	2 538
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	2 382	1 268	2 493	1 465	2 683	1 673	2 995	1 992	2 949	2 189	3 173	2 447	3 229	2 629
COUNTIES . . . . .	1 116	560	1 203	636	1 273	721	1 549	940	1 441	922	1 560	1 045	1 621	1 216
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	1 266	708	1 290	829	1 410	953	1 446	1 052	1 508	1 267	1 613	1 402	1 608	1 414
WISCONSIN . . . . .	15 477	12 640	16 573	14 371	16 114	14 940	16 908	16 669	17 543	18 261	17 973	20 521	18 664	22 677
STATE . . . . .	3 922	3 579	4 827	4 191	4 468	4 488	4 570	4 682	4 681	5 049	4 702	5 621	4 890	6 201
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	11 555	9 132	11 746	10 180	11 646	10 452	12 338	11 987	12 862	13 212	13 271	14 900	13 774	16 476
COUNTIES . . . . .	4 160	3 154	4 323	3 539	4 275	3 664	4 612	4 167	5 000	4 769	5 179	5 447	5 491	6 089
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	7 395	5 978	7 423	6 641	7 371	6 789	7 726	7 821	7 862	8 443	8 092	9 454	8 283	10 387
WYOMING . . . . .	1 170	703	1 262	786	1 403	936	1 535	1 088	1 719	1 408	1 862	1 688	2 036	1 959
STATE . . . . .	454	298	464	322	507	384	561	458	601	563	612	670	649	750
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	716	405	798	464	896	553	974	630	1 118	844	1 250	1 018	1 387	1 209
COUNTIES . . . . .	302	165	346	186	406	228	432	245	527	354	601	448	683	530
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	414	240	452	278	490	324	542	385	591	491	649	570	704	679

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Percent change in criminal justice system full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977—Continued

State and type of government	Percent increase or decrease (-)													
	October 1971 to October 1972		October 1972 to October 1973		October 1973 to October 1974		October 1974 to October 1975		October 1975 to October 1976		October 1976 to October 1977		October 1971 to October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
VERMONT . . . . .	9.5	17.9	2.8	9.6	0.4	3.7	2.3	6.9	6.9	9.9	5.6	19.6	30.4	88.3
STATE . . . . .	5.5	18.1	4.6	7.5	0.3	3.5	1.6	4.3	5.8	9.9	2.0	18.3	21.2	78.1
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	18.0	18.4	-0.7	14.4	0.7	4.5	3.8	13.2	9.1	10.0	12.2	22.6	50.0	116.0
COUNTIES . . . . .	500.0	500.0	-8.3	-	118.2	116.7	-	7.7	116.7	150.0	-1.9	-2.9	2 450.0	3 300.0
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	15.9	16.7	-0.6	14.6	-1.7	2.8	4.0	13.4	4.4	5.7	13.5	24.2	39.7	104.8
VIRGINIA . . . . .	6.0	12.2	3.0	16.4	16.5	21.2	7.7	18.3	7.6	10.6	5.4	16.5	55.3	141.1
STATE . . . . .	9.4	14.6	11.9	30.0	26.2	26.0	4.7	20.5	3.5	2.5	3.8	22.2	73.9	183.1
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	3.8	9.8	-3.0	7.4	9.0	17.3	10.5	16.4	11.0	17.7	6.6	12.1	43.5	112.5
COUNTIES . . . . .	4.4	8.5	-1.7	10.9	15.5	22.9	20.7	22.3	16.3	27.8	8.8	14.8	81.0	165.7
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	3.4	10.5	-3.6	5.5	5.9	14.2	5.0	12.9	7.7	11.2	5.1	10.0	25.6	83.7
WASHINGTON . . . . .	2.8	5.6	4.1	10.4	5.5	14.0	-0.6	12.3	6.3	14.1	5.8	13.0	26.3	92.5
STATE . . . . .	0.8	1.5	-2.2	4.5	2.9	10.1	3.8	19.2	0.6	8.6	10.3	18.7	16.8	78.6
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	3.9	7.2	7.5	13.5	6.7	15.9	-2.6	9.1	9.1	16.8	3.8	10.4	31.4	98.3
COUNTIES . . . . .	17.0	22.5	8.5	16.0	8.8	18.4	4.8	16.1	5.2	15.3	2.9	10.6	56.8	148.9
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-6.1	-2.4	6.5	11.6	4.7	13.7	-10.1	3.2	13.7	18.3	4.7	10.2	12.0	66.7
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	2.8	12.5	7.9	14.2	12.4	20.7	-0.1	9.6	8.3	18.2	12.8	20.3	52.2	141.8
STATE . . . . .	-0.2	7.2	8.5	14.0	13.7	23.5	2.3	9.1	9.4	28.0	29.7	37.3	78.6	189.4
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	4.7	15.5	7.6	14.2	11.6	19.1	-1.5	9.9	7.6	11.8	1.8	7.4	35.6	107.3
COUNTIES . . . . .	7.8	13.6	5.8	13.4	21.7	30.4	-7.0	-1.9	8.3	13.3	3.9	16.4	45.3	117.1
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	1.9	17.1	9.3	15.0	2.6	10.4	4.3	20.4	7.0	10.7	-0.3	0.9	27.0	99.7
WISCONSIN . . . . .	7.1	13.7	-2.8	4.0	4.9	11.6	3.8	9.6	2.5	12.4	3.8	10.5	20.6	79.4
STATE . . . . .	23.1	17.1	-7.4	7.1	2.3	4.3	2.4	7.8	0.4	11.3	4.0	10.3	24.7	73.3
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	1.7	11.5	-0.9	2.7	5.9	14.7	4.2	10.2	3.2	12.8	3.8	10.6	19.2	80.4
COUNTIES . . . . .	3.9	12.2	-1.1	3.5	7.9	13.7	8.4	14.4	3.6	14.2	6.0	11.8	32.0	93.1
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	0.4	11.1	-0.7	2.2	4.8	15.2	1.8	8.0	2.9	12.0	2.4	9.9	12.0	73.8
WYOMING . . . . .	7.9	11.8	11.2	19.1	9.4	16.2	12.0	29.4	8.3	19.9	9.3	16.1	74.0	178.7
STATE . . . . .	2.2	8.1	9.3	19.3	10.7	19.3	7.1	22.9	1.8	19.0	6.0	11.9	43.0	151.7
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	11.5	14.6	12.3	19.2	8.7	13.9	14.8	34.0	11.8	20.6	11.0	18.8	93.7	198.5
COUNTIES . . . . .	14.6	12.7	17.3	22.6	6.4	7.5	22.0	44.5	14.0	26.6	13.6	18.3	126.2	221.2
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	9.2	15.8	8.4	16.5	10.6	18.8	9.0	27.5	9.8	16.1	8.5	19.1	70.0	182.9

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

### **Section III. POLICE PROTECTION**







## CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 18. Percent change in police protection total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government: fiscal years 1971-1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government <sup>1</sup>	Total expenditure <sup>2</sup>							Percent increase or decrease (-)						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
VERMONT . . . . .	7 902	8 782	9 633	11 761	12 084	13 522	15 718	11.1	9.7	22.1	2.7	11.9	16.2	98.9
STATE . . . . .	4 198	4 373	4 672	6 047	5 670	6 368	7 724	4.2	6.8	29.4	-6.2	12.3	21.3	84.0
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	3 714	4 433	4 965	5 716	6 421	7 157	7 994	19.4	12.0	15.1	12.3	11.5	11.7	115.2
COUNTIES . . . . .	8	16	33	67	37	193	193	100.0	106.3	103.0	-44.8	421.6	-	2312.5
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	3 714	4 488	5 016	5 720	6 450	7 011	7 923	20.8	11.8	14.0	12.8	8.7	13.0	113.3
VIRGINIA . . . . .	91 014	97 400	110 766	130 154	153 929	175 463	175 836	7.0	13.7	17.5	18.3	14.0	0.2	93.2
STATE . . . . .	27 880	31 227	34 390	41 501	49 416	54 077	61 568	12.0	10.1	20.7	19.1	9.4	13.9	120.8
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	64 219	67 242	77 522	90 309	106 760	121 386	134 441	4.7	15.3	16.5	18.2	13.7	10.8	109.3
COUNTIES . . . . .	21 058	21 919	26 472	30 442	39 994	46 540	55 110	4.1	20.8	15.0	31.4	16.4	18.4	161.7
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	43 169	45 370	51 086	60 003	66 966	75 039	79 958	5.1	12.6	17.5	11.6	12.1	6.6	85.2
WASHINGTON . . . . .	78 414	83 536	90 979	105 385	119 575	139 009	152 205	6.5	8.9	15.8	13.5	16.3	9.5	94.1
STATE . . . . .	16 621	19 037	21 373	22 858	27 225	27 591	33 484	14.5	12.3	6.9	19.1	1.3	21.4	101.5
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	61 822	64 579	69 662	82 557	92 389	111 425	118 880	4.5	7.9	18.5	11.9	20.6	6.7	92.3
COUNTIES . . . . .	13 452	16 851	19 222	23 365	28 071	32 647	34 984	25.3	14.1	21.6	20.1	16.3	7.2	160.1
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	49 682	49 176	51 645	60 601	65 870	80 495	87 313	-1.0	5.0	17.3	8.7	22.2	8.5	75.7
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	18 991	21 243	23 976	28 596	34 489	38 142	41 261	11.9	12.9	19.3	20.6	10.6	8.2	117.3
STATE . . . . .	6 915	7 685	8 269	10 943	13 412	14 710	15 157	11.1	7.6	32.3	22.6	9.7	3.0	119.2
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	12 164	13 568	15 726	17 658	21 080	23 447	26 107	11.5	15.9	12.3	19.4	11.2	11.3	114.6
COUNTIES . . . . .	2 721	3 019	3 664	4 367	4 978	4 937	7 507	11.0	21.4	19.2	14.0	-0.8	52.1	175.9
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	9 463	10 566	12 079	13 293	16 114	18 533	18 670	11.7	14.3	10.1	21.2	15.0	0.7	97.3
WISCONSIN . . . . .	110 085	117 357	137 469	141 475	152 101	175 372	197 319	6.6	17.1	2.9	7.5	15.3	12.5	79.2
STATE . . . . .	11 917	17 738	23 342	28 610	21 048	24 477	27 261	48.8	31.6	22.6	-26.4	16.3	11.4	128.8
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	99 267	100 466	115 742	122 251	133 016	152 800	172 281	1.2	15.2	5.6	8.8	14.9	12.7	73.6
COUNTIES . . . . .	18 588	21 357	23 466	26 644	28 079	34 857	38 208	14.9	9.9	13.5	5.4	24.1	9.6	105.6
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	80 682	79 233	92 462	95 800	105 132	118 528	135 003	-1.8	16.7	3.6	9.7	12.7	13.9	67.3
WYOMING . . . . .	6 024	6 791	7 711	8 988	11 367	13 849	19 628	12.7	13.5	16.6	26.5	21.8	41.7	225.8
STATE . . . . .	1 635	1 985	2 240	2 643	3 175	4 965	5 805	21.4	12.8	18.0	20.1	56.4	16.9	255.0
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	4 395	4 816	5 475	6 350	8 194	8 890	13 831	9.6	13.7	16.0	29.0	8.5	55.6	214.7
COUNTIES . . . . .	1 121	1 226	1 570	1 702	2 730	3 124	5 395	9.4	28.1	8.4	60.4	14.4	72.7	381.3
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	3 274	3 603	3 967	4 721	5 519	5 816	8 499	10.0	10.1	19.0	16.9	5.4	46.1	159.6

<sup>1</sup>For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government (s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

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



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CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 19. Percent change in police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977-Continued

Table with columns for State and type of government, Employment and payroll (1971-1977), and sub-columns for full-time equivalent employment and October payroll for each year.

See footnotes at end of table.







Table 19. Percent change in police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977—Continued

State and type of government	Employment and payroll <sup>1</sup>													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
VERMONT. . . . .	787	532	895	617	917	746	922	778	951	856	993	924	1 067	1 103
STATE. . . . .	332	246	355	275	388	361	397	378	405	403	410	434	408	499
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	455	286	540	342	529	385	525	400	546	453	583	491	659	604
COUNTIES. . . . .	-	-	2	1	2	1	5	3	3	2	15	11	17	12
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	455	286	538	341	527	384	520	397	543	452	568	479	642	592
VIRGINIA. . . . .	8 892	6 354	9 448	7 057	9 520	7 918	10 696	9 556	11 281	10 893	10 655	10 691	11 149	11 760
STATE. . . . .	2 519	1 749	2 765	2 040	2 754	2 266	3 396	2 991	3 383	3 415	2 232	2 183	2 286	2 341
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	6 373	4 606	6 683	5 018	6 766	5 652	7 300	6 565	7 898	7 477	8 423	8 508	8 863	9 419
COUNTIES. . . . .	2 082	1 649	2 081	1 710	2 003	1 889	2 245	2 290	2 692	2 732	3 030	3 423	3 355	3 993
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	4 291	2 956	4 602	3 307	4 763	3 763	5 055	4 275	5 206	4 745	5 393	5 085	5 508	5 426
WASHINGTON. . . . .	6 701	5 746	6 693	5 967	7 090	6 662	7 483	7 636	7 242	8 323	7 645	9 478	7 981	10 569
STATE. . . . .	1 284	1 066	1 470	1 269	1 434	1 333	1 502	1 472	1 587	1 780	1 398	1 735	1 581	2 162
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	5 417	4 680	5 223	4 698	5 656	5 330	5 981	6 164	5 655	6 543	6 247	7 743	6 400	8 407
COUNTIES. . . . .	1 369	1 045	1 481	1 199	1 694	1 441	1 747	1 647	1 821	1 900	1 882	2 207	1 934	2 422
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	4 048	3 635	3 742	3 499	3 962	3 889	4 234	4 517	3 834	4 643	4 365	5 535	4 466	5 985
WEST VIRGINIA. . . . .	2 212	1 241	2 352	1 431	2 562	1 648	2 809	1 954	2 848	2 264	2 954	2 471	3 222	2 860
STATE. . . . .	598	364	703	429	761	481	918	646	941	739	917	791	969	958
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	1 614	876	1 649	1 002	1 801	1 166	1 891	1 308	1 907	1 524	2 037	1 681	2 353	1 902
COUNTIES. . . . .	383	193	400	201	454	252	495	296	458	302	479	327	717	552
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	1 231	683	1 249	801	1 347	914	1 396	1 012	1 449	1 222	1 558	1 353	1 536	1 351
WISCONSIN. . . . .	9 954	7 997	10 721	9 144	10 330	9 410	10 737	10 532	10 951	11 400	11 250	12 797	11 442	14 142
STATE. . . . .	948	806	1 726	1 187	1 320	1 235	1 303	1 160	1 297	1 249	1 312	1 406	1 244	1 480
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	9 006	7 191	8 995	7 957	9 010	8 175	9 434	9 372	9 654	10 151	9 938	11 391	10 198	12 662
COUNTIES. . . . .	1 847	1 442	1 903	1 579	1 933	1 652	2 016	1 838	2 085	2 013	2 164	2 332	2 266	2 664
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	7 159	5 749	7 092	6 377	7 077	6 523	7 418	7 534	7 569	8 138	7 774	9 059	7 932	9 998
WYOMING. . . . .	668	412	700	449	801	538	853	614	993	829	1 071	980	1 175	1 157
STATE. . . . .	159	120	151	115	167	129	167	143	225	213	223	248	225	269
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	509	292	549	334	634	409	686	471	768	616	848	732	950	888
COUNTIES. . . . .	124	73	137	79	192	114	195	114	242	173	271	214	333	284
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	385	219	412	255	442	295	491	356	526	443	577	518	617	604

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 19. Percent change in police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977—Continued

State and type of government	Percent increase or decrease (-)													
	October 1971 to October 1972		October 1972 to October 1973		October 1973 to October 1974		October 1974 to October 1975		October 1975 to October 1976		October 1976 to October 1977		October 1971 to October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
VERMONT . . . . .	13.7	16.0	2.5	20.9	0.5	4.3	3.1	10.0	4.4	7.9	7.5	19.4	35.6	107.3
STATE . . . . .	6.9	11.8	9.3	31.3	2.3	4.7	2.0	6.6	1.2	7.7	-0.5	15.0	22.9	102.8
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	18.7	19.6	-2.0	12.6	-0.8	3.9	4.0	13.2	6.8	8.4	13.0	23.0	44.8	111.2
COUNTIES (x) . . . . .		(x)	-	-	150.0	200.0	-40.0	-33.3	400.0	450.0	13.3	9.1	1 700.0	1 200.0
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	18.2	19.2	-2.0	12.6	-1.3	3.4	4.4	13.9	4.6	6.0	13.0	23.6	41.1	107.0
VIRGINIA . . . . .	6.3	11.1	0.8	12.2	12.4	20.7	5.5	14.0	-5.2	-1.5	4.6	10.0	25.4	85.1
STATE . . . . .	9.8	16.6	-0.4	11.1	23.3	32.0	-0.4	14.2	-34.0	-36.1	2.4	7.2	-9.2	33.8
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	4.9	8.9	1.2	12.6	7.9	16.2	8.2	13.9	7.1	14.2	5.2	10.7	39.1	104.5
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	3.7	-3.7	10.5	12.1	21.2	19.9	19.3	14.0	26.5	10.7	16.7	61.1	142.1
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	7.2	11.9	3.5	13.8	6.1	13.6	3.0	11.0	3.6	7.2	2.1	6.7	28.4	83.6
WASHINGTON . . . . .	-0.1	3.8	5.9	11.6	5.5	14.6	-3.2	9.0	5.6	13.9	4.4	11.5	19.1	83.9
STATE . . . . .	14.5	19.7	-2.4	5.0	4.7	10.4	5.7	20.9	-11.9	-2.5	13.1	24.6	23.1	104.0
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	-3.6	0.3	8.3	13.5	5.7	15.6	-5.5	6.1	10.5	18.3	2.4	8.6	18.1	79.4
COUNTIES . . . . .	8.2	14.7	14.4	20.2	3.1	14.3	4.2	15.4	3.3	16.2	2.8	9.7	41.3	131.8
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-7.6	-3.9	5.9	11.1	6.9	16.1	-9.4	2.8	13.8	19.2	2.3	8.1	10.3	64.3
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	6.3	15.3	8.9	15.2	9.6	18.6	1.4	15.9	3.7	9.1	9.1	15.7	45.7	130.5
STATE . . . . .	17.6	17.9	8.3	12.1	20.6	34.3	2.5	14.4	-2.6	7.0	5.7	21.1	62.0	163.2
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	2.2	14.4	9.2	16.4	5.0	12.2	0.8	16.5	6.8	10.3	10.6	13.1	39.6	117.1
COUNTIES . . . . .	4.4	4.1	13.5	25.4	9.0	17.5	-7.5	2.0	4.6	8.3	49.7	68.8	87.2	186.0
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	1.5	17.1	7.8	14.1	3.6	10.7	3.8	20.8	7.5	10.7	-1.4	-0.1	24.8	97.5
WISCONSIN . . . . .	7.7	14.3	-3.6	2.9	3.9	11.9	2.0	8.2	2.7	12.2	1.7	10.5	14.9	76.8
STATE . . . . .	82.1	47.3	-23.5	4.0	-1.3	-6.1	-0.5	7.7	1.2	12.6	-5.2	5.3	31.2	83.6
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	-0.1	10.7	0.2	2.7	4.7	14.6	2.3	8.3	2.9	12.2	2.6	11.2	13.2	76.1
COUNTIES . . . . .	3.0	9.5	1.6	4.6	4.3	11.3	3.4	9.5	3.6	15.7	4.7	14.2	22.7	84.7
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-0.9	10.9	-0.2	2.3	4.8	15.5	2.0	8.0	2.7	11.3	2.0	10.4	10.8	73.9
WYOMING . . . . .	4.8	9.0	14.4	19.8	6.5	14.1	16.4	35.0	7.9	18.2	9.7	18.1	75.9	180.8
STATE . . . . .	-5.0	-4.2	10.6	12.2	-	10.9	34.7	49.0	-0.9	16.4	0.9	8.5	41.5	124.2
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	7.9	14.4	15.5	22.5	8.2	15.2	12.0	30.8	10.4	18.8	12.0	21.3	86.6	204.1
COUNTIES . . . . .	10.5	8.2	40.1	44.3	1.6	-	24.1	51.8	12.0	23.7	22.9	32.7	168.5	289.0
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	7.0	16.4	7.3	15.7	11.1	20.7	7.1	24.4	9.7	16.9	6.9	16.6	60.3	175.8

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

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

## **Section IV. JUDICIAL**







Table 20. Percent change in judicial total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government: fiscal years 1971-1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government <sup>1</sup>	Total expenditure <sup>2</sup>							Percent increase or decrease (-)						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
VERMONT . . . . .	2 727	2 847	2 985	3 272	3 359	3 420	3 794	4.4	4.8	9.6	2.7	1.8	10.9	39.1
STATE . . . . .	2 688	2 702	2 820	3 101	3 196	3 061	3 375	0.5	4.4	10.0	3.1	-4.2	10.3	25.6
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	39	145	165	171	163	359	419	271.8	13.8	3.6	-4.7	120.2	16.7	974.4
COUNTIES . . . . .	27	143	163	165	163	357	415	429.6	14.0	1.2	-1.2	119.0	16.2	1 437.0
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	12	6	9	19	20	17	24	-50.0	50.0	111.1	5.3	-15.0	41.2	100.0
VIRGINIA . . . . .	21 930	21 433	23 733	28 784	33 204	36 351	40 820	-2.3	10.7	21.3	15.4	9.5	12.3	86.1
STATE . . . . .	10 633	9 917	10 736	11 717	14 571	16 671	18 726	-6.7	8.3	9.1	24.4	14.4	12.3	76.1
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	13 289	13 889	16 109	18 843	21 351	24 575	26 764	4.5	16.0	17.0	13.3	15.1	8.9	101.4
COUNTIES . . . . .	3 787	5 089	6 114	7 954	10 542	12 956	14 526	34.4	20.1	30.1	32.5	22.9	12.1	283.6
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	9 816	8 882	10 080	10 949	10 987	12 022	12 844	-9.5	13.5	8.6	0.3	9.4	6.8	30.8
WASHINGTON . . . . .	16 103	17 714	18 886	22 596	24 720	27 935	31 678	10.0	6.6	19.6	9.4	13.0	13.4	96.7
STATE . . . . .	2 844	3 117	3 567	4 376	4 548	5 010	6 424	9.6	14.4	22.7	3.9	10.2	28.2	125.9
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	13 259	14 619	15 319	18 246	20 226	22 960	25 377	10.3	4.8	19.1	10.9	13.5	10.5	91.4
COUNTIES . . . . .	11 113	12 246	12 825	15 440	16 938	19 129	20 701	10.2	4.7	20.4	9.7	12.9	8.2	86.3
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	2 227	2 490	2 762	2 924	3 456	4 064	4 908	11.8	10.9	5.9	18.2	17.6	20.8	120.4
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	4 664	4 827	5 176	6 738	8 702	12 966	18 266	3.5	7.2	30.2	39.1	49.0	40.9	291.6
STATE . . . . .	1 537	1 830	2 018	2 325	2 816	6 892	12 067	19.1	10.3	15.2	21.1	144.7	75.1	685.1
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	3 129	3 465	3 599	4 916	6 541	6 076	6 231	10.7	3.9	36.6	33.1	-7.1	2.6	99.1
COUNTIES . . . . .	3 026	3 321	3 393	4 724	6 294	5 782	5 820	9.7	2.2	39.2	33.2	-8.1	0.7	92.3
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	102	144	206	192	247	307	411	41.2	43.1	-6.8	28.6	24.3	33.9	302.9
WISCONSIN . . . . .	21 782	23 134	23 469	26 609	28 526	33 185	37 505	6.2	1.4	13.4	7.2	16.3	13.0	72.2
STATE . . . . .	7 457	7 616	8 275	9 789	8 661	9 030	12 661	2.1	8.7	18.3	-11.5	4.3	40.2	69.8
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	16 384	18 465	17 903	20 094	21 357	25 597	28 770	12.7	-3.0	12.2	6.3	19.9	12.4	75.6
COUNTIES . . . . .	15 925	17 973	17 388	19 573	20 825	24 565	27 808	12.9	-2.3	12.6	6.4	18.0	13.2	74.6
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	724	823	1 052	975	953	1 634	1 803	13.7	27.8	-7.3	-2.3	71.5	10.3	149.0
WYOMING . . . . .	1 192	1 580	1 673	2 155	2 546	3 170	3 728	32.6	5.9	28.8	18.1	24.5	17.6	212.8
STATE . . . . .	561	664	683	974	970	1 127	1 375	18.4	2.9	42.6	-0.4	16.2	22.0	145.1
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	631	916	990	1 182	1 577	2 043	2 353	45.2	8.1	19.4	33.4	29.5	15.2	272.9
COUNTIES . . . . .	536	818	854	1 042	1 362	1 804	1 763	52.6	4.4	22.0	30.7	32.5	-2.3	228.9
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	95	98	136	140	216	239	631	3.2	38.8	2.9	54.3	10.6	164.0	564.2

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

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

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**









Table 21. Percent change in judicial full-time equivalent employment and payroll by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977—Continued

Table with columns for State and type of government, and columns for percent increase or decrease for various periods from 1972 to 1977. Rows list 50 states and their local government types.

See footnotes at end of table.





## CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 21. Percent change in judicial full-time equivalent employment and payroll by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977—Continued

State and type of government	Employment and payroll <sup>1</sup>													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
VERMONT . . . . .	165	140	180	154	179	173	197	195	174	181	197	201	206	244
STATE . . . . .	164	138	170	148	172	170	180	186	156	170	166	181	175	223
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	1	1	10	5	7	4	17	9	18	11	31	21	31	21
COUNTIES . . . . .	1	1	10	5	7	4	17	9	18	11	31	21	31	21
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	1	-	(z)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA . . . . .	2 049	1 372	1 891	1 378	1 760	1 614	1 920	1 860	2 438	2 376	2 797	2 794	2 507	2 814
STATE . . . . .	529	504	601	482	936	1 020	1 031	1 189	1 397	1 505	1 624	1 761	1 449	1 869
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	1 520	916	1 290	895	824	594	889	672	1 041	871	1 173	1 032	1 058	945
COUNTIES . . . . .	378	259	444	312	388	289	473	362	568	495	689	637	567	521
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	1 142	657	846	584	436	305	416	310	473	376	484	396	491	424
WASHINGTON . . . . .	1 417	984	1 486	1 134	1 583	1 304	1 703	1 491	1 719	1 713	1 805	1 899	1 874	2 155
STATE . . . . .	204	241	207	221	214	257	224	281	227	343	251	369	282	449
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	1 213	786	1 279	914	1 369	1 047	1 479	1 210	1 492	1 370	1 554	1 530	1 592	1 706
COUNTIES . . . . .	990	645	1 034	743	1 090	850	1 217	1 004	1 263	1 142	1 321	1 304	1 317	1 424
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	223	141	245	171	279	197	262	205	229	228	233	227	275	283
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	459	296	519	337	499	354	678	484	673	478	818	692	1 083	964
STATE . . . . .	95	107	90	106	91	124	93	128	96	128	216	307	619	661
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	364	197	429	232	408	229	585	356	577	350	602	385	464	303
COUNTIES . . . . .	351	189	408	220	379	214	561	339	547	329	572	362	420	270
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	13	8	21	11	29	15	24	17	30	20	30	23	44	33
WISCONSIN . . . . .	1 627	1 344	1 693	1 452	1 652	1 540	1 729	1 717	1 886	1 991	1 915	2 191	2 051	2 390
STATE . . . . .	423	622	394	506	405	588	413	632	424	700	412	718	425	761
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	1 204	791	1 299	945	1 247	952	1 316	1 086	1 462	1 291	1 503	1 473	1 626	1 629
COUNTIES . . . . .	1 161	756	1 210	903	1 178	908	1 262	1 044	1 407	1 249	1 424	1 410	1 523	1 545
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	43	35	89	42	69	43	54	42	55	42	79	64	103	84
WYOMING . . . . .	127	86	145	104	165	131	183	139	216	182	245	210	268	238
STATE . . . . .	39	44	39	50	46	70	47	71	50	81	51	85	63	104
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	88	42	106	54	119	61	136	68	166	101	194	125	205	134
COUNTIES . . . . .	79	35	91	46	102	51	115	57	139	84	160	105	162	100
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	9	7	15	8	17	10	21	11	27	16	34	20	43	34

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Percent change in judicial full-time equivalent employment and payroll by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977—Continued

State and type of government	Percent increase or decrease (-)													
	October 1971 to October 1972		October 1972 to October 1973		October 1973 to October 1974		October 1974 to October 1975		October 1975 to October 1976		October 1976 to October 1977		October 1971 to October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
VERMONT. . . . .	9.1	10.0	-0.6	12.3	10.1	12.7	-11.7	-7.2	13.2	11.0	4.6	21.4	24.8	74.3
STATE. . . . .	3.7	7.2	1.2	14.9	4.7	9.4	-13.3	-8.6	6.4	6.5	5.4	23.2	6.7	61.6
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	903.0	400.0	-30.0	-20.0	142.9	125.0	5.9	22.2	72.2	90.9	-	-	3 000.0	2 000.0
COUNTIES. . . . .	900.0	400.0	-30.0	-20.0	142.9	125.0	5.9	22.2	72.2	90.9	-	-	3 000.0	2 000.0
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	-	-100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-100.0
VIRGINIA. . . . .	-7.7	0.4	-6.9	17.1	9.1	15.2	27.0	27.7	14.7	17.6	-10.4	0.7	22.4	105.1
STATE. . . . .	13.6	-4.4	55.7	111.6	10.1	16.6	35.5	26.6	16.2	17.0	-10.8	6.1	173.9	270.8
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	-15.1	-2.3	-36.1	-33.6	7.9	13.1	17.1	29.6	12.7	18.5	-9.8	-8.4	-30.4	3.2
COUNTIES. . . . .	17.5	20.5	-12.6	-7.4	21.9	25.3	20.1	36.7	21.3	28.7	-17.7	-18.2	50.0	101.2
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	-25.9	-11.1	-48.5	-47.8	-4.6	1.6	13.7	21.3	2.3	5.3	1.4	7.1	-57.0	-35.5
WASHINGTON. . . . .	4.9	15.2	6.5	15.0	7.6	14.3	0.9	14.9	5.0	10.9	3.8	13.5	32.3	119.0
STATE. . . . .	1.5	-8.3	3.4	16.3	4.7	9.3	1.3	22.1	10.6	7.6	12.4	21.7	38.2	86.3
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	5.4	16.3	7.0	14.6	8.0	15.6	0.9	13.2	4.2	11.7	2.4	11.5	31.2	117.0
COUNTIES. . . . .	4.4	15.2	5.4	14.4	11.7	18.1	3.8	13.7	4.6	14.2	-0.3	9.2	33.0	120.8
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	9.9	21.3	13.9	15.2	-6.1	4.1	-12.6	11.2	1.7	-0.4	18.0	24.7	23.3	100.7
WEST VIRGINIA. . . . .	13.1	13.9	-3.9	5.0	35.9	36.7	-0.7	-1.2	21.5	44.8	32.4	39.3	135.9	225.7
STATE. . . . .	-5.3	-0.9	1.1	17.0	2.2	3.2	3.2	-	125.0	139.8	186.6	115.3	551.6	517.8
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	17.9	17.8	-4.9	-1.3	43.4	55.5	-1.4	-1.7	4.3	10.0	-22.9	-21.3	27.5	53.8
COUNTIES. . . . .	16.2	16.4	-7.1	-2.7	48.0	58.4	-2.5	-2.9	4.6	10.0	-26.6	-25.4	19.7	42.9
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	61.5	37.5	38.1	36.4	-17.2	13.3	25.0	17.6	-	15.0	46.7	43.5	238.5	312.5
WISCONSIN. . . . .	4.1	8.0	-2.4	6.1	4.7	11.5	9.1	16.0	1.5	10.0	7.1	9.1	26.1	77.8
STATE. . . . .	-6.9	-18.6	2.0	16.2	2.0	7.5	2.7	10.8	-2.8	2.6	3.2	6.0	0.5	22.3
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	7.9	19.5	-4.0	0.7	5.5	14.1	11.1	18.9	2.8	14.1	8.2	10.6	35.0	105.9
COUNTIES. . . . .	4.2	19.4	-2.6	0.6	7.1	15.0	11.5	19.6	1.2	12.9	7.0	9.6	31.2	104.4
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	107.0	20.0	-22.5	2.3	-21.7	-2.3	1.9	-	43.6	52.4	30.4	31.3	139.5	140.0
WYOMING. . . . .	14.2	20.9	13.8	26.0	10.9	6.1	18.0	30.9	13.4	15.4	9.4	13.3	111.0	176.7
STATE. . . . .	-	13.6	17.9	40.0	2.2	1.4	6.4	14.1	2.0	4.9	23.5	22.4	61.5	136.4
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	20.5	28.6	12.3	13.0	14.3	11.5	22.1	48.5	16.9	23.8	5.7	7.2	133.0	219.0
COUNTIES. . . . .	15.2	31.4	12.1	10.9	12.7	11.8	20.9	47.4	15.1	25.0	1.2	-4.8	105.1	185.7
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	66.7	14.3	13.3	25.0	23.5	10.0	28.6	45.5	25.9	25.0	26.5	70.0	377.8	385.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

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

**Section V. LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION**









CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 22. Percent change in legal services and prosecution total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government: fiscal years 1971-1977—Continued  
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government <sup>1</sup>	Total expenditure <sup>2</sup>							Percent increase or decrease (-)						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
VERMONT . . . . .	973	867	1 510	1 323	1 581	1 687	1 903	-10.9	74.2	-12.4	19.5	6.7	12.8	95.6
STATE . . . . .	907	833	1 327	1 112	1 291	1 292	1 439	-8.2	59.3	-16.2	16.1	0.1	11.4	58.7
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	66	34	183	211	290	395	464	-48.5	438.2	15.3	37.4	36.2	17.5	603.0
COUNTIES . . . . .	1	2	1	2	-	15	24	100.0	-50.0	100.0	-100.0	500.0	60.0	300.0
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	64	32	181	212	290	380	440	-50.0	465.6	17.1	36.8	31.0	15.8	587.5
VIRGINIA . . . . .	5 436	6 562	6 364	8 972	10 868	12 601	13 469	20.7	-3.0	41.0	21.1	15.9	6.9	147.8
STATE . . . . .	1 698	2 093	2 348	3 260	3 425	3 989	5 741	23.3	12.2	38.8	5.1	16.5	43.9	238.1
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	3 768	4 491	4 077	5 832	7 598	8 749	10 324	19.2	-9.2	43.0	30.3	15.1	18.0	174.0
COUNTIES . . . . .	1 267	1 463	1 671	2 312	3 348	4 161	4 857	15.5	14.2	36.4	44.8	24.3	16.7	283.3
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	2 543	3 045	2 421	3 531	4 261	4 607	5 499	19.7	-20.5	45.8	20.7	8.1	19.4	116.2
WASHINGTON . . . . .	6 143	9 790	10 608	12 417	13 132	15 651	18 327	59.4	8.4	17.1	5.8	19.2	17.1	198.3
STATE . . . . .	1 029	3 849	3 870	4 355	4 357	5 367	6 257	274.1	0.5	12.5	-	23.2	16.6	508.1
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	5 359	6 230	7 050	8 393	9 103	10 718	12 558	16.3	13.2	19.0	8.5	17.7	17.2	134.3
COUNTIES . . . . .	3 543	4 155	4 800	5 525	6 150	7 202	8 242	17.3	15.5	15.1	11.3	17.1	14.4	132.6
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	1 817	2 081	2 250	2 880	2 954	3 516	4 402	14.5	8.1	28.0	2.6	15.0	25.2	142.3
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	1 776	1 984	2 316	3 174	3 254	3 535	5 171	11.7	16.7	37.0	2.5	8.6	46.3	191.2
STATE . . . . .	593	657	718	820	913	978	2 142	10.8	9.3	14.2	11.3	7.1	119.0	261.2
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	1 183	1 327	1 599	2 354	2 342	2 557	3 029	12.2	20.5	47.2	-0.5	9.2	18.5	156.0
COUNTIES . . . . .	974	1 091	1 258	1 970	1 848	2 100	2 481	12.0	15.3	56.6	-6.2	13.6	18.1	154.7
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	209	236	341	384	494	457	548	12.9	44.5	12.6	28.6	-7.5	19.9	162.2
WISCONSIN . . . . .	8 430	9 838	10 889	12 504	13 693	15 862	21 548	16.7	10.7	14.8	9.5	15.8	35.8	155.6
STATE . . . . .	2 508	2 481	3 037	3 701	3 878	3 524	8 130	-1.1	22.4	21.9	4.8	-9.1	130.7	224.2
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	6 442	7 898	8 341	9 525	10 499	12 355	14 093	22.6	5.6	14.2	10.2	17.7	14.1	118.8
COUNTIES . . . . .	3 629	4 355	4 676	5 476	6 188	7 591	9 216	20.0	7.4	17.1	13.0	22.7	21.4	154.0
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	2 820	3 561	3 705	4 061	4 329	4 764	4 884	26.3	4.0	9.6	6.6	10.0	2.5	73.2
WYOMING . . . . .	665	736	952	1 415	1 367	1 729	2 369	10.7	29.3	48.6	-3.4	26.5	37.0	256.2
STATE . . . . .	114	154	236	653	435	537	971	35.1	53.2	176.7	-33.4	23.4	80.8	751.8
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	551	582	716	762	932	1 192	1 398	5.6	23.0	6.4	22.3	27.9	17.3	153.7
COUNTIES . . . . .	439	464	543	564	677	945	1 021	5.7	17.0	3.9	20.0	39.6	8.0	132.6
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	112	126	172	199	255	247	377	12.5	36.5	15.7	28.1	-3.1	52.6	236.6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.  
X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

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

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 23. Percent change in legal services and prosecution full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977

Table with 16 columns: State and type of government, October 1971 (employment/payroll), October 1972 (employment/payroll), October 1973 (employment/payroll), October 1974 (employment/payroll), October 1975 (employment/payroll), October 1976 (employment/payroll), October 1977 (employment/payroll). Rows list states like ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, etc., and their local government types.

See footnotes at end of table.













CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 23. Percent change in legal services and prosecution full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977—Continued

State and type of government	Employment and payroll <sup>1</sup>													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
VERMONT . . . . .	65	65	65	61	75	83	80	86	79	89	82	95	71	103
STATE . . . . .	59	61	65	61	67	75	74	81	76	85	77	90	63	93
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	6	5	-	(z)	8	8	6	6	3	4	5	5	8	10
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	6	5	-	(z)	8	8	6	6	3	4	3	4	6	9
VIRGINIA . . . . .	486	421	542	503	683	679	647	696	675	809	663	798	695	911
STATE . . . . .	127	144	149	174	313	342	201	258	192	278	89	122	93	136
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	359	277	393	329	370	338	446	438	483	531	574	676	602	775
COUNTIES . . . . .	140	100	146	120	200	151	235	196	275	257	309	331	315	365
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	219	178	247	209	170	187	211	242	208	274	265	344	287	410
WASHINGTON . . . . .	683	649	740	739	779	819	830	922	844	1 061	916	1 220	989	1 382
STATE . . . . .	217	241	223	255	214	266	220	298	244	343	255	389	289	446
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	466	408	517	484	565	553	610	625	600	718	661	831	700	936
COUNTIES . . . . .	321	270	359	329	388	373	421	429	432	497	466	575	487	644
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	145	138	158	155	177	180	189	196	168	221	195	256	213	292
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	208	139	228	162	254	192	283	232	274	226	294	250	380	395
STATE . . . . .	51	45	53	51	55	55	60	62	57	57	64	68	140	154
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	157	94	175	111	199	137	223	170	217	169	230	182	240	241
COUNTIES . . . . .	137	79	157	96	167	115	198	148	189	144	208	159	214	213
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	20	15	18	15	32	22	25	22	28	25	22	24	26	28
WISCONSIN . . . . .	671	642	736	717	730	763	815	874	855	987	920	1 117	1 014	1 300
STATE . . . . .	156	157	133	162	139	174	148	197	163	224	152	241	206	318
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	515	485	603	555	591	589	667	677	692	763	768	875	808	982
COUNTIES . . . . .	322	292	361	334	366	366	413	432	454	500	530	607	563	679
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	193	193	242	221	225	222	254	245	238	263	238	268	245	303
WYOMING . . . . .	72	50	88	52	112	80	141	103	134	112	153	135	158	146
STATE . . . . .	8	8	9	9	22	26	46	47	29	39	32	41	38	48
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	64	42	79	43	90	54	95	56	105	73	121	93	120	99
COUNTIES . . . . .	52	33	63	33	71	43	69	42	80	55	96	74	93	73
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	12	9	16	9	19	11	26	14	25	19	25	19	27	26

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent change in legal services and prosecution full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977—Continued

State and type of government	Percent increase or decrease (-)													
	October 1971 to October 1972		October 1972 to October 1973		October 1973 to October 1974		October 1974 to October 1975		October 1975 to October 1976		October 1976 to October 1977		October 1971 to October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
VERMONT . . . . .	-	-6.2	15.4	36.1	6.7	3.1	-1.2	3.5	3.8	6.7	-13.4	8.4	9.2	58.5
STATE . . . . .	10.2	-	3.1	23.0	10.4	8.0	2.7	4.9	1.3	5.9	-18.2	3.3	6.8	52.5
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	-100.0	(x)	(x)	(x)	-25.0	-25.0	-50.0	-33.3	66.7	25.0	60.0	100.0	33.3	100.0
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(x)	(x)	-	-	200.0	100.0
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-100.0	(x)	(x)	(x)	-25.0	-25.0	-50.0	-33.3	-	-	100.0	125.0	-	80.0
VIRGINIA . . . . .	11.5	19.5	26.0	35.0	-5.3	2.5	4.3	16.2	-1.8	-1.4	4.8	14.2	43.0	116.4
STATE . . . . .	17.3	20.8	110.1	96.6	-35.8	-24.6	-4.5	7.8	-53.6	-56.1	4.5	11.5	-26.8	-5.6
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	9.5	18.8	-5.9	2.7	20.5	29.6	8.3	21.2	18.8	27.3	4.9	14.6	67.7	179.8
COUNTIES . . . . .	4.3	20.0	37.0	25.8	17.5	29.8	17.0	31.1	12.4	28.8	1.9	10.3	125.0	265.0
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	12.8	17.4	-31.2	-10.5	24.1	29.4	-1.4	13.2	27.4	25.5	8.3	19.2	31.1	130.3
WASHINGTON . . . . .	8.3	13.9	5.3	10.8	6.5	12.6	1.7	15.1	8.5	15.0	8.0	13.3	44.8	112.9
STATE . . . . .	2.8	5.8	-4.0	4.3	2.8	12.0	10.9	15.1	4.5	13.4	13.3	14.7	33.2	85.1
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	10.9	18.6	9.3	14.3	8.0	13.0	-1.6	14.9	10.2	15.7	5.9	12.6	50.2	129.4
COUNTIES . . . . .	11.8	21.9	8.1	13.4	8.5	15.0	2.6	15.9	7.9	15.7	4.5	12.0	51.7	136.5
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	9.0	12.3	12.0	16.1	6.8	8.9	-11.1	12.8	16.1	15.8	9.2	14.1	46.9	111.6
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	9.6	16.5	11.4	18.5	11.4	20.8	-3.2	-2.6	7.3	10.6	29.3	58.0	82.7	184.2
STATE . . . . .	3.9	13.3	3.8	7.8	9.1	12.7	-5.0	-8.1	12.3	19.3	118.8	126.5	174.5	242.2
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	11.5	18.1	13.7	23.4	12.1	24.1	-2.7	-0.6	6.0	7.7	4.3	32.4	52.9	156.4
COUNTIES . . . . .	14.6	21.5	6.4	19.8	18.6	28.7	-4.5	-2.7	10.1	10.4	2.9	34.0	56.2	169.6
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-10.0	-	77.8	46.7	-21.9	-	12.0	13.6	-21.4	-4.0	18.2	16.7	30.0	86.7
WISCONSIN . . . . .	9.7	11.7	-0.8	6.4	11.6	14.5	4.9	12.9	7.6	13.2	10.2	16.4	51.1	102.5
STATE . . . . .	-14.7	3.2	4.5	7.4	6.5	13.2	10.1	13.7	-6.7	7.6	35.5	32.0	32.1	102.5
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	17.1	14.4	-2.0	6.1	12.9	14.9	3.7	12.7	11.0	14.7	5.2	12.2	56.9	102.5
COUNTIES . . . . .	12.1	14.4	1.4	9.6	12.8	18.0	9.9	15.7	16.7	21.4	6.2	11.9	74.8	132.5
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	25.4	14.5	-7.0	0.5	12.9	10.4	-6.3	7.3	-	1.9	2.9	13.1	26.9	57.0
WYOMING . . . . .	22.2	4.0	27.3	53.8	25.9	28.7	-5.0	8.7	14.2	20.5	3.3	8.1	119.4	192.0
STATE . . . . .	12.5	12.5	144.4	188.9	109.1	80.8	-37.0	-17.0	10.3	5.1	18.8	17.1	375.0	500.0
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	23.4	2.4	13.9	25.6	5.6	3.7	10.5	30.4	15.2	27.4	-0.8	6.5	87.5	135.7
COUNTIES . . . . .	21.2	-	12.7	30.3	-2.8	-2.3	15.9	31.0	20.0	34.5	-3.1	-1.4	78.8	121.2
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	33.3	-	18.8	22.2	36.8	27.3	-3.8	35.7	-	-	8.0	36.8	125.0	188.9

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

**Section VI. PUBLIC DEFENSE**









Table 24. Percent change in public defense total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government: fiscal years 1971-1977—Continued  
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government <sup>1</sup>	Total expenditure <sup>2</sup>							Percent increase or decrease (-)						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
VERMONT. . . . .	-	242	298	536	628	879	992	(X)	23.1	79.9	17.2	40.0	12.9	(X)
STATE. . . . .	-	242	298	536	628	879	992	(X)	22.3	81.1	17.2	40.0	12.9	(X)
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-100.0	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-100.0	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA. . . . .	123	1 979	2 465	3 191	4 068	4 822	5 273	1 508.9	24.6	29.5	27.5	18.5	9.4	4 187.0
STATE. . . . .	92	1 920	2 218	2 924	3 850	4 529	4 938	1 987.0	15.5	31.8	31.7	17.6	9.0	5 267.4
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	31	59	247	267	218	293	335	90.3	318.6	8.1	-18.4	34.4	14.3	980.6
COUNTIES. . . . .	3	42	88	122	111	143	115	300.0	109.5	38.6	-9.0	28.8	-19.6	3 733.3
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	28	19	159	145	107	150	220	-32.1	736.8	-8.8	-26.2	40.2	46.7	685.7
WASHINGTON. . . . .	574	1 079	1 582	2 186	3 425	4 411	5 962	88.0	46.6	38.2	56.7	28.8	35.2	938.7
STATE. . . . .	143	115	136	129	416	200	320	-19.6	18.3	-5.1	222.5	-51.9	60.0	123.8
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	431	964	1 446	2 057	3 009	4 219	5 642	123.7	50.0	42.3	46.3	40.2	33.7	1 209.0
COUNTIES. . . . .	431	964	1 411	1 980	2 560	3 651	4 919	123.7	46.4	40.3	30.3	41.5	34.7	1 041.3
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	27	26	126	160	434	566	745	-3.7	384.6	27.0	171.2	35.0	27.1	2 659.3
WEST VIRGINIA. . . . .	4	49	24	72	71	27	36	125.0	-51.0	200.0	-1.4	-62.0	33.3	800.0
STATE. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	4	49	24	72	71	27	36	125.0	-51.0	200.0	-1.4	-62.0	33.3	800.0
COUNTIES. . . . .	4	47	24	72	71	27	6	1075.0	-48.9	200.0	-1.4	-62.0	-77.8	50.0
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	30	(X)	-100.0	-	-	-	(X)	(X)
WISCONSIN. . . . .	831	1 399	1 852	2 177	2 687	3 901	4 519	68.4	32.4	17.5	23.4	45.2	15.8	443.8
STATE. . . . .	55	197	168	269	286	560	733	258.2	-14.7	60.1	6.3	95.8	30.9	1 232.7
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	783	1 202	1 684	1 909	2 407	3 341	3 786	53.5	40.1	13.4	26.1	38.8	13.3	383.5
COUNTIES. . . . .	776	1 202	1 651	1 899	2 407	3 341	3 757	54.9	37.4	15.0	26.8	38.8	12.5	384.1
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	18	-	34	11	-	-	29	-100.0	(X)	-67.6	-100.0	-	(X)	61.1
WYOMING. . . . .	32	95	100	152	253	294	396	196.9	5.3	52.0	66.4	16.2	34.7	1 137.5
STATE. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL. . . . .	32	95	100	152	253	294	396	196.9	5.3	52.0	66.4	16.2	34.7	1 137.5
COUNTIES. . . . .	32	82	100	150	250	294	364	156.3	22.0	50.0	66.7	17.6	23.8	1 037.5
MUNICIPALITIES. . . . .	-	13	-	2	2	-	32	300.0	-100.0	(X)	-	-100.0	(X)	(X)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.  
X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

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















Table 25. Percent change in public defense full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977—Continued

State and type of government	Employment and payroll <sup>1</sup>													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
VERMONT . . . . .	-	-	-	-	9	9	4	4	36	38	46	46	44	50
STATE . . . . .	-	-	-	-	9	9	4	4	36	38	46	46	44	50
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA . . . . .	-	-	-	(Z)	11	10	11	9	17	11	20	21	20	25
STATE . . . . .	-	-	-	-	11	10	11	9	11	11	19	21	17	22
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	-	-	-	(Z)	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	3	2
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	-	-	(Z)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	(Z)	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	2	1
WASHINGTON . . . . .	23	16	28	23	32	26	39	41	51	53	58	68	61	75
STATE . . . . .	23	16	28	23	32	26	39	41	51	53	58	68	61	75
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	23	16	28	23	32	26	39	41	51	53	58	68	61	75
COUNTIES . . . . .	23	16	28	21	31	26	39	41	51	53	58	68	61	75
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	2	1	(Z)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1
STATE . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	(Z)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
WISCONSIN . . . . .	8	9	17	11	21	19	19	20	20	26	28	35	68	85
STATE . . . . .	2	3	4	4	13	15	14	16	13	17	22	30	34	46
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	6	6	13	7	8	4	5	4	7	9	6	6	34	39
COUNTIES . . . . .	6	6	13	7	8	4	5	4	7	9	6	6	31	36
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
WYOMING . . . . .	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	14	10	17	15	4	4
STATE . . . . .	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	14	10	17	15	4	4
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	14	10	17	15	4	4
COUNTIES . . . . .	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	14	10	17	15	4	4
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Percent change in public defense full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977—Continued

State and type of government	Percent increase or decrease (-)													
	October 1971 to October 1972		October 1972 to October 1973		October 1973 to October 1974		October 1974 to October 1975		October 1975 to October 1976		October 1976 to October 1977		October 1971 to October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
VERMONT . . . . .	-	-	(X)	(X)	-55.6	-55.6	800.0	850.0	27.8	21.1	-4.3	8.7	(X)	(X)
STATE . . . . .	-	-	(X)	(X)	-55.6	-55.6	800.0	850.0	27.8	21.1	-4.3	8.7	(X)	(X)
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA . . . . .	-	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-10.0	54.5	22.2	17.6	90.9	-	19.0	(X)	(X)
STATE . . . . .	-	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	-10.0	54.5	22.2	17.6	90.9	-	19.0	(X)	(X)
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-83.3	-	-	200.0	(X)	(X)
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	(X)	-	-83.3	-	-	100.0	(X)	(X)
WASHINGTON . . . . .	21.7	43.8	14.3	13.0	21.9	57.7	30.8	29.3	13.7	28.3	5.2	10.3	165.2	368.8
STATE . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	21.7	43.8	14.3	13.0	21.9	57.7	30.8	29.3	13.7	28.3	5.2	10.3	165.2	368.8
COUNTIES . . . . .	21.7	31.3	10.7	23.8	25.8	57.7	30.8	29.3	13.7	28.3	5.2	10.3	165.2	368.8
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	(X)	(X)	(X)	-100.0	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	(X)
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	(X)	(X)	100.0	-	-100.0	-100.0	-	-	(X)	(X)	-50.0	-	(X)	(X)
STATE . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	(X)	(X)	100.0	-	-100.0	-100.0	-	-	(X)	(X)	-50.0	-	(X)	(X)
COUNTIES . . . . .	(X)	(X)	100.0	-	-100.0	-100.0	-	-	(X)	(X)	-100.0	-100.0	(X)	(X)
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	-	-
WISCONSIN . . . . .	112.5	22.2	23.5	72.7	-9.5	5.3	5.3	30.0	40.0	34.6	142.9	142.9	750.0	844.4
STATE . . . . .	100.0	33.3	225.0	275.0	7.7	6.7	-7.1	6.3	69.2	76.5	54.5	53.3	1 600.0	1 433.3
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	116.7	16.7	-38.5	-42.9	-37.5	-	40.0	125.0	-14.3	-33.3	466.7	550.0	466.7	550.0
COUNTIES . . . . .	116.7	16.7	-38.5	-42.9	-37.5	-	40.0	125.0	-14.3	-33.3	416.7	500.0	416.7	500.0
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
WYOMING . . . . .	100.0	100.0	-	-	-25.0	50.0	366.7	233.3	21.4	50.0	-76.5	-73.3	100.0	300.0
STATE . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	100.0	100.0	-	-	-25.0	50.0	366.7	233.3	21.4	50.0	-76.5	-73.3	100.0	300.0
COUNTIES . . . . .	100.0	100.0	-	-	-25.0	50.0	366.7	233.3	21.4	50.0	-76.5	-73.3	100.0	300.0
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

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

**Section VII. CORRECTIONS**







Table 26. Percent change in corrections total expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government: fiscal years 1971-1977—Continued

(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government <sup>1</sup>	Total expenditure <sup>2</sup>							Percent increase or decrease (-)						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
VERMONT . . . . .	6 508	5 764	7 203	7 833	8 822	7 422	8 256	-11.4	25.0	8.7	12.6	-15.9	11.2	26.9
STATE . . . . .	6 501	5 762	7 187	7 818	8 775	7 386	8 241	-11.4	24.7	8.8	12.2	-15.8	11.6	26.8
LOCAL, TOTAL . .	7	2	16	15	47	36	15	-71.4	700.0	-6.2	213.3	-23.4	-58.3	114.3
COUNTIES . . . .	7	2	16	15	34	36	13	-71.4	700.0	-6.2	126.7	5.9	-63.9	85.7
MUNICIPALITIES	-	-	-	2	13	3	6	-	-	(X)	550.0	-76.9	100.0	(X)
VIRGINIA . . . . .	40 945	44 047	50 942	63 345	87 544	100 922	125 933	7.6	15.7	24.3	38.2	15.3	24.8	207.6
STATE . . . . .	35 532	36 680	40 980	51 548	74 491	85 270	99 114	3.2	11.7	25.8	44.5	14.5	16.2	178.9
LOCAL, TOTAL . .	9 559	11 237	14 537	17 730	22 290	29 196	41 022	17.6	29.4	22.0	25.7	31.0	40.5	329.1
COUNTIES . . . .	3 174	4 852	6 705	7 277	8 513	12 615	18 554	52.9	38.2	8.5	17.0	48.2	47.1	484.6
MUNICIPALITIES	6 716	6 604	8 191	10 900	14 427	17 530	23 672	-1.7	24.0	33.1	32.4	21.5	35.0	252.5
WASHINGTON . . . .	48 518	43 453	50 852	58 502	65 017	70 208	83 072	-10.4	17.0	15.0	11.1	8.0	18.3	71.2
STATE . . . . .	34 562	29 420	36 209	42 253	47 658	46 349	64 474	-14.9	23.1	16.7	12.8	-2.7	39.1	86.5
LOCAL, TOTAL . .	15 047	14 630	16 268	17 583	19 698	23 859	26 727	-2.8	11.2	8.1	12.0	21.1	12.0	77.6
COUNTIES . . . .	13 020	12 897	14 530	15 825	18 713	22 645	24 738	-0.9	12.7	8.9	18.2	21.0	9.2	90.0
MUNICIPALITIES	2 061	1 967	2 055	2 252	2 827	2 825	3 842	-4.6	4.5	9.6	25.5	-0.1	36.0	86.4
WEST VIRGINIA . . .	6 511	7 944	10 571	14 488	16 863	19 381	19 542	22.0	33.1	37.1	16.4	14.9	0.8	200.1
STATE . . . . .	4 878	5 929	7 782	9 963	11 229	11 726	14 930	21.5	31.3	28.0	12.7	4.4	27.3	206.1
LOCAL, TOTAL . .	1 643	2 015	2 795	4 527	5 634	7 655	4 613	22.6	38.7	62.0	24.5	35.9	-39.7	180.8
COUNTIES . . . .	1 556	1 996	2 778	4 569	5 628	7 646	4 634	28.3	39.2	64.5	23.2	35.9	-39.4	197.8
MUNICIPALITIES	125	107	123	173	200	164	153	-14.4	15.0	40.7	15.6	-18.0	-6.7	22.4
WISCONSIN . . . . .	54 629	57 997	56 793	53 965	60 631	65 854	71 625	6.2	-2.1	-5.0	12.4	8.6	8.8	31.1
STATE . . . . .	45 059	46 636	45 186	41 114	46 563	49 123	51 052	3.5	-3.1	-9.0	13.3	5.5	3.9	13.3
LOCAL, TOTAL . .	10 426	12 391	12 526	13 586	14 828	17 413	21 104	18.8	1.1	8.5	9.1	17.4	21.2	102.4
COUNTIES . . . .	10 391	12 595	12 526	13 616	14 848	17 504	21 144	21.2	-0.5	8.7	9.0	17.9	20.8	103.5
MUNICIPALITIES	211	64	136	56	53	49	53	-69.7	112.5	-58.8	-5.4	-7.5	8.2	-74.9
WYOMING . . . . .	2 848	3 256	3 380	4 047	4 420	5 331	11 080	14.3	3.8	19.7	9.2	20.6	107.8	289.0
STATE . . . . .	2 350	2 745	2 888	3 384	3 583	4 352	6 647	16.8	5.2	17.2	5.9	21.5	52.7	182.9
LOCAL, TOTAL . .	502	515	501	664	848	980	4 443	2.6	-2.7	32.5	27.7	15.6	353.4	785.1
COUNTIES . . . .	431	384	391	458	643	772	4 294	-10.9	1.8	17.1	40.4	20.1	456.2	896.3
MUNICIPALITIES	76	136	118	223	221	230	225	78.9	-13.2	89.0	-0.9	4.1	-2.2	196.1

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

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











CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 27. Percent change in corrections full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977—Continued

Table with columns for State and type of government, and Employment and payroll for years 1971 through 1977. Rows include New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Utah, each with sub-rows for State, Local, Counties, and Municipalities. Columns show full-time equivalent employment and payroll for each year.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Percent change in corrections full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977-Continued

Table with 15 columns: State and type of government, and 14 columns for percent increase or decrease (-) from October 1971 to October 1972 through October 1971 to October 1977. Rows include states like NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, etc., with sub-rows for STATE, LOCAL, TOTAL, COUNTIES, and MUNICIPALITIES.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Percent change in corrections full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977—Continued

State and type of government	Employment and payroll <sup>1</sup>													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
VERMONT . . . . .	439	333	438	418	437	352	420	350	422	349	449	388	485	484
STATE . . . . .	435	330	438	418	435	351	418	349	418	347	445	386	484	484
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	4	2	-	(z)	2	1	2	1	4	2	4	2	1	-
COUNTIES . . . . .	1	-	-	(z)	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	2	1	-
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA . . . . .	3 320	1 981	3 732	2 431	4 092	2 976	5 430	3 862	5 735	4 818	7 496	6 561	8 356	7 520
STATE . . . . .	2 535	1 548	2 722	1 830	2 958	2 218	4 159	2 932	4 229	3 688	5 539	5 000	6 038	5 537
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	785	434	1 010	601	1 134	758	1 271	930	1 506	1 131	1 957	1 561	2 318	1 983
COUNTIES . . . . .	317	178	375	231	399	299	488	374	611	451	801	641	988	871
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	468	256	635	371	735	459	783	557	895	680	1 156	920	1 330	1 112
WASHINGTON . . . . .	3 510	2 686	3 718	2 773	3 697	2 928	3 851	3 288	3 955	3 859	4 258	4 458	4 595	5 126
STATE . . . . .	2 597	2 031	2 427	1 875	2 369	1 932	2 408	2 112	2 457	2 487	2 632	2 885	2 857	3 332
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	913	655	1 291	898	1 328	996	1 443	1 176	1 498	1 372	1 626	1 572	1 738	1 794
COUNTIES . . . . .	775	540	1 159	785	1 193	866	1 362	1 095	1 445	1 303	1 547	1 486	1 631	1 679
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	138	115	132	113	135	130	81	81	53	69	79	86	107	115
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	983	443	867	454	949	519	1 040	617	1 004	631	1 134	842	1 190	911
STATE . . . . .	736	343	628	335	676	379	744	459	759	486	836	647	919	730
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	247	100	239	119	273	140	296	158	245	145	298	195	271	182
COUNTIES . . . . .	245	99	237	118	271	139	295	157	244	144	295	193	270	181
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
WISCONSIN . . . . .	3 188	2 625	3 362	3 009	3 340	3 169	3 571	3 486	3 787	3 809	3 805	4 318	4 024	4 677
STATE . . . . .	2 365	1 968	2 526	2 292	2 550	2 436	2 657	2 640	2 740	2 812	2 752	3 165	2 919	3 516
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	823	657	836	717	790	732	914	847	1 047	998	1 053	1 153	1 105	1 161
COUNTIES . . . . .	823	657	836	717	790	732	914	847	1 047	998	1 053	1 091	1 105	1 161
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-
WYOMING . . . . .	292	148	313	167	309	176	342	219	350	264	364	335	420	402
STATE . . . . .	239	120	254	140	260	150	288	187	286	221	294	282	312	317
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	53	28	59	30	49	27	54	32	64	44	70	53	108	85
COUNTIES . . . . .	45	23	50	24	37	19	50	29	51	31	57	41	91	70
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	8	5	9	6	12	7	4	4	13	12	13	12	17	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Percent change in corrections full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977—Continued

State and type of government	Percent increase or decrease (-)													
	October 1971 to October 1972		October 1972 to October 1973		October 1973 to October 1974		October 1974 to October 1975		October 1975 to October 1976		October 1976 to October 1977		October 1971 to October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
VERMONT . . . . .	-0.2	25.5	-0.2	-15.8	-3.9	-0.6	0.5	-0.3	6.4	11.2	8.0	24.7	10.5	45.3
STATE . . . . .	0.7	26.7	-0.7	-16.0	-3.9	-0.6	-	-0.6	6.5	11.2	8.8	25.4	11.3	46.7
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	-100.0	(x)	(x)	(x)	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-75.0	-100.0	-75.0	-100.0
COUNTIES . . . . .	-100.0	(x)	(x)	(x)	-	-	50.0	-	33.3	100.0	-75.0	-100.0	-	(x)
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-100.0	-100.0	-	-	-	-	(x)	(x)	-100.0	-100.0	-	-	-100.0	-100.0
VIRGINIA . . . . .	12.4	22.7	9.6	22.4	32.7	29.8	5.6	24.8	30.7	36.2	11.5	14.6	151.7	279.6
STATE . . . . .	7.4	18.2	8.7	21.2	40.6	32.2	1.7	25.8	31.0	35.6	9.0	10.7	138.2	257.7
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	28.7	38.5	12.3	26.1	12.1	22.7	18.5	21.6	29.9	38.0	18.4	27.0	195.3	356.9
COUNTIES . . . . .	18.3	29.8	6.4	29.4	22.3	25.1	25.2	20.6	31.1	42.1	23.3	35.9	211.7	389.3
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	35.7	44.9	15.7	23.7	6.5	21.4	14.3	22.1	29.2	35.3	15.1	20.9	184.2	334.4
WASHINGTON . . . . .	5.9	3.2	-0.6	5.6	4.2	12.3	2.7	17.4	7.7	15.5	7.9	15.0	30.9	90.8
STATE . . . . .	-6.5	-7.7	-2.4	3.0	1.6	9.3	2.0	17.8	7.1	16.0	8.5	15.5	10.0	64.1
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	41.4	37.1	2.9	10.9	8.7	18.1	3.8	16.7	8.5	14.6	6.9	14.1	90.4	173.9
COUNTIES . . . . .	49.5	45.4	2.9	10.3	14.2	26.4	6.1	19.0	7.1	14.0	5.4	13.0	110.5	210.9
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-4.3	-1.7	2.3	15.0	-40.0	-37.7	-34.6	-14.8	49.1	24.6	35.4	33.7	-22.5	-
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	-11.8	2.5	9.5	14.3	9.6	18.9	-3.5	2.3	12.9	33.4	4.9	8.2	21.1	105.6
STATE . . . . .	-14.7	-2.3	7.6	13.1	10.1	21.1	2.0	5.9	10.1	33.1	9.9	12.8	24.9	112.8
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	-3.2	19.0	14.2	17.6	8.4	12.9	-17.2	-8.2	21.6	34.5	-9.1	-6.7	9.7	82.0
COUNTIES . . . . .	-3.3	19.2	14.3	17.8	8.9	12.9	-17.3	-8.3	20.9	34.0	-8.5	-6.2	10.2	82.8
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-50.0	-	-	-	200.0	100.0	-66.7	-50.0	-50.0	-
WISCONSIN . . . . .	5.5	14.6	-0.7	5.3	6.9	10.0	6.0	9.3	0.6	13.4	5.7	8.2	26.2	78.2
STATE . . . . .	6.8	16.5	1.0	6.3	4.2	8.4	3.1	6.5	0.4	12.6	6.1	11.1	23.4	78.7
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	1.6	9.1	-5.5	2.1	15.7	15.7	14.6	17.8	0.9	15.5	4.6	0.4	34.3	76.7
COUNTIES . . . . .	1.6	9.1	-5.5	2.1	15.7	15.7	14.6	17.8	0.9	9.3	4.6	6.1	34.3	76.7
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(x)	-	-100.0	-	(x)
WYOMING . . . . .	7.2	12.8	-1.3	5.4	10.7	24.4	2.3	20.5	4.0	26.9	15.4	20.0	43.8	171.6
STATE . . . . .	6.3	16.7	2.4	7.1	10.8	24.7	-0.7	18.2	2.8	27.6	6.1	12.4	30.5	164.2
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	11.3	7.1	-16.9	-10.0	10.2	18.5	18.5	37.5	9.4	20.5	54.3	60.4	103.8	203.6
COUNTIES . . . . .	11.1	4.3	-26.0	-20.8	35.1	52.6	2.0	6.9	11.8	32.3	59.6	70.7	102.2	204.3
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	12.5	20.0	33.3	16.7	-66.7	-42.9	225.0	200.0	-	-	30.8	25.0	112.5	200.0

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

Z Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

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

**Section VIII. OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE**







Table 28. Percent change in total other criminal justice expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government: fiscal years 1971-1977—Continued (Thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for State and type of government, Total expenditure (1971-1977), and Percent increase or decrease (1971-1977) for each year. Includes entries for New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Utah, each broken down by State, Local, Counties, and Municipalities.

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 28. Percent change in total other criminal justice expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) by State and type of government: fiscal years 1971-1977—Continued  
(Thousands of dollars)

State and type of government <sup>1</sup>	Total expenditure							Percent increase or decrease (-)						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
VERMONT . . . . .	5	319	278	334	440	415	548	6 280.0	-12.9	20.1	31.7	-5.7	32.0	10 860.0
STATE . . . . .	904	1 360	629	594	550	977	1 085	50.4	-53.8	-5.6	-7.4	77.6	11.1	20.0
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	-	(X)	-100.0	(X)	-100.0	-	-
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-100.0	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	(X)	-100.0	(X)	-100.0	-	-
VIRGINIA . . . . .	636	890	1 414	2 325	4 224	3 406	8 141	39.9	58.9	64.4	81.7	-19.4	139.0	1 180.0
STATE . . . . .	2 810	6 000	7 786	11 111	11 241	12 192	10 790	113.5	29.8	42.7	1.2	8.5	-11.5	284.0
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	1	21	88	240	2 134	1 458	5 620	2 000.0	319.0	172.7	789.2	-31.7	285.5	561 900.0
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	-	66	233	367	495	1 377	-	(X)	253.0	57.5	34.9	178.2	(X)
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	1	21	22	12	1 769	965	4 245	2 000.0	4.8	-45.5	14 641.7	-45.4	339.9	424 400.0
WASHINGTON . . . . .	521	944	1 300	1 707	2 636	5 332	2 580	81.2	37.7	31.3	54.4	102.3	-51.6	395.2
STATE . . . . .	1 678	3 089	8 347	6 107	7 639	14 655	8 298	84.1	170.2	-26.8	25.1	91.8	-43.4	394.5
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	5	80	346	826	1 421	3 809	1 654	1 500.0	332.5	138.7	72.0	168.1	-56.6	32 980.0
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	54	205	628	611	3 474	881	(X)	279.6	206.3	-2.7	468.6	-74.6	(X)
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	5	26	141	198	810	371	791	420.0	442.3	40.4	309.1	-54.2	113.2	15 720.0
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	361	488	540	564	1 006	844	961	35.2	10.7	4.4	78.4	-16.1	13.9	166.2
STATE . . . . .	1 384	1 087	2 055	3 004	3 244	3 022	3 398	-21.5	89.1	46.2	8.0	-6.8	12.4	145.5
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	-	1	15	9	292	182	188	(X)	1 400.0	-40.0	3 144.4	-37.7	0.7	(X)
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	1	-	9	218	507	39	(X)	-100.0	(X)	2 322.2	132.6	-92.3	(X)
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	15	-	74	1	149	-	(X)	-100.0	(X)	-98.6	14 800.0	(X)
WISCONSIN . . . . .	557	3 132	4 510	4 859	5 083	5 859	6 718	462.3	44.0	7.7	4.6	15.3	14.7	1 106.1
STATE . . . . .	748	5 086	7 138	7 622	10 291	12 156	9 844	579.9	40.3	6.8	35.0	18.1	-19.0	1 216.0
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	117	135	56	187	265	527	342	15.4	-58.5	233.9	41.7	98.9	-35.1	192.3
COUNTIES . . . . .	41	47	8	113	180	507	321	14.6	-83.0	1 312.5	59.3	181.7	-36.7	682.9
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	76	88	48	74	84	19	21	15.8	-45.5	54.2	13.5	-77.4	10.5	-72.4
WYOMING . . . . .	125	199	186	220	231	1 026	592	59.2	-6.5	18.3	5.0	344.2	-42.3	373.6
STATE . . . . .	709	736	873	1 018	1 790	1 609	2 407	3.8	18.6	16.6	75.8	-10.1	49.6	239.5
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	10	30	28	30	32	867	-	200.0	-6.7	7.1	6.7	2 421.9	-100.0	-100.0
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	6	-	3	9	531	-	(X)	-100.0	(X)	200.0	5 800.0	-100.0	-
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	10	24	27	27	23	293	-	140.0	12.5	-	-14.8	1 173.9	-100.0	-100.0

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>For each State, and the United States summary, the expenditure figures shown on the "Local, total" line and the combined State-local total line (the data shown opposite the names of the individual States) exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount.

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

OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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Table 29. Percent change in other criminal justice full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977

Table with columns for State and type of government, and Employment and payroll (October 1971-1977). It contains data for various states and their local government types, showing full-time equivalent employment and payroll figures.

See footnotes at end of table.













Table 29. Percent change in other criminal justice full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977—Continued

State and type of government	Employment and payroll <sup>1</sup>													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
VERMONT . . . . .	-	-	16	13	21	19	22	22	21	20	32	31	26	30
STATE . . . . .	-	-	16	13	21	19	22	22	21	20	32	31	26	30
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA . . . . .	21	19	35	16	53	51	76	70	86	88	147	148	205	212
STATE . . . . .	21	19	35	16	49	46	61	58	60	63	94	97	81	95
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	4	4	15	13	26	25	53	51	124	123
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	4	15	13	24	23	39	40	53	59
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	14	11	71	64
WASHINGTON . . . . .	18	14	34	28	45	37	43	45	55	63	62	72	99	126
STATE . . . . .	16	13	25	21	24	17	24	26	31	41	36	45	33	47
LOCAL, TOTAL	2	1	9	7	21	20	19	20	24	22	26	27	66	79
COUNTIES . . . . .	2	1	9	7	21	20	19	20	24	22	26	27	26	26
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	52
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	23	18	26	20	44	32	35	28	43	34	41	39	37	36
STATE . . . . .	23	18	26	20	44	32	35	28	40	33	37	37	37	36
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	2	-	-
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	2	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN . . . . .	29	23	44	40	41	40	37	40	44	47	55	64	65	84
STATE . . . . .	28	22	44	40	41	40	35	38	44	47	52	61	62	81
LOCAL, TOTAL	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	3	3	4
COUNTIES . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	3	4
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
WYOMING . . . . .	9	6	12	9	12	9	13	10	12	10	12	13	11	13
STATE . . . . .	9	6	11	8	12	9	13	10	11	9	12	13	11	13
LOCAL, TOTAL	-	-	1	(z)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	-	1	(z)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Percent change in other criminal justice full-time equivalent employment and payroll, by State and type of government: October 1971-October 1977—Continued

State and type of government	Percent increase or decrease (-)													
	October 1971 to October 1972		October 1972 to October 1973		October 1973 to October 1974		October 1974 to October 1975		October 1975 to October 1976		October 1976 to October 1977		October 1971 to October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
VERMONT . . . . .	(x)	(x)	31.3	46.2	4.8	15.8	-4.5	-9.1	52.4	55.0	-18.8	-3.2	(x)	(x)
STATE . . . . .	(x)	(x)	31.3	46.2	4.8	15.8	-4.5	-9.1	52.4	55.0	-18.8	-3.2	(x)	(x)
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA . . . . .	66.7	-15.8	51.4	218.8	43.4	37.3	13.2	25.7	70.9	68.2	39.5	47.3	876.2	1 047.4
STATE . . . . .	66.7	-15.8	40.0	187.5	24.5	26.1	-1.6	8.6	56.7	54.0	-13.8	-2.1	285.7	400.0
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	-	-	(x)	(x)	275.0	225.0	73.3	92.3	103.8	104.0	134.0	141.2	(x)	(x)
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	-	(x)	(x)	400.0	225.0	60.0	76.9	62.5	73.9	35.9	47.5	(x)	(x)
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	(x)	(x)	-100.0	-100.0	(x)	(x)	600.0	450.0	407.1	481.8	(x)	(x)
WASHINGTON . . . . .	88.9	100.0	32.4	32.1	-4.4	21.6	27.9	40.0	12.7	14.3	59.7	75.0	450.0	800.0
STATE . . . . .	56.3	61.5	-4.0	-19.0	-	52.9	29.2	57.7	16.1	9.8	-8.3	4.4	106.3	261.5
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	350.0	600.0	133.3	185.7	-9.5	-	26.3	10.0	8.3	22.7	153.8	192.6	3 200.0	7 800.0
COUNTIES . . . . .	350.0	600.0	133.3	185.7	-9.5	-	26.3	10.0	8.3	22.7	-	-3.7	1 200.0	2 500.0
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
WEST VIRGINIA . . . . .	13.0	11.1	69.2	60.0	-20.5	-12.5	22.9	21.4	-4.7	14.7	-9.8	-7.7	60.9	100.0
STATE . . . . .	13.0	11.1	69.2	60.0	-20.5	-12.5	14.3	17.9	-7.5	12.1	-	-2.7	60.9	100.0
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	(x)	(x)	33.3	-	-100.0	-100.0	-	-
COUNTIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	(x)	(x)	33.3	-	-100.0	-100.0	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN . . . . .	51.7	73.9	-6.8	-	-9.8	-	18.9	17.5	25.0	36.2	18.2	31.3	124.1	265.2
STATE . . . . .	57.1	81.8	-6.8	-	-14.6	-5.0	25.7	23.7	18.2	29.8	19.2	32.8	121.4	268.2
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	-100.0	-100.0	-	-	(x)	(x)	-100.0	-100.0	(x)	(x)	-	33.3	200.0	300.0
COUNTIES . . . . .	-100.0	-100.0	-	-	(x)	(x)	-100.0	-100.0	(x)	(x)	50.0	100.0	200.0	300.0
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(x)	(x)	-100.0	-100.0	-	-
WYOMING . . . . .	33.3	50.0	-	-	8.3	11.1	-7.7	-	-	30.0	-8.3	-	22.2	116.7
STATE . . . . .	22.2	33.3	9.1	12.5	8.3	11.1	-15.4	-10.0	9.1	44.4	-8.3	-	22.2	116.7
LOCAL, TOTAL . . . . .	(x)	(x)	-100.0	(x)	-	-	(x)	-	-100.0	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES . . . . .	(x)	(x)	-100.0	(x)	-	-	(x)	-	-100.0	-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPALITIES . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

## APPENDIX 1: DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

The definitions are those applied in the field compilation of data for the 50 States, 333 largest counties, and 395 largest cities. These definitions were necessarily summarized for inclusion in the survey questionnaires (see appendix 3) sent to governments in the mail portion of the survey.

### Government expenditure

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

For those governments whose records reflect contributions of criminal justice employees separately, separate data were obtained. However, these data are subject to the same variation referred to above, and neither the amount nor the quality of the data reported would permit any attempt to estimate total contributions for all similar governments in a given State. Given

the problems involved, no estimation procedure seems feasible. Such data as were reported separately were therefore excluded from total criminal justice expenditures to provide a consistent data base for administering the "variable pass-through" requirement.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories by character:

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

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

b. **Capital outlay**, which includes expenditure for the three subcategories below:

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

**Equipment:** Purchase and installation of apparatus, furnishings, office equipment, motor vehicles and the like having an expected life of more than 5 years. This includes both additional equipment and replacements. Rentals for equipment, including rental payments that may be credited on the purchase price if purchase options are exercised, are classified as direct current expenditure. Equipment and facilities that are integral parts of constructed or purchased structures are classified respectively under construction or purchase of land and existing structures.

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

The other object categories—interest on general debt, assistance and subsidies, and insurance benefits—are not applied to

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

**2. Intergovernmental expenditure** is payments from one general purpose government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners).

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

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

#### Government employment

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

**1. Full-time employees**, who are all persons employed during the pay period including October 15, 1977, on a full-time basis, including all full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during this pay period, as well as persons having permanent status.

**2. Part-time employees**, who are persons employed during the pay period including October 15, 1977, on a basis other than full-time, and persons paid by more than one government.

Derived from these two classes is:

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

payroll by the average full-time salary for the particular criminal justice sector and type of government. **Average full-time salary** is calculated by dividing the full-time payroll by the number of full-time employees for the particular criminal justice sector and type of government.

**Payroll** is the gross payroll before deductions and includes salaries, wages, fees and commissions paid to employees as defined above for the month of October 1977.

#### Governmental functions

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

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

The special police forces included in the data are only those which are part of general purpose governments. Security forces, building guards, school crossing guards, and meter maids without general arrest power were excluded. Those special police forces that are part of independent school districts or special districts are not included in the data, inasmuch as these districts are not general purpose governments. However, data for selected larger special police forces of these districts are displayed in appendix 1, tables A and B of the Annual Report. In addition, data for State and local government dependent colleges and universities are displayed in tables C and D of the Annual Report.

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

Short-term custody and detention have traditionally been considered part of the police protection function; and in editions prior to the 1969-70 report, were treated as such. However, beginning with the 1969-70 report, the concept was modified on the basis of information obtained from the 1970 National Jail Census. Data for institutions with authority to

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

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

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

a. **Court of last resort** is the final appeal within the judicial structure of each State. It is called the "Court of Appeals" in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and New York; the "Supreme Court of Appeals" in West Virginia; the "Supreme Judicial Court" in Maine and Massachusetts. In Texas and Oklahoma two courts of last resort are authorized—the "Court of Criminal Appeals" for criminal cases and "Supreme Court" for civil cases. In every other State the court of last resort is titled the "Supreme Court."

b. **Intermediate appellate courts** are those that are limited in their appellate jurisdiction by State law or at the discretion of the court of last resort. In 18 of the 27 States with a court of this type operating in fiscal year 1977 the name "court of appeals" is used. These States are:

Arizona	Louisiana
California	Michigan
Colorado	Missouri
Florida	New Mexico
Georgia	North Carolina
Indiana	Ohio
Iowa	Oklahoma
Kansas	Oregon
Kentucky	Washington

In Illinois the title is "Appellate Court"; in Maryland, "Court of Special Appeals"; in Massachusetts, "Appeals Court"; in New Jersey, "Appellate Division of the Superior Court"; in New York<sup>1</sup>, "Appellate Division of the Supreme Court"; and in Texas, "Court of Civil Appeals." In Alabama the civil and criminal cases are heard on appeal by separate courts—a "Court of Civil Appeals" and a "Court of Criminal Appeals." In Tennessee the "Court of Appeals" hears only civil

appeals: a separate "Court of Criminal Appeals" reviews criminal cases before review by the court of last resort. In Pennsylvania the "Commonwealth Court" reviews all cases brought by or against the State government or its agencies; the "Superior Court" reviews all other appeals except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of the court of last resort.

2. **Courts of general jurisdiction** are trial courts having unlimited original jurisdiction in civil and/or criminal cases, the names of which vary considerably. The list below shows the title of the courts of general jurisdiction in each State. Several States are listed more than once because local situations led to the development of separate courts, either to hear cases involving different types of pleadings or to hear cases in particular local jurisdictions.

**Circuit courts**

Alabama	Mississippi
Arkansas	Missouri
Florida	Oregon
Hawaii	South Carolina
Illinois	South Dakota
Indiana	Tennessee <sup>2</sup>
Kentucky	Utah
Maryland	Virginia
Michigan <sup>2</sup>	West Virginia
	Wisconsin

**District courts**

Colorado	Nevada
Idaho	New Mexico
Iowa	North Dakota
Kansas	Oklahoma
Louisiana	Texas
Minnesota	Utah
Montana	Wyoming
Nebraska	

**Superior courts**

Alaska	Indiana <sup>2</sup>
Arizona	Maine
California	Massachusetts
Connecticut	New Hampshire
Delaware	New Jersey
District of Columbia	North Carolina
Georgia	Rhode Island
	Washington

<sup>1</sup> There are also appellate terms of the Supreme Court that have jurisdiction in specific cases that would otherwise be heard by the appellate division.

<sup>2</sup> In these States, the above-named courts are supplemented in some counties and cities by general jurisdiction courts with varying names.



**Chancery courts**

Arkansas	Mississippi
Delaware	Tennessee

**County courts**

New Jersey	Vermont
New York	Wisconsin

**Common pleas courts**

Missouri
Ohio
Pennsylvania

**Supreme court**

New York
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In many States, statutes either require or permit local governments to supplement the salary of State-paid judges of general jurisdiction courts. These judges were counted as part-time employees at both the State and local levels when actually receiving a check from both governments.

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

Probate courts are also called orphans courts, surrogate's courts, or courts of ordinary. The subject jurisdiction varies from place to place, but generally includes estate settlement; probate and contest of wills; adoption; commitment of the insane; administration of the affairs of orphans, mental defectives and incompetents; guardianship of minors; apprenticeship; receivership; change of name proceedings; and the administration of trusts.

Juvenile courts are those that deal primarily with delinquent and neglected children regardless of the name of the court. In various places such courts are called juvenile courts, family courts, juvenile and domestic relations courts, domestic relations courts, or other similar names. The jurisdiction of these courts can include crimes committed by persons under legal age; juvenile status offenses; offenses against children; probation of minor delinquents; adoption, custody, or disposition of minor and mentally incompetent children; child neglect or abandonment; child and wife support; and paternity.

Other courts includes various other State and local courts with limited jurisdiction such as justices of the peace, district magistrates, justice courts, county courts of limited jurisdiction, municipal courts, city courts, etc. Also included are

specialized courts such as tax courts, courts of claims, and courts having jurisdiction over more than one type of case (e.g., a court that handles both juvenile and probate cases).

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

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

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

**Corrections** is that function of government involving the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime and awaiting adjudication. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners 48 hours or more are included in this sector. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "Police Protection." Correction includes the operation of prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, and other institutions. It also includes institutions, facilities and programs exclusively for the confinement of the criminally insane or for the examination, evaluation, classification, and assignment of inmates and institutions and programs for the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug addicts and alcoholics if the institution or program is administered by a correction agency of the criminal justice system. Pardon boards and parole and probation agencies, including resettlement or halfway houses for those not

in need of institutionalization, are included in the correction sector as a separate subcategory.

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

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

b. **Institutions for women** includes identifiable expenditure and employment data for institutions exclusively for adult female offenders. Where there is no separate women's prison, women offenders are either maintained in a prison complex that also houses other offenders or are boarded in private facilities or institutions in another State. No attempt was made to prorate data on institutions housing more than one type of inmate, but where females are boarded in private institutions or in another State, available expenditure data was tabulated. Employment data were not tabulated because the personnel were employees of another government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX 2: SURVEY FORMS

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

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

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

This form is mailed to the fee-supported offices of Sheriff and/or Clerk of Court in the States of Kentucky and Louisiana. The form was used for the first time in the FY 1973 survey. In FY 1971 and FY 1972, Form CJ-6 (see above) was sent to the fee-office respondents but with special instructions directing them to complete only the pertinent portions of the form (police protection, judicial, and corrections).


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

This form is mailed to special police forces serving colleges and universities, special districts, and independent school districts. Data for college and university forces are incorporated in the police data for the parent government. Data for special police forces serving independent school districts or special districts are not included in the regular police protection data, inasmuch as these districts are not general purpose governments. However, data for selected larger police forces serving such districts are displayed in appendix 1, tables A and B of each of the annual volumes. Beginning with the 1975 annual volume, data for dependent colleges and universities are displayed in appendix 1, tables C and D.

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

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

Note: There have been minor variations in the survey forms from year to year. The forms used in a given year are displayed in the annual volume for that year. The forms displayed here were used in the FY 1977 survey.

<p><b>IMPORTANT - PLEASE READ</b></p> <p>Instructions for reporting Expenditure data in part II on page 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If your government's fiscal year ends on December 31, enter annual expenditure data for calendar year 1976 (even though calendar year 1977 data may be available).</li> <li>• If your government's fiscal year ends on June 30, enter annual expenditure data for the period July 1, 1976 - June 30, 1977.</li> <li>• If your government's fiscal year ends on a date other than December 31 or June 30, enter annual expenditure data for your government's fiscal year which ended between July 1, 1976 and June 30, 1977.</li> </ul>	<p>FORM <b>CJ-6</b> (11-9-77)</p> <p>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p><b>SURVEY OF EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</b></p> <p>In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the identification number above your address</p>												
<p><b>RETURN TO</b> Bureau of the Census 1201 East Tenth Street Jeffersonville, Indiana 47132</p>	<p>(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)</p>												
<p><b>Data supplied by</b></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Name</td> <td colspan="3">Position</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Telephone</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="width: 15%;">Area code</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Number</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Extension</td> </tr> </table>	Name	Position			Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)	Telephone				Area code	Number	Extension
Name	Position												
Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)	Telephone												
	Area code	Number	Extension										
<p><b>FROM THE DIRECTOR BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</b></p> <p>On behalf of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Census annually collects public expenditure and employment data for six criminal justice functions: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and other criminal justice. Your cooperation in completing this year's questionnaire will be appreciated.</p> <p>The data collected in this survey are used by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in implementing and administering the planning and action grant programs of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended. The data are published annually in a report entitled <b>Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System</b>.</p> <p>If there any any items on this questionnaire for which the answer cannot be obtained from available records, reasonable estimates are requested. Please indicate such estimates with an asterisk (*). The duplicate copy of this questionnaire is for your files. The addressed copy should be returned, preferably within 3 weeks, in the enclosed preaddressed envelope. If you have any problems in completing this questionnaire, please call collect for assistance on (301) 763-7825 or (301) 763-2843.</p> <p>This report is authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (42 USC 3701). While you are not legally required to respond, your participation is needed to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">MANUEL D. PLOTKIN</p> <p>Enclosures</p> <p>Please mark (X) the box if you would like to receive a free copy of the current report <b>Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System</b> <span style="float: right;">→ <input type="checkbox"/></span></p>													

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

► **Part I – EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL**

- **EMPLOYEES** – All persons paid by your government for personal services performed, including all paid officials, salaried workers, and other persons in paid leave status. Exclude unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners, contractors and their employees, and persons paid entirely by another government for services performed for your government.

**Full-time employees, column (1)** – Persons employed on a full-time basis during the one pay period which included October 15, 1977. Include all full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during this pay period.

**Part-time employees, column (3)** – Persons employed on a part-time basis during the one pay period which included October 15, 1977. Include here all persons working for your government who are paid by more than one government (e.g., with supplemental check).

- **PAYROLL, columns (2) and (4)** – Gross payroll before deductions, including salaries, wages, fees, or commissions earned during the one pay period which included October 15, 1977, by employees as defined above. If some employees are paid on a basis different from the predominant pay period, please include amounts for them on an adjusted basis.

**Part II – EXPENDITURE**

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

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

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

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

**Payments to other general purpose local governments, column (7)** – Payments of your government to other counties, cities, or towns. Exclude payments to special purpose governments such as special districts or independent school districts.

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

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

<b>CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>► <b>Part I – EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL</b></p> <p>Enter employment and payroll data for your government's one pay period which included October 15, 1977.</p> <p>Do NOT report ANNUAL payroll data.</p> <p>Count each employee only once – in the activity where that person works the largest part of the time.</p>				<p>► <b>Part II – EXPENDITURE</b></p> <p>Enter annual expenditure for the activities listed below for your government's fiscal year which ended between July 1, 1976 and June 30, 1977. Omit cents.</p> <p align="center"><i>See instructions on cover of questionnaire.</i></p>				<p>Your fiscal year was –</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> July 1, 1976–June 30, 1977</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1976</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify _____</p>	
	<i>Please refer to the definitions above in completing columns (1) through (9).</i>									
	<b>FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES</b>		<b>PART-TIME EMPLOYEES</b>		<b>CURRENT OPERATION</b>	<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>	<b>INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS</b>	
Number of employees	Payroll amount (for the one pay period which included October 15, 1977) (Omit cents)	Number of employees	Payroll amount (for the one pay period which included October 15, 1977) (Omit cents)	Annual salaries and all operating expenses. Exclude employer contributions for employee benefits and enter in column (9).	Construction, equipment, and land	Payments to other general purpose local governments	Payments to the State government	FICA, PERS, insurance, workmen's comp., etc. Exclude employee contributions.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
<p><b>1. POLICE PROTECTION</b> – In addition to all regular police activities, include special police force units (park, housing, etc.) having general power to arrest. Include also coroners and medical examiners. Exclude jails holding adults or juveniles more than 48 hours and report under "Corrections." Exclude also school crossing guards.</p>										
<p><b>a. Total personnel (lines b plus c)</b></p>										
	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
<p><b>b. Sworn police personnel only (i.e., having general power to arrest)</b></p>										
<p><b>c. Non-sworn police personnel only (i.e., support personnel who do not have general arrest power)</b></p>										

<p><b>2. JUDICIAL</b> — All civil and criminal courts and court-related activities (e.g., jury fees, clerk of court, law libraries). <b>Exclude</b> probation and parole and report under "Corrections." <b>Exclude</b> fees to court-appointed counsel and report under "Public Defense." <b>Exclude</b> prosecutors and report under "Legal Services and Prosecution."</p>									
<p><b>3. LEGAL SERVICES AND PROSECUTION</b> Prosecuting attorneys' offices and legal departments headed by an attorney or solicitor. <b>Include</b> annual retainers and/or fees paid to private attorneys/law firms in column (5), only.</p>									
<p><b>4. PUBLIC DEFENSE</b> — Public defenders' offices. <b>Include</b> fees paid to court-appointed counsel and contributions to private legal aid societies in column (5), only.</p>									
<p><b>5. CORRECTIONS</b> <b>a. Total</b> (lines b, c, and d)</p>									
<p><b>b. Jails, prisons, reformatories, detention homes, halfway houses, and the like, holding adults or juveniles for more than 48 hours. Exclude</b> institutions solely for dependent or neglected children.</p>									
<p><b>c. Probation and parole agencies and programs. Include</b> judicially administered probation programs, also.</p>									
<p><b>d. Other corrections including non-residential treatment programs for adults and juveniles. Include</b> alcohol and narcotic addiction programs only if administered by the correctional authority.</p>									
<p><b>6. OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE</b> — Other criminal justice activities (e.g., crime councils, criminal justice planning agencies), not reported above. <i>Please list each activity separately in the spaces provided below.</i></p>									
<p><b>Part III — PAY PERIOD INTERVAL</b> Mark one box to indicate the pay period interval for which all or most of the employees are paid. Report for both full- and part-time employees.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify ↓</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify ↓</p>							

**Part IV - INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE**

**Item A - Revenue direct from the Federal Government expended for the above activities**

Enter only revenue received **directly** from the Federal Government. For example: that portion of General Revenue sharing used for criminal justice purposes, not the entire entitlement(s). Also include payments for CETA, boarding and feeding of Federal prisoners, Alcohol Safety Action Programs, etc. Do not enter amounts from the Federal Government received through the State or any of its departments or agencies.

Total .....	\$
1. General revenue sharing .....	\$
2. LEAA discretionary grants (not passed through a State agency) .....	\$
3. Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) .....	\$
4. Public Works Employment Act of 1976 (Title II) .....	\$
5. Other - Specify; e.g., Alcohol Safety Act Program (ASAP) ↓	\$
	\$
	\$

**Item B - Revenue from the State Government expended for the above activities**

Enter amounts from the Federal Government received through the State or any of its departments or agencies and amounts received from State-funded programs; also include amounts received from the State as shared fines, fees, and taxes; and reimbursement by the State for criminal justice services or activities provided to the State or to other local governments by law or under contract.

Total .....	\$
1. LEAA block action and planning grants passed through the State Government .....	\$
2. Other Federal criminal justice revenue passed through the State Government .....	\$
3. State-funded criminal justice program grants .....	\$
4. Reimbursements received from the State government for criminal justice services rendered by your government. ....	\$
5. Other - Specify ↓	\$
	\$
	\$

**Item C - Revenue from other local governments expended for the above activities**


Enter amounts from the Federal or State Governments received through other local governments; and amounts received from other local governments as shared fines, fees or taxes, or as reimbursement for criminal justice services or activities provided to other local governments by law or under contract.

EXAMPLE: Payments received from another county, city, or town for police services rendered (such as patrol).

Total .....	\$
1. Reimbursements received from other local governments for criminal justice services rendered by your government .....	\$
2. Other - Specify ↓	\$
	\$
	\$

**OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES (List activities included on line 6 above)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

<p><b>IMPORTANT — PLEASE READ</b></p> <p>Instructions for reporting Expenditure data in part II on page 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If your government's fiscal year ends on December 31, enter annual expenditure data for calendar year 1976 (even though calendar year 1977 data may be available).</li> <li>• If your government's fiscal year ends on June 30, enter annual expenditure data for the period July 1, 1976 June 30, 1977.</li> <li>• If your government's fiscal year ends on a date other than December 31 or June 30, enter annual expenditure data for your government's fiscal year which ended between July 1, 1976 and June 30, 1977.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: right;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FORM CJ-6D (11-16-77)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SURVEY OF EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (FEE-SUPPORTED OFFICES)</b></p> <p>In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the identification number above your address</p>									
<p><b>RETURN TO</b> Bureau of the Census 1201 East Tenth Street Jeffersonville, Indiana 47132</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)</i></p>									
<p><b>Data supplied by</b></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Name</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Position</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)</td> <td>Telephone</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Area code</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Number</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Extension</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	Name	Position	Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)	Telephone		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Area code</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Number</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Extension</td> </tr> </table>	Area code	Number	Extension
Name	Position									
Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)	Telephone									
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Area code</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Number</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Extension</td> </tr> </table>	Area code	Number	Extension						
Area code	Number	Extension								
<p><b>FROM THE DIRECTOR BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</b></p> <p>On behalf of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Census annually collects public expenditure and employment data for various criminal justice activities. Since the fee-supported offices of Sheriff and Clerk of Court are included as part of the civil and criminal justice system, we will appreciate your cooperation in again providing information for three of these activities as they apply to your office: police protection, judicial, and corrections.</p> <p>The data collected in this survey are used by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in implementing and administering the planning and action grant programs of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended. The data are published annually in a report entitled <b>Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System</b>.</p> <p>If your office has converted from a fee-supported to a county or State-supported office, please follow the instructions at the top of page 2 of this questionnaire.</p> <p>If there are any items on this questionnaire for which the answer cannot be obtained from available records, reasonable estimates are requested. Please indicate such estimates with an asterisk (*). The duplicate copy of this questionnaire is for your files. The addressed copy should be returned preferably within 3 weeks, in the enclosed preaddressed envelope. If you have any problems in completing this questionnaire, please call collect for assistance on (301) 763-7825 or (301) 763-2843.</p> <p>This report is authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (42 USC 3701). While you are not legally required to respond, your participation is needed to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  <p>MANUEL D. PLOTKIN</p> </div> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">Please mark (X) the box if you would like to receive a free copy of the current report Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System <span style="float: right;">→ <input type="checkbox"/></span></p>										



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

► **Part I – EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL**

● **EMPLOYEES** – All persons paid by your government for personal services performed including all paid officials, salaried workers, and other persons in paid leave status. **Exclude** unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners, contractors and their employees, and persons paid entirely by another government for services performed for your government.

**Full-time employees, Column (1)** – Persons employed on a full-time basis during the one pay period which included October 15, 1977. **Include** all full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during this pay period.

**Part-time employees, Column (3)** – Persons employed on a part-time basis during the one pay period which included October 15, 1977. **Include** here all persons working for your government who are paid by more than one government (e.g., with supplemental check).

● **PAYROLL, columns (2) and (4)** – Gross payroll before deductions including salaries, wages, fees, or commissions earned during the one pay period which included October 15, 1977, by employees as defined above. If some employees are paid on a basis different from the predominant pay period, please include amounts for them on an adjusted basis.

► **Part II – EXPENDITURE**

● **CURRENT OPERATIONS** – column (5) – Annual expenditure for salaries and wages of your government's officers and employees, including overtime, termination, and retroactive pay; and for the purchase of supplies, materials, and contractual services from individuals and firms in the private sector, e.g., attorney retainers

or fees to court-appointed counsel. **Exclude** capital outlay and report in column (6). Also **exclude** expenditures for debt retirement, securities investment, loan extensions, and within-government transactions. **Exclude** employer contributions for employee benefits and report in column (4).

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

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

**Payments to other general purpose local governments, Column (7)** – Payments of your government to other counties, cities, or towns. **Exclude** payments to special purpose governments such as special districts or independent school districts.

**Payments to the State government, Column (8)** – Payments of your government to the State government or any of its departments or agencies.

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

*Important*

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

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

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

a. Will your office convert from a fee-supported to a county or State-supported office on or before June 30, 1978?

- Yes →
- No

Enter date

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

Enter date

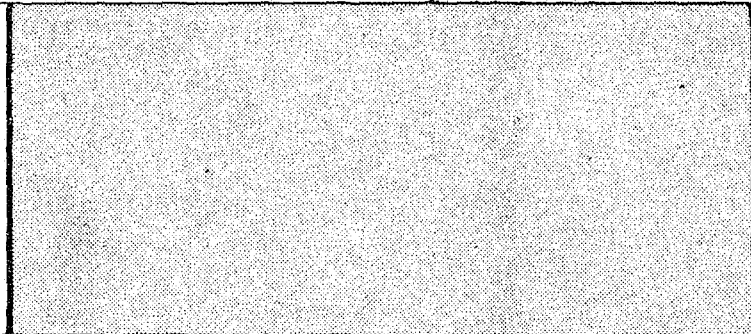


**Part III – PAY PERIOD INTERVAL**

Mark (X) one box to indicate the pay period interval for which all or most of the employees are paid. Report for both full- and part-time employees.

- 1  Monthly
- 2  Twice a month
- 3  Every 2 weeks
- 4  Weekly
- 5  Other – Specify ↓

- 1  Monthly
- 2  Twice a month
- 3  Every 2 weeks
- 4  Weekly
- 5  Other – Specify ↓



**Part IV – INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE**

**Item A – Revenue direct from the FEDERAL Government expended for the above activities**

Enter only revenue received directly from the Federal Government. For example: that portion of General Revenue Sharing used for criminal justice purposes, not the entire entitlement(s); Also include payments for CETA, boarding and feeding of Federal prisoners, Alcohol Safety Action Programs, etc. Do not enter amounts from the Federal Government received through the State or any of its departments or agencies.

Total .....	\$
1. General revenue sharing .....	\$
2. LEAA discretionary grants (not passed through a State agency) .....	\$
3. Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) .....	\$
4. Public Works Employment Act of 1976 (Title II) .....	\$
5. Other – Specify ↓	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$

**Item B – Revenue from the STATE government expended for the above activities**

Enter amounts from the Federal Government received through the State or any of its departments or agencies and amounts received from State-funded programs; also include amounts received from the State as shared fines, fees, and taxes; and reimbursement by the State for criminal justice services or activities provided to the State or to other local governments by law or under contract.

Total .....	\$
1. LEAA block action and planning grants passed through the State government .....	\$
2. Other Federal criminal justice revenue passed through the State government .....	\$
3. State-funded criminal justice program grants .....	\$
4. Reimbursements received from the State government for criminal justice services rendered by your government .....	\$
5. Other – Specify ↓	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$


**Item C – Revenue from OTHER LOCAL governments expended for the above activities**

Enter amounts from the Federal or State Governments received through other local governments; and amounts received from other local governments as shared fines, fees or taxes, or as reimbursement for criminal justice services or activities provided to other local governments by law or under contract.

EXAMPLE: Payments received from another county, city or town for police services rendered (Such as patrol).

Total .....	\$
1. Reimbursements received from other local governments for criminal justice services rendered by your government .....	\$
2. Other – Specify ↓	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$

USE PAGE 3 FOR REMARKS SPACE

Data supplied by			FORM CJ-23 (11-29-77)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Name			<p align="center"><b>SURVEY OF EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED SPECIAL POLICE FORCES</b></p> <p>In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the identification number above your address</p>	
Position				
Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)				
Telephone			<p align="center"><i>(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)</i></p>	
Area code	Number	Extension		
				Bureau of the Census 1201 East Tenth Street Jeffersonville, Indiana 47132

FROM THE DIRECTOR  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

On behalf of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Census annually collects expenditure and employment data for selected special police forces serving colleges, universities, independent school districts, and special districts. Your cooperation in completing this year's questionnaire will be appreciated.

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

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

This report is authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended (42USC3701). While you are not required to respond, your participation is needed to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.

Sincerely,



MANUEL D. PLOTKIN

Enclosures

Please mark (X) the box if you would like to receive a free copy of the current report  
**Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System** →

**Part I - SPECIAL POLICE FORCE**

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

Yes - Please complete the questions below

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

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

**Important**

If you contract exclusively for police services and have no officers employed directly by your unit, fill out only parts III and V below. If you employ sworn police officers directly, fill out parts II, III, IV, and V below.

**DEFINITIONS FOR COMPLETING PARTS II AND III, COLUMNS (1) THROUGH (9)**

**Part II - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL**

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

**Full-time employees, column (1)** - Persons employed on a full-time basis during the one pay period which included October 15, 1977. Include all full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during this pay period.

**Part-time employees, column (3)** - Persons employed on a part-time basis during the one pay period which included October 15, 1977.

• **PAYROLL, columns (2) and (4)** - Gross payroll before deductions including salaries, wages, fees, or commissions earned during the one pay period which included October 15, 1977, by employees as defined above. If some employees are paid on a basis different from the predominant pay period, please include amounts for them on an adjusted basis.

**Part III - EXPENDITURE**

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

**Part III - EXPENDITURE - Continued**

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

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

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

**Payments to local governments, column (7)** - Payments to a county, city, town, or any of their departments or agencies.

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

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

APPENDIX 2-Continued

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES

**Part II - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL**

For special police force unit, enter employment and payroll for the one pay period which included October 15, 1977. Include sworn police officers, security patrols, guards, clerical, communications, and other support personnel who are employees of the special police force.

Do NOT report ANNUAL payroll data. Omit cents from payroll figures.

**Part III - EXPENDITURE**

Enter the annual expenditure for your special police force unit for your fiscal year ending between July 1, 1976 and June 30, 1977.

Omit cents

Your fiscal year was -

July 1, 1976 - June 30, 1977

Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1976

Other - Specify ↓

Please refer to the definitions above in completing columns (1) through (9).

	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES		PART-TIME EMPLOYEES		CURRENT OPERATION	CAPITAL OUTLAY	INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE		GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
	Number of employees (1)	Payroll amount (for the one pay period which included October 15, 1977) (Omit cents) (2)	Number of employees (3)	Payroll amount (for the one pay period which included October 15, 1977) (Omit cents) (4)	Annual salaries and all operating expenses. Exclude employer contributions for employee benefits and enter in column (9). (5)	Construction, equipment, and land (6)	Payments to other local governments (7)	Payments to the State government (8)	FICA, PERS, insurance, workmen's comp., etc. Exclude employee contributions. (9)
a. Total (Sum of h and c)		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
b. Sworn police personnel only (i.e., having general power to arrest)									
c. Non-sworn police personnel only (i.e., SUPPORT PERSONNEL who do NOT have general arrest power)									
<b>Part IV - PAY PERIOD INTERVAL</b> Mark one box to indicate the pay period interval for which all or most of the employees are paid. Report for both full- and part-time employees.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify ↓		1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify ↓						

**Part V - INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE DIRECT FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDED BY YOUR SPECIAL POLICE FORCE UNIT**

Enter only revenue received directly from the Federal Government. For example: that portion of General Revenue Sharing used for criminal justice purposes, not the entire entitlements; also include payments for CETA, boarding and feeding of Federal prisoners, Alcohol Safety Action Programs, etc. Do not enter amounts from the Federal Government received through the State or any of its departments or agencies.

Total .....	\$
1. General revenue sharing .....	\$
2. LEAA discretionary grants (not passed through a State agency) .....	\$
3. Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) .....	\$
4. Public Works Employment Act of 1976 (title II) .....	\$
5. Other - Specify ↓	\$

This report has been cleared in accordance with FPMR 101-11.11 and assigned interagency report control number 1078-DOC-AN.			FORM <b>CJ-25</b> (11-3-77)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
<b>Data supplied by</b>			<b>SURVEY OF EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIL                  AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>	
Name			(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)	
Position				
Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)				
Telephone			<b>RETURN TO</b>	
Area code	Number	Extension		

FROM THE DIRECTOR  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

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

Sincerely,



MANUEL D. PLOTKIN

Enclosure

**PLEASE COMPLETE QUESTIONNAIRE ON REVERSE SIDE**



## ►Part I—EXPENDITURES◄

(FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977: OCTOBER 1, 1976 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1977)

**NOTE** — Please enter information only for the bureau, agency, or office shown in the address box on the front of this form. If unable to show actual cash disbursement, please show total obligations incurred minus the sum of unpaid accounts payable and undelivered orders.

1. What was your total CASH disbursement for CURRENT OPERATIONS; i.e., direct expenditure for annual salaries, wages, and expenses of officers and employees; purchase of supplies and materials; and for contractual services from other Federal agencies or private organizations? (Do not include government contributions for employees benefits — Report these amounts in item 5 below.)	\$
2. What was your total CASH disbursement for CAPITAL OUTLAY; i.e., direct expenditure FROM YOUR OWN BUDGET for acquisition of land, construction, renovation and repairs of buildings and facilities, and purchase equipment?	\$
3. What was your total INTERGOVERNMENTAL CASH disbursement to all STATE GOVERNMENTS for fiscal aid (e.g., grants, including amounts which were "passed through" State governments to local governments) or for services rendered?	\$
4. What was your total INTERGOVERNMENTAL CASH disbursement to all LOCAL GOVERNMENTS for fiscal aid (e.g., grants) or for services rendered, made DIRECTLY to local governments and NOT "passed through" State governments or their departments or agencies?	\$
5. What was your total CONTRIBUTION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS; i.e., payments made to the Federal Social Security program, Federal retirement systems, commercial or mutual life insurance plans, or premiums paid for accident and health, hospital, and other insurance programs? (Do not include payments made directly to individuals or contributions made by employees for any of the above programs.)	\$

▶Part II – EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL ◀

(FOR THE ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977 – NOT ANNUAL DATA)

NOTE – Please report all employees; executives, managers, operatives, and support personnel. Also include temporary employees.

1. How many FULL-TIME employees, including sworn personnel, did you have on your payroll during the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977?	Full-time employees
2. What was the total gross payroll amount for all FULL-TIME employees reported in item 1 for the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977?	\$
3. What is the pay period interval which applies to the payroll reported in item 2? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly      3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks      5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month      4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	CENSUS USE ONLY
4. How many FULL-TIME SWORN* employees did you have on your payroll during the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977? (Should be equal to or less than the number reported in item 1.)	Full-time sworn employees
5. What was the total gross payroll amount for all FULL-TIME SWORN* employees reported in item 4 for the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977?	\$
6. What is the pay period interval which applies to the payroll reported in item 5? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly      3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks      5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month      4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	CENSUS USE ONLY
7. How many PART-TIME employees, including sworn personnel, did you have on your payroll during the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977?	Part-time employees
8. What was the total gross payroll amount for all PART-TIME EMPLOYEES reported in item 7 for the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977?	\$
9. What is the pay period interval which applies to the payroll reported in item 8? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly      3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks      5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month      4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	CENSUS USE ONLY
10. How many PART-TIME SWORN* employees did you have on your payroll during the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977? (Should be equal to or less than the number reported in item 7.)	Part-time sworn employees
11. What was the total gross payroll amount for all PART-TIME SWORN* employees reported in item 10 for the ONE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDED OCTOBER 15, 1977?	\$
12. What is the pay period interval which applies to the payroll reported in item 11? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly      3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 weeks      5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a month      4 <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	CENSUS USE ONLY

\* Sworn employees defined: Those persons having statutory authority to arrest suspected violators of the law. Examples: Criminal investigators positions series GS-1811, police position series GS-083, customs enforcement officer position series GS-1891, and other positions having equivalent arrest authority whether inside or outside the competitive civil service.

COMMENTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

**USER EVALUATION**

**Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-1977**

Dear Reader:

We have provided an evaluation form below for whatever opinions you wish to express about this report. Please cut out both pages, staple them together on one corner, and fold so that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration address appears on the outside. After folding, use tape to seal closed. No postage stamp is necessary.

Thank you for your help.

1. For what purpose did you use this report, **Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1977?**

2. For that purpose, the report -

Met some of my needs

Met all of my needs

Met none of my needs

3. What particular types of data in the report did you use?

4. If the report did not meet your needs, what changes would increase its usefulness to you?

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

**END**