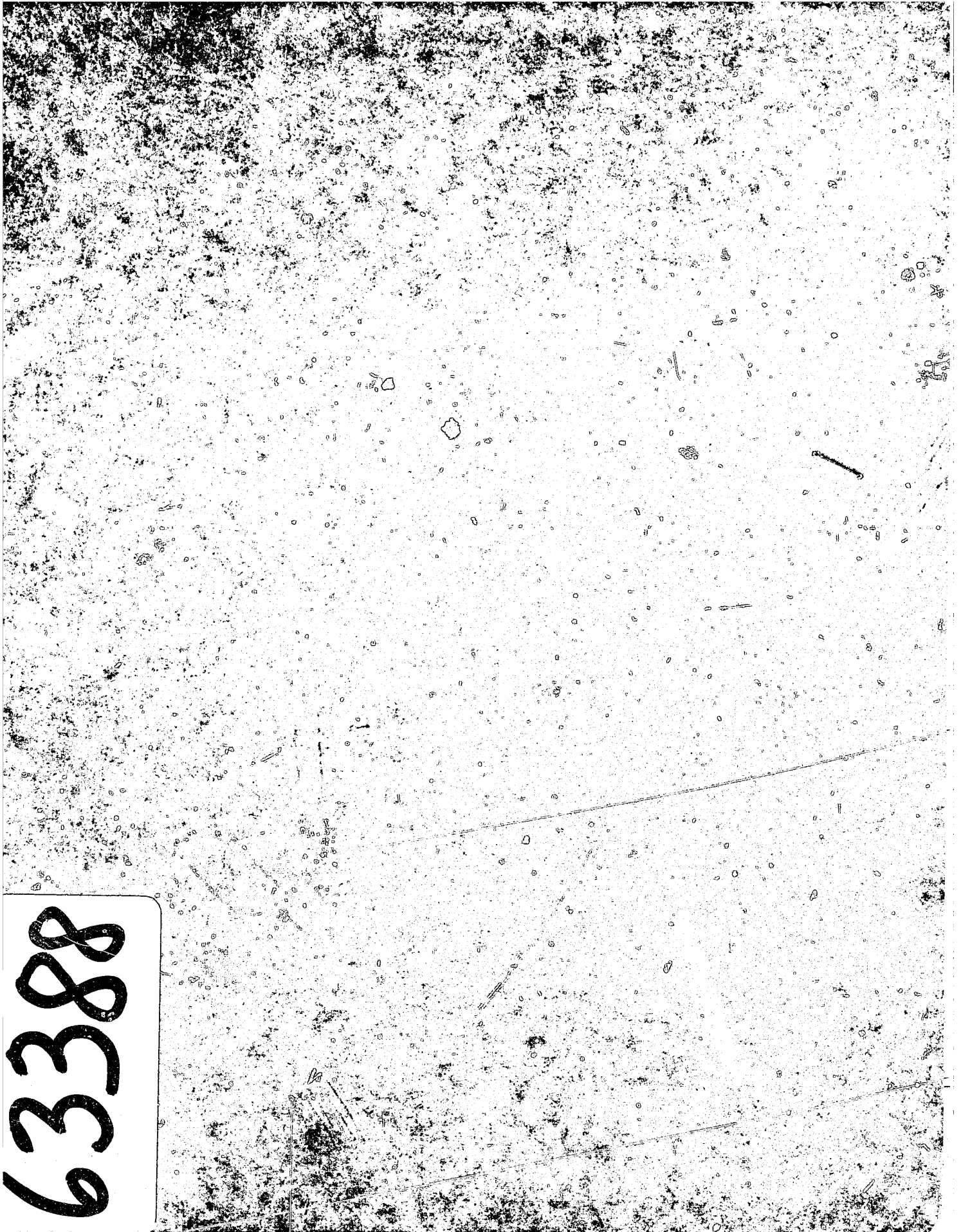


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Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978

Issued January 1980

Preliminary Report

The 1978 survey of public expenditure and employment for criminal justice activities in the United States showed that expenditure in Fiscal Year 1978 amounted to \$24 billion; an increase of \$2.5 billion (11.7 percent) over Fiscal Year 1977. Increases in direct expenditure occurred at all levels of government, with State governments registering a 15.1 percent increase over 1977, followed by the Federal Government (up 11.2 percent) and local governments (up 10.2 percent). Over half, \$13 billion, of the Nation's total criminal justice expenditure was for police protection, and close to one-fourth, \$5.5 billion, was for corrections. The balance was distributed as follows: \$3 billion or 12.6 percent for judicial activities, \$1.5 billion or 6.1 percent for prosecution and civil legal services, \$0.5 billion or 2.2 percent for public defense, and \$0.4 billion or 1.9 percent for other criminal justice activities.

All five of the major criminal justice functions included in the survey showed increases: Public defense expenditure led with a 29.8 percent increase, followed by legal services and prosecution (up 19.9 percent), judicial (up 15.2 percent), corrections (up 11.8 percent), and police protection (up 10.5 percent). Expenditures for a sixth residual category "other criminal justice" decreased 13.6 percent primarily due to declines in intergovernmental expenditure at the Federal and State government levels. Federal intergovernmental expenditure under the "other criminal justice" sector, which consists almost entirely of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grants to State and local governments, decreased 14.8 percent or \$115 million.

Similarly, State intergovernmental expenditure for "other criminal justice" decreased 13.9 percent or \$66 million also reflecting the decline in the LEAA block grants, which States redistribute to local governments.

As shown in table A, overall criminal justice expenditure in the United States rose 129.1 percent from 1971 to 1978. The rate of increase from 1977 to 1978 (11.7 percent) represented a gain of 2.1 percentage points over the 9.6 percent increase reported in 1977. During the 8-year period, the Federal Government increased its criminal justice direct expenditure 154.3 percent, State governments by 149.5 percent, and local governments by 116.3 percent.

In October 1978, there were 1,157,335 criminal justice employees on a full-time equivalent basis. As seen in table B, this was only 2.3 percent more than in October 1977, the smallest gain recorded in criminal justice employment for all governments since 1971. While both State and Federal government full-time equivalent employment increased by about 4 percent, the increase in full-time equivalent employment at the local government level was only 1.4 percent.

During the 1971-78 period, there was a 34.3 percent increase in full-time equivalent criminal justice employment in the United States. While this cumulative increase was shared by all levels of government, the State governments have experienced the largest increase--50.9 percent, followed by the Federal Government with an increase of 33.8 percent, and local governments with an increase of 28.5 percent.

INTRODUCTION

Table A. Total criminal justice direct expenditure and percent change by level of government, fiscal years 1971 to 1978

Year	Total	Federal	State	Local
Amount (millions of dollars)				
1971.....	10,517	1,215	2,681	6,621
1972.....	11,732	1,502	2,948	7,281
1973.....	13,007	1,651	3,304	8,052
1974.....	14,842	1,859	3,900	9,092
1975.....	17,249	2,188	4,612	10,449
1976.....	19,681	2,450	5,204	12,027
1977.....	21,574	2,779	5,812	12,983
1978.....	24,087	3,090	6,689	14,308
Percent increase or decrease (-)				
1971 to 1972.....	11.6	23.6	10.0	10.0
1972 to 1973.....	10.9	9.9	12.1	10.6
1973 to 1974.....	14.2	12.6	18.0	12.9
1974 to 1975.....	16.2	17.7	18.3	14.9
1975 to 1976.....	14.1	12.0	12.8	15.1
1976 to 1977.....	9.6	13.4	11.7	7.9
1977 to 1978.....	11.7	11.2	15.1	10.2
1971 to 1978.....	129.1	154.3	149.5	116.1

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

Table B. Total full-time equivalent criminal justice employees and percent change, by level of government, October 1971 to October 1978

Payroll	Total	Federal	State	Local
Number of employees				
October 1971.....	861,776	77,523	205,859	578,394
October 1972.....	898,305	85,222	216,603	596,480
October 1973.....	945,309	87,139	232,299	625,871
October 1974.....	1,011,205	93,755	252,588	664,862
October 1975.....	1,050,503	96,136	263,208	691,159
October 1976.....	1,079,892	99,553	272,488	707,891
October 1977.....	1,131,780	100,088	298,571	733,121
October 1978.....	1,157,335	103,725	310,554	743,056
Percent increase or decrease (-)				
October 1971 to October 1972.	4.2	9.9	5.2	3.1
October 1972 to October 1973.	5.2	2.2	7.2	4.9
October 1973 to October 1974.	7.0	7.6	8.7	6.2
October 1974 to October 1975.	3.9	2.5	4.2	4.0
October 1975 to October 1976.	2.8	3.6	3.5	2.4
October 1976 to October 1977.	4.8	0.5	9.6	3.6
October 1977 to October 1978.	2.3	3.6	4.1	1.4
October 1971 to October 1978.	34.3	33.8	50.9	28.5

As in the past, local governments accounted for more expenditure and employment in the criminal justice field than the Federal and State governments combined. Of the Nation's \$24 billion expenditure for criminal justice purposes in 1978, 59.4 percent was expended by local governments. In addition, 62.4 percent of total criminal justice full-time equivalent employment was in local criminal justice activities. Reflecting the fact that law enforcement is essentially a responsibility of local governments, \$9.3 billion (64.7 percent) of their direct expenditure and 489,284 (65.8) of their full-time equivalent employment were for police protection activities.

State governments spent close to half (47.5 percent) of their \$6.7 billion direct expenditure in the corrections field. In addition, 48.8 percent of their full-time equivalent criminal justice employment was in correctional activities.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The data presented in this report were gathered in connection with the 1978 criminal justice expenditure and employment survey using two collection methods: Field compilation and mail canvass. Data collection was performed between July 1978 and June 1979 in accordance with definitions noted below. Response for field-compiled units was 100 percent; for mail canvass units: 93.0 percent.

Data were collected for the Federal Government, all State governments, all county governments, all municipal governments (and townships in the New England and Middle Atlantic States) having a 1970 population of 10,000 or more, and for a sample of the remaining municipalities and townships with a 1970 population of less than 10,000. Local government totals are therefore subject to sampling error.

The data in this report are preliminary and subject to change. A more complete discussion of data findings and survey methodology will be contained in the forthcoming issue of Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1978, to be released in 1980. Data in that report will be presented in greater geographical, functional, and financial detail for all six categories of criminal

justice activity: Police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and other criminal justice activities.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Expenditure is all amounts of money paid out (not 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.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories by character:

1. Direct expenditure is all expenditure except that classed as intergovernmental.
2. Intergovernmental expenditure is payments from one 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).

Full-time equivalent employment is 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 result by the number of full-time employees.

Police protection is the function of enforcing the law, preserving order, and apprehending those who violate the law.

Judicial activities encompass all civil and criminal courts and activities associated with courts.

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.

INTRODUCTION

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.

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 awaiting adjudication. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners be-

yond arraignment (usually 48 hours or more) are included in this sector. Data for lock-ups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "Police Protection."

Other criminal justice activities include 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., the operation of State criminal justice planning agencies, crime commissions, etc.

Table 1. Distribution of expenditure for the criminal justice system, by level of government, fiscal year 1978

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity ¹	Amount				Percent distribution		
	All governments ¹	Federal Government ²	State governments	Local governments ¹	Federal Government ²	State governments	Local governments ¹
Total criminal justice system ³	24,086,328	3,802,126	7,555,496	14,442,296	(X)	(X)	(X)
Direct expenditure.....	24,086,328	3,089,809	6,688,713	14,307,806	12.9	27.7	59.4
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	(³)	712,317	866,783	295,198	(X)	(X)	(X)
Police protection ³	13,104,817	1,059,305	2,016,228	9,265,773	(X)	(X)	(X)
Direct expenditure.....	13,104,817	1,951,786	1,892,127	9,260,904	14.9	14.4	70.7
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	(³)	7,519	124,101	96,210	(X)	(X)	(X)
Judicial ³	3,034,666	295,025	1,150,265	1,817,016	(X)	(X)	(X)
Direct expenditure.....	3,034,666	295,025	1,012,899	1,726,742	9.7	33.4	56.9
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	(³)	-	137,366	118,323	(X)	(X)	(X)
Legal services and prosecution ³	1,468,402	220,058	400,367	870,636	(X)	(X)	(X)
Direct expenditure.....	1,468,402	215,525	385,783	867,094	14.7	26.3	59.0
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	(³)	4,533	14,584	4,537	(X)	(X)	(X)
Public defense ³	523,966	208,808	120,539	216,786	(X)	(X)	(X)
Direct expenditure.....	523,966	208,808	98,477	216,681	39.8	18.8	41.4
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	(³)	-	22,062	2,152	(X)	(X)	(X)
Corrections ³	5,516,241	369,921	3,341,200	2,030,133	(X)	(X)	(X)
Direct expenditure.....	5,516,241	331,293	3,176,963	2,007,985	6.0	57.6	36.4
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	(³)	38,628	164,237	58,340	(X)	(X)	(X)
Other criminal justice ³	438,236	749,009	526,897	241,952	(X)	(X)	(X)
Direct expenditure.....	438,236	87,372	122,464	228,400	19.9	28.0	52.1
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	(³)	661,637	404,433	15,636	(X)	(X)	(X)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

X Not applicable.

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

²Federal Government data are for the fiscal period beginning October 1, 1977 and ending September 30, 1978.

³The total line for each sector, and for the total Criminal Justice System, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation which would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure lines are not totaled for the same reason.

Table 2. Distribution of employment and payrolls for the criminal justice system, by level of government, October 1978

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	All governments ¹	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments ¹	Percent distribution		
					Federal Government	State governments	Local governments ¹
Total criminal justice system:							
Total employees.....	1,228,245	105,423	322,046	800,776	8.6	26.2	65.2
Full-time employees.....	1,125,322	102,769	303,950	718,603	9.1	27.0	33.9
Full-time equivalent employees.....	1,157,335	103,725	310,554	743,056	9.0	26.8	64.2
October payroll.....	1,536,625	179,873	438,356	918,396	11.7	28.5	59.8
Police protection:							
Total employees.....	696,809	75,182	98,651	522,976	10.8	14.2	75.0
Full-time employees.....	641,409	73,559	89,977	477,873	11.5	14.0	74.5
Full-time equivalent employees.....	655,720	73,993	92,443	489,284	11.3	14.1	74.6
October payroll.....	906,785	128,182	153,798	624,805	14.1	17.0	38.9
Judicial:							
Total employees.....	163,142	8,266	43,625	111,251	5.1	26.7	68.2
Full-time employees.....	139,964	8,174	39,448	92,342	5.8	28.2	66.0
Full-time equivalent employees.....	149,281	8,234	41,642	99,405	5.5	27.9	66.6
October payroll.....	188,934	15,867	68,050	105,017	8.4	36.0	55.5
Legal services and prosecution:							
Total employees.....	76,225	7,811	18,974	49,440	10.2	24.9	34.9
Full-time employees.....	65,751	7,325	17,595	40,830	11.1	26.8	62.1
Full-time equivalent employees.....	69,522	7,558	18,212	43,752	10.9	26.2	62.9
October payroll.....	101,865	14,940	27,334	59,591	14.7	26.8	58.5
Public defense:							
Total employees.....	8,680	230	3,256	5,194	2.7	37.5	59.8
Full-time employees.....	7,946	230	3,121	4,595	2.9	39.3	57.8
Full-time equivalent employees.....	8,268	230	3,159	4,879	2.8	38.2	59.0
October payroll.....	12,529	468	4,724	7,337	3.7	37.7	58.6
Corrections:							
Total employees.....	273,556	12,192	153,770	107,594	4.5	56.2	39.3
Full-time employees.....	261,467	11,937	150,148	99,382	4.6	57.4	38.0
Full-time equivalent employees.....	265,503	12,055	151,408	102,040	4.5	57.0	38.5
October payroll.....	314,835	17,497	179,654	117,684	5.5	57.1	37.4
Other criminal justice:							
Total employees.....	9,833	1,742	3,770	4,321	17.7	38.3	44.0
Full-time employees.....	8,785	1,544	3,660	3,581	17.5	41.7	40.8
Full-time equivalent employees.....	9,041	1,655	3,690	3,696	18.3	40.8	40.9
October payroll.....	11,677	2,919	4,796	3,962	25.0	41.1	33.9

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

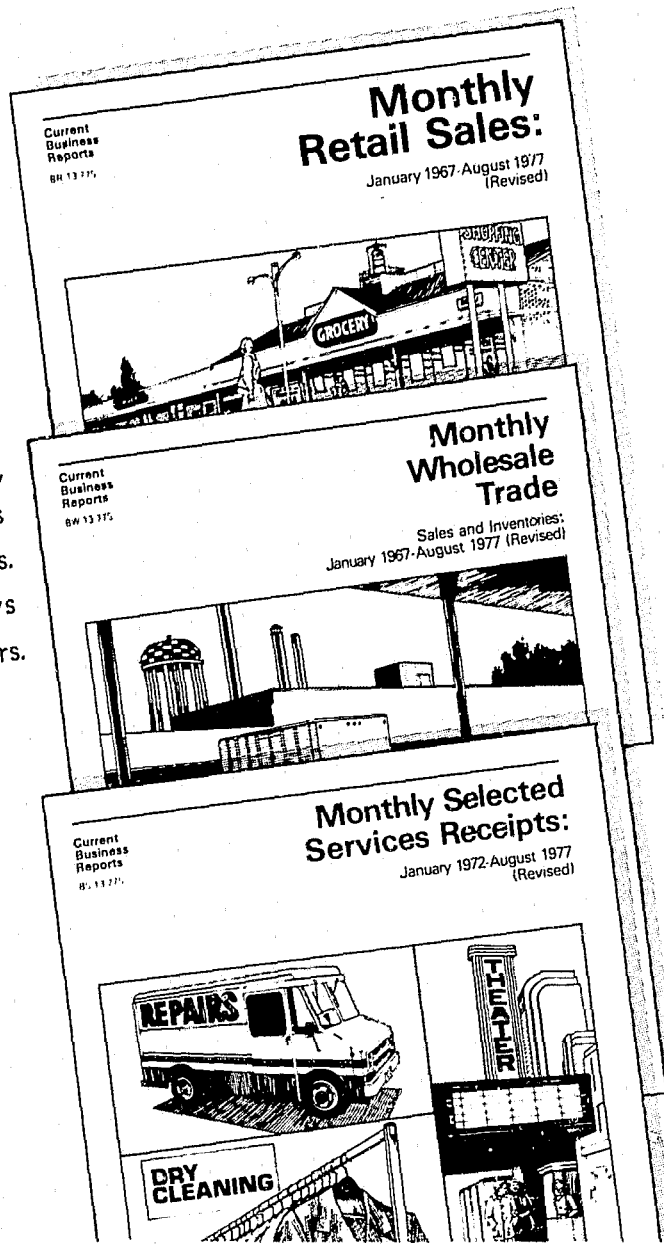
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